# Daily Evening Balletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

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

EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION, GIBSON FEACOCK. ERNEST C. WALLAGE, E. L. FETHERBTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON, CASPER BOUDER, Jr., FRANCIS WELLS. The BLILETIE is served to subscribers in the city at 15 cents now week, payable to the carriers, or 88 per aunum.

INVITATIONS FOR WEDDINGS, PARTIES. &c., executed it a superior manner by DREKA, 1633 CHESTNUT STREET. 1620-416

MARRIED.

NICHOLSON—BRAWNER.—On the 19th of February, 1863, at the Church of the Ascension, Washington, D. C., by the Kev, Dr. Pinckney, Leonard L. Nicholson to Susies C., daughter of James L. Brawner, Eq., of Charles county, Maryland. VERICA—RUSK.—Feb. 19th, at the Church of the Immerciate Conception, Camden, N. J. by the Rev. P. Byrnes. Mr. Francis T. Versa, of Camden, to Miss Oliva Rusk, of Philadelphia. DIED.

ARTHUR.—On February 23th, Laurette Booth, daughter of Chas. J. and Rebecca J. Arthur, aged 2 years, 3 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully dayted to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, near Hosemont Station, F. R. R., on Friday aftermoon, the 23th inst, at 15 o'clock.

DI:RINGER.—On the 33th of February, 1968, at his residence, No. 612 North Front street, Henry Deringer, aged 23 years.

dence, No. 612 North Front street, Henry Deringer, agod
22 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his
funeral on Baturday next, at 10 A.M. To proceed to
Laurel 1811.

MORKIS.—On the morning of the 26th instant, Levi
Mortis, in the 61st year of his age.

The funeral will meet at his late residence, in Lower
Merion, on Seventi-day, the 29th instant, at 2 P. M.

PIERCE.—On the 25th instant, in Tallahasse, Florida,
Rev. Edward A. Pierce, of Chicago, Illinois.

Due notice will be given of the funeral
SHI J.L.—on the 28th inst., in Wilmington, Delaware,
Chambless Shull, in the 34th year of his age,
WHITFIELD.—At Orange, New Jersey, Pebruary 25,
Clareace Bird, son of Edwin A. and Susie B. Whitheld,
as ed two years, two months and twenty-six day. TYRE & LA DELL OPEN TO DAY THE LIGHT Beades of Spring Poplins for the Fashionable Walking

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Rev. Henry Ward Brecher, Thursday Evening, February 27,

At 8 o'clock.
Subject.—THE PURBLIT OF HAPPINESS."
Tickets for rale at GOULD's New Plano Store, 923
THESTRUT street and at the Academy, Thursday
Evening.

66 From Joppa to the Jordan. A Lecture on the shore interesting subject will be de-divered in the NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH, EIGHTH street, above MASTER, on THUBSDAY EVENING, debruary 13th, at 14 before 8 o'clock, by WM. MASON TURNER, M. D., for the benefit of the SABBATH 28 1000L connected with the Church The Doctor having ctraveled through the floit Land, will speak from his own observation. Tickets, 25 cents.

At 8 celect, at HORTICELEURAL HALL Broad street, blow Locuet.

Veledictory Address by Professor A. R. Morgan. A fine Pand of Nucle will be in attendance.

The rightle is invited to be present.

ST. MARY'S HOSTTAL CHENCE SP. ST. MARY'S HOSTTAL COUNTY COUNTY Copposite New York Kensington Depot), in charge of the History of St. Francts.

Accelent cases received if brought immediately after reception of injury.

Lying in cases received at a moderate rate of board.

Free medical and surgical advice given on Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons between 4 and 6 o'cla. fell; tipp

OPPICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA: January 20, 1863.

This Company is prepared to purchase its Loan due &n 1870, at par. SOLOMON SHEPHERD, Treasurer. No. 122 South Second Street.

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

NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PAMPALETS, WASTE paper, &c., bought by E. HUNTER, felt. Imo-rp- No. 613 Javne street.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

LETTER FROM PARIS.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)
PARIS, Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1868.—I will begin my letter by alluding to a growing feeling, the existence of which has been certified to me from various quarters, and with an authority which demands a certain degree of attention. It is to the effect that a strong revulsion of opinion is taking place in France in favor of the Orleans family. I am aware that it is nothing less than treason to breathe such a sentiment. But, nevertheless, I am here to deal with facts rather than principles; and I believe that in point of fact "Orleans shares" are in very reality "looking up" in the market, though it is much more difficult to appreciate to what precise extent and importance this is the case. The cause of this reaction is of much easier appreciation. It lies simply in the gross mistakes committed by the present regime (and especially those committed in America); and in the exhibition of weak and vague uncertainty and almost drivelling into which the consciousness of those mistakes has thrown it. "The Emperor," said a well-informed observer to me the other day, "first lost his old prestige, and is now lesing respect." There is an impression abroad that he has no longer a policy of his own; that he has fallen into the hands of his wife and of a coterie composed of Flenry and other not much respected individuals, who do with him pretty much what they like, and will end by making him, what is more dangerous than anything else in a country like France, an object of ridicule. These things are, I assure you, both plainly asserted and believed by men whose opinions and judgment are entitled to the greatest weight. Discontent and illhumor are, in Paris itself, the prevalent feelings: and the late attempt at reaction by a selfish majority in the Chamber has brought down resentment and contempt upon the entire imperial system. The state of the finances has literally disgusted all prudent and sensible men, such as Michel Chevaller, for instance, and completely alienated them from the government and driven them into opposition. Curiously enough, the returning favor of Orleanism seems to be partly traceable to the conduct and policy (much criticised at the time) pursued by the Orleans Princes during the rebellion at home. America, and the people and institutions of the United States, seem of late (as you would observe from my account of what was passing in the Chamber) to have been more than, ever brought before the eyes of the French people. Now the grossest of all mistakes committed by the Emperor was his personal policy, or rather short-sighted impolicy, in the Mexican expedition, to say nothing of his subse. quent tamperings with England on the subject of

dition, no Mexican loans; we should have had no ill-feeling with the American people, our old allies; nor have been compelled to give up disgracefully what we began foolishly. Many other reflections are made as to the restricted budgets and limited armaments of the constitutional monarchy compared with the hopeless extravagance and bloated military expansion of the Empire and 'personal government." Not to dwell longer on his subject (though it is a very grave and serious one), there can be no doubt that, as is certain to be the case, one party is rapidly making capital out of the mistakes of the other; and that unless the imperial policy proves more clear-sighted and fortunate than it has been of late years, it may find itself suddenly checkmated from a quar-

ter whence it least anticipates serious resistance-I alluded in my last to the election in the De" partment du Nord, and the large majority there obtained by the Government candidate over the opposition candidate. I find, however, that the specess of the former was far more owing to his being the candidate of the clergy than that of the Administration. He inscribed on his banner 'defence of the Papacy," and so rallied to him the entire clergy and Catholic party. The latter openly claim the viotory to themselves, saying that, but for them, the Government would have been beaten, and that they would not have supported a "mere Government candidate." These declarations certainly modify the significance of the election, and explain perhaps the silence

of M. Rouher respecting it in the Chamber. The constant appeals made to American example in the Chamber during the discussion of the Press Bill have elicited a notice from an American pen. The Constitutionnel publishes a long article on the condition of the press in the United States, written, I understand, by M. Henry Wykoff, of New York. The contents far exceed my limits, but the gist of them is that the institutions and practices of one country cannot be too abicolutely transplanted into another; and also that the United States Government know how to keep newspapers in order when it is necessarywitness the suspension and suppression of journals during the civil war. These views, of course, suited the Constitutionnel, which was only too glad to and an apologist in a quarter where it perhaps least hoped to make such a discovery.

The Palace of Industry, in the Champs Elysées, has just been devoted to a singular purpose. The Government have rented it to the Hippii, or Horsebreaking Society of France; and it is now in the hands of a multitude of carpenters and decorators who are converting it into stabling for five or six hundred horses, and arranging the centre as a place for exercise, and the galleries for spectators. A grand competition is to take place, and last fifteen days, from the 1st to 15th of April, when the horses will be shown and put through all their paces, in and out of harness, inthe ring, and prizes awarded for the best training and breaking. Sport and horseflesh are the beight of fashion now in Paris, and I have no doubt the galleries of the Palace of Industry with be crowded with the elite of the capital and of the Jockey Club.

The above reminds me of a very different seene which was going on the other day in the now deserted Palace of the Champ de Mars. The upper ekeleton of the vast fabric now stands open and exposed to all the winds of beaven. But its immense cellars offered snug lying for the nomade population of Paris. Accordingly they became the nightly rendezvous of all the rogues and gypsies of the place. But the Police got wind of these assemblages, and accordingly, two nights ago, swooped down upon these subterranean inhabitants. They found a goose and other savory viands roasting before the fire, while fifty or a hundred vagabouds, amply provided with liquor, sat round on bundles of straw. awaiting the moment of the feast. They were all hauled off to the Police Court, to answer for their "profession," and explain the origin of sundry bottles of wine and other delicacies they were in possession of.

A new system of traction on railways is obtaining the attention of the Government here-The invention is Italian, and is based on the following principle: If, it is said, it requires thirteen times less power to draw a wagon on rails than on a common road, it must require thirteen times greater force in an engine whose wheels are on rails, instead of a common road. The inventor proposes, therefore, for heavy baggage trains, an engine whose wheels shall run on a prepared road between the trails, while those of the wagons it draws shall run upon the latter. The invention is declared to be "practical," and to have the advantage of enabling an engine to climb up almost any ascent. The French are extremely fond of the idea of applying steam to road-work. Here, in the streets of Paris, you may see everywhere the huge steam rollers, snorting along through the avenues and crushing rather than binding the stones of the macadam. At the paper manufactories of the celebrated-publishers, Messrs. Firmin-Didot, a regular goods train, composed of a locomotive and two wagons, carrying some fifty or slxty thousand pounds weight, runs dally from the mills to the adjacent railway station, at a rate of five or six miles per hour, passing through a village on its way and going up and down hill without difficulty.

# ENGLAND.

Disraeli's Accession to the Premiership —A Political Revolution and Deep Excitement—Opinions of the People and Comments of the Press—Fac March Towards Good Government and Democracy—The Derby Line of Statesmen "Cannot be Renewed."

QUEEN'S HOTEL, London, February 26, 1868.— The resignation of the Premiership of Great Britain by Earl Derby, and the accession of the Right Honorable Benjamin Disraell to that office, with the canvass of the Cabinet changes which are likely to ensue from these events, engage the attention of the clubs, the extra-Parliamentary political circles and people to an extent scarcely equalled in the history of any of the previous

equalled in the history of any of the previous official crises of the country.

The Queen's request to Disraeli to form a Cabinet and his acceptance of the charge are regarded as an acknowledgment that the aristocracy and conservative party generally failed to present a man of sufficient influence, or perhaps talent; for the post, and hence the entrusting of the great seal to the Chancellor of the Exchequer is viewed. as a great step in the march towards popular government; for henceforth the Premierahip will be looked upon as the legitimate reward of public leaders exhibiting perseverance, tact and a ready application of the powers of oratory and

intervention, in order to get himself out of the scrape into which he began to see he had fallen. Now, it is scarcely possible to overlook, and the French people have not overlooked, the striking contrast exhibited between the conduct of the Emperor and the Orleans Princes, as regards. American affairs; nor to fail to see how far superior the foresight and policy of the one has been to those of the other. Had we had the Orleans to those of the other. Had we had the Orleans, they say, we should have had no Mexican experience. All the journals speak in the highest

terms of praise of the talents of the new Prime The London Times says that Disraell has won the position fairly. He is, the Times adds, the

first man in power in England who obtained such office solely by the exhibition of personal ability in Parliament and the Cabinet, and who won it despite of disadvantages of birth, education, youthful position, and, at one time, the actual distrust of his party. He does not boast of a line of ancestry from "distinguished forefathers" nor the inheritance of ancestral honors, as have been generally vaunted in such cases. His contributions to the literature of the country go to make and emblazon his escutcheon. The Times concludes by reminding its readers that Mr. Disraeli has irequently defined himself as a "gentleman of the press."

theman of the press."

The London Standard prints a warm editorial culogy of Mr. Disraeli. The writer says that his attainment of office exhibits the greatest feat of political generalship to be found in the history of As Chancellor of the Exchequer he discharged duties of a very difficult nature to the satisfaction of the Crown and Parliament; and his great experience, courage, tact, and close official relations with Earl Derby, qualify him to undertake the very onerous task which will be imposed on him as head of the Cabinet.

The London Heraki asserts that Mr. Disraell's

capacity to organize and lead a party both in and out of Parliament has never been excelled, and that his call to the Premiership reflects credit on that his can to the Fremierson reflects creat on the political system under which he was natured as a public man, and which now rewards him with such a crown. A career of arduous exer-tion, conducted with courage and matterly tactics, adds one more brilliant name to the list of British Commoners who have held the Premier-

The London News says that with Lord Derby's resignation terminates a line of a class of states men which cannot be revived in the kingdom. The era of dashing and dazzling party leadership closes with Disraeli's accession to high office, and the era of solid progress in the path of practical British reform commences in the new.

The London Telegraph expresses the hope that Mr. Disraell will be Premier of England—not Premier of the tory party of England. He must, the Telegraph says, recollect that he rose from the people, and that, as one of the people, he owes a deeper measure of loyalty to England than he does to an arisocratic party, the mem-bers of which merely borrowed his talents as a political aid for party purposes.

The London Star states that Mr. Disraeli's call to office constitutes a great step towards the per-fection of a system of good government. It is an attestation of the triumph of genius.

The London Post admits the great ability of Mr. Disraeli, but expresses regret that some man noble—not self-made—has not obtained the Premiership. The Post asserts that Disraeli is Premiership. micr not so much on account of his acquirement and merits, as the fact that there is no one else

The London Advertiser says that the new Pro-mier must make up his mind to do Parliamenory battle for his place, and face the probability of defeat. He will, it adds, have no quarter from the whigs or tories, as both parties hate him; but he hands of the Cabinet he will enjoy fair play at he hands of the people, if he stands forth boldly and avows a line of policy distinctive from the ourse of either .- N. Y. Herald.

#### CHILIA.

British Comments Upon the Appoint-

Shanghai (December 30) Correspondence London Times. Two important events have occurred since I art wrote—the secession of Stotsbashi from the reconste of Japan, and the appointment of a binese Embassy to the Courts of Europe. I will eak of the latter first, as it is more immediately

within my province.

The news came upon foreign residents here so uddenly that it was at first disbelieved. That he Chinese should have resolved to appoint an in baseador at all was sufficiently startling; but that Mr. Burlingame, late United States Minister at Pekin, should have been selected for the post culminated the surprise. Then, as if to increase he excitement, came a simultaneous report that Mr. Burlingame and his party had been stopped "banditti on their way from Tien-tsin to Pekin We were not prepared to receive so much start-ing intelligence at once, and, as I said before, the first impulse was to reject the whole as a canard. Time, however, confirmed it all, and the next impulse was to feel patriotically anand the next impulse was to lee patrioteany an-noved that an American should have been eleva-ted to so high a post. England and France could negotiate with China through their own Ministers, without the intervention of an American. It was a very creditably astute attempt to exalt American influence; but Western courts would decline to recognize it. If a Chinese grandee had been appointed, well and good. That would have been a step gained, indeed, and would have been hailed as a genuine expression of desire to join on equal terms in the family of ustions. But, cosmopolitan community as we re, we were not sufficiently so at heart to look are, we were not summernly so at near to look complacently on the nomination of an American inclintor between China and the West. This recling however, not an unnatural one, perhaps, at the first blush, has greatly subsided on reflection. I fail my-clf to see any fair ground for icalousy. Every treaty with China contains a "most favored nation" clause, so the most ingehions diplomacy on Mr. Burlingame's part must hail to gain for America one jot of advantage in which all other treaty powers would not share equally. The interests of foreigners in China are identical. There are no political combinations to be apprehended here as in Europe, where the appointment of a Russian to a high diplomatic post under the Tulieries might imply ar understanding between the two Courts so intimate as to excite apprehension in Berlin or in London, Foreigners have but one object in China—the extension of commercial intercourse, and the introduction, as rapidly as the Chinese can be persuaded to admit them, of steamers and railways to assist in developing her vast resources. And toward the attainment of these objects, a foreigner holding high office under the Chinese Government is likely to powerfully contribute. Mr. Hart, the Inspector-General of Customs, has unly recognized this duty and opportunity. It may exemplify the mode of reasoning by which Pekin statesmen are attacked, if I suppose the following conversation: Mr. Hart has lately obtained permission to erect small gasworks on the Customs premises at Pekin, and some high offi-

clals are induced to inspect the new light. They naturally ask how it is made, and are told from coal. From Chinese coal? No; from foreign But why? Is there not coal in China? Yes, but the mines are worked badly, so that the best is not excavated, and means of com-munication are so slow and insufficient that it is not obtainable cheaply and in sufficient quanti ties. This leads to a suggestion for tramways and tramways will lead to the introduction of steam-engine to draw the trucks. It is easy to understand that efforts of this kind to impres

understand that efforts of this kind to impress
the advantages of foreign inventions on the Chinese mind will be greatly assisted by the support
vi-a foreigner holding the high-post of Ambassador. His position as a servant of the Chinese
Government will secure weight to his advice, and
the Chinese attackis of the embassy will write
home accounts of European wealth, power and
enlightenment, that will confirm the representa-

enlightenment, that will confirm the representations so constantly made by him and the foreign
Ministers residing at Pekin.
How the appointment came about is another
question. Mr. Burlingame says he was offered it
unexpectedly, and that he believes it suggested
itself as suddenly to the Chinese. But the Chinese are not given to sudden resolves on a question of this magnitude. The despatch of an embassy to the West implies the abandonment of the
Celestial theory which held Ghins to be the Central Kingdom, its Emperor the son of Heaven
and all the Sovereigns in the world
his vassals. It implies a tardy recognition
of equality among nations. And these confic-

of equality among nations. And these convic-

tions would not burst upon them suddenly. It looks more like a result of the system of "education" which has so long been followed by foreign Ministers in Pekin; and in this view Mr. Burlingame's appointment loses much of its mysters. tery, and becomes explicable as the natural result of a chain of circumstances. He has been longer in Pekin than suy of the other Ambassadors, and, with Sir Frederick Bruce, elaborated that policy of intellectual instead of warlike pressure which has been adopted, at least nominally, by all Treaty Powers. They advocated and established that policy of co-operation which is now recognized as the true interest of foreigners in China. All want one object—extended intercourse. All chould unite in pressing forward to the good should unite in pressing forward to the goal. Having, then, resolved to send an Embassy to the West, and having resolved to place a foreigner at its head, what was more natural than that the Chinese should select the oldest representative of a policy which they naturally preferred to that of physical force, by which it was preceded, though the latter was, perhaps, necessary to open the way for more peaceful progress? It is the individual rather than the nation who has

of intrigue. Suffering in Galicia.

been selected—Mr. Burlingame rather than the United States' Minister. I may be wrong in this view, but I prefer adopting intelligible reasons,

if such suggest themselves, to imagining a course

[From the Gazeta Narodowa.]
The immense quantity of snow which fell two months back, and which does not seem likely to months back, and which does not seem likely to melt for a me time to come, has aggravated the misery of the people in the rural districts, already suffering from a series of bad crops, and this year rendered completely destitute by inundations such as have not been seen for a long time. A swarm of squalld pale-faced mendicants have again appeared, as was seen in 1846 and 1855, when in the district of Jaselski, one-fifth of the population died from hunger. Private aid is being solicited and distributed, but that mode of relief is of little avail, as the great landowners relief is of little avail, as the great landowners were the first to suffer, and many are now on the brink of ruin. There is, besides, no hope of present relief, as there are still two months of

#### Misery in Russia. [From the St. Petersburg Exchange Gazette.]

In Rinzaw, at some distance from Moscow, the peasantry are selling their horses for little or nothing, because they have no food for them the stores being empty and provisions at a fabulous price.

In Viberg, Finland, miscry is every day extend-ing, whole families are coming from the north of Finland to ask for employment, and there is no employment for them. Tyrhus has become epi-demic in Helsingfors, and there are several cases of dropsy—produced, no doubt, by the very indi-gestible food which people are obliged to eat as a substitute for bread.

#### DISASTERS.

Terrible Fire in Cleveland, Ohio-Narrow Escape of Residents in the Build-ing—Loss of Life.

[From the Cleveland Leader, of the 24th.] One of the most disastrous conflagrations that has visited our city for many years, took place Saturday morning. The large and fashionable bearding house, known as "Prospect Place" at the corner of Prospect and Sheriff streets—a fine four story brick building—was totally destroyed. The alarm was given at ten minutes past four, and in an hour only a heap of smoking ruins re-

The building contained eighty-three persons. All were askep at the time of the breaking out of the fire, unconscious of the tearful danger which threatened them. The appalling cry of "Fire, fire." ran through the building and scores of startled sleepers sprang

from their beds, many of them to find their rooms rapidly filling with suffocating smoke.

The wildest consternation and alarm prevailed among the affrighted inmates, and the all-pervad-ing thought was of personal safety, and that of friends. All who were upon the first floor had little difficulty in escaping by means of the doors and windows, although here, as elsewhere in the and windows, atthough here, as eisewhere in the house, scarcely anything except a garment or two which could be selzed and hastily drawn on as the terrified people field along the halls, were saved. A large number of those upon the second, third and fourth floors, whose rooms were convenient to the stairways, also succeeded in making their way to the street, many of them partially en dishabille, having barely been able to wrap them-selves in shawls or articles of bed-clothing.

The fire spread with amazing rapidity, and in a few moments from the time it was discovered the crackling flames began to envelope the stairways. A few, before the flery barrier became ut-terly impassable, nerved to desperation by the fearful emergency, dashed through the scorching flame. Among these was a young lady, who rushed from the building with her hair in a blaze, well-nigh suffocated from the heat and smoke. Although badly scorched, she was not seriously burned.

When the steamers arrived it was found that part of the hydrants were frozen up, and nearly half an hour elapsed before anything like a sufficient amount of water could be had, and then the whole interior of the building was in a

At length all the combustible material in the oulding was consumed, and the flames gradu-illy died away. Nearly all the upper portion of he walls had fallen, except in the rear corners One of these lofty masses, inclining toward Sheriff street, was afterwards forced over by the

firemen, its condition being dangerous.

The saddest part of our duty is to record the death of E. D. Torry, clerk in the clothing store of Squire & Dodge, on Superior street. He has for some time been subject to spasms, which were caused by any over-excitement and it is supposed that an attack of this malady incapacitated him from making his ecoapo. Every effort was made to rescue him, but without avail. His room was near the northwest corner, where the fire first made the most rapid progress. He was about 30 years of age. His friends live in Ashtabula, Ohio. They have been informed by telegraph of the sad occurrence. The total pecuniary loss will amount to nearly \$75,000,on much of which there

Fires in Toledo, Ohio—Heavy Losses of Property.

[From the Toledo Blade of February 24.]

During the last forty-eight hours, Toledo has been visited by fires so destructive, happening at such unexpected hours, and so terribly threaten in their chereter as to fill the whole city. such unexpected hours, and so terribly threatening in their character as to fill the whole city
with a sensation of dread. Between half-past
eight and nine o'clock last night the cry of
"Fire!" rang along the streets, almost before
the engines could get to work,—the flames had
burst roaring into the street. The building in
which the fire was discovered is a four story brick
block with one front on Summit street and the block with one front on Summit street and the other on the dock at the junction of Swan Creek and the Bayou.

and the Bayou.

The flames seemed resistless. With a fearful vigor they spread upward and then rapidly communicated to the frame buildings standing on the corner of the streets. These buildings were owned by J. Mulhenny, and were of timber with brick fronts, and readily seized upon by the flames. Some of the goods in the different estab-lishments were taken out and saved; a large por-tion were left in and destroyed. The progress of tion were left in and destroyed. The progress of the fire from this point was rapid. The frame buildings were rapidly consumed and at the same time the destructive work rapidly went on in the four-story brick building. In the meantime the steady and rapid progress of the fire had weakened the foundation of the walls to the burning buildings. The brick front on the frame building fell suddenly and with a heavy crash.

We were not able to ascertain the full extent the insurance on the property destroyed, and it is also impossible to arrive at more than an approximation, but the estimate is \$65,000.

THE SECOND FIRE. The work of destruction was not yet complete. About four o'clock on Sunday morning a fire was discovered in the office of Spencer & Simmons, in Summit street. A new stock was in the store and one of large value. We believe that none of it was eaved, as the entire ground-floor was filled with smoke and flome before aid could be pro with smoke and hame before and could be procured. The cause of the fire here as of the one up the street is a matter of conjecture. When first discovered the office was in fiames. It is supposed that it might have caught from the bursting of a stove. It is also suggested that a defect in the gas was the cause. The loss in this is estimated at \$109,000 with the following incuraces in the stock of Cumming following insurances in the stock of Cummings, Wason and Bolles: London, Liverpool and Globe, \$10,000; Hartford, \$5,000; Atlantic of Brooklyn, \$5,000; Security, \$5,000; Home of New York, \$5,000; Phenix of Hartford, \$5,000; City Fire of Hartford, \$5,000; North American of Philadelphia, \$5,000; Home of Toledo, \$5,000; Home of New Haven, \$5,000; Corn Exchange, \$5,000. Total,

#### THE COURTS.

Remission of Sentences—The Right De-nied to the Judges.

SUPREME COURT—Chief Justice Thompson, and Justices Strong, Read, Agnew and Sharswood.— This morning, in the Supreme Court, Chief Justice Thompson read a long opinion in the case of Mallory and Keating, involving the right of the Judges of the Quarter Sessions to remit sentences. The opinion denies to the judges the right, and will be found in full in a later edition. The following judgments were entered this morning:

Quiggle et ux. vs. Plish et. al. Decree affirmed. Brock to use, &c. vs. The Franklin Fire Insurance Co. Judgment affirmed.

John Weisel vs. Harriet Marr, administratrix.

Judgment affirmed,
Lingenberger vs. McCoy. Judgment affirmed.
Schuylkill & Dauphin Improvement R. R. Co.,
vs. Wm. and Henry Schmoele. Decree reversed.
Getty vs. Wilson. Judgment affirmed.
McAleer vs. McMurray. Judgment, affirmed.

#### AMUSEMENTS.

THE THEATRES.—Mr. J. W. Wallack. Jr., will appear for the last time as "Fagin," in Oliver Twist, at the Walnut this evening. To-morrow he has a benefit in Henry Dunbar. At the Arch, Lotta will appear in "Little Nell" and the "Marchioness." At the Chestnut, the French Company will appear this evening in Le Testament de César Girodot, and in La Veuve aux Camelias. The American offers a miscellaneous entertainment. CHESTNUT STREET THEATRE.-The third per-

Chestrut Street Theatre.—The third performance of the French company attracted a good audience, last evening. The first piece was a one act comedy called *Une Loge d'Opera*, in which Mme. Larmet and M. La Roche acted with rare elegance, grace and intelligence. Then followed a three-act vaudeville, full of funny situations and funny dialogue, called *La Mariéz du Mardi-gras*. In this piece Mile. Reillez, Hamilton, Edgard, Roche, Larmet, Juignet, Rousseau and others, acted with great vivacity, keeping the auditors in constant laughter. Roche's appearance and acting were especially good, but every part was so well susespecially good, but every part was so well sustained that it is not fair to individualize. The bill for this evening announces two pieces: Le Testament de Cesar Girodet and La Veuve aux Ca-To-morrow evening Les Diables with music by Offenbach, is to be given, and the season will close on Saturday evening.

ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE.—A new bur-lesque by Mr. Robert H. Craig will be produced at this establishment this evening. It is entitled Anything You Like, and is filled with sharp local hits, jolly humor, keen witticism and laughable situations. The name of the author is a guarantee of the merit of the piece. In addition to this there will be singing, dancing, negro comicalities and a multitude of good things.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—Mr. Alf. Burnett will give one of his original humorous entertainments at Assembly Buildings this evening. Mr. Burnett poseesses remarkable power as a mimic, and an impersonator. The facility with which he assumes a dozen different characters in one evening is really wonderful. He is drawing crowded houses.

# MUSICAL.

ITALIAN OPERA.-Max Strakosch's Italian Opera troupe will inaugurate a brief season at the Academy of Music on Monday evening next, with the opera La Traviata. The cast includes Mad. de La Grange, Miss Phillips and Brignoll. During the engagement of this company Mr. Joseph Hermanns, the great basso, and Mile. Rita San-galli, the famous Première Danseuse, will appear. Tickets can be procured at Trumpler's, and at the

CARL WOLFSOHN'S MATINEES.—The fifth matinée of this series will be given on Friday after-noon, in the Foyer of the Academy. The follow-ing programme has been prepared: Sonata—G major, opus 14, No. 2. Allegro—Andanto— Scherzo, Allegro Assai. Arla—From Lo Nozze di Figaro, Mozart. Sonata—D major, opus 10, No. 3. Presto—Adagio Mesto—Minecto, Allegro—Rondo, Allegro. Song—Frühlingslied, Mendelssohn, Sonata—C major, opus 53. Allegro con brio—Adagio Molto—Rondo, Allegrotto Mendelssohn.

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS .- On Monday evening, March 9th, a grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert will be given at Horticultural Hall. A number of prominent and favorite artists will participate, supported by the entire Germania orchestra.

THE HANDEL AND HAYDN .- The Academy of Music was filled last night with a fine audience, on the occasion of the performance of Neu-komm's "David" by the Handel and Haydn Sokomm's "David" by the Handel and Haydn Society. The solos were admirably sustained by Mrs. Mozart and Messrs. A. H. Taylor, bass, and George Simpson, tenor. The choruses evinced a thorough drill, and the parts were well balanced, although we thought there was occasionally a slight want of force in some of the forte passages. The orchestra was full, and played well, under Mr. Sentz's careful leadership. The Oratorio is not a great work, but it is full of pleasant music, and the audience was evidently much gratified by the style in which it was presented. by the style in which it was presented.

# WISCONSIN.

Republican State Convention—Grant the Choice for President.

MADISON, Feb. 26, 1868.—The Republican State Convention to-day was largely attended, and was carnest and enthusiastic. L. S. Dixon was nominated for Chief Justice and Byron Paine for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

The following gentlemen were named as delegates to the Republican National Convention: Electors—S. S. Barlow, Henry D. Barron, E. H. Enos, C. G. Williams, Allen Worden, L. F. Frisble, W. Ritch, W. T. Price. Delegates at large—Ex-Governor Salomon, Horace Rubley, E. H. Galloway, Henry Baetz, and one from each Congressional district.

Galloway, Henry Bastz, and one from each Congressional district.

Resolutions in favor of the nomination of Gen; Grant for the Presidency and for the impeachment of President Johnson were adopted, and the following telegram was directed to be sent to Stanton:—"Stand by the War Department. We will stand by you."

Two Springfield girls did the leap year business up in style by escerting a couple of gentlemen to the skating park, offering them every attention, and finally stealing their skates. Perhaps the skates were already steel.

—A Savannah milliner beat, an old gentleman

most nimercifully with a broom stick for the of-fence of stepping on her dress, and after her anger was appeased, discovered it was the wrong man. The old party can't say in the adapted language of the Grand Duchesse, "I love the mil-inery."

# FIFTH EDITION

4:00 U'Clock.

BY TELEGRAPH.

# LATEST CABLE NEWS.

By the Atlantic Cable. London, Feb. 27, Evening.—The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £157,000. Consols are unchanged. Five-twenties firmer at

75%@751/4. Liverpool, Feb. 27, Evening. -Cotton closed dull and steady; Uplands, on the spot, 956d; do:, afloat, 91/sd; Orleans, 95/@95/d. Breadstuffs and Provisions quiet.

ANTWERP, Feb. 27, Evening. - Petroleum has declined to 44f.

London, Feb. 27 .- The government authorities have determined to withdraw the remainder of the writs at law against those Irishmen who were indicted for walking in the mock funeral procession in Dublin recently.

An Appeal From South Carolina.

Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, B Washington, Feb. 27.—The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the President of the Constitutional Convention of South Carolina, inclosing a preamble and resolutions adopted by the Convention, setting forth the destitution among the freedmen and the poverty of the planters in that State. The Convention asks Congress to make an appropriation of one million dollars of the funds in possession. of the Freedmen's Bureau, for the purpose of purchasing lands in the State, now offered, or that may be hereafter offered for sale, for freedmen. and all such other persons as may come within its jurisdiction, or may apply for aid through said Bureau, and that said lands, when so purchased, shall be sold tofreedmen in parcels of from ten to one hundred acres, purchasers to enter into obligation to the Government for the land in five years.

#### From Kansas.

Sr. Louis, Feb. 27.—The Kansas Democratic State Convention met at Topeka yesterday afternoon. General Mead was chosen for chairman. About half the State was represented. The delegates chosen to the National Convention are Messrs. Wilson Shannon, J. Sharp, Gen. A. J. Mead, Geo. W. Glick, F. Feston, Gen. C. W.

In the lower House of the Kansas Legislature resolutions have been proposed endorsing the action of Congress on the impeachment ques-

tion.
A fire at Clarksville, Mo., on February 22d, burned Dawson's Hotel, the clothing store of Simon Vogel and the Post Office. The loss is \$20,000, with an insurance of \$10,000.

#### The New York Post-Office.

Washington, February 27.—The Postmaster-General and the Secretary of the Interior sent communications to the House to-day on the subject of the Post-office and Court rooms in the city of New York. The whole structure is to be on the work manship of the best quality, the carefully estimated cost of which by the commission is \$3,542,930, based on the prices current in the city of New York in the summer Should the sub-basement be omitted about \$250,000 should be deducted from the above amount. The Postmaster-General and the Secretary of the Interior approve the plans and esti-mates as to the appropriations of the necessary funds to carry out the object.

# FACTS AND PANCIES.

-Fowler is feeling the bumps of Delaware. -Chicago wants a new theatre.

-"My dear," said a rural wife to her husband. on his return from town, "what was the sweetest thing you saw in bonnets in the city?" "The la-

-"There is but one good wife in this town!" said a clergyman in the course of his sermon—the congregation looked expectant—"and every married man thinks he's got her," added the min-

-The proprietor of a coal mine in Illinois, where timber is very scarce, proposes building cottages of blocks of coal, rendered fire-proof by a coating of mud. Rather coaled places to live

—Near-sighted invalid lady—"Patrick, can you read the name on the shop just opposite forme?"

Patrick—"Sure, Miss, it's as ignorant as your-self I am! They niver taught me to read either!"

—Punch.

—Dr. Töpler focalizes a ray of light on the object glass of a telescope, which is connected with a screen in such a way that any disturbance of the air becomes visible; for instance, the intense sonorous yibrations of the atmosphere produced by electric explosions show themselves in the telescope as visible rings or circles of light. -On January the First, all Germany, including the North, the South, and Austria, adopted the proschen postage for letters under half an ounce in weight. This change has been adopted as a delicate compliment to the philatelists who find

the collecting of stamps so all-en-groschen an employment.—Fun. The San Antonio (Texas) Herald learns that the Indians are again on the war path. About one hundred warriors, armed each with two sixaix a contern and a Spencer rifle, very recently made a descent on the little town of Gatesville, on the northwestern frontier, killing ten persons

and taking off several captives.

—Lord Willoughby d'Eresby's duties as Lord Chamberiain include carrying the royal wearing apparel to the sovereign on the day of corenation, for which he receives as his perquisites the bed and furniture of the royal chamber, and the

sovereign's night-gown also. Besides this, at dinner time he serves the monarch with water, and has the towels and basins as his fee. -The St. Paul Pioneer says January was the coldest month in Minnesota for forty-eight years. The mean temperature was four degrees forty-two minutes. The lowest temperature was thirty degrees. The first period of severe weather, from the 6th to the 9th inclusive, was marked by the continual exhibition of the phenomenon called perhelia or spunder.

continual exhibition of the phenomenon cancer perhelia or sun dog.

—An officer in Texas writes that General Hancock has discovered that the rebels in that State do not improve upon acquaintance. A much stronger expression indeed is employed to describe the disgust with which his unreconstructed triends have recently inspired the General; and it is intimated that unless speedily recalled by the President, he will become a Radical of the most determined type.

President, he will become a Radical of the most determined type.

A fortune-hunter, being in a ball-rosm. heard a gentleman giving an account of the death of a rich old widow. 'Died, yesterday, in her eighty-ninth year,' said the narrator. 'What a fine match she would have made two days age?"—During the recent cold weather in the Southwest a boiler weighing ten thousand pounds was carried across the Missouri river at Kansas City without cracking the ice.

The latest specimen of invenile literature is

without cracking the ice.

-The latest specimen of juvenile literature is this. As Wi-li-iam Wilk-ins was walk-ing in the gar-den one day, he met his dear sis-ter and thus he did say: "Why is a squash like a lit-tie news-boy?" She gave it up. "Because," said this wick-ed boy, "the old-er he grows the more of a yel-ier he will be." His good grand-mamma overheard him and went to bed sick with