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PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1869.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE EVENING BULLETIN.

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PROPERTOES. GHESON PEACOCK, CASPER SOUDER, JR., F. L. 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.

CARDS, INVITATIONS FOR PAR
New styles. MABON & CO.,
907 Chestnut street, WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN THE Newest and best manner. LAUIS DREKA. Sta-tioner and Engravor, 1633 Chestnut street. feb 20, ti

MARRIED. GARRETT-HOWARD. On the 14th instant, at St. Mark's Church, Boston, by Rev. George 11. Johnson, Mr. James W. Gistrett, of Philadelphia, t. Miss Barah M. Howard, daughter of Edward Howard, of Boston.

BROWN.—On the morning of the list inst. Washing-BROWN.—On the morning of the list inst. Washing-The friends and those of the family are invited to at-tend the funeral, from his late residence, 16.6 Arch street, on Seventh day, the 23d inst. at 1 octock. Interment at m Seventh-day, the 23d inst, at 1 o'clock. Interment at south L-urr Bill.
JAUK SUN —At St. Louis, Mo., on the 17th inst. Wm. Hayward, son of Charles C. and Mary R. Jackson.
His relatives and friends are respectfully-invited to attend the functal, from the relations of his parents. No 710 North Thirteenth street, on neventh-day, the 23d set, at 3 o'clock.

1710 North Thirteenth street, on Seventh-day, the 23d north at 3 o'clock.
PHILLIPS.—Early on the morning of the 22d inst.
Mrs. Ann Phillips, in the 70th year of her age.
Due notice will be given of the funeral.
POLK.—Suddenly, on the 14th inst. James Fontaine
POLK.—Suddenly, on the 14th inst. James Fontaine
POLK aged 25 years formerly of Winchestor, Va.
The relatives and male friends of the family are reprecturly invited to attend the funeral, from the resilence of his brother in-law, Dr. Philip Leidy, No. 420
North State street, to morrow, at 3 o'clock P. M.
BALER.—This morning, or phenomena. Randolph
ladge, in the 28th year of his age.

MAGNIFICENT BLACK DRESS SILKS

SPECIAL NOTICES.

#### FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, 408 Chestnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1853. This Company, incorporated in 1856, and doing a Fire In-urance business exclusively, to enable it to accept a large airbuist of business constantly declined for want of adequate capital, will, in accordance with a supplement

CAPITAL PTOUK FROM \$100,000, ITS PRESENT ANOUVY.

To \$200,000. IN SHABES OF FIFIY DOLLARS EACH,

and for which Subscription Books are now open at this

By order of the Board of Directors.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, PRESIDENT WILLIAM H. BHAWN,

VICE PRESIDENT.

WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, SECRETARY.

### TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS

Proposals will be received at MAUCH CHUNK, Pe until February the 17th, 1823, for the GRADUATION and MABONRY of the NESQUEHONING VALLEY RAIL ROAD including the approaches of NESQUEHONING TUNNEL. Specifications and information as to the work in detail

Manch Chunk. J. B. MOORHEAD, President.

jal4 ffel7rp

CONCERT HALL SCIENTIFIC LECTURES. LY DR. J. P. BOYNTON. T HIRD OF THE SERIES.

THIS FRIDAY EVENING, JADUARY 22.
INTRODUCTION OF ANIMAL LIFE, UPON OUR
PLANET.

ON MONDAY EVENING, January 25. COAL BEDS AND OIL BEDS. ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 27, THE AGE OF REPTILES.

ON FRIDAY EVENING, January 22, THE MASTODON AND MAMMOTH PERIOD.

ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.
RESERVED SEATS, SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS. Tickets for the balance of the course, four in number with reserved seats, 82 00.

Tickets to be obtained at Gould's Plane Reems, 92 Thesinut street; also at the half on the evening; of the Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8. ja21 tfo

Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8. ja21 tts

OFFICE OF THE HANDIN-HAND MUTI'AL
LIFE INDURANCE COMPANY.
PHILADELPAIA, Jan. 20, 1869.
At the Annual Election held on the lith inst. the following Stockhoolders were elected Directors, to serve for the
cusuing year, viz.
William F. Smith,
Joseph Collins.
Nicholas Pittenhouse,
J. seph Beckhaus.
Philip Gilenger,
John Ph. Trau.
At a meting of the Directors held this day, Wilcham
F. Shilt H was elected President: JOSEPH COLLINS,
Vice President: BENEZET F. FOUST, Solicitor.
Ja22 33\*\*

BEIENTIFIC LECTURE

BOBERT M. FOUST, Secretary.

BOBERTIFIC LECTURE
THIS EVENING,
HALL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
1210 CHP STNUT STREET.
Prof. L. J. DEAL will Lecture THIS (Friday) EVENING, at Bo'clock
Subject—"CHEMISTRY, THE ATMOSPHERE AND
12 TO be Illustrated with Numerous and Brilliant Experiments." ments.

January 29, JUDGE TITUS. Subject "Utah and the Mormons."

Tickets furnished at the Rooms. 115 OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND Charle Forry Passenger Railway Company.
PHILADELPHIA Jan. 19, 1869.
At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held TODAY, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year.
PRESIDENT—S. GROSS FRY.
Jun. P. McFadden.
Jno. P. McFadden.

Jno. P. McFadden, Oliver Hopkinson, Chas. F. Norton, TREASUEEK-JAS. McFADDEN, JR. ja20,8trp.

MISS AND MR. SPRISSLER'S THIRD SOIREE of the series will take place January 22, at the hall 228 Race street.

To commence at 8 o'clock.

THE MAGIC COMB WILL COLOR THE HAIR of the said a permanent Black or Brown. It contains no poison. There is no slop or etain arising from its use. One Comb forwarded on receipt of \$1.25 Price lists furnished to dealers only, on application. Address W. FATTON.

Trensurer Magic Comb Co.. Springfield, Mass. jail 6trp\*

Trensurer Magic Comb Co., Sp. 1918 6trp\*

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHA, January 15, 1863.
At the Annual Meeting of Stockholders, held on the 12th instant, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Bank for the ensuing year:
C. H. Clark,
C. H. Clark,
C. H. Clark,
C. H. Clark,
C. H. Caben,
C. H. Clark,
C. H. Caben,
C. H. Clark,
C. H. Cover Phillor,
And at a meeting of the Board, held this day, C. H. Clark was unanimously re-elected Fresident, and GEORGE PHILLER, vice President.

MORTON MOMICHAEL JR.

Jaio 6trp

Cashier.

HOWARD HOSPITAL NOS. 1518 AND 1520
Lombardstreet, Dispensary Department.—Medical treatment and medicine furnished gratuitously to

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

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CARD.

By the disastrous fire on the night of the 14th

inet., the establishment of the undersigned was totally destroyed, involving the loss of the lives of two of their most esteemed and valuable clerks, an event which they feel cannot be too deeply deplored. They desire to make their sincere and grateful acknowledgments for the many favors under which they have been placed, in connection with this calamity:

To the numberless friends, whose heartfelt expressions of sympathy have done so much to sustain them under their heavy losses, and to en. courage them in the prompt resumption of their

To the CHIEF ENGINEER of the Fire Department, his ASSISTANTS and the FIREMEN generally, for their devoted and daring efforts to subdue the configration. All that skill, courage and perseverance could do was done by the FIRE DEPARTMENT on this occasion: \_\_\_

To the POLICE, under the able command of the Acting Chief, HARRISON G. CLARK and LIEUTENANT CONNOLLY, for their vigilance and efficient sid, in the protection of the valuable property, and in aiding in the extinguishment of the fire: To JOHN RICE, Esq., for his prompt, mag-

manimous and unconditional offer of their former premises, No. 822 Chestout street. To BAILEY & CO., for their equally generous and handsome offer of their elegant building, No.

810 Chestnut street, which has been gratefully accepted: To the NEWSPAPER PRESS generally, for their many expressions of kindly interest and

eympathy. The undersigned are now rapidly reorganizing their business, and will be prepared on Monday or at to receive their friends at their new store where they hope to fill their orders as heretofore

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.,

Jewellers,

819 CHESTNUT STREET.

W NOTICE

#### TO DEALERS IN GUN POWDER.

Extracts from an Act for the More Effectual Preservation of tife and Property from Damages by the Explosion of Sunpowder and our Cotton in the city of Philadelphia

Be it enacted by the Sepate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in Genera sembly met, and it is he roby enacted by the authority f the same. That it shall not be lawful for any person of of the same. That it has not be that it for any person of operaous to have or keep-sny quantity of guppowder of gup-cotton in any house, store, shop, building, cellar, of other place, within the city of Philadelphia (except in the public magazines, or in a quantity not exceeding two pounds for private uso), unless in the manuer hereinafter That it shall be lawful for the Mayor of the city

Philadelphia to grant licenses, under the official seal of said city, to any person or persons desirous to sell gun-rowder or gun-cotton therein. The person or persons so licensed may have on their premises a quantity of sun-powder or sun-cotton not exceeding in all twenty-five pounds at any one time. The person or persons so licensed shalf not be protected against any of the penaltics or consequences hereinafter provided for violations of this act, except while they have on some conspicuous part of the front of each of the houses or buildings in which they may be licensed to sell gunpowder or gun-cotton under this act a sign on which shall be distinctly painted, in let-ters legible to persons passing such houses or buildings, the words "Licensed to sell Gunpowder," or "Licensed to ell Gun-cotton."

rell Gun-cotton."

That every carriage used for conveying gunpowder or sun-cotton within the city of Philadelphia, in accordance with the provisions of the acts now in force relative thereto shall, in addition to the requirements therein thereto, shair, in addition to the tentements thaten contained, have painted on each side thereof, in letter distinctly legible to all passers-by, the word "Gun

powder."

That if any gunpowder or gun-cotton, exceeding the quantity mentioned in this set, shall be found in the possession or custedy of any person or persons, in violation of the provisions herein contained, by any fireman of any company belonging to the Fire Department of the said city, during any fire therein, it shall be lawful for such fireman to selze the same without any warrant, and to immediately convey the same and report such seizure to the chief engineer of the Fire Department, or, in his absence, the acting assistant engineer, and the said chief sence, the acting assistant engineer, and the said chief engineer or assistant shall convey or cause it to be conveyed to any magazine for the storing of gunpowder.

That any violation of the provisions of this act relative to the keeping or conveying of gunpowder or guncotton, or of any of the provisions of the acts now in force relative to the introduction of gunpowder or guncotton into the city of Philadelphia, shall, in addition to the forfeiture of the gunpowder or guncotton, as hereinbe fore provided, also subject the offender or offenders to a fine of five hundred dollars for each offence, to be recove red, with costs of suit, in an action of dolt, in any court having consisance thereof, by. tion of debt, in any court having cognizance thereof, by to, and for the use of the Philadelphia Association for the Relief of Disabled Firemen. And all gunpowder or gun cotton found within the city of Phindelphia, in vio-lation of the provisions in this act contained, shall be forfeited for the use of the aforesaid Philadelphia Areo Approved the twentieth day of March, Anno Domini.

one theusand eight hundred and fifty-six.

JAS. POLLOUK.

# NOTICE

#### To Merchants and Storekeepers. An Act for the Better security of Lice and Limb in the City of Philadelphia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa tives of the Comm onwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That in any store or building in the city of Philadelphia in which there shall exist or be placed on any hoistway, hatchway, elevator, or well-hole, or in which there shall be made any opening through the fleor, the same shall be properly protected or covered by a good and sufficient trap-door or such other appliances as may be necessary to secure the same from being or becoming dangerous to life or limb, and on the completion of the business of each day the said trap-door or other appliances shall be safely closed by the occupant having the use and control of the same; any violation of the provisions of this act shall subject the offender or offenders to a fine of fifty dollars for each offence, to be recovered with cost of suit in an action of debt in any court having cogni-zance thereof, by, to, and for the use of the Philadelphia Association for the Relief of Disabled Firemen.

Approved the sixteenth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-fire.

A. G. CURTIN.

The Trustees of the "Ph iladelphia Association for the Relief of Disabled Firemen" call the attention of all per sons interested to the above Laws; as it is not the desira of the Beard that any one should be fined through ignorance of the existence of said enactments. GEORGE W. TRYON, President.

EDWARD D. YATES, Secretary, ja14-16-18 20 23-25-6trps

The State Geologist of Illinois says that there is coal enough in a single stratum underlying Perry county alone to pay, at the rate of \$1 per ton, the entire national debt. ากหน้านี้ ประชาการ เกิดเลี้ยงกับ เพื่อเลดเลี้ทั้งใช้ นี้ตั้ง

THE FINE ARTS.

Gen. Grant's First Sitting to a Painter

During the recent visit of the President-elect to this city be found an hour, amid' all his engage ments, for our celebrated portrait-painter, Mr. S. B. Waugh. The latter, expecting the interview, and conves and materials all prepared, and palette on thumb. At the stipulated moment Grant entered, on military time. He had been inepecting Church's Niagara, in the galleries benight the studio, and was besides a little breathed by the subsequent ascent. Then, he had never sat to a painter before. Soaring to an elevated atclier, with a Niagara on the brain, for the first time in one's life,-this may be impressive, but it is not calming. Besides, the iton is not quite at home in the swan's green-room; his military way of looking at things is at a disadvantago when he comes to the grottees of art. Grant. however, breached the opening successfully, by means of his old stratagem, -his ruse of assuming, with all his might, the mien of an ordinary man. He encountered the artist with that supreme quietude which had done him such good service with Pemberton and Lee. He only expressed his feelings, like the Isconic Pancks in "Little Dorrit." by means of his hair; this, with an honest bourgeois instinct, Grant began to smooth with the palm of his hand on entering.

The painter, alarmed, begged the General to eave his hair alone. It was a thousand times

better in the rough.
A great success of the painting (which we have just examined), is therefore in the hair. Grant's fine black chevelure is seen doggedly encroaching on the admirable forehead, and sweeping back from the broad temple, with a little more of an admired disorder, and a little less of the etiquette of the hairbrush, than we find in most of the phoographs. Mr. Waugh has had another triumph. in the expression of the eyes. Grant's bluish scotch eye, often cold and unfathomable, will break, at certain moments of geniality. into unexpected revelations and confidences. Mr. Waugh has watched him for long hours, at dinner and in the conversation-room, and the renit of this lawful espial is seen in the depth, the limpidity, the grave and humane wisdom of this tell-tale feature as shown in the painting. The artist has wrung its secret from that wilfully impassive mask, and forced the soul behind to show for what it is; modest, broad, balanced, scrupulous, considerate and true.

The face in the portrait is three-quarters full, and the canvas of three-quarters dimensions, that e, showing the bust, lite-size, to the second waistcoat-button or thereabouts. It is finished in vignette, after the example of Stuart's best Washington; and, as it blends into cloud and ume on every side, reminds one of some appaition of military heroism breaking through the moke of battle. The modeling of the flesh is very areful, but the skin has that dry opacity which listinguishes the method of the artist. The view of course, excludes from consideration that remarkable fulness at the back of the head, which gives -uch impressive individuality to Grant's profile, The friends of the President-elect who have seen be portrait are unanimous, we hear, in proclaiming it the most life-like and satisfactory in ex. pression yet produced. This corresponds with our own impression, and we believe that this read or replicas of it, will become historical a the first likeness of the soldier-president that has resulted from the conscientions and intelligent study of an able artist.

# A SERBATION SPOILED.

The Facts in Begard to the Vicksburg Campaign.

A letter writer to the N. Y. Herald sends the following from Washington:
A correspondent of a New York paper, whose

communication was published yesterday in re-ard to the orders of Banks to supersede Grant octore the fall of Vicksburg, is singularly misled in his statements. The simple facts are these:— The President, Secretary Stanton, Halleck and Grant all agreed that the armies of Grant and Banks should be combined, the more efficiently to operate against Vicksburg and Port Hudson. Banks was the enior officer. For that reason, when the armies were combined, the command would necessarily have designed by the command would necessarily are designed. have devolved upon Banks. On the 2d of April, 1863. Halleck telegraphed to Grant, "What is most desired, and your attention is again called to this object, is, that your forces and those of Gen. Banks shall be brought into co-operation as Gen. Sanks shall be brought into co-operation as early as possible. If he cannot get up to co-operate with you on Vicksburg, cannot you get troops down to help him on Port Hudson?" On the 11th of May, after Grant had captured Grand Gulf and Port Gibson, Halleck telegraphed him as tollows—"If possible, the forces of yourself and Banks should be united between Vicksburg and Port Hudson, so as, to attack these places and Port Hudson, so as to attack these places separately with the combined forces. The same thing has been urged on Banks." On the 15th of May Grant telegraphed to Halleck, from Jackson, Mny Grant telegraphed to Halleck, from Jackson, Miss., as follows—'I sent a special messenger to Banks, giving him the substance of the Thformation I had and asking him to join me as seon as possible." This messenger was sent on the 10th. On the 2d of June Halleck telegraphed to Grant as follows: "I have sent despatch after despatch to Banks to join you. Why he does not I do not understand. His separate operating on Port Hudson is in direct violation of his instructions. If possible send him this despatch." On the same day President Lincoln telegraphed to Grant as follows: "Are you in communication with General Banks? Is he coming towards you or going further off? Is there, towards you or going further off? Is there, or has there been, anything to hinder his coming directly to you by water?"
On the 8th of June Grant telegraphed to President Lincoln: "I send by mall a letter from General Banks." This letter from General Banks stated his reasons for not pro-ceeding with his army to combine it with Grant's army and assume the command to which his rank entitled him. When Banks remonstrated against the orders from Washington and Grant's own request that he (Banks) should join him (Grant), which necessarily would give Banks the command, "unless there was express designation by the President to the contrary," Grant sent a by the President to the contrary," Grant sent a member of his staff to urge upon Banks to bring his army up the river. Grant further instructed this staff officer to say to Banks that he hoped no feeling of delicacy in regard to the matter of rank would deter him; that he, Grant would cheerfully surrender the command. Both Generals acted nobly in the matter—Grant in sinking all personal considerations for the supposed good of the service and Banks in declining to step in and take the fruit which Grant had shaken until it was ready to fall. You will see, therefore, that the correspondent is grossly mistaken in sup-posing that General Grant has received any now light on this subject within the past month. I am assured by a gentleman who was there with Gen. Grant that it was well understood at Grant's headquarters, not that Banks was specially ordered to relieve Grant, but to unite the two armies, which would have resulted in his superseding Grant, because he (Banks) was the senior officer. I am further assured by the same authority that there was no time during the slege of Vicksburg when General Grant did not possess the entire confidence and receive the carnest co-operation of the President, the Becretary of War and the General-in-Chief.

Mr. Dana, the Assistant Secretary of War, was with Grant, and was fully advised of all his ing Grant, because he (Banks) was the senior nally constructions of the construction of the Merculary Braining of the Vigorial after formation is

plans and operations during the entire siege of Vicksburg. He made full and frequent reports to Stanton, and approved and applauded Grant's conduct. The fact that this matter is not discused in the text of Badeau's book is probably occase be was not aware that Banks at that time ranked Grant, and therefore did not appreciate the effect of the orders and telegrams which are published in he appendix to his book. Badeau was not, till ong atterward, a member of Grant's staff, and had no personal knowledge of this most interesting period of Grant's history. Grant's whole conduct during this period displays the remarkable fact that in all his campaigns, and in all his supports he rever second to do anything for his reports, he never seemed to do anything for his own personal distinction. He was ready to yield command on the eve of apparent victory to make

### THE NEW MOVEMENT IN VIRGINIA.

A Great Reaction—Who Started the New Movement—A New Republican Party in Virginia. RICHMOND, Jan. 18.—The people of Virginia long for peace, and the first step was taken toward it just when the people were ripe for reaction. The election of Gen. Grant had made the most sanguine of the rebels lose all hope of aid from the Northern Democracy by whom they had been to often deceived, and who had shown that they desired to prolong the sufferings of the South, and use them as political capital. The election also convinced Virginians that it was the will of the American people, constitutionally expressed, that the negro should be allowed to exercise the aght of suffrage, and that further opposition to that will would be second only in folly to the inauguration of another rebellion. Fortunately there were some prominent persons who had th manliness to come out and publish these senti-ments in the newspapers. None but men of name and tame dare take such a stand; humbler individuals would have been suspected et looking after the "loaves and fishes." But Stuart, Baldwin, Sutherlin and their associates were above suspicion. Lite long services had endeared them to the State and their sincerify, integrity and pureness of heart none could doubt, however some might differ with them. The facts about the Richmond Conference need not be rehearsed. Forty gentlemen of Vir

ginla, every one of whose names were known and honored, met at the Exchange Hotel, and after careful deliberation, agreed to appoint a committee whose duty it should be to signify to Congress the willinguess of the people of this State to accept negro suffrage, coupled with universal amnesty, and to assure that body of their earnest desire for a return of peace and union. The Committee was appointed, and has now been for more than a week at the Capital, laboring with heart and soul for the success of their mission. Their cordial reception by the leading Republicans, and especially the kindly greeting of the Tribune, has already had a most beneficial effect, tending to convince the people of Virginia of the fact that the sup-posed unreasonable enmity of the great party of the Republic against them as a people has no foundation in fact, and that at the North as here, there prevails a strong desire for the restoration of friendly relations between the two sections.

It is more than probable that if the proposed amnesty is granted with universal suffrage, there will be a new division of parties in this State, will be a new division of parties in an state, the great body of the white people, including those who are now pushing the "new movement," becoming a part of the Republican party of the Union, or cooperating with the same, while the ultra Southerners, such as Wise, Robert Ould and Daniel, will continue to work with the Northern Democrate, with whom they are so loth to part

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

A correspondent, writing from Salt Lake City, says of Brigham Young:—He is no longer young, and the Mormons will soon have to look out for a new prophet. Brigham has, it is said, lately had another revelation to the effect that the Lord desires a canal dug from Salt Lake City Salt Vales Velley III is to the following effect. to Salt Lake Valley. It is to the following effect:
"Get thee np, Brigham, and dig a canal in the
valley that it may be more fertile; that there
may be fish; that the sun may be strong enough
to ripen the cotton-plant, and give raiment as to ripen the cotton-plant, and give raiment as well as food to my saints on earth." The Lord has spoken. He has said unto His prophet, brethren willing to aid God's work should come to me before the bishops' meetings. From which it would appear that Brigham is going to try irrigation and cotton growing. Of course the faithful will furnish all the teams, barrows and laborers necessary to perform the reals. form the work. It is wonderful what an eye to enterprise in Utah the Lord has. Just now, however, Brigham is said to be in trouble; having contracted to build a portion of the Pacific Rail-road, he did not think the enterprise would be pushed so fast, and was waiting until next spring to do up the job. Now the Railroad king, Durant, is among the Mormons, ask-ing them to grade and lay the ties in midwinter. Brigham has sworn to have the road ready when needed, and is in a pucker to know how to fulfil his oath. The big gun of Durant can almost, already, be heard in the Mormon capital, and the great railroad man is coming, with his five thou-sand teams and army of men, leaving a trail of iron behind him. The rails are now being put iron behind him. The rails are now being put down in Weber Canon, beyond Owen's Ranch. The ties are bedded and the grading done to within forty miles of Ogden, where Brigham's contract comes in. The end of the line, on that side, will probably be, this winter, at Echo City, though Durant says there will be no halt. In the valley beyond the grading is heavy, the ground frozen hard, and there are three feet of enow. Beigham says they must three feet of snow. Brigham says they must wait until spring, but Durant tells him to remove the snow, dig up the frozen earth and put down the ties. We shall see presently who is the prophet in railroad matters, Brigham or Durant. The former will probably have a revelation of snow scrapers soon, and the Lord will deliver the faithful from trouble by enabling them to fulfill their contract. their contract.

Jeff. Davis in Pavis-His Mode of Life. iFrom the Gaulois.l Mr. Jeff, Davis, ex-President of the Confederate States of America, is among us, with his wife, whose heroism is equal to the harshness of her destiny. He comes to see Puris and seek here a retreat to which he can bring in a week his children, left temporarily in America. Nothing can be more simple than this man, who is experienced, like our fathers of '93, and who, like them, sent suddenly to all points of the Southern States as many armies as the French Republic States as many armies as the french Republic opposed to the coalition in Europe. Jeff. Dayle is very thin, but erect. His chest is not hollow, and his body supports an admirable head, joined to broad shoulders by a rather thin neck. His forchead is ample, his hair gray, his contour rather bulging, in which are set clear blue eyes, which are very soft, yet observing. His face is thin, his check-bones prominent, and consequently his check-bones prominent, and consequently his cheeks appear hollow. The nose is equiline, and like an engle's beak. His mouth is rather large and indicative of goodness and reschin prominent. The ensemble of that ascetic face is now a mixture of meditation and indulgence.

Jeff. Davis speaks mildly, and his face ex pands as he smiles. He is naturally slow in expressing his ideas in our language, which he constantly mixes up with idioms from his own tongue. He is quiet in gesture and in recrimination, but his phrases in the mother tongue are

rights to the negro race which can prove that it is born to enjoy them and made to understand them; but, at the bottom, he is convinced that the African and Caucasian race cannot assimilate. As to the rest, the extreme violence which the exigencies of the anti-slavery party caused, the effect of which was the sudden ruin of the Southern people, was, in his opinion, the consequence of the resistance which the latter made.

Bere, Jeff. Davis is fully enjoying all the curlorities that Paris affords, which he finds very beautiful, and which he untiringly visits all the day. As to his material life, he does not care as to his food, breakfasting on a slice of bread and butter and a cup of coffee, and dining on two diahes.

Mr. Jeff. Davis dined on New Year's day at the residence of his old representative at Paris, Mr. Slidell. The dinner was quite private, and Mrs. Davis, in mourning for her mother, was not

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

-At the Theatre Comique, last night, the Galton Opera Company appeared in two very pretty operettas, La Rose de St. Fleur and Lischen and Fritzchen. The farce Cool as a Cucumber was also performed. The house was crowded to its ntmost capacity, and the entertainment gave enntmost capacity, and the entertainment gave entire satisfaction, even to those most disposed to be hypercritical. Miss Susan Galton—in the bills disrespectfully designated as "Susie"—was, of course, the great attraction. She played and sang with much sweetness, and with marked ability, in both the characters. A querulous person might be disposed to question the propriety of introducing that beautiful but somewhat worn ballad "Comin' thro' the rye" into avery opera produced by the company, but as Miss Galton sings it with a peculiarly bewitching grace, most of her hearers feel able to stand a great deal of it. Her performance throughout was worthy of warm praise; and she won many new friends among those who witnessed it. Her success is due not those who witnessed it. Her success is due not more to her voice than to her vivacious manner and to her very excellent management of her facial expression. In this latter particular, she

is a first-rate artist.

Miss Galton divided the honers with Mr Thomas Whifiln, who, in all three pieces, dis-played comic talent of the highest order. There are very few better low comedians in this country, and none, that we know of, who have as good a tenor voice. He was heartly applauded last night, and he well deserved warm commen-

This company have won popularity here, and we believe they might readily extend their engagement to the end of the season by occasionally introducing judicious changes of the programme. If they will take the advice of their friends, and those who know cest, they will remein in the snug little Theatre Comique, and not sttempt to make their success greater in a larger building. They are not strong enough numerically to venture upon any performances more laborious and exacting than those they have already given; and now that very remarkable success is assured where they are, it would be foolish to attempt any experiments with capticious public taste. They can crowd the Theatre Comique every night, but it is very doubtful if a larger building could be filled; and so while the expenses would be greater, there would be a dismal, dispiriting array of empty benches to sing to Manager Donnelly is capable, and popular, and learned in the art of catching the public fancy. Another manager might fail even with as good company.

-Daly's Flash of Lightning continues to attract such immense andiences to the Arch that the heart of the manager saddens as he reflects that it must be withdrawn in favor of a piece in which there is no rôle for the thunder and no diffuse for electrical effects. On Monday night Treelfth Night, or What You Will, will be produced, and we venture to say that it will attract good houses It will be placed upon the stage in an unusually handsome manner, with new scenery, new cos-tumes, appropriate music, and the following cast,

tumes, appropriate music, and the following cast, which is in every respect excellent:

Viola. Mrs. John Drew Orsho. Mr. L. L. James Sebastian. Mr. A. Everly Malvolio. Barton Hill Sir Toby Belch Mr. F. F. Mackey Sir Andrew Agnecheek Mr. R. Craig Clown. Mrs. S. Hemple Antonio. Mr. S. Hemple Antonio. Mr. Walits Roberto. Mr. Sayder Fabian Mr. Greece Curio. Mr. Creece Curio. Mr. Criese Curio. Mr. Collins Officer. Mr. Collins Officer. Mr. Collins Officer. Mrs. Mrs. Characteristics of the Maria. Mrs. Characteristics of the Maria. Mrs. Castorne Countees Olivia. Miss Lizzie Price, Maria. Mrs. Castorne Countees Olivia. Miss Examy Davenport — Boncleault's drama After Dark continues to attract immense audiences to the Walnut. It seems destined to have prolonged success.

seems destined to have prolonged success. -The American Theatre promises a varied per-formance to-night with a number of new stars.

—Signor Blitz will give an exhibition of leger-demain at Broad and Spring Garden streets this evening. -At the Alexander Presbyterian Church,

Nineteenth and Green, Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., will lecture upon "John Bunyan." —Dr. J. F. Boynton will give the third lecture of his entertaining and instructive series at Concert Hall to-night. Theme—"Introduction of Animal Life upon our Planet."

-- The Sentz-Hassler orchestra will be made fuller than usual to-morrow afternoon, to give proper effect to Auber's Overture to Massaniched, Offen-bach's Overture to Orpheus, Wagner's Lebengrin, and other brilliant selections. The popularity of these orchestra matinces always assures a fushionable andience.

MEXICO.

Fater from the Capital – Another Friendly Banquet.

The Siglo~XIX, of January-2d, has the fol-

lowing:
Last evening at a dinner given by Riva Palacio to the new and old City Council, Mr. Lerdo, Secretary of State, gave a toast, "Friendship between Mexico and the United States, and Gen. Rosecrans," the latter being present. Gen. Rosecrans, teeling that he could not express himself in Spanthy work and the high greater in Fragilla, giving to owing: ish, made a brief speech in English, giving to Mexico the most complete assurances of the cordial triendship of the United States and that the present and incoming administration have no other policy. The words of the Minister of the United States were immediately interpreted by Mr. Mariscal and wore received with tremen-done bursts of applause. The Correo of Vera Cruz and other papers in Mexico would insist upon reflecting upon the people of the United States by maintaining that their Minister is mixed up in railroad projects. This is most posi-tively denied by the General.

The Remains of Lieut. Beecher Stolen
by the Indians.

[From the Boston Traveler of Jan. 18.]
Lieut. Fredk. K. Beecher, son of Rev. Charles:
Beecher, of Georgetown, Mass., was killed in the
Indian war in September, 1868, and was buried
with war the find. It was the in-Indian war in September, 1868, and was buried with another officer on the field. It was the intention to remove the body to Georgetown for burial, and messengers were despatched for that purpose, and their return was looked for the past week, when the funeral services were to be held (conducted by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher) at Georgetown. The messengers have returned, and brought the sad tidings that the grave had been robbed by Indians and that no trace could be had of the body of young Beecher. The grave adjoining had also young Beecher. The grave adjoining had also been desecrated and its inmate conveyed away. No information could be learned of the perpetrators of the outrage, and the afflicted friends are thus denied giving a Christian burial to their kindred dust.

A bright little boy who had been shipped aboard of a brig objected to going in her because he wanted to go in a ship. He fortified his position by quoting from the New Tostament the passage that nobody "can serve two masters." and said that he did not want to go in a two-

FACTS AND PANCIES. SONG. If I had my heart's delight,

Choice of rank, and whether To be rich, or brave, or bright,— 'Twould be no such folly: Only this, my heart's delight.
Just to be together, Together with you, Polly.

Are we fools for dreaming so, Never asking whether You and I may suit? ah, no, Waking is the folly: Life but lives in dreaming so; Come and be together.

Together with me, Polly.

Not because your face is fair, And your smile enchanting, Not because of golden hair, Redder lips than holly: Even not because—but there, Reason go a-wanting, Unless her name is Polly.

When I have you, heart's delight, Mine, my own, forever, All shall be as you think right, Till you care my folly: Let me have you, heart's delight; None but you, and never Mind any one but Polly.

—Every Saturday.

—An unfortunate cat committed pussicide to our press, yesterday, reducing one of our formsto an extensive pl. As a natural result of introducing cat into our ple, the weal of the machine was stopped. Samiwel Weller will please take notice take notice.

—A press-cious life was lost, yesterday, by an individual leaping into our fast Hoe. Requiescat in peaces.

-The influence of the press was brought to bear, yesterday, in favor of preventing further cruelty to at least one animal.

—There was a just retribution in the mutila-tion of the feline creature who walked into our press yesterday. She used to mew till late herself. -When that cat was cut in half yesterday, the pressman simply remarked "what puss-

severance!" -Our cat certainly had nine lives, or she wouldn't have gone through so many 'forms' in dying.

-Our cat littered things up dreadfully yesterday. She has always been great on litters.

—We had an original tail in part of our edition yesterday, in several parts.

-The Bulletin was distributed yesterday, far -One of our editions yesterday was a purrdition for one poor unfortunate. —An ice-boat made nine miles in twelve minutes at Poughkeepsie last week.

-Sojourner Truth has been giving receptions in Detroit. -A party of Chicago capitalists want a charter

for a \$1,000,000 hotel. —An unpublished novel by Eugene Sue, found among his papers, is about to be printed. The young Marquis of Bute, one of the richest noblemen in England, has just joined the

Church of Rome. A Zanesville young lady requested a photographer to make her picture took yas if I was

writin' a pome. -The year 1868 gave birth to no fewer than 137 new Paris journals, more than a hundred of which died in infancy before the 31st of December, —Mr. Robert Lytton has ready a new volume of poems, called 'Orval, or the Fool of Time, and other Imitations and Paraphrases."

-One of the New York papers thanks ber for "five thousand pamphlets weighing perhaps two tons." -An anxious office-seeker from Alaska contemplates conciliating the next President by pre-

senting him a building lot in Sitka. —At a recent fete given by the Pope, the as-loons of the Vatican were crowded with ladies, whose presence is said to have been an incident without example, and to have greatly scandalized the old prelates.

—A portion of the anti-Ritualist party in Australia have formed what they designate a "Free Church of England," and have elected a bishop. He went through a form of consecration, took the oaths of supremacy, and on the following Sunday held a general ordination. -A gentleman of Houston was awakened by strange sounds the other night, and on going out to his garden found three negroes busily, en-

gaged, two in digging and the third in reading aloud from the Bible. They were after the pirate Lafitte's gold. The French Government schooner Levrette has recently passed throughout the critical engith of the Suez Canal, and M. de Lesseps states that in six months from this date ships of as much as

3,000 tons burden will be able to traverse the lathmus, either by sail or steam. -An Iowa editor takes pains to tell his readers that he has had an introduction to, a young lady from Onio, whom he mentions by name, and says she "is all sorts of a lovely girl, sharp as a frosty morning, full of tricks as a deer, and happy as a whole flock of snow birds. Welcome."

In Trumbull county, Ohlo, Betsy Sloan, aged sixty, has sued a rich farmer named Pendergrast for breach of promise. She worked three years for him for nothing, expecting to be his bride, but the volatile old fellow went off to Pennsylvania and married a dashing widow. Betsy thinks. \$5,000 will reconstruct her shattered affections. -The first Episcopal Cathedral ever, built in

New England was opened for the first time on Christmas. It has been fully organized, after the English system, by the Right Rev. Dr. Neely, the Bishop of Maine. The youngest dioces in the New England States, that of the State of Maine, is the first one to have its full cathedral system. Chicago, Buffalo. Pittsburgh, and some other citles have already adopted it. -A London correspondent says: "Few English-—A London correspondent says: "Few Englishmen, even at this day, have the moral courage to let their beards grow. A full beard is seen only among the highest class, who are above law; the lowest, below law, and Bohemians and other outlaws, who are beyond the law. Father fignatius shaves his head, and walks the streets in his Benedictine gown and cowl. Father Furchas, the Righton Rimslist has a monstache like a

the Brighton Ritualist, has a moustache like a shoc-brush. But there is not a banker's clerk in England who dares let a hair grow beyond the strictly regulation whisker." The Salt Lake Reporter accuses the Mormon oligarchy of allowing murderers to go unpunished, and sounds the following note of warning to the "Brighamites." "As sure as the night succeeded the day, it will end in blood. Law or no law men will not always sit still and have their friends murdered. Retaliation will be tried, scores of innocent men and women will suffer

with, and when their trouble comes these wrongs will be repaid with interest on some--While serving in his youth as minute writer in the Department of Justice at Berlin, Bismarck developed that irascibility of temperament and imperiousness of manner which have since charteness. acterized him. He was once taking down the statements of a man summoned before one of his superior officers, and grow so indignant at the man's coolness, that he sprang up and said, "If you don't behave better I'll kick you out of the room." The superior, who was present, tapped Bismarck on the shoulder, and said, "Turning'a man out of the room is my affair." Presently a new capie for complaint was given, and Blamarck sprang up again, exclaiming, "If you don't behave better, I'll make my superior kick you out of the room."

for the crimes of a few. Men must know that they are beaping up wrath against a day of wrath, and when their trouble comes these