

Daily Evening Bulletin

GIBSON PEACOCK, Editor.

VOLUME XXIII.—NO. 245.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JANUARY 24, 1870.

F. L. FETHERSTON, Publisher.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS
For Parties, &c. New styles. MASON & CO., 207 Chestnut street.

WEDDING INVITATIONS
In the most elegant and best manner. LUDWIG & CO., Stationer and Engraver, 102 Chestnut street.

DIED.
COMARRO.—On the morning of the 22d inst., Rachel Comarro, wife of Mr. Richard B. Comarro, departed this life at her residence, No. 1012 North Delaware street, at 10 o'clock, P.M. Burial on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 10 o'clock, P.M., at the Catholic cemetery, at 10 o'clock, P.M.

TAXIS.—On the 23d inst., John Taylor, in the 42d year of his age.
The relatives and friends, also Jefferson Lodge, No. 22, I. O. O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of the late John Taylor, on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 10 o'clock, P.M., at the residence of the late John Taylor, No. 1012 North Delaware street, at 10 o'clock, P.M.

OFFICE OF THE MORRIS CANAL AND BANKING COMPANY, JERSEY CITY.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors has this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the amount of the Preferred Stock, payable to the holders of the Preferred Stock, or their legal representatives, on Thursday, the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock, P.M., at the office of the Board of Directors, No. 1012 North Delaware street, Jersey City, N. J.

REASON & SON, NO. 918 CHESTNUT
Street, received today—
1 case Black and White Linens, 12 1/2 cents.
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SPECIAL NOTICES.
WHITE CLOTHS AND PRICE TO CLOSE THEM.
L. B. BROWN, 1012 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

JOHN WANAMAKER,
FINEST
CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
818 AND 920 CHESTNUT STREET.

BOYS' CLOTHING
AND
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.
SECOND SERIES.

HENRY WARD BECHER
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
MERCHANTS' AND MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION
OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE.—THE DELAWARE AND
PENNSYLVANIA CANAL AND TRANSPORTATION
COMPANY.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE
AND PENNSYLVANIA CANAL AND TRANSPORTATION
COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6, 1870.
The holders of the new scrip in the above Companies are hereby notified that the time for paying the last installment will expire February 1st, 1870.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.
YOUNG
MELNBERGER
GRAND
BAL MASQUE,
BAL MASQUE,
BAL MASQUE,
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY EVENING,
JANUARY 27TH, 1870.

Tickets for one gentleman and one lady, \$2; for sale at Andre & Co's, 1012 Chestnut street; the New Standard, at the Continental Hotel; Hall of the Junior Manner, at the Continental Hotel; and by the following dealers: Ziegler's Music Store, 220 Chestnut street; Trumper's Music Store, 220 Chestnut street; Trumper's Music Store, 220 Chestnut street; Trumper's Music Store, 220 Chestnut street.

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FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.
LETTER FROM PARIS.
(Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)
Paris, Friday, Jan. 7, 1870.—The extraordinary political transformation of which this country and government have been the theatre, can only be said to have been completed this morning, when the Journal Officiel announces the deposition from his high rank and office of Baron Haussmann, Prefect of the Seine. I say "deposition" advisedly, and not "resignation," because, in this case, there has been, in fact, no tender or acceptance of a resignation of the functions in question. It is, indeed, a singular termination of so long a municipal reign, and altogether in accordance with the other extraordinary circumstances which form the complement and the finale. For the ex-Prefect of Paris was a sort of alter ego of the Emperor himself; the former being petit just the counterpart of what the latter was en grand. The principles on which both "ruled" were precisely the same; and the chief magistrate of the good city of Paris was just as independent of the will of his fellow-citizens of the capital as the Emperor was of those of the French people at large. There was a curious similarity between the two men; and that is the reason, I suppose, why they have hung together, through good report and ill report, for something like fifteen years, and may be at last almost said to have fallen together. For that the Emperor has fallen from the state of his palmy days there has been no such certain proof as yet given us as that he has been compelled, *notis volens*, to sign the decree of "dismissal" of Baron Haussmann, even although that high and favored functionary obstinately persisted in refusing to send in his resignation. That the Emperor has consented to take it, is the strongest manifestation of the demoralization of both parties to maintain and abide by the conditions of the altered state of things. The rule of Baron Haussmann was the last remaining demonstration of "personal government," and the new Cabinet insisted rightly upon sweeping that away with the rest, and the Emperor has wisely yielded that point as he has yielded all the others. The history of the above incident and of the unusual wording of the decree by which it has been accomplished, as follows: Baron Haussmann, as is well known, has expended vast sums of money in his improvements and embellishments, and some of these sums he has raised by dubious and extra-legal means, and sometimes, in fact, almost on his own personal authority, and on the security of his own signature. The consequence is that the revenues of the city of Paris, though enormous, and amounting, one way and another, to something like two hundred and fifty or two hundred and seventy millions of francs, are, if not exactly embarrassed, yet in a considerable state of confusion. Now, the Baron is a bold and able financial man, and full of active and energetic ideas in his own resources. After so long and absolute a reign, he naturally thinks that he understands, as no doubt he does, the financial position of the capital better than any one else, and is confident that he could work it out and bring all things round to a satisfactory condition, if only time were allowed him to do so. Moreover, he says, fairly enough, that his personal credit and reputation are at stake in this matter, and that it is not fair to compel him to trust them to other less able and experienced hands. If I go out of office now, says the Prefect, or sooner, my resignation, the public will have a right to accuse me of turning my back upon a right which I have myself made; and if my successor should fail in carrying out my plans, successfully, it is upon me that the blame will fall. Let me remain until I have completed my intentions and set everything straight, which I feel sure of being able to do, and then I can retire honorably. But if you will not do this, then you must dismiss me and name another, for resign I will not. There is a good deal of reason in the above appeal, and I am rather inclined to think that the Baron has been somewhat hardy dealt with. The reply of the Prefect, however—and he has many and bitter ones—is that he had no business ever to make the financial position of Paris what it is; that he did so illegally and on his own authority and responsibility, and must take the consequences; that they are not willing to confide the municipal administration any longer to his keeping; and finally, and chief reason of all, that he is so avowedly a constitutional and parliamentary government in any shape, and so wedded and habituated to acts of arbitrary and irresponsible authority, that it would be simply impossible for a constitutional Ministry to work with him, and an act of suicidal madness on their part to leave so ardent and formidable an opponent in the exercise of such high and delicate functions as the government of the capital. There is no doubt great force in the last objection to Baron Haussmann's remaining in office, and to this, I believe, it was that the Emperor chiefly yielded. The decree of dismissal, for such it is, in fact, says that Baron Haussmann is "re-leased of his functions," and appoints M. Henri Chevreau, a Senator, and Prefect of the Rhone, at Lyons, in his place. Thus we may really say at Paris that all things have become new and that old things have passed away; for without Baron Haussmann at the Hotel de Ville, Paris will hardly feel like itself. The Emperor will hardly know how to reward his old servant and partisan, for he has already given him nearly all the honors he can bestow, and has made him a Senator, with the highest rank, grand cordon, of the Legion of Honor, the ex-Prefect has made for himself a name in history; and there are few men who, when they are gone, can still say to posterity with as much truth and force as he will long continue to say to visitors from all parts of the earth: *Simulacrum requiritur, circumspice.*

One of the last acts of the late Ministry has been to publish a report upon the results of the general amnesty of the 15th August, 1869, to the credit of which they, of course, think themselves entitled. It appears that little short of one hundred thousand persons (92,411)

profited by the measure in question. Of these, nearly one thousand consisted of individuals condemned either to fine or imprisonment for political offences of one sort or another, perpetrated through the press, or at public meetings or elsewhere. The last act of all, however, of the retiring régime was to begin to add a fresh list of such offenders by ordering judicial proceedings to be instituted against the *Rappel*. And the very first official insertion in the government organ by the new Cabinet was a note to the effect that the above proposition was the act of the "late," and not of the "present" advisers of the crown!

TROPPMANN, THE MURDERER.
Extraordinary Letter to His Majesty.—The full accounts of the trial of Troppmann given in the French papers, contain a number of singular facts illustrating the character of the criminal. There is, however, nothing more singular than a note addressed by him, on the last day of the trial, to the keeper of the prison of the Conciergerie. It is written in French, but the following is a tolerably close translation into English:—"M. Grohon, keeper of the Conciergerie. 'Before going up to the Court, from which I shall, doubtless, descend this evening for the last time, I come to offer you my sincere thanks for your kindly kindness to me. You are said to be a severe officer, but you are also an officer just and compassionate for misfortune. Thanks, then, and accept this avowal of my admiration for you. I am, since the people are so curious to get to me, 'If I am condemned to death, I shall not be afraid, and if the Emperor allows me to be executed, I should like to ascend the scaffold on the 21st of January, the same day with the most innocent of the Kings of France. In addition, if your goodness can effect it, I should like, before departing hence, to visit the dungeon of the Queen, the unfortunate wife of Louis XVI. I salute you respectfully, 'J. B. TROPPMANN, Dec. 30, 1869, 8 A. M.'"

The original of this letter may interest those familiar with French, who may be curious to see a specimen of the Alsatian dialect, written by a man of poor education. We, therefore, copy the original:—"Monsieur Grostont, Directeur de Conciergerie, Avant de monter aux aises du Jue redescendant sans doute de soir pour le dernier fois je vien vous offrir mes sinceres remerciements pour votre bonte et votre bienveillance. On dit que vous etes un Directeur severe, mais vous etes aussi un Directeur bien juste et compatissant pour le malheur. Merci donc et acceptez ce témoignage de mon admiration pour vous. Je suis si curieux de voir le monde et de voir le monde, si je suis condamné à mort, je n'aurai pas peur, et si l'Empereur me permet de monter sur l'échafaud, je voudrais monter le 21 Janvier, le même jour que le plus innocent des Rois de France. En outre, si votre bonte peut le faire, j'aurais voulu avant de partir d'ici, aller voir la prison de la Reine, la malheureuse épouse de Louis XVI. Je vous salue avec respect, 'J. B. TROPPMANN, 30 Decembre, 1869, 8 heures du matin.'"

It is needless to say that the requests contained in this extraordinary letter were not granted. Troppmann was executed on the 19th of January, without being allowed to visit the cell of Marie Antoinette.

ARTHUR.
The Prince in Washington.—The New York Herald's Washington correspondent sends a letter about Prince Arthur which contains this richness:—"After the Prince got safely inside his pew there was a stir in the excitement. Some of the congregation would occasionally get on tiptoe and glance toward the royal pew, but without making noise or attracting attention. The Prince, however, continued to talk very loud about the Prince, and some of our city policemen distracted attention by walking into the church now and then. When the Prince was seated, these facts there was nothing in the conduct of the assembly worthy of special notice. The officiating clergymen were Dr. A. Starkey, rector, and Rev. Mr. Jones, assistant rector. Bishop France, Africa, made the sermon, which was a remarkable display of ability, devoted to an account of the Prince's life, and the benighted negroes, and a feeble effort to lug in something to tickle British ears by dilating on the beneficent results of English colonization in China and Africa. The Bishop declared that he believed in naval officers; that they and their squadrons were the great civilizers, Christianizers and enlightening agencies of the world. The Prince, however, declared that the ministers of religion would not have been able to convert the savages and bring to them the blessings of the Gospel of Christ and civilization. So much for the sermon. The music was worthy of the occasion. Dr. Starkey announced the seventh selection of Psalms, and a hymn which he decided on. The music was sung by the choir. The omission of the second verse caused considerable comment among the congregation, which arrived at the fitting and proper conclusion in deference to the royal worshipper. The words of the omitted verse are as follows:—"On a lion vainly roaring, And the dragon's coil exploring, Thou shalt bruise the serpent's head. Why these words should be particularly offensive to the Prince's ears, we could not ascertain, otherwise than that members of the congregation explained that the allusion to the treading on the lion and his young and exploring his coil, was a slight to the Prince's collection plates were sent around, the Prince contributed an English guinea."

The really story that the President had been invited to dine with Prince Arthur to-morrow evening, and had declined it without any simple reason, the reason that he has not been invited. The British Minister understands fully the etiquette of the President's position; and of course is aware that the President does not dine beyond the limits of his political family, which includes the Cabinet, the Vice President and the Speaker. Speaking of Prince Arthur, he seems to be enjoying himself in a very quiet and very sensible manner, and the people here seen determined to let him do so. So far there has been no unseemly demonstration of curiosity, and no impudent invasion of his privacy by impudent and sensational interviewers. The Prince's visit here is entirely private, and, while he doubtless covets the respect and good will of the American people, he certainly does not seek their homage. His stay in Washington promises to be a pleasure to him. Mr. and Mrs. Thornton are exerting themselves very successfully to that end.—N. Y. Times.

An enterprising journalist got into the secret session of the Commercial Union in Eastern Michigan in full force. He betrayed him, and the "journal" was escorted him to prison. The tidings that made his Bishop's robe was sent to his company.

FACTS AND PARAGRAPHS.
Fagnani's Nine Muses.
BY THE BULLETIN'S SPECIAL INTERVIEWER.
Would you behold some pictures Gae? Go see the Muses Fagnani. Go view them all at Earle's new gallery. And view with judgment from the gallery. They're Yankee girls, like Kato or Fanny. Each painted with two pretty lips. All clad in airy classic slips. That show their figures quite as well As fashion does a ball-room belle. This, with eyes turned, as up a chimney, or Fanciful wit calls *Polyhymnia*. This, too, with glances turned quite high up, Calls the Poetic Muse, *Calliope*. If any despot would usurp, he Would find a victim here, *Eurypoe*. This scientific Muse, *Urania*, Is from New York, not Poughkeepsie. Blows her own trumpet on the Ohio. This amatory Muse, *Erato*, Loves mutton chops with sauce tomato. This airy dancing girl, *Terpsichore*, Prefers her coffee free from chicory. This Muses comic, tell me why a Good-looking Yankee called *Thalia*? Or why a Southern, fond of tomy, Should be called tragic and *Melpomene*? Here in their gilt frames, Heaven benign! (Not seven by nine, but three by four) Preserve these beauties rare and fine And make them famous evermore!

The artist's best to have for sitters Such belles to sweeten his life's bitterness; He's best to have, all in a row, Their pretty pictures for a show; And when he counts his profits o'er, He feels that he is best still more. It makes him dream to see again Italia loved, across the main; For looking at their forms so divine, He sees his dear loved Apollina.

[From Harper's Magazine.]
Tell Me!
BY CARL SPENNER.
How to put the question, Teach me, in a handsome way, You who win all sweetness And never say a word!

How shall I come near her? Teach me, wind of May, You who toy with apple-blossoms Nor brush the down away!

Shall I faint or say it? Or do eyes tell best? Nay, it is already A secret half confessed.

How to win the answer— For I'm sure she knows— Tell me, dew of the morning, How you ope a rose!

—Nash is writing a novel.
—Sheila's going back from Lisbon, and his successor is Chuck already.

—It is a matter of pistols and coffee to his Lydia Thompson in New Orleans.

—Mrs. Dr. Walker returned the entrance money to a disappointed audience at Jackson, Miss., the other night. It was just \$2.

—The Apaches are industrious in Arizona. They have lifted the scalp of one out of every nine whites in the Territory.

—Damon and Pythias—Mr. Kilgore petitioning the Court to allow him to go to prison with his friend Landis "at once."

—Wymong offers to send Anna Dickinson to Congress if she will come there and live.

—François Guizot, the veteran French statesman and author, takes but one meal daily.

—Massachusetts seems to think that Philadelphia "wears her heart upon her sleeve for Day to peek at."

—The Emperor of Austria himself instructs his children in penmanship and arithmetic; but we hope he does not teach them any of the latter's nasty pieces.

—Prince Pierre Bonaparte is one of the best swordsmen in France. The fencing hall at his residence, where he killed young Noir, has been for years past much frequented by the friends and amateurs of swordsmanship.

—Orrin Death lives in Warren, Ohio. When he was married, the minister said, "Thou dost take this woman for thy wife, to watch over her in life, Orrin Death." A poet celebrated the event in some lines punning, "Thou hast all seasons for thine own, O Death."

—"Mother, what did father pray to General Grant so much in church for, yesterday?" asked the bright little daughter of a minister. "I don't know," said the mother. "Why, 'don't you know?' He was always saying, 'Grant, we beseech thee.'"

—In constructing a new street in Paris, a cemetery in the way of the first revolution, has been uncovered. Among other human remains was found a remarkably beautiful head of a woman, in a wonderful state of preservation. The King fell, but still adhering to the skull bears the evidence in fashion in 1834, with twisted and powdered tresses. There is no doubt that the head belonged to one of the victims of the revolutionary tribunal, but it is a singular circumstance that the eyes are covered with a black frontal. As no mention is made in the chronicles of the time of any one among those executed being blindfolded before mounting the scaffold, this discovery has given rise to much speculation and conjecture.

—One of the reasons why Perceiro, the swindling Parisian, was deprived of his seat in the Corps Legislatif, was the fact that his agents during the political campaign had circulated a bogus letter purporting to have been written by the Emperor Napoleon, and in which His Majesty warmly advocated Perceiro's election to the Legislature. Perceiro indignantly denied that he had anything to do with this impudent forgery, but nobody believed him, and his election was consequently declared null and void. A curious feature of this affair is the fact that the Imperial Procurator took no steps to correct the oral perpetrators of the forgery.

—The reason why Richard Wagner and the King of Bavaria fell out some time ago has been written by the Emperor Napoleon, and the libretto for a five-act opera from Goethe, "Wilhelm Meister's Lehrjahre," which he wanted Richard Wagner to set to music. The composer, who is very little of a courtier, and even to Sovereign Princes, exceedingly plain spoken, promised to read the libretto, and if it was good enough, to compose it. He read it through the same night, and next day told his Bavarian Majesty that the poetry was execrable, and that the whole libretto was not worth being set to music and represented on the stage. The King flew into a great passion, and ordered Wagner out of his room, but afterwards, while he made up again.

HENRY C. CAREY.
Proposed Honor to Him.
At the annual meeting of the Detroit (Mich.) Manufacturers' Association, Mr. G. E. Smith offered the following, which was adopted, and a copy ordered to be forwarded to the President of the United States, and to each of the Representatives of Michigan in Congress: Resolved, That a memorial be prepared by the President requesting the removal of David A. Wells, of New York, Special Commissioner of Revenue, and that Henry C. Carey, of Philadelphia, be appointed to that office, on the ground that the former is false to our country, openly favoring foreign manufacturers and foreign labor, instead of home industries and American labor.

The Chicago Journal, commenting upon this resolution, says:—"The effects of such a change would soon be seen and felt in the recommendations reduced to practice of a mind so powerful and comprehensive in its grasp, so cultivated by its own investigations and study, and so well fitted for the work for which it would be assigned, as that of Carey. His life has been devoted, as a labor of love, to an examination of those very questions, which it would be his official duty, as Special Commissioner of the Revenue, to search into anew."

"There is no other man within the broad area of the Union who is so well capacitated for the place by natural capacity, intellectual training, and long and comprehensive experience. The most important public questions were at once into the regions of science, and the fundamental principles whose application is not only a matter of duty, but also, upon the pinnacle of prosperity would arise from the vast field of inquiry with such distinct and palpable shapes that all would be able to see what is to be done. We have essentially second the resolution of the Detroit Manufacturers' Association, and hope soon to see it no longer a mere recommendation and proposition, but a realized plan and an accomplished fact."

TRAGEDY IN THE COAL REGIONS.
Attempt to Assassinate a Superintendent of the Mill Creek Railroad Company.
The Potomac Mines' Journal of Saturday says:—"On Thursday evening last a bold attempt was made in the borough of Port Carbon to murder Mr. Jonathan Shearer, who has charge of the office of the Mill Creek Railroad at that place, and the attempt came very near being successful.

Mr. Shearer lives in Mr. Boone's late residence in Port Carbon. On Thursday evening, shortly after dark, there is a humming sound. Mr. Shearer, who had been sleeping, door home, answered the knock, opened the door and asked, 'Who is there?' The reply was 'I've come to see you.' There is a break down.' Mr. Shearer asked, 'Where is the breakdown?' The man then asked, 'Is your mine Shearer?' Mr. Shearer hardly had time to answer 'Yes' when a pistol was pressed against his body. The assassin pulled the trigger twice rapidly, but fortunately the caps were snuffed without discharging. During the shooting, the murderer peril in which his life was placed. Mr. Shearer seized the assassin by the throat, for the purpose of forcing him out and closing the door during the shooting. Mr. Shearer's assailant raised the pistol and pulled the trigger a third time. This time the ball was discharged, and if it had not been for the intervention of Mr. Shearer, the assassin would possibly have passed through his body and killed him. As it was, the ball entered the left arm of Mr. Shearer, and striking the bone, he was forced to let go. The assassin subsequently cut out by Dr. Brown near the door. The wound is exceedingly painful but not necessarily dangerous, and Mr. Shearer will, in all probability, recover. The assassin immediately after the shooting two men were seen to run rapidly from the spot.

The Colored U. S. Senator from Mississippi.
(Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.)
JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 21.—Your correspondent has been favored with the arrival of the colored Senator elect from Mississippi, and here is the picture of the new Ethiope. He is a tall, portly man, of light complexion, has a pleasant voice, a pleasant countenance, and a gentlemanly bearing. He is thoroughly respected by his own people, and by the whites. Born in freedom in North Carolina in 1822, craving an education he was sent to the Quaker school in Maryland and Missouri.

During a portion of 1848 and 1849 he taught school in St. Louis; then came to Vicksburg and assisted the Provost Marshal in managing the freedmen affairs; followed on the heels of the army to Jackson, organized churches, and lectured; spent the next two years in Kansas and Missouri in preaching and lecturing on moral and religious subjects; returned to Mississippi and has been in Natchez ever since.

He is presiding elder of his church for the southern portion of the State, and since July has been serving the City Council, his friends say, with ability and honor.

He consented to run, and was elected to the State Senate. Yesterday he was selected as the fitting man to represent the State in the United States Senate.

OBITUARY.
Henry Placide.
This well-known and popular actor died at Babylon, L. I., on Sunday morning last. He was a native of Louisiana, and was well advanced in years. On an early age he adopted the profession of an actor, and soon became distinguished for the able manner in which he represented the various characters of the stage. Of late years he had settled down into "old man" parts, and was best known for his rendition of Grandfather Whitehead. The last time he played this part in New York was at the Winter Garden Theatre, when the place of amusement was under the management of Mr. Stuart, the occasion being a benefit for Mr. Hilde, the veteran actor. His colleagues were Sir Peter Teazle and Sir Anthony Absolute, who were also admirably acted characters. Mr. Placide performed professional engagements until the time of his death, and was a gentleman of being one of the best of American actors. Personally he was a clever, genial gentleman, and his death will be deplored by numerous friends.—Herald.

DEAD SOLDIERS.
The Remains of Generals Rousseau and Watkins.
[From the New Orleans Times, Jan. 19.]
The bodies of the late Generals Rousseau and Watkins are, on Wednesday, to be placed on board of the steamer Richmond for transportation to the United States. Mrs. Rousseau is to precede the loved remains of her husband and son-in-law by rail. She will, we understand, make Louisville her halting place, and then go to her home at the halcyon of her life, which she has spent in her husband's company.

THE REVOLUTION IN CUBA.
Spanish Merchants are Alarmed.—The Notes of the Spanish Bank Expeditious.
HAVANA, Jan. 22.—Bankers and merchants have declined to receive the notes of the Spanish Bank in payment of bills of exchange or merchandise. The paper has for a long while been considered worthless. To-day nobody will sell bills or goods. Of course the panic is intense.—Sun.

THE NEW COUNTY.
Opposition to the Proposed Scheme.
The Herald says:—"We learn upon good authority that the Commissioners of Venango county have arranged to send a committee to Harrisburg, at the expense of the tax-payers of Venango county, to lobby the bill for the new county. This is an old game of Venango county Commissioners. For years past they have used the money of the tax-payers of Venango county for the purpose of defeating any legislation which a large portion of the tax-payers are themselves petitioning for."

AMUSE