BAIN COUNTY BUILTIN.

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

VOLUME XIX.---NO. 235.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1866.

DOUBLE SHEET, THREE CENTS.

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GIBSON PEACOCK, CASPER SOUDER, F. L. FETHERSTON, ERNEST C. WALLACE. THOMAS J. WILLIAMSON. The BULLETIN is served to subscribers in the city at cents per week, payable to the carriers, or \$8.00 per num.

MARRIED.

LOFTIS-ALTEMUS-On the 17th instant, at the Cathedral, by the Right, Rev. Blanop Wood, P. S. Lottis, of Philadelphia, to Alice A., youngest daughter of S. T. Altemus, Esq., of West Philadelphia.

DIED. DORAN-On Fourth day evening, 17th instant, Car-oline, widow of the late Wm. W. Doran, of Mount Holly. Holly, on Seventh day morning, 20th instead, at nine

Funeral from Friends' Meeting-house at Mount Holly, on Seventh day morning, 20th instead, at hine o'clock.

HEWETT—On the morning of the 18th instant, Anna C., wife of Charles Heweit.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her husband, one mile west of Jenkyntowa Station, N. P. E. E., on Saturday, the 20th at 11 A. M.

HEY—On Tuesday morning, Jan. 18th, Moses Hey, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 2038 Green street, on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock. Funeral services at the Bible Christan Church, Third street, showe Girard avenue. Interment at Laurel Hill.

JOHNSTON—On the morning of the 16th instant, Capt. Benjamin Lowndes Johnston, eldest son of the late Capt. Thomas Johnston, E. S. Army.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Eastern'Star Lodge, No. 184, A. Y. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 1209 Spruce street, on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 28th, at 3 o'clock.

KEYSER—On the morning of the 17th instant, John Liller.—On the evening of the family are respectfully invited to attend the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her after a fine of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 272 South Second street.

MILLER—On the evening of the 17th instant, John Miller: in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 309 South Fifth street, on Saturday, the 20th Instant, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

**MOORE—On the morning of the 18th instant, Kate, wife of Charles H. Moore, and daughter of the late John Hincele, Esq., is the 48th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her husband, No. 1916 Wallace street,

WHITE MOREENS FOR SKIRTS. een Watered Moreens. 6-4 and 5-4 Green Baize, White Cloth for Sacks, White Evening Silks. EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch.

SPECIAL NOTICES. HOWARD HOSPITAL, Nos. 1518 and 1527 Lombard street, Dispensary Department, Med-atment and medicines furnished gratuitously

AT A MESTING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the SOUTHWARK LIBRARY, held at their Hall, January 1, 1866, the following gentlemen were elected to manage the affairs of the institution for the

PRESIDENT,
JOHN THOMPSON.
TREASURER,
J. B. MCKE VER, JOS. W. FLICKNIR. JESSE A. T. LAWS, GEORGE P. LITTLE, EDWARO S. HALL, GEORGE W. SMITH,

EDWARO S. HALU, GEORGE W. SMITI FRANCIS A BLACK, ALEX. GREAVES, SAMI. W. MIDDLETON, J. F. WAMALING. HENRY W. SPEEL, WM. M. MAUL.

HENRY W. SPEEL, WM. M. MAUL,
GEORGE P. LITTLE JOS. W. FLICKNIR,
JESSE A. T. LAWS.
Library open EVERY EVENING until 9 o'clock.
Shares efstock, 85; yearly subscriptions \$2, 18-th_s, 834
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—The Superintendent of SAMARITAN HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS gratefully acknowledges the following donations, beginning on Monday morning, 8th instant, and not previously acknowledged.

Many thanks to our kind friends for liberal and timely aid in the recent great emergency of cold, and suffering incident to it:

timely aid in the recent ar	est emergency of cold, a
suffering incident to it:	Cock Dhile
Sunering incident to it: Mrs. S. L., Phila	Cash, Pous
E. M. B. Phila 5 00	T W H Phile
4 F A Phile 5.00	H. I. B. and family 10
W T. 17 Phila 10 00	E. H. B. collected
W.S.V. Phila 5 00	Mlas A. S.
Mrs. E. A. T. Phila 5 00	A.M.S.med. and cash 5
Miss R. M. D., Phila. 4 00	Cash.Phila
Miss E., Phila 2 00	Dr. T., Phila 4
B F. M., Phila 5 00	W.A. S., Phila 10
H. B. & Co , Phila 10 00	C. J. H., Phila
A. B. S., Phila 1 00	IS. T. C. Phila 2
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H & B. Phila 1 00	G. M.B., Phila 5
J. D. M., Phila 8 60	Mrs. S. B. B., Phil 11
J. D. M., Phila	Mrs. D., Cont'l Hotel 15
H. G. & Bro, Phila 5 00	J. W., Phila 1
J. A; S., Phila 1 00	Mrs. D. W. O'B., Phil 6
H. G. & Bro, Finis 1 00 H. G., Phila 5 00 J. H. & Co., Phila 5 00 G. S. G., Phila 5 00 A. R., Phila 5 00 S. S., Phila 3 00	W. H. T., Phila 5
J. H. & Co., Phila 5 00	J. R., Phila 5
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	S. H. Phila 5
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J. C. H. & Co., Phila 100	Mrs. G. B. J., Phila 10
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C. D. F., Phila 5 00	Mrs. E. P.,clo. & cash 2
L. & P., Phila 2 00	J. H, B., Phila 20
C. S. & Sons, Phila 1 00	Mrs. S. R. W., Phila 5
	Mrs. H., Phila 3
Cash Phila 1 00	A Friend, Phila 5 Per Evening Bulletin 20 E. H. W., Phila, cash. 2
J. E. N., Phila	F H W Phile cosh
Cash, Phila 10 00	Stranger, left at
Cash Phila 2 00	Mayor's Office 2
TUTTE A LONG V	W L'e children 2
Mrs. S., clothing and cash 1000 Mrs. J. C. C., cash 1000 Mrs. L.A. G., clothing	W. W., little girl, 5
Mrs. S., clothing and	S. E.R., Phila, cash 10
cash 1 00	W. R. Phila., cash 20
Mrs. J. C. C., cash 10 00	E. M. B., Phila.,cash, 20
Mrs. L.A. G., clothing,	P., Phila., cash 1
shoes and cash 1 00	P., Phila., cash
Mrs. B., Phila cash 2 00	J. R. S., Fillia, Cash 5
A Friend, clothing and cash 5 00	cash20
T. D. Phila. cosh 5 00	Cash
D. D. Phila., cash 5 00 W. H. H., Phila.,	Mrs. B. H., small
cash 50 00	nackaga.
A Friend, Phila., cash. 10 00	Mrs. F. B., prov. and
Mrs H Phila cash 1 M	
A. R. H., Phila., cash, 5 00 A. F. C. Phila., cash. 10 00 Mrs. W. A. C., Phila.,	A lady friend, cash 1
A. F. C., Phila., cash 10 00	E. M., Philadelphia,
Mrs. W. A. C., Phila.,	A W Phila cash 5
Mrs. C. C. F., Phila.,	A. W. FIIII 3
cash 5 00	A friend, clothing and
Cash 3 00	cash 2

Mrs. M. F., Phila. Spruce Street Baptist Church 5 00 H., for Little Wander-G. & P., Phila., cash.. 5 00 | Cash. | J. W. S., Phila. 5 00 (Cash, Phila. 1. Cash, Phila. 2. 00 (Cash, Phila. 2. 0. 00 (Cash, Phila. 2. 00 (Cash, Phila.

r. J. W. S, cash..... P., cash.....

Ella and Minnie..... E. E. C., for Soldiers

Mrs. F.H.W. collec'd,

Mrs.G. Coatesv'e, Pa., Cash, Coatesv'e, Pa.,

Special collection by A. M. Spangler, for widow and seven children, as follows:

Oash, \$1; eash, \$1; cash, \$1; cash, \$1, cash, \$1; cash, \$1; cash, \$1; cash, \$1; cash, \$1; cash, \$2; cash,

Mrs. M., bundle of clothing. E. M. B., 20 loaves bread.

Mrs. M., bandle of clothing.
E. M. B., 20 loaves bread.
Mrs. L., (a lady's birthday gift), clothing,
Mrs. F. A. R., bundle clothing.
J. W., Green street, lot of bread.
F. & J., 180 loves bread.
W. & Son, half ton coal.
Mrs. F., clothing.
Mrs. A. B., bundle clothing.
A lady friend, bushel potatoes.
B. & Son, donation of coffee.
S. C. E. & Co., lot of groceries.
Mrs. B. H. C., basket of provisions.
F. G., donation of or bread.
Mrs. E. L., clothing.
Mrs. W., articles for the poor.
A. E., lot of bread.

Mis. E. L., clothing.

Mis. W., articles for the poor.

A. E., lot of bread.

A consumptive, for consumptive women, cash, \$10.

J. A. C. & Co., lot of grocaries.

J. P. B., lot of greenies.

Friends, bundle of clothing.

Mis. H., lot of ciothing.

Mis. H., lot of ciothing.

Mis. H., lot of ciothing.

Mis. C. B. F., bundle of clothing.

W. W. P. & Co., box of shoes.

Mis. Mary B., Eemington, five dezen stockings.

Mis. A. B. S., bundle of clothing.

Mis. A. B. E., bundle of clothing.

Mis. A. B. E., bundle of clothing.

Mis. A. B. E., Mount Airy, clothing.

Mis. A. B. G., Mount Airy, clothing.

Mis. A. B. School girls, one dozen towels, ten pairs pillow cases and two garments.

We are indebted to the Inquirer, Press, Bullietts, and Itiesen, for valuable aid in publishing our appeals and otherwise aiding our work.

We are also grateful to Messis. A. M. Spangler, E. M. Bruce and L. I. Evans for very efficient aid amid the multiplicity of duties devolving upon us.

May all of the above realize the full blessedness promised to those who sympathize with and aid suffering humanity.

PHA, Jan. 17, 1866.

The annual receips of The Union Canal Company of Pennsylvania will be held at the office of the Company, No. 228 Walnut atreet, on TUESDAY, February 6th next, at 11 o'clock A. M., when an election will be held for officers and managers of the Company, to aerve for the ensuling year.

OSCAR THOMESON.

OSCAR THOMPSON, The Transfer Books will be closed on the 2sti Jaltfes-rpl

FIRST SNATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.—PHILADA, Jan. 16, 1868.
At an annual election beld on the 5th of January, 1868, the following named Stockholders were elected Directors of this bank:
C. H. CLARK,
JAY COOKE,
S. A. CALDWELL,
B. W. CLARK.
J. A. WRISSELL,
J. A. WRIGH

Directors of this bank:
C. H. CLARK,
JAY COOKE.
S. A. CALDWELL,
B. W. CLARK,
And at a meeting of the Directors this day C. H.
CLARK, Esq., was unanimously re elected President.
MORTON McMICHAEL, JR.,
jai7-rpsti Jain-rest

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND
NAVIGATION COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA,
December 21st, 1885.

IN SUMS TO SUIT PURCHASKERS.
The Loan of this Company, due April 1st, 1884, interest payable quarterly, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

annum.
This Loan is secured by a mortgage on all the Company's Coal Lands, Canals, and Slackwater Navigation in the Lehigh river, and all their Railroads, constructed and to be constructed between Mauch Chunk and Wilkesbarre, and branch roads connected therewith, and the franchise of the Company relating thereto.

Apply to SOLOMON SHEPHERD, Treasurer, de21-rptf?

122 South Second street.

Apply to de21-rptf?

122 South Second street.

COMPANY C, GREY RESERVEN.—The active honorary and contributing members, also ex-members, of Company C, are requested to meet at the fill Armory, 808 MARKET street, THIS EVENING, 18th instant, at 8 o'clock.

WILLIAM W. ALLEN.

Chairman.

We always take pleasure in commending a good sound local company to favorable

notice. From the annual report of the Treasurer, Alfred S. Gilletts, Esq., we ex-tract a few items which are worthy of especial note.
"The "Girard" has received as income

during the past year \$109,831 13. Upon loss account there has been disbursed \$33,434 43, In commenting upon the small ratio of

losses to income, the Treasurer says:
"It is generally conceded, that 1865, has been
one of the most disastrous seasons known to the Underwriter. Our own experience has not fortunately, been so serious. We have been able to make our usual May and November dividend. In July last, we discontinued our agencies in the West, and reinsured the risks then in force, to the amount of one million of dollars. This cost some thousands of dollars, yet we believe saved us many more-consequently our list bilities are less at this date than six month We have less than one half the agents, formerly employed by us. Some having been removed for incompency others, for the want of a good class of risk that we can afford to insure and pay for, i they burn up. The agents we now have are good men, and we believe faithful representatives of our interest, as well as that of the insured. We are taking but very few perpetual risks, and do not feel justified in taking them, if beyond the reach of a good perty in our city once safe, to assume long

and efficient Fire Department. The prorisks upon, is now exposed on all sides, "We have paid 701 losses by fire, and more than half a million of dollars on this account within a very few years. This experience, we hope, will prove useful to us in the future. Competition in the Insurance business is somewhat strong at present.

"About 104 companies from other States and foreign countries, are now represented in Philadelphia. Apparently, they find patronage, but the money made by them here, and taken to New York and London, will hardly assist us materially in the building a line of Steamships, &c., now so much eeded to protect our own interests.'

In relation to the expense of doing business, now and heretofore, he says:
"The United States, and other taxes and expenses, contingent upon our business, are much larger than; formerly. Premiums should advance proportionately. Yet they remain about the same as in former years." The fine property at the corner of Seventh and Chestnut streets has been purchased by the "Girard," and the amount \$73,500, was paid out of the treasury last Saturday, without borrowing. On the subject, the Treasurer remarks.

"On the 28th day of November last, we purchased the premises at the northeast corner of Seventh and Chestnut streets, for the sum of \$73,500. There is a front on Chestnut street of 573 feet, and on Seventh street, 70 feet in depth. The corner store, now occupied by Ambrose Smith, Esq., is the one we intend to use as an office. The other two stores need some improvements, and then they will expectation. and then they will probably be occupied by one of our most flourishing moneyed in-

stitutions." Girard" has steadily wrought for herself during a long experience, and has well earned the name for staunchness and reliability which she now bears. A list the new direction, and the names of her officers will be found in another column,-Legal and Insurance Reporter.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS .-- Three Dassenger cars were thrown from the track of the Northern New Jersey Railroad of the Northern New Jersey Rahroad on Tuesday morning, near Altington, and several persons were severely injured. A passenger car on the Hudson River Rail-road was also thrown from the track on Tuesday near Poughkeepsie; no one was injured. Both accidents are said to have

THE FREED PEOPLE AT THE SOUTH. Their Condition and their Treatment by

The following are extracts from a letter from a trustworthy writer at Columbus

The colored people are realey tortured here. A most excellent man, who has nine children and five grand-children dependent upon him for support, and who is unexcelled by any carpenter in the city, can get but one dollar a day for his work, while all white carpenters receive two fifty. He ventured, not long ago to demand \$1.50 per day, His employer refused to give him more than a dollar, saying "Pooh, its as much as I can do to give a white man two-and-a half." For working in a restaurant from five in the morning till twelve at night he was paid the morning till twelve at night he was paid \$5 a month, while his son has just been offered \$1 a month for performing the same service. One man told us he had always looked upon all white people as his enemies; that until the war, he had been unable to believe his people had friends in the North although he had been told so by a fellow carpenter from the North. Colored people cooking for work was taken up and this into

carpener from the North. Colored people looking for work are taken up and put into prison unless they have passes. Unwillingness to pay wages is almost universal. "Unless you'll do my work for your food, you must leave my yard," is the general order. So the North hears the cry based on the first the present work data title negroes won't work "that such data, "the negroes won't work," that is, the negroes shake their heads at the ns, the negroes shake their means at the prospect of re-englavement. Our cook has been living, till within two or three weeks without pay. "Until I became free," (she said), "the people who hired me of my mistress could pay her, but they said they could not pay me;"

The landlord in Atlanta told us "that col-

ored porters are not allowed to intrude themselves before the passengers." They nust stand outside the station. No restric must stand outside the station. No restrictions are placed upon white porters. A number of interesting colored people live close to us. They were very much excited talking of our school in prospect. An old man who was sawing wood, said, "you'll see this old rough grubber at your night school. Seems like if I could only read I should feel wide large and satisfied." As he spoke he lifted himself, and looked around as if his spirit was restless because around as if his spirit was restless, because its wings were folded in his brains. "Oh if It swings were folded in his brains. "On it I could only learn to read," he said repeatedly, "I'd give you anything if you'd teach me." "I want that boy of mine to go to school night and day. I'll hurry and make some clothes for him," a woman said, standing over her wash tub. "I'll send him, but I cannot go myself," she added.

We went to the wharf to-day to see the Indiana, a boat just arrived from Florida. One of the merchants received by her 100 boxes of oranges; we inquired the price, as we passed a store where they were opening the boxes, and were told, "I'wo dollars and a half a dozen." Large ones are only a cent a piece in Florida, and it is outrageous to charge such prices, especially as to-day's boat came right through from the bay of Apalachicola. Here, where the cane grows, we pay 33 cents a pound for brown sugar, and 25 for rice. Figs are four dollars and eighty cents a drum; miserable apples eight cents a piece, while those of respectable size are twelve cents a piece. Butter is white as snow and tastes like cheese. Two dol-lars and fifty cents for black tea, 75 cents ents for butter, and \$18 and \$19 for flour &c. Dec. 24. The colored people usually have eligious exercises Christmas eve, continu-

ing them until morning, but as no one is allowed on the streets after 9.30 P. M., they dare not venture to be gathered in doors after that time, and so will not open their churches to-night. The citizens of Columbus are sure the colored people have wicked designs upon their persons and property, and like the citizens of many other Southern towns, they have organized a military company, "to act as a city guard for sixty days." Col. Odall, military commander of "to act as a city guard for sixty this post is a Southern man, but he demands respect for the rights of the colored man. The civil authorities proposed enforcing the 9-o'clock law upon the blacks alone, and they determined to exclude the country blacks from the city during the holidays; but Col. Odal said they should come into the city as much as they pleased, and if they are to be hunted at night, the whites should

So a circular appeared in print stating that "all persons found upon the streets after 9.30 P. M., from Dec. 24th, 1864 to Jan. 1st, 1866, will be arrested," &c. To punish the whites for their attempts to rob the negro of his holidays, the Colonel obliged the city authorities to order all saloons and bar-rooms to be closed during the week.
Yesterday Mr. B. saw a police officer arrest
a colored man who had alung on his arm
two pairs of children's shoes. The officer "knew the nigger must have stolen them." The Georgians hate the negroes, and they are wholly merciless in their treatment of

We went up and down after dinner to see the colored people try to enjoy themselves, Every child we met, black or white, was carrying toys. Not a toy could be bought here last Christmas, several people told us, and we have been told none could be found during the way. during the war. The whole town seems to be hanging up its stocking for the first

Dec. 26th.—To-day we visited Mrs. Holbrook (a colored woman teaching in one of the schools for colored people), and saw at her house a bright pleasant colored woman from Alabama, whom we supposed to be white, until she told us she was not. She says colored people are very frequently murdered both in Alabama and Georgia. murdered both in Alabama and Georgia. She sometimes sees refugees who tremble for their lives as in the old days. She says many run away from threatened starvation. Yesterday a lady-like intelligent colored woman told us that she and her husband are greatly perplexed at a strange turn in their affairs. They have recently hired a place in the country and established themselves upon it. Now the place is sold, and the purchaser wishes the colored man to sell his mule and cart and serve him, and sell his mule and cart and serve him, and he insists on another man selling two mules and coming to him empty handed. Furthermore he has visited the former owner of the woman and asked him if he has any objections to his hiring her, "never asking me a question," the woman said to me, "My old master," she added, was enough of a gentleman to say I have no further claim upon her, she can make her own bargain." The husband he knew well. He is Capt. Slaughter's servant, and a most excellent man. Both feel, as they say, a little delicate about coming back into town so immediately after having left, But the woman said, "If we yield to such exactions of the rebs, what's the use of being free? We've no right to do it." The colored people have been and still are so cruelly treated here that they neither cry aloud when they are trampled upon, nor give loud voice to their joy at their deliverance. It is sad indeed to find them in this condition. In Richmond they gave no heed to the presence of their enemies, but spoke freely in private and public from the very fulness of their hearts. Now, on their first holiday they are free, they are painfully restrained by the night laws. Many parties and several weddings had been planned by them for the holidays, but they do not dare to make

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Continued Hunting for Ex-Rebels on Land and on Shipboard---The United States Naval Steamer Conemaugh---More

> Effects of the Late Gale.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.] FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 16, 1866.—The search is still continued on land and on search is still continued on land and on ahiphoard for persons formerly in the rebel service and believed to have any complicity in the alleged plot to secure Jeff. Dayls his freedom without the authority or sanction of the Government. It is probable there will be no let up in these inquisitorial re-searches until an order to such effect comes searches until an order to such effect comes from the War Department. Gen. Miles and the military force garrisoning the fort, I feel very certain, would rather like the coming of a rescuing force, and prefer not to advertise their prior knowledge of the possible arrival of such an expeditionary party. Though the victorious wreaths encircling the brows of our brave soldiers do not weigh heavily, and though crim-vice good war is heavily, and though grim-visaged war is more agreeable with a smoothed than with a wrinkled front, a little excitement of this kind would relish intensely and set the blood tingling with lively and pleasurable audscity. There is this one pleasant feature in the case—that if no rescuing party does show itself, the excitement stirred up by it has cleared the post and its precincts of many having no business here and no claims to be here. I refer, of course, to the edicts expelling those formerly in the rebel service from the Government departments and forbidding the employment of such in future. It has long been freely spoken of as an unpardonable shame that such per-sons should be allowed to be employed here to the exclusion, of Union soldiers, whose past glorious records in the field and scarred and maimed bodies entitled them to these places. But nepotism was fast getting its sway, and it needed just such emergency and stringent action to put it down. It is a blow in the right direction. All loyal and rightly-minded ones are glad of it.

The United States naval vessel Cone-maugh, one of the double-ender models, is rapidly getting herself comfortably and happily settled in the place vacated by the withdrawal of the Agawam. Her officers show themselves characterized by high accomplishments in their profession and most courteous hospitality. The Conemaugh will be remembered as having rendered efficient along a long and hazardous stretch of the our eight-inch Rodmans, two fifty-pounder howitzers. It is probable she will remain here all winter. The following is a list of

ner dfficers: Lieutenant Commander-J.C.P.DeKrafft. Acting Volunteer Lieutenant and Execu-Acting Masters-J. A. Hamilton, W. H. Acting Ensigns-J. McVay, P. R. Run-

Acting Assistant Surgeon-T.W. Bennett. Acting Assistant Paymaster-Robt. B. Rodney.

Engineers—Acting First Assistant, D. Fraser; Acting Second Assistants, T. A. Gallaway, P. H. Kendriken; Acting Third Assistants, G. Ellis, S. J. Hobbs.
Acting Gunner—W. A. Ferrier.
Captain's Clerk—Otto De Moll.
Mates—F. W. Kimball, T. G. Carey, J. A.

mith, T. Wilson, N. Anderson. Each day continues to bring in news of more suffering at sea in the late gale. The schooners L. A. Baylis, Ida A. Jane and Sarah Cullen arrived to-day. All experienced a rough handling in the recent storm. The L. A. Baylis returned to New York from Georgetown, D. C., with coal. Reaching Sandy Hook she was driven back and across the Gulf stream. Her crew were frostbitten, and they got out of provisions. They were supplied with provisions by the steamer Chase. The Ida A. Jane and Sarah Cullen, both from Baltimore and bound for New York, met with the same experience as to being driven back and suffering from the severe cold, but fortunately were not short of provisions.

Our northeaster proved of short duration.
The wind has been westerly to-day, with clear and delightful weather. Taking advantage of the favoring wind a large fleet of

Facts and Fancies. When Maximilian's son hurriedly tele-graphed to the Mexican capital: "The fili-busters are coming to Bag dad," he uncon-sciously uttered one of the most venerable

sayings of Mr. Joseph Miller. A Boston house has just paid a fine of \$15,000 for attempting to smuggle attar of roses. The fine was assessed at so much per

It has been decided by the Court of the Queen's Bench, in Dublin, that a clergy-man of the Church of England can legally marry himself. We imagine that the young ladies of Dublin will object to such selfish marriages as that." They would prefer each clergyman marrying one of them. Wm. F. Sanford, of Alabama has engaged

to write the life of Hon. Wm. L. Yan who died, during the war, in that State. We are glad to see that a good many of the rebel leaders have resolved to right their own lives and turn respectable citizens. An iron theatre with a hotel attached, to be erected at the new gold field of Hokitika, Australia, will be built in Sydney and carried down in pieces. The hotel is to be fitted up with every convenience. The soap used will be of the very finest cast steel, and the

hams will be cured from the best pigs of iron. Why is President Johnson, like Chimborazo? Because he's the greatest of all the Andies.—N. O. Pic. Why is a steer like a famous reformer?

Because it's a Knox. When is a lisping gambler like a famous reformer? When he's a Loother. When is a rebellike a famous missionary? When he becomes Loyaler.

When is smuggled malt liquor like a famous reformer? When it is Covered ale. What Scotch reformer would disfigure

GUADALOUPE. Cholera Still Raging—Great Mortality on the Island—Stringent Sanitary Precau

By the royal mail steamer Alpha, Captain Hunter, from St. Thomas, we are in possession of our customary files of West India and Demarara papers of the latest

The frightful ordeal which Guadaloupe is passing through from that fell disease, the Asiatic cholera, is naturally causing much dread in the other West India Islands and Demarara, and quarantine restrictions on all vessels coming from infected ports and sanitary regulations are being by all acted on to provide against, as far as practicable the introduction and spread of this formida-ble disease. From Guadaloupe we learn that from the 19th to the 23d of November, both days inclusive, the number of deaths in a population of ten thousand, was three hundred and seventy-five, and at Point-a-Pitre between the 19th and 22d the number of deaths was one hundred and forty-nine Stringent regulations are enforced at Mar-tinique to prevent communication with Dominica, the Saints, Guadaloupe, &c.

The Governor of Guadaloupe most humanely officially informed the authorities of all the neighboring islands of the outbreak of the pestilence in that island. The doctors in Guadaloupe are, it seems, divided in opinion concerning the plague, some denying that it is cholera. If it is not cholera it is a plague more intractable and more deadly than the Asiatic ravager. If it is cholera its character is more virulent and malignent than upwal. malignant than usual. Between these there is little choice, but the urgency of the call

to prepare is intensified. The mail steamers will neither receive from nor land passengers at Guadaloupe. The mail bags are brought near the ship in a shore boat and are met by a boat from the steamer with the doctor, who fumigates them thoroughly, and they undergo the same process on reaching the ship. The boats that come off for the letters are obliged to keep to leeward, and the bags are thrown on board them.

The latest report from Guadaloupe gives the deaths as averaging one hundred and thirty-one per day.
NO CHOLERA IN GRANADA.

We learn, orally, from this island, that it was perfectly healthy. We mention this fact as it was reported soon after the mail-boat arrived on Saturday that the cholera had reached there from Guadaloupe. As in the other islands, every care is being taken to prevent its introduction, and in addition to the usual quarantine precautions boats are kept cruising at night off the island to intercept any vessel or boat attempting communication with the shore until visited by he Health Officer.

HOW THE PLAGUE REACHED GUADALOUPE. We are told by the editor of the Barbadoes West Indian that it was in this way the sickness was introduced into Guadaloupe and broke out at Point-a-Pitre, soon after the arrival of a vessel from Marseilles, on board of which, during the voyage, two persons died of the cholera. The captain told the pilot of the circumstances, who neglected to warn the authorities. The clothes of the deceased were sent on shore to be washed, and the washerwomon and her whole family died immediately. On account of the suddenness of the deaths, and there existing no suspicion of cholera or other infectious disease, many persons went to see her and her family, took the disease and died likewise. The authorities becoming alarmed, made inquiry into the circumstances, and, tracing them back to the vessel, arrested the pilot who brought her in and threw him into price where her in the pilot who have her in and threw him into price where her in the pilot who have her in and threw him into price where her in the pilot who have her in and threw him into price where her in the pilot who have her in the pilot who have her in the pilot who have her into price where the pilot who have the pilot who hav her in and threw him into prison, where he remained awaiting trial for negligence of his duty. They further ordered that the houses of all who had died should be burned with their clothes and furniture.

The Secretary of War, in compliance with a Senate resolution, gives imformation of the officers and men of the regular army, how many and where stationed, with a similar list of the general officers of volun-

It seems there are yet in the volunteer service 47 Major Generals and 151 Brigadier Generals. Of the former 3 are commanding districts, 17 commanding departments, 5 are on special duty, I is on leave, and 21 are or-

lered to be mustered out. Of the latter, 23 are commanding districts and departments, 6 are on courts-martial, 6 are Assistant Commissioners in the Freedmen's Bureau, 10 are on other special duty, 4 on leave, and 102 are ordered to be mus-tered out. This leave in the service 26 Major Generals and 49 Brigadier Generals. The highest in rank in the Regular Army are as follows: Lieutenant General Grant; Major Generals Halleck, Sherman, Meade, Sheridan and Thomas. The Brigadier Generals are Irwin McDowell, Wm. S. Rosecrans, Philip St. George Cooke, John Pope, Joseph Hooker, W.S. Hancock, John M. Schofield, O. O. Howard, A. H. Terry

and J. H. Rawlins.

The total number of officers and men in The total number of officers and men in the regular army is 1,124 officers and 23,795 men, an aggregate of 24,919. Of the officers, 100 cavalry are absent, 113 artillery and 368 infantry. Of the men 5,472 are recruits, assigned since the last return. All the regiments, except the 17th, are assigned to the military departments, and as fast as recruits are received the unorganized companies are formed and not on the ways to panies are formed and put on the way to place of service. Companies already organized are receiving recruits. About 3,000 per month are being enlisted.

"Muzzling." Some new mode of committing violent robbery from the person, is constantly being invented by the "faking" fraternity. "Garroting" has gone out of fashion, and "muzzling" is now coming into vogue. An Albany paper says: Albany paper says:
Have you been "muzzled" yet? If not,

beware that you are not ere long. Two or three cases of this new new species of crime occurred last week. It is one of the most outrageous and successful games yet intro-duced into the annals of crime. These "muzzlers" stand on corners, as a general thing. They are separated and apparently skylarking among themselves. Suddenly one of them falls down and rolls himself against the pedestrien, who also must tumone of them falls down and rolls himself against the pedestrian, who also must tumble. The man who rolls against the pedestrian is soon on top of the latter, when he is down, and quick as a flash places his hand upon his face, presses his nostrils together with his thumb and finger, and covers his mouth with his hand. His cries are thus stifled, and the unfortunate pe-destrian is almost smothered. While this destrian is almost smothered. While this is done by one, the others go through the man's pockets and rifle them of their contents. This takes some three or four minutes, during which time the victim's breath is shut off. When the muzzlers get through, the victim is so used up, exhausted and unconscious, that he is anable to give an alarm, let alone pursue the robbers. He is obliged to lie there a few minutes until the fairest page of history? Spottswood. is obliged to lie there a few minutes, until | Wesley, Me.

he recovers himself, which allows the muz-zler aniopportunity to escape. The thing is all perpetrated so quietly that no one, save the parties interested, are at all aware of what is going on. It is a dangerous practice, this "muzzling," and we would warn our citizens to guard well how they ap-proach a party of two, three or four standing on a corner late at night.

Reported Suicide of the Spanish Admiral

Reported Suicide of the Spanish Admirate Pareja.

HAVANA, Jan. 13.—In connection with the recent naval engagements along the coast of Chili, accounts of which you have undoubtedly received, we have a telegram from the south side of the island to our Captain General Dulce, that the commanding Admiral Pareja had shot himself when he learned that one of his ships had been captured by a Chilian vessel. The latter, it appears, displayed British colors, and, feigning distress, made signals for assistance. As the Spanish vessel was approaching to render aid, the Chilian masked batterles were suddenly opened, the decks swept, and the steering gear broken up, so that the Spaniard was helpless under the guns of a superior force. As the cruise along the coast was made on Pareja's order, long the coast was made on Pareja's order, he could not endure the result, and made an end to his life, although he was personally not responsible for what had occurred.
Our war steamers have their complement.

of ammunition on board, and all are in readiness to go to sea if any of the Chilian pirates, said to be fitted out in New York and other Northern ports, should appear in these waters to disturb our commerce.

Gen. Domingo Dulce, it is said, is waiting to be relieved

Mr. Seward has not reached Havana. People here try to give political importance to his visit here, and state that he will negotiate with Hayti for emigration of free ne-groes to that Republic.

DANA.

Col. B. F. Dill, surviving conductor of the Memphis Appeal, a paper that endered un-paralleled vicissitudes during the war, died at Forest Hill, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, on the 4th inst. It is but a few weeks since the death of the senior editor of the Appeal, Col. John R. Mc-Clanshan, was announced.

Peter Nassau, a colored pauper of the town of Pomfret, is the oldest man in Vermont, being reported at 130 years. Peter, like every aged colored man who has lived during the past fifty years, claims to have been a body servant of Gea. Washington. Captain Coleman, late of the rebel army, has been tried at New Orleans for steamboas

burning, and banished the country. He is a grandson of John J. Crittenden, and

nephew of Gen. Pillow.

Rev. Daniel Webb, of Barnstable, who has been seriously ill of late, is convalescent. He has lived to see 88 years. It is believed that he is the oldest Methodist mini-ter in this country, if not in the world. Capt John H. Pease, of Edgartown, who has performed sixteen whaling voyages, and was proprietor of the Ocean House in that town for several years, never drank a glass of liquor, chewed tobacco, or smoked a pipe or cigar in his life.

The trial of Jose Gonzales y Fernandez, for the murder of Jose Garcia Otero, was continued yesterday in the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer. Nearly all day was occupied in hearing testimony for the prose-cution. The facts elicited appeared very much against the prisoner, as the chain of circumstances remained unbroken. The prosecution rested its case late in the afternoon, after which the junior counsel for the prisoner opened the case for the defence in an elaborate speech. The case will be continued to-day, when the trial will no doubt be finished.—N. Y. Herald to-day.

New Jersey and the Amendment. TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 16.—The joint resolution in favor of the Constitutional amendment passed the House of Assembly, today, by a vote of 42 yeas to 10 nays. A NEW TRICK .- The Montgomery

(Ala.) Mail, of the 28th ult., has the following: We heard yesterday of a new trick which is being played upon the negroes in this city, which we feel it our duty to expose. Parties are going around among the freedmen and telling them to pay a dollar each to have their names registered at Washington City, in order to obtain a share of the lands about here at a distribution to take place hereafter. Each one too, is advised to keep dark and say nothing about it, lest it might prejudice them in getting their share. This is evidently a mean device to fleece the poor ignorant darkies of their money, unworthy of any man with a white face. The parties, we hope, will be ferreted out and punished severely. If there is no law for such scamps, do like the eccentric Justice Carroll in former years, just make a little fresh law. There are certainly some bad persons doing all the harm they can to the freedmen here, in the manner above mentioned, as well as in various other ways. The welfare of both races demand that the military and civil authorities should take steps to detect them and bring them to condign punishment.

SUPPOSED EARTHQUAKE IN WISCONSIN.

The Madison Journal of the 13th has the following: We learn that on the afternoon of Tuesday last, quite a severe shock, as of an earthquake, was experienced by persons living on Fourth Lake Ridge, in this city. and at the University. Some of the stu-dents at the University rushed out of the buildings, supposing that they were falling. It was more severe there than in the city. The cause of the phenomenon was probably the expansion of the ice in Fourth Lake, by which a sudden impulse was communicated to the land, so potent that it shook to their foundation "the seated hills." In the residences on Fourth Lake Ridge the shock, in each particular case, was supposed to be local and confined to the building where it was experienced, and it has only just begun to be understood that it extended throughout that next of the said. that part of the city.

Low Stage of Water.—Tho Manchester (N. H.) American reports that the water at Amoskeag Falls has not been so low for forty years as it was last Monday and Tuesday. The Merrimac river has been down to nearly low water mark ever since last August, but the sudden and severe cold of Sunday and Monday turned water into ice and froze up the tributaries to such a depth that it looked for awhile as if the mills would have to stop. All the water of the river went through the canals, and it was very dry walking below the Falls. The river is now filling up again to the scanty quantity it has yielded the last five months. THE Machias Union says that rumor, very well authenticated, relates the discovery of valuable gold bearing quartz in the town of