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VOLUME XIX.---NO. 248.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1866.

EVENING BULLETIN. PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted) at

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

BRITTON-On Thursday, ist instant, Maria S. Britton, of Darby Township, Delaware county. The funeral will take place from her late residence, Do Bunday, the 4th February, at 2 o'clock, P. M. \*
DORLAND-Feb. Ist, 1865, Mrs. P. Dorland, in the

DORLAND—Feb. 1st, 1866, Mrs. P. Dorland, in the 5th year of her age.

FAIR—On the 1st instant, John Fair, aged 65 years.
FAIR—On the 1st instant, John Fair, aged 65 years.
The friends of the family are invited to attend his tuneral from his late residence, No. 1011 Locust street, on Sanday afternoon, at o'clock. Interment at Machpelah Cemetery.

KILLION—January 31st, Francis Killion.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectively invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his son in-law, Henry Crilly, No. 1815 Marshall street, at 8½ o'clock on Saturday morning. To proceed to St. Michael's Church, Without further notice. A MILARS—On Thursday night, February 1st, a Milestown, Twenty-second Ward, Geo. D. B. Mears in the 25th year of his age. Due notice of the funeral will be given. Till be given.

PAOLO—On the 25th ult., at the American Hotel,
Marco Paolo, of Venice, Italy,
SHARP—At Penningtonville, Pa., on the 1st instant
SHARP—At Penningtonville, Pa., on the 1st instant

Susan P., wife of Rev. Joseph Sharp (formerly Snumway), in her 58th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. Lowell Shumway, No. 45 North Seventh street, on Saturday, 3d instant, at 2½ o'clock, P. M. To proceed to Woodlands Cemetery.

STALEY—On the evening of January 31st, Andrew Staley. Staley.

The male relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from No. 1430 Cnestnut street, on Monday morning, the 5th instant, at ten o'clock.

WHITE MOREENS FOR SKIRTS.

Green Watered Moreens. ceen watered moreens,
64 and 5-4 Green Baise,
White Cloth for Sachs,
White Evening Silks,
EYRE & LANDELL, Foirth and Arch.

## SPECIAL NOTICES

FREDERICK DOUGLASS on "The Assass nation and its Lessons," at CONOERT HALI THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 8th. HOWARD HOSPITAL, Nos. 1518 and 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department, Medical treatment and medicines farnished granultously

AOTICE.—A Meeting of the Stockholders of the GERMANTOWN PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY will be held at their Office, corner of SIXTH and DIAMOND Streets, on THURSDAY, February 15th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to take action upon the agreement for Consolidation and Merging entered into by the Board of Directors with the Board of Directors of the Fairmount Park and Delaware River Passenger Railway Company.

By order of the Board.

JOSEPH SINGERLY,

JOSEPH SINGERLY,

fe2-f.m.w.61\*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Treasurer of the United States, the Assistant Treasurers at New York. Philadelphia and Boston, and the designated Depositaries at Baltimore and Cincinnati, have been instracted to discontinue, on and after the FIRST of February next ensuing, receiving deposits for temporary loan at six per cent interest.

They have been instructed to receive such deposits in lawful money, on and after that date, at FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST, payable on ten days notice, after thirty days from date of deposits.

H. McCULLOCH, fel-st rp?

Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Accember 21st, 1855.

LOAN FOR SALE.

IN SUMS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

The Loan of this Company, due April 1st, 1881, inteest payable quarterly, at the rate of six per cent, per

rest payanequation; as mercage on all the Com-annum.

This Loan is secured by a mortgage on all the Com-pany's Coal Lands, Canais, and Elackwater 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 SHAP HERD, Treasurer, de21-rptf?

122 South Second street.

SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

The immediate Reite of the Soldier, the Widow, zhe Orphan, in their own homes, is the only object we have in appealing to you for pecuniary co-operation. Such families are numerous, and their terrible destitution is known only to those who visit their humble homes, their damp dark cellars and cold, cheerless garrets. nomes, their damp dark cellars and cold, cheerless garrets.

Rev, WM. McELWEES, Pastor of the Fifteenth Presbyterien Church, of Philadelphia, and extensively known by the name of "City Pastor." has been devoting much of his time, by his pen and personal labors, during the last two years, for the benefit of this needy and deserving class. Convinced that our citizens have a heart in such a work, and stand ready to sid I when appealed to, and finding that the calls for aid are daily increasing, and that funds are needed to meet them, you are earnestly solicited to centribute liberally to aid this noble and Christ-like work. "I was an hungered, and ye gave me meat, thirsty, and ye gave me drink; naked, and ye clothed me."

All contributions will be acknowledged in the public papers.

pers.
send contributions to
Rev. WM. McELWEE,
"City Pastor

"City Pastor."
Superintendent of immediate
Aid for Soldiers' Families,
Besidence, 1341 Lombard Stree
Philadel Mrs. CITY PASTOR, Superintendent of Clothing epartment and of Visitation and Distribution. Department and of Visitation and Distribution.

Miss H. MOONEY, Agent and Assistant Superintendent of Supplies and Distribution.

"We know CITY PASTOR, are acquainted with "work, and cordially recommend his cause and him self as worthy of the aid and confidence of our citizen "JAMES POLLOCK," "ALEXANDER HENRY, "JAMES ORNE," "HENRY D, MOORE."

New Jersey Legislature.
TRENTON, Feb. 1.—Both Houses have unanimously agreed to go into joint meeting on Wedesday, the 7th inst. Mr. Scovel's resolutions, protesting against the with-drawal of the Federal troops from the States lately in rebellion, will be reported by the Committee on Federal Relations on Tuesday

PURIFICATION OF THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER.—Mr. Lewis Griscom sets at rest the anxiety of many people on the line of the Schuylkill river, regarding the sulphuric acid and other compounds of sulphur which are discharged from the coal mines and mingled with theriver. About 8 or 9 miles above Reading, a streem called Maidon scale. Reading, a stream called Maiden creek, and two or three smaller streams not named, enter the Schuylkill and neutralize all the sulphur contained in it, by combination with the lime contained in the water of Maiden creek and the other streams, which, like it, have their source in a limestone formation. The sulphur of the Schuylkill unites with the lime of the other streams, forming sulphate of lime, which falls to the bottom of the river in the form of white powder. So intense is this action that it gives the water a milky appearance for some distance below where they mingle together. When the water passes Reading, it is almost entirely free from sulphurous combinations, and is used for cooking and in steam boilers without injury either to present and in steam boilers. without injury either to persons drinking it, or to the iron of the boilers. Of all sub-stances, iron is injured the most quickly by the action of sulphur.

AN EXTENSIVE WORK.—Mr. Bateman, the engineer of the Glasgow water works, has published a pamphlet proposing a scheme for supplying London with water by means of an aqueduct from North Wales. He proposes that the aqueduct shall have two branches in Wales, which shall meet before they cross the Savarre the length of before they cross the Severn; the length of the whole will be 152 miles; the capacity will be 220,000,000 gallonsdaily, and the cost £8,600,000—upwards of \$40,000,000.

THE REVOLUTION IN SPAIN

Its Causes and Progress---The Divi sions of the Liberal Party---The Hon. O'Donnell's Attempts to Arrest the Conspiracy Precipitated the Revolution--The Rising and the Movements, &c.

The following letter dated Florence, Jan. 10, though not giving as late dates as received by the Africa will be found very interesting. It is by the New York Tribnne's correspondent;

During the last two years I have repeat edly mentioned in my correspondence that a revolution was preparing in Spain, that a vast conspiracy was organized all over the country, and that an outbreak might happen at any moment. The people have for a long time learned to despise the private life of the Queen, who in girlhood was called the innocent Queen Isabel, but, sacrificed by her mother, King Louis Phillippe and that unscrupulous Minister, Guizot, to an impotent and ridiculous husband, had introduced the manners of the past century in their worst features to the Court of Madrid. The Liberals were shocked by her abject subserviency to a cunning man, a revolution was preparing in Spain, that a her abject subserviency to a cunning man Senor Patrocinio, and to her bigoted con-fessor, the Bishop Claret, and lost faith in the regular action of Parliament ever since change in the electoral franchis the illegal influence of Government upon the electors. The important Progressist party abstained, therefore, from the ballot-box, at the last two general elections, which sufficiently proves that their minds were bent upon more violent measures for changing the policy of the realm. Still, several causes repeatedly baffled the schemes of the revolutionists. O'Donnell, wiser than Narvaez, got into power, and tried to reconciliate the Progressists. Señor Patrocinio and Bishop Claret were removed from immediate contact with the Queen, and the expedition to Peru and Chile was to give a different turn to public opinion and divert people's minds from home politics. On the other side, old Espartero and Olozaga, the traditional leaders of the Liberals,

would not countenance any armed rising, and though the party was quite unanimous in the belief that the present state of affairs cannot last, there present state of affairs cannot last, there was a scission about the more important question how to reconstruct Spain, when the Progressist party should triumph. Some thought it might suffice to call a Progressist Cabinet into power; others believed that as long as the Queen was not banished from Spain, her duplicity would, in the long run. always be able to neutralize the action of any Liberal Ministers, and therefore wanted to force her to abdicate and to proclaim her son, the Prince of Asturias King of her son, the Prince of Asturias, King of Spain under the regency of the leaders of the Progressist party. There were others again who contrasted the correct and liberal ways who contrasted the correct and liberal ways of the Portuguese dynasty with the dissolute and reactionary Court of Madrid, and were anxious to unite the crowns of Spain and Portugal under Don Luiz, the youthful King of Portugal. Some others, finally, had lost faith in monarchy, and openly agitated for the Republic. Such being the case, all unity of action was out the case, all unity of action was out of question, and O'Donnell was able to govern the country in his own way. Two events, however, hastened the crisis. The Queen had cowardly left Madrid at the approach of the cholera, while Napoleon and Victor Emanuel were anxious to visit the

hospitals at Paris and Naples, and the King

and Queen of Portugal won golden opinions all over Europe by their amiable conduct toward everybody, and their most happy family life, which never fails to make a deep impression upon the people. On their return from Italy and France, their Portuguese Majesties had, o course, to come by Spain, and well aware that their stay at Madrid might become an opportunity for serious demonstrations, they left the capital of Queen Isabella privately two hours after their arrival. The privately two nours after their arrival. The people at the railway station, however, recognized them, and cheered enthusiastically "the Liberal King and Queen." The papers of Madrid grew every day bolder, and the belief that a rising was imminent became so strong in Europe that the London Times and several French papers are correspondents to Medical at the New sent correspondents to Madrid at the New O'Donnell himself was quite aware of the danger. In order to show his Liberal tendencies, he had prevailed upon the Queen to acknowledge the new Kingdom of Italy, and thus estranged the Ultramontane

bigoted priest party. Then he tried to arrest the Progressist conspiracy. He knew the Generals belonging to the Revolutionary party, Prim, Pierrad, Carlo, La Torre and several others, and wanted to remove them, some from the capital, some from Spain, It coved out that the Chilester. from Spain. It cozed out that at the Cabinet council on New Year's Day, it was resolved to give Prim a command in the Canary Islands, and to send some other suspicious generals from the capital to the Basque provinces, thus to put them out of the Under such circumstances, Prim lost his pa-tience, and gave unexpectedly the signalior a rising at a moment when the preparations

arising at a moment when the preparations of the Progressist party were not yet completed. On the 3d inst., the cavalry regiments Baylen and Calatrava, in garrison at Aranjuez and Ocana, in New-Castile, rose against their Colonel, and under the command of Major Bastos, marched towards the mountains of Cuenca, after having destroyed the bridge over the Tajo. The same day 300 men of the regiment Almanza, at Avila, in Old Castile, rose likewise, and marched to Old Castile, rose likewise, and marched to-ward the Portuguese frontier, but none of the superior officers joined the movement. O'Donnell, informed by telegraph of the fact, at once gave orders to arrest Prim at Madrid, Carlos La Torre at Badajos, Gen. Pierrad and Col. Gaminde at Valladolid. Prim, however, was of course

Valladolid. Prim, however, was of course not to be found. He had set out from Madrid on the 2d to go on a shooting excursion to Cuenta. Gaminde succeeded in escaping from the hands of his captors. The Minister of War, Cavala, put himself at the head of 1,000 men, infantry, a regiment of cavalary, and a battery of artillery, in pursuit of the rebels, but, though the telegraph is in the hands of the government, we have not yet heard anything of his having reached the insurgents and crushed the movement. Madrid has at any rate been put under martial law, the state of slege is proclaimed, and thus the capital remains quiet. Barcelona, however, is now, according to Barcelona, however, is now, according to government accounts, in a state of great ex-

several smaller conflicts between the garrison and the people. Now it is known that Prim is very popular in Catalonia, and at Seville there was a military riot about a month back, and we must avow that the insurrection has a good chance of success, notwithstanding all the Government despatches about the broken spirit and dispatches about the broken spirit and dispatches about the broken spirit and dispatches about the revolted regiments. O'Donnell himself cannot but remember that the rising at Vicalvaro in 1853, when he put himself at the head of the rebellion, seemed quite desperate, and was for some time reported to have failed, and headless as Prim usually is we could searcely believe that he would is, we could scarcely believe that he would have put the halter round his neck without being pretty sure that his example would be followed. Nothing is known as to the political object of the insurrection, whether it is aimed only against the cabinet, or against the Queen, against the dynasty, or even against monarchy. In a few days Prim will either he shot or havebecome the Dictawill either be shot or havebecome the Dicta tor of Spain.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Confirmation of the Death of Admiral-Pareia --- His Successor --- Restriction of the Blockade of Chilean Ports---Commercial Affairs, &c.

[Correspondence of the New York Times.] Panama, Tuesday, Jan. 23, 1866.—The British mail steamship Santiago arrived at Panama from South American ports on the 20th inst. Her dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chile are to the 2d instant, and santiago de Chiie are to the 2d instant, and from Lima and Callao to the 13th. The report that Admiral Pareja, who held diplomatic powers, had committed suicide on the flag-ship, is confirmed. The facts of this melancholy occurrence are substantially those I transmitted to you in my last. shot himself on Nov. 29, the day after he was visited by and heard the news of the was visited by and neard the news of the loss of the Covadonga from Consul Clark, at Valparaiso. The fact was not known in Valparaiso till Dec. 15, when an offer was made to the commander of the Spanish ship Blanca, by the Chilean authorities, to receive and inter the corpse in the city cemetery until it could be transported to Spain. The commander thanked the authorities for their courteous offer, but regretted that it came too late, as the waters of the Pacific had already re-ceived the body of the Spanish Admiral. On the day of his death, the Admiral dined at the day of his death, the Admiral dined at his accustomed hour, and afterwards shut himself up in his cabin. Some time after the report of a pistol, discharged from a port-hole, was heard; after that another; and then a pistol shot inside the cabin. The officers on deck took little notice of the two shots from the port hole, but were aston-tonished at the shot within the cabin, followed as it was by a death-like silence. found his corpse, attired in full uniform, stretched upon his bed, the head pierced by ball from his revolver The Mercurio of Valparaiso says this

event has naturally been the theme of private conversation and discussion in he press. It has been unanimously attributed to the depression and mortification that the unfortunate Admiral must have felt at the disapprobation of his canduct explicitly expressed by the representatives explicitly expressed by the representatives of all nations, and the resentful chagrin his pride had to suffer from the scornful derision with which his menaces were greeted, and above all from the captures of the chapter of the capture of the cap ture of one of his ships in the very midst of his squadron. Addid to this he could not hide from himself the tremendous responsibility he had incurred by entangling his country in a war without object and without clory, or anything to justify the sacrifices of blood or money necessary to continue it. These considerations must have weighed upon him with so intolerable a burden of remorse and disappointment that the poor harassed man, sorely tried by his dark hour, grasped the awful solution of self-

Brigadier Don Casto Mendez Nunez,commander of the Numancia, has temporarily succeeded Admiral Pareja in the command of the Spanish sguadron.

of the Spanish sguadron.
Capt. Nunez has restricted the blockade
to the ports of Valparaiso and Caldera,
abandoning Talcahuano, Tome, Herradcera and Coquimbo. He divided his fleet
into two divisions, Villa de Madrid, Resolucion, Blanca and Vencadora, being at
Valparaiso, and the Numancia iron-clad,
Berenguela and Marques de la Victoria
being at Calidera. The Valparaiso papers being at Calidera. The Valparaiso papers complacently remark that the object of this compacently remark that the object of this concentration is to preclude the possibility of another of the Spanish ships sharing the fate of the Covadonga. The loss of this latter despatch vessel is a great source of inconvenience to the squadron and has demonstrated the necessity of using larger and more powerful vessels to convey despatches from one blockade port to another. Two sailing vessels used as transports had to avail themselves of the protection of the Resolucion on the 26th of November, in leaving Valparaiso in search of provisions. As Peru is now almost in open war with Spain, and it is difficult to imagine where these vessels will find sup-

While the new chief of the squadron, says the Mercurio, was engaged in the organization of his forces, in order to preserve them from piecemeal destruction, the news of the fall of Pezet and of the triumph of the revolution in Peru arrived. As is well known, that revolution originated in the indignation felt by the Peruvian people at the ignominious arrangement of the Spanish question by President Pezet, as also because the treaty adjusted by Vivanco and Pareja had been carried out without the approbation of the Legislature, which the constitution of the country demands. The government of Pezet having fallen, and being replaced by that which is the off-spring of the revolution caused by his villainy, the Spaniards have lost a secret ally, and in exchange have to count upon one enemy more who immediately would prevent, or at any rate would render extremely difficult, the sending supplies to their vessels from his country, and later on might While the new chief of the squadron, says difficult, the sending supplies to their ves-sels from his country, and later on might

sels from his country, and later on might probably wage open war with them.

Commerce has greatly revived in Chile on account of the opening of free ports. Importations have been very large, and the vessels that have arrived with cargoes and in ballast have scarcely been sufficient to take away the plentiful stock of produce awaiting shipment. The wheat and other grains of the country have been completely cleared off by the great demand from Aus-Barcelona, however, is now, according to deared off by the great demand from Ausgovernment accounts, in a state of great excitement. There have happened already rise in copper in England has caused a great of the widows and orphans of our brave

revival in working that mineral, and the demand is very active. demand is very active.

A gentleman in Panama has received a letter from Copiapo, published in the Mercantile Chronicle, in which the writer states that a frigate of the Spanish fleet had attempted to cut out the little steamer Maria Louisa, carrying the Columbian flag, at Calderilla, on the Chilean coast, but was prevented from doing so by a force of troops

prevented from doing so by a force of troops which were opportunely sent to protect her. The Spaniards, on returning to their vessels, "pounded away with shells and balls at the troops on shore, who replied with musket shots." No one was hurt, but the writer thinks the Columbian flag has received a grave insult, which must be atoned for. The Maria Louisa, according to the Lima Comercio, was destroyed by the cannon of the Berenguela.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER MIAMI.

Further Particulars --- Heart-rending Scenes---Two Men Commit Suicide--Two Soldiers Confined for Disorderly Conduct are Burned to Death -- Good Offices of the Negro Women and Soldiers, &c.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, Jan. 30.—The steamer Miami, which left this port on Saturday heavily loaded with freight and crowded with passengers, in addition to 91 soldiers of Co. B. Third United States Regulars, on the hurstone work exploited on Sunday the hurricane roof, exploded on Sunday night. The accident occurred seven miles above Napoleon, on the Arkansas river, at 7 O'clock, in the evening, just as the passengers had taken supper. Consequently, both passengers and officers were as-sembled in conversation around the stove in the hall. The explosion stove in the nati. The explosion was of such terrible force as to rend the cabin floor asunder, and let every living soul in the front part of the cabin down into the dreadful mass of fire and steam below. The boat took fire immediately. The passengers were frantic jwith fear. They snatched doors, life-preservers, and everything light enough to float, and plunged with deafening, unearthly and piteous screams of woe into the river, in their attempts to escape the devouring flames as they rapidly destroyed the boat. Captain Levi immortalized himself immortalized himself by his daring and heroic deeds, coolly walking about, trying to keep the people from jumping overboard, as the boat was fast dritting toward the north shore, where it touched a few moments after the disaster. But now, to those in the back part of the cabin, it was as bad as being in the middle of the river, as the boat was a vast flame in the middle, and all in the back part were compelled to perish in the ered the Admiral's cabin, and | flood below. Mr. John Lusk, second clerk of the boat, along with Chas. J. Johnson, his assistance, who were sitting in the hall, were either killed by the explosion, or burned or scalded to death. Mr. Lusk's wife and child, his sister-in-law, and a German lady just from her native land, were in the ladies' cabin. The former three were lost and the abin. The former three were lost and the latter saved. Miss J. E. Rankin last saw her with her child, on a stateroom door which he had given her. Over thirty of the soldiers were lost. Two had been tied up

for disorderly conduct, and in the agonizing excitement of the trying ordeal, they were forgotten, and there left to burn to death. Two men were seen to blow out their brains with revolvers. After the survivors got ashore, the negro women and soldiers came to their assistance, the negro women stripping themselves of their under-clothes and rending them in shreds for bandages to soothe the keen pain of the wounded and dying. The negro soldiers were likewise noble and generous, they shared their coats and pants with those who had none. Captain Thomas L. Crawford, of the steamer Henry Ames, having heard of the accident at Napoleon repaired with haste to the scene of the terrible disaster, and arrived at the place about 1 o'clock in the morning, greatly rejoicing the hearts of the sufferers and the survivors. Mr. Rankin greatly extols the noble, self-sacrificing spirit of Capt. Crawford, for canceling his insurance, losing time and money, besides going fourteen miles out of his way to render help and comfort to the

passengers on shore. After Captain Crawford and his noble crew had rendered all the assistance possible, he continued his journey to St. Louis, original at this port this morning at three arriving at this port this morning at three original. The total loss is calculated at from 125 to 150 souls. She had about fifty cabin passengers, beside the soldiers and the boat's crew, summing the whole number up to 250 souls. General Ashley's band, of Little Rock were on board of Little Rock, were on board, three of whom were lost. I have as yet, been unable to get the names of the lost. Pilots Leary and Wheery, the head engineer, the first mate and Sol. Franklin are safe. Clerk Hemingray luckily remained behind. The boat was not insured in this city. The cargo was insured as follows: Phenix and Manhattan, \$6,000; New York Home, \$3,000.; Ætna, \$4,000. The boat is valued at \$35,000.

soldiers' Families---An Example Worthy

of Imitation. Editor of the Evening Bulletin :- Please give me place by way of appeal, for the following letter from the wife of one of our city merchants:

"JENKINTOWN, January 28th — Montgothery county, Pa.— Rev. Wm. McElwee:
—Learning through the EVENING BULLETIN of the noble work in which you are emilies gaged, rendering assistance to the families of our brave soldiers who have given their lives in our defence, I feel that all who have lives in our detence, I feet that all who have a warm fireside to sit by should be up and doing to render you aid in your charitable work. Knowing that provisions could not fail to be acceptable, I called upon some of our neighbors to see if they would assist me in making up a large waron load of me in making up a large wagon load of provisions, such as each one had to give. They all responded cheerfully to my call and, I am happy to say to you, early this week, I shall be able to send you that which I hope will bring some comfort to the

hungry.
"With feelings of deep respect, yours,
"MRS, W. M. R. "P. S.—If you think well of it you might make the suggestion to other country neighborhoods (through the press) to render you horhoods (through the page way, assistance in the same way, "Mrs. R."

soldiers, return a thousand thanks to Mrs. W. M. R.—, and to all those who so liberally contributed to relieve their wants. The wagon has just arrived and contains the following:
314 bushels potatoes, 9 bushels turnips,
450 pounds corn meal, 14 quarts Lima beans,
450 pounds corn meal, 24 quarts Lima beans,

20 pounds corn mean, 12 quarts mins beans, 20 pounds scrapple and sausage, 3 gallons molasses, — heads cabbage.

Again we say thanks! thanks!

P.S. Our treasury is critically exhausted. To-day we had to turn away scores of

hungry widows without aid.
Oh! this should not be so. Send us con-Oh! this should not be so. Send us contributions of money, food, clothing, immediately. During the last three weeks we have aided upwards of one thousand families, or more than five thousand individuals. This will show our citizens the magnitude of our work and the necessity of sustaining it. CITY PASTOR, 1341: Lombard street.

Gustavus Vaughn Brooke, the Tragedian. The latest English papers announce the loss in the steamer London, on the way to Australia, of Gustavus Vasa Brooke, the tragedian, by whom is probably meant Gustavus Yaughn Brooke; the tragedian, who will doubtless, under his correctname, be well remembered in this country by our theatre-goers of fifteen years ago. His theatre-goers of fifteen years ago. His career in this country from 1850 to 1853 will be remembered as three years of varied triumph and disaster to him, but to pleasure seekers who resorted to the theatres at which he performed as an uninterrupted season of

G. V. Brooke had his specialty on the English stage. It was not of the highest order of tragedy, but it was of the successful order. It was not purely intellectual, but what was most important to him as to most actors—it paid. He was a better Virginius than Hamlet, a more tolerable Rolla than Macbeth, but entertaining and original

in all. in all.

Gustavus V. Brooke was born at Hardwich Place, Dublin, and was educated at the public school at Edgeworth, then conducted by a brother of Maria Edgeworth, the distinguished novelist. He lived, while at school, in the family of Mr. Lovell Edgeworth and was quite a pet of Miss Edgeworth and was quite a pet of Miss Edgeworth. worth, and was quite a pet of Miss Edge-worth, who always took an interest in his welfare. After leaving this school and family he went to Dublin to study for the bar; but, seeing on one occasion Macready acting Hamlet, he dropped the bar and took, or endeavored to take, to the stage. For a time all efforts to gain a footing on the boards were unsuccessful. Interview after interview with managers resulted in promises to give him a trial and nothing more. On one occasion he appealed to Cathcraft, the manager of the Theatre Royal, Dublin, but as that individual was much fretted over the non-arrival of Mr. Edmund Kean, who was to appear that night for the first time in Dublin, he met with little success. While Brooke was yet waiting for an answer from sulted in promises to give him a trial and Brooke was yet waiting for an answer from the surly Catheraft, the news arrived that kean could not appear. The manager turned to Brooke, asked him what he could do, what part he liked, &c., and without further hesitation put him up for William Tell, without notice and without rehearsal. Cathcraft depended on the novelty to bring m and his theatre out all right; he did not care what became of Brooke. The performance was given, much to the satisfac-tion of Brooke, if not the public. It was to the satisfaction, too, of the surprised manager, who immediately gave him an

engagement. While still a mere youth, Brooke became a member of a company performing at the Birmingham theatre, where he was con-cerned in an incident which is worth relating. His engagement was prolonged for a considerable period; but, after a short time, the manager not only allowed him but few opportunities of appearing before the public, but omitted paying him his salary during a period of eight weeks. On the last night of his engagement he was cast for the comparatively trifling part of Tressel, in Richard the Third, Mr. Charles Kean playing Gloster. During the afternoon Brooke addressed a note of complaint and remonstrance to the manager on the subject of his financial claims, and intimated that he should arrest the of his financial claims, and intimated that he should expect the payment of arrears. The manager either would not or could not pay, and in the evening the young actor perceived another person dressed for Tressel, and every wing guarded by the stage carpenters and friends of the manager. Determined not to be bafiled in this manner, Brooke, as soon as he heard the cue given for the entrance of Tressel, vaulted over the head of one of the carpenters at the upper entrance, and made his appearance on the stage, greatly to the astonishment of the King and the audience, who each beheld two Tressels in the field.

Great confusion ensued, and Brooke, advancing to the footlights, explained the circumstance and threw himself on the indul-gence of his audience. The sympathy of the spectators was enlisted on behalf of the lad, and he was greeted with applause, and with—what was equally acceptable—a little shower of money. To the repeated demands made from the wings that he should instantly leave the stage Brooke replied by holding out his hand to the side for his arrears of salary. At length the money was given to him, and he came down to the footlights and leisurely counted it. Finding it was not correct he again stretched out his hand to the wing, and would not withdraw it until he succeeded in obtaining the full amount due to him. The play then proceeded; but the next night the theatre re-mained unopened. Brooke had ruined the

treasury, and the season was closed.

Mr. Brooke came to this country in 1850. and appeared, December 15th, at the Brook-lyn theatre, as Othello. His success was brilliant and unqualified. He subsequently visited the principal cities of the East and made a great deal of money. Early in 1852 he rented the Astor place opera house, and he renied the Astor place opera house, and began business as a manager, but was soon compelled to close in debt and disheartened. When the fall season of 1852 opened he com menced a starring tour throug the West, playing at Albany, Buffalo, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, &c. In this tour he was very successful, and, with a replenished purse, he sailed from this country for England in 1853.—N. Y. Herald.

SAD ACCIDENT.-Friday afternoon, 26th ult., two sons of Samuel Boyer, living about five miles west of Frement, Sandusky county, Ohio, were out in the woods hunting quail. A flock was started up, when the oldest, George, facing about to shoot, discharged his gun, the entire charge entering the left breest of his brother who stood charged his gun, the entire charge entering the left breast of his brether, who stood about twelve feet distant, killing him instantly. George immediately started for home, a mile and half distant. On arriving there was no one to assist him, his mother being sick on the bed, his father away. He hitched a horse to the sleigh and went out alone to bring the corpse of the brother he had shot. He came across a neighbor who assisted him in this sad ceremony. George assisted him in this sad ceremony. George was about sixteen years of age, his brother fourteen years.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CHESTNUT. - To-morrow night 'Arrah-Na-Pogue" will be performed for the last time this season, and on Monday night will be produced for the first time in America a startling sensational drama entitled "Black Mail; or, the Hour of Ten." titled "Black Mail; or, the Hour of Ten,"
It is one of those absorbing and intricate dramas which French authors so delight to compose, and is of the most thrilling interest. It will be powerfully cast, and mounted with that elegance and attention to detail for which the Chestnut has become remarkable. It can only be performed for to detail for which the Unesthut has pecome remarkable. It can only be performed for six nights, as other novelties are awaiting their turn for presentation. "Henry Dunbar," dramatized by Tom Taylor from Miss Braddon's powerful novel "The Outcasts," is also in preparation at this establishment. is also in preparation at this establishment Mr. Sinn having purchased the sole right of representation for Philadelphia. It has had representation for Philadelphia. It has had the most brilliant success at Wallack's, in New York, where it is still drawing crowded houses. This piece, in turn, will be followed by a gorgeous spectacle which has been in preparation for many weeks, so that no-velty is the order of the day at this estab-lishment.

Miss Hosmer's Benefit.-Talfourd's tragedy of "Ion" will be given this evening for the benefit of Miss Hosmer, and it will be brought out with now concern believed. for the benefit of Miss Hosmer, and it will be brought out with new scenery, brilliant costumes and admirable appointments. Miss Hosmer plays Ion, supported by Tilton, Rankin, Mackay, Wallis, James, Miss E. Price, &c. The afterpiece will be "Ici on Parle Français," with Marlowe, Robson, Mrs. Thayer and Wallis in the cast. As "Ion" has not been given in this city for a number of years it will attract a large and number of years it will attract a large and critical audience. To morrow Miss Hosmer appears for the last time. On Monday Mrs. appears for the last time. On Monday Mrs. Emma Waller begins an engagement. Those who remember her Hermione, in "Winter's Tale," and other pleasant personations, will be glad to welcome her again.

CLARKE'S BENEFIT.—The Walnut will blaze this evening with a gorgeous audience eager to witness Clarke's Tony Lumpkin, in "She Stoops to Conquer," and his personation of the cockney hero of "He's Jack Sheppard," "The Practical Man" will also e given. To-morrow "The Knights of the Round Table" will be played.

THE PEAK FAMILY.—At Assembly Building the Peak Family and their coadjutors are drawing excellent houses each evening and at their matinees on Saturday. evening and at their matinees on Saturday. Last night a peculiarly fine audience assembled, the crowd being so great that many were turned away. The programme was fresh, pleasing and artistic, and was most thoroughly enjoyed by all who were present. The bell ringing, the vocal music and the harp playing were all attractive and were received with hearty applause. As an entertainment for families, letting out early, we can cordially commend this exhibition. we can cordially commend this exhibition, particularly as the tone of all their music, burlesques, &c., is of the purest and most elevated character.

SIGNOR BLITZ charms the little people nightly and on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at Assembly Building. His automaton dancer still uses his legs briskly towards the close of each entertainment E GERMANIA ORCHESTRA Will give their usual publicrehearsal to-morrow after-noon, with the following programme: -Concert Overture Op. 44. -Aria from Don Sebastian -Decoy Birds - Waltz

Decoy Birds—Waltz.
Andante from Symphony in E flat.
Overture-Der Freyschütz.
Sounds from Home.
Conjuration and Benediction from The
Ruguenots. Facts and Fancies.

The Independent advocates abolishing negro churches and negro pews. It will abolish negro Puritans next.

Quite an artist is Bierstadt; but the young nan at the next door is a beer-starter. Washington Republican.

The rebel Forrest has gone in as partner in a wholesale house in Mem, hic, just for his name—no capital. Mere dead wood in that forest.

A correspondent of the London Times states the remarkable fact that the Queen of Spain did not cough, as usual, during the reading of her speech to the Spanish Depu-ties. She probably wished to convey the idea that her coughers were exhausted.

Another consignment of salmon and trout ova is being shipped from London to Australia. The quantity is about 100,000 salmon ova, several thousand trout ova, besides charr and salmon trout. 100,000 salmon ova! Wish they'd send some of them ova

The 7th Regiment ball seems to have been a very uncomfortable affair. At the supper table nothing could be got but jam. In the cloak room people picked up the worst habits. The dancing floor was waxinated so Jennerously that the pit of the Academy could not be seen. The waterfalls of the ladies were immense and the gentlemen's pumps were kept going the whole evening. As a military affair it was a success. The carriage-rows were as compact as cart-ridges and the amount of powder was in due proportion to the ball. The band went through its play-toon exercises in good style, the favorite air being "Dix-y." The company were all in full dress, except the oysters, who came in neatchell-jackets. The supper room was beautifully arranged to represent a regimental "mess."

A woman in Chicago who surprised some burglars complains that one of them seized her and "turned her throat around to the back of her neck." She must have had Hood's pathetic bailed in her mind, whose hero's

"head was turned and so he chewed His pig-tail till he died."

The exhibition of the Girls' High School came off this morning. Mr. Principal Fetters delivered the diplomas to the graduating young ladies. They seemed to part with their scholastic fetters cheerfully, but we observed that some of them retained a little ink on their fingers.

PRODUCE AT THE WEST.—The following paragraph, from the Cincinnati Gazette, confirms the report that the West is filled with produce yet to come forward by rail to the seaboard. The delay in the movement of the pork crop accounts in part for the partial falling off in receipts in December on the Western roads: "Within the last six weeks there has been paid out at this place alone for hogs, about \$9,000,000. This was mostly Cincinnati capital, and the great bulk of the products resulting from this business are still held here. Prices are nearly all as high in Cincinnati as in New York; consequently, there have been no shipments of consequence to the Eastern seaboard. This accounts for the scarcity of money on one side. Ordinarily PRODUCE AT THE WEST.—The following Eastern seaboard. This accounts for the scarcity of money on one side. Ordinarily the money paid out for hoge would, a large part, been back by this time, through the usual channel of trade; but this onward flow of currency has not yet set in. Country merchants are very slow in remitting.

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