## Bail Corning Balletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

PRESENTED BEFORE THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

**VOLUME XIX.---**NO. 240.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1866.

DOUBLE SHEET, THREE CENTS.

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GIBSON PEACOCK, CASPER SOUDER, Jr., F. L. FETHERSTON, ERNEST C. WALLACE. THOMAS J. WILLIAMSON. The BULLETIN is served to subscribers in the city at 18 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or \$8 00 per

MARRIED

ASHHURST-POTTER-On the 23d of January, 1886, by the Rev. Wm. Rudder, D.D., Henry Ashhurst to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Thomas F. Potter, Esq., of Princaton, New Jersey. \*SHARPE-HICKMAN-On the 23d instant, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Westchester, by the Rev. Dr. Newton. Lewis W. Sharpe, of Philadelphia, to Ada A., daughter of Hon. John Hickman.

DIED. ADDICKS—On the morning of the 22d instant, Fanmie, wife of Charles H. Advicks, and youngest daughter of John.V. Patrick. Esq.
The relatives and friends of the family are in
vited to attend the funeral from the residence of
her husband, No 1611 Filbert street, on Thursday her husband. No 1611 Filbert street, on Thursday morning pext, at il o'clock.

GOBRECH'-Early on Wednesday morning, Jan. 24th, in the '3d year of her age, of pneumonia, Mrs. Mary Gobrecht, widow of the late Christian Gobrecat, Due notice of the funeral will be given.

HABERSLY-On the morning of the 24th instant, at Germantown, of membranous croup, Lindsay Ward, only child of G. Wharton and Rosale Oldmixon Hameriy, aged 11 months.

HAYS-In this city, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 23d. Wm. D. Hays, second son of Dr. Isaac Hays, aged 29 Jyears.

years. ORD—This morning, 24th instant, in the 85th year of ORD—This morning, 24th instant, in the soin year or his age, decorge Upd.

His male friends are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence. No. 784 South Front street, on Friday morning, 26th instant, at 10 o'clock, \*\*

PEARISALL—On the morning of Third day, the 23d instant. Robert Pearsail, in the 68th year of his age.

His relatives and male friends are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 1615 Arch street, on the 25th instant, at 2 P. M. To proceed to the control of the contr Laurel Hill.

RICHARDSON—On the morning of the 24th instant, Hannah Richardson.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Seventh day morning, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 134 North Tenth street, without further notice, \*\*\*
THOMPSON—On Tuesday morning, Jan. 231, Oswald Thompson.

wald Thompson.

His male relatives and friends are invited to attend mperal from his late residence, Market Squar Mill ttreet, Germantown, on Friday next, Jan. 2, 2 o'clock, A. M. WHITF MOREENS FOR SKIRTS.
Green Watered Moreens.

sen Watered Moreens.
64 and 54 Green Balze,
White Cloth for Sacks.
White Evening Silks,
EVRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch

SPECIAL NOTICES. HOWARD HOSPITAL, Nos. 1518 and 1524 Lombard street, Dispensary Department, Med-atment and medicines furnished gratuitously

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, to elect Directors, to serve for the ensuingear, will be held at their Office, 25 WALNUT Street on WEDNESDAY, February 7. at 12 0/clock, noon. ja24-tfe7?

R. R. ROBB, Sec'y. OFFICE OF THE WEST BRANCH AND SUSQUEHANNA CANAL COMPANY JERSEY SHORE, PA. JANUARY 20th, 1886.

The annual election for President and Managers of this Company will be held at their office in Jersey Shore, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of February, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P M.

F. T. CARPENTER,

Ja24-W.f.m.cti

DIVIDEND NOTICE—OFFICE OF THE

OCICEN OLIL COMPANY, No. 411 OHESTNUT

STREET, PHILDELPHIA, Jan. 23, 1886.

STREET, PHILDELPHIA, Jan. 23, 1865.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT, being Fifty Cents per share on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 1st o: February next, clear of ctate Tax.
Transfer Books will close on the 25th; at 3 P. M., and open February 2d.

WM. M. CARTER, OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA

havigation Company, Philadelphia ber 21st, 1865.

LOAN FOR SALE.

IN SUMS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

Loan of this Company, due April 1st, 1884, inte-yable quarterly, at the rate of six per cent. per amnum.

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

Apply to SOLOMON SHEPHERD, Treasurer, de21-rptf?

de2i-rptf

SOUTHERN DISPENSARY.—At the annual meeting of the Contributors, held on the 2d instant, the following persons were duly elected Managers for the ensuing year, viz.:

JAS. CARSTAIRS,
JOHN CASTNER,
JOHN THOMSON,
H, WHARTON, Esq.,
JOHN W, HICKS,
JOHN W,

ring omcers were chrosen.

PRESIDENT.

JAMES CARSTAIRS.

JOHN THOMSON, Treasurer.

PETER WILLIAMSON, Secretary. The following appointments were then made: Physicians—Dr. DUNCAN WILLIAMSON, Dr. W, F. PATTERSON. Resident Physician—Dr. W. NOTSON. ja23,2trp\*

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE.

JANUARY 23, 1866 At a Special Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Union League of Philadelphia, held January 23, 1866 Was League of Thinkerbins, neit salitary 25, 1866. It was the Calved, That the Directors of the Union League of Philade' phia have learned with the deepest sorrow the death of their fellow member, the Hon. OSWALD THOMPSON, for fourteen years the President of the Court of Common Pleas for Philadelphia county. Resolved, That in Judge Oswald Thompson high professional attainments were united to spotless integrity and a firmness which nothing could shake. In his manners on the Bench modesty and dignity were blended. In his honest heart and candid mind the prejudices of station, caste or race found no dwelling place. In his tribunal all, whether high or low, were equal before the law; and in his steady hand the balance of justice never trembled. Resolved, That in uniting himself to our association attis very outset, Judge Oswald Thompson gave to us a countenance and support of great value, and to the world a proof that membership in the Union League of Philadelphia had no stain for the ermine of the purest Judge. It gave demonstration that to his temperate judgment our purposes offered themselves as patriotic and not partisan, and that the public profession of loyalty to the Union was compatible with the fulless independence of the Judiclary.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to communicate the foregoing resolutions to the family of Juage Oswald Thompson, with the sincere assurance of our sympathy and condolence.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be published in the daily papers of this city.

TROOPS TO BE MUSTERED OUT.—The folas Resolved, That the Directors of the Union League o

TROOPS TO BE MUSTERED OUT.-The following list of volunteer organizations which have been or are ordered to be mustered out of service, not included in previous circu lars, has been officially promulgated by the War Department.

California-Cavalry, Native Battalion. Indiana—20th infantry; 1st heavy artillery Iowa—12th infantry. Independent Organizations of Infantry—2d U.S. Voluneers. Maine—11th infantry. Massachusetts—29th infantry. New York—80th, 96th and 193d infantry. Nevada—Companies Dand E, 1st Pennsylvania-58th infantry Washington Territory—Company E, 1st infantry; this completes the muster out of the

United States colored troops—18th, 42d 49th, 50th, 53d, 64th 66th, 68th, 70th, 96th, 108th, 110th and 136th infantry regiments; 4th cavalry; battery F, 2d United States colored light artillery, consolidated with the 3d United States colored heavy artillery and not mustered out, as heretofore re

The 8th Illinois infantry and 7th Kentucky are still in service, the order for their ART IN NEW YORK.

[Correspondence of the Phila. Evening Bulletin.] NEW YORK, January 20th .- Beard has struck out one or two fresh fancies with owls. "Owls and Bears," he says candidly, "are what I comprehend. I used to keep a great many owls." He held up one stretcher on which he had depicted a mystical twilight landscape, the last stain of color just dying out of the sky. Two dark, fluffy figures, laying their heads together as they clung to a straggling branch, put you in mind of a pair of bravos in cloaks. They were a brace of owls-"the conspirators." Their enormons cats' eyes were rolled on each other with an immensity of diabolical suggestion. All around lay the darkling landscape, without a listener. Even Landseer could hardly put so much intelligence into a pair of fowls. Owls again played the villains in a little group called "Susannah." There is a bay (as the Æneid would put it) overhung with frowning woods. It has the very spirit of seclusion, and not a leaf is suffered to drop into the dark wave to alarm its absolute repose. Thither floats Susannah, a queenly swan; her white wings erected and her bosem puffed to the semblance of an apple tree in full blossom. She is got up to look incredibly matro nly Junonine, aristocratic. On the bank crouch a pair of vile owls again, running their big heads well forward towards her through the leaves. Their faces are filled with sin, like Deré's harpies in the 'Dante.'

cism. So long as the meaning is made bright and clear, what matter if the botany and the anatomy are not all they might be? Yet Beard's honest and handsome eyes were filled with a vague trouble as he recounted some half-understood conflicts with the literary people. They had misunderstood his aims and slandered him, and he had not precisely the weapons to meet them. So, of course, they were the vainest. most conceited race on the face of the earth. "delivering brawling judgments unashamed on all things all day long." Taking up the "March of Silenus," which he happened to have by him, he indicated the head of a drunken hear, and quoted some remarks of Cooke's, about it expressing abysses of villainy, beneath the preture, &c. Cooke is a very clever writer on the Tribune staff, who plays art-critic, and sometimes raises a rumpus among the ness, he is good in picking out the faults coveries with a sparkle: he only reveals his utter incapacity when he is selecting pictures to praise.

Pictures so witty as these disarm criti-

Stung with the gnats of criticism, Beard gradually confided the sort of thing he would like to paint, only they wouldn't let him. Herds of deer in innocent pastoral glades-these are the creatures of his first love, to which he is striving to return. He pointed to several such subjects, painted with warm affection, but unnoticed by all. The bear fables are the rage. They were an accident. Coming in from the West, he saw old Adams and his grizzlies, and painted the renowned "Bears on a Bender," for an indefinite order he had. He is now tor bidden to paint outside of the vein he struck that time. But he is preparing a grand stroke. Assiduously working in private on myriads of soft-faced does and fawns, he beguiles the public meanwhile with a huge bear-composition, in which every attitude and fancy shall have place, and the subjec be exhausted. He showed the picture which made my head ache; a maelstrom o bears spinning round a sort of maypole; cloud of bear witnesses in a woodland am phitheatre; and galaxies of bears eddvine towards the scene from every part of the landscape. Bruinology can no farther go This exhaustive fancy is to play the part of the treasures of Sardanapalus, and give distinction to suicide; the fabulist will die and presently Beard shall re-appear in a fresh avatar, tranquilly grazing among his herds.

Beard, a magnificent young Anak, from the West, lay back on cushions in a cachemir robe, and railed at the world. He heaved his great breast with indignation, and he crossed his model legs with ennui at the treatment of the world—both breas and legs being cased in the choicest broadcioth the world affords. Nobody understood him, and Cooke considered him a buffoon. Meanwhile he was a poet, teeming with bucolics. A maid came in with his luncheon, daintily set out and covered with a damask towel, but he could not eat he was so sore with the world. Am I not relating an apologue, or a morality, or something? Here was a comedian, sure of applause, and fed with white bread, a man who had at last found his market; and he must throw the bread all about the stage, because they will not listen to him in tragedy for which he is sure he has a vocation. Alas, alas! what was it about Matthews and the doctor? "Alas, alas, I am Mat-

The Chestnut-"Arrah-Na-Pogue." The Walnut-Clarke in "Babes in the Wood" and "The Fat Boy," together with "Who Speaks First?" The Arch-Miss Hosmer n "Fazio," with "The Eton Boy. American—The Circus troupe and the Bedouins. Concert Hall—Heller's marvelous feats of magic. Assembly Building
—Signor Blitz. Also, at Assembly Build. ing, the Peak Family, the most famous bell ringers in the world.

COPIOUS SPRINGS.—Probably the largest spring in the world is one in the centre of Huntsville, Ala., from which a stream of water flows sufficient to float a thirty ton pateau. It is an object of great interest to the people of the neighborhood and visitors. Another spring in Florence, in that State, throws out a body of water estimated at 17, 000 cubic feet per minute.

Insane Department of the Almshouse. In his annual report to the Board of Guardians of the Poor, Dr. S. W. Butler, Physician and Superintendent of the above institution, gives the following account of its operations for the year 1865:

On January 1, 1865, there were in the institution 562 patients, 202 men and 360 women. There were admitted, in 1865, 165 men and 194 women, 359 in all, giving a Seizure of the Vessel by the United total of 921 who were under treatment during the year. The daily average of patients was 198 men, 378 women, 574 in all. Few per sons, perhaps, have any idea that there are so many insane people in Philadelphia; yet this is only one of several institutions of the

During the year there were 353 patients discharged, as follows: Men. Women. Total Discharged cured, 92 24 82 27 . improved,

unimproved, 7

Died, .

Total. December 31st, 1865, there remained in the institution 199 men, 369 women, 568 in all, showing an increase for the year of only six, there being an actual diminution of three men, and an increase of nine women.

In the care of these patients twenty-six persons are employed, who are aided by the labor of thirty-two paupers. In his report the Doctor gives tables show-

ing the admissions and discharges for each month during the year. 2. The daily average of patients treated during each month of the year. 3. The nativity of the patients. 4. The percentage of nationality. 5. A table showing how many were discharged, cured, improved and unimproved, and who died during each month. 6. Time of residence of those discharged. 7. Causes of death. 8. Report of the vegetables raised by the patients in the garden. 9. Report of work done in the shoe shop. 10. Report of work done in the sewing room.

Ever since his connection with the institution, now more than six years, Dr. Butler has been an earnest advocate for the employment and amusement of the patients as means of cure. He wishes to have the institution regarded as a hospital rather than as an asylum, and desires to avail himself cinct of Art, being a libel on human na- of every means of cure, and he regards employment, exercise and amusement as among the most important. He has established a shoe shop and sewing room, a readpainters; endowed with pienty of shrewd- ing room, which he himself furnishes with newspapers and magazines; a library, which which exist in the greatest pictures that | now sadly needs replenishing, and many of ever were painted, and telling of his dis- the patients are employed in the wards and In this report Dr. Butler urges, as he has

done before on several occasions, that the building now occupied by the insane poor fought his annoying battles o'er again, and of Philadelphia be devoted to the purposes of a House of Correction, and that new buildings, better adapted to the curative treatment of the patients, be erected on a farm, further removed than the present location from the city. He thinks there are men enough among the patients to work a farm of fifty acres, and that with proper facilities, a large part of the labor of the institution, of all kinds, can be performed by the patients, both male and female. Many instances might be given of remarkable cures in the institution within the past few years, showing that under the most unfavorable circumstances there may be hope. One man who had for years been one of the most violent of the patients, came into the Doctor's office one day, and asked if he might go out and see if he could find his children. The Doctor, at once perceiving that he was in his right mind, said to him, "Why Charley, do you know how long you have been here?" "No," replied he, "but I came here when Polk and Dallas were candidates for President and Vice President." "Yes, and that was more than twenty years ago, Charley." Charles was discharged, found his children who had both been married and were doing well, immediately got employment at his trade, at two dollars and a half a day. The reading-room was of incalculable benefit to Charley. A young lady, a school teacher, who had been insane about seven years, five of which were spent in another institution from which she was discharged as incurable, was restored to reason, and is now again engaged in teaching school. The doctor, in his report, acknowledges his indebtedness to several amateur musical associations for volunteer concerts for the entertainment and amusement of the patients. This is a labor of love on their part, and it will be some comfort to them to know that their efforts have been useful and highly appreciated by those whom they were intended to benefit. Religious services are kept up by minis-

ters of various denominations, assisted by an excellent choir, composed of ladies and gentlemen from various churches in West Philadelphia. In fact, the doctor thinks he has one of the best choirs in that section of the city. It is interesting to see the patients attending public worship. The order and decorum are generally unexceptionable. We trust that the public will take an interest in encouraging the doctor in his efforts to place this important institution on a better footing, and that he will receive contributions of books, magazines, and means of improvement for the library. There is also needed a good concert piano, and contributions of money toward the purchase of one would be gratefully received by the doctor.

THERE are now three millions of slaves in Brazil, and the Parliament is now occupied with the consideration of measures increasing their privileges, looking to eman-cipation as early as the interests of the ountry will allow. The Government has long been extremely desirous of putting an end to the external slave trade, and its cruisers have effectually abolished it. The Brazilians are said to be anxious to see slavery extinguished from their shores.

ALLEGED CHILEAN PRIVATEER FIT. TING OUT AT NEW YORK.

Complaint of the Spanish Authorities.

States Marshal.

[From to-day's N. Y. Herald.] For the past few days the Spanish and Chilean residents of this city have been making inquiries as to the destination of a large steamer lying in the vicinity of Brooklyn, and supposed to be intended to sail as a privateer, with a commission from the Chilean covernment, to destroy Spanish commerce on the high seas. The mystery was partially unraveled yesterday, when the Meteor, the suspected vessei, was taken in charge by the United States Marshal and prevented from leaving this port.

The facts of the case, as gathered by the reporter, can be thus summed up—It appears that some time since the representative of the Chilean government in this city entrusted a certain party with a special mission. This person was to examine all vessels for sale in the harbor make inquiries as to their tonnage, swiftness and price, and report the result of his investigations to those who were empowered to transact the financial affairs of the Chilean government. The delegate performed the task required of him, and drew up a list of available steamers, such as seemed best fitted for the purpose the purchasers had in view. Last on the report was the propeller Meteor, a vessel of great strength and speed, and possessed of all the requirements of a privateer. The document descriptive of the several vessels was at once placed in the hands of a certain delegate of the Chilean

government, and it is alleged that he, after inspection of the Meteor, at once purchased A crew was immediately placed on board the steamer, provisions in abundance sup-plied and the supposed destination of the vessel made public. On Monday last a clearance for Panama was requested of the Custom House authorities, and after due inquiry had been made by Surveyor Wakeman the required documents were duly made out and placed in the hands of the interested parties. It was at once determined that the Meteor should get up steam and leave the port at an early hour yester-

day morning.
On Monday afternoon reliable information was conveyed to the Spanish Consul and re-presentatives in this city to the effect that the propeller Meteor, that was to have sailed on the morrow for Panama, was in reality destined to be transformed, twenty-four hours after her clearance from this port, into a Chilean privateer. Acting upon this information, a Mr. Podestat, one of the attachés on, at present in this city, made affidavit to the effect that in the belief of the deponent the Meteor was fitted out for the purpose of seizing and capturing ships and merchandise, the property of the Spanish Government and its citizens upon the high seas, the vessel being under a commission from the Chilean Government, with further stated that if the Meteor was allowed to leave the port of New York, such act would constitute a violation of the treatie between the Spanish Government and the

United States. The affidavit was placed in the hands of United States District Attorney Dickinson, who at once issued his monition to Marsha Robert Murray. This official proceeded to Brooklyn, boarded the Meteor and took the vessel in charge. Yesterday afternoon ex-Governor Andrew and Hon. Wm. M. Evarts appeared as counsel for the owners of the vessel and endeavored to obtain her release, but the District Attorney declined to give the permit until satisfied that the pro peller was destined to the uses of a merchant It is stated that appraisers have vessel. boardeded the Meteor for the purpose of ascertaining the value of the ship and fixing amount of bonds to be given by the owners; but nothing definite as to the dis position to be made of the case has yet transpired.

The steamship Meteor is a long, low, rakish looking craft, painted black, and sitting most gracefully on the water. She is such a vessel as any old sea dog would feel proud to command, and such as the knowing ones would select for privateering purposes; but just at present it must be admitted she appears quite harmless, and looks like anything but a buccaneer, not so much as a populn being visible. The following are her diminsions: Length on deck, two hundred and sixty-one feet; breadth of beam, thirty-four feet eight inches, and depth of hold, sixteen feet four inches. She is one thousand four hundred and eighty tons burden, was built at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in 1865, and is owned by J. M. Forbes & Co., of Boston, Mass. She is furnished with two double English direct engines, of sixty-two and a half inch cylinder and three feet stroke of

piston. The machinery was built at Green-ock, by the Messrs. Horn.

The Meteor is a propeller, full ship rigged, with three decks, the main deck being what s known as "flush," from stem to stern. is constructed principally of oak and chestnut and is copper and iron fastened. She was originally built by the mechanics of Boston, for the express purpose of catching the Alabama, and it is said that she can, under ordinary circumstances, steam easily fifteen knots per hour. The notorious Ala bama meeting her fate before the was ready for sea, she was chartered by the Government and employed in transporting troops from one point to another along the coast, besides which services she has since made one voyage to New Orleans for purely commercial purposes. She is clipper built and clipper rigged, with round stern and sharp bow, and her lines are indicative of

The steamer was in charge of a deputy United States marshal during the afternoon and last night; but the captain of the Meteor hoped that his vessel would be bonded at an early hour this morning, when she would proceed upon her voyage to Panama. The fires were banked up, but the machinery was kept in motion throughout the entire afternoon. The men were at work and the officers were walking to and fro on the quarter deck, the vessel presenting no suspicious appearance whatever. There were no curious persons upon the wharf, no noise about the steamer, and everything betokened quietude and peace when the reporter left. Captain Kemble claims that his vessel was about to start upon a regular and legitimate voyage, and that he had nething but provisions for the ship's use, and seven hundred tons of coal upon her when she was seized by the authorities. The following is a list of her officers:

Commander, E. Kemble; first officer, J. Betts; second officer, R. Bullen; third officer. F. Kemble.

The crew, including officers and men, numbers fifty-seven, all told.

Shocking Affair in Michigan—Four Children Burned.

Gren Burned.

[From the Shakopee Argus, 11th.]

One of the most heartrending accidents by fire, that has ever come to our notice took place on the opposite side of the river, and about two miles from Belle Plaine, on the night of Thursday last. The name of the unfortunate family was Shilock, composed of Mr. and Mrs. Shilock and five children, the oldest some eight or tenvesas of age. the oldest some eight or ten years of age. During the night Mrs. Shilock awoke and found the house in flames, when she immediately sprang from the bed, and remember ing the four children in the other room tha was reached by a passage, she rushed to their rescue.

Mr. Shilock followed an instant later, bu Mr. Shilock iollowed an instant later, our in his passage broke through the burning floor into the cellar. By a desperate effort almost suffocated by heat and smoke, he again reached the bed which he had left and grasping the sleeping babe threw it through the window which the broke out: but upon turning to he broke out; but upon turning to see what had become of his wife, he was met by the flames, and but barely escaped by the window through which he had thrown his child. Upon reaching the outside, he heard the cries of his wife from the entry way, or narrow hall. She had been franti-cally endeavoring to gain the room occupied by the children, until she herself had become

surrounded by fire. Through almost superhuman exertion he succeeded in bursting in the door and rescuing her, although both were terribly burned. They now used exertion to save the children, but all to no purpose, and soon they were enabled to see the four standing together in the middle of the room, clinging to each other, with their eyes raised to heaven, in which position they were consumed by the flames, in full sight of their agonized parents, who could lend them no aid

What must have been their feelings? Nothing, of course, was saved, and there they were far from assistance, left almost childless in the manner described; hemselves badly burned, and exposed to the bitter cold weather, with no protection but their nightclothes. They succeeded in reaching a neighbor's house, where they were cared for in a proper manner. The charred remains of the four children were atterwards taken from the ruins of the

The Recent Fire in London-Intimations of its Origin.

[From the Pail Mall Gazette, Jan. 5.]

The great fire at St. Katharine's Docks presented many points of interest untouched by the reporters. The sight itself was wonderful beyond description; but the lounging crowds who collected to see it presented as curious, and, in some respects, as awful a spectacle as the fire itself. The greater part of them were of the lowest laboring class men willing to work for their living, but getting little to do. Among expression of regret was to be heard; though the women sometimes asked anxiously whether any one was likely to be hurt. The men looked with interest on the spectacle, and were sorry that they should have to move on when "the — night slops come out"-that is to say, when the night police were turned out to help. But the feeling most commonly ex-pressed was this of an old woman,—"Ah, now there will be work for poor men." tire like this makes plenty of work for laborer. No one ignorant of these neigh-borhoods can understand the weight of those words. Day by day, year by year, bundreds of men-a score or two at the different gates of the dock—may be seen wait-ing in stolid weariness for the chance of a day's work-the wages of which is half a day's work—the wages of which is han a crown. When a foreman comes to the gate to take on a few hands, the press of the men, and the faces—hungry, eager beyond description—make one of the saddest of the and sights to be seen at the east end of London. We make no suggestions as to the cause of the fire, though that one should break out twice in a few months in the same warehouse looks ugly.

The Alleged Attempt to Assassinate the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. [From the Dublin Mail, Jan. 3.]

We regret that an outrage of a very grave character was attempted this morning on the Midland Great Western Railway. The the Midland Great Western Railway. train whice conveyed the Lord Lieutenant and Lady Wodehouse to Carrick-on-Shannon was "hauled" by an engine not having a "hood" for the driver and stoker. On the return journey the engine brought the mail train as far as Athlone, but an dent having occurred on the way by the bursting of a feed-pipe, it became nec o exchange it for another locomotive. As this event turned out, this exchange most fortunate. The engine substituted had a hood, and when the train emerged The engine substituted from the tunnel between Castletown and Mullingar, a shot was fired at it, the missile striking the hood. Had the driver been unprotected, there is no doubt his life would have been sacrificed. No clue has as ye been obtained as to the perpetrator of the outrage, but it is to be hoped that he will not long remain undiscovered. It is worthy of remark that the place from which the shot was fired is contiguous to the spot where a rail was removed during the past summer, causing the running off the line of a mail train. By this act a Mr. Kelly, o Athlone, was seriously injured, and at this moment the Midland Great Western Railway Company have a claim on account of it against the county of Westmeath for

Mysterious Explosion in Paris.

Parls, January 4th, Correspondence of the London A few evening ago, the groups of persons collected in the vicinity of the Madelaine, or walking on the Boulevard, had their attention roused by an explosion which was heard near that part of the square which is sometimes used as a flower market. The explosion was as loud as that of a cannon, and shook the windows of some houses in the neighborhood. As it was not repeated, crowds collected on the spot, and the sergens de ville hastened to discover the cause or the authors of the explosion. As it had been announced that the Emperor would go to the opera the same eveninghowever, he was prevented from doing in consequence of having hurt his foot when descending the staircase of the Tuileriesdescending the staircase of the Tuleries—
there were various rumors afloat, all
which, however, are stated to be quite unfounded. The square of the Madelaine was
carefully examined by the police, but it
appears nothing was found, and no injury
occurred to anybody or to anything. It was
supposed to be a petard, let off, out of sport
by urchins, to frighten the people who
were in or about the church; but the explosion was too great too admit of such an exsion was too great too admit of such an explanation. The papers have passed the matter over in silence. It is said that a similar explosion was heard in the square of St. Clotilde not long ago.

The battle of New Orleans was celebrated in that city on the 8th inst., without the firing of a single gun, for the simple reason that not a piece of ordnance could be had in or about the city. The last piece they had was the Ordinance of Secession, and that was exploded by the Convention.

Senator Sprague employs about 6,000 cotton manufacturers, but says he "has no particular interest in the business." The idea is that he has a very general one.

iden is that he has a very general one.

The rebel grand jury of Lafayette county, Mississippi, have found "a true bill" against General A. J. Smith, United States Army, for burning the court-house and town of Oxford, in the summer of 1864. This brilliant movement will probably be followed up by a suit against General Sherman for trespassing on the sovereign States of Georgia and South Carolina, and General Grant will probably be sued for the General Grant will probably be sued for the grand larceny of Richmond and Petersburg, which he took without leave from Lee.

The New York hide importers had to swear that the cattle from which their hides were taken did not die of the cattle disease. The proposition to make the rebel General Rust Inspector of Ox-hides meets with little favor.

Heller's Head of the Sphynx is an "ile" speculation.

"Look," said an enthusiastic Bostonian to a stranger, "at our State House on Beacon Hill, standing out like; like—" "Like an em-Bossed-stone ornament," suggested the listener.

Young ladies studying French will please notice that afternoon concerts are now called in New York not matiness on apres mids.

Ah, pray, mid ease, my dears, remember! The Queen of Spain, when she reviews her troops, treats them to cigars. This is a sure way to get her soldiers to-back-her.

Is there an ogress about? A lady advertises in the New York Herald, under the head of "Wants-A gentleman and wife for breakfast and tea.' The most uncertain of all wine is a butt of

Tener-iffe. A 55 pound beet has arrived in New York from California. We should like to see that

beat. Gustav Werner, the proprietor of the Zoological Gardens at Stuttgart, has been very nearly killed by one of his own lions. His life was only saved by the presence of mind of his daughter, who seized a wooden bench, and smashed with it the glass win-dows surrounding the cage. This diverted the animal, and caused him to release his

hold of Werner, who was instantly rescued from his perilous position. Now we shall have the daughters of America smashing the windows about our ears, every time they wish to divert their husbands

Seventh and Chastnut Streets.

To the Editors of the Evening Bulletin:-ENTLEMEN:-In your columns of last even ing while on the subject of "widening the business streets," you inadvertantly summarily dispossessed very worthy parties of their property. The "Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Company," were the purchasers, and are now the owners, of the premises at the Northeast cor-ner of Seventh and Chestnut streets, and not the "Girard Life and Trust Company." It is to the former, that you must look for those improvements, so much desired, on the north side of Chestnut street, between Sixth and Seventh streets. They will, as soon as possible, remove "the sole remaining relic of the old order of things,' and substitute therefor a good building,

corresponding with the corner property.
When completed, and the BULLETIN removed to their new quarters, the Bank that is to occupy the new building, near Seventh street, their's, and the "Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Company" in possession of its new office at the corner above, lively times, with the "Press" at least—may safely be anticipated, and I hope the "Ledgers" on either side the street, will show the advantages of having such good neighbors.

THE DIRECTORS' CAR.—The new can ust completed at Altoona for the Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad, is a very grand affair. It is twelve feet longer than the passenger cars used on the road, and about the same width and height of the sleeping cars. The platforms at each end of the cars are enclosed with large lights of glass, so arranged that they may be opened or closed at the pleasure of the occupants of the car. The class is remarkably clear, and as perfect a view of the road and adjacent scenery may be had through it, as though the platforms were open. At either end of the car are saloons furnished with arm chairs of the latest patterns, some of them of rustic, and others of the most gorgeous styles—all comfortable—together beautiful mirrors of heavy clear glass, neat centre tables and stands, convenient and neatly arranged water tanks, etc., all going to make up a most com-fortable and beautiful parlor. In one of the saloons is a beautifully finished bureau, the top of which turns out, forming a writing desk, covered with black velvet. The interior finish of the car is Yankee maple, highly varnished, with a relief of silver brazing. On each end of the panels, between the ventilators, are sketched sceneries at different points on the road. They are true to nature, and are the work of a master hand. In the centre of the car are two state rooms. between which is the washing and dressing saloon. There are double doors to the washing saloon, which open from the centre to the outside of the car, and when so opened they close the state rooms, making them entirely separate. When the washing room is closed up, as intended, in daylight, the state rooms are thrown into one. The decorations of the ceiling of the car, in either saloon, are gorgeous, Two large lamps are arranged in each, surrounded by circles of rich tapestry of red, green and blue colors. Outside the circles the ceiling is handsomely frescoed. The car is the most beautiful and costly ever built in this country.

THE MOVEMENT WEST,-As an evidence of the surprising rapidity with which the great West is being populated, the Commissioner of the General Land Office states that at one land office in Missouri, during the month of December last, 25,250 acres were taken up for actual settlement, and cashland sales made at the same office, for the same period, amount to \$8,862.