Daily Evening Bulletin

GIBSON PEACOCK, Editor. | OUR WHOLE COUNTRY. | F. L. FETHERSTON, Publisher.

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EVENING BULLETIN.
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BY THE
"Evening Bulletin" Association.
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 18 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or $8 00 per annum.

WILCOX & GIBBS,
Sewing Machine Co.,
720 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

DIED.

EMERICK—On the 26th instant, George Emerick in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 514 North Eleventh street, above Buttonwood, on Thursday afternoon, March 1st, at 3 o'clock. Funeral services at St. John's Lutheran Church, Race, below Sixth street.

LANE—On the morning of the 26th instant, Captain Peter Lane, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 957 North Sixth street, on Thursday morning, March 1st, at 10 o'clock.

LIPPINCOTT—On the morning of the 26th instant, Mary E., wife of Joshua W. Lippincott, and daughter of Samuel and Martha H. Parry, in the 27th year of her age.

Her friends and relatives are invited to the funeral from the residence of her husband, No. 1624 Mount Vernon street, on Fifth day, 3d mo. 1st, at 11 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill Cemetery.

MAXFIELD—On the morning of the 25th instant, of disease of the heart, Joseph Maxfield.

His friends and those of the family are particularly invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 609 North Tenth street, on Wednesday afternoon, 28th instant, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

MILLER—Suddenly, on the 26th instant, at the residence of her son-in-law, David L. Skillman, No. 1316 Vine street, Mrs. Mary A. Miller, in the 69th year of her age. Due notice of the funeral will be given.

RONEY—On the morning of the 24th instant, Elizabeth, wife of Samuel J. Roney.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her husband, No. 438 North Sixth street, on Wednesday morning, the 28th inst., at 10 o'clock.

THOMAS—On Sunday, 25th instant, Jemima B., relict of the late Jesse Thomas, in the 84th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Wm. C. Claghorn, No. 1031 Coates street, on Wednesday afternoon, 28th instant, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill Cemetery.

DEATH OF A MEMBER OF THE COAL EXCHANGE—RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

At a full meeting of the Coal Trade, held at the Rooms of the Philadelphia Coal Exchange, on Monday, February 26, at 1 P. M., to give expression to the feelings of the Trade with reference to the lamented and sudden death of JOSEPH MAXFIELD, Esq., the following Preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We have received the melancholy intelligence of the sudden death of Joseph Maxfield, of the firm of Wannemacher & Maxfield; therefore

Resolved, That while we bow before that inscrutable Providence which orders the affairs and destinies of men according to the councils of His own wisdom, we cannot but express our sorrow at the sudden removal from our midst of one so long and so favorably known to the Coal Trade.

Resolved, That the highly honorable character and conduct of our departed friend, through so many years, in all his connections with the Trade, and his universal suavity of demeanor towards those with whom he was brought into business relations, endear his memory to us, and that in his removal from among us, we have lost one of our most high-minded and useful associates.

Resolved That, as our last sad tribute of respect to his earthly remains, we will attend his funeral in a body.

Resolved, That we entertain, and hereby tender to the bereaved widow and children of the deceased, our deepest feelings of sympathy and condolence with them in this unexpected and irreparable loss.

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to furnish an attested copy of the above Preamble and Resolutions to the family of our deceased friend.

ANDREW M. EASTWICK, President.
Attest—WM. HUNTER, Jr., Secretary.

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

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HOWARD HOSPITAL, Nos. 1518 and 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department. Medical treatment and medicines furnished gratuitously to the poor. s628

THE FIRST OF DR. J. THOMAS'S LECTURES, on the RELIGIOUS and PHILOSOPHIC SYSTEMS OF CHINA AND INDIA, will be delivered at University Hall, NINTH Street, above Chestnut, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 1st, at 8 o'clock. Single Tickets for the Course $1. Tickets for the Course admitting a Gentleman and two Ladies, $2. Single Tickets for an evening, 50 cents.

Tickets may be had at Ashmead & Evans's Book Store, 724 Chestnut street; at Parrish's Drug Store, southwest corner of Eighth and Arch streets, or at the door. fe27-2trp*

NORTH AMERICAN MINING COMPANY.
Office, No. 327 WALNUT street, (Second floor.)
100,000 SHARES, CAPITAL STOCK.
Par Value.....$10 00
This Company owns in fee simple several valuable Silver Mines in Nevada.
50,000 SHARES FOR WORKING CAPITAL.
25,000 TO BE SOLD IN 25 LOTS AT $5,000 EACH.
Subscriptions received at the office until March 14th.
BY ORDER OF THE DIRECTORS.
fe22-18trp T. S. EMERY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, December 21st, 1865.
LOAN FOR SALE.
IN SUMS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.
The Loan of this Company, due April 1st, 1884, interest payable quarterly, at the rate of six per cent. per 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-rptf2 122 South Second street.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND GREEN LANE STATION.
The undersigned have on hand a supply of LEHIGH COAL, equal to any in the market, which they prepare with great care and deliver to the residents of GERMANTOWN and its vicinity at the following prices, viz:

BROKEN OR FURNACE COAL	$10 00	per Ton.
EGG OR SMALL FURNACE	10 00	"
STOVE OR RANGE	10 00	"
SMALL STOVE OR CITY NUT	10 00	"
NUT OR CHESNUT	9 50	"

A deduction of FIFTY CENTS PER TON will be made when taken from the yard.
Adhering strictly to ONE PRICE, an order by letter will have the same effect as a visit in person and will be promptly attended to.
Address to the Office,
FRANKLIN INSTITUTE BUILDING,
15 SOUTH SEVENTH STREET,
Or to the Yard, BINES & SHEAFF,
Green Lane and North Pennsylvania Railroad.
PHILADA, Feb. 24, 1866. fe25-1mrp2

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.
Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders of the Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company will be held at the ROOMS OF THE BOARD OF TRADE on MONDAY, March 5th, 1866, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing SEVEN DIRECTORS, in pursuance of a provision of the third section of the act incorporating said Company.
THOMAS C. HAND,
FREDERIC COLLINS,
RICHARD WOOD,
A. F. CHESEBROUGH,
W. S. RUSSELL,
GEORGE L. BUZBY,
WILLIAM MASSEY,
JOHN O. JAMES,
WM. C. HARRIS,
GEORGE N. ALLEN,
HENRY SIMONS,
A. M. CONOVER,
WM. M. WILSON,
JOHN D. STOCKTON,
A. J. CATHERWOOD,
HENRY WINSOR,
E. A. SOUDER,
WM. B. THOMAS.
PHILA., Feb. 24, 1866. [fe24-7trp] Corporators.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNION STATE CONVENTION.

A Stated Convention will be held in the Hall of the House of Representatives, in Harrisburg, Pa., on WEDNESDAY, THE SEVENTH DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, to be supported by the friends of the Union.

The ordeal of war has tried the strength of our Government. Its fire has purified the nation. The defence of the nation's life has demonstrated who were its friends. The principles vindicated in the field must be preserved in the councils of the nation. The arch-enemy of freedom must be struck once more. All the friends of our Government and all who were loyal to the cause of the Union in our late struggle are earnestly requested to unite in sending delegates to represent them in said Convention.

By order of the Union State Central Committee. JOHN CESSNA, Chairman.
GEO. W. HAMMERSLY, A. W. BENEDICT, } Secretaries.

"THE QUAKER FATHERS."—PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19, 1866.
To HENRY PETERSON, Esq: As the Lecture recently delivered before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, entitled "THE QUAKER FATHERS," treats of subjects calculated to interest deeply every Pennsylvanian, and make him feel a just pride in the early history of his native State, we would request that it be repeated at some suitable time and place.
Very respectfully,

Eli K. Price,	L. A. Godey,
Jay Cooke,	Wm. W. Harding.
M. Simpson,	Gibson Peacock,
Thompson Westcott,	Chas. E. Warburton,
S. Austin Allibone,	Walter McMichael,
Dillwyn Parrish,	T. S. Arthur,
John F. Verree,	Edmund Deacon,
B. J. Leedom,	Hugh D. Vail.
Joseph Jeanes,	Fred. D. Stone,
H. N. Burroughs,	Charles H. Abbott,
John A. McAllister,	Richard Wright,
J. Gibbons Hunt, M.D.,	Jacob M. Ellis,
Caleb Clothier,	Charles M. Morris,
George H. Burgin,	Charles Lehman.
James Willits,	

GENTLEMEN:—It will afford me great pleasure to repeat my lecture on "THE QUAKER FATHERS."

I confess to feeling no small amount of admiration for the Founders of Pennsylvania. They sought the shores of the New World to secure their Civil and Religious Freedom; and what they sought for themselves they were desirous that others also should enjoy.

In my opinion, Pennsylvania has suffered from the want of a reasonable and natural State pride—using the term in its high and generous sense; and I have endeavored to show how far the Founders of this State were in advance of the rest of the world in the Past, in the belief that the memory of such a glorious record cannot be otherwise than ennobling to the men of the Present.
Very respectfully,
HENRY PETERSON.

The Lecture will be delivered on MONDAY EVENING, March 5th, at CONCERT HALL, beginning precisely at quarter before eight o'clock.

Tickets, admitting a Gentleman and Lady, price Fifty Cents, can be obtained at McAllister's, 728 Chestnut street; Parrish's, 800 Arch street; T. B. Pugh's, Sixth and Chestnut; G. Hunt & Sons', 62 North Fourth street, and at the door on the evening of the Lecture. 1t

TO THE FIREMEN.

The undersigned avail themselves of the earliest opportunity to publicly express their sincere thanks for the noble and untiring efforts of the Firemen, of Philadelphia, to preserve our property during the terrible conflagration, with which we were visited last evening. In the great confusion with which we were surrounded, it would be impossible for us to individualize those most deserving, where all labored so devotedly, and who were so ably and advantageously directed by Chief Lyle. The most painful feature for our contemplation, is to learn this morning, of the death of one, and the very serious injury of many others of the noble phalanx of brave, generous and self-sacrificing Firemen.
JAMES, KENT, SANTEE & CO.,
fe27 239 and 241 North Third street.

OFFICE OF THE SIVERLY RUN OIL COMPANY, NO. 524 WALNUT STREET, ROOM NO. 15.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Company will be held on TUESDAY, March 13, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting
fe27tmh12 J. R. WILKINS, Secretary.

MRS. F. E. W. HARPER WILL DELIVER THE FOURTH LECTURE OF THE COURSE Before the Social, Civil and Statistical Association, THURSDAY EVENING, March 1st, At Concert Hall. Subject:
"THE NATION'S GREAT OPPORTUNITY."
MUSIC BY THE "BLACK SWAN."
Tickets, 35 cents, to be had at T. B. Pugh's Book Store, Sixth and Chestnut, and at the door. Doors open at 7. Begin at 8. fe26 4t rp

THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT of the HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA will be held at the MUSICAL FUND HALL, Locust st. above Eighth, at Noon, MARCH 1st, 1866. Valedictory Address by Professor Lippe. The public are invited. H. W. GUERNSEY, M. D.
fe27-2t*

AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the SILVER RUN OIL COMPANY will be held at 508 Walnut street, on WEDNESDAY, February 28th 1866, at 10½ o'clock, A. M. C. D. RITCHIE,
1t* Secretary.

The German Opera.

A very good audience witnessed the opera of *Faust*, performed by Mr. Grover's German Company at the Academy of Music, last evening. The performance was an excellent one—better than the Italians have ever given us, for after all, the German conception of the characters and of the music is the true one. Madame Rotter's voice has lost its freshness, but it is still very agreeable, and as "Margaret," she acted and sang with such intelligence and energy, that she gave very great satisfaction. Mlle. Dziuba was an excellent "Siebel." The "Mephistopheles" of Hermans is better now than ever, and it is altogether a creation that shows more genius than any operatic personation that we have seen for a long time. With all due respect for the Italians that have played "Faust," we give the preference to Himmer. His conception of the character is excellent, and he sings carefully and with great expression. Steineeke played "Valentine" well and the minor parts were adequately filled. The chorus and orchestra were excellent, and the performance as a whole was eminently successful.

This evening *Fra Diavolo*, admirably cast, will be produced, and to-morrow evening Mozart's *Magic Flute*, which has not been played here for some years.

LECTURES ON CHINA AND INDIA.—Few of us know much of our antipodes. Even the noise of their great wars and rebellions reaches us only in distant echoes. And yet in Europe, before the times of Marco Polo and Columbus, the approach to the marvellous and opulent Indies was the day-dream of the traveler; the El Dorado of his wishes. China, so shut out from the rest of the world, has yet a history, a philosophy, a literature and a civilization; and so had ancient India. Hereafter, no doubt, commerce will force open the gates of the East, so that the future, as well as the past of Orientalism is rich in interest. We allude to this now because a rare and excellent opportunity will be afforded to our citizens of learning, in a short time, the essential facts concerning the religious and philosophic systems and civilization of China and India, in a short course of lectures by Dr. Joseph Thomas. This gentleman, whose remarkably accurate and extended learning is well known, has given much attention to Oriental studies, besides having resided for some time in India during its great rebellion. Those who heard Dr. Thomas's late very instructive course upon the Greek Philosophers may be assured that in the forthcoming lectures (which begin this week) they will have a still richer treat of information and entertainment.

LATER EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the Steamers Arago and Hermann.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

Marshal Forey States that the French Troops Cannot Return from Mexico as Speedily as Desired by France.

THE FENIAN EXCITEMENT.

Several More Counties in Ireland Proclaimed.

The steamship Arago, Captain Gadsden, from Falmouth on the 15th instant, arrived at New York last night. The steamship Herman, Captain Wenke, from Bremen on the 11th, and Southampton on the 14th instant, also arrived here last night. The news by these arrivals is four days later. Earl Russell received a deputation on Monday from the Royal Agricultural Society in in reference to the cattle plague. A fearful gale had passed over the Southern coast of England. It is expected that many casualties will be reported. The Paris *Presse* has received a second warning. It intends to appeal to the Council of State against the two warnings which it has received. The steamship Queen arrived out on the 12th, and the City of Boston on the 13th.

France and Mexico.

In the French Senate, on the 10th inst., M. Rouher protested against the speech delivered by M. de Boissy in Friday's sitting. Marshal Forey stated that the return of the French troops from Mexico could not take place so speedily as appeared to be desired in France, and he even advised that fresh reinforcements should be sent out. M. Rouher declared that Marshal Forey had expressed, in his speech, merely a private opinion, the views of the government upon this subject being those contained in the speech from the throne and the drafts of the address. The first eight paragraphs of the address were then adopted.

The Fenians.

[Dublin (Feb. 13) correspondence of the London Times]

A police inspector and four detectives officers surrounded a most respectable house in the neighborhood of Pleasant street, yesterday, and made a diligent search in it and about it for Stephens, but without getting any trace of him.

A supplement of the *Dublin Gazette* has been issued, and contains the announcement that the following counties and parts of counties will be proclaimed from the 14th inst.: The county of Roscommon, the city of Armagh, the county of Armagh, the county of Leitrim, the county of Cavan, the county of Wicklow, the county of Wexford, Longford, the baronies of Moydown, Rathcline and Shrule. Accounts from various parts of the country express the great satisfaction of the population at having their respective counties proclaimed. Many Protestant families in the south and west have been for weeks afraid to go to bed.

Dr. White, city coroner, held an inquest to-day on the body of George Clark, who was murdered on Friday night. From the evidence it appeared that the three men who inveigled him to the banks of the canal were Fenians, who believed him to be an informer, but he denied the fact, and is corroborated by the police. A verdict of wilful murder was returned against a person or persons unknown, and that John Lawler, Samuel Kavanagh and a man called "the doctor," were present at the time. Gavin, who was arrested as "the doctor," has been discharged, there being no proof against him.

Corporal Mulvahill was tried to-day by court-martial for treasonable language towards the Queen and government.

The British Reform Bill.

The London *Times* of Monday, in a leader, says: As the time draws near for revealing the plans of the Ministry, it appears and becomes more and more certain that the Reform bill of 1866 will consist simply of clauses lowering the franchise in boroughs to £6 rating, and in counties to £15 occupation. It would seem, unless he has been sadly belied, that Lord Russell had acted upon the advice of Mr. Bright, and has, greatly daring, resolved to stake the existence of his administration on the success of a bill which shall give us £6 for £10 householders, and £15 for £50 county tenants. We cannot suppose that the government believes that such a bill as is now predicted will be accepted as a settlement of the reform question. It is crude, violent and offensive; it expresses no policy, it corresponds to no aims. The conduct of the Ministry on reform seems to show that they are themselves conscious they are settling down. They pass from side to side, and roll and plunge with every fresh gust and every passing wave; but such things are premonitory of disaster, and we can only hope that if there is to be a shipwreck, something valuable may be left by way of salvage.

Finances of Spain.

MADRID, Feb. 10.—In to-day's sitting of the Senate the Minister of Finance declared the finances of the country to be in a more favorable condition than was supposed, the expenditure of the current year being estimated at 1,400 million reals and the revenue of 4,700 million, including the bonds representing the national property.

The Senate have adopted the address in reply to the speech from the throne by a majority of sixty-two votes.

Spain's Policy towards Italy.

The following is the text of the despatch, dated February 5, addressed by General de la Marmora to the Italian Minister at Madrid, in consequence of the declarations contained in the Spanish Red Book respecting the policy of Spain towards Italy:

"I request you to remind Senor Bermudez de Castro that if the September Convention, while acknowledging the principle of non-intervention, nevertheless placed certain conditions upon the application of that principle, those conditions concern France exclusively. You will therefore declare that, as regards other powers, their non-intervention in the political affairs of Rome always remains the unqualified principle upon which the conduct of Italy will be invariably based.

A despatch from Florence of Feb. 12 says—The Commission of Inquiry upon the route to be selected for the railway through the Helvetic Alps have almost unanimously decided in favor of Mount St. Gothard. No vote was given for the Lulimanier route.

The session of the Chambers has been prorogued until Feb. 15. The committee on the provisional exercise of the Budget have accepted the proposal of the ministry, extending its duration until the end of April next.

Letters from Rome to the 7th inst. give the speech of the Pope at the English College, in which his Holiness mentioned the prosperity and greatness of England, but regretted that she should have been forgetful of her glorious title of the Holy Island. The Pope hoped that her immense possessions and boasted institutions would serve the cause of the true faith.

Several English Catholic prelates and other distinguished persons were present.

BELGIUM.

A telegram from Brussels, of February 11, says: "Viscount Sydney arrived here last night to invest King Leopold II. with the Order of the Garter. To-day the King received in solemn audience, at the Royal Palace, all the members of the mission deputed by Queen Victoria to invest his Majesty with the Order of the Garter.

PRUSSIA.

In the Chamber of Deputies on February 10 the debate was resumed, on the motion protesting against the decision of the Supreme Court restricting liberty of speech in the Chamber. During the debate, Count Bismark and the Ministers of the Interior and Justice censured the Deputies in strong terms, and stated that they opposed the independence of the courts of justice in order that they might be free to give vent to expressions of insult and calumny. The House subsequently adopted the motion of Herr von Hoverbeck, protesting against the decision of the Supreme Court, by 263 to 35 votes.

THE DUCHIES.

The Vienna *Debats* of the 11th says—"The sensation news published in some foreign newspapers of a Prussian ultimatum upon the question of the Duchies having been received by the Austrian government is unfounded. 'Yesterday Count Mensdorff despatched a note to Count Karolyi, the Austrian Ambassador at Berlin, in which he announced that Austria declined to entertain the protest of Prussia with reference to the late public meeting at Altona.'"

The *Presse* says—"Count Mensdorff, in his note to Count Karolyi, appeals to the Gastein Convention, by which the possession of the duchies is divided between the two great German Powers. He energetically denies that Prussia is entitled to address complaints to Austria respecting the administration of Holstein.

"The Prussian despatch declared the present state of things to be untenable, but did not put forward any demand or precise proposal."

HUNGARY AND CROATIA.

The Crotian Diet has agreed to the union with Hungary by 90 against 94 votes.

SWEDEN.

The Franco-Swedish Treaty of Commerce has been sanctioned by all the four Chambers of the Swedish Parliament. The debates on the treaty were most violent.

RUSSIA.

The budget for 1866 has appeared. The principal items are as follows:

Ordinary revenue. - - -	R 349,000,000
Extraordinary ditto (including the surplus of the last loan) -	32,500,000
Issue of Treasury bonds - -	9,000,000
Ordinary expenditure - -	367,000,000
Extraordinary ditto - -	25,000,000

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON MONEY MARKET—February 14.—Consols for money, 87@87½. Illinois Central shares, 74½. Erie shares, 51½. Five-twenties, 67½.

Liverpool Cotton Market—February 14.—Sales of two days 14,000 bales; market easier and quotations barely maintained. Of the above sales speculators and exporters took 4,000 bales.

The Manchester market was easier and inactive.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market—February 14th.—Flour firmer. Wheat firm at 10s@10s. 6d, for winter red and Southern. Corn advanced 3d, and tending upwards; sales at 28s. 9d. for mixed.

Liverpool Provision Market, Feb. 14.—Beef active and firm. Pork—Stock scarce and prices tend upwards; holders demand an advance. Bacon steady. Lard firm at 73s.@74s. Tallow quiet and steady. Cheese firm.

Liverpool Produce Market, Feb. 14.—Ashes quiet at 32s.@34s. Sugar dull. Coffee quiet. Rice dull. Linseed oil firmer; sales at 40s. Rosin very dull. Spirits turpentine—Small sales. Petroleum steady at 2s. 4d.

Facts and Fancies.

It is still believed by the people of Dublin that Stephens, the Fenian, is concealed in that city. Considering the hotness of the chase, he is certainly successful in Doublin'.

The wearers of numerous fine suits of Canadian manufacture in Chicago have come to grief. Officers of the Customs have seized upon the smuggled clothes and the wearers have to fork over the duties. The officers enter the suits and the wearers of course are trotted out.

Two settings of eggs were sent last spring a long distance in England. Both were packed with care, one in bran, the other in hay. Of those in bran not one egg hatched, while every one packed in hay produced a chick. Bran-died hen-fruit is new.

Whem sheep have no roots, it is well to keep them supplied with pine or hemlock boughs—or other *ram*-ifications. We never heard of any sheep that had roots, except, perhaps, yews.

Men who destroy railroad tracks, are now called Track-tearians.

If there is one thing that is sure to incense us, it is the man who expends himself in constant myrrh-myrrhs.

The Parisian public is soon to be astonished by a wonderful female, who will sing a song in the cage which contains Batty the lion tamer's beasts. The song, of course, will be "*Batti! Batti!*"

There is to be trotting on the ice at Burlington for three days this week, with moderate purses for the winning horses. We know no surer way of getting a little hoarse than by trotting about on the ice.

The new prima donna of Maretzek, Senorita Carmelina Proch, will make her debut this evening, at the New York Academy of Music. Now we shall hear of the stockholders talking of "using their Proch-ses," meaning their lorgnettes.

At the last ball at the Tuilleries, the Emperor, on seeing Mme. de Péne dressed as nearly as possible *à l' Impératrice Joséphine*, exclaimed, "Why that must be my grandmother in her twentieth year!" We have often heard of people who fancied that they saw their grandmother, after spending an evening with a sham Péne party.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL GRANT

His Visit to New York and Brooklyn.

Narrow Escape from Fatal Injury by the Explosion of a Rifle, &c.

[From to-day's N. Y. Tribune.]

It is not at all remarkable that after having seen the mysteries and miseries of New York, he should make an effort to find relief in the City of Churches; nor is it at all strange that the contagion which has been raging on this side the East River, among the clubs and ball managers, should extend to Brooklyn. Indeed it broke out violently among our neighbors on the Heights, immediately after the brilliant success on the part of the Union Leanue Club, and they determined to eclipse that affair, if possible. Accordingly, Monday evening was named as the time; the Academy of Music the place. Tickets were limited in number to 1,000, and the 23d Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., was intrusted with the details.

In decorating the Academy upon this occasion bunting was the principal article used. Around the first tier of boxes small imitations of the American flag were hung in great profusion, and shields, starred and striped, were lavishly displayed. The National colors were hung in the form of festoons from the upper tier, and the stage was canopied in the same manner. The large chandelier over the centre of the stage was handsomely ornamented with flowers; while the scenery in the rear represented a tent, in front of which was a pile of drums, and two or three stacks of arms.

In front of the proscenium box on the right of the stage a kind of breastwork had been erected, extending to the dress circle on one side, and almost to the rear of the stage on the other. An elegant carpet was laid behind this protective work, and the box itself was fitted up for the use of the General and his attendants.

It had been announced that the General would arrive promptly at 7½ o'clock, an hour much too early for the fashionable; but for this occasion the goddess was compelled to forego her habit and change her hours. At 9½ o'clock he was to be delivered into the hands of the Brooklyn Club, and the 23d Regiment was under the painful necessity of compressing all their pomp into the narrow space of one hundred and twenty minutes. Brooklyn took an exceedingly early dinner, and the feminine denizens of that goodly city who held invitations and admission tickets, evidently made hasty toilettes that they might not lose one of the one hundred and twenty minutes they had determined to spend in the presence of the Lientenant-General.

At seven o'clock carriages began to arrive and deposit their delicate freight at the door of the Academy. The dress circle—the parquet had been floored over—and upper tier of boxes were soon filled and the slightest feeling of impatience began to manifest itself, when, at eight o'clock, Gen. Grant made his appearance, escorted by the Committee of Arrangements, and took his station in the box prepared for him. The audience rose; the gentlemen shouted; the ladies fluttered their perfumed lace and cambric—Gen. Grant had been received.

There were no speeches, but there was music, and this was the signal for a grand promenade. Passing round the breastwork we have described, at one end and behind it, the procession marched. Those who had an opportunity took the General by the hand, while he bowed politely and gratiously to all. It was a kind of review—such an one as the General has recently been much accustomed to, but a vastly more tedious and not half so grand as that which makes a part of the "pomp and circumstance of glorious war."

The ceremony being ended, the General was permitted to seat himself, partake of some refreshment that had been prepared, and finally take his departure for the rooms of the Brooklyn Club. As he passed out some one cried out, "Three cheers for Gen. Grant," and they were given. He had reached the door, however, and as he made an effort to bow his thanks it suddenly closed. Music was used to console the guests at the departure of the hero, and many wooed the "Muse of many twinkling feet" to compensate them for the loss.

After the departure of the General, dancing was very generally indulged in by the ladies, though they were bonneted and shawled as if for a journey to the Arctic Sea. The music divided itself into two bands, and the moon sank far down the west before the amusement ceased.

[From the World.]

A curious and most unforeseen accident happened to General Grant yesterday, which fortunately resulted in a trifling wound. A gentleman called at the Metropolitan Hotel for the purpose of exhibiting to General Grant a rifle of an entirely new pattern. The rifle was about two feet in length, and resembled a pistol in construction, excepting that the cartridge was inserted at the breech. Owing to the novel construction of the new invention, General Grant took hold of it to examine the deadly instrument in an incautious manner, and having inserted the cartridge, touched the trigger with a very slight pressure, causing the rifle to explode. At the instant that the General touched the trigger, he had his left hand on the muzzle of the rifle, and a part of the cartridge entered his hand and lodged in the palm and thumb, wounding him in a serious manner. The scene of this unfortunate accident was in the private apartments belonging to General Grant, his aids and four children of the General being present. The ball lodged in the wall of the room, directly opposite to where General Grant was standing at the time of the accident. Col. Badeau, Colonel Porter, Colonel Hudson, Colonel Babcock and Captain Dunn, of the General's staff, were also present at the time of the accident and considerable alarm was manifested by Mrs. Grant and the officers belonging the staff of the General, at the result of the inspection of the novel firearm. Luckily, however, the children of the General were not in a position to receive the deadly charge of the weapon, and the great left-flanker exclaimed, as he received the fragment of the cartridge in his hand, "I am not hurt." The staff crowded around General Grant with congratulations on his fortunate escape, which the General received in a calm and cool manner, as if nothing had happened. The wound was dressed carefully by a surgeon, and nothing was said about the wound by any one present, fearing that an alarm might be created by the report that an accident had occurred to the General. The wound did not prevent General Grant from keeping his engagement during the evening.

NORTH CAROLINA shad are now being brought to Norfolk and selling at $30 per hundred by the cargo.

OUR MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

Clinics of the Philadelphia Hospital.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 21, 1866.—MEDICAL CLINIC, ALFRED STILLE, M. D.—The attendance of pupils was unusually full. The first case presented to the class was one of a young man, apparently some twenty-five or twenty-six years of age, under treatment for chronic pleurisy. His general appearance, however, did not indicate much suffering from the disease. The region of the pleura was exceedingly enlarged from the presence of fluid in that part. The case did not admit of the operation of Paracentesis which is defined as that of "*tapping to evacuate the collected fluids in ascites, ovarian dropsy, &c., &c.* In making out the diagnosis, for the purpose of ascertaining the character and nature of the enlargement, the patient was obliged to be placed in different positions while percussion was made, thereby showing the existence of fluid, as the flat or dull, and the resonant sounds were distinguished from each other as the fluid changed its position with the position of the patient's body. Considerable ulceration was exhibited on the side, caused by the chafing of the arm in consequence of this enlargement.

The man had been laboring under this disease some ten years, but had steadily improved since his residence in the Hospital. The treatment had been altogether palliative and alterative.

The next case was even more interesting to the student. The patient was a man of some thirty years of age, of foreign birth, and suffering under emphysema of the lungs. Emphysema is thus described—"A considerable pressure or contusion of the chest, or any violent concussion of the lung, may produce a laceration in that viscus, without injury being done to the parietes of the thorax, and may give place to the *infiltration of air into the areolar texture: inter-lobular empysema.*"

The presence of this air was exhibited in a remarkable degree in the extraordinary fulness of the chest of the patient, and in the resonant sound produced on percussion. His breathing was oppressed and difficult, resembling somewhat that of a person afflicted with asthma. The disease was one of some 4 or 5 years duration, commencing in 1861.

SURGICAL CLINIC—R. J. LEVIS, M. D.—Quite a number of cases were before the class, but none of any interest to the general reader.

In this connection we regret very much to announce the death of the patient who had been so successfully operated on in the amputation of the leg at the knee-joint. Diarrhœa supervened, since last before the class, ending in death the day before the clinic.

Among the pieces performed were prominently noticeable: "Das Kirchlein," "March by Schöffer," "Jodel—song," "Warriors' Night Song," and the "Germania Song," which concluded the performance. We understand that the mass of the German Singing Societies intend to follow each other, in turn, at the hospital, and that they, independent of their musical arrangements, will give the insane at least one concert a week during the approaching spring.

Old Books.

To the Editor of the Evening Bulletin—

DEAR SIR:—I was much surprised at an article which appeared in your paper this afternoon, headed "The Oldest Printed Book in the United States." At first sight I supposed it referred to the first book *printed* in this country, but on reading the article through it appeared to me that the writer actually believed that there was not upon this side of the Atlantic a book bearing upon its title page a date anterior to 1631. Mentioning the article to a friend with whom I had been spending the evening, we repaired to his library, and though he makes no specialty of early printed works, we found twenty-three works of a more ancient date in less than ten minutes. The large case in the centre of the main room of the Philadelphia Library is filled with books and manuscripts, most of which are dated earlier than the commencement of the seventeenth century.

The first printed book was the Bible, commonly called the Mazarin Bible, from its having been first discovered by that indefatigable book hunter, De Bure, in the Library of Cardinal Mazarin, (now the Bibliotheque de l'Institute,) Paris. It was printed at Mayence, by Fust, (the original Faust or Dr. Faustus), and Gutenberg. It unfortunately bears no date, but in a copy afterward discovered in the Bibliotheque Royale, was found a note in the handwriting of the period, stating that this copy had been "illuminated, bound, and perfected by Henry Creemer, Vicar of the Collegiate church, of St. Stephen, of Mentz, in the year 1456." As the work of illuminating, binding and perfecting the two volumes must have occupied at least two years, we can safely assert that the work was not printed later than 1454, and possibly may have appeared some years earlier. Some half dozen copies of this the most precious of typographical curiosities are known to exist, one in the possession of an eminent New York collector, and may well be regarded as the oldest printed book in the United States. This identical copy sold at Hibbart's sale in 1829 for £215 sterling, and another copy at the Bishop of Cashel's sale, in 1858, brought £596. The first printed book with a date, was the Liber Indulgentiæ Nicolai V., Pont. Max, 1454. This was complete in a single page.

The first book printed on the continent of America was Alfonso de Molina's, "Vocabulario en Lengue Castellana y Mexicana, Mexico, 1556." This was a small vocabulary or phrase book, intended to assist the Spanish priests in acquiring the Mexican language—there is a copy, I believe, in the Astor library of New York.

The first work known to have been printed in the United States, was issued from the Cambridge University press in 1639, and is probably the work alluded to as being in the possession of our trans-Delawarian brethren. It is entitled the *Freeman's Oath*. I have never seen a copy. The Cambridge press was presented to the College by a certain Mr. Glover, in 1639. Another gentleman, whose name is unknown, gave a font of type of forty-nine pounds weight, scarcely enough to print two columns of the BULLETIN. The second work of this press was an almanac calculated by William Pierce, and the third a most barbarous metrical version of the Psalms of David.

In regard to manuscripts, of which Dr. Duffield's is a well-known and beautiful specimen, I might state that I have before me, while writing this, a Roman Missal of 1310, and a papyrus scroll from an Egyptian mummy, of a date at least three centuries prior to that of the Christian era, and a short time since I was offered, by a prominent bookseller, of this city, a magnificent Bible of the twelfth century, at a price less than the value of the parchment on which it was written. Yours, BIBLIOPHILE.