## Dain Evening Bulletin

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher

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W EDDING INVITATIONS AND VISITING CARDS
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MARRIED.

CONARROR—DINLAR—On the 4th inst., at 8t. Peter's Church, by the Rev. George Leeds, D. D., George M. Conarroe to Nannie, Toungest daughter of the late Thos. Dunlap, E44.

LVELAND—LOOSLEY.—On the 2d of February, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. William H. Turness, J. Saml. Eveland to Nellie M., daughter of the fate William Loosley, Esq.

DIED.

BARRETT.—On the 3d inst, after a long lilners, Cynthia Snyder, wife of thes. B. Barrett.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, 6th inst, at one o'clock, P. M., without further notice, from her husband's residence, 1704 Wallace areet.

Gill. IAMS.—On the 4th inst., Dr. Jacob Gilliams, in the 85th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully saided a strend his funeral from the residence, of his 

son, 92 Winut street, on Thursday, the 6th instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

KELLY.—On the 4th inst., Catharine Perdriaux, wife of John Kelly.

Due notice will be given of the funeral PHILLIPS.—On the 4th instant, Rachel, wife of Mr. Amos Phillips.

Hey relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her hasband's residence, 510 Marnhall street, see Friday, 7th inst., at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

WHITE.—On the evening of the 3d instant, of albuminuria, Kate H., closest daughter of Dr. J. Deliaven; and Mary k. White, in the 22d year of her ago.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Feb. 7th, at 10 o'clock, A. Als, from the residence of her parents, 1115 Walnut street, without further notice. To proceed to Monument.

ELL On the 4th inst., Sarah T. Zell, in the 53d year ner see. he relatives and friends of the family are invited titend her funeral, from the residence of Edmund ering, 2020 Cherry treet on Friday, 7th instant, at 2 ock. Interpent at Woodland Comotory.

WHITE PURE MOHATE FOR EVENING DRESSES,
WHITE OPERA CLOTH,
BUARLET OPERA CLOTH,
BUARLET OPERA CLOTH,
WHITE MERINO AND DELAINE.
EYRE & LANDEUL,
Pouth and Arch streets.

## MR. CHARLES DICKENS'S

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FAREWELL READINGS.

CONCERT HALL.

An Office for the sale of RESERVED SEATS has been opened at CHARLES E. SMITH'S,

GENERAL STATIONER. No. 109 South Third Street, mear Chestnut, where Scats can be procured for either of the two FARE WELL READINGS at TWO DOLLARS each.

MERCHANTS PUND. THE FOURTEENTH Auniversery of the Merchants Fund will be celebraics of the ACADEMY OF MUSIC
On THURSDAY EVENING, February 5th, at 7% o'clock.
Orchestra will be under the direction of Mark Handler.
Addresses will be delivered by the Addresses will be de

ished speakers. Cards of admission may be had gratuitously by early

Cards of admission may be find gratuitously by carly application to www. C. LUD WIG. No. 36 Morth Third street.

J. M. C. LUD WIG. No. 36 Morth Third street.

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HALL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 1310 Chestrut street.

SUIENTIFIC LEVITURES.

Thursday, Feb. 4, at 8 o'clock P. M., Prof. L. J. DEAL—Combosten and Fisme." illustrated with numerous and brillian periments.

Feb. 11 F. W. W. KEEN—"Brain and Nervous Bys. Lem."

Lein."
February 20, Rev. E. R. BEADLE, D. D. "Molluscax feb-2h.rp) OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
This Company is prepared to purchase its Loan due in 1870, at par.

SOLOMON SHEPHERD, Treasurer. No. 122 South Second Street. ia20-tfrp HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 AND 1520
Lombard street, Dispensary Department.—Medical treatment and medicines furnished gratuitously to the

O. S. FOWLER WILL COMMENCE A COURSE of lectures on Phrenology and Poysiology, as applied to human and self improvement, at Assembly duilding, FRIDAY EVENING, at 7.50, Feb. 7. FREEL 1229tfrps NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, WASTE Pager, &c. Bought by E. HUNTER, del7 2mg No. 618 Jayne street.

RASH STEPS.

LXXIX. (Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin. THE LATE THEODORE ROUSSEAU. The landscape artist, Rousseau, recently de-

ceased at his country-house at Barbizon, in the forest of Fontainbleau, was a strongly-marked character. In these latter times, when we are all more or less reflections and echoes of one another, it is interesting to find a man who has enough faith in himself to be himself—a clearlycut bit of individuality, like a type in one of the old dramas; a self-believer, a solitary, an egotist an original.

Such a man should properly be a recluse. But it seems to be a penchant with recluses to be seen occasionally darting out from their lairs into the highest places, like Elijah before Ahab, and astonishing the sunshine with remarks very much to the purpose and very inconvenient. Among the most privileged and sacred amities of Complegne, when ceremony was abandoned and replaced by the more sensitive etiquette of good breeding, they report an observation which threw a silence over the little circle, and caused a slight elevation of the pretty eyebrows of the Empress. "In my humble opinion"— It was Rousseau who was speaking, and he had interrupted his glorification of Hobbema to hear Eugenie 'assall the gray preëminence of man'-"In my humble opinion your majesty does too much honor to certain of our lady contemporaries who have become famous in letters and the arts. There has never been a time, there has never been a place in heaven, no more than on the earth, where the genius of woman has been the equal of the genius of man. Mrs. Raphael, Mrs. Rubens and Mrs. Rembrandt never existed." This was severe on Engenie, whose dreams, in the moony nights of Compiègne, are dreams of

But Rousseau was not born for a courtier Though indebted to Paris for his birth, he was at the greatest distance possible from the represen-Zative Parisian. But Paris, proud to be a cornucopie of everything, affords all, even solitude. To the hermit she offers a wilderness. In an hour or two from the rattling Rue de Rivoll you are in the shades of Fontainbleau, watching for the spectre of the Black Huntsman. Hither Reusseau betook himself for his Crusoe ure, passing the evenings of a whole season in utter silence on a divan, listening to the wind in the cake, and communing with the proper Egeria of a Crusoe, a tame parrot. And he could find excellent

arguments (when he would talk at all) to prove | that his bird listened to him, comprehended him

and divined his ideas from the altitude of its perch! Indeed, like a veritable priest of nature, he came very much to lose the distinction between men and dumb creatures and plants. All that

breathed or seemed to breathe, all that suffered or seemed to suffer, interested him to agitation. He liked to live on apples and bread, the seed o the earth and the fruit of the air, imagining himself thus in some sort purified and thrown in contact with the elements. And when, interrupting by a lunch of this kind his day's labor in the woods, he found the rustic spiders, ants, and other wild things disposed to familiarity and desirous to use his napkin for a promenade, he was much gratified, and would rest without motion until he was cramped, watching the actions that to him were a drama. He was capable of comprehending that agreeable naturalist of the thirteenth century, St. Francis of Assise, for whom the birds sang, alternating in his masses, who preached them sermons, and who said, "Swallow. thou art my sister."

But the oaks and elms of Fontainbleau were his best friends, and to them he gave the most of his confidence. Intertwined with the former. interleaved with the latter, he perpetually perceived the dryad. "Loving trees," says his friend, Theophile Silvestre, "like living beings, and perhaps more, he saw in the inflections and contortions of their branches so many expressive gestures or doleful convulsions, and took the murmurs of the foliage for a ballad or a moan; and gathered astonishing parables from the thunderriven oaks, from the elms overthrown or lopped close by the woodmen.

The adjustments of nature were the right ones, and the only right. One afternoon, walking through his Thebaid of Fontainbleau along with his friend Millet and an artist from Alsace, he stopped the party to lecture them on the lichens. the mosses, the white spots of dead wood, and the richly colored pine-cones along the bank of an avenue. The Alsacian having collected some of the cones to take back to the studio, Rousseau watched him at the business with impatience. The other continuing, Rousseau's bile was excited, and he said to him with altered features, "Can't you leave the things of nature where nature has put them? Nature does what she does better than either of us could do. Leave those bits of wood there; leave those pine-cones. Some day we may be glad enough to find them again." Nothing for it but to yield; nothing for it but to replace everything, to the smallest morsel, after the nicest trials, the most precise measurements, under the absolute direction of Rousseau, all on edge, nervous, and breathing quick. He turned, overturned, balanced, or pressed down a straw with the hand of a woman who fosters a fainting infant, or rather of a priest consecrating a wafer.

Such a personage could not be conspicuously sociable. Man seemed to him a generally useless or noxious being, and I think I never saw a human figure in one of his exquisite landscapes. His softest sentiment for mankind was that of the deeper and greater order of misanthropes, a profound compassion. Out of this trait proceeded the impression which led to his marriage, late in life, after a youth of severity, study and woman-hatred. The protecting goodness of the strong nature for the feeble, which he had in excess, surprised him into matrimony; he found himself in the confidence of a weak and unhappy woman; and though she was neither amiable, nor wise, nor quick, nor pretty, he loved her in a masterly, fatherly fashion, and lifted her to his own elevation.

A certain coldness in his way of holding himself towards you, and a decidedly dogmatic expression of opinion, were his assertions of the dignity of genius and the rights of personal dignity. The extravagant good-fellowship which modern journalists, novelists, dramatists or artists of the French nation affect amongst each other now-a-days displeased him. The poor familiarity, the false equality of the age, he met by an assertion of the dignity of the mind, the privacy of the person, pushed into spmething almost sacerdotal. But among his few friends he was gay, witty and generous.

Millet was one of these, his companion in the pine-cone incident related aboye. Millet's pictures are among the most pathetic ecloques of modern country life I know, and he has, perhaps got nearer to the secret of light and humidity in a landscape than even Rousseau himself. His paintings, telling little and feeling everything, are strains of heart-searching music. This rare intelligence, now desolated by Rousseau's death, was his companion among the Gothic colonnades and arches of Fontainbleau, and the recipient of his fancies and theories the theories, often, of a solitary, opinionated, fantastic, ill-balanced and untenable. They say he spent one golden afternoon with Millet in proving that, when the sun is at our backs, the spreading rays converge toward the horizon in front of us. Millet, clear-headed enough, but of an affectionate and conciliating nature, resigned himself, not to over-ride a friend, to this inquisitorial arrangement of natural laws; but he aptly recited, in a low voice, out of Montaigne, "I detest not the being put down, provided that they do it not with a visage too impérieusement ma gistrale."

Now those walks, those agitations, those sometimes overbearing words have ceased, and the nature-painter is biting, as the French bitterly say, the roots of the daisles. By a clause in his will he was buried under those waving woods of Fontainbleau, which had been his home and temple for the greater part of his life.

He was naturally of strong constitution, active, athletic and handsome. One of his friends remarked in his features, ennobled by death, a resemblance to Shakespeare; his age was fifty-five, three years greater than that of the poet who has left us his ideal of solitude in the Forest of Ardennes. His death, attributed to a "cerebral decomposition," resembled that of a tenderly-remembered mother at about the same age.

For the past three years Rousseau had scarcely touched the pencil. His masterpiece; the Avenue of Chestnuts, was sold yesterday or to-day (January 16th), at the Hotel Druout, in the famous collection of Khalil-bey. He sent to the Universal Exposition eight canvases, the most striking of which was a picture of 1852, Effect of Sun after Rain, of which a journalist, De Fonvielle, observes: 'In this picture Rousseau surpassed as it were himself, and executed a tour de force which no-painter perhaps had attempted before him: this painting, too, representing a moment most characteristic of our climate, is considered

veritable chef-d'œuvre." Bis greatest carelessness, or weakness, was in his design, which was of a nature to render Mr.

Sensier, contributes a reminiscence of him examining, or "taking the auscultation" of an oak. After resting long before the tree in a singular concentration of spirit-his eye gradually kindling, and his lips letting escape in a low voice, like a reluctant secret, the rapturous how fine how beautiful !- after this prolonged measurement, he could go away to his studio, and there, like a calculation, evolve his tree again, without

corrections, and "without repentances." This unrepentant manner of design was certainly a sign not of strength but of obstinacy, and is inconceivable in any but landscape art.

ENFANT PERDU.

SLATE.

The Various Species of Sigte—Bitumi-nous Sinte—Bohemian Polishing Sinte—Slate a Sedimentary Deposit— The Process Visible on the Florida Banks—Vast Antiquity of the Deposit

Bine Formations Between Slate and Coal-Its Occasional Exposure Due to Volcanic Action, 4c.-Its Cleavability caused by Heat-Cause of Its Colors—Their Burability-Slate Found in Nearly all Counties—Where in America-One Mile Thick-Principal Ouarries-A amail Trade Before the War-Came as Bailast from Wales-First Quarries in Ireland-French Baked Slate.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin. CHAPMAN QUARRIES, NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, Pa. Feb. 3, 1868.—I come now to a brief con sideration of the geology of Slate. Under this general term the following species are included: Mica slate (used mostly for flags); clay slate (the principal slate of commerce); Talco-micaceous slate (used for whetstones, &c.); polishing slate, drawing slate or black chalk, adhesive slate, bituminous shale, and slate clay. Roofing and school slate is known geologically as argillite. Some of these varieties pass into each other by insensible gradations, as does the clay slate also into the in-

terior schistose rocks and limestone. The shales, indeed, appear to be nothing else than slate clay imperfectly indurated, and have been compared to bricks half-burnt. Yet the bituminous shales contain a deal of oil. There was lately a boat-load of this mined from the bluffs of the Ohio river, twenty miles below Portsmouth, and brought to the oil works for Portsmonth, and brought to the oil works for the purpose of testing its properties. It yielded from 15 to 20 gallons of oil to the ton, which was sixty per cent. fine lubricating oil, and ten er cent. good burning oil free from paraffine. The polishing slate found in Bohemia has been computed to contain in every cubic inch forty-one thousand millions of infusoria, many milions more than are found in the same amount of chalk. These minerals may be called the grave-

stones of extinct organisms. There can be no doubt that the slates, like their neighbors, the limestones, are sedimentary deposits. This process can be seen going on every day. For instance, in all storms of much violence, the water over the Florida banks becomes white with the bottom deposit. Captain comes white with the bottom deposit. Captain Hunt, of the Topographical Engineers, who furnishes this information, says: "As the storms subside, the white mud is gradually thrown down and the water clears after a day or two to its permitted the company of the c water period, the flood tidal current white water over the north side of the bank into the Bay of Florida, where, by reason of the greater depth, the process of deposition goes on, and the floor of this bay has become covered with a white mud, and has been brought up with a singular evenness to the prevailing depths."

That the sedimentary rocks (of which the slates are among the oldest) are the secretion of an almost infinite antiquity, is attested by their aggregate thickness of nearly twenty miles, every atom of which was deposited on the ocean's bed by aqueous currents. Upon the granite gneiss and schiat, the fundamental formations occur in regular succession along the Appalachian chain; first, the primal white sandstone, zecond, the magnesian blue sandstone, and third, the Matinal or Hudson River Slates. Nine other formations follow each other up to the coal measures, and still others to the horizon. This is the regular order; but the volcanic action which has upheaved them, and the superficial action of water, frost, icebergs, and the air through vast epochs have had the effect of exposing the baset edges of all these formations at various places, thus bringing them within the reach of man. When thus upturned they are, of course often thrown out of their natural relation to the porizon. For instance, in the valley before me now, I can see masses of slate the original stratification of which was horizontal, and coneisted of a series of laminæ, lying parallel with the water-level. The laminæ now presents an angle to the water, in most places about ten de-grees, but in some places of twenty-five degrees. In Slatington and at the Blue Mountain, I have in Slatington and at the Bine Mountain, I have found them "on end." We can everywhere trace the origin of these planes of cleavage to an exalted temperature. Rogers says: "The cleavage planes invariably approximate to parallelism with those great planes in the crust which appear to have been the planes of maximum temperature. Major Parrish, of Philadelphia, has lately published in the Awarican Journal of Mining an able instantial and Caplogical Report upon the State. Hished in the American Journal of Mining an able
"Statistical and Geological Report upon the Slate
Trade in the United States," to which I am much
indebted. In speaking of the formation of slate
he says:—"To the casual presence of metallic
oxides their colors are mainly to be ascribed.
The blue color is due to the presence of carbon,
the purple to copper, the green to magnesia, the
browns to iron, &c. &c. An excess of either
iron or lime renders the slate worthless. In the product of some quarries these colors are permanent and unfading, in that of others they gradually fade to that of a dirty chocolate or coffee color. Hence in covering costly structures with parti-colored slate (or any color),

overed with brown and rotting slate.

The slate of commerce is found all over the world. It has been mined in nearly all parts of continental Europe, as well as in England, Scot-land, Wales and Ireland. The exposed zones in this country extend from Canada nearly to the Gulf of Mexico, and from a line on the Atlantic slope toward the base of the Rocky Mountains. On their eastern edge they display a belt from three to twenty miles in width, and attain in places to the stupendous thickness of a mile. A number of quarries have been opened along this edge, beginning on the St. Francis River, Canada, You find them next in Maine at Blownville, in Vermont and the adoining part of New York. The best enters New Jersey, six miles wide, at the Wallkill river, fol ows the Blue Mountains through New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland, as far south as Pennsylvania and Maryland, as far south as Shenandoah county, Va. It may be traced at intervalual in South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama. All along the line slight attempts have been made at quarrying. In Vermont, New York, Northampton county and Peach Bottom, Pa., quite large and valuable quarries have been opened. But the business is in its infancy. As late as 1844 eighty men comprised the whole force engaged in the trade in this country. Previous to the rebellion the most of the slate used have a fifteered. Vessels coming here would load it for ballast in Wales, where there are immense quarries—accavations of an area of 40 acres, 300 feet deep, and employing 3,000 to 7,000 mes.

As to the origin of the trade, Major, Parrish

whose roof and spire are often intended as sa-lient points of beauty, too much caution can scarcely be observed in tracking the slate home to

quarries of repute." One can see whole rows of good houses in Philadelphia whose roofs are

Ruskin ill. One of his oldest friends, M. Alfred | says The earliest historical account of slate as an article of commerce refers to Ireland as the original source of supply.

nal source of supply.

The quarries (most probably those of the epunty of Waterford, adjacent to navigation) were in a region then known as Ardolsia, whence they were shipped early in the middle ages to all parts of Europe. Hence their French and continental name of Ardoisis. No reliable record of the exact origin of this commerce can be found, but it must have preceded by many confuries the but it must have preceded by many centuries the

out it must have preceded by many centuries the opening of the quarries of other countries.

France has plenty of slate of her own. One sort there is so soft that it needs baking before it can be used. To-day's paper, by the way, informs me that "the large slate quarries of Grand Carreaux, France, have been entirely buried by an earth slip, and three lives lost."

In my next and probably final letter, I will, as promised, describe the qualities and uses of the article obtained at various quarries, and the methods employed, difficulties, drawbacks, disappointments and deceptions encountered in quarrying it.

QUESTOR. deldiers' and Sailors' National Con-

vention. Atan adjourned conference of Union Soldiers at an adjourned conterence of Union Soldiers and Sailors, held, in pursuance to published call, at Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, Jactuary 8, 1866; it was unanimously resolved to hold a National Convention of Union Soldiers and Sailors at Chicago, Ill., on Tuesday, May 19, 1868, for the consideration of national questions, with the paramount object of uniting and consolidation that the devel element of the country, for the consideration of the country. ing the loyal element of the country for the approaching contest with its enemies, and, if deemed advisable, to inominate or recommend candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States:

Each State shall be entitled to twenty delegates at large, and twenty delegates for each Congres-sional district. Territories and the District of Columbia, will be entitled to twenty delegates

The disordered state of public affairs: the restoration of rebels to power; the designing efforts to repudiate our national obligations; the failure throughout the country to recognize the just claims of the Veterans of the war; these, c oupled with a desire to perpetuate the fundamental principles of our Government, are deemed suffi-cient reasons that the men who crushed rebellion should counsel such measures as shall tend to preserve and protect the civil and political rights

of all the people.

We therefore invite our late comrades in arms to organize in their might and to express through their representatives their condemnation of the efforts to make treason, defeated in the field, triumphant at the ballot-box. Let us stand shoulder to shoulder to protect the nation's honor and maintain the cardinal

principles of our Government—Liberty, Justice and Equality.

By order of the Conference. Brig. Gen. T. T. CRITTENDEN,

WILL A. SHORT, Secretary. Gen. W. S. Harriman, Gen. H. H. Wells,
"John Cochrane, "F. L. Crame John Cochrane, J. P. C. Shanks, B. F. Butler, J. F. Fishe R. B. Hayes, S. G. Burbridge, Wm. B. Stokes, R. T. Van Horn. J. S. Crocker, Nathan Kimball. Thos. S. Allen, Jas. S. Brisbin, J. M. Palmer P. Chipman, Chas. S. Stannard "A. T. A. Torbert, Col. A. H. Grimshaw, "H. A. Hall, "H. G. Otis, Col. Samuel McKee. A. A. Hosmer, T. B. Fairleigh,

" N. B. Howard,
" J. T. Dewees,
Mdj. J. E. Doughty,
" Geo. B. Haistes
" Geo. W. Wells, Moj. Richd, Middleton. " Wm. Edwards, " Wm. S. Morse, Capt. Wm. Larimer.Jr. Capt. A. J. Bennett, T.H.N.McPherson, "A. P. Brock, James T. Smith, "G.W. Platt, U.S.N.

" James T. Smith, " G.W. Private Will A. Short. WM. S. Morse, Chairman. WILL A. SHORT, Secretary.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1, 1868.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE THEATRES.—At the Chestnut this evening the Mikado Japanese troupe will give a performance. Under the Gaslight will be given at the Arch to-night. Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams will appear at the Walnut this evening in the Shamrock and the farce Latest from New York, At the American a miscellaneous entertainment will be given. CARL SENTZ'S MATINER .- To-morrow afternoon

Carl Sentz's Matines.—To-morrow afternoon Mr. Carl Sentz will give his eighteenth orchestral matinee, at Horticultural Hall. The following programme has been prepared: Symphony, No. 3 (first time), Mozart. 1. Adagio—Allegro. 2. Andante. 3. Minuetto. Allegretto. 4. Finale. Song —"The Voyage of Life" (first time), Thunder. (With orchestra accompaniment.) Grand March (first time), Hoffman. Waltz—Wiener Bonbons (first time), Strauss. Coronet Solo—Der Schonste Engel (Beautiful Angel), Graben Hoffman. Gallop—Ida (first time), Faust. op-Ida (first time), Faust.

PHILADELPHIA OPERA HOUSE.—The laugh-able burlesque, The Black Book, will be given at this popular establishment to night, with all the accessories of handsome scenery, eccentric costumes and a first-rate cast. This drama is well worth seeing. Sesides this there will be a miscellaneous entertainment, in which the members of the very excellent company will participate.

Mr. Frank Moran will give some of his most amusing negro personations, there will be singing, dancing, instrumental music, and a pleasant variety of farce, extravaganza and burlesque. The entertainment at this house is a good one n every respect.

Concert Hall.—"Father Baldwin's Old Folks"

will give a performance at Concert Hall this even-ing. This troupe consists of twenty-four artists who attire themselves in ancient costume and sing old time music, consisting chiefly of selections of sacred music. Several of the per-formers possess great ability, the boy soprano especially having a voice of great power and ompass.

ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE. -- Messrs Carneross & Dixey announce for this evening an entirely new burlesque, entitled Ours; or Maximilian's Avengers. The piece has real merit. It is filled with comical situations, sharp local hits. inny incidents and keen satire. In addition to this, Mr. J. L. Carneross will sing several favorite ballads, and there will be local and instrumental music, Ethiopean delineations, dancing, &c., by the members of the company. THE GRAND DUCHESS .- On Tuesday, the 11th

THE GRAND DUCHESS.—On Tuesday, the 11th inst., Mr. Bateman's French Opera Company will appear at the Academy of Music in Offenbach's comic opera Grand Duchess of Gerolstein. The wonderful popularity which this opera has obtained in this country and in Europe, is a guarantee that it will be immensely successful in Philadelphia. It will be well for every one, even those who are conversant with the French language. guage, to purchase a libretto and become acquainted with the plot beforehand. The public must not expect to near a grand opera with stately and beautiful music. The Grand Duchess is sprightly, lively and amusing only, and while some of the music is attractive and pretty, it is not of an elevated character by any means. There has been a very large sale of tickets already, and those who desire to attend should secure seats at once. Tickets are for sale at Gould's music store.

ning Mr. Jas. E. Murdoch will give a reading at the Hall of the West Philadelphia Raurosa Com-pany, Havarford street, above forty-first.

MR. MURDOCH'S READING.—On Thursday eve

The Texas fapers say any man who came there; and said he was from Boston, would be shot dead in his than an hour.

## DISASTERS.

Fire on the Rail-A Sleeping Car Burned While in Motion. (From the Chicago Journal, Jan. 3.]

One of "Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars" was burned on Sunday morning last, one mile from Buda station, a short distance this side of Galesburg, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. The car was attached to the night pas-Railroad. The car was attached to the night passenger train coming east, and fortunately there were but few passengers on board, only one of whom was a woman. The fire originated near the stove in the rear end of the car, and was not the result of a kerosene lamp explosion, as was stated by a morning paper. A Mr. Bishop, one of the passengers, states that he was sleeping in the middle section, and hearing the alarm sprang for the door. Returning to get his boots from beneath his berth, he was driven back in haste by the flame and stifling smoke. For a few minutes the atmost alarm prevailed, and one or two of the passengers were with difficulty saved from their own frantic efforts to leap from the train. All, however, safely reached the car in front but most of them left behind in their berths such articles of apparel and valuables as they had laid aside in disrobing for the night. This brought two infortunates out in the light undress uniform, for a winter's night, of cotton shirts and drawers—a state of affairs which instantly called for contributions from the baggage of their more for contributions from the baggage of their more

fortunate fellow-passengers.

When the fire was discovered the train was stopped, the passengers transfared to another car, and it was then decided to run the train to Buds, a water station, distant one mile. Arriv-ing there, it was found impossible to check the flames, and the car was entirely destroyed, as were also the water-tank, and a wood pile. The passengers of the sleeping-car are the osers of several watches, satchels, and outer garments, but deem the sacrifice a light one un

der all the circumstances.

The "City of Chicago" was a magnificent coach, built at the Aurora shops at an original cost of twenty-four thousand dollars. Like all the cars of the celebrated Pullman line, she had been run up to the time of this event with great profit to the proprietors, pleasure to passengers, and immunity from even the smallest accidents.

The losses suffered by passengers have been promptly paid by Superintendent Harris.

Mr. Pullman has determined, in order to present the p vent any such accident in the future, to substitute water-heaters for the stoves, and candle chandeliers for kerosene lamps.

Accident on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

[From the Baltimore Sun of Feb. 4.]
At an early hour on Saturday morning, as a passenger train bound east was passing Kerneysville, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, a rail ville, on the Battimore and Ohio Rathroad, a rail broke, causing the baggage car to overturn upon its side. Edward Owings, the baggage-master, who was in the car at the time, had his left leg fractured both above and below the knee. One or two of the passenger cars ran off the track, but fortunately, with the exception of alight bruises, no one was injured. Mr. Owings was brought to this city and conveyed to his residence. No. 157 (conway street, where he received dence, No. 157 Conway street, where he received medical attendance. It was then ascertained that he had received severe internal injuries, and yes-terday morning he died. Coroner Chalmers was summoned and held an inquest on the body. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad by the accidental breaking of a rail—the break being caused by frost—and that the employes of the Company are not to blame. Owings was thirty-five years old and example man five years old and a single man.

Destructive Fire in New York-Loss

The fire which broke out at 1,30 o'clock yester-day morning on the third floor of the five-story brick building, No. 77 Beekman street, resulted in its complete destruction and an aggregate loss in its complete destruction and an aggregate loss of \$100,000. The firemen worked assiduously, but the intense cold prevented them from checking the course of the flames through the building where they originated, though they succeeded admirably in saving the adjoining buildings, the losses in which are mainly by water. The following is a list of the tenants and losses:

No. 77—The first floor and basement were occupied by George Sanderson & Co. as a steel

cupied by George Sanderson & Co. as a steel warehouse. Their loss is \$35,000; insured for \$15,300, as follows: Yonkers of New York, \$3,000; Bowery, \$5,000; Commercial, \$2,500; Park, \$2,500; and Insurance Company of North America, of Philadelphia, \$2,300. The second floor was ocand insurance Company of North America, of Philadeiphia, \$2,300. The second floor was occupied by Edward C. Dunbar, printer, who sustains a loss of \$3,000; fully insured. The third floor, front, was occupied by Whittemore & Abbott, spice-grinders, and their loss is \$10,000; insured for \$6,000. The third floor, rear, was occupied by Wisdone & Paradle, dealers in curied hair Lass \$3,000; fully insured. The fourth hair. Less \$3,000; fully insured. The fourth floor was occupied by C. Johnson, printer, whose loss is estimated at \$5,000; covered by insurance. The fifth floor was occupied by R. G. Dun & Co., publishers Commercial Directory, and they sustained a loss of \$3,000, understood to be covered by insurance. The building was owned by Edward Dun, whose loss is about \$30,000, the

greater part covered by insurance.
No. 79—The first, fourth and fifth floors and No. 79—The first, fourth and fifth floors and basement are occupied by Van Nest & Hayden, saddlery hardware; loss by water, \$5,000; covered by an insurance of \$20,000 in the Humboldt. North River, and Commerce, of Albany. The second and third floors are occupied by T. P. Howell & Co., dealers in patent and fancy leathers; loss by water and fire, \$3,000; insured for \$55,000. The building is owned by Peter Hayden, and is damaged to the extent of \$2,000; insured for \$28,000, in the City, North American, and another company.

and another company.

No. 81—The first floor and basement is occupled by Clark, Wilson & Co., hardware dealers, and they sustain a loss of \$1,000 by water; covered by insurance.

No. 75—This entire huilding is occupied by J.

J. Adams & Co., importers of brushes. Their loss by fire and water is about \$3,000 on stock.

and Anson Livingston loses \$1,000 on the building, both covered by insurances.

No. 65 Fulton street—The first floor is occu-No. 65 Fulton street.—The first floor is occupied by J. C. Conroy & Co., dealers in fishing tackle, who sustain a loss of \$2,000. covered by an insurance of \$38,000. The building is owned by Murphy & Son, who lose \$500 by water, insured for \$6,500 in the Phenix, Resolute and Eina, of Hartford. The lessee of this building, Wm. J. Howell, has a steam-engine, boller, &c., in the basement; loss \$3,000, insured for \$2,700 in the Insurance Company of North America of in the Insurance Company of North America, of Philadelphia. He has also an lineurance of \$2,500 on his lesse.

FREAKS OF FROST, -Galignani says: "The fountain of St. Michel presents at this moment a most beautiful appearance. The two bronze dragons have become really fabulous animals. The water which they spouted forth has become frozen in such a manner as to form immense horns, supported on ranges of stalactites rising from the pedeatal beneath. From the three basins above each other, hang columns of ice of the most fantastic forms. The effect is marvelleus, and crowds of persons assemble every day to witness this beautiful spectacle."

QUARRIES BURIED.—The large slate quarries of Grands-Carreaux, France, have just been entirely buried by an earthslip, and three lives lost. The works on the previous evening were observed to be in a dangerous state, and all the laborers were withdrawns. Eighteen hours later, the overseer, named Choinet, and two men, were engaged in large parters to prevent any one from sources. named choinet, and two men, were engaged in fixing barriers to prevent any one from approaching the entry, when the earth sank beneath them for an extent of two acres, and to a depth of two hundred feet, and buried them in the ruins. Their bodies have not yet been recovered. The material loss is estimated at £8,000.

The Isle of Man.—The population of the Isle of Man has diminished during the past ten years, but 'schools' have increased. In 1856-7, there were only seventy-three evening school scholars, in 1866-7 there were one hundred and thirty-two.

## PACTS AND PANCIES.

- London has thirty-two licensed playhouses, -Louisville is crazy over Fanny Janauschek. - Bright, Carlyle and Dickens smoke. -Geffrard cut a tremendous swell in Paris.

-There are more than two hundred and twelve thousand Odd Fellows in the United States. -Mr. McMullen bit off Mr. Ford's nose in

-The tallest man in Cincinnati is six feet seven.

-Victoria tells how little "Vicky" sat on a wasp's nest in the Highlands. -A Connecticut man says that crow is better eating than partridge.

Twenty dollars is the entrance fee charges by the Paris Skating Club. -The Atlantic Cable makes about \$6,500

-Tennyson is to have \$10,000 for twelve —A Baltimore clergyman is lecturing on the "advantages of the modern dance."

—Christine Nillson is a and akater as well as eliger, and Paris is admiring her in both roles. -Two hundred and nine divorces were granted in Chicago last year.

—Lord Brougham has lost the power of speech and is on his last legs generally. -Mr. F. E. Church, the artist, is now traveling -California, instead of a prohibitory or license

law, proposes to enact stringent rules for the inspection of liquors. —Water-proof cloth is now prepared by a re-cent patent with balata instead of India rubber,

as it will stand a higher heat than that gum. —In Sheffield, England, a woman has been re-manded in, the police court for burying the dead body of her infant. -It is difficult and unsafe to approach Mobile

by water, owing to the thousands of piles, sunker vessels and torpedoes that still fill its channels. —It is aggravating enough to be told that the aucients had no rats, and that this popular domestic rodent is an accompaniment of modern configuration and seems. civilization only. -The manager of a theatre in Omaha has dis-

charged a very popular low comedian for 'gag-ging," although his broad and often gross acting pleased the audiences that frequented the theatre. ...It is suspected that a young lady in Bangor, who died recently, was poisoned by an overlose of arsenic, which she was in the habit of taking to improve her complexion. -An Albany servant girl was discovered re-

cently placing a letter, that she had been in-structed to post, in a hydrant-box. But this is not so bad as the case of the Georgia negroes placing their ballots in the letter-boxes.

—A Mrs. Sherman, of Chesterfield, Illinois, was shot dead the other day in an altercation between her brother and a brother of her deceased husband, to whom she was about to be married,

—Donald Cameron, a famous Highland piper,
who has won numerous gold medals for excellence in his art during a period of thirty years,
has just died. He was also esteemed as a commarried.

—A crazy fellow in a Missouri town declared that he was sent on ear a to redeem all things, but one of his audien b carried a confederate note to him and made tim confess his inability.

to go as far as that.

One of the New York assemblymen proposed to pass a resolution allowing the Conyention to amend the Constitution to charge an admission fee, insamuch as the only place of amuse to go as far as that.

mission fee, insamech as the only place of annual ment in Albany had been destroyed by fire.

—At the late State Ball ty's Empress Engenic wore a dress of white trule over white satin, striped with gold and silver! Her diamond neck-lace consisted of ten rows of splendid stones; as very small row of diamonds, fastening an algrette worn on her left side, was her only head ornament.

-The Mankato (Minn.) Union says that in. South Bend recently a man, over 80 years of age, was married to a Swedish girl of 20 years of age.

Mr. Pugh is a Welshman, and cannot speak a word of English nor Swedish, and the girl can neither speak Weish or English.

—Miss Halleck, the sister of the deceased poet-requests that his correspondents and friends will furnish his biographer and literary executor, Gen. James Grant Wilson, No. 51 St. Mark's place, New York, with copies of unpublished poems and letters of general or characteristic value, together with personal reminiscences of

—In Mobile, the other day, there was a Ginerva case. A young lad and his sister, while at play in an empty carpenter's chest, were locked in by the falling of the lid, and not being missed remained there clasped in each others' arms for some hours. When their mother at length accidentally discovered their situation, they were so nearly dead as to be resuscitated with difficulty. -Private letters received from Chicago state

that Mrs. Lincoln is insune beyond all doubt. She recently sold all the furniture in her house, and has two old men as a body guard, believing and has two old men as a body guard, nearwing she will be robbed and murdered. Her mania is for selling, and a dread lest she may come to want. All her friends are said to be conscious of her mental condition, but think, so long as she is harmless, her removal to a lunalle asylum would ncrease her derangement.—Boston Herald. The poet of the N. F. Commercial Advertiser contributes the following "Snow Song" to be sung to the air of "Shells of the Ocean;"—One

be sung to the air of "Shells of the Ocean," One winter day, with careful foot, I wandered o'er the slippery way; The snow, beneath my boot, Made, it a task upright to stay. And so I waddled in my walk, I jostled every one I met, So that some in familiar talk, Remarked "he's very tight, you bet!" [Repeat.] I stooped and stood upon one leg, With cane to clear my hampered tread, But as I stooped a boy did "peg" another show-ball at my head. And thus, I said, as down my neck. I felt the melted snow-ball rup, We gather balls and little reck Where'er they golor whence they come. [Repeat.]

and little reck where er they golor whence they come. [Repeat.]

—A Paris journal catalogues the beauties of the Princess de Matternich:—Eyes which have the sweetness of a German reverie; teeth of brightest enamel; a forehead smoeth and clear as an infant's, high and wide as that of a thinker; and abundant silky brown hair; the form of head, as Greek as that of the Venus of Milo; her ear like a pink shell; the beautiful fall of her shoulders, the exculsite form of her arm, the long aristocratic exquisite form of her arm, the long, aristocratic hands, and the narrow, dainty foot. Be she dressed in blue, red or yellow, be she coffed with her toque over her eyes, or with a sergent-deville's cap, as she appeared one day at the Tulleries—she is and remains a princess."

iss—she is and remains a princess."
—An English mechanic, named Sarboy, is said to have solved a problem which has so long folled the efforts of engineers and scientific men, folled the efforts of engineers and scientific men, in discovering a certain means of detecting the alteration in the texture of iron, or cracks, or minute defects, invisible to the eye, which have been a fruitful cause of the breaking of railway axies and other machinery. Mr. Sarboy, it is said, has found that when an iron bar is homogeneous, the magnetic needle will not be said geneous, the magnetic needle will not be said moved to and fro in a direction perpendicular to the magnetic meridian of the locality; but if there be in the bar any unsound place, a fault or flaw, the oscillations of the needle will become very intense as it passes over these defective points. In view of the loss of life and property resulting from flaws in the iron work of machinery, the discovery of such a tost of fron must prove of great value.

Travellers.—The statistics of travel between France and England in 1867 are interesting, 462,708 persons went to and from 202,183 by Galas, 152,351 by Boulogie, 38,391 by Hisppe, and 19,300 by Havrs. Only 19,707 crossed solvers. England and Bolgium, by the way of Ostens.