Daily Evening Bulletin.

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

VOLUME XXI.—NO. 243. | PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1868. | PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE EVENING BULLETIN
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING
(Sundays excepted),
AT THE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING,
607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,
BY THE
EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION.
PROPRIETORS.
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 $8 per annum.

WEDDING INVITATIONS AND VISITING CARDS Engraved or Written. Newest styles of Wedding Stationery. Call and look at samples.
W. G. PERRY, Stationer,
ja7 728 Arch street.

MARRIED.

CASTNER—DOUGHERTY.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thursday evening, January 16th, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Joseph Fransioli, Mr. Samuel Castner, Jr., of this city, to Miss May Agnes Dougherty, eldest daughter of Mr. Andrew Dougherty, of Brooklyn.*

COLLIER—VOLKMAR.—On Tuesday evening, 14th inst., in Spring Garden M. E. Church, by the Rev. Alfred Cookman, Mr. W. Harry Collier, to Miss Carrie W., daughter of Mr. Henry Volkmar, all of this city. *

RAYMOND—NORCROSS.—In Bordentown, N. J., at Christ Church, Jan. 14, by the Rev. Saml. Cox, D. D., Charles M. Raymond and Alice Stanbury Norcross. *

DIED.

BLACKBURNE.—On the morning of the 20th, Sallie M., youngest daughter of Elizabeth and Thomas Blackburne.
Funeral from the residence of her parents, 451 Christian street, on Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 22d, at half-past 2 o'clock, at which the relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to be present.

CAMPBELL.—Suddenly, on the 19th inst., at 7¼ o'clock P. M., John H. Campbell, in the 68th year of his age.
His relatives and male friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 310 North Sixth street, on Thursday next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Interment at Monument Cemetery. **

THOMAS.—On the evening of the 19th instant, Martha, wife of Samuel Thomas, in the 70th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 606 North Tenth street, on Fourth-day, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock. Interment at Fair Hill. **

WHARTON.—On the 17th inst., at the residence of Col. H. W. Wharton, in Baltimore, Edward Wharton, of Washington, D. C., in the 49th year of his age.

CARD—JANUARY 1, 1868.—EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch, are prepared to suit families with,
HOUSEHOLD DRY GOODS,
GOOD FLANNELS AND MUSLINS,
GOOD TABLE LINENS AND NAPKINS,
GOOD BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE CONSOLIDATION NATIONAL BANK.—PHILADELPHIA, January 20, 1868.
At an election held on the 14th inst., the following Stockholders were elected Directors to serve the ensuing year:
JAMES V. WATSON,
JOHN H. BRINGHURST,
HENRY CROSKEY,
JOSEPH H. COLLINS,
EDWIN A. LANDELL,
LUDLAM MATTHEWS,
SENECA E. MALONE,
ROBERT SHOEMAKER,
ROBERT F. TAYLOR,
JOHN W. THOMAS,
JOSEPH B. VAN DUESEN,
JOHN P. VERREE,
AMOS R. LITTLE.
And at a meeting of the Directors, held this day, JAMES V. WATSON, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
WM. H. WEBB,
ja20-3t* Cashier.

KENSINGTON NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, January 20, 1868.
At an election held on the 14th of January, 1868, the following named Stockholders were elected Directors of this Bank:
C. T. YERKES,
D. R. GARRISON,
T. M. MONTGOMERY,
JOHN TAYLOR,
ISAAC E. LANDELL,
W. R. STEWART,
JOHN SCANLIN,
STEPHEN ROBBINS,
BENJAMIN C. NAGLEE,
JOSEPH S. KEEN,
ROBERT M. COLEMAN,
EDWARD MURRAY,
C. H. R. TRIEBELS.
And at a meeting of the Directors this day, Charles T. Yerkes, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
WM. McCONNELL,
ja20-5t§ Cashier.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, OFFICE NO. 5 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
FIRST MONTH, 20th, 1868.
At an election held on the 13th instant, the following were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Caleb Clothier,	William P. Reeder,
Benjamin Malone,	Joseph Chapman,
Thomas Mather,	Francis T. Atkinson,
T. Ellwood Chapman,	Edward M. Needles,
Simeon Matlack,	Wilson M. Jenkins,
Aaron W. Gaskill,	Lukens Webster.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Directors, the following officers were unanimously reelected:
CALEB CLOTHIER, President.
BENJAMIN MALONE, Vice President.
THOMAS MATHER, Treasurer.
ja20-3t§ T. ELLWOOD CHAPMAN, Secretary.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA. JANUARY 15, 1868.
The following gentlemen have been duly elected Directors of this Company for the year 1868:

Henry D. Sherrerd,	Thomas B. Wattson,
Charles Macalester,	Henry G. Freeman,
William S. Smith,	Charles S. Lewis,
William R. White,	George C. Carson,
George H. Stuart,	Edward C. Knight,
Samuel Grant, Jr.,	John B. Austin.
Tobias Wagner,	

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, HENRY D. SHERRERD, Esq., was unanimously re-elected as President of the Company.
ja17 3trp§ WILLIAM HARPER, Secretary.

PENN NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20, 1868.
At the annual meeting of the Stockholders, held on the 14th instant, the following gentlemen were elected Directors to serve for the ensuing year:

Elijah Dallett,	Henry Budd,
Wm. C. Ludwig,	Gillies Dallett,
Samuel Bispham,	John P. Steiner,
John H. Campbell,	Thomas P. Stotesbury,
	Wm P. Sharpless.

And at a meeting of the Directors, held this day, ELIJAH DALLETT, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
GEORGE P. LOUGHEAD,
ja20 3t§ Cashier.

THE BIG MOUNTAIN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1868.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Big Mountain Improvement Company will be held at the Office, No. 320 Walnut street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, the 3d day of February next, at 4 o'clock, P. M., at which time an Election will be held for five Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
The Transfer Books will be closed on SATURDAY, Jan. 25, and re-opened on TUESDAY, Feb. 4, 1868.
ja20-12t§ W. P. JENKS, President.

OFFICE OF THE FULTON COAL COMPANY, 407 LIBRARY STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1868.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Office of the Company, 407 Library street, on MONDAY, February 3d, 1868, at 12½ o'clock P. M., when an election for five Directors will be held to serve during the ensuing year.
P. C. HOLLIS,
ja20 tfe2) Secretary.

CONNELLSVILLE GAS COAL COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 314½ WALNUT STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20, 1868.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, February 3d, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for five Directors to serve the ensuing year.
NORTON JOHNSON,
ja20-m w f 6t§ Secretary.

A GRAND CONCERT OF VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL music, under the direction of Professor Charles A. Mintzer, will be given at the Oxford Presbyterian Chapel, N. E. cor. of Broad and Oxford streets, TO-MORROW (Tuesday) EVENING, Jan. 21st, commencing quarter before 8 o'clock.
Proceeds for the benefit of the Sabbath School Fund. Admission 50 cents, children 25 cents. ja20,2t-rp*

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER,
PHILADELPHIA, 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. PEIRSOL,
ja15-6trp§ City Treasurer.

HORTICULTURAL HALL,
REV. EDWIN H. CHAPIN,
OF NEW YORK.
SUBJECT—"BUILDING AND BEING."
TUESDAY EVENING, January 21.
Tickets, 50 cents. For sale at Trumpler's, No. 926 Chestnut street, and at the door. ja20 2t*

MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—THE ANNUAL Meeting of Stockholders of the MERCANTILE LIBRARY COMPANY, will be held in the Library room on Tuesday evening, the 21st inst., at 7½ o'clock.
The annual taxes are now due and payable at the Librarian's desk.
JOHN LARDNER,
ja6 m w f 7trp§ Recording Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the "PIONEER MINING COMPANY OF COLORADO," will be held at the office, 508 Walnut street, on THURSDAY, 30th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M.
JOHN W. HASELTINE,
ja20-10t§ Secretary.

POST-OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.
JANUARY 18, 1868.
Mail for Havana, per steamer CUBA, sailing from Baltimore, Jan. 23, will close at this office MONDAY, Jan 20, at 9 P. M.
1t H. H. BINGHAM, Postmaster.

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 AND 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department.—Medical treatment and medicines furnished gratuitously to the poor.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

JEFFERSON OIL COMPANY.—A SPECIAL meeting of the Stockholders will be held on MONDAY AFTERNOON, February 3d, at 4 o'clock, at the Hall, S. W. corner of Sixth and Girard avenue, (second story) to authorize the sale of the Property, and surrender the Charter.
ja19-12t* ISAAC A. SHEPPARD, President.

NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, WASTE Paper, &c. Bought by E. HUNTER,
de17 3m§ No. 613 Jayne street.

THE PARDONING POWER.

Quarter Sessions and the Governor.

The Challenge of the Court Accepted.

It will be seen by the document which we print below that the Attorney-General of the State has promptly accepted the issue made by Judge Allison in his recent address to the Grand Jury. It will be remembered that in order to test the pardoning power of the Court of Quarter Sessions, two convicts, whose terms of imprisonment do not expire until July next, have been ordered by the Court to be discharged on the first of next month. The Attorney-General has consequently directed the following notice to the custodians of the prisoners:

OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL, PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18th, 1868.—*To the Board of Inspectors of the County Prison, and to the Superintendent of the County Prison*—GENTLEMEN: You will please take notice that Joseph Maloy and James Keating were convicted and sentenced by the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the fifteenth day of July, 1867, and that on the same day it was ordered and adjudged by the said Court that they pay a fine of one cent each, and undergo an imprisonment in separate or solitary confinement at labor in Philadelphia County Prison, for the term of one year each, pay the costs of prosecution and stand committed until this judgment be fully complied with; that by virtue of said order and judgment of said Court, said Maloy and Keating have been since said 15th day of July, 1867, and now are imprisoned in Philadelphia County Prison, of which you are inspectors; that I shall require you to retain the said defendants in your custody until they have completed the full term of their said sentence, and fully complied with the judgment of the said Court so rendered on the 15th day of July, 1867, and that in no event shall you discharge either of them, unless pardoned by the Governor or by virtue of an order made by the Supreme Court of the State upon a writ of *habeas corpus* being issued, or some other proper process known to the law, and if you do so discharge them by virtue of any other order or pretended order, it will be my duty to institute legal proceedings to punish said offence.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
BENJAMIN HARRIS BREWSTER,
Attorney-General.

It is understood that this order will be obeyed, and that the prisoners will then be brought before the Supreme Court on a writ of *habeas corpus*, issued either at the instance of the District-Attorney, or of some friend of the prisoners. This will bring the question immediately before the Supreme Court for adjudication. It is understood that Attorney-General Brewster strongly sustains Governor Geary in his position of questioning the right of the Court of Quarter Sessions, or any other Court, to reconsider its judgment after sentence has been pronounced, and an interesting argument of great practical moment to the community may, therefore, be anticipated.

NEWS BY THE CUBA CABLE.

JAMAICA.

Offices to be Filled from England—Sounding for the Cable to Aspinwall—Marine Disaster.

HAVANA, January 19th, 1868.—We have advices from Jamaica to the 11th inst.

The Queen had addressed a letter of instructions to the Governor of Jamaica advising him that henceforth all responsible offices in the island will be filled from England, and that all prejudice and party influence will be avoided in the selection. The same rule will be followed in relation to the judgeship recently established.

Sir George Grey was expected at Kingston shortly on his way homewards from New Zealand.

A new bill to govern the cases of insolvent debtors was in course of preparation.

The United States steamer Minnesota had arrived at Aspinwall from St. Thomas, after having made soundings for the cable which is to connect with the line to New York.

The ship Coronet, from Plymouth, bound to Pensacola, went ashore at Barebush and will prove a total loss.

NASSAU.

Complaints of the New York Steamers—Prospect of Increased Taxes and a High Tariff—General News Items.

HAVANA, January 19.—Our lastest intelligence from Nassau is dated the 14th inst.

There were complaints that the steamers of the American line fail to enter the harbor.

The Legislature of New Providence is to assemble in February, and it is expected that the rate of taxation will be increased and the tariff on imports revised.

An agricultural exhibition took place on the 9th inst. Samples of the first sugar and molasses of this season were exhibited at this fair.

Subscriptions were solicited for building a new Catholic church.

Incendiarism still continued.

In the case of the Danish vessel Beante, wrecked on Mayiguana Island, an award of fifty per cent. was made in favor of the wreckers. But the court has overruled the award on the ground of collusion between the captain and the wreckers.

The island of New Providence was healthy and the weather fine.

THE ACCIDENT AT THE BALTIMORE REFINERY.

Recovery of the Body of one of the Victims.

[From the Baltimore Sun, 18th.]

Mr. F. H. B. Boyd, who, for the past three days, has been laboring with a force of workmen in clearing away the debris caused by the falling in of the upper floors of the Maryland Sugar Refinery, on Frederick street and Dugan's wharves, yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, succeeded in recovering the body of the unfortunate man who lost his life by the accident. The correct name of the man was Casper Russe, a German, 28 years of age. He had been only 8 months in the country, was unmarried, and is represented as having been a sober and industrious man. Coroner Sultzer summoned a jury of inquest, who after viewing the body and partially inspecting the premises, adjourned to meet at noon to-day, when witnesses will be examined as to the cause of the accident. The body was removed to the late boarding-house of the deceased, on Canton avenue, and will be buried by the company in whose employ he died. The right leg and foot of the deceased were mashed, and the hands, arms and breast severely scalded. Some eight hours after the accident he was still alive, one of his fellow-workmen having, by crawling under the ruins, passed him food and water, and it is supposed that a short time thereafter he must have expired from exhaustion.

LETTER FROM PARIS.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 3, 1868.—The great day of the French year is past and gone, and we are fairly launched upon a new revolution of the circling season. The first of January, 1868, was as, usual, a busy day in Paris; every one, from the highest to the lowest, being immersed in the imperative duties of the hour. As in duty bound, I must give precedence to the rulers of the land and state that the official receptions at the Tuileries went off in a way which, although presenting no striking incident, seems to have left a tranquilizing impression upon those who were called upon to take a part in them. A private interview, a day or two previous, between the Emperor and the Papal Nuncio had given rise to rumors that something important might be given utterance to on New Year's day, the Nuncio acting always the part of spokesman on the occasion to the diplomatic body. It appears however, that the visit of the representative of Pius IX to the Tuileries was only to announce to the Emperor the important fact that the cocked hat and sword which receive the Pontifical blessing at this season, and are destined for the Sovereign who has done most for the cause of Papacy, have been this year assigned to Napoleon III. At the official ceremony the Nuncio confined himself strictly to the good wishes of the season. The Emperor, on his part, only said that he was happy to see the representatives of all the Powers around him, and "to be able to affirm once more his steadfast desire to preserve with them the best understanding." There is not much in this language; but I understand the Emperor pronounced the words which I have placed within inverted commas, with an emphasis, and in a tone of voice which imparted a strong meaning to them, and which was evidently intended to and did produce a pacific impression upon his audience. There was a low murmur of approbation after the Emperor's reply among the diplomatic circle. Nothing particular passed between the Emperor and Count de Goltz, the Prussian Minister. Indeed the latter had had his audience a day or two previously in the more important character, which he now also fills, of representative of the North German Confederation. He had then offered to the Emperor the expression of the "sincere friendship" of the King of Prussia, and been assured in reply that the "best understanding" existed between the two governments. This being the case, of course, there was nothing more to be said on New Year's Day! To our own minister, General Dix, the bearing of the Emperor was all that could be desired. He referred directly to the Presidential Message, remarking upon its firmness and ability, and acknowledging courteously its friendly tone towards this country. The next little interlude was when the Archbishop of Paris approached the throne, and pronounced a little address, which had been, of course, preconcerted. There was not much in it, but still it was evidently intended to give the Emperor an opportunity of trimming the balance between the liberals and the ultramontanes. There was just a sufficient dash of liberalism in the Prelate's language to displease, perhaps, the Pope, or rather the Vatican, and enable the Emperor to tell his metropolitan that he knew him to be one of those who "did not separate the interests of religion from those of his country and civilization." And so ended the official ceremonies of New Year's Day, 1868.

In private circles, and especially amongst our own American colony in Paris, all was bustle and congratulation and good wishes. The throng was especially great in the *salons* of the United States Embassy, where Mrs. Dix and Miss Dix did the honors with their usual courtesy, assisted by the minister, as soon as the latter could make his escape from the Palace. I must not omit to notice an incident of peculiar interest to our American circle in Paris, and I should hope also in some degree at home, which took place on this occasion. I mean the appearance of the *Continental Gazette*, the first American paper published in Paris, or on the continent of Europe, and which greeted its readers on New Year's Day, as announced some time previous. The first number contains a courteous note from General Dix to the proprietors expressive of his approbation of the undertaking and the necessity which existed for it. The contents and appearance of the new journal seem to have given general satisfaction, and to be deemed creditable and honorable alike to our country and to the managers of the enterprise.

I cannot conclude these notices of the season without a word upon the "seasonableness" of the weather. The thermometer at seven this morning stood at fourteen degrees Fahrenheit, and promises to be still lower to-night. Our streets are bound in thick-ribbed ice, lakes and ponds crowded with skaters, and the Seine itself frozen quite over in many parts. It is some years since we have experienced so sharp a pinch of cold, which has cleared our promenades of loungers, and seriously interfered, I fear, with the smaller retail trade of the season.

The Bank of France has just determined to withdraw from circulation its notes, printed on yellow paper, of 200f. It has been found that the utility of this issue is completely superseded by the note of 100f. and 50f. The operation will take place gradually.

I mentioned recently the preparations making at Lille for placing the famous citadel of that place in an efficient state of defence. The same measures are now being adopted even on a larger scale at Metz, another of the bulwarks of France against invasion from beyond the Rhine. Military authorities state that the latter fortress has now been made so strong as to require an army of 100,000 to lay siege to it. Until recently there were only four powder magazines within the walls. Now there are forty casemated and rendered bomb-proof. All these works have been urged on with great rapidity, under the impulse of rumors of war amongst the surrounding population.

The celebrated Boulevard Haussmann, so named in compliment to Baron Haussmann, Prefect of the Seine, under whose administration all the recent changes in Paris have been effected, is to receive a still longer and final prolongation as far as the Rue Taitbout, thus giving to it a length of about 3,000 yards. It is an avenue of Palaces, a large portion of it being devoted to private Hotels, and with the Boulevard de Sebastopol and the Rue de Rivoli, forms the three grandest thoroughfares of the Metropolis. With the exception of the old part of the Rue de Rivoli, all these magnificent openings have been created during the present reign. The great building society, called the Société Immobilière, who own the Hotel du Louvre and the Grand Hotel, being in difficulties and hard pressed for money, were lately endeavoring to sell their two establishments to English capitalists. That negotiation, however, has failed; and I now understand that the parties in question are in treaty with Americans for the sale of the same property. Should the arrangements take effect, and their hotel pass into the hands of American proprietors, then indeed it may be said that citizens of the United States are *chez eux* at Paris, and that Parisians are only "guests" in their own capital.

The deficit in the harvest has been so considerable that it is estimated that France will require to import sixteen millions of bushels of wheat for her maintenance up to the end of May next.

A WOMAN'S EXPERIENCES IN EUROPE.

NO. V.

Winter Traveling in France—The Journey from Paris to Cologne.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

DRESDEN, Dec. 27, 1867.—In my last from Paris, I promised a description of my journey hither, and you shall have it, notwithstanding my despair of ever being able to do justice in a letter to such a trip. Let me begin with the preparation, always the most troublesome part of a voyage.

Receiving a letter from Dresden containing a glowing account of its galleries, operas and social attractions, independent of the equable temperature of its climate, just as the heavy fogs, muddy streets, intense cold and lack of provision for warmth in the houses of Paris had become dispiriting to an extent beyond estimation, I determined to pack one of my trunks and make a tour through Germany, as far as the capital indicated. A zephyr hood for the head, a water-proof dress, woolen vest, water-proof cloak, fur cape, English velvet shoes, lined with loosely woven wool and bordered with fur, a *chaufrette*, an umbrella, a pair of high India-rubber boots in a basket, warm gloves, guide-book and *pocket-lantern* completed the outfit for winter travel on the continent.

Many of your readers may not have heard of the *chaufrette*, or foot-warmer, used by the French women. They are little square wooden or brass boxes, with a grating that holds a piece of *charbon de Paris*, or prepared charcoal, which is made red hot, then placed in the box, and around it ashes are closely packed. This will retain the heat for twelve hours. The dealers in *charbon de Paris* do a brisk business on cold mornings, for every lady who goes out shopping or to pay her calls, drives first to the *boutique de charbon* to buy her *fire*. It is really comical to see fire sold in one house and water by the bucket or barrel in another, extinguishers at a neighboring stand and matches and bellows in the cellar-way. Paris is a happy anomaly. But I must not forget we are leaving Paris.

Arriving at the station of the Chemin-de-fer du Nord at 4½ o'clock, I went into one of the hundred offices in the immense building, on which was pasted a card: "INFORMATION GIVEN TO ENGLISH TRAVELERS." Supposing, of course, the information was to be given *in* English, I walked in. My first question was in English. It was only half understood; the second in French; the answer was a *patois* of both English and French. The last desperate; I mixed English, French and German in equal proportions. The reply was satisfactory, and off I hurried, *chequed* my trunk for Dresden, and purchased a *mixed ticket*; that is, first-class to Cologne, second-class from Cologne to Dresden. At five, precisely, the evening express started, and *one* English traveler on this train came to this conclusion: if she asked or obtained information, it must be in *polyglot*. In France second-class traveling is very uncomfortable in winter, as there are no heaters in the carriages, even in those for "ladies only." But in Germany ladies traveling without gentlemen are placed in the same car, whether they purchase a first or second-class ticket.

The station rooms of Germany have only two apartments: one for first and second-class passengers together; the other for third and fourth. The carriage for *ladies only* was deserted by nine o'clock, by every one but myself. As the door was locked, then a strange feeling came over me at my situation. A heavy snow-storm without, a long night before me, the train flying as fast as steam could carry it towards Germany, and I alone. Looking round at the four comfortable lounges, and placing my feet on the newly-heated foot-warmers (filled with hot water, which was renewed about every fifty miles), I soon concluded it was very comfortable, and taking a book, read myself sleepy. I had passed several hours in oblivion, when the lock was turned, and a voice called out, in a jargon, that, interpreted, meant: "Please bring your basket into the custom-house, and get a cup of coffee if you like." We were at a town on the Belgian frontier, and after convincing the officer that my basket contained nothing I intended to *trade*, I took a cup of coffee, and surveyed my fellow-passengers, or rather *passenger neighbors*, who had been invited out of their carriages into the snow-storm, at midnight, to their intense disgust. A red-hot stove and the coffee soon reconciled them, and after a lively chat, ladies and children, gentlemen and peasants, all returned to their places in the train, were locked in again, and off we went towards Cologne.

After the refreshing sleep, excitement of *clearing the Custom House*, the stimulus afforded by strong coffee, and with the renewed pleasure of flying along through a snow storm in a warm, cozy railway carriage, with a cheerful light, just *trimmed* by the guard on the *roof* of the train, it was useless to try to sleep again; so I took out a German instructor, and selected the colloquial phrases most likely to be used in my German adventures. Just as morning began to dawn we struck the junction of the Meuse and Sambro rivers, where Namur, the capital of the province of Namur, is situated. It is a fortress, with twenty-two thousand inhabitants, and since first captured by Cæsar, it has been taken and retaken by the French and English, partly destroyed and rebuilt, until finally the Duke of Wellington strengthened it at the expense of Great Britain. The view of Namur and its lofty citadel was extremely beautiful, and the charm was not dispelled by our crossing the fine bridges that span the Meuse and Sambre into the valley, where the scenic effect was a most wonderful combination of wildness and cultivation; ruined castles and new villages; marble quarries and vineyards; and, through all, the river winding with its beautiful undulating banks, causing a cessation of wonder at the rhapsodies of the German poets who were permitted to haunt such scenes.

As the daylight strengthened, not wishing to take my eyes off the scenery, and yet anxious to refresh my memory of German, I began again with the *numerals*. *Ein*—we dashed through a tunnel; *zwei*—another tunnel; *drei*—another! Now I began in good earnest to count, and reached *nineteen*, besides *seventeen bridges* that cross the Vesdre, by the time we arrived at Aix la Chapelle. The Prussian government requires the passports of travelers who stop here to be *viséd*, taking two days to finish the business. Being alone, and wishing to join friends at Dresden without delay, I gave this interesting city the go-by, and reached Cologne, the largest and wealthiest city on the Rhine. As we entered the fortifications—immense walls on which three carriages could conveniently drive abreast—it seemed as if some power was idealizing my school-day dreams of ancient battlements and towers.

Entering the depot, we were all marched into the Custom-House adjoining, and had the pleasure of seeing our baggage ransacked by Prussian officers. Mine was explored no farther than the tray of the trunk; for at this critical moment enough German entered my head to form a declaration that my baggage consisted of nothing but clothes and books. In a moment the trunk was locked and passed on to the porters. A Russian lady standing near, seeing her trunk carried off, and unable to comprehend a word of German, seized my arm and never paused in a regular trot till we reached the baggage car, about a quarter of a mile, at the other end of the depot, and were told by the laughing porter that it was all right, and he was only returning it to the train. With an appetite somewhat improved by the exercise, I returned with this new friend to the depot, the finest I ever saw. The dining-room was about the size of Concert Hall, and the tables already prepared for breakfast *à la carte*. At a stand in one end was a great quantity of the Jean Maria Farina cologne for sale, but the price double one would pay at the stores. At another stand were the German books for children, with pictures of all sorts, for which *one face* made of gutta percha, fastened to the last picture, suffices for all the figures in the book. They were very ingenious and the price very low.

Leaving our baskets and extra wrappings in the cloak-room, where we received a check for a few sous, we started after breakfast to see Cologne. The day was dull, and a two-inch layer of snow covered from our sight the dirt for which Cologne is noted. However, a guide awaited us at the door, and pointing out the wonderfully beautiful Cathedral, or Minster of St. Peter, directly opposite, offered to conduct us through it, and to other places of interest. The style of the architecture is Gothic, *unmixed*, and when finished it will be one of the most magnificent specimens in the world. Two millions of dollars have already been expended on it, and it is estimated that five millions more will be required to complete it. In the side chapels are some fine old paintings (the building was begun in 1248), particularly the chapel of St. Agnes, which contains the picture of St. Ursula and the eleven thousand virgins. We were invited to pay a visit to the church of St. Ursula, where the bones of the veritable eleven thousand are piled on shelves, built in the wall, for the edification of strangers. I declined, and contented myself with those of the Wise Men who came from the East to Bethlehem, with the presents they brought for the infant Christ, which are valued at six millions of dollars! Also, the skulls of the Magi, crowned with diamonds, with their names written in rubies, and a bone of St. Matthew, which were among the choice *relics* exhibited.

The next most interesting visit was to the house in which Rubens was born, and where Maria de Medici died. In a few hours we returned to the depot, and the account of our delightful day's journey from Cologne to Dresden will form another letter.
E. D. W.

POLITICAL.

Hancock No Man for the Surratt Democracy.

[From the Columbus (Ohio) Crisis—Democratic.]

He consents to be the tool of a radical rump Congress in enforcing upon unwilling people despotic and unconstitutional reconstruction acts. The Democracy can no more endorse him with a Presidential nomination than they can approve of the acts by which the government of white men is subverted and transferred to the control of mongrel negroes and white vagabonds. Democrats who adhere to principles instead of worshipping men, cannot, will not support a mere expediency man, who is all subserviency to arbitrary power, and one of the automaton performances in the miserable farce of reconstruction now enacting in ten States of the old Union. Did he refuse to be a party to the crime of enslaving eight millions of white men—resigning before consenting to the infamous acts required of him—he might then produce a moral effect in his favor that could not be gainsaid. But no; he is not the man. The democratic party cannot afford to take any part in the infamous negro equality and white inferiority schemes of the radical opposition. And, therefore, they cannot endorse much less elevate General Hancock to the Presidency. * * * Behind this Hancock nomination is the ghost of a murdered woman, the shadow of which may not be distinct, but yet is visible.

The Train Arrest.

[Washington Correspondence of the New York Tribune.]

The arrest of George Francis Train causes considerable talk here among Congressmen and others, and it is probable that some action will be taken in the House to-morrow in the case of the illustrious captive. The House Committee on Foreign Affairs, which has in charge the question of the rights of American citizens traveling abroad, does not meet until Thursday, but nearly all of the members express themselves in a very decided manner in reference to this, the latest "outrage," and hold that such proceedings in the future must be stopped. It is not for an instant supposed that Train is a member of the Fenian organization, and the only charge that can be brought against him is that he talked a little too freely at Fenian meetings. Congressmen say that if this thing is permitted to pass unnoticed not one of them can go to Europe if they feel so inclined, for nearly one-half the prominent men in the country have, in some way or other, given countenance to Fenianism. They argue that under this decision of the English authorities, Mr. Colfax, and General Banks, and Henry Wilson, and W. E. Robinson, and General Logan, and a hundred others are liable to arrest if found on British territory, as they have each and every one aided the American wing of the Brotherhood.

CENTIPEDES.—A letter from South Africa says: "While the workmen were engaged breaking up the condemned bark Charlotte, in Algoa Bay, a number of centipedes, measuring from six to eight inches, were discovered, with fangs of a most formidable description. Some of them are nearly as big as lobsters. They are supposed to have got on board among the sugar at Rangoon."

—Mr. Fouque succeeded, after great trouble, in collecting some of the gas which arose from the sea during the volcanic irruption of the Azores in June last, which he has found to be entirely free from carbonic acid, and rich in oxygen.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

—Bryant writes a clear and beautiful hand.

—One newspaper dies per week in this country.

—Mary E. Braddon writes standing, and dotes on London porter. Not *a* London porter, mind.

—Bonner has a revolving rolling-pin in his stables for his horses to rub themselves against.

—The latest from Paris is a ladies' nose-protector, lined with fur.

—"Charles Dickens reduced to 15 cents" is a sign in a Boston shop window.

—Mr. Joseph Jefferson and his bride are in New Orleans.

—John II. of Lichtenstein rules over 7,500 subjects. It is the smallest government in Europe.

—Renan is to publish his "St. Paul" in May next.

—The French Prince Imperial has stood sponsor to the bells of Colpo. What the duties of sponsor to bells may be we are not informed.

—James Gordon Bennett, say those who ought to know, has not written a line for the *Herald* for over five years.

—The life of Queen Isabella of Spain is said to grow more and more shameful. Her profligacies are no longer concealed from her subjects.

—"Are our girls fitted for wives?" queries a sober exchange. "Are they fitted for husbands?" retorts a young itemizer.

—The American poets, particularly Whittier and Longfellow, are great favorites among the cultivated in Russia.

—A Hartford publishing house has issued the "Grant Songster." The "Grant Speaker" would be more popular.—*Ex.*

—Weston, the pedestrian, does not seem to know whether to turn lecturer or comedian. The best thing he can do is to take to his legs.

—Guppy, reading that Brick Pomeroy has an office which cost $100,000, adds that he also owns an interest in the largest blast furnace in creation.

—Earl Russell expresses great admiration for the American system of educating young ladies. Of course we all feel first rate in consequence.

—A Miss Macdonald advertises in a Liverpool paper that she keeps the Grapes' Inn, and is nearly seven feet high.

—Paris has a new thing in ear-rings, being little globes of rock-crystal filled with water and miniature sea fishes and molluscs.

—Madame de la Grange is the wife of a young Greek nobleman with plenty of money, and only sings because she likes it.

—Andre Jam Koski, a Polo, exiled to Michigan, actually bore up under that name for 107 years, and only succumbed to it last week.

—It is said the Duke of Newcastle recently expressed his regret that the Prince of Wales had not been drowned on his way home from this country. It is a pity!

—One of the telegraph explorers in Walrussia has travelled 400 miles on snow shoes, when the thermometer's range was from eight to forty degrees below zero.

—A "Black Crook" spectacle entitled *The White Fawn* is now the sensation in New York. The Gothamites appear to be very fawned of such exhibitions.

—London has a new weekly newspaper selling for one penny, devoted to opposing the three assumed religious errors of Romanism, Ritualism, and Rationalism. It is called the *Rock*, but it is not precisely the rock on which the church split.

—George Francis Train, going to Europe, wrote to Miles O'Reilly: "Had to break up all my lecture engagements. Shall expect England to toady to me, as America toadies to Dickens. Shall get Meany and our boys out if I can, and buy Ireland for Alabama claims."

—Matthew Arnold has an article in the last *Cornhill* objecting to aristocracies among other things, but admitting that "from such an ignoble spectacle as that of poor Mrs. Lincoln, a spectacle to vulgarize a whole nation, aristocracies undoubtedly preserve us."

—A Mrs. Tanks has given a library of Dutch, French and Latin books to the Wisconsin Historical Society, which an irreverent newspaper says measures about two cords. There are 4,812 volumes in all, many of them of great antiquity and value.

—During the two hundred representations of the "Grand Duchess" in Paris, three ladies took the title rôle, and there were three Wandas, three Pauls, two Barons and two Generals Boum, while one person, M. Dupuis, carried the part of Fritz through the whole season.

—There is not so much difference between myth and fact after all. Job descended to Daniel in a golden shower; and women in these days expect their husbands to do much the same thing. —*N. Y. Mail.* That shows what the types will do for a man. The transformation of Jupiter to Job and Danae to Daniel is a greater metamorphosis than anything out of Ovid.

—It reads queerly now, that General McClellan once ordered the arrest of Grant; that Halleck scolded him; that Smith had him superseded, and that he was snubbed in other ways. That was during the time of martinets and red tape, when but for such original and independent and thoroughly patriotic men as Grant, the nation would have patted rebellion with kid gloves, and conquered treason with dress parades and harmless manœuvres according to the schools.

—A correspondent has furnished, for the "Facts and Fancies" column, the following prayer, which has been copied from an old English newspaper:

"O Lord! Thou knowest that I have nine houses in the city of London, and likewise that I have lately purchased an estate in fee simple in the county of Essex. Lord, I beseech Thee to preserve the two counties of Essex and Middlesex from fires and earthquakes; and, as I have a mortgage in Hertfordshire, I beg Thee likewise to have an eye of compassion on that county. And, Lord, for the rest of the counties, Thou mayest deal with them as Thou art pleased. O Lord, enable the bank to answer all their bills, and make all my debtors good men. Give a prosperous voyage and return to the Mermaid sloop, which I have insured; and, Lord, Thou hast said that 'the days of the wicked are short,' and I trust that Thou wilt not forget Thy promises—having purchased an estate in reversion of Sir J. P., a profligate young man. Lord, keep our funds from sinking, and may there be no sinking fund. Keep my son Caleb out of evil company, and from gaming houses. And sanctify, O Lord, this night to me by preserving me from thieves and fire, and make my servant honest and careful, whilst I, Thy servant, lie down in Thee, O Lord! Amen."

—A farmer named Best, returning from Troy to Schaghticoke, the other evening, was asked by a portly female whom he met on the road, for a ride. He assented, but had his suspicions aroused as to the sex of the person, by her awkwardness in getting into the sleigh, and by the very unfeminine appearance of her feet and shoes. He therefore devised a clever plan to rid himself of what he supposed might prove an unpleasant neighbor. Riding on a short distance, he accidentally dropped his whip, and stopping the team, politely requested the "lady" to dismount and recover it, under the plea that his horses were very spirited, and it would be dangerous for her to attempt to hold them. This was at a point in the road where from the proximity of a house Mr. Best could readily obtain assistance in case of refusal on the part of the robber, should his companion prove to be one, to do as he requested. The latter got out rather sulkily, leaving behind in the sleigh the muff "she" wore, and started to pick up the whip. No sooner was Mr. Best rid of the villain than he gave the word to his horses and like a flash they were off, leaving the robber on the wayside furious with chagrin and passion. After driving on some distance, Mr. Best concluded he would examine the muff, and to his surprise, but in remarkable corroboration of his suspicions as to the character of the "woman" he had just left behind, he found a revolver and dirk knife concealed in it. It was apparent then that he had narrowly escaped from the hands of an assassin.