## Daily Evening Bulletin.

CHESON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON, Publisher.

DOUBLE SHEET, THREE CENTS.

V.J. UME XX.---NO. 227

THE EVENING BULLETIN. PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (Sunday's excepted.)
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PROPRIETORS. GIBSON PEACOCK, F. L. FETHERSTON. CASPER SOUDER, Jr., FRANCIS WELLS. The BULLETIN is served to subscribers in the city at 18 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or \$8 per

## MARRIED.

OOCKBURN-ZANE.—At Louisvile, Ky., Dec.27, by he Rev.Mr. Craik, Mr Geo. B. B. Cockburn, of Toronto, resident of Upper Canada University, to Miss Mary ane, daughter of H. Zane, Esq.
TMMPLE-KYLE—At Hamilton, Ohio, on the 25th
T December, by Bey, E. J. Hamilton, Mr. Oliver H.
emple te Miss Sallie E. Kyle, of Hamilton.

DIED. BARKER—On the 28th inst., Sarah Wharton, wife of Abraham Barker, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectively invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday morning, January 1st, at 10 o'clock, from 1115 Spruce atreet, without further notice.

BLUMNER—On the 28th inst., Jenette, widow of Chas E. Blummer aged 63 years.

RLUMINER.—On the 22th inst, Jenette, whole of thas, B. Blumner, age6 63 year.

Funeral from her husband's residence, No. 549 North Fifth street, on konday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

\*\*NORRIS.—On Friday evening, December 23th, Samuel Norris in the 71st year of his age.

WARE.—Suddenly in Cincinnait, 25th iust., at the residence of Geo. D. Fry. Ella & Ware, in the 13th year of her age. Gaughter of Isaac D. and Clara R. Ware, of Philadelphia.

MELODEON COVERS AND RICH PIANO
TOVERS, FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
Fine Shawis, for Christmas; Christmas Delaines and Prints; Hdkfs., Collars,
Gloves and Scarfs.
EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arck.

SPECIAL NOTICES. WILL DELIVER THE SECOND LECTURE OF THE COURSE, FREDERICK DOUGLASS

Under the auspices of the S. C. and STATISTICAL ASSOCIATION, at NATIONAL HALL, MARKE' Street, above Twelfth, on THURBDAY EVENING Tennery 2, 1867 Supples of Danger to the great speeches. The BLACK SWAN has kindly volunteered to fur-nish occasional airs at the opening and closing of each

lecture
Season Tickets for the course (eight lectures), \$2;
Single Admission 35 cents.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. To commence at 8.
Tickets may be had at T. B. PUGH'S Bookstore, 607
CHESTNUT street, and at the deor on the Evening of each Lecture.

re. WILLIAM STILL, Chairman,
1216 Washington Avenue, (Coal Office),
J. C. WHITE, Sr.,
Fourth street, below Willow,
J. HANKINSON. Gulielma street, Committee of Arrangements

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY, No, 111 South FOURTH Street, PHILADELPHIA, 12th Mo., 31st, 1866
The Annual Meeting of the STOCKHOLDERS of the above named Company will be held at their Office, on SECOND DAY, 1st Mo. 1sth, 187, at 10 o'clock A. M. An Election for Three Directors, to serve for three years, will be held between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. ROWLAND PARRY, deal-mw.f.663 Actuary, m,w,£,6t2

THE INDUSTRIAL HOME. Corner of BROAD street and COLUMBIA avenue, is open for the admission of Girls from twelve to eighteen years of age, who are neglected or deserted by their parents, and who need the shelter and instruction of a Christian bome. If the public will sustain this Institution, when the public will sustain this Institution of a control of the control able and useful women. atributions may be sent to James T. Shinn, surer, Broad and Spruce streets. no22-rptf MERCANTILE BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION.—The terms of admission are as ioliows:

for admission to membership may be manager, or to WILLIAM A. ROLIN, Secry., 739 Market street.

made to any many many to the delawf, miliam A. Roman, set street.

delawf,miliasorpi 739 Market street.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADRIPHIA AND COMPANY, TWENTY-RECOND street, belew Spruce, PHILADRIPHIA, Dec. 31, 1856.

The Stockholders Annual Meeting and Election for President, Directors and Treasurer, will be held at this Office on TUESBAY, January 18, 1857, at 11 O'clock A. M.

JAS, MOFADDEN, 17., Secretary. desim wf to jalb Secretary.

THE PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, PHILADELPHIA, December

31, 1866.
The Annual Election for Five Directors, to serve for three years, will be held at the Company's Office, No 224 WALNUT street on MONDAY, the 7th day of January, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M. de31-61; SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER
PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-SECOND street, below Spruce, PHILADELPHIA,
December 31st, 1868. December 31st, 1858.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, and an election for Officers, will be held at this Office, January 14th, 1867, at 3 o'cleck, P. M. de31 m,w,ftjai5?

A. W. ADOLPH, Secretary.

OFFICE PHILADELPHIA AND MONT S GOMEBY COUNTY RAILROAD COMPANY 127 BOUTH FOURTH Street, PHILADELPHIA, DEC 31, 1865. The annual meeting of the Stockhelders of this commany will be held at this Office, on MONDAY, January 14th, tr 12 o'clock, M., to elect a Fresident and aix Directors, to serve for the ensuing year. FORD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND DARBY RAILBOAD CO., TWENTY-SECOND Street, below Sprice, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1886.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders and an election for Fresident and a Director of this Company, will be held at this office on MONDAY, January 14th, 1887, at 4 o'clock P. M. D. H. FLICKWIR, Secretary.

de31-m,w,ftja15in} THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CONweenless of the House of Refuge will be held on
weenless Day, the 6th of January, at 4 o'clock P. M.,
cat No. 109 North TENTH street, above Arch.
The Annual Report of the Board of Managers will
be submitted, and an election will be held for Officers be submitted, and an election will be held for Unicer and Managers, to serve for the enauing year ALEXANDER, HENRY, Secretary, PHILADHLPHIA, Dec, SI, 1866. de31-21

OFFICE OF THE GREENWOOD COAL COMPANY, No. 223 WALINUT STREET, PRILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1886.

The Annual Meeting of the Steckholders of this Company, and an Election for Officers to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 18th day of January 1867, at 12 o'clock, M. WM. M. DAVIDSON, dell\_1857, 10,14,5t\*

Secretary.

dealjas.7.10,14,6t\*

Secretary.

Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA-DEPARTMENT OF ARTS.—The SECOND
TERM of the College Year will open on WEDNESDAY, the second day of January. Candidates for admission will appear at the University, for examination, on that day, at 10 o'clock A. M. Tuition for each
Term Thirty five Dollars. GEORGE ALLEN.

SET. JOHN'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN

ST. JOHN'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN
PASIOT, Rev. Dr. J. A. Seiss. Divine service will be
held on New Year's morning at 16% o'clock.

PROF. BLOT'S LECTURES ON COOKERY

-Eight illustrated Lectures will be delivered in
the ASSEMBLY BUILDING, corner Tenth and Chest
nut at 11 o'clock, A. M., commencing on THURSDAY, January 3.

destruct HOWARD HOSPITAL. Nos. 1818 and 1820 Cal treatment and medicines furnished gratuitously to the nost.

## AMUSEMENTS.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC this evening Father Kemp's Old Folks appear and "The Arabian Nights Entertainments" will be given, for the benefit of Emma J. Nichols.

To-morrow a grand matinee will be given. AT THE CHESTNUT Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams begin their second week, appear ing in a fresh and very attractive bill. morrow afternoon a grand matinee with a splendid bill will be given.

AT THE ARCH "Griffith Gaunt" is still the

& AT THE WALNUT Mr. J. S. Clarke revive capital play of "The Member from e." This is Mr. Clarke's last week "The Naisd Queen" will be given as usual To-morrow the last "Naisd Queen" matine

Signor Blitz's soirees at Assembly Building are wonderfully attractive, parti-cularly during these holiday-times. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Ticknor & Fields have published a second volume of "The Life and Letters of John Winthrop," by his descendant, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop. The former volume brought the history of the famous New England Governor down to the period of his departure from his native land in 1630. The present volume completes the record of his nteresting career, which closed in 1649. When it is borne in mind that Governor Winthrop's arrival in America wa only ten years after that of the Pilgrim Fathers, the Mayflower herself being one of the fleet, it is easy to see in what a rich soil the historian has worked and with what certainty of an abundan harvest. The record of Governor Winthrop's life is a noble refutation of many of the slanders upon New England character. and his journal and letters afford the mos beautiful illustration of that blending of Christian charity and tenderness with the austerities of the severe age in which he lived, which was the true type of the character of the men and women who laid the foundations of New England society and

Mr. Winthrop has written his narrative of his illustrious ancestor in admirable style, and has made a most valuable contribution to American history and biography. Many interesting extracts might be made, from this interesting volume, but we content ourselves with one:

institutions.

"The attentive reader can hardly have omitted to observe the beautiful coincidence which exists between the dates of some of the most memorable occurrences in our early colonial history, and those of some of the great events of our more recent national career. Thus the Governor and Company of Massachusetts set out for the Bay on the of Massachusetts set out for the Bay on the 17th of June, and probably encamped that night not far from was afterwards known as Bunker Hill. Thus, too, the first Thanksgiving Day of the Colony was on the 22d of February; and the Blessing of the Bay was launched on the 4th of July. The change of old style into new would The change of old style into new would indeed, destroy these coincidences, but as long as the dates shall stand, as they still do, on the printed page, the associations which they suggest cannot fail to be with an almost superstitious cherished

"Hymns Ancient and Modern" is the title of a collection of sacred music which has attained an extraordinary popularity in the Church of England, and has been introduced in public worship to the extent of hundreds of thousands of copies. Mc-Cauley& Remont, 1315 Chestnut street, have published fac simile editions of this fine collection of choice hymns and tunes, in full score for leaders and organists and with the simple melodies for general congregational uses. The tunes are all given in their pure forms and with admirable harbring them within the general capacity of congregational singers. "Hymns Ancient and Modern" is already being rapidly introduced in this country and in the last General Convention of the Episcopal Church, a strong movement was made to give it the official sanction of that body, an effort which was certainly a strong endorsement

of the peculiar merits of the work. "The Old Sergeant," is the title of a little volume of poems, by Forceythe Willson, just published in handsome style by Tick nor & Fields. The leading poem, which gives the name to the volume, is a striking thought, woven out of the supposed fancier of a dving soldier, with much poetical force and beauty. Some of Mr. Willson's other poems are afflicted with the vice of mysticism, which never yet was anything but a blur and disfigurement, no matter how beautiful the thought may be that lies concealed beneath this affected style. Many others, however, are quite free from this objectionable feature, and are replete with true poetic sentiment and marked with the unmistakable signs of reality, in their suggestions of the poet's own experiences. For sale by G. W. Pitcher.

EVERY SATURDAY.—The first number of Ticknor & Fields's popular weekly for the new year continues Yates's capital story. Black Sheep," and Miss Thackeray's "Village on the Cliff." The other articles are "A Four-legged Savant," an account of a wonderful learned dog: "Something to My.Advantage," a first-rate little story from London Society; and "Coeffeteau," an exciting French police sketch, translated from Le Grand Journal. "Every Saturday" is now also published in monthly parts, containing the weekly numbers, for the convenience of those who prefer it in that form.

Governor elect Geary has selected Mr. J Robley Dunglison, of this city, as his private secretary. This choice does credit to the judgment and discrimination of Governor Geary. Mr. Dunglison was for several years engaged upon the Evening BULLETIN as an assistant editor, and he has subsequently had a large experience as a correspondent and editor upon other journals. He is active, intelligent and capable, and Governor Geary could not have made a better selection.

Mr. Marshall, the painter-engraver, whose ine head of Mr. Lincoln has recently been published, goes to Washington in a few days to paint a portrait of General Grant. Mr. Marshall's purpose is to engrave a head of General Grant from his own painting in "myre line", upon a still lovery reals that "pure line" upon a still larger scale that that of his Lincoln.

WILD BOARS.—It appears that wild boars are exceedingly abundant in the province of Luxembourg, France. They are met with in droyes of twenty or thirty. An old one lately killed weighed one hundred and seventy pounds. In a battue at Ruette a wolf of enormous size was shot. From the muzzle to the end of the tail he measured eight feet. This old depredator was well known for a contract of the state of known for a gray coat in the neighborhood, which he had ravaged for many years. Finally, a journal of Arlon states that wolves are beginning to reappear in considerable numbers in the Luxembourg forests. Several of them have been killed.

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1866.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

[Correspondence of the Phile, Evening Bulletin.] Paris, Friday, Dec. 14.—The publication by the *Moniteur* of the conclusions arrived at by the Imperial Commission for the reor ganization of the army, has drawn away attention from almost every other subject for the moment. Nor is it to be wondered at that this should be so, when we consider how terribly the conscription, and all that relates to it, interferes with the comforts. interests and family ties of a vast majority of the French people. I fear that the plan. which has just been promulgated, under the immediate and personal influence of the Emperor, is not of a character to increase the popularity of the Imperia government, however well adapted it may be to augment the military forces of the country. What are we to think, indeed, of the state of Europe and the European system, when we are told, as we are at the very commencement of this report, that "France cannot preserve her rank in Europe" without an army of 800,000 men ready to march to the "frontier" at any moment, besides half-a-million men to "maintain order in the interior and garrison the fertresses!' And this in the midst of profound peace, and when the Emperor will tell us, as he no doubt will do. in his speech at the opening of the Chambers, in January or February next-that he is on the best of terms with his neighbors and with all the world! What is the use of being at peace" under such circumstances? -unless, indeed, it be to save bloodshed: for money, most assuredly, cannot be saved so long as such a military establishment is

permanently kept up. The chief points of the government project

are the following: The military forces are to consist of, 1st, the Active Army, 2d, the Reserves, and 3d. the Mobilized National Guard.

The Active Army consists of the young men drawn annually for the conscription, and of those who enlist or re-enlist voluntarily.

The Reserve is formed of the remainder o the young men who have not been drawn by the conscription for the regular army. It is divided into the first Ban and second Ban, the former being liable at all times to be drafted into the regular or active army, the latter only in time of war.

The National Guard, mobilized, consists of all old soldiers, and of all persons exempt from other military service; and is, indeed, a living en masse of all the able-bodied men of the country, to be resorted to only in extreme cases, and by an act of the Legislature

The period of service in the Active Army, three more after liberation in the National Guard. Now almost the only boon granted to the population in the above project is the reduction of service from seven years, which it is at present in the regular army, after which a man is free for life-to six years. But in return for this, the project demands a large sacrifice. It is reckoned that 326,000 young men in France arrive yearly at the age of 20, and become liable to the conscription. Only 160,000, however of these are able-bodied and fit for military service. The present system takes every year, 100,000 of these, and leaves 60,000 at liberty. The system now proposed will take the whole 160,000, drafting 80,000 at once into the active army, and placing the other 80,000 in the reserve; of whom one half, again are liable, as we have seen, at any moment for certain duty and the other half in time of war. The project in fact makes soldiers of them all-of all the able-bodied young meniin France, that is, who annually arrive at the age of 20. The report, indeed, declares expressly, at its conclusion, that the object of the new plan is to "discipline the whole nation," and "elevate the military spirit of the country"-as if that was the feeling which particularly required to be stimulated among the French people! In short, the project sweeps away ruthlessly all hopes of disarmament, all thoughts of retrenchment, all the visions alike of peace-makers and financiers; and holds out as the perspective of the future of France nothing but an exhaustive expenditure, and either armed peace, or, worse still, preparation for war. The calculation is that at the end of six years the results of the system proposed will give 417,483 soldiers for the active army, 212,373 to the first and second ban of the reserves respectively, and 389,986 to the national guard. In all 1,232,115! Well may M. Emile de Girardin and the peace party hold up their hands in horror, and point, as they do, to the "peace establishment of the United States, with its present effective of 45,000 men, to be raised to a minimum of 56,000, and never to exceed a maximum of 75,000!" Such figures are eloquent; and joined to a financial surplus of two hundred millions, cause many an eye in imperial France to be turned t the country where democratic principles and republican institutions, sincerely practised, produce such amazing results.

At last the Moniteur seems to have discovered that such a means of communication as the Trans-Atlantic cable exists. Yesterday it published a despatch from Mexico. dated the 3d inst., signed by Marshal Bazaine and General Castelnau, to the effect that "Maximilian was still in Mexico" (an Mexigar, that is, in the country, not the city), and had as yet "taken no decision," The despatch urged the sending of transports without delay, "the evacuation being to be terminated in March,"

The arrival at and departure from Vera Cruz of Messrs. Campbell and Sherman is also announced, who are reported to be "animated with the most conciliatory sentiments." The official journal announces this morning, in a significant manner and prominent position, the departure of the first transport, Le Var, for Vera Cruz, "destined to bring home the French troops now in Mexico."

## THE COLLIERY EXPLOSIONS IN ENGLAND.

THRILLING PARTICULARS.

Dreadful Loss of Life.

On the afternoon of the 13th inst., a fearful explosion took place at the Oaks Colliery, 1½ miles from Barnsley, in Yorkshire. The latest particulars, as far as ascertained, show that there were 330 men and boys in the pit when the explosion occurred. these 18 were brought to the surface alive, but that small number had since been reduced by 12 deaths. On the morning after the explosion, while a number of men were exploring the workings, a second explosion occurred, causing, it was believed, 28 addi-tional deaths. The party consisted of min-ing engineers and foremen of the neighboring colleries-volunteers endeavoring to

rescue the former sufferers.

Two other explosions occurred in the course of the day, and it was found necessary to suspend the search for the bodies. Only one of the victims of the second escaped. On the morning of the 14th a policeman on duty at the pit's mouth was startled to hear a slight movement of the signal wire, accompanied by a slight tinkle of the bell attached. Engineers and medical men were summoned, and after great difficulty a miner named Brown was rescued, with a fair hope of future recovery. Brown reports that he heard no moaning and observed no

sign of any other living person in the pit.

Another frightful explosion also occurred on the 13th instant, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, Staffordshire. The original estimate of the loss of life had been reduced, but still stands at the fearful number of 74. As to the origin of the two explosions, it was believed that at the Oche colliers the research. that at the Oaks colliery the gas was fired while men were engaged blasting. In the other case it was impossible to form a con-

ecture. The Lord Mayor of London-Ald Gabriel -had opened a subscription list which promised to be liberally taken up. The following letter from Queen Victoria has been published:

"The Queen learns with regret the extent of the frightful calamity, and desires, if a subscription is set on foot, to put down her name for £200 for the relief of the unfortun-

name for £200 for the relief of the unfortunate sufferers."

The Tunstall Explosion.

A Staffordshire paper says:
About 11 o'clock yesterday morning an explosion of fire-damp occurred at the Talko'-th'-Hill Colliery, near Tunstall, by which, as far as could be ascertained last night, paralled 100 lives were less. nearly 100 lives were lost. The colliery is situated in the parish of Talke, about a mile from the Harcastle Station; it belongs to the North Staffordshire Coal and Iron Company, Limited, and has been worked about eighteen months. The coal which it produces is known as Banbury coal, From the mouth of the shafts—two in number to the bottom of the pit is a depth of 350 yards, and the workings extend about 500 yards, and the workings extend about 500 yards in various directions. The number of men and boys employed was about 150. These poor fellows descended the pit at 5 o'clock yesterday morning and engaged in their hazardous occupation till 1 o'clock. About that hour a smoth-ered report was heard by those standing on the pit bank, flames rushed furiously from the mouth of the pit, and an instant afterwards the surface of the country for a great extent on all sides was covered with thick soot. The shock caused by the explo ion was felt at the distance of half a mile. Quickly the colliery was thronged with anxious relatives, who, in the thoughtlessness of their trouble, would unwittingly have hindred. dered the attempts which were at once started to rescue the periled miners. Mr. G. Johnson,the Company's manager,got the pit bank cleared as soon as possible, and the cages were lowered into the mine. In a short time about fifty terrified men and lads were brought to the surface by way of No 2 shaft. The efforts at No. 1 shaft were not so successful, several men who were raised at that point being burned more or less severely. The scene at the time of the early rescues was most touching, the the early rescues was most founning, the joy of mothers, wives and children being intense and loudly expressed on finding that their relatives were only burned. The needs of the injured men were promptly met by Messrs. Barnes, Bruce and Greatorex, surgeons, who together with the incumbent of Talke, the Rev. M. W. M'Hutchin, vere quickly on the scene of the catastro ohe. The latter gentlemen was particularly ctive in his efforts to relieve the poor fe lows. Throughout the afternoon the search was continued, and as, from the suffocating atmosphere within the pit, requent relays o assistants were necessary, the services of those who had escaped were called into requisition. The willingness with which they came forward was, as Mr. McHutchin informed us, truly admirable, while their sympathy was such as only those acquainted with the dangers of their calling could fully appreciate. They bravely descended the depth from which they had so narrowly escaped with their lives, searched for their matter and placing these they found in the mates, and, placing those they found in the cage, were with them drawn up No. 1 shaft to the surface. The exploration rendered the searchers almost unconscious, and as each one came to the surface every means each one came to the surface every means were taken to revive him. Some of them remained for a long time half insensible, while others, on whom brandy and chloroform had a more salutary effect, soon came round, and were ready for another descent. The bodies brought up from time to time were examined by the surgeons, and were, with few exceptions, pronounced dead. The fatal word was sadly heard by the men at the pit bank. At this time women and children had been prohibited from approaching the shaft, and thus many painful demonstrations were prevented. Additional melancholy was given to the scene at the pit mouth, by the shadows cast upon the grimy faces of the deceased by the lurid glare of the fires which had been kindled to assist dentification. The latter result was attained in very few instances, smoke and disfiguration rendering it difficult. Once a looker on ventured to guess that "it was Dick So-and-so," while another asserted

that it was "him as worked with Jack Knowles." In pairs the bodies of the unfortunate men were placed in carts and conveyed to the Swan Inn. Along the road many women anxiously asked about their husbands and sons, but seldom could their questions be answered. One poor woman pushed forward to a cabin near the pit; and plaintively put the doubting question that she "reckoned they'd heard nowt o' Jim

The scene in the pit is described as frightful. Bodies and limbs lay apart, and several headless trunks were sent up. The total number found in an injured state up to 8

o'clock last night was thirteen. The dead bodies numbered forty-three; after-damp was the cause of death. Deducting the uninjured, the burned, and the dead, there must then have remained in the pit between forty and fifty men, and, as none of those brought up towards the end of the day was alive, it is reasonable to suppose that these,

too, have perished. This is the first explosion at this colliery, although it is described as of a very gassy character. All the most recent methods of ventilation were in use and the cause of the explosion is not at present known. During explosion is not at present known. During yesterday afternoon the government inspector for the district, Mr. Wynne, descended the pit. The pit stable, we are informed, caught fire, and it is supposed that seven or eight of the horses have been destroyed.

One collier who aided in the extrication of the dead told his comrades, on reaching the high hard in a fainting state that he had

pit bank in a fainting state, that he had seen four men lying dead in a heap. Several who, like this man had become worsted by their labors were ordered to remain quiet upon one side, but the brave fellows insisted, in tones and with the appearance of drunken men, occasioned by the gas, that

After the bodies had been washed, a number of the deceased were identified. The names of such are as follows; James Rigby (boy), David Rigby (boy), John Booth (boy), — Critchlow, William Trott, William Archer, Samuel Cartledge, James William Archer, Samuel Cartledge, James Johnson, — Boughey (boy), ThomasJenkinson, John Macbeth (a son of the latestation-master at Alsager), Thomas Knowles, William Rateliffe, — Billington, Samuel Kenyon, Edward Denby, George Reeves, William Jenkinson, Joseph Yoxall, Edward Dulton, Frederick Bailey, Edward Clowes, John Smith, and John Breeze (boy).

An Account of Some of the Evils Besulting from the Rendition of Rebel Pro-

Breeze (boy).

[For the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.] In these dark hours of our country's history, when to have openly defied the laws, and brought untold suffering into thousands of homes, or to have given sympathy and aid to those who were seeking to destroy the nation's life, is no bar to a free and ready pardon, but rather a recommendation, not merely to mercy, but to positions of trust and honor, it may be well to pause for a moment, to watch the practical workings of a system which offers a premium to crime and treason, and falls with a crushing weight upon true and loyal hearts. Upon none has it fallen more heavily, than on that ever oppressed yet patient people whom we now call Freedmen. Pain and suffering seem to have been their portion in this land of Liberty, and pain and suffering are likely to continue their portion, unless the warm hearts and strong hands of the North will come to their assistance, and that with-

Not many months ago—in the beginning of summer—a Committee of ladies from the Women's Branch of the Penn. Relief Asweeks they accomplished their work and had returned home greatly encouraged by all that they had seen and heard, and con-vinced (if they needed convincing) that time, labor and money spent in educating and assisting the negro, were by no means spent in vain. From every humble school-house they turned away with hearts touched by the sight of such large numbers of children receiving, with such unmistakable earnestness and interest, the instruction so tardily accorded them, and with feelings of surprise at the rapid progress made in so short a time. Perhaps one of the most in-teresting schools visited by this committee, was that under the superintendence of Mr. Cardosa, a colored man, and graduate of the Glasgow University, Scotland. This is one of the Charleston schools, and numbers 1,000 pupils, taught by fourteen teachers, some white, some colored. Another Charleston school, taught by Mr. Sumner, nephew of the Hon. Charles Sumner, also numbers 1000 pupils. Both these schools were in a most 1000 pupils. Boin these schools werein a most flourishing condition and gave great satis-faction to those visiting them. But alas, for the changes and chances of human affairs. Were it not for the promptitude and energy

Were it not for the promptitude and energy of those having control of the schools, these 2,000 colored children would very shortly be without any school building whatever. The following portions of a letter addressed to the President of the Women's Freedmen's Relief Association, by Mr. Reuben Tomlinson, Superintendent of Schools under the Bureau, speaks for itself: "You will remember that when you were "You will remember that when you were in Charleston, we had three large schools, one in the Zion Church, one in the 'Normal School Building,' (Mr. Cardosa's), and one in the 'Morris Street Building,' (Mr. Sum-ner's). The Normal School Building was restored to the 'Commissioners' some time ago, and that school has been temporarily provided for in the 'Military Hall.' 'The Zion Church School still continues, although the building itself is the subject of litiga-tion at present. The Morris Street School Building passes under the control of the 'Commissioners' on the 1st of January. have succeeded, however, in renting the building from them for the use of the colored school, until the lst of next July he Bureau paying the rent. I want to build a large school house in Charleston, and have it ready for the next school term. About the building of the house there will be no trouble. General Howard has already promised to furnish the money for that purpose, But it will take from five to six thousand dollars to buy a suitable site for the build-ing. To purchase this, the Bureau cannot furnish the money. The colored people can do but little towards it, as they have already incurred very heavy obligations for different Church properties in the city. The building is intended to accommodate at least twelve hundred children, and will be a complete school house in all its ap pointments. I have set my heart on accomolishing this thing, and therefore t is that I am so bold in ssking of you your interest and assistance You have been in Charleston and you know what the need is, and let me assure you that the only hope for the education of the co-lored people is in the energy and benevo-lence of the North, and I may add, that the hope of the North and of the whole country

is in the education of these thousands of colored children. I wish I knew how to beg! How I would importune you and the other good people of Philadelphia for aid! Alas! I can only write down, in very indifferent language, the needs of my clients, and trust to your insight and good feeling for an appreciation of the urgency of my

appeal."
The advantage, not to say necessity, of such a school-building as that which Mr Tomlinson desires to erect, must be apparent to every one, and, with so much already granted, it will be hard indeed if the remaining \$6,000 caunot be

raised. It does not seem raised. It does not seem any longer to be a mere matter of choice whether we will assist these people or not. The question of negro suffrage, which meets us at every turn, is one which must necessarily be decided before very long. It is for us now to say whether this power shall be put into the hands of an ignorant and readily deceived people, who will fall any easy prey to every unscrupulous potitician who comes to every unscrupulous potitician who comes across their path, or whether we shall so inacross their pain, or whether we shear so in-struct them, that, when the day dawns which shall give them the full rights of manhood, they may be ready to fulfit their duty with a full understanding of the responsibility of their new position. The fu-ture of this people depends (humanly speaking) in great measure upon what we of the North will do for them to-day. Gloss your hearts and tighten your purse-strings if you will, but in the days to come you will lament the short-sighted policy which refused to elevate and assist those who now stretch out beseeching hands, and call with implants which the imploring voices to you for your sympathy

It had been the hope of the "Women's Freedmen's Relief Association" to devote, henceforth, all their time and energies to the cause of education, but there is even now, at this early season, so much want and suffering, that they are again compelled to call upon aid societies and individuals for the very necessaries of life for these unfortunate people. Letters are constantly coming to the members of the Freedmen's Association from different parts of the South, telling sorrowful tales of the destitution that exists there. Both corn and cotton crops have in many places utterly failed, and they have before them the prospect of a long winter of suffering and misery. In addition to this, the vast army of "reconstructeds" are flocking back to their former homes in large numbers. In Virginia great trouble exists on this account alone, for these merciful and generous masters of the soil, not contented with depriving the freedmen of their homes, are demanding back rent of those whom they have so unscrupulously ejected. In other places schools had to be closed on this account, leaving numbers of children unprovided with any means or education. Does it not seem as though the Great Master was calling to us all to come forward to this work—His work—bidding us to love and help one another, even as He loves and helps us. True it is that people are wearied with their long continued labors during the war, and equally—sadly—true is, it that there can never be that same amount of enthusiasm and interest felt in this people that there was in the soldier, yet still we are not the less bound to do for them, that they are not of our own families and households, and we have always before us the great example of One whose life on earth was spent in doing good unprovided with any means of education. whose life on earth was spent in doing good to all—even his enemies, and who says to us, through His Apostle, "Be not weary in well doing, for in due season ye shall reap, if ve faint not."

Any contributions of clothing or money, will be most thankfully received, at the office of the "Women's Freedmen's Relief Association," No. 711 Sansom street, between the hours of 10 and 2.

deus Welles.

[From the Hartford Times of Saturday.]

We were shocked to hear of the suicide of Captain Robert G. Welles, late of the regular army, and eldest surviving son of Hon. Thaddeus Welles, of Glastenbury. The rash act was committed a few minutes before 6 o'clock last evening, in his father's library. Mr. Welles sat reading his evening news-paper, when Robert, who had been con-versing with him, exhibited a pistol. His father remonstrated against carrying such a weapon, and asked his son to give it to him. The latter declined, though in no unfriendly spirit. Suddely approaching his father, he flung his left arm around his neck and hissed him, when with the single exclamation, "Farewell, father!" he sank back into a chair, put the pistol to his head and fired all so quickly that his father, though springing up to arrest him, was unable to pre-The ball passed through Capt. Welles

head immediately back of the right temple coming out just above the left ear, and striking a book in the library, fell flattened upon the floor.

Capt. Welles continued to breathe for an

hour and a quarter after the act, but was at no time conscious.

By this shocking occurrence Mr. Welles' family are plunged afresh into the deepest affliction and grief. Last summer Mr. Welles' eldest son, Samuel, was killed by the explosion of a steam engine at Mare Island, California, while engaged in the capacity of engineer, in directing an important work there. He was much esteemed by everybody who knew him, and to the family his loss was a blow more severe than can well be told. It is believed by Mr. Welles that this fresh affliction was occasioned by his son's melancholy over the untimely loss of his brother. He had been observed to be low-spirited much of the time since that distressing occurrence.

At the burning of the church in Glasten-

bury on Sunday he had taken cold in rendering assistance, and had since suffered vesterday noticed and spoke of an alarming appearance in his eyes; but he seemed so rational and pleasant, and had conversed so well of his deceased brother, whose letters he had been reading, that his father was less alarmed about him. On seeing the pistol he old his son that it made him nervous, and that he feared he might do something with it to be dreaded, "for," he added, "you have of late been subject to depressed turns, and you may not know what you would do." Immediately after occurred the shocking

Capt. Welles was just 24 years old. He served with marked credit in the regular-army, where he gained his rank, and re-signed not long after the close of the war. He was a young man of uncommon talents, and everybody esteemed him. The family are overwhelmed by this fresh and crushing.

A WIDOW said one day to her daughter, "when you are of my age, you will be dreaming of a husband." "Yes, maxma," replied the young lady, "for the second

Marine Bulletin.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA-DECIMBER SL See Marine Bulletin on Seventh Page.

MEMOKAN BA.
Steamer Vineland, Green, from Boston for this port,
t Holmes' Hole 27th inst. as nomes: note 27th 198t.

Steamer Saxon, hence, at Boston 30th inst.

Bark Sharpsburg, Kendall, 10 days from Messina, sound to Philadelphia, was lowed past the Rock of althesias 7th inst.

Schr D Gifford, Jerrell, cleared at Savannah 27th nst, for this port. MARINE MISCRITANY.

Steamship George Washington, of Oromwell's line, which left New York on Saturday for New Orleans, went ashore about 4 PM on the Upper Middle. She came off without assistance in about a flour after, and proceeded to sea. She had no pilot on board.