Build County Bullen.

GIRSON PEACOCK. Editor

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

VOLUME XXI.-NO. 258.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1868.

BERT E KELLUSSEN (KANERO SUL)

PRICE THREE CENTS.

EVENING BULLETIN

(Sundays excepted),
AT THE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING, 607 Clicking Street, Philadelphia, By THE EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION. GIBSON PEACOCK.

F. L. FETTIERSTON.

CASPER SOUDER, JR., FRANCIS WELLIAMSON.

OASPER SOUDER, JR., FRANCIS WELLIS.

The BULLETIN is served to subscribers in the city at 18 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or 88 per annum.

nts per week, pavalle to the sample of Wedding Engraved or Written. Newest styles of Wedding Stonery. Call and look at samples. W. G. PERRY, Stationer, 187

BENTHALL.—On the 6th insta Elizabeth, relict of the ate John D. Benthall, in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully writed to atmis the funeral from her late residence, to, 1704 Bummer street, on Saturday afternoon, 8th inst., CHANAN On Thursday morning din isst., Rebecca chianan, daughter of the late Dr. George Buchanan,

S. Buchanga, daughter of the late Dr. George Duchanda, of Baltipre, Md.
DRINKER.—On the 8th first, at his residence, in Montroce, Pa. Henry Prinker, in the 6th year of his age."
HARLAN.—In Denver, Colorado, Jan. 28, Sarni, wife of John Lelly, in the dist years.
KELLY.—On the eth funt. Catherine Perdriaux, wife of John Lelly, in the dist year of her age.
The relieves and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral from her last residence.
No. 1415 Lombard street, on Friday, the 7th last, at 8% o'clock. Fineral service at St. Patrick's Church.
PHILLIPS.—On the 4th instant, Rachel, wife of Mr. Amos Phillips.
Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to

PHILLIPS. On the 4th instant, Rachel, wife of Mr. Amos Phillips.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her husband's residence, 510 Marshall street, on Friday, 7th fast, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Lanrel, Hill Cemetery.

MFLL. On Tuesday, 4th inst., Mary Minerva Morgan, wife of William R. Snell.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence. No. 400 Grown street, on Saturday siteracon, 8th inst., at 20 o'clock.

WillTE.—On the evening of the 3d instant, of albuminuria, Rate H., eldest daughter of Dr. J. Deliaven, and Diary E. White, in the 22d year of law saga.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday. Feb. 7th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., from the residence of her parenty, 115 Waluut street, without further notice. To proceed to Monument

metery. CELL.—On the 4th inst., Sarah T. Zell, in the 53d year her age. The relatives and friends of the family are invited attend her funeral, from the residence of Edmund vering, 2020 Cherry street, on Priday, This fastant, at 2 lock. Interment at Woodland Cemetery.

W HITE PURE MOHAIR FOR EVENING DRESSES,
WHITE OPERA CLOTH,
BCARLET OPERA CLOTH,
WHITE MERING AND DELAINE,
EYRE & LANDELL,
Fourth and Arch streets. SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE DEDICATION OF THE

BETHANY SABBATH SCHOOL HALL. Twenty-second and Shippen Sta.,

WILL TAKE PLACE On Thursday Evening, Feb. 13th,

The exercises commencing at 9% o'clock. Major General O. O. HOWARD, Rev. E. B. HEADLF, D. D., Rev. JNO. CHAMBERS. Rev. J. M. CROWELL, D. D., Rev. GEO. J. MINGINS, of New York, GEO. H. STUART, Eeq.,

Will participate on this occasion.

Tickets can be had gratuitously, by adults on y, on apton to the fellowing Committee: CHAR. E. CORNELIUS, est Cherry street. CHAR. E. MORRIE, ess. Walnut street. J. H. COYLE, 310 Market street. GEO. H. BROWN, 40 South Fourth street. Or at J. E. GOULD'S Music Store, 123 Chestaut street.

ir Care run within one square. for theps

MR. CHARLES DICKENS'S

FAREWELL READINGS. CONCERT HALL.

An Office for the said of RESERVED SEATS has been

CHARLES E. SMITH'S,

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

HALL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 1210 Chestnut street. TION, No. 1310 Chestnut street.
TION, No. 1310 Chestnut street.
SCIENTIFIG LEGTURES.
Thursday, Feb. 6, at 8 o'clock-P. M., Prof. L. J. DEAL—Combustion and Flame," illustrated with numerous and rilliant experiments.
Feb. 13, Dr. W. W. KEEN-Brain and Nervous System."
February 20, Rev. E. R. BEADLE, D. D.—"Molluscan feb.21, rps

CEPTURY 24, 168, E. R. BERDING J. 16821, 178

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND GRAY'S FERRY PASSENGER RAILWAY CO.,
TWENTY SECOND STREET BELOW SPRUCE.

A special meeting of the Stockholders will be held at this office on MONDAY. 16th inst., at 4 P. M., to take action in reference te running the care on Sunday.

168-34)

JAB. MOFADDEN, JE, Secretary. NOTICE—THE CITY AND STATE TAXES
NOTICE—THE CITY AND STATE TAXES
Of 1888 will be received on and after MONDAY
NEXT, February 10, at the office of the Receiver of
Taxes, S. E. corner Sixth and Chestnut streets.
RIGHARD PETATA,
166 315

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

This Company is prepared to purchase its Loan due in 1870, at par.

SOLOMON SHEPHERD, Treasurer.

1830-tfrp No. 123 South Second Street.

ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THE EX press Scambeat Company will, be hold at the office, No. 14 South Wharves, on TUESDAY, 11th inst. at 13 M. WM. H. HOWELL. O. S. EQWEER WILL COMMENCE COURSE of lectures en Physical Physical Course o human and the of lectures on Parencies, and Parencies, as applied to human and self improvement, at a monthly suited ing, FRIDAN, EVENING, at 7.90, Feb. 7. Fare, lasterp MENUSPAPERS BOLES, PAMPHLATS, WASTE Paper, de. Bought by Marie HUNTER. del7 8m5

Mysterious Disappearance // Strange [From the Chillicothe (Me.) Speciative of the Me. ultime.]

On Monday night, the 18th histiant, John P. Taylor, of Grundy county, Mo., came to Chillicothe to transact some business, telling his family that he would be at home by Tuesday night. On arriving here he put his feam up at the livery stable, and registered his name and took supper at the City House. He was seen at the Powell House as late as half-mast ten o'clock at night: at the City House. He was seen at the Powell House as late as half-past ten o'clock at night; since that time nothing has been seen of him. The following letter, believed to be in the hand-writing of Mr. Taylor, postmarked "Quincy, Ill., January 14," was received by his wife from the post-office at Jamesport on Thursday following his disappearance.

"Quincy, Illinois.—I think, and what to say I don't know, my dream has some true don't

"QUINCY, Illinois.—I think, and what to say I don't know, my dream has come true; don't know where they are going to take me. Mary, go back to Ohio, and if ever I get away I will come; don't grieve if you can help it. Let Arch have the new wagon if he wants it. Can't write any more; my eyes is most out; I think they will take me to the south part of this State. I will write you whenever I get a chance. Weely, for God sake do the best you can for my family till they get back home, for God knows I don't know what to do. Mary, sign my name to that check

what to do. Mary, sign my name to that check and get the money. "Yours in trouble, "Yours in trouble,
"John P. Taylon."

Although diligent effort has been made, no further trace of Mr. Taylor can be found. Fears are entertained that he has been foully dealt with, or that his mind has become unsettled. We are authorized by Mr. Arch G. Taylor, a brother of the missing man, to say that he will pay one hundred dollars for any information of the whereabouts of his brother, if living, or for the recovery of his body, if dead. Mr. Taylor, the missing man is about thirty-six years of age. ssing man, is about thirty-six years of age.

LETTER PROM PARIS.

[Correspondence of Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.] Panis, Friday, Jan. 24th, 1868 .- We are still laboring under the same "plethors of emptiness" which I described in a former letter. No one seems inclined to do anything to create a breeze and afford a little matter for observation and discussion; unless, indeed, it be Mr. Train, who will doubtless make an attempt to "set the Thames on fire" in London, now that he has been dismissed from Queenstown. Whether he will immediately proceed to blow up, or rather blow down the walls of Newgate, or whether he will give the preference to those of the Houses of Parliament (beginning, of course, with the House of Lords), I do not pretend to say. I should be inclined, however, if I were he, to take my revenge for the indignities committed upon him, by planning, and, if possible, carrying out a line of street cars through Belgravia, or St. James's Square, or any other of the more aristo-cratic quarters of the British Metropolis. This would be a splendid piece of permanent annoyance to "my lords and ladles." We think already we see Train himself seated proudly on the cars, as they dash past the ancestral mansions, effectually disturbing the the repose and the tempers of the "upper Five-hundred!" Seriously, however, laying hold of Mr. Train seems to have been, at once, a blunder and a wrongful act, on the part of the British authorities :- a blunder. because very likely it was fust what he wanted to give additional colat to his arrival ;- a wrongful act, because no offence seems to be imputable to him on British soil. I sincerely trust that the proceeding will turn out to have been that of some, over-zealous agent of the Police, and will be repudiated by the British government, leaving Mr. Train to seek his remedy and redress in an action for false imprisonment, such as he is said to threaten, and in the conduct of which he will have fresh opportunities for the display of his peculiar eloquence!

As to the news of Paris, It is very much confined to such facts as that there was a second ball at the Tulleries on Wednesday, and that yesterday and to-day the Emperor is gone out shooting. There was a large muster of Americans on the first-mentioned occasion, and General Dix, as usual, found himself standing at the head of by far the most brilliant group, both as regards beauty of person and tollette, in the Salon Louis XIV., as the Emperor and Empress passed through and received the salutations of their guests. Misa Willing, of Philadelphia, if I may dare to mention any one in particular, was much admired in the American circle. Her Imperial Majesty looked respleadent, as usual, in a wavy dress, or, as it appeared to male eyes, in half a dozen dresses one over the other, material of same quite undistinguishable (to limited understandings) beneath miles of lace, covered with accacias, and green leaves, and whole chains of emeralds, rubles and sapphires, which seemed at once to light and loop up her Majesty's drapery in all directions. Your female readers will laugh at this display of masculine ignorance, but I can assure them that the general effect was fully appreciated, however imperfectly the mode of pro-

ducing it might be understood. But America in Europe is especially disporting itself just now at Nice, whither Admiral Farragut and his fleet have just returned. Yesterday evening there was to be a grand entertainment offered to the gallant commander and his officers at the new casino, which has just been opened, and which could hardly be inaugurated in a more worthy manner. The attraction of the presence of the fleet has been so great that many families have left Paris for the Southern scene of galety. The preparations for the above fele seem to have roused all Nice to a state of enthusiasm.

It is desirable, I think, that I should mention that a gang of forgers and swindlers have been endeavoring to play off their tricks here upon our bankers and merchants. The attempt is to pass forged bills professing to be drawn by the Anglo-Austrian Bank at Vienna, upon Glyn, Mills & Co., London, payable to one Baron Parmgarten. I have seen one of these bills, and it was admirably counterfeited. It was attempted to be palmed off upon our countrymen, Messrs. Norton & Co., of this city, who are now actively pursning the forger. The individual who left it at their place of business was a person of gentlemanly demeanor, and prepossessing appearance, speaking English perfectly, and very conversant with American affairs and well-known citizens of the States. Let bankers and men of business beware of him.

M. Magne, the new Minister of Finance, is preparing his budget with one hand and negotiating his loan and treating with the Mexican bond holders with the other. The hopes of the latter holders with the other. In a copes of the interare in the ascendant, and their stock rises with
them. It was asserted the other day by
France that, the Frincess Charlotte how
Brissels, had been for the first time made
quainted with all the circumstances of the party of the
band's fate. But it appears that that unborne
lady knows of Maximilian's death, but not the manner of it.

The Italian budget is making the numerous French holders of Italian securities look very blank, and inclined to accuse their government of having misled them as much in that respect as in the Mexican business. Certainly, French citizens who embarked so largely in Italian loans and speculations of all kinds in the Peninsula had right to expect that their government would have aided to accelerate, not to thwart. Italian development and consolidation. The new Italian Minister of Finance has the courage to rely upon the development of commercial activity in his country. It is difficult to perceive just now apon what he can found such hopes. For instance, looking over the many items of decreased returns in his expose of Italian finance, I find that Italy is the only country in the world, perhaps, in which even the Post-office is a loss to the State, instead of a source of income. In 1866 the revenue of the Post was 15,427,310 francs, and the expenditures 16,823,293. There were seven and a half million fewer letters passed through the Italian Post in 1866 than in 1865,a fact almost unique in the history of a nation of the nineteenth cenfury. Nor is there any amelioration in this respect for 1867, the number of letters and the revenue again alike showing a diminution.

In contradistinction to such a fact as the above let me just mention the prices at which lots of land have lately been selling in favorite positions in Paris. One of them is the ground in the vicinity of the Theatre Français, and the new improvements around the Palais Royal There. building lots have fetched from 1,000 to 1,800 frs. the square yard. Again, round the new Grand Opera, from 600 to 1,100 have been paid; while close adjoining, an American banker, desirous of building himself new and more spacious premises, was asked 1,500 frs. Speaking of the opera re-

minds me that it is now "positively asserted" that the engagement between Mile. Patti and the Marquis de Caux, master of the ceremonies at the Empress's private balls, is broken off.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

[From an Occasional Correspondent.] PARIS, January 21, 1868. On the 14th instant after twenty-seven days of discussion, the Army bill passed the Corps Legislatif by a vote of 199 against 60. Before going into effect, it passes to the Senate for approval, but there is no probabillity that its promulgation will be opposed. This law changes the duration of the service in the army from seven to nine years, dividing it into two periods: five years under the colors, and four years in the reserve. The reserve can be reviewed periodically, but cannot be called into activity in time of peace. Substitutes are ac-

cepted. The reorganization of the Garde Nationale is also provided for. The young men who escape the conscription pass into this body, where they remain five years. They can be called together for instruction as often as fifteen times during the year, but never for more than one day. The Garde Nationale Mobile can only be called into active service by a special law.

Still the Emperor, by decree, can assemble the battalions upon any point of their department during the twenty days previous to the proposition of the law. Substitutes are not admitted. The army, as thus constituted, will consist of 800,000 men, making, with the 400,000 of the Garde Nationale Mobile, a force of 1,200,000. In case of war, the latter body will be called upon to do garrison duty, liberating a like number of

experienced troops. That this law will augment the already heavy charges imposed upon the people for the support of the army, is not denied. The government demands an increase of its military forces because, in its opinion, the attitude of the other continental powers renders this increase necessary. Of course, the majority of the Corps Legislatif takes the same view; still the number of votes cast against the bill is significant. From the manner in which the elections are conducted, an opposition of sixty voices in the Chamber denotes the opposition of a great majority of the people. It must be remembered that three-fourths of these sixty votes represent the opinion of members who are habitually supporters of the Govern-

ment. There is perhaps no other impost whose effect is felt so directly by all classes, whose merits are so generally discussed. For the rich it implies increased taxation, for the poor a diminution of the chance to escape personal service.

To appreciate the importance of the measure which has just been adopted, it is necessary to look beyond its immediate effects, and to calcuinte the ultimate result of the waste of force occasioned by these immense standing armies, protects orginst the boos tation of the Old World. Notwithstanding her wealth and resources, France is one of the nations most affected by a system which has been aptly styled "the impost of blood." The majority of the countries of Europe double their popula. tions in about sixty years. In France this increase requires one hundred and fifty years. Austria alone is behind her in this respect. It would be a mistake to attribute this slow rate of reproduction solely to celibacy in the army. But fit be true that the disposition of the people is opposed to a rapid increase, it is only another eason why every obstacle should be withdrawn. This may be giving too much importance to mere numbers; but in the future with united Germany for a neighbor, France wil need all her strength. It is pleasant to look orward to the time when war will be remempered as one of the follies of the past. Unforunately, any calculations based upon the supposition that we are soon to enter upon this happy period will probably be fo und erroncous This comparatively slight increase of popula tion becomes more remarkable when it is remem bered that it cannot be accounted for by emigra tion. The French do not emigrate; but this rule may be reversed. A general movement towards the great centres has been going on for some years. Ambition leads the peasant to abandon his fields, and attracts him to the cities. Here the Government is obliged to find him employment; and it is to this necessity more, perhaps, than to M. Haussmann's taste for architecture that we are indebted for the beautiful boulevards of

The injurious effect upon industry of this anhual levy of 100,000 men—the sad condithe conscript, who, after nine rears lost, is forced to commence his career at a period of life when his position would otherwise have been already assured—all this has been cloquently described. Still, in the arguments of the opposition, generally so able, one very important point is overlooked. If the law render the condition of the young men unenviable, what words can express the just indignation of the housands of young women compelled to choose from among those rejected by the recruiting fficer? Surely, there is no other portion of the ommunity that has so great a cause of complaint. As the Peace Congresses do not seem to meet with success, would it not be a good idea to call convention of delegates from the female popuations of those countries now burdened with large standing armies? Were the women of the Old World as determined in asserting their rights as are a portion of their sisters in America, the

project could not fail to be successful. Seriously, the result of thus leaving the duty of eproduction so largely in the hands of those equalified for military service must produce an

njurious effect upon future generations. Some of the strongest advocates of liberty aving lost all other hope, seem to desire that he measures of the Government may be made as nsupportable as possible for the people, this being considered the only way in which a change an be brought about. The popular dissatisfac ion will probably show itself in the coming lections, but under the present system, in which the Government, openly supports a candidate of

ts own, the majority is sure. THE HOUSE OF PREES .- The British House Peers at present consists of one prince, two royal inkes, three archidatops, 36 dukes, 38 maturies, 160 carls, 35 riscounts, 27 bishops and 164 barons, the total number of peers being 449. The Bishop of Bath and Walls alterals, as Baron

DEATH IN THE LONDON STREETS, One hundred and sixty-four persons were killed outlight by horses or carriages likely six in London, and it is presumed that no less than 1,476 were more or less injured. This, says the Review, would bring the slain and wounded up to a respectable figure for a pitched battle. pectable figure for a pitched battle.

FROM JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin. ORIGIN OF THE PLACE. JACKSONVILLE, Florida, Feb. 1st, 1868.—As I write the name of this city, Fam reminded of its founder. Col. Hart, about forty years ago, came to this region from another part of the State, and being a gentleman of intelligence and enterprise, undertook to locate a town. Several houses were crected by him, and the village was called by the name of the Hero of New Orleans, for whom the Colonel cherished a strong admiration and warm attachment. Since that time the place has steadly progressed, and now, with

its five thousand inhabitants, five or six churches, three newspapers, large stores, extensive saw-mills and railroads as well as the increasing navigation of the St. John's river, is decidedly in advance of any other town in Florida. It seems to be destined to a much higher development; its local advantages, healthfulness, especially for persons predisposed to pulmonary affections, and the commanding position which it occupies relatively to other sections of the State must, I think, push it forward to much more importance than it now has, particularly as the abolition of slavery has removed the great obstacle which formerly existed to prevent Northern migration Southward.

GAME. It is almost impossible to refer to the hunting and fishing of this quarter without subjecting one's self to the suspicion of Munchausenism. Game and fish are exceedingly abundant, and on such a scale as I at least was a stranger to until arriving here. An intelligent and reliable gentleman from New Hampshire told me a few days ago that as he came down the preceding week from Hibernia, some twenty miles further south, a flock of wild ducks miles in length and at least half a mile wide followed the steamboat. The ducks, I mean many of them, alighted on the boat and allowed, themselves to be clubbed and captured by the negro employes on the vessel. Others were shot in very large quantities. They were as fat as butter. The same boat caught two deers as they swam across the river. could not help thinking what a rush there would be among the sporting men of your city, if they could get access to such game by the mile! I walked down to the St. John's the other day, but a few rods from my door, with a friend, and in a half an hour we caught with our hooks seven huge catfish, weighing altogether some fifteen or twenty pounds. Every now and then I see from my window a fishing-boat at night salling on the river, with a peculiar red light in it. This light, I am told, attracts the fish, especially mullet, which leap into the boat in quantities sufficient to fill it. In these cases the look before the leap don't seem to be of much practical utility.

POLITICAL. Our State Convention is now in session at Tallahassee, but as yet has transacted no important business, and makes but alow progress. It is surprising how little one hears of political discussion here. Affairs of State seem, by general consent, to be dropped. The crop of cotton last year having failed, the people generally find it necessary to devote themselves earnestly to business for a livelihood. A colored preacher whom a friend of mine recently heard preach in Virginia, took for his text the lamentation over Jerusalem and after expatiating for some fifteen minutes on Jerusalem, he said, "Now, my bruthren, for de hen." So with a majority of persons hereabouts, and, indeed, as I suppose, all over the South; they have had a jam satis of political matters, and now they want to look after a subsistence. It is well that acrimonles, which might otherwise work disagreeably if not dangerously, are thus repressed, quieted if not quenched.

THE WEATHER. I have been waiting ever since last autumn for Christmas, but it hasn't come: I mean the good old Christmas to which through life I have been accustomed, with its skating, sleighing, cold bracing winds, and comfortable fireside. Christmas used to be one of the indices by which ! marked the progress of time, but since it passed me this year in disguise, with summer heat, and green foliage, and chirping birds, I seem to be at sea without chart or compass, and really find it hard to tell just where I am in the year. Jesting aside, the season in this latitude is exceedingly mild. At least the people think so, for there is but one church in the town that has a stove in it What winter there has been seems to be "breaking up." Yesterday we had a moderate thunderstorm, and to-day the atmosphere is sultry and oppressive. Shad, green-peas, lettuce, &c., abound in our market. THE CEMETERY.

I strolled out the other evening to our necro polis on the edge of the city. The paucity of its tenants gave me increased confidence in the salubriousness of our climate. Saddest of all that met my eye, were the humble hillocks which covered the mortal remains of some fifty of our brave soldiers, with only a foot or two of board to designate their graves, and a brief inscription to tell their names and regiments. I may in a future letter copy some of these names, as this may be the means of giving some sorrowing ones the sad satisfaction of knowing where their loved and lost ones slumber. Looking at these graves, and remembering the disposition of our National Executive authority to undo or nullify the legislation of Congress, and thus put matters statu quo ante bellum, I asked myself why, then, these and other hundreds of thou of precious lives were sacrificed. Are all the struggles, sighs, sorrows, deaths, through which the country has passed with weeping and walling in maintaining its integrity, to go for nothing Is no higher form of civilization to be reachedno surer and safer type of constitutional government to be established? How, then can we justify before earth or heaven the hecatombs of our laughtered citizens? How can we hush the rebuking voice of the fallen, who, being dead, yet speak ?-speak in tones of tenderness and truth, and plead that what they began may be finished that which cost them and theirs so much may not now be ignored by time serving states manship as of no practical and permanent

NEIGHBORING TOWNS. Lake City is distant from us about sixty miles on the railroad toward Savannah. It is as yet a small place, but must reach a much broader expanalon. A well-informed gentleman who re-sides there, told me had week that any one by the labor of three months can realize enough from his foll to support a family during the balance of the year. As is is tocated in a pine region, some invalue prefer it as a place of resort. Jacksonville attracts most of this class of visitors, probably on account of its convenience of access, and comparatively lively, bustling

character. Enterprise, Hibernia, Green Cove, Smyrna 🕛 and Augustine have each their share of persons in quest of health from a warm climate. In several of these places fruit is much better than it is even here. Oranges are very large, sweet, juicy and luscious. Augustine is invested with many aucient and interesting memories. The huge Cathedral carries with it the hoariness of age. Its bells were cast one, hundred and seventy-five years ago. Its streets are certainly quite enough contracted in width to remind one of the narrow way which all are too prone to forget. But I must not weary my readers with prolimity, as I hope again, ere long, to have another opportunity of reporting something from this remote

CRIME.

Highway Robbery in Pittsburgh Singular Transaction.

[Brom the Pittsburgh Post, Feb. 5th.]

A young man named A. J. Sulyards, from In-

but deeply interesting section of "the land of the

VEATOR.

dustry, Beaver county, claims to have been the victim of a singular highway robbery, on Monday evening, in Allegheny City. He stated that he came to tilis city on Monday, for the purpose of obtaining some money due him. He met the gentleman who was to pay him on Liberty street, near the Union depot, and the money, amounting to \$269, was handed over on the sidewalk. This occurred late in the afternoon, and he states that he went directly to Allegheny, for the purpose of visiting an acquaintance, re-siding in the building adjoining to the old Mayor's office, on Ohio street. The first floor of the building is occupied as a banking office, and the entrance to the portion used as a dwelling is through a small alley. Sulvards states that after remaining in the house a short time, he went out

remaining in the house a short time, he went out to make some purchases.

He states that he saw two men following closely behind him, but paid no attention to them, and proceeded up the alley. Just as he reached the end he was suddenly seized from behind, a heavy cloth or bag thrown over his head, and his arms puloned to his side by a strip of muslin. The bag was filled with dust or ashes, which choked him and prevented him from making any outery, while the theves were searching his pockets. After securing his pockets hook, containing the money, they left him, with his head still enveloped, and his arms tied. He managed to free himself after some time, and succeeded in clearing his throat, eyes and ears of the dust, after which he visited the Mayor's effice. He was mable to give any description which would afford a clue to the identification of the robbers, but he is of the opinion that they had seen the money transaction on Liberry street, and had followed him for the purpose of robbery. He called to make some purchases. lowed him for the purpose of robbery. He called again at the Mayor's office yesterday morning and repeated his statement, stating, also, that the person who pald him the money had gone to Ty-

Suicide in St. Louis—A Baker Blows out his Brains.

[From the St. Louis Democrat of Feb. 3d/]
The Coroner held an inquest yesterday, at the Arsenal, on the body of John Schlarb, a baker employed at the bakeshop in the United States Arsenal, who came to his death by shooting himself with Arbeits About two weeks are the deceased went to Br. Rice and complained that he was afflicted with epileptic fits. Dr. Rice informed Gen. Callender of the man's condition, and the General had him sent to the hospital inside the Arsenal grounds. On hospital inside the Arsenal grounds. On Saturday, by permission of the Surgeon, Schlarb saturus, oy permission or the surgeon, Schlarb went to his quarters, where, meeting with afriend, he told him he had so much trouble on account of his family that he believed he would take polson and put an end to his misery. His friend dissuaded him from doing so, telling him not to make a fool of himself, as his trouble would come to an end and his affairs would come. to an end and his affairs would come out all to an end and his affairs would come out all right. Yesterday morning on getting out of bed he took down a musket, and declared that he could stand it no longer, and would shoot himself. His friend again tried to argue him out of his resolution, and begged him to put the musket away; but he held on to it, and walked toward the cartridge box. The other man, fearing that he would really execute his threat, ran to Dr. Rice and begged him to have Schlarb sent back to the hospital. Dr. Rice hastened to the quarters, and when he arrived Schlarb was lying quarters, and when he arrived Schlarb was lying dead on the floor. He had loaded the musket, placed the muzzle in his mouth and spring the frigger by the use of the ramrod. The ball passed through the top of his head, killing him instantiy. Deceased was a German, 38 years of age, and leaves a family residing somewhere in New York.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE THEATRES .-- At the Chestnut this evening the lineatres.—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.

MR. MURDOCH'S READING .- This evening Mr James E. Murdoch, the accomplished elecution-ist, will read selections from popular authors, in the hall of the West Philadelphia Passenger Rallway Company. The proceeds are to be de-voted to "The Children's Home."

Voted to "The Children's Home."

Philadelphia Opera House.—The laughable burlesque, The Black Book, will be given at this popular establishment to-nigit, with all the accessories of handsome scenery, eccentric costumes and a first-rate cast. This drama is well worth seeing. Beddes 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 in every respect. in 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 performers possess great ability, the boy soprano especially having a voice of great power and ompass

ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE.—Messre. Carnerose & Dixey amounce for this evening an carneross & Dixey announce for this seeming an entirely new burlesque, entitled Ours; or Maximitian's Avengers. The plece has real merit. It is filled with comical situations, sharp local hits, funny 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, Ethlopean delineations, dancing, &c., by

music, Ethlopean delineations, dancing, &c., by the members of the company.

The Grand Duchess.—On Thesday, the 11th inst., Mr. Bateman's French Opera Company will appear at the Academy of Music in Offenshach's comic opera Grand Duchess of Gerolaten. 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, to purchase a threeto and become acquainted with the plot beforehand. The public final not expect to hear a grand opera with stately and beautiful smisle. The public some of the music is attractive 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 segment once. Tickets are for sale at Gould.

FACTS AND PANCIES.

-Mrs. Stowe has got out a new book. -It took three men to hold Count Golla while Dr. Nelator cut a cancer from his tongue.

The author of the "Schönberg-Cotta" series has published a volume of poems in London. -"Julius Cæsar" has been brought out as an opera in Hanover.

-The editor of the Moscow Gazette speake and writes seventeen different languages. -Dickens wears so much chain to enable him to survey his audience.—Ex.

A Paris actress fell near the footlights, but excaped injury from the circumstance that she had nothing on which could take fire. —Brigham Young exhorts the Saints to "let dis-tors alone, and faithfully abide the word of the Lord relating to the sick."

-A forlorn editor says it is hard to live without wife-no gentle heart to get up mornings to

—Another Dumas appears as a novelist. It is the wife of Dumas file, and the subject of henovel is the late war in Austria. —In the new volume of poetry by Hon. Robert E. Lytton there is one sentence occupying thirty-

—Pennsylvania proposes to pass the elate hour law of Illinois, which is of no effect in the latter -There is a man in Kentucky who was borns

without ears, and a great many who were born with enough for two men. —An admiring Virginian has presented to General Les "the most magnificent hat ever seen in Alexandria, broad brimmed, high crowned felt,"

degantly trimmed." -Within ten years more than fifty lion cubs have been born in the Zoological Gardens at Dublin. One of the lionesses has just given birth to six.

-It is proposed to conduct water from Chicage river, along certain alternate streets of the city; in quantities sufficient to serve the purposes of the Fire Department.

The late president of Hayti, in the uniform of a general, was the attraction at the last eight ball in Paris. Two Japanese ladies were also

—Music was first printed with movable types about the year 1500. Petrucel the inventor of the process, printed first the lines and then the notes. The art of printing the two together was not inuse till about one hundred years ago. -The Memphis Avalanche notices the arrival

in that city of the ex-pirate Semmes, who has been having a succession of ovations in Kentucky, "justly due so distinguished and historic an officer." There are twenty soup kitchens in Paris which distribute daily forty or fifty thousand portions. Others are soon to be put into operation. Besides sorp, bread and wood are given

to the poor in large quantities, -A local editor has just seen a man whom he thinks was pretty well occupied. He had his wife upon one sim, a baby on the other, a basket and cane in his hands, a cigar in his mouth, and two little hopeful heirs hanging on to his coat.

-A gentleman who wanted to make a speech to a Sunday school thought he would adopt the colloquial style, and this, is what, happeneds "Now, boys, what does a man want when he goes fishing?" A shrill voice in the crowd went direct to the point with, "Wants n-hits."

-The Hancock Courier says: A widower was married at this place, a few days ago, at a church, making a "big splurge" with a brass band. After the interesting ceremony the band struck up that old and familiar air, "My wife's dead and I've got another one." Appro-

-We find a fish story in a western paper. Beaver Lake, Wisconsin, froze over wholly this year with only one small air hole, to which the sh crowded in such numbers that many were pushed out upon the ice, so that the farmers carried them off by the sled load to feed their

-Hon, Mrs. Norton, in her novel of "Old-State Douglass," winds up a highly wrought death scene thus: "The angulah of mortal pain seemed to melt into peace. A great sigh escaped him, such as bursts from the bosom in some sudden relief from suffering, and the handsome man was a handsome corpse.'

-The Memphis Avalanche announces that its editorial rooms will be temporarily removed to the county jail. The editor takes his revenge by styling Judge Hunter, who sentenced him for contempt, a "swindling vagabond," and anouncing that he intends, "with our editorial pincers, to make the putrid flesh that covers the rotten bones of our persecutor quiver like a rotten bones of our persecutor quiver like a. worm in hot ashes."

worm in not asses.

An archin unconsciously perpetrated a greaticke at the expense of his teacher the other day. The lady was announcing to her pupils the holiday on the 22d day of February, and asking them. some questions concerning its observance among others why the birthday of Washington should be celebrated more than that of any one clse. "Why," she added, "more than mine? Tow-may tell me," she said to's little fellow eager to explain. "Because," he exclaimed, with great vi-vacity, "because he never fold a lie." ...There is a story told smong the Indian

There is a story told among the Indian legends regarding lows, that once upon a time a celebrated Indian chief, with a chosen band of braves, journeying through the land rieing upon the bluffs which overlook lowa City, exclaimed in his native dialect: "lowa! lowa!— beautifu!!

Antoine LeClaire gave as the meaning of the word lowa—"This is the place," and stated as its origin, the tollowing: "A tribe of Sac and Fox Indians hunting, were in search of sacand Fox Indians hunting, were in search of a lowe, and when they crossed the Mississippi at a point where they foundall they wished, they exclaimed, 'lowa,' this is the place.'"

Another derivation is as follows: "The Omahas gave the name of Grey Snow Indians to the tribe known as the Iowas. The original Omaha word, 'Py-ho-ja,' being readily corrupted into

word. 'Py-ho-ja,' being readily corrupted into Iowa. The Indian tradition is that a portion of the tribe left in a snew storm, which, presented the appearance of grey snow, by mingling the sands of the shore with its particles, and thus sullying its purity. -In a recent pastoral Bishop Arthur Cleveland

—In a recent pastoral rishop Arthur Cleveland.

Coxe says:

"When I see the tawdry fashions, the costly vulgarity and the wicked extravagance of the times, I feel sure that thousands of American women are strangers to the first law of refinement—simplicity in manners and attire.

"When I see that thousands of American wo—when I see that thousands of American wo—w

men read the most shameful romances and the most degrading newspapers; frequent the vilces dramatic entertainments and join in dances too

men read the most shameful romances and the most degrading newspapers; frequent the vitest dramatic entertainments and join in dances too shocking to be named among Christians; I feel that fight than matrons are becoming too few, and the fight than matrons are becoming too few, and the fight than matrons are browning to the fields. When I read, daily, of the most ungodly divorces and of crime against social purity and against human life itself, which are too gross to be mentioned more particularly. I fight that too many of our countrywomen are withing the time too many of our countrywomen are withing the world, and that radical reforms are necessary in the systems of education on which that trainwomen of America are dependent wonder at the world, and that radical reforms are necessary in the systems of education of pleasure, without the system of the subject of pleasure, without reference to dultery in which they involve results, nor at the unities. Sow the wind and families and find!

The first is the proformation of the more and the proformation of the more and the standard standard to your sex, and the more as who said to the crime is not only winked at, but receives only which ought to be, exert