PRICE THREE CENTS.

VOLUME XXII.—NO. 228.

THE EVENING BULLETIN:

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.

(Sundays excepted), AT THE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING.

607 Chestunt Street, Philadelphia,

EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION.

PROPEIETORS. PROPHIETORS,
BIBSON PEACOCK. CASPER SOUDER, Ja.,
F. I. FETHERSTON, THUS, J. WILLIAMSON,
FRANCIS WELLS.
The BULLETIN is served to subscribers in the city at 18
sents per week, payable to the carriers, or \$8 per annum.

JOHN C. TABER.

General Agent

of the AMERICAN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA,

S. E co ner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS FOR PAR MASON & CO., substites, was styles, mason & co., substites, sor Chestnut street,

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN THE Newest and best manner, LOUIS DREKA, Sta tioner and Engraver, 123 Chestnut street. feb 20, 47

MARRIED.

REPFLIER—MILLHOLLAND.—On the 30th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, in Reading, George Rees Repplier, Merchant, of this city, to Fannie C., daughter of James Millholland.

WORRALL—VOUNG.—On Tuesday evening, Becomber 29th, 1868, by the Roy R W. Henry, D. D., Peter B. Worrall to Mary C., dauguter of Nathan Young, Esq., all of this city.

BROWN.—At the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. Frederick Brown, on Sunday afterneon. January 24, Frederick 33, only child of Frederick and J. E. W. Brown, aged 21 months and 6 days. GILDELIGLEVE.—In Baltmore, on Sunday, 2d inst., William Reynolds, only son of Jane R. and George Gilder releve.

M ELODFON COVERS AND MAGNIFICENT PIANO COVERS REDUCT DIN PRICE FOR THE HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

de23 EYRE & LANDELL T

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LIABILITIES.

PHILADELPHIA. Jan. 4, 1829.

The Commissioners appointed under the authority of an Ordinance approved the Sist of December, 1869, entitled "An Ordinance to provide for the erection of Public Buildings" "are requested to meet, for the purpose of organization, in the Select Council Chamber, on THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, 7th Inst., at 7% octors.

WM. 8. STOKLEY.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,

JOSEPH F. MARCER,

TAKE NGTICE.
To Owners of Property.
That application will be made to the Chief Commissioner of Higheston will be made to the Chief Commissioner of Higheston will be made to the Chief Commissioner of Higheston will be made to the Contraction the Department, Fifth below Checkunt, on MONDAY, January 18th inst. at 11 o'clock A. M. for the contractior the paving of Roed street, two hundred feet east of Utaego, to Wharf street.

1) OSEPH M. PAYNTER.

OFFICE OF THE HOSPITAL OF THE P. E. CHURCH, IN PHILADELPHIA, 708 WALNUT STREET.

STREET. PHILADELPHIA, January 2 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the contributors to the Hospital of the P. E. Church, 10 Philadelphia, will be held at the office Teerday, Jenuary 5, at 12 o'clock M., at which me and place cight managers will be elected to cerve for the state of the contribution of the state of the state

5-4-148 Secretary.

SOUTHERN DISPENSARY THE ANUES.

The ting of the contributors will be held on TUES.

DAY, the 5th day of January, 1849 at the Dispensary.

Shippen street, between the hours of 4 and 5 P. M.

December 31st. 1968

jal 3trp* [Signed.] PETER WILLIAMSON, Sec.

isl 3trp* [Signed.] PETER WILLIAMSON, Sec.

"THE SOCIETY FOR SUPPLYING THE POOR with Soup," No. 238 Gricom street, have distributed to the poor of their District during the past season, 110,000 pints of soup; 12,804 pounds of bread, and 14,405 pounds of cern meal, to families consisting of 1,238 adults and 1,569 children. A visitor inspects the condition of all applicants before tickets are granted. Turce if no paid collector employed by the Society, but all the members are duly authorized to receive donations to its funds.

10.8 S. I.WILLO Booklead.

FRANKFORD AND HOLMESBURG RAIL road Company.—The annual election for freeden and Directors of this company will be held at their of fice, SIT Harmony street, on MONDAY, January 11th, a 12 o'clock M. B. F. CRISPIN, Scoretary. Philada, Dec. 26th, 1868.

THE PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN R. R. Co. The Coupons of the First Morigage Bonds of this Company, due January 1, 1862, will be paid, on and after that date, at the office of

CELTIC ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, CONTROL OF AMERICA, CONTROL OF AMERICA, ROBINSUN, M. C., of Brooklyn, at Concert Hall, THURSDAY EVENING, January 7, 1869, at 8 o'clock, for the benefit of the CELTIC LIBRARY FUND. Subject—"Are American Celts of Saxona?" Tickets 50 cents. For sale at the principal Book and Music stores. Undice sents reserved for ladies and gentlemen accompanying them without extra charge.

IR. SHELITON MACKENZIE, Presidant.

JAS. O'DONNELL, Act. Secretary.

DEW IN ST. STEPHENDS GILLDON.

PEW IN ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH.
For Sale, a pew, in a desirable location. Price moderate. Apply to

PHILADELPHIA ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL
No. 15 Bouth Ninth street.—Club-foot, Hip and
Stringl Diseases, and Bodily Deformities treated Apply
daily at 13 o'clock.

10 Sm.rok

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

DIVIDEND NOTICES.

NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK,
JANUARY 4th, 1869.
The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent., payable on demand, clear of taxes ja4 \$t

J. W. GILBOUGH, Cashier.

THE GIRARD LIFE INSURANCE. AN UITY AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. DECEMBER 31st, 1883.

The Board of Monagers have this day declared a Divider d'of Four Per Cent on the Capital Stock for the last gix months, payable to the Stockholders, clear of the State and United States taxes on demand.

JOHN F. JAMES.

ja43t*

Actuary.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PEn CENT. on the capital stock of the Company for the last six months, payable on demand, free of all taxes.

ALEX. W. WITER,

JATURE.

Begrater.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, Jan. 4th, 1869.

DIVIDEND—The Directors have declared a Semi Anmusi Dividend of Seven and a half per cent, and an loctra

Bividend of Five Per Cent., together Twelve and a half
per cent, payable on 8th instant.

J. HOCKLEY, Cashier.

J. HOCKLEY, Casmer.

OFFICE OF THE FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, NO, 466 CHESTNUT STREET.

At a meeting of the Hoard of Directors of the Fame
Learnance Company, held this day, a dividend of Three
Per Cent. was declared, payable on domand, close of all
taxes.

ja4-13ty Sucretary,

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.

JOS. S. LEWIS, Procident,
III Walnut street.
WILLIAM EVANS, Treasurer,
GIS Market street.
GEO, J. SCATTERG MD, Secretary,
413 Spruce areet.

BOWEN & FOX,
13 Merchant's Exchange

H. L. LEAF.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE COM-monwealth National Bank of Philadelphia, Jan-

124,580 61 50,000 00

682,653 50

298,476 6

1.541,291 17

8287,000 00

15,081 65 213,300 00

81,541.231 17

8990 658 12 25,242 57 1,035,920 49

H. C. YOUNG, Cashier.

M. H. DICKINSON, R. P. GILLI-GHAM, JOSHUA SPERING, Commissioners.

JOSEPH M PAYNTER

d. releve. Interment at Lancaster to morrow (Tnezday.)

Resources.
L. Bonds with Treasurer.
Due by Banks and Bankers.
Permiture, fixtures, &c.
Current expenses
Taxes paid.
Premitums paid.

Cash Items.
Exchange to Clearing House.
National Bank Notes.
F actional Currency
Legal Tender Notes.
bue by approved Redesming
Agents.

tapital Block......

Deposits.
Due Banks and Bankers,

jas m th strps

j=4-143

de31-12trp\$

de81-4trp5

ja4 8t*

At Office daily from 12 to 2 o'clock.

CANVASSERS WANTED.

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JANUARY, 4, 1869.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS TTALIAN UNITY.

Address from Mazzini. The London Star prints nearly two columns of extract from a letter dictated by Joseph Mazzini during his recent illness. It was published in all the Italian Liberal papers, and immediately sequestrated by the Italian Government, but it is all the Italian Liberal papers, and Immediately scquestrated by the Italian Government, but it is scarcely necessary to add that it has been only more engerly sought for and widely read in consequence: "I am better," says the writer, in commencing the appeal to his countrymen, "and I verily believe that the gauntlet of defiance newly thrown to us by the Pope and his foreign protector with the corpass of Monti and Tognetti, a sense of Italian rage and the dread of descending into the tomb with the image of my country dishonored stamped upon my soul, have acted as a tonic upon my weakened frame. I feel as if I could not die until I had done my own small part to efface the mark of cowardice with which others have stained and stain our Italian flag. To that brutal defiance there is but one fit answer. We must win Rome at any cost and with all speed." This is the text of a great deal of declamation in the style with which Europe is familiar. How Rome is to be won is characterized as the only question really worth solving, though it is the one most generally forgotten. Mazzini answers it negatively thus:—"Rome can only be won by the will of the people enforced by arms. To pretend that any moral apostolate or persuasion will convert the Pope to an indepartending To pretend that any moral apostolate or persua-sion will convert the Pope to an understanding of the right and of the times, and induce him to open the gates of Rome to Italy, is an idiotic dream. Nor can those gates now be opened by a Roman insurrection. The Romans might and ought to have arisen when the last French soldier quitted Rome. They falled to do so, restrained by monarchical busybodies. Even now they ought to rise; but, except in the case of such a miracle of united will and daring as we annot look for, it is impossible. The best of them are dead, imprisoned or in exile. The re-mainder are closely watched by an army of police agents and spies—rendered all-powerful and all-seeing by their concentration in a single city; they are unarmed, and to arm them secretly is next to impossible. To attempt an insurrection may be the duty of the oppressed: but we have no right to exact the fulfilment of that duty in the face of obstacles so numerous and so grave. The Roman territory is ours, and the duty of The Roman territory is ours, and the duty of freeing it weighs upon us all: most heavily upon those to whom its execution is easiest who possess forces such as ours. To dream that the Monarchy will risk a war with Frence and lead the army against the Pope is, at the present day, an insanity to be pitted, not refuted. It is equally vain to put any trust in Parliament. Here, however, is Mazini's own gaswer to "the only important oneszin's own enswer to "the only important question to be solved:" "We must win Rome without delay. There is but one sure way—the arms and the will of the whole country. Rome belongs to Italy: Italy must regain her. The sanctuary of the nation must be set free, not by a party, but by a national crusade. The work of a party requires time, and will always find a foreigner requires time, and will always find a foreigner re-encamped in Rome, and a war with the foreigner inevitable. The nation will win Rome at railroad speed, and in the face of a universally applauded fait accompti, Louis Napoleon will never—believe it—dare to make war on Italy. The attempt would be rain. The nation her own mistress; the administrative and financial forces she possesses, given, until a Constituent Assembly be elected, into the hands of a few active, capable and devoted men, chosen by the people

capable and devoted men, chosen by the people and responsible to the people—this is the answer to the question I spoke of above as the only important question to be solved. Every other solution of the problem is inefficient." A spanish Republic.

The London Saturday Review cannot understand why so many people should think it necessary for Spain to remain a monarchy. There is no under estimate of the value of monarchical institutions implied in the confession that Spain seems/To be as little likely as any country in Eurôpe to give them room in which to grow and
develop. Where there are none of the natural
surroundings of kingship, little can be gained by
calling the sovereign King instead of President: indeed, it may be questioned whether
the impatience of authority, which is always to be
feared on the part of a suddenly emancipated people, is not intensified by the assumption of the scemento de as little likely as any country in Eu former title. There may perhaps be more chance under Republican forms of obtaining that strong executive which is so necessary to a country like Spain than there will be if every power entrusted to the elected King is closely watched by a nation jealous of its new freedom, and deeply tinged with Republican professors. with Republican preferences.

French Prosecutions of the Press. A French paper says: The correctional tribunal of Lisle was engaged

on Tuesday with the trial of Mdme. Euphéaie Franke, aged forty-six, for introducing into France too Lanternes and twenty-tour copies of Victor Hugo's Châtiments. At the moment of ner arrest in the railway station of Tourcoing, ber husband, a tailor, residing at Ivelles, happened to be with her, and he immediately took to flight. At his residence a bag was found full of Lanternes. The Court condemned the woman to forty days' imprisonment and 100 fr. fine.

The Eastern Question.

The Paris and Berlin papers express confident anticipations that diplomacy will settle the dipute, and that the peace of Europe will not be broken. A Copenhagen telegram contradicts a report that the Prince of Wales had joined the King of Denmark in advaing the King of the Hellenes to yields the demands of the Porte.

IRREPRESSIBLE TRAIN.

His Speech after Liberation. The London correspondent of the New York

I am so apprehensive that the well-known and nvincible modesty of George Francis Train will prevent him from giving you an account of the cenes which attended his departure, that I vencenes which attended his departure, that I ven-ture to undertake that duty myself, at the risk of repeating news which may have reached you from other sources. There is no little mystification concerning the circumstances under which he regained his liberty. The Court of Exchequer sat specially on Monday last to hear a motion instituted by Mr. Train, to set aside the flat, judgment and capins ad satis-fuciendum, obtained against him by Ebbow Vale fuciendum obtained against him by Ebbow Vale Company. The motion was being argued when it was announced that on the previous Saturday Mr. Train had been liberated, and was then on his way to America. The argument, however, was proceeded with, and the motion was was proceeded with, and the motion was unanimously refused. The story here is that on his release Mr. Train stated that he had not paid the money for which he was imprisoned—but the solicitor for the detaining creditors states that the debt was discharged. I hope both parties are satisfied. On arriving at Queenstown, Mr. Train mounted a railway truck, and delivered the tollowing very remarkable speech to a large crowd, whose exclamations in response are not less remarkable than the green bush. than the speech itself:
Irishmen, Irish-Americans, citizens of the fu-

Irishmen, Irish-Americans, ciuzens of the future Irish Republic—I am oz my way to America—I loud cries of "Thank God!" [—and I will give you an Irish flag and Irish independence. If y wife is very ill, and I must get back to America immediately. Had I been able to stay in Dabca immediately. Had I been able to stay in Dablin, I would have addressed 25,000 people at the Monument in the Phonix Park to-day. I would there more fully explain the political dodging which consigned me to imprisonment under a detainer for a sham debt. I am going to America, and will stump America. You want no disestablishment, no land bill; you want nothing from England but an Irish flag and Irish independence. We kicked the English out of our country with anything we could lay hold of in '76. [Theors. I don't want your cheers. I don't want your cheers. I don't want your cheers. I don't want your shouts. I want you to fight. I say there is a gigantic revolution coming over Europe. It has commenced in Spain. They cannot play monarchy on the people of Spain. As soon as a republic is declared in Spain as republic will be stablished in France, and there is a secret retablished in France, and there is a secret treaty between America and Russia. Whon we

rica and Ireland—after the Ministry has changed—efter I have started the cry throughout Ainerica to have Reverdy Johnson recatled—after the English people had laid down in the mud to debase themselves before the American recople by toadying to Reverdy Johnson, who has drogged our flag through the mire at every banquet ever since—after he had allowed Roebuck to call us the scum of the earth, and represent us as overrun with a torrent of Irishism—we paid Roebuck off by organizing the Irish vote, by placards, to kick him out of Sheffield—how does it happen that my Bastile door now is rica and Ireland-after the Ministry has changed eards, to kick him out of Sheffield—how does it happen that my Bastile door now is open, and I am allowed to go abroad? The last thing I did before I left Dublin was to order my solicitor to bring an action against the Ebbow Vale Company for £20,600, and against James McHenry for £10,000, Before I left we held a meeting and reinstated as chieftain of Irriand James Stephens. All those in favor of reinstating James Stephens. CO. I. R. of Irriand James Stephens & CO. I. R. of Irriand James & Stephens & CO. I. R. of Irriand James & Stephens & CO. I. R. of Irriand James & Stephens & CO. I. R. of Irriand James & Stephens & CO. I. R. of Irriand James & Stephens & CO. I. R. of Irriand James & Stephens & Co. I. R. of Irriand James & Stephens & Co. I. R. of Irriand James & Stephens & Co. I. R. of Irriand James & Stephens & Co. I. R. of Irriand James & Stephens & Co. I. R. of Irriand James & Stephens & Co. I. R. of Irriand James & Stephens & Co. I. R. of Irriand James & Stephens & Co. I. R. of Irriand James & Stephens & Co. I. R. of Irriand James & Stephens & Co. I. R. of Irriand James & Stephens & Co. I. R. of Irriand James & Stephens & Co. I. R. of Irriand James & Stephens & Co. I. R. of Irriand James & Stephens & Co. I. R. of Irriand James & Irriand & Irri of Irciand James Stephens. All those in favor of reinstating James Stephens as C. O. L. R. of Irciand manifest it by saying "Ay." [Shouts of "Ay."] Then Fenians are organized all through Irciand, but the fighting men are in the south of Irciand. All you have got to do is to bide your time. You need not wait long. When I was arrested in Cork I was on my way to France. I was no Fenian then, but I am a good Fenian new. I ask you to mrover I am a good Fenlan now. I ask you to uncover your heads and take an oath—"So help me God, we swear to devote our lives to the Irish flag." | Cries of "We swear it" | I demand in the name of the American people that Warren and Costello be sent home in an English man-of-war, or I will be the take the way is delegated to be sent to the control of the American Popular way is delegated. We will stand see that war is declared in 90 days. We will stand more nonsense. He did not wish to be undermore nonsense. He did not wish to be under-tood that he was going away through fear of England, who builled the weak and cowered to to the strong. After a few other observations, Mr. Train concluded by bidding the people adieu, and then went on board the steam-tender, which moved off smid great cheering, Mr. Train calling for three groans for England and three cheers for the Irish Republic—demands which were heartily compilied with.

DISASTERS. DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IS BANGOR, MAINE.

A Block of Ten Buildings Destroyed— The Loss Estimated at \$300,000—The Insurances.

complied with.

Bangor (Jan. 2) correspondence of Boston Transcript.)
This city was visited last night with the most destructive configuration ever known in this part of the State. It commenced at about eight o'clock and raged furiously for four hours, when

it was checker, assistance having arrived from several of the adjoining towns.

A block of ten brick buildings was entirely contumed. Loss estimated at upwards of three hundred thousand dollars, upon which there is said to have been insurance of one hundred and forty-seven thousand dollars. The principal losers are given below:

E. P. Baidwin, boots and shoes, stock mostly saved; loss small; fully insured. Emery, Wing & Co., grocers; loss from \$15,000 to \$20,000; inpred for 28,000.

Connor & Fuller, grocers; loss, \$18,000 to 20.660: insured for \$12.000. Charles Hayword & Co., grocers; stock valued at \$65,000; a total loss; insured for \$42,000; store S. F. Farrington, hardware; loss, \$12,000; in-

*Greu for \$7,000.

*Fogg & Bridges, hardware; stock valued at \$30,000; partly saved; insured for \$16,000.

W. C. Pickerlng, grocer; stock valued at \$7,000; total loss; insured for \$4,000. George W. Ladd, grocer; stock valued at \$40.

(100; partly saved; insured for \$20,000. C. H. Demming, agricultural implements; stock valued au\$12,000; partly saved; insured for £4.000.

84.000.

5. H. Dale & Co., ship chandlers and grocers, had an immense stock of goods, which were mostly removed in a badly damaged condition; inlly insured.

Wheelwright & Clark, whose elegant block was

caved with the greatest difficulty, are damaged in their store and stock to the amount of \$10,000. o insurance.

No insurance.

The other losses are small.

The owners of the buildings destroyed, except
Charles Hayward and S. H. Dale, who owned the tores they occupied, are: Heirs of Abner Tay for, two stores; Mrs. Sophie Brown, H. A. Butler beirs of Robert Treat, George W. Pickering, J. B. Foster and Billings' heirs, one store each, and f. J. Stewart, a storehouse in the rear of Connor Fuller's. The value of the buildings destroye \$75,000; amount of insurance uncertain. While this fire was in progress fire was discovered in the attic of the dry goods store of A. W. H. H. Kirkpatrick, on Main street, occa-

coned by cinders from the other fire. This was a xinguished with small damage. The fire created the greatest consternation, as it was feared the entire business portion of the city on the west side would be consumed.

At three o'clock this morning fire was discovered in the Drew House, on Harion street, occupied by three families; and that was entirely contents as well, coursed by a defective

nmed; contents saved; caused by a defective Our fire department was aided by one engine from Brewer and one from Orine, eight miledistant, which was brought in by a special train on the European and North American Railroad

on the European and North American Kailroad in just eight minutes, or a mile a minute, and rendered valuable service.

The night was very cold, and much trouble was experienced from want of water (it being low tide) and from the hose being frozen.

Several stocks of goods, other than those mentioned above, ware demand many a local transfer. tioned above, were damaged more or less by removal to places of safety.

The valuables of the Second National Bank, in Wheelwright & Clarke's block, were removed to

the Savings Bank.
The origin of the fire is uncertain, but it is supposed to have been from a stove in Connor & Fuller's oil room. The general feeling is one of thankfulness that its progress was stopped with out greater loss.

Terrible Railroad Accident in Har-

The Harrisburg Telegraph, of Saturday, says—Yesterday afternoon Robt. D. Neidig, a brakesman employed in shifting trains between Harrisburg and Marysville, fell from a car of the Empire Line, and in some unexplainable manner became entangled in some portion of the gearing of the car, and was dragged, head downwards, from a point this side of Updegrove's lane to the canal bridge, about one mile east of Rockville. canal bridge, about one mile east of Rockville a distance of two miles, before he was dicovered a distance of two miles, before he was dicovered. When found he was dead. His head and face were so shockingly mangled as to render him past recognition, except by those who were acquainted with his general personal appearance. The eyes were torn from their sockets, and the whole face presented an appearance most shocking to behold. The right arm was hocken and cut considerable of the second control of the considerable of the second control of the second con appearance most shocking to behold. The right arm was broken and cut considerably, as was also one of the legs. A deep wound was also visible on the breakt. All the clothing except a boot and stocking was torn from the body. The various articles of clothing were found scattered along the road over which the unfortunate man had been dragged. The remains of the deceased were brought to this city last evening, and upon their arrival at the depot, an inquest was held by Coroner Porter.

The deceased resided in Susquehanna township, about two miles north of this city. Ho leaves a wife and one child to mourn his natimely

bought Alaska we made a treaty to pay for it in gold or iron-clads, which ever they wished. The Turkish Ambassador has been withdrawn from Greece; and when Prassia, Russia, Italy and America are joined, England cannot keep out of the fight when France and Austris go in. When that fight comes be men. You have been 100 years here in Ireland killing 100 men. All those in favor of an Irish Republic say "Ay." Tremendous shouts of "Ay." Don't rely on the Fenian Brotherhood in America Have self-reliance. My cell was the revolutionary headquarters—of the Irish Republic. When they sent down from the Castle a message to take down the placards on the walls, "Down with England, up with Ireland," I said, "Take them off, if you dare," and for the last ninety days no inspector came into my cell, and the placards are there on the walls to happen that after the elections are over in America and Ireland—after the Ministry has changed —after I have satefed the cry throughput America and present contact and interest and Ireland—after the Ministry has changed —after I have satefed the cry throughput America and bread of the contact and interest and Ireland atter the Ministry has changed —after I have satefed the cry throughput America and Ireland—after the Ministry has changed header the ministry has changed in the process of the contact and Ireland atter the Ministry has changed in the process of the contact and Ireland atter the Ministry has changed in the process of the Castor and shore the Castor and shore the Castor and Ireland atter the Ministry has changed in the process of the Castor and shore the Castor and Ireland atter the Ministry has changed in the Castor and Ireland atter the Ministry has changed in the process of the Castor and Ireland atter the Ministry has changed in the Castor and Ireland atter the Ministry has changed in the castor and Ireland atter the Ministry has changed in the Castor and Ireland atter the Ministry has changed in the castor and Ireland atter the Ministry has changed in the castor and Ireland a Barries's furniture store: Vanderveer's drug store, jewelry store, saloon, dry goods and grocery store; the Union printing office and a barn. Also on the west side of Washington street, Fulte & Foss's dry goods store; the Congregational shurch; Angel & Beaudry's store; the post office and a meat market. It is rumored that several buildings were burned; but we have no further nationalizes of the swonnt of losses, which must particulars of the amount of losses, which must be immense for a place the size of Grand Haven, nor what proportion, if any, of the goods were

There was no fire department, not even a hand engine, to assist in stopping the flames. Some days ago the town sent a gentleman to Buffalo to find one if he could, and he did find one. The price was not satisfactory, and it was not taken. Had it been purchased it might have paid for itself a good many times over. self a good many times over.

A rough estimate of the losses is about \$50,000.

CRIME.

Horrible Murder in Cecil County, Md. Joseph Thomas, aged about thirty years, an unmarried colored man, lived in a little shanty near Moffitt's Mill, about two miles above North East. He kept, on a small scale, a confectionery, and elept in the same room at nights. Last Tuesday, the 29th ultimo., about three o'clock P. M., he was discovered lying in his bunk in a dying condition, weltering in blood that and flowed from the frightful wounds about his head and throat, which had evidently been indicted with an axe that was lying in the room covered with gore. Thomas was unable, from exhaustion, when found, to give any clue to the perpetrator of the awful detd, ar to the causes leading thereto. It is thought, however, that the act was committed in order to rob Tromas of money which he was supposed to have in his possession. He died about 4 o'clock on the following Wednesday morning. Strong circumstantial evidence pointed to a mulatto by the name of Philip Nolan as the murderer, and he was accordingly arrested and committed to await further investigation.

Heavy Defaication in Richmond, Va.

—A Revenue Collector in Trouble. The Richmond Examiner of Saturday says: It has been suspected for several mouths past that Rawly W. Hobson, late deputy collector of in-cernal revenue in the Danville district, was a detaulter to the government for a large amoufat of money, but these suspicions had not assumed a distilte form until a tew days since. On Thursday last, District-Attorney Beach was put in possession of sufficient facts to enable him to make application to United States Commissioner haboon for a warrant for Hobson's arrest. The sarrant charges that, whi at deputy collector of the Danville district, he converted to his own

the Danville district, he converted to his own nee, and failed to pay over to the government, the sum of \$26,000 in currency.

He was brought to this city on the Danville train and taken before Commissioner Chahoon on Saturday night. The circumstances of the case were heard, and the Commissioner decided or lease him on bail in the sum of \$10,000 for his appearance before him this morning at eleven o'clock, for examination.

o'clock, for examination.

Hobson is a native of Virginia, and served as deputy collector from the time of his appointment until the month or June, 1868, when he was removed, and James Waterman appointed in his place. He is very respectably connected, and land the community at the time of his stood well in the community at the time of his

It was rumored on Saturday night that there had been a series of heavy frauds on the Government in that district, and that this arrest was but the beginning of the developments by which they would be brought to light,

GENERAL GRANT.

The Policy of the New President— The Indian Question—The South— The Tenure-of-Office Act. (Correspondence of the Boston Advertiser.)
WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—If this next President

as any policy it will be such that you can sum it up in three words—honesty, economy, maniness. I heard him speak one day of a public man to this effect: "His speech was a falsehood; there was nothing on which you could put your anger and say, 'this is a lie,' but the whole thing was a falsehood for all that; I've despised him a version of heart of him make that speech." There eversince I heard him make that speech." There is no mistaking the spirit from which these words came. Gen. Grant can respect an open enemy; he wants nothing to do with a man who shuffles or prevaricates, or is given to couble-dealing. He will show us an administra-tion in which honesty and manhood are re-spected. He does not go to members of Congress and tell them that he wants this and that; he does oot even say to them that he thinks such and uch laws ought to be passed. If they undertake to pump him he is silent and non-communicaive. But he is studying the position; he is think-ng his way down through the situation, and from time to time he shows the result of his

study and his thought.

The Indian question is one on which he has hought a great deal. Our present system, he says, is till of traud—frand on the Indians and raud on the government. It ought to be re-tormed. The gigantic ring must be broken up; not more in the interests of the Indians than in the interests of civilization and public order. Cur dealings with the Indians properly lay us open to charges of cruelty and swindling. He believes a transfer of the Bureau to the War Department will enable us to stop this national dis-grace of cheating and dishonessy. If the Indians will not behave when they are fairly dealt with, then we must force them to behave. In such a course lies their well-being and the well-being of

the government.

The Southern problem is one he has been obliged to study for some years. We do not want any reduction of the army at present, he says. He hopes the Southern people will see that he means to deal fairly with them—hopes they will, of their own accord, deal fairly with one mother, and with the Government. But we nust have peace down there, he adds; the right of all classes must be observed; every man who is a penceable citizen must feel safe in his work and his home; if that safety cannot be had in one way, the Government will have to find it in buther; these murders and Ku-Klux outrages ust be stopped. I think he will have to settle the Alabama claims.

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Is any one so simple as to suppose that he will keep
keverdy Johnson in England? You may safely
say that he will not. Mr. Johnson is not doing
us any credit, he said to one friend, and if the Adninistration were in proper sympathy with the
people it would recall him. Mr. Johnson, you ow, tried to cover the sin of his hobnobbing th Laird, Roebuck and Wharnchiffe by the pantle of Grant's course toward Longstreet and other rebel officers. I leave you to imagine what Grant said when he saw that letter. He will conduct the Government with econ-

He will conduct the Government with economy. If he uses the veto power, it is likely to be in killing schemes for taking money out of the Tressity. He is against jobs and jobbers, and I think we shall find he has a good eye for detecting jobs, be they ever so carefully covered in phrascology. We should have the strictest honcety in collecting our revenues, and the strictest economy in their expenditure, he says. This will be one of the cardinal doctrines of his administration.

He is no enemy of Pacific rallroads. He favors the is no enemy of Pacine ratirodes. He tayons internal improvements of all kinds. He wants to see industry thrive, commerce prosper, and capital multiply. But, unless I am greatly misinformed, he would not, even if we had no public debt. fall in with the idea that Government must lead the way in those local improvements.

we now have rather than look for ways of increasing it. Hence hundreds of these river and harbor jobs must wait till a more convenient season. Hence we must get along for a few years with the Pacific railways aiready sub-ridized. The time will come when we can have other lines across the country; the time may come when Government can afford to ald other lices; just now he is strongly opposed to say fur-ther advances of our credit. His talk with Ungreetnen on this point is decided and refreshingly vigorous. Persons who profess to believe that the future of the Union rests on this, or that, or the other great improvement, will not get much sympathy or comfort from interviews with him.

He cares less for party qualifications in an offi-cer than for personal qualifications. He has said that we enfier from a too liberal interpretation of the maxim that the spoils belong to the victor. Offices should be for the good of the country, not for the benefit particularly of any party. This believe to be his view. I think, from what I have heard, that no man in office is to be removed heard, that no man in office is to be removed merely because he is a Democrat. If he was firm for the country during her struggle, and is a faithful, an honest, and a capable official, he stands a fait chance of keeping the place. Copperheads, political time-servers, blatant Democratic politicans, may as well send in their resignations, to take effect on the 4th of next March. Existing vacancies and vacancies hereafter made will faw are cies and vacancies hereafter made will, I am sure, be filled from the Republican ranks. Yet the aim, first and last, will be to get upright and efficient men, rather than to reward party services. If we proffer such men for appointment was shall got the efficient but the control of the state of the state. we shall get the offices, but the show for old party backs is not a very good one just at this

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

-The Orange Girl is continued at the Walnut St. Theatre, and will be presented every night this week

—At the Arch, this evening, A Flash of Light-ning will be performed. -The American will offer an olio entertain-

ment to-pight. —The Galton Opera Troupe will appear at the Pheatre Comique, this evening, in A Marriage by Lanterns and a Pair of Pigeons.

- On Wednesday evening next, in the Foyer of the Academy, the Misses Durang will give a vocal concert. Mr. Georgo F. Bishop, Mr. Gil-christ and Mr. William Dietrich will participate. —The fifth matinee this season of the Conservatory of Music, will be given in the Academy of Music on Wednesday afternoon next.

-The Chestnut Street Theatre is closed for the present.

— Mr. J. B. Roberts has established a first-rate theatre at Wilmington Del.

-The orchestra matinée on Saturday afternoon was one of the most acceptable of the season, and it was enjoyed more, perhaps, on account of the storm out doors. The Children's Symphony, a pleasing trifle, adapted to the holidays, caused pleasing trille, adapted to the holidays, caused great merriment among the juveniles, but the performance was marred, as a worthy music director suggested, by the rattle being out of tune. Vive la bagatelle! Mr. Benkert, of Washington, played his own Mazourka in admirable style, and was recalled. Mr.Gilenrist sang a beautifut song. "Nazageth," by Gounod, in a manner to satisfy and delight everybody. He was also encored, and most insity too.

most justly too. On Saturday Schubert's delightful Unfinished Symphony, the overture to Orpheus and the Begone Indi Care waltz will be given. Roese has a plano

Ou the 16th, the revival of the Reformation Symphony, the long-promised Fest Overture, by Hohnstock, and the Mad Cap Galop, by Hopkins, will be given. Mr. Jerome Hopkins, who was prevented last year by the great storm of the winter from appearing, will perform for the first time several piano solos. A great desire is feltiple of the storm of the book with the several piano solos. to hear him, as he possesses remarkable originality and versatility.

LAWLESS NEGROES.

The Outrages on the Ogeechee River Plantations. [From the Savannah (Ga.) Republican Pec 31.] We printed yesterday morning an account of

We printed yesterday morning an account of Sheriff Dooner's trip to the Ogeechee River plan-tations to arrest a party of negroes, against whom warrants had been issued for larceny and assault with intent to murder. The Sheriff and his offi-cers barely escaped with their lives, and the scenes which occurred while they were down in that country among the negroes, they state to be indescribable. They appeared to be incroughly organized, armed with new muskets, with bayonets, and to have regular leaders, or captains, who directed all their movements.

It appears that after the negroes rescued the prisoners and robbed the Sheriff and his officers, about fifty of them went to the Southfield planabout fifty of them went to the Southfield plantation, and after beating and driving away R. Saxley, an overseer, Richard C. Winn, a carpenter, and James O'Donald, a watchman, and driving the women and children into a negro hut, they proceeded to rob the house of everything they could conveniently carry, and to haul away a large quantity of rice. After dark Mussrs. Winn and Baxley made their way through the woods in the direction of the city. They found the road from the Southfield plantation to the railroad strongly picketed, and could plainly hear the strongly picketed, and could plainly hear the word passed along the line at short intervals. They walked in the woods during the whole pight, fearing to travel on the road, and arrived in the city yesterday morning. ARRANGEMENTS FOR ENFORCING THE LAWS-WO

MERANGEMENTS FOR ENFORCING THE LAWS—WOMEN AND CHILDREN FLERING TO THE CUTY.
[From the Savannah News, Dec. 31.]
The trouble on the Ogetchee plantations has
created more excitement in the city than we have
had since the election times. Feeling that some
action was necessary to teach the blacks that they must respect the law and its officers, and that the lives and property of citizens should be preserved from their unlawful acts, sheriff Dooner and Henry S. Wetmore, Esq., Ordinary, called upon his Honor, Mayor Anderson, yesterday morning, for consultation. It was decided that the partie goilty of the flagrant outrages committed on Tuesday night, must be arrested. Mayor Ander-con went in person to Gen. Williams, to ask the aid of the military, but the instructions received from Gen. Meade prevented the granting of the request. The instructions set forth that the military might be withdrawn at any moment, and the civil authorities must ray upon themselves, and not upon the military; that only after all men and means at the disposal of the civil authorities had been exhausted, could the military act. Under this decision nothing was left but for the

der this decision nothing was left but for the Sheriff to summon his posse comitatus.

One hundred and fifty warrants against Ogeechee negroes were issued by Justice P. M. Russell, Jr., for robbery by force upon the public highways, robbery by intimidation, assault with intent to murder, and larceny. These were placed in the hands of Sheriff Dooner. A warrant against Solomon, Ferlay, and others was also

placed in the hands of Shoriff Dooner. A warrant against Solomon Farley and others was also issued by Justice Marsh.

O'Donald, one of Mr. Middleton's watchmen, who was supposed to have been killed, arrived in this city yesterday evening. He states that the negroes came and took him out of the house, struck him in the bead with the butt of a musket, but and highest him. They marched him. beat and kicked him. They marched him up and down the yard, stopping every few minutes to give him a beating, and finally turned him loose, telling him that he had better leave quick, and not come back there any more or they would marder him. O'Donald went off about a mile, and took refuge in the house of a colored man, where he remained until morning, and then started for this city.
O'Donald stated that the colored man Fortune
was not killed; that when he was chased he made for the river and dived in, just as a bayonet lunge was made at him. He then swam away from the

Place.

Before starting to the city, Mr. O'Donald went back to Southfield plantation to hunt for his little boy, who had been left there the night before. He found the child all right, and the party of is wless vagabonds gone. They had spent the night at Mr. Middleton's house, and had completely cleaned it and the other houses of their contents. He saw no negroes on the place except the regular backers, which could be a content on the place who had completely to the work, but har hands, who had come up to go to work, but there was no one to assign them their tasks, and he believes we should seek to pay what debt hey were lounging about the promises.

The Gulf Railroad train brought up from No. has evering, a number of women and children, ho said that they had been driven from off planfations by the negroes, and had to flee for their

The summons of the Sheriff's posse comitatus created a considerable stir about town last even-ing, and those who were to go were busy in making preparations for the trip. The Sheriff will go down this morning with force sufficient to enforce the laws and arrest the bad negroes; and before our paper reaches many of our readers the party will probably have left. Any further particulars with reference to it we withhold: for prudential reasons.

PACTS AND FANCIES.

—Some of the police are in doubt whether the new Mayor belongs to the Foxes or the Sacks. —Dacotah Territory gives its women the elec-tive franchise and eligibility to hold office.

—Rosa Bonheur is painting a group of dogs for the Czar. She makes 80,000 francs a year. -It takes thirty thousand men to run the Sanday railroad trains in this country.

-Along some parts of the Grand Trunk Rallroad the snow is two feet deep. -It costs \$5 and court expenses to wink at a-

—The Democratic menageric has been increased by the addition of a Kerr to the Fores and Wolves.

—The bad weather on New Year's Day, it is now ascortained, was caused by the inauguration of a Reynard. See it?

-Two eminent French political economists are at work on a treatise upon the financial affairs of

the United States. —Joe Jefferson and Mile. Janauschek are still-lelighting Ciucinnati, and both are very success; ful in a pecuniary point of view.

—Michigan has an elopement and marriage-case where the bride was fourteen and the bride-groom seventeen years of age. -Lord Derby is said to have given \$100,000 to belp the Tory party pay their expenses in the re-

cent election —The farmers of California are very uneasy-because the rainy season has not set in. We-could easily spare them some of ours. It is discovered that Dumas's novel Count Moret is almost a literal translation from an ob-

scure Neapolitan novelist. -The Military Academy at Woolwich, Eug-and, has been closed on account of scarlatina having seriously broken out among the cadets.

The Italian Parliament has voted the sum of \$2,000,000 for improvements in the port of Venice, which will take eight years to execute. The following compensations have been awarded by the British government to the Abyssinian captives: Mr. Rassam \$25,000, and \$19,000 each to Dr. Blanc and Lieutenant Prideaux.

—The Girard College Passenger Railway lost some salt yesterday. It was found by one of our reporters, and can be had by application at this office.

—An attempt is being made in Massachusetts to manufacture paper out of sugar-cane, fibres. Sweeteer ought to buy that paper for his new New York Journal.

—Queen Olga, of Greece, is credited with being the leader of the war party in Athens. She is very popular, and uses all her influence to sumulate hatred against the Turks.

-Miss Topp has sent home to her aged mother in the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg, five thousand dollars and a very pretty letter—the former a part of the profits of her concertizing tour. Charity with Topp of course begins "to hum." —We are informed by the Ledger that "Mayor Fox attended divine service, yesterday, as usual." This is gratifying, but several other persons did the same thing yesterday, and don't care to have

anything said about it. -The Bucyrus (Ohio) Forum argumentatively

remarks: "Senator Morton is what we have beretofore named him, a Hoosier clubbordogul-lion, and he will yet be rated as such everwhere and by everybody." -Liszt is supposed to be suffering from dropsy.

He has declared that he will henceforth compose only sacred music, and has promised to leave one-half of his property, about one hundred thousand scudi, to the church.

—A few days ago three Arabians applied at the police station in Halifax for subsistence. They had left home several years ago, and had been following their nomadic nature by wandering over the sea and over many lands. They have experienced want in Demarara and in Jamaica. -As nearly as can be ascertained, there are a million and a quarter Free Masons on the globe Million and a quarter Free Masons on the globe.
About one-quarter are in the United States, as
many more in the British Isles, and most of the
remainder on the continent of Europe, it being
estimated that there are only 50,000 clsewhere.

The Order is increasing everywhere. -It is only twelve years since the Chicago Historical Society was organized, but it has in that time erected a building that cost \$60,000, and has collected upwards of one hundred thousand articles—books, pamphlete, files of newspapers, maps, manuscripts and cabinet specimens. It is

now asking for more, and will undoubtedly get —Somebody, in one of the Chicago papers, lately thought it worth while to make a scotling attack on Boston; whereupon somebody in another Chicago paper took up the cudgels in defence, writing of Boston in this style: 'Assured and many-sided, her feet bathed in the occan, her relieves pointing to the sure she were writing to spires pointing to the azure, she wears with sing-ular grace and modesty the character she has

—A new one-penny serial story is being published in London, entitled "Crimes of the Aristocracy." It professes to be "a series of strange events, undiscovered murders, and other crimes, compiled from important documents stolen from among the private papers of his Royal Highaess the Prince Consort on the night of the 14th of December, 1861, by a footman in Her Majesty's

-Norwegian felted boxes, for cooking, are attracting great attention in London. The food is. placed upon the regular fire for a short time. and the dish is then removed and enclosed in the fel-ted box for three or four hours, by which time it is asserted, the confined heat completes the pro-cess of cooking. The apparatus is coming into use in England for shooting parties and pic-nics, and is recommended as admirably adapted to the wants of the poor.

The Yankees of old must have been a sad lot. Edward Ward, who wrote a book about New England, which was printed in 1639, says of the Bostonians of that period: "The inhabitants seem very religious, showing many outward and visible signs of an inward and spiritual grace. But, though they wear in their faces the inno-cence of doves, you will find them in their dealings as subtle as scrpents. Interest is their faith, money their god, and large possessions the only heaven they covet."

-Some of the English papers are discussing Mr. Bright's probable course in case a war should, break out while he was a minister. It is stated, that he consulted a brother Qualter on the question whether, if he should accept the Sucretary.

Ship for India, and war should break out in those possessions, he would be looked upon as sanctioning war, and it is hinted that his apprehentioning war, and it is hinted that his apprecian-sion of such an event was a leading cause of his-refusal of that position—But it is likely that if war in any quarter should be resolved upon while, he is in the cabinet, he would deem it his duty for the state of realgn.

-A theatrical audience in Virginia City, Noviliw da, is more interesting than extertaining to profine fersional actors. The elegant patrons of those opera house "have a habit of throwing paper opera house" have a habit of throwing, paper daris upon the stage during a performance, entry dangering the eyes of both male and female are dists. They often make "good hits," and the start trying to sing a ballad is obliged to dodge one of the missiles every new and them. "We have soon the boys," says a local critic, "throwing brickbats at the heads of Chinamen, and used to think they that they had subout into the start have done they in to see them duck their heads about but the fun at the opera house is better, because, the way men have there feelings than a Chinaman, and they dedge and paw about so awkwirdly, and lush and look so interestingly distressed."