LETTER FROM PARIS.

smile" which, we were told, curled the lips

of the Emperor and broke out into a laugh on those of the Prince Imperial, when his

name was called on the day of the opening of the Chambers, and that he was only waiting

for an opportunity to reply. He has certainly taken his revenge in a manuer worthy of the

editor of the Lanterne, and shown that he can, contrary to what was expected, be dangerous

even as a deputy as well as a writer. Ridicule

is a strong weapon in France, and the Em-

peror, no doubt, thought he reduced Boche-

fort to impotence when he gave him the op-

portunity to make himself ridiculous, and then laughed at him. But there

is a proverb which says that "they who live

and the Emperor laughed at me. did he?

Well, then,"he continued, "let me tell you this:

bacon in his hat!" The roar of laughter which

followed this jibe from the Left of the Cham-

ber, and drowned even the rage of indigna-

tion which burst from the Imperialist Right,

showed that the blow had told, and that

Rochefort had made "a hit, a palpable hit."

It is acknowledged, indeed, by all, that the re-

tort was fair, and the fairer because it was

true,-true at least in the main. I will not

quite answer for the "bit of bacon in the

hat;" but for "the eagle on the shoulder," and

there is abundant witness. I had

the whole story at the time it occurred from

known writer) on half-pay, who happened to

be living at Boulogne, and was an eye-witness

of the whole scene. Indeed, he always pre-

tends, to this day, to have "saved the future

Emperer's life" on that occasion. For, when

Prince Louis Napoleon's first mad-cap adven-

ture at Boulogne failed on the beach of that

place, where he attempted to land, he did ac-

tually take refuge in the water, and there floundered about with his eagle. The soldiers

who had defeated the attempt were popping

at him in all directions, and would most likely

have winged either him or his eagle, when

my friend, who was standing by, hastened up

to them and remonstrated against the folly of

shooting him in the water, when he could not

possibly get away, and must come out when

he was tired of wading about-which he

accordingly did soon after, and was taken

prisoner. But does not the whole scene rise

up vividly to one's mind's eye, and was not

Rochefort right when he told the Chamber

that he had never looked so ridiculous as that?

M. de Lesseps, whose age is, I believe, about

66, with his young and pretty wife (age not to

be mentioned), has arrived in Paris, and was

mmediately received by the Emperor and

Empress at the Tuileries. I have lately seen

a good many Americans on their return from

the opening of the Canal, and have heard the

expression of their opinions on the subject.

Almost without exception, I think I may ven-

ture to say, their opinions are favorable, and

declare both the enterprise itself and the open-

ing ceremony to be a complete success. The Canal is universally allowed to be so far ter-

Canal is universally allowed to be so far terminated as to be really in working order; that is, to be fully capable of permitting the transit of all such vessels as de not draw more than 25 feet water, and to be able to begin at once to realize such a revenue as can be derived from that source. I am especially assured, and on very good authority, that the danger to which its banks are conjectured to be liable from the wash of steamers. If used

from the wash of steamers, if used in their present state, and without stone-facings, is purely chimerical. As I have heard M. de Lesseps himself represent the

so until a large amount of further capital had been expended on it. So far from this being the case, I am assured by competent and unprejudiced persons that what is now required is in the way rather of improvements.

ments, embellishments, and finishings off, which can, of course, be carried out to almost

any extent, as they may be permitted and de-manded by increasing revenues and the neces-

a friend, an English naval captain (and a well-

"floundering about in the water,"

floundered about in the water at Boulogne

PRIOR THREE OF YES

VOLUME XXIII.-NO. 224.

TARTH CLOSET COMPANY'S COM-MODES and apparatus for fixed closets, at A. H. FRANCISCUS & GO.'s, 513 Market at. de2ltu th s30ts WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS for Parties, &c. New styles. MASON & CO., 907 Chestnut street. Chestnut street. de30fmw #13

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENgraved in the newest and best manner. LOUIS

DEEKA Stationer and Engraver. 1033 Chestnut
fe20 tf

MARRIED.

ALLEN-COLTON.—On December 29th, 1869, by the Rev. Dr. Humphreys, Dr. Harrison Allen to Julia A., youngest daughter of S. W. Colton, all of this city.

ARCHER-GOLDBBOROUGH.—In Baltimore, on the 28th of December, by the Rev. Dr. J. E. Grammer, Wm. B. Archer to Miss Fannie V. W. Goldshorough.

BUNSTER—MCCREA.—At Conception, Ushle, South America, on September 21st, 1829, Senor Don Enrique Bunster to Katie McCrea, of Ellicott City, Maryland.

GRAFLY—DAY.—At the residence of the briders father, on Monday, the 27th inst., by the Hav. D. G. Millett. of Holmesburg, Mr. David S. Grafly, of this city, of Miss Mary, daughter of Jacob Day, Esq., of Flourtown, Pa. town. Pa.
SMITH—PHILLIPS.—On the 29th inst. at the Church
of the Holy Trinity, by the Right Rev. William Bacon
Stevens. Wm. P. Smith, of this city, to Gertrude J.,
daughter of Edward F. Phillips, Esq., of Baton Rouge,

COPPUCK.—December 29th, 1869, Peter V, Coppuck, in the 65th year of bis ago.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, in Mount Holly, N. J., on Saturday next (Jan. 1st), at 12 o clock M... without further notice. Line leaves upper side of Market street at 10 o clock A. M.

DESHONG.—On the 29th inst., Mary Deshong, in the 50th year of her ago.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son. John O. Deshong, Chester, Pa., on Saturday affernoon next. at 1 o'clock.

RUDKNSTEIN.—On the 9th of December, at the United States Hospital. Pensacola, Florida, Burgeon John Rudenstein, U. S. Navy, aged 45 years. DIED.

OUVIN & CO. BLACK KID GLOVES.

-Prices Reduced!-Ladies' plain Black, \$1 75; Embroidered, \$1 85; Plain, two buttons, \$2 00; Gentle-BESSON & SON, Mourning Goods, No. 918 Chestaut atreet. DLACK MOHAIR TAMISE, OR FRENCH
ALPACA.—Just received, one case of Mohair Tamiss, from 600, to \$1 a yard. BESSON & BON,
Monraing Dry Goeds House,
deb-618 918 Chestnut street.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SCARFS
CHBISTMAS PRESENTS
COF VALUE. EYRE & LANDELL. FOURTH AND ARCH

SPECIAL NOTICES.

1870!

THE NEW YEAR BEING NEAR AT HAND,

THE GRAND CLEARING SALE

NOW PROGRESSING AT 818 and 820 CHESTNUT STREET.

WILL BE

Vigorously Pushed FOR THE FEW DAYS BEMAINING

Of the Old Year.

Still Further Accommodation of Prices!

Chestnut Street Clothing

Below Market Street Prices! BOYS' CLOTHING OF THE BOYS' CLOTHING FINEST QUALITY BOYS' CLOTHING BOYS' CLOTHING BEST STYLES. BOYS' CLOTHING!

 \mathbf{AT}

COST:

BOYS! CLOTHING BOYS' CLOTHING BOYS' CLOTHING BOYS' CLOTHING

BOYS' CLOTHING All Our Clothing

Must be Sold Out We will Carry None Of this Stock

It is the Pinest Philadelphia and can Be Bought now Lower Prices than

JOHN WANAMAKER'S

Chestnut Street Clothing Establishment.

818 and 820 CHESTNUT STREET. CARD.

BROWN'S COLOSSAL BRONZE STATUE

LINCOLN

Will be on EXHIBITION for a few days in front of Robert Wood & Co.'s Ornamental Iron Works

For the inspection of the Public. ROBERT WOOD & CO.,

No. 1136 Ridge Avenue. de29 3trp§

THE SOCIETY FOR SUPPLYING THE POOR WITH SUPPLYING THE POOR SUPPLYING THE POOR WITH SUPPLYSS Griscom street, appeal to the public for the usual annual aid by which they are enabled to carry on their operations. In addition to a daily delivery of Soup, Corn Meal and Bread are distributed, each, twice weekly. A visitor is employed to examine into the fitness of each applicant to receive aid. The Society has no paid collector, but every member is authorized to receive funds for the treasury. heard M. de Lesseps himself represent the case, these banks are stated to me by eye-witnesses to be as hard, as firm, and nearly as flat as the sand on the sea-shore. The sand of which they are formed is of that nature which hardens immediately under the least application of water, like those firmer seabeaches which, when you ride over them at low water, scarcely receive the impress of your horse's hoofs. And the slope of the banks of the Suez Canal is so great as almost to resemble a sea-beach. The prevailing idea here, and that which has brought the 500f, shares down to about 370f, (from 600f, at which they once stood), has certainly been that though the Canal was "opened" and "passable," yet that it was not in "working order"—in a condition, that is, to earn a revenue—nor could be so until a large amount of further capital had been expended on it. So far from this being the case. I fam assured by the case.

treasury.
JOS. S. LEWIS, President, 111 Walnut street.
JOS. S. LEWIS, President, 111 Walnut street.
JAB. T. SHINN, S. W. cor. Broad and Spruce streets.
WM. L. BEHN. 615 Walnut street.
GALEB WOOD, 524 S. Second street.
JOS. K. WHEELEB, 2026 Chestnut street. [de21-12trp§

OFFICE INSURANCE COMPANY
OFNORTH AMERICA, 232 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held
on MONDAY, January 10, 1870, at 12 M., at the office of
the Company and on TUESDAY, January 11, an election
will be held for Directors to serve the ensuing year.
deso-t jass MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. deso-t jas; matthias makis, secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF

Officers and Members in Council of the American

Philosophical Society will be held in the rooms of the

Society, No. 104 South Fifth street, to tween the hours of

2 and 5 in the AFTERNOON of FRIDAY, January

7, 1870.

7, 1870. GERARD STREET. 1109
TÜRKISH, RUSSIAN AND PERFUMED BATHS, Departments for Ladies.

Batus open from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M.

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 and 1520 Lombard street, Disponsary Department.

-Medical treatment and medicine furnished gratuitously.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1869.

SPECIAL NOTICES. cities of traffic and navigation. As to the Canal being choked up by the sand drift—that danger I have always regarded as a myth, for the same thing was said of the railway across NATIONAL BANK OF THE RE-PUBLIC,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30, 1859.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 11th, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. J. P. MUMEORD, de 30to ja11§

Cashier. the desert from Cairo to Suez (a journey I once made myself in an omitius), and which, it was asserted, would never be open for two days together; and which, on the confrary, has never to my knowledge been once closed. I could mention many more favorable details and circumstances which have been represented to the confrary. STEREOPTICON AND MAGIO Lantern Exhibitions given to Sunday Schools, Schools, Colleges, and for private entertainments. Will the LL EcalLiSTER, 728 Chestnut street, second story. have been represented to me; but all I wish to convey to you is that the general impression of American visitors to the opening, has been highly in its favor. You will have learned long since that all apprehension of a conflict between the Khédive and the Sultan has been completely removed. AMUSEMENTS.

A MERICAN AGADEMY OF MUSIC. A MERICAN AGADEMY OF MUSIC.

LAST THREE NIGHTS.

THURSDAY FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

GEORGE HANLON, WILLIAM HANLON,
ALFRED HANLON, WILLIAM HANLON,
AM FRED. HANLON,

THE HANLON, UTO'R HANLON AND

LITTLE BOB. LITTLE BOB.

LITTLE BOB. LITTLE BOB A'D'T.

THE HEBO OF THE GREAT A'OT.

THE WONDER'IJ ACT, the KXIRORIMATY ACT, the

J. LEVY, J. LEVY, J. LEVY,

LEVY, J. LEVY,

LOVY'S PODULAY MAND WAIT.

MAUD WALTZ.

PROF. ROBERTS PROF. ROBERTS.

The Beautiful and Gifted QUEEN SISTERS,

MISSES LAUBA, JULIA and FANNIE,

SIG. LEON GIAVELLI, Dickandach, Dickandach.

Tickets Or sale at C. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store,
Academy,
Admission to the Parquet, Parquet Circle and Bal
CONY, Secret Parquet, Parquet Circle and Balcompletely removed.

Politics are still fluctuating here, and we do not yet know whether the old Ministry is to go out or the new one to come in. In a few days, however, that point will probably be

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

FRANCE.

English Report of the Empress in Paris.
"Plotting" Against the Country.
[From the London News, Dec. 18.]

The Empress Eugénie has returned home The Empress Eugenie has returned home from a new Egypt to a new France. In that Eastern land she personified with infiinte grace and charm the daintiest and most delicate civilization of Western Europe. Wherever she appeared her gracious presence was hailed as the happiest of auguries and her winning smile as the sweetest of benedictions upon the great enterprise of her kinsman's genius.

* * To what ill chance mist we attribute the sacrifice of this inestimable advantage? How happens it that this lady, exempt 928 Chestnut street, and at the Box Analemy.
Academy.
Admission to the Parquet, Parquet Circle and Balcony, 75 cents. Reserved Seats, \$1. Family Circle, 50 cents. Amphitheatre, 25 cents.
Bor Ladies and Children, Some MATINEE,
For Ladies and Children, ANUABY 1st.
At 2 o'clock. Admission to all parts of the house, 50 cents. FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE tage? How happens it that this lady, exempt by birth, and by her earlier fortunes, from the perilous and bitter isolation of one born in the (Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)
PARIS, Tuesday, Dec. 14, 1869.—Bochefort has made his first serious debut in the Chamber in a manner highly characteristic, and quite à la Lanterne. The whole town has been making merry with the sarcasm he launched the other day against the Emperor, from the

by birth, and by her earlier fortunes, from the perilous and bitter isolation of one born in the purple and on the steps of a throne, a French woman by adoption only, and—what is betten woman by adoption only, and—what is betten —a sovereign only by accident—comes back to the capital of her husband's empire to find herself assailed by angry suspicions, by injurious rumors and sullen looks? Something of this ominous and ill-starred reception may be charged to the prevailing and increasing public dissatisfaction and political mistrust; to the reviving republican and revolutionary spirit; to the general irritation at the vacillating insincerity and uncertainty of the governing will; to the vehement denunciations by an implacable press of the prodigality of the Court, the enormity of the budgets, the pressure of taxation; to the reaction of disgust at the high living and wasteful social luxury of the last eighteen years, recalling to austere malcontents the excesses of the ancient monarchy. Yet in all this there is nothing that should affect the popularity of the gentle lady who had no lot or part in the "inexpiable" usuripation; who was unknown out of private society when the republic was destroyed and the second empire was established, and who, according to the express terms of the message by which the Emperor announced his marriage, was chosen from a private station on summit of the "Mountain," on which he sits in all but solitary grandeur, and with only old Raspail at his side. It appears, however, that he was not a little nettled at the "sardonie which the Emperor announced his mar riage, was chosen from a private station on account of her personal qualities, and not from any dynastic motives or "reasons of State"

* * * * Poor Marie Antoinette, it is

now an historic certainty, nos compelled by fear and anger to plot against her adopted country and the revolution. But why was she, a pure and proud woman, assailed with the most abominable insults, and why were all her most invocant saidties turned to foul columnies by in glass-houses shouldn't throw stones;" and Rochefort has just illustrated the truth of that saying, at the cost of his imperial adversary. 'I was ridiculous, was I " he burst out the other day, to the astonishment of the Chamber; nnocent galeties turned to foul calumnies by innocent gaieues turned to ioui cammies by the popular rage, before she was ever suspected of Austrian conspiracies? For no other reason than that the King was notoriously infirm of purpose, and her's was the higher spirit and the stronger I never made myself so ridiculous as the man with a tame eagle on his shoulder and a bit of will; and to her, therefore, was at tributed every counter revolutionary her, therefore, was atmanifesto and manouvre, every sign and symptom of resistance and reaction. Hence murderous rancor that surrounded her, the once radiant and happy Dauphiness of youthful years, who had become "the Austrian woman," the enemy of patriots and of the public liberties, and that pursued her to the death. The Empress Eugénie is known to cherish with the fondness of an almost superstitions devotion every relic and memorial of that martyred Queen. There is, of course, nothing in common between that daughter of Emperors and this wife of an Emperor, except a palace, a throne and—the revolution. Tragic examples possess sometimes a morbid fascination for frivolous natures; for noble minds they are solemn admonitions. The Empres Eugenie has many sincere personal well-wishers on this side of the channel who, caring nothing for the second empire, but very much for the happiness and freedom of France, are concerned to hear that the funds fell on the return of the Empress to Paris, and that her influence (to which the Mexican expedition and the second occupation of Rome had already been asscribed) is held responsible for all the difficulties and delays which prevent the restoration of parliamentary government and ministerial responsibility. It is a most cruel weakness that takes shelter behind, a woman's generous infatuation. And it is a weakness that can only prove fatal to a dynasty, for the nation, at all events, is sure to

THE LATE MR. STANTON.

Further Interesting Reminiscences—
Stanton's Humanity.

To the Editors of the Boston Daily Advertiser:
On the retirement of Secretary Stanton from the cabinet he took a trip to the Eastern States to spend a few weeks with his friends there, for the purpose of recruiting his health. Arriving in New York from Washington, he took passage on one of the Sound steamers for Boston. The circumstances connected with his retirement from office are well known; he looked care-worn and exhausted—nevertheless he appeared social and hausted—nevertheless he appeared social and cheerful, although he remarked that the cheerius, although he remarked that the strain upon his nervous system had been such as nearly to prostrate him—and the reaction produced by a sudden cessation of the responsibilities under which he had been laboring was almost bewildering. He conversed freely during the avening man all matters connected sinintes under which he had been laboring was almost bewildering. He conversed freely during the evening upon all matters connected with the war—alluding to the trials, reverses, mistakes, losses and defeats which we sustained, and the many dark hours of our history. I remember well this impressive remark which he made—"The hand of an overruling Providence was with us through all—and nowhere was his presence more manifest than in the preservation of the thousands of men who were sent down South by sea." He then spoke of the character of the vessels which were engaged as transports for our soldiers—how ill-adapted they were for the service, and how wonderful it was that so few accidents occurred. "Such was my anxiety," he added, "for those on board, that during those nights when a storm was raging, during those nights when a storm was raging, during those nights when a storm was raging, I found sleep impossible. I have risen from my bed and spent hours with my face against the window, looking out in the darkness, thinking of the seldiers at sea on the coast, and in the morning dreaded to take up the despatches lest I should learn that some unforturate vessels had cone with all on heard, to spatches lest I should learn that some unfor-tunate vessels had gone, with all on board, to the bottom." After sitting in silence for a moment, with his eyes fixed upon the floor, he said in a slow and solemn tone, "Nothing, sir—nothing but the hand of God saved them."

A Letter from Mr. Stanton—Expectations Concerning Himself—A Reference to the Past. General Moorhead, in his remarks at the citizens meeting on Monday, at Pittsburgh, read the following letter from Mr. Stanton:
WASHINGTON, Nov. 29, 1869—My Dear Friend: Your favor was received this morning. of which, thank Providence, I seem to have mention, and the generosity of the phople of Pittsburgh, I have no doubt of their liberial in the opportunity to evince it; but I know of no extendity that could reconcile me to it while I am capable of earning my daily bread by addily labor, and short of starvation of my family. To such extremity T hope never to reach. Although my health and the vigor of my life, at the period of its great ease and professional prosperity and secration of the vigor of my life, at the period of its great ease and professional prosperity and service, the consciousness of high duty fulfilled that the fulfilled serv To Hon. J. K. Moorhead.

THE ERIE WAR.

New Developments. The New York World says:.

A new phase in the internecine warfare now being :waged between the Eric Railway and the Great Western Railway Companies was developed at police headquarters last evening. It appears that at about 8 o'clock last evening. officer Woodward, of the First Precinct, while on patrol, observed a gentleman attempting to force open the door of the premises No. 40 Broadway. The officer, of course, arrested the Broadway. The officer, of course, arrested the burglariously inclined gentleman, and escorted him to the New street police-station, where he was arraigned before Captain Garland. He then stated that his name was William A. Dougherty, and that he had been legally appointed the receiver of the Great Western Railway Company by Judge Barnard of the Supreme Court, and that in pursuance of his instructions he was endeavoring to obtain possession of the books and papers of the company, as per order of the court. Captain Garland, not knowing how to deal with the case, sent Mr. Dougherty to the Central Office, where he was brought before Inspector Jameson, and reiterated the same statement he had made to Captain Garland. In the meantime Judge Barnard, accompanied by Mr. James Fisk. Jr., arrived at the Central office and had an interview with the Inspector, during which he stated that he had appointed Mr. Dougherty the receiver of the company, and that Dougherty went to the office of the company by order of the Court, and that all his acts were legal and proper. On this statement of Judge Barnard the inspector released Mr. Dougherty from custody.

Judge Barnard then requested Inspector

this statement of Judge Barnard the finspector released Mr. Dougherty from custody.

Judge Barnard then requested Inspector Jameson to instruct the police to prevent the removal of any books and papers from the office of the Great Western Railroad Company until 11 o'clock this morning. These instructions were given to the police of the First Precinct, and all the parties then left.

THE FINE ARTS.

FOR NEW

YORK.-Messrs. Robert Wood & Co. have cast in bronze the colossal figure of Abraham Lincoln, by Henry Kirke Brown, intended for Union Square, New York. It is now set up in front of their establishment, Ridge avenue, below Spring Garden street, and is constantly examined by fresh groups of passers-by. It is a statue of eleven feet high, including the bronze soule from which the figure springs. It is not unnecessarily heavy, but it contains three thousand pounds of metal. The precise thickness necessary for strength, without unmeaning ponderosity, is understood by Messrs. Wood & Co. from their long experience, and is sought for in their castings. The bronze is of fine quality, their castings. The bronze is of fine quality as may be seen on the reet and other points exposed to attrition, where the unoxidized metal is developed. The external tint of a bronze, as our readers understand from our repeated explanations, is a superficial stain repeated explanations, is a superficial stain, intended perhaps to anticipate the action of the atmosphere, but at any rate artificial and tending to mask the quality of the metal; a good judge always examines a sharp edge or point in the work, where the brighter color of the alloy comes forward and reveals the composition. This piece of broazis another of these superficiences as the composition of the superficience of broazis another of these superficiences. forward and reveals the composition. This piece of bronze is another of those superb specimens of even and unflawed casting in which Mcssrs. Wood & Co. are the peers of any founders in the world. Not a pit or patch breaks the fine consistency of the surface from head to foot. The color, especially on the fiesh parts, struck us as a little dark; but this is a matter of taste, and could be changed in a few minutes. As a piece of strong, well-fused, perfectly-cast, metal, this figure is fit to stand beside the work of masters in the art. The statue represents Lincoln holding in his left hand a sealed document, supposed to be the Emancipation Proclamation. This arm is nearly straight, and hangs at the side. The other elbow is bent, the hand being used to draw a cloak partly over the person. The figure is supported on the right leg, the left foot being thrust forward. The head is rough and homely, but satisfactory, as a likeness. The design is one rather below than above medicerity, and in the hands of artists less piece of bronze is another of those superl The design is one rather below than above mediocrity, and in the hands of artists less competent to give it every advantage of sharp casting and tasteful chasing, would not be thought to enhance the reputation of the sculptor. Mr. Brown, now in his fifty-sixth year, is the artist of the equestrian Washington already in Union Square, N. Y., near which is the destined site of the present figure. He also executed the colossal statue of Clinton, in Greenwood Cemetery.

in Greenwood Cemetery. KNIGHT'S PAINTING OF MEADE.—Daniel R. Knight, our rising and talented figure-painter, has now tinished his likeness of General Meade, ordered by voluntary subscription for the Union League House. It is his largest painting, and in every way a work of significant importance to the city and State.

Early last summer, we believe, the thought occurred to a few gentlemen belonging to the League that the presence of Pennsylvania's

occurred to a few gentlemen belonging to the League that the presence of Pennsylvania's great general in effigy upon the walls would be a fine acquisition, while its absence was a disgrace. The ready response met wherever this idea was spread, proved that our citizens were in the most perfect sympathy in their appreciation of General Meade's services, and appreciation of General Meade's services, and eager to answer to any suggestion for putting this feeling into visible expression. The merits of Mr. Knight being well known to the more artistically-disposed members of the organization, a few gentlemen waited on him and requested his design for a painting to be in some way commemorative of the general's, career. The concention was left entirely to in some way commemorative of the general's, career. The conception was left entirely to him, whether battle-piece, single figure, civil or warlike. Some tent-interior, with a scene of receiving despatches, delivery of orders, or study of maps, was believed to be a fancy of the distinguished subject himself for the form of this memorial. Mr. Knight, however, throwing off a rapid sketch in color, stamped the form in which the composition new exists. The general, having alighted from his horse the form in which the composition now exists. The general, having alighted from his horse, which is held near at hand by the orderly, stands alone upon a prominence of Genetory Ridge, towards the close of the third day's fight at Gettysburg. He fills the whole scene, yet the advance of troops through the artillery smoke is clearly indicated drawing the attention out beyond Friend: Your favor was received this morning. This will enable me to enjoy that rest from labor and professional toil which the restoration of my health requires, and that will, I hope, contribute to its full establishment. The recent improvement is very encouraging; and, my strongth restored, I shall need lielp from no one beyond the invigorating cordial friendship and good wishes of good people like yourself, and good wishes of good people like yourself,

fine, commanding, heroic tribute to a hero of singular modesty, plainness and worth. As a likeness the figure is truly satisfactory, both in the features and the carriage and habit of the person. The painting is exceedingly careful, and though it indicates that Mr. Knight's brush is not accustomed to so large a scale, and though the fieth-tints are not remarkable for transparency and "quality," yet there is enough care and talent in every inch of the work to prove how conscientiously the artist has tried to rise to the dignity of the occasion. The picture is temporarly set up and draped at the Academy of Fine Arts, where a select company of invites will examine it this evening.

A BOGUS LORD. Flight of "Lord Ainsley" from New York.

The New York Sun of this morning has the following:
Fashionable society has been excited by the Fashionable society has been excited by the sudden and unexpected departure from town of the notorious scamp Dick Radford, who passed himself off as Lord Hubert L. S. Ainsley. He has left behind his young and beautiful wife, and a small, sorrowing army of creditors. About two weeks ago the would be Lord and Lady left their elegant residence on Madison avenue, which they had occupied but a few weeks, and repaired to an obscure boarding house in the neighborhood of the St. James Hotel. Previous to vacating the mansion; the festive Dick gave a splendid dinner party, which was attended by a number of young gentlemen, and this was followed by a soirée dansante, given by his wife. The latter, entertainment proved an utter and mortifying fallure, and the couple are said to have been disconsolate for a few succeeding days. Yesterday, previous to the dinner hour—6 P. M.—Mr. Radford informed his wife he had an engagement to dine with William B. Astor, Leonard Jerome, or A. T. Stewart (he forgot which, "but then, you know, my dear wife, that it's of no consequence"), and would not be at home until late. As his lordship's hours were not unfrequently irregular and late, Mrs. Radford thought nothing of it, and retired at her usual hour, about eleven o'clock. In the morning she rushed into her husband's apartment, to find him not there. The bed was un-

morning she rushed into her husband's apartment, to find him not there. The bed was untouched, his nobby English trunk gone, his wardrobe empty, and her watch, diamonds and jewel cases also! It was too palpable that she was deserted, and the conviction came so anddeals. that she was deserted, and the convic-tion came so suddenly upon the young woman she uttered a scream and fell fainting to the floor. The bearders rushed up stairs and burst in the door. On the table was a note from the wretch addressed to his wife, in which he gave her to understand that he had left never to return, and that she need never expect to see or hear from "Lord Hubert L. S. Ainsley again." Mrs. Radford has returned to her mother on the advice of her friends, and will soon make addicated friends, and will soon make application for divorce. Mrs. Grundy says she has been very badly treated by her husband, who fre-quently reached home drunk and beat the hapless girl in the most shameful and heartless Where the arrant impostor fled to no one knows; but there is reason to think he has returned to England in a sailing vessel, or in a steamer under an assumed nam coming into possession of his wife's property, as he had hoped, is said to have been a severe blow to the fellow, who thought to possess bimself of it and then desert his wife. Mrs. Radford is very ill at her mother's residence

on Staten Island with brain fever, and grave fears are entertained that she may not recover. AMUSEMENTS.

-Miss Laura Keene will repeat the very excellent dramatization of The Christmas Carol at the Chestnut this evening. Champagne; or Step by Step, will be produced shortly, and another nev play by some member of the Philadelphia press is announced for early presentation

-At the Walnut Street Theatre to-night Miss Bateman will appear again in Leah, the Forsaken. On Friday night Miss Bateman will have a farewell benefit, and at the Saturday matinee she will appear in The Lady of Lyons. On Monday Mr. Hemphill will produce the new romantic drama Not Guilty. .-Little Dorrit will be repeated at the Arch Street Theatre this evening, with an excellent cast, new scenery and a fine ballet. Mrs. Drew announces the drama Little Em'ly—a dramatization of David Copperfield—for early presen tation. .a

-Signor Blitz and his son Theodore will give exhibitions of legerdemain at the Assem-Buildings every atternoon and evening this week.

-A very attractive programme will be offered at the American theatre this evening, including pantomime, acrobatic feats, singing, farce, negro comicalities, and miscel-aneous performances.

-Messrs. Duprez & Benedict offer a vers attractive bill for this evening, at the Seventh Street Opera House. They have prepared a number of new burlesques, in which the principal members of the company will appear, and besides these there will be the customary variety of songs, dances, &c. -At the Eleventh Street Opera House to-

night a minstrel entertainment will be given. The Hanlons, will give another entertainment at the Academy of Music this evening. All the brothers will appear, and "Little Bob" will perform several perilous feats. Mr. J. Levy the famous cornet player will give a number of airs upon his instrument.

-Mr. B. F. Duane will give a humorous entertainment of a very superior character in the amateur's Drawing Room, Seventeenth street, above Chestnut, this evening. The performance will be of a varied character, and performance will be of a varied character, and we are assured by those who have seen Mr. Duane upon the stage, that he possesses remarkable powers, and always delights his audiences. A correspondent has addressed to us the following communication upon the subect of this entertainment:

ject of this entertainment:

Mr. Editor—I observe by your advertising column of to-day, that Mr. B. F. Duane makes his first appearance at the amateur private theatre in Seventeenth street; to-morrow (Thursday) evening; and it is a natural impulse to ask for him the patronage and encouragement of his fellow-citizens. Let me recommend the occasion especially to those who love to laugh, and in whose hearts there exist not to laugh, and in whose hearts there exists not only a love of mirth, but who also have a sympathetic feeling of interest for native talent. This is the more worthy to have the helping hand extended to it when it is sensibly trying to help itself.

-The Allentown Democrat says: "Joseph Lazarus, of Catasauqua, has been reading our paper since August 1, 1860, without paying for it. Would like to see you come down with \$18 17, Joseph. If you don't, we are going to make the best 'local' of you that our readers have seen in a long time. So take your choice, Joe." 1869.

SUMMARY OF THE YEAR

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EVENTS

Casualties and Crime

FIRES, FLOODS AND FRAUDS DEATH OF EMINENT MEN

Progress of American Reconstruction

ITEMS OF HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

1. New suspension bridge at Niagara form-

ally opened.

Fire in Bangor, Maine. Loss, \$250,000.

New York and New Haven Railroad depet at New Haven, Conn., burned. Loss, \$100,000. 2. \$56,000 stolen from a broker's office in 3. Four men killed and others injured by

premature explosion while operating on the wreck of the steamer Scotland. 5. Pennsylvania Legislature met and or-6. Governor Geary's message was read in

the Legislature.
The roof of the school-house of St. Peter's and St. Paul's Charch, at Rochester, New York, fell in, killing eight and wounding fifty.
7. General Rousseau died at New Orleans.

John Minor Botts died at Culpeper, Va.
11. House of Representatives passed bill repealing Tenure-of-office law, by a vote of 119 peaning Tenated to 47.

12. Steamer Clyde, from New Orleans for Red River, exploded boiler, killing 6 persons.

14. The Alabama Claims treaty signed by Reverdy Johnson and Lord Clarendon.

18. United States Supreme Court decided will case in favor of the city of

the Girard will case in favor of the city of Philadelphia.

French Corps Legislatif opened.

20. Metropolitan Police bill introduced in Pennsylvania Senate.

John Scott elected a U.S. Senator from Pennsylvania.
21. Desharat's block in Ottawa, Canada, burned, Loss \$250,000.

In the Pennsylvania Legislature Mr. Hirst withdraws from his contest against Judge

Hare.

22. Bank of New Windsor, Carroll county,
Md., robbed of \$100,000. Md., robbed of \$100,000.

24. Chinese embassy had an interview with 24. Chinese emonsy had an interview with the Emperor Napoleon.

Terrible riots in Havana. Soldiers fire on the people indiscriminately. Many killed.

Fire at Troy, Bradford county, Pa. Loss

25. Governor of Burgos, Spain, assassinated in the cathedral at that place.

Fire in Lynn, Mass. Loss \$200,000. 28. Governor Geary signed Gerald Eaton's death-warrant. 29. In the Pennsylvania Senate a negative report was presented on the bill creating

State Inspector of Drugs.

30. Premature explosion of nitro-glycerine on the Lebadon Springs Railroad, N. Y.; three killed; several wounded.
Robbery of a bank in Paoli, Kansas, \$16,000. 31. Bursting of dams in Danbury, Conn.; fifteen people drowned, and a large amount

of property destroyed. fewelry store in Davenport, Iowa, robbed

1. Hanlon, Newman & Co.'s distillery in.
New York, burned; loss, \$120,000.
Money Order System between large towns of North Germany and United States inaugu-3. International Hotel at St. Paul, Minn., burned. Loss, \$100,000.
Senator Trumbull reported from the Judiciary Committee his bill to amend the judicial system of the United States.

4. Spring Hill College at Mobile, Ala., burned. Loss, \$100,000. 5. Act to rearrange boundaries of Second, Third and Fourth Wards, introduced in Pennsylvama Legislature. Twelith and Sixteenth Streets Rallway bill introduced into Pennsylvania Senate

7. Frame factory in New York city burned. Loss, \$100,000.

S. Mrs. Surratt's remains, by order of President Johnson, delivered to her daughter.

James T. Brady died in New York. \$100,000 loss by a fire in Liberty street, New

York.

10. Twelfth and Sixteenth Streets Railway bill passed by Legislature and signed by Governor. Counting of the electoral votes. Grant and Colfax received 214; Seymour and Blair, 80 11. Steamer Millie Stephens burned on

Caddo Lake, Texas; 63 lives lost.

b President Johnson pardoned Dr. Mudd, oneof the Lincoln conspirators.

In the United States District Court, at Richmond, a nolle pros. entered on indictments,
against Jeff. Davis, Lee, Breckhridge, Longstreet, and 36 others. treet, and 36 others.

12. Whelan, who murdered D'Arcy McGee,

hanged at Ottawa, Canada.

13. Remains of Harold and Atzeroth ordered. to be given to their friends.

Fire in Norwich, Connecticut. Destroyed. buildings to the value of \$200,000.

Steamship Hermann wrecked near Yoka-nama. 270 lives lost.

14. Grant and Colfax officially notified of their election.

15. United States Supreme Court decided. the steamship Georgia a lawful prize of war when captured by United States frigate. Niagara, August 24, 1864.

16. Remains of the assassin Booth ordered, to be given to be friend.

to be given to his friends. Parliament opened. Pennsylvania Senate passed bill limiting fees of row officers.

Fire at Singapore, India. Less, \$200,000.
17. Senate Judiciary Committee reported.
President Johnson's amnesty preclamation. of Dec. 25, 1868, unconstitutional Philadelphia Commercial Weighing "job" introduced in State Senate.

19. Senate Foreign Committee agree to report against the Alabama trenty. House of Representatives adopted form of Fifteenth Amendment.

22. President vetoed Copper Tariff bill.
23. Senate refused to concar with the House form of Fifteenth Amendment. Conference Committee appointed. House passed Copper Tariff bill over veto.

Remains of Wirz ordered to be delivered to his friends. o his friends. Senate passed Copper Tariff bill over veto. House passed Schenck's bill to strengther public credit.

public credit.

25. Attorney-General of Pennsylvania reported to the Senate an opinion that the law repealing State taxes on real estate was con-stitutional. Conference Committee of House reported Conference Committee or House reported the following form of the Fifteenth Amendment; passed by a vote of 143 to 43:

"ART. 15. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged. by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of

servitude, "Sec. 2. The Congress shall have power.