Daily Evening Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON, Publisher.

VOLUMERXXI.—NO. 239.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1868.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

EVENING BULLETIN

(Sundays excepted),
AT THE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING, 607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION.

GIBSON PEACOCK, ERNEST C. WALLACE, F. L. FETHERSTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON, CASPER SOUDER, Jr., FRANCIS WELLS. The BULLETIN is served to subscribers in the city at 18 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or 88 per annum.

W EDDING INVITATIONS AND VISITING CARDS Engraved or Written. Nowest styles of Wedding Stationery. Call and look at samples.

W. G. PERRY, Stationer, 123 Arch street.

DIED.

GODPREY -- Suddenly, Jan. 14, 1863, Emma, youngest daughter of Chas. Godrey.

Funeral Thursday, January 16, 1893, 9 A. M., at 1593 Mt. Vennon street. Filends of the family are invited to the family are invited to the family are invited to the family and the conveyed to Taunton. Mass. Funeral Thursday, January 18, 1928, 9 A. M., at 1593 Mt. Vermon street. Fitends of the family are invited to attend. Remning to be conveyed to Taunton, Mass. **
KIRKPATRICK.—On Monday morning, John Kirkpatrick, in the 23d year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his mother. Hamilton street, above Thirty-fourth, on Thursday morning, 16th inst, at ten o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill. hursday morning, 18th inst., at ten o close 5 Laurel Hill.
MENDENHALL—On the 13th inst., B. Franklin Men-

MENDENHALL—on the family are invited to attend denhall, aged 65.

His friends and those of the family are invited to attend in funeral, from his late residence. No. 1332 Coates street, on Thorsday. 18th inst. at 1 P. M.

MOORE.—on the 14th instant, George W. Moore, in the 36th year of his age.

His male friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 768 South Ninthatreet, as helday morning. 17th inst. at 10 o'clock. from the residence of his father, No. 758 South Ninthstreet, on Friday morning, 17th lint, at 10 o'clock.
1:ANDALL.—On the 18th inst., Mirs Ann Randall.
Her friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late revidence, No. 765 South Tenth etreet, on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.
SMITTH.—Suddenly, on the afternoon of the 11th inst., Clifford Smith, in the 62th year of his age.

PATENT FOR DERIGIG GRANTED JULY 9, 1867.

2. S. A CORE OF TENTH AND GREEN STREETS.

1 claim that my use improved and only patented RURIAL CASKET is far more beautiful in form and finish than the old uneightly and repulsive coffin, and that its construction adds to its strength and durability.

We, the underwiseded, having had occasion to use in our families P. S. FARLEY'S PATENT BURIAL CASKET, would not in the inture use any other if they could be obtained.

J. H. Schenck, M. D.

J. H. Schenck, M. D.

Gen. J. Marvion, U. S. N.,
Rev. D. W. Bartine, D. D.,
Rev. D. W. Bartine, D. D.,
W. Glaghorne,

J. W. Glaghorne,

D. N. Sinn.

CARD—JANUARY 1.1868—LYRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch, are prepared to suit families with, HOLES HOLD DRY GOODS, GOOD FLANNELS AND MUSLINS, GOOD TRAILE LINESS AND NAPKINS, GOOD BLACK AND COUNED SILKS,

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WATER RENT NOTICE. DEPARTMENT

For Supplying the City with Water.

Office No. 104 South Fifth Street. The Water Rents for 1833 will be received at this Office on and after MONDAY, January 13th, and until May 1st, without penalty.

GEO. F. KEYSEB, Register.

JAMES E. MURDOCH, ESQ., GREAT AMERICAN ELOCUTIONIST, WILL, BY REQUEST, A SPECIAL ENTERTAINMENT CONCERT HALL
TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 21, 1662, OF READINGS FROM CHARLES DICKENS' WORKS,

And the most notable PASSAGES OF THE POETS
Of Ancient and Modern Days.
The sale of Reserved Seats will commence at nine o'clock on TUESDAY MORNING, January 14, 1868,

TRUMPLER'S MUSIC STORE, No. 996 CHESTNUT STREET. TICKETS 50 CENTS. RESERVED SEATS, 81 NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

PHILAD-LPHA. January 15, 1868.

At an election beld on the 14th day of January, 1888, the following named Stockholders were elected Directors of this Bank.

following named Stockholders were elected Directors of this Bank.

WILLIAM H. RHAWN,
JOSEPH T. BAILPY,
EDWARD B. ORNE,
NATHAN HILLES,
OSGOOD WELSH,
HENJAMIN ROWLAND, JE.,
SAMUEL A. BISPHAM,
FREDERIC A. HOYT,
JOHN PEARCE,
ALFRED DAY,
HOWARD HINCHMAN,
WILLIAM M. SEYPERT,
CHARLES RICHARDSON.
And at a meeting of the Directors held this day,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN was manimously re-elected
President.
Joher P. MUMFORD,
Jailo 2t.
PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY.
NO. 111 SOUTH POURTH STREET.
PHILADELPHA, let mo. 15, 1853.
At an Annual Election, held in conformity with the Charter, on the 13th inst., the following persons were elected Directors of the above named Campany, to serve for three years.

for three years:

JOSHUA H. MORKIS,
RICHARD WOOD.
WILLIAM HACKER.
The following named Directors hold over:
Samuel R. Shipley,
T. Wister Brown,
Richard Cadbury,
And at a special meeting of the Board of Directors, hold this day, the following officers were unanimously reelected:

President—SAMUEL D. SAMUEL D. SAMUE lected: President—SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY. Vice President—WM. G. LONGSTRETH. jal5w f m3t; ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.

Vice President—WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
jailsw f m3t3

OFFICE—OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND
TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan, 14, 1888.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held yesterday, the following gentemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year;
Vincent L. Bradford,
Edwin A. Stevens,
William H. Hart,
William H. Gatzmer,
Chailes Macalester,
John Dorrance,
And at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors
the following officers were unanimously re elected:
President—VINCENT L. BRADFORD,
Treasurer—J. PARKER NORRIS,
Secretary—JAMES MORKELL,
jails 448

MACA.

J. MORRELL, Secretary.

HALL OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN Association, No. 1210 Cheetnut street.

BUIENTIFIC LECTURES.

Thursday, January 16, at 8 o'clock P. M., Dr. EZRA DYER—"The Anatomy of the Eye," illustrated with extensive diagrams, models and demonstrations in the living subject.

Jan. 28, Rev. DANIEL MARCH D.

Glaciers." Dr. J. E. MEARS—"The Human Skeleton." DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS
OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER, FIFTH
STREET, WEST SIDE, BELOW CHESTVUT.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11, 1868.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Sewer Renis,
now due the city, are payable at this Office (her five per
eent, until April let, 1868). Office hours from 9 A. M. until
31'. M.
jal3-m,w,f,3t,tp
License Clerk.

JAISH, W.F. St.TP IIIOS. License Clerk.

JAISH, W. License Clerk.

OWING TO THE GREAT DEM NO FOR reserved seats, the gentlemen having charge of arranging for Mr. JAMES E. MUR. OCH S. R. ADINGS. of January 31. have placed the whole of the lower inor of Concert Hall into reserved seats. Persons not having been able to secure tickets can do so by applying this morning, at TRUMPLER'S Music store, No. 392 Chestnut Street.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—THE ANNUAL Meeting of Stockholders of the MERCANTILE LIBRARY COMPANY, will be held in the Library room on Tucsday evening, the 31st inst, at 7% o'clock.

The annual taxes are now due and payable at the Librarian's des.

JOHN LARDNER, James W. JOHN LARDNER, James We 7trps Recording Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY REOPENS THURSDAY, January 2d, 1868.

For Circulars apply to COL. THEO. HYATT,

de19-1mrp5 Chester, Delaware county, Pa. OFFICE OF THE CITY THEASURER.

PHILADELPHA, January, 1868.

NOTICE.—All City Loans maturing during the year 1868 will be paid on presentation at this office, by order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

J. N. PETRSOL.

ja15-8trp5

COOKS DAMNEY TOWN WASHING. 1815-8trp5

NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PAMPILLETS, WASTE Paper, &c., Bought by
L. HUNTER,
del7 lm6

No. 613 Jayno street.

Universal Exhibition, to the rank of Senator. last both the Emperor and the Empress re-

Grand Army of the Republic. NATIONAL CONVENTION Now in Session. S. W. Corner Tenth and Chestnut,

UP STAIRS. DIVIDEND.—THE MOELHENY OIL COM-pany has declared a Dividend of Two Per Cent., clear of State tax, payable on and after the 21st inst., at the office, No. 218 Walnut street. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14th, 1888.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WOMAN'S HOSPITAL.

The annual meeting of the Contributors to the Woman's Hospital of Philadelphia will be held at the Hospital Building. North College avenue and Twenty, second street, on THURBDAY, January 16th, at 3 celock P. M.

E. F. HALLOWAY, in IL-Street, on THURBDAY, January 16th, at 3 celock P. M.

E. F. HALLOWAY, INC. 18 CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROP

Becretary.

NOTICE!—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
Blockholders of the Great Valley Silver Mining
Company of Nevada will be held at the Company's office,
in Coatesville, on TUEBDAY, February 4th, at 1 o'clock
P. M. By qrder of the Precident
It'

J. D. LANDIS, Secretary.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, S.
Singing, Plano, Cabinet Organ, &c.
Pupils received every day this and next week.
Evening hours, ladies and gentlemen, 6 to 10 P. M.,
jallewan's Kildert Mariness

p, M. jalo 3tro*

Evening hours, ladies and gentlemen, 8 to 10 P. M. jall-w.mp' EIGHTH MATINEE, SATURDAY, Jan. 25. HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 AND 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department.—Medical treatment and medicines furnished gratuitously to the

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

LETTER FROM PARIS.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin. Paris, New Year's Eve, 1867 .- I date my letter for the last time under the old year. But the fan grows fast and furious and the great event of the French year now arrives close upon us; every one is rushing about, hurry-scurry, anxious that the important business of to-morrow should be duly put in course of execution, and that bonbons and strennes should be purchased in time and their safe delivery provided for by times in the morning. There seems to be a brisk retail trade doing, if one may judge from the throng in the streets, and the dense crowds which muster and jostle one another round the entrances to the favorite stores. There are some complaints that the grand monde, weary of the long-drawn-out festivities and expense of the past summer, are fighting shy of the town, and passing Christmas week in the country, or along the sunny shores of the Mediterranean; and one or two of our most marked American notabilitics are certainly still absent in the latter direction, to which the presence of the American fleet and its world-renowned commander add, this winter, unusual attraction. But still, as I lately observed, the American element musters strong, and no small portion of the bustle and movement of to-morrow will be derived from its presence in Paris. American ladies will stop at home to receive the congratulations of the season from their male visitors, the wife and daughter of our minister setting the example, just as it they were living in the Fifth Avenue, and gentiemen will find the materials provided them for making a hundred visits in the course of the day for all the world as though they were on the other side of the Atlantic instead of upon this. We are certainly a wonderful people, we great

Yankee nation, and have flooded this continent

of Europe, and taken possession of allits choicest

localities in a way that is perfectly astonishing

even to ourselves! Amidst all the merriment and festivity which are going on around us, the tones of the discussion in the Chamber on the Army bill ring out in harsh discordance with the sound of midnight organs pealing forth preans to the Prince of Peace, with the voices of children round the Christmas tree, with the greetings of good-will on the advent of another year. What an example has America set to Europe in the arts of war. as well as in those of peace! When she calls forth her sons to battle, it is really the cry that "the country is in danger." Salranda est Respublica! The magic word is spoken, and quick as thought her strong battalions shake the earth with their tread. Thousands upon thousands of volunteers tlock to her standard, and when all is over, "go back to their homes" (those immortal words spoken in Paris, and never forgotten here), "go back to their homes as quietly as men return from church on a Sunday morning!" How different is the case here; and what cold and almost revolting calculations one hears in the mouths of marshals and ministers, of how many men for slaughter the population will "stand;" how many the government may venture to drag from their hearths without rousing the people to desperation; how long a man in his prime must be kept from marrying in order that he may be less unwilling to be shot! There is something hardly decent in Marshal Niel's cesay on population, and his suggestion whether after all, the maimed, the lame, the halt and the blind, who are east out of the horrors of the conscription, were not good enough material to make husbands of!

Now the real reason of all these difficulties and calculations of the government respecting the army, and the repugnance of the population to fill its ranks, is that there is really no national cause at stake, but only the jealousy of rival princes and governments, determined to out-do each other in their hideous and ruinous armaments. There is not a sane man in this country who believes that either Germany, or any other nation in the world, dreams of aggression against France on her own territory. Why, then, think the people, are we to be dragged from our homes, and arrayed against those who will not meddle with us if we leave them alone? Why, indeed; and if the majority in the Chamber really represented the country, instead of only the Government, the fitting answer would not be long

forthcoming. The new bill, however, has now as good as passed the House, with very slight modifications. On Thursday the amendment proposing to reduce the term of service from nine to eight years was rejected by a large majority. But the following day that of the majority of the commission, allowing soldiers of the Reserve to marry during the last three years, instead of two years, of their service, was carried against the government by a majority of 278 to only 11. This last is the only material change made in the proposed measure, and is doubtless intended by the deputies as a sop thrown out to their constituents, very likely with the secret acquiescence of the government, upon a point which it is known deeply

stirs the feelings of the rural districts. The Moniteur of yesterday announces the elevation of M. Le Play, Chief Commissioner of the It has been particularly noticed that on Sunday ceived, separately, the Papal Nuncio to long private audiences.

The Cardinal de Bonnechose, Archbishop of Rouen, wrote the other day to M. Thiers, to congratulate and thank him for his speech in defence of the temporal power. This induced M. Thiers to call upon the Cardinal. After they had converged together for some time on the subject in question, M. Thiers said: "Your Eminence, never pretend to have any Faith; that is a gift don't possess. But I have always thought that the Catholic organization was a powerful political instrument in the hands of France. And, moreover, having studied history a good deal in my life, I have always remarked that any attempt to swallow the Pope was always followed by a severe fit of indigesition!" And so the Cardinal and the ex-Minister (arcades ambo!) enjeyed the joke, and shook hands and parted. It is said that the ambitious Cardinal numbers amongst the articles of his Faith a belief in the

possibility of a French Pope! There is a report that Mile. Patti (who has just achieved a new success in Ernani) will shortly be married to a French nobleman, the Marquis de Caux, in Normandy.

An important law suit will shortly come on before the French Courts, in which the United States Government claims six millions of dollars of Confederate money, lodged in the hands of French ship-builders, for orders never executed. M. Berryer has been engaged by General Dix for the American Government.

ABYSSINIA.

The Anglo-Indian War Contingent Hurried to the Front---Transports from Aden for Bombay.

ADEN, Arabia, Jan. 4, by way of London, Jan. 15.—The Anglo-Indian force known as the Bengal Brigade, destined for service in Abyssinla during the war with King Theodorus, is now passing through the city to the port, in order to embark for the seene of hostilities. Steam transports have been provided for their conveyance to Annesley Bay, and they will be forwarded immediately. Additional steamships, also engaged for the English transport service, are being hurried off to Bombay for troops to reinforce the army. The authorities have learned that force must be sed to free the captives held by the Abyssinian

NEWS BY THE CUBA CABLE.

MEXICO.

Twenty-four Thousand National Troops Embarking for Yucatan... Steamer Georgia. HAVANA, Jan. 14, 1868.—Our intelligence from Vera Cruz to the 5th inst. states that Generals Porfirio Diaz and Alatorre were embarking

wenty-four thousand treops for service in Yuca The steamer Georgia was to leave Vera Cruz for New York via Havana on the 10th inst.

VENEZUELA.

Plan to Assassinate the President Frustrated---Faicon Promises a Free Election---Military Movements. HAVANA, Jan. 14, 1868 -On the 21st of Decem-

ber a lot of criminals planned the assassination of President Falcon. A lot of iron breast plates, completely ball proof, had been captured. These were intended to be used by the malefactors in corrying out their plans. All of the articles thus aptured had been exposed to public view.

President Falcon had written a letter to a memper of his Cabinet correcting the report that he his honor as a soldier and gentleman that a free

Generals Aristegnia and Sil had left Caracas on duty connected with the public service. It is re-ported that they are going to put down the rebels

n Aragua and Carabobo. ST. DOMINGO.

Another Special Envoy for Washing-ton---A Commission Sent for General Baez.

HAVANA, Jan. 14, 1868.—From St. Thomas we have the announcement that a special commis-sioner had arrived there from St. Domingo, on als way to Washington. His mission is to offer he Bay of Samana on still easier terms, order to get help from the United States against the aggressions of the Haytien Govern-

A commission had been sent from St. Domingo e Curaçoa, to bring General Buenaventura Bacz o the island.

HAYTI.

symptoms of a Revolution---A French Captain Kills a Custom House Offi-cial.

HAVANA, Jan. 13 .-- Our dates from Hayti by Le steamer Barcelona are to the 5th inst. There were symptoms of a great revolution about to break out in favor of General Solomon, who is now in Europe as Envoy Extraordinary to England and France. At Aux Cayes a French sea captain had killed a Custom House officer. The quarrel arose out of a forfeiture claim laid by the officer.

ST. THOMAS.

Cholera and Vomito at St. Thomas-Marine Disasters.

HAYANA, Jan. 13, 1868.—The Spanish steamer Barcelona arrived to-day at Santiago de Cubs with news from St. Thomas to the 3d inst. A few soldiers of the garrison had died of cholera and there was quite a panic among the inhabitants in consequence. No cases, however, had occurred outside the barracks. The divers ngaged on the stinken steamer Colum-bian had to suspend labor in consequence of the vomito having broken out among them. Four had died of the disease. The steamer South American lost four of her passengers by the same scourge while she lay in quarantine. There were one hundred and twenty vessels in port hailing from or bound to New York. The United States shop-of-war Seminole, also, was in port. She had lost two masts. The ship Wadel, from Rio Janeiro for New York, had put into St. Thomas with ker mainmast gone and her hull in a leaky condition. The ship Brookman, bound from Savannah for Liverpool, had been dismasted at sea, but reached St. Thomas. Her cargo was so lamaged as to be unsalable.

PORTO RICO

Relief for the Sufferers by Hurricane --Shocks of Earthquake Still Felt--Cable to St. Thomas. HAVANA, January 14th, 1868.—The latest advices received here from Porto Rico are to the 1st

The total amount of relief received by the sufferers in consequence of the late hurricane and earthquake was \$70,000. The shocks of earthquake were still active. On Sunday, December 29, one of fifteen seconds' duration was felt at St. John's. Senor Jose Pereda had petitioned for the privi-lege to lay a submarine telegraph cable between St. John's and St. Thomas.

JAMAICA.

Dog Tax-Duliness of Trade-Health Good. HAVANA, Jan. 14, 1868.—We have dates from Jamaica to the 4th instant. A dog tax had been imposed to ald in making up the deficiency in he budget.

Everything was tranquil throughout the they had rendered him.

island; trade was dull and the health of the island good. The people generally looked upon their prospects as good.

Movements of Admiral Mundy---Relief for Tortola---More Severe Shocas of Earthquake---The Houses Vacated by the Population. HAVANA, Jan. 14.—Vice Admiral George Rodney Mundy, K. C. B., of the British North American Squadron, had arrived at St. Thomas in the iron-clad flagship Royal Alfred, Captain Hon. C. W. Talbot, accompanied by Her Majesty's ships Sphinx and Fawn. The Admiral thought it unsafe to remain at St. Thomas.

On his way to St. Thomas.

On his way to St. Thomas he had put into Tortola and distributed the relief money raised by special subscription. It amounted to \$10,000. The cholera reports at St. Thomas were exag-gerated, owing no doubt to the contest going on

petween the Superintendent of the island and the health authorities. The weather was hot and rainy. There had the weather was not and rainy. There had been a great many squalls, and on the 3d instant severe shocks of earthquake were again felt. The buildings all being of stone were considered insecure, and the poor people took to perambulating the safe open spaces in the city.

MARTINIQUE.

HAVANA, Jan. 14, 1865.—It has been secretly ascertained that the French Cabinet is seriously considering the policy of making the port of entry at Martinique a free port. The evident intention is to compete with St. Thomas if the United States delays much logger in making United States delays much longer in making known what changes are to be made as regards commercial and legal matters in the new administration of St. Thomas.

BELIZE.

Ravages of Cholera Among the Ne-groes.

HAVANA, January 11, 1868.—The British Con-sul at this port has news from Belize to Decem-

ber 28.
Cholera had broken out among the negroes, and the deaths amounted to seven a day.

CUBA.

American Consul at Havana Sworn In. HAVANA, Jan. 14, 1868.-Mr. De la Reintrie, our new Consul, has returned to this city from Matanzas, whither he had repaired to take the oath of office before the American Consul at that

Grand Funeral Pageant in Honor of the Late Count O'Reilly. HAVANA, Jan. 13, 1868.—The funeral of the late Count O'Reilly at the Church of San Juan was a gorgeous pageant. The cortege comprised one hundred carriages, besides quite a large mili-tary escort. The music on the solemn occasion was grand.

CRIME.

THE NEW YORK BANK ROBBERY.

Additional Particulars. [From To-day's New York Herald.] Thefirst intimation of the recent alleged defal-cation at the City Bank, obtained by the police authorities, was, that a gentleman in some manner connected with that institution rushed into headquarters day before yesterday norning, in a state of great nervous excitement, and, inquiring for Superintendent Kennedy, was ushered into his presence, when he informed that official that the Directors, in investigating certain books during the previous two days had discovered a fearful discrepancy in the accounts of Mr. Leverich, the second teller. This official messenger of the bank enjoined strict silence upon the Superintendent and those who should be despatched to investigate the affair that the public ear, ever ready to listen and the public mind ever willing to cogitate upon such rascality, should not in this instance, be gratified. Notwithstanding that these precautions were observed, and the detective sent to "work up" the case was ordered to keep a scaled mouth, the publicity of such a startling discovery was made soon thereafter by the gossiping character of certain persons connected with the bank. It would seem by their revelations that the continued absence of Leverich from his accustomed seat, without good and cogent reasons for such conduct, was thought to be slightly suspicious; and, acting upon this suggestion, inquiries were made by order of the suggestion, inquiries were made by order of the bank officers as to the cause, when they ascertained to their great astonishment that he had not been home for several days. Suspicions that were but shadows before suddenly partook of the nature of unpalatable reality, and the investigation above referred to being at once commenced, disclosed the unwelcome fact that the missing teller had quietly and in a peculiarly remarkable manuar abstracted funds of the institute. markable manuer abstracted funds of the institution to the enormous amount of about \$350,-600. The consternation of the said officials

upon this alleged revelation overwhelmed them, and can be better imagined than described. But little has been revealed in relation to the habits of Leverich, but some pronounce them to habits of Leverich, but some pronounce them to have been, by appearances, sober and quiet, while his daily life was of rather an unostentatious character. Where he has gone to leaving the whirlpool of busy Wall street behind him as a memory of the past, is at present quite unknown, but some pretend to be full of facts in this particular, and with portentous nods of their heads exclaim, "To Europe! to Europe!"

The City Bunk, if the facts of this case, as alleged, are true, seems to be necellarly untoytualleged, are true, seems to be peculiarly unfortu-pate, as but a short time since the adroit forger Livingston victimized them to the handsome figure of \$75,000 by means of a check purporting to emanate from Commodore Vanderbilt mount, it will be remembered, he spent in indulging in the pleasant pastime of buying land in the far West; but fortunately, in this instance, for the bank, a greater portion of this amount was recovered by quickly unearthing the forger and prompt seizure and sale of his suddenly acquired property.

Further developments may in the course of to-day be made in this extraordinary case that will ive at least the anxious public some clue as to he amount alleged to have been abstracted from the bank's surplus funds.

Robbery in New Orleans. (From the New Orleans Republican, Jan. 8th.) BOLD THIEF-A BOX CONTAINING \$75,000

GRABBED. Yesterday morning, about half-past eleven o'clock, as Mr. A. Levi, of No. 55 Carondelet street, returned to his office from bank, carrying with him a box containing money, papers, and diamonds valued in all at seventy-five thousand dollars, it appears that his movements had been watched by a young man who gave his name as A. J. Crandall. However that may be, he fol-lowed Mr. Levi into his store, and noticing that walked up and threw his over-coat upon it in such a manner as to conceal it.

He then turned to leave the place, carrying

it. By this time Mr. Levi began to notice what was going on, and started in pursuit. What luck he would have had in overtaking the thief and his booty is not known, for in a very oppormoment Officer Connors, caught fugitive and put a stop to his At the same moment Corporal tune Williams hove in sight, and at once ran to the assistance of Connors, who had his hands full in the attempt to hold his prisoner and the box at the same time. Officer Hartmann also was in the vicinity, and lent a ready hand on the right side. The three officers marched Crandall and the box of treasure off to the City Hall, and

arraigned him before the Mayor. Mr. Levi fol-

lowed in great trepidation, and was so glad to recover his property intact that he forget to thank the collector officers for the good service

with him the coat and the box concealed under

DISASTERS. ACCIDENT IN BALTIMORE.

Fail of the Floors of a Refinery—One Man Kilted.

[From the Baltimore American, 14th.]

On Monday night, about 9% o'clock, there occurred at the Maryland Sugar Refinery, on Dugan's wharf, east side of Frederick street dock, a capualty which may probably result in the state of t casualty which may probably result in the death of one of the workmen; Casper Rusk, besides se-verely scalding two others named Philip Werner and Charles Wisner. At the time above stated the eighth floor of the central building, on which was placed two large iron tauks, each weighing about three tons, and capable of containing 1,000 gallons of syrup, suddenly sprung, causing the joists to fall out of the recesses of the west wall. One half of this floor with the heavy tanks was precipitated on the seventh, and then successively on the other floors, carrying with it the clarifying vessels, twenty-four in number, with the necessary appliances, until it reached the story where it rested. Rusk was on one of the upper floors, and with it was carried below, being completely covered by the fragments of the floor; etc. At six o'clock this morning he was alive, and in answer to the inquiries of his fellowworkmen, stated that his feet were caught by the pieces of timber and that he was unable to move. As subsequently he made no response to the calls of the men, it is apprehended that he is dead. Werner and Winter were badly scalded about the arms by the heated syrup. They were removed to their homes and received medical attendance. Within the last twelve months the reference had been entered to their mouths the refinery had been enlarged by the erection of a new building with additional machinery, introducing all the latest improvements. The work appeared to have been done in the most solid and substantial manner. The machinery does not appear to be very seriously injured, and the loss of sugar is not great. The walls are not in the slightest degree injured. The cause of the disaster has not yet been ascertained, but it was doubless owing to some hidden defect in the building.

MUSICAL.

CARL WOLFSOHN'S SECOND BEETHOVEN MATI-NEE is announced on Friday afternoon, when he will have the assistance of Mr. Theo. Habelmann, who will sing for the first time two songs by Schubert and one by Mozart, from Il Seraylio. The first of this series was attended by a large and respectable audience, who frequently testified their approbation by earnest expressions of applause. The second will scarcely fall below the merit and interest of the first. Mr. Wolfsohn will perform the Sonata in A major opus 2, no 2; that in D major opus 28, known as the Sonata Pastorale, and the one in D minor opus

31, no. 2, known as the Tempest Sonata.

The first movement of opus 2, No. 2 is bold and novel, foretelling or rather foreshadowing the approach to the second manner of Beethoven, and is in two-four time; an unusual measure for the first allegro, which, when used by Haydn and Mozart, seemed to dwarf their power. But when a two four time is used by Beethoven it is to concentrate his idea, to gather greater strength. Such is the case with this Sonata, the Kyrie of the Mass in C major, the first movement of the Symphony in C minor, and the Symphony, with chorus. The first part of the allegro finishes by some chords which prepare the car for a transition from E major to C major, which leads to some passages in A minor, wherein is introduced a melody like a Russian song in character, preparing deliciously for a return to the motivo in A major. This allegro is already the egg from which was hatched the eagle of the Symphony in A major. The Lagre Apparaints Symphony in A major. The Largo ls quite a little oratorio and recalls the majestic manner of Handel, whom Beethoven ranked above all composers, and of whom he said he would wish to kneel reverently with uncovered head at his grave. This slow movement has been

arranged for orchestra by the Chevaller Seyfried.
The Scherzo in A major is a charming, sparkling effusion, which flatters the ear and dispels the charge that there is nothing but science learning in Beethoven's compositions. The impassioned Canto of the trio in A minor, has the style of the Russian melodies, and it is probable that the composer guessed at this Sclavonic element, for there were but two or three Russian songs known in Germany at that time. Some later use of Russian forms was owing to melo-dies furnished him by Count Basoumoosky. The Rondo is supposed to resemble the style of Field, to whom it is, however, anterior.

Sonata in D major opus 28 is thought to be one of Eeethoven's most lateresting compositions, and indicates an exceedingly happy frame of mind at the time of its writing. A well-spent day, with a clear sky and joyous company, in the environs of Vienna, is thought to have suggested to the maeterly and ever-active mind of Beethoven the plan and motivos of this beautiful Idyle. The music publisher in Hamburg, Cranz, who printed the sonatas of Beethoven, called it the Pastorale, and as such it is now known. The allegro in D major bids a bold deflance to time, and refuses to grow old; it is full of the resources of the grand rhythmic style of which the Sinfonia Eroica is one of the most perfect expressions.

This manner has had a great influence on Moscheles, Hummel, Schubert, Weber, Mendelssohn and others of modern fame.

This ullegro does not belong to the piano alone

This allegro does not belong to the plano alone, it is for all instruments. In seeking the means of executing this Sonata, the orchestra is naturally suggested. Ferdinand Ries has arranged it for Quartetto. The adagio in D minor is a movement of grandeur and majesty, and moves with a stately gait and increased tread, reminding one of the spirit of the music of the Commendatore. The Rondo is a beautiful pastoral theme, of which the heavest payer gards weary and is diswhich the hearer never grows weary, and is dis-posed to ask for "that strain again"! Opus 31 includes three Sonatas dedicated to the Countess Browne. The No. 2 in D minor is known as the Tempest Sonata. The Allegro is a grand, im-passioned movement; the Adaglo is simply pro-digious, and calls to mind the fairy story of the Enchanted Rose, a rose which is not a rose, but a beautiful princess, victim of the charm which the soreerer has thrown around her. The allegretto might be called a Rondo, from its beautiful, graceful

embroideries, and seems to invite the fascinating coquetries of touch and elegant refinement of style of Chopin. That this series of Beethoven Matinees will be made instructive and interesting, there is little doubt, and an hour of musical recreation can scarcely be better spent than in hearing Mr. Wolfschn's interpretation of the thoughts of the great Symphonist, as delivered in his Pianoforte Sonatas.

ITALIAN OPERA.-Madame Gazzaniga appeared last evening in the role of "Lucrozia," in the opera Lucrozia Borgia, and was received with the same warmth and cordiality as upon the occasion of her first appearance a few nights ago, She sang with spirit, and with all the fervor and intensity for which she is famous. Madame Testa, Signori Baragli and Barli were also excellent in Signori Baragli and Barili were also excellent in signori baragii and Barin were also excellent in their respective parts. This evening the opera of Linda will be given. Miss Hauck will sustain the role of "Linda," Mme. Testa will appear as "Pierotto," Signor Baragii as "Carlo," Signor Antonucci as "The Prefect," and Roncoai will perform the serious part of "Antonio." Ronconi said to be really greater in this character them. said to be really greater in this character than

2. Andante. 3. Minuetto.

4. Finale-Presto. Piano Solo—(Reverie au bord de la Mer R. Wilmers

Mr. George Felix Benkert.

THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT.

General Meade's Address Before the Georgia Constitutional Conventions The following is the address delivered before the Georgia Constitutional Convention on the

10th inst.:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Covention:
I appear before you to-day in compliance with
the courteous resolution you have been pleased
to pass, inviting me to a seat upon your floor.

The suppose of rethe courteous resolution you have been pleased to pass, inviting me to a seat upon your floor. I came here principally for the purpose of returning to you in person my tranks for the kindness and courtesy indicated by your resolutions. At the same time, is appears to me that this is a suitable occasion for me to state to you, and through you to the people of Georgia, Alabama and Florida, certain points in regard to what I conceive to be my duty in the position assigned to meby the Government of the United States. I am assigned to the position I now occupy, under a law of Congress, by direction of the President of the United States and the Secretary of War. My duty is to execute a law which has been passed by the Congress of the United States. As a soldier, I conceive that I have no right to question the validity of the net from which I derive my powers; nor can I permit it to be questioned by those under my command. There is a proper course to be pursued in testing the validity of all acts, but I am not the agent for that purpose. The question arises—what are my duties under thi law? In the words of the law, it is "to protect all persons in their rights of person and proper ty; to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and to punish, or cause to be punished. ty; to suppress insurrection, disorder and vio-lence, and to punish, or cause to be punished, all disturbers of the public peace and criminals," and when this cannot be done through the proper function of the civil officers, then the law makes it my duty to assist these officers and afford the proper protection, and this duty shall be faithfully and honestly performed. Furthermore, the law requires that an opportunity shall be given to the people of Georgia, Alabama and Florida to say whether they will accept the Constitutions which the Conventions of their respec-tive States may frame. My duty is to see that tive States may frame. My duty is to see that "all the registered and qualified electors in the State have an opportunity to vote freely without restraint, fear or influence of fraud," so as to enable them to state whether they will or will not accept the terms offered. Now, that duty I shall to the best of my ability, endeavor to execute. Your duty, gentlemen, which you are called upon to perform, is to frame a Constitution and civil Government for the people of Georgia, and, if accepted by the people of Georgia, then to be submitted to the Congress of the United States. I trust that, as Military Commander, we shall cooperate as far as may be necessary. I do not see, however, that there is much cooperation necessary. Your duty is specific, and mine is similar. I do not consider that your ordinances, within the limits of the acts necessary for the discharge of the duties prescribed by Congress, are to be enforced by me pending the adoption of the Constitution; but I conceive the powers with which I am invested are sufficient to anythorize my adoption of anythorize my powers with which I am invested are sufficient to authorize my adoption of any of your acts as my acts, in case, in my judgment, the well-being of the people imperatively require such action on my part; and, among such measures, I have under my part; and, among such measures, I have under consideration the relief laws as prepared by you. In conclusion, I beg you will pardon somuch reference to myself and actions. But coming among you as I do, a stranger, never having been in your State before except passing through as a traveler, it has occurred to me that this plains as the part of my plays as to my duties and deas a traveler, it has occurred to me that this plaim expression of my views as to my duties and determination to conscientiously discharge the same, would serve, perhaps, to remove some of the obstacles that might otherwise be placed in my way. I trust, gentlemen, you will proceed to frame a Constitution and frame a constitution and frame a simil Government which shall be acceptable to civil Government, which shall be acceptable to the qualified votors of Georgia. It is not my duty to dictate, to recommend, or to advise—but I feel justified in counseling moderation, and earnestly hoping that wisdom, calm-ness and reason will govern your prooceedings, again I thank you most sincerely for your

FACTS AND FANCIES.

ourtesy.

Bradbury, the composer, was born in Maine. -Vanderbilt wants to buy the Pacific railroad.

-J. Ross Browne has two pretty daughters. -- Woman's sphere--hem-isphere. -- Er

-Carlotta takes a long walk dally. -Carlyle has been made a justice of the peace. -Maine is cold but cheerful with the mercury

30 degrees below. -Thirty-two years ago Milwaukee was a wildrness, but now has eighty thousand inhabitants.

-The Grand Duchess ran 200 nights in Paris, nd brought in \$170,000 receipts:

-Belle Boyd is drawing small houses in New -Over one thousand young men are out of

employment in Detroit. -London received over a million pounds of

-The Massachusetts militia cost \$150,000 per annum. -New Orleans hairdressers advertise a prepa-

ration for straightening hair. —Somebody has written a book on unhappy marriages, which he proposes to cure by abolishing the marriage institution entirely.

-Near Paris is a cemetery having upon its gate the inscription: "Only those who live in this commune are buried here." —Edwin Booth is not very popular in the South, because the people believe he was opposed to his brother's assassination of President Lin—

coln. It is well to be unpopular sometimes. —Richard S. Spofford, the husband of Harriet Prescott Spofford, is to make his debut in the atlantic next month with a poem said to be very

—Englishmen are now appealed to by the pres to avoid insulting allusions in their conversation with Irishmen whom they meet, or with who they work in the same shop. -A Hartford Common Councilman asked

recent meeting how, if the telegraph fire als rm wires were to run over the tops of buildings, was a man to get up to them to pull them. -Prairie chickens are so plentiful in I owa

that it is deemed a waste of powder to sho ot at them. They are easily knocked down and captured by men, who use only sticks. -The name of the great secret league of the Italian Republicans, whose ramifications 'extend throughout the Peninsula; and whose leader Mazzini is believed to be, is "La Sacra Tradange." -Pedestrian Weston is reported to be address-

ing Sunday Schools in Michigan. It was not alto-gether Sunday School talk that he indulged in while walking through Indiana. -In Russia ballet girls are educated :as dancers at the expense of the government, and not permitted to leave the country without permission

of the Czar. A young Jerseywoman eloped with her father's coachman the other day. On returning for the customary reconciliation and blessing, the girl's clothes were passed out to her, and she was

told to go and return no more. The Viceroy of Egypt amuses himself in his leisure hours by making Latin verses, which are of a very inferior character, and very defective

in rhythm, but much better than bowstringing his subjects. -An unfortunate freedman in Jackson, Tennessee, was set upon by garroters the other night, stripped of all his clothing, but a short shirt and a pair of boots, and left to go home, in a second

_John Rogers' offspring must have been ten. for according to the account. "And nine small children and one at the breast," which in the addition toots up nine with o'46 to carry. So the