Paul Cocian South Country of the Continue of t

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

VOLUME XXIII.—NO. 246.

FARTH CLOSET COMPANY'S COM-PANOISOUS & CO.'s: 513 Market at. de21tu th 2005 TRANSISSUE & CO.'S. SIE MATRETSI.

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENgraved in the newest and best manner. LOUIS
DREKA Stationer and Engraver. 1922 Chestant
fedo to

CONABROK.—On the morning of the 22d inst., Rachel Conarros, who of Mr. Bichard R. Conarros.

Funeral from her mashand Bresidence, this (Tuesday) afternoon. at 2 o'clock.

JONKS.—On the '24th inst', Mary Jones, relict of the late Solomon Jones, in the 86th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, George Jones, corner of Knox and Linden streets, Germantown, on Sixth day, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further motice. Jones, corner of Knoz and Linden streets, Germantown, on Bixth day, the 28th inst. at 20 clock P. M., without further notice.

KELLY.—In New Orleans, on the 17th inst., after a short iliness, Bir. Alexander D. Kelly.

MONTGOMERY.—At Maryaville, California, on the 22d inst., in the 36th year of his agg. Hardman Philips Mentgomery, formerly of this city.

MOTT.—On the afternoon of the 23d instant, Anna M. Mott. daughter of Maria and the late Edward T. Mott. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funerak from the residence of her mother, No. 1835 Coates street; on Wednesday afternoon, the 26th inst. at 20 clock.—

PHINN.—On the 26th inst.. Charles H. Shinn, of Haddonfield. N. J., in the 36th year of his age.

Bue notice of the funeral will be given.

STEPHENS.—In Newark, N. J., on Sinday, January. 23d, after ashort illness, Sehn H. Slichheng, Esq., in the 3th year of his age.

THOMAS—On Exceeder morning, January 25th; 1870; in Boston, Mass., Laura C., youngest daughter of John W. and K. S. Thomas. in the 91st year of her age.

Her wastive and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her pephow, Dr. George Thomas, in Cherice commy, our Kanthaday morning, the 25th inst., to meet at the house at 10 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Oakland Station, to meet the train leaving the city at 8 o'clock A. M.. on the 28th inst. Theodore Tewnsend, aged sine and one all years?

salf years.

Friends of the timily are invited to attend the funeral on Fourth-day, 25th inst., at 19% o'clock, without further notice.

RESON & SON, NOT HE CHESTNUT

Basson C. Son., NO. 918 Criest's a street, received to day—
5 cases White Ground Spring Chintzes, 12% cents. I case Black and White Delatines, 122 cents. I case Black and White Delatines, 22 cents. I case Black ordertal Lustre, 25 cents. I case Gross Jerius silks; 61 254, 74 case Layins Groe Grain silks; 62 75 and 52. I case English Grape Veils, largest size. I case Black all wool Peptins, 15 cents. I case Black all wool Feptins, 15 cents. I case Black all wool Tamises, 87 2 cents. I case Black Corded-edge Ribbons, all widths. I case Black Lall wool Tamises, 874 cents.

PARCY SILKS,
REDUCED IN PINCE TO CLOSE THEM.
LIGHT BILKS FOR EVENINGS
WHITE CLOTHS and ASTRACHANS, for the Opera.
BEST BLACK SILKS IN THE CITY.
EYRE & LANDELL. ja8 SPECIAL NOTICES.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

FINEST

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

818 AND 820 CHESTNUT STREET.

BOYS' CLOTHING

AND

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES. SECOND SERIES. OPENING LECTURE BY

WENDELL PHILLIPS, MUNDAY EVENING, January SI. Subject—The Questions of To morrow.
PETROLEUM V. NASBY (D. B. Locke), February 3.
Subject—The Lords of Creation.
RALPH WALDO EMERSON, February 7. RALPH WALDU EARDEOUS,
Subject—Social Life in America.

Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., February 10.
Subject—The Roll of Honer.
GEO. WM. CURTIS, February 24.
Subject—Our National Folly—The Civil Service.
Prof. HENRY MORTON, February 28.
Subject—Solar Eclipses.

Subject—Beform und Art.
Subject—Beform und Art.

FAND TAYLOR, March 3. Subject—Reform and Art.
JOHN G. SAXE., March 21.
Subject—French Falks at Home.
Prof. ROBERT E. ROGERS, March 24.
Subject—Chemical Forces in Nature and the Afts.
ANNA R. DICK INSON, April 7.
Subject—Down Breaks.

Admission to each Lecture, 50c. Reserved Seats, 75c Tickets to any of the Lectures for sale at Gould's, No 923 Chestnut street, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. ja25-tf

ANNIVERSARY OF THE MERCHANTS' FUND.—The sixteenth anniversary
of the Bicrchants' Fund will be celebrated at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, at 7½ o'clock.
The annual report of the Beard of Managers will be
read; and addresses will be delivered by
Hon. WILLIAM STRONG,
Rev. J. L. WITHEROW,
Hon. JAMES R. LUDLOW,
GEORGE H. STUART, Esq.
The orchestra will be under the direction of MARK
HASSLER.
Cards of admission may be had gratitously, by early

Cards of admission may be had gratitously, by early application at S. E. corner Third and Walnut streets, No. 118 North Delaware avenus, No. 616 Market street, No. 51 South Fourth street, or of either of the following

WILLIAM C. LUDWIG, JAMES C. HAND, A. J. DERBYSHIRE, THOMAS C. HAND, JAMES B. MCFARLAND,

NOTICE.—THE DELAWARE AND BARITAN CANAL COMPANY AND THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANS-PORTATION COMPANY.

On and after February 1st, 1870, the Stockholders of the above Companies, of January 1sth, 1870, are entitled to a dividend of Five (5) per cent, payable at 111 Liberty street, New York, or 20 South Delaware, avenue, Philadelphia.

street, New York, or 20**4**South Delaware avenue, Phila delphia. TRENTON, N. J., January 17th, 1870. jai8 12trp BICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND CAMBON RAILROAD AND TEAMSPORTATION OMPANIES. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6, 1870. 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 10, 1879. At any time before that date it may be paid by those holding the receipte of RIOHARD S. THOWBRIDGE, Oashier, or F. S. CONOVER, Transfer Agent, to Mr. THOWBRIDGE, at his office, who is authorized to receipt for the same, on the back rf the receipt for first ingtallment.

Ja10-tfe9rp BICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer.

NATATORIUM HALL, BROAD street, below Walnut. TUESDAY EVENING. JANUARY 25, 1870. TUESDAY EVENING. JANUARY 25, 1879.
At the request of numeronis friends
B. F. DUANE, X. T. K.
Will repeat his Ninety Minutes
IN KWEER KOMPANY!
Or. Song and Chit-Chat,
With Sketches of X-Contrick Karacter!
Admission Karda, Fifty Cents, Children Half Pricc.
Witch kan be prokurs at the door.
Doors Un-Klosed at 7. Kommence at 8. ja24-2krp5

OFFICE HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN BAILBOAD Coupons No. 26, on the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company due on the 1st of February next: will be paid on presentation at their office on and after February jazz t fels

J. P. AERTSEN, Agent. HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518

Aug 1530 Lombard street, Disponsaty Department.

— Medical treatment and medicinera ruinbad gratuitously SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOUNG MÆNNEBCHOR GRAND BAL MASQUE,

BAL MASQUE. BAL MASQUE, AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. THUBSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 27TH, 1870.

Tickets for one gentleman and one lady, 35; for sale at Andre & Co's, 104 Chestinat street; the News Stand at the Continental Hotel; Hall of the Junger Manner, chor; J. F. Trau's Jewelry Stere, Second and Coate streets; Trumpler's Music Store, 225 Chestinut. street, and Henry Nuss's Store, 229 North Eighth street, Extra Ladies' Tickets, 31. Also Speciators Tickets as 50 conts.

IRISH BARDS AND BALLADS. IRISH BARDS AND BALLADS.

By request of a large number of prominent citizens and friends of literature.

CHARLES W. BROOKE, Esq.,

will repeat his ancesseful lacture.

IRISH BARDS AND BALLADS,

IRISH BARDS AND BALLADS,

ON WEDNESDAY LVENING, 3AN. 26.

MADAME JOSEPHINE SCHIMPF

Will also appear to properly illustratrate the Melodies of the Irish Barnis.

Tiphets 16 and 15 course, which may be procused at Boser's, Trumpler and Carnerose's Music Stores, and at Cover's Trumpler and Carnerose's Music Stores, and at Cover's Eschange, Continental Rivel.

Justice 16 and 16 course of the Cover, and at Cover's Eschange, Continental Rivel.

Coverie Exchange Continents Hetel. Jazz Rrps
OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA BAIL
BOAD COMPANY.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be seld on TURBDAY, the 18th day of February 18th, at 10 office A. M., at the Hall of the Assembly Buildings. S. W. Corner of Tenth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, The annual section for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 7th day of March, 1879, at the Office of the Company; No. 238 Senti Third street.

JOSEPH LESLEY, ja25tfolirps.

DENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY FOR

PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY FOR MALE The Annual Report and cards empowering members to require police sesistance, in enforcing the laws against cruelty, are now ready for distribution at 1320 Chestnut street. street.

Friends of the cause are invited to aid in circulating information and in increasing the efficiency of the Society by securing additional members.

PLINY E. CHASE, Secretary.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN Church (Eighth and Cherry streets.)—Special re-ligious services this Tuesday evening.) Prayer meeting in the lecture-room at 7½ o'clock. Preaching in the church at 8 o'clock by Ber. Dr. Greer. The public are cordially invited to these services. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Society of the Union Temporary Home for Children will be deld at the Home, northwest corner Poplar and Sixteenth streets, on THURSDAY January Zith, at 315 o'clock P. H. D. C. McCAMHON, Secretary 1825 2t'

MY TRAVELS IN HOLY LAND
With Dr. Henry "Ber Wm H. Pendletch, of
New York, will lecture so this subject in the North
Presbyterian Charch Sixth Steest; above Green, TUESDAY EVENING, Zak inst., at 8 o clock. Admission 50
cents. Tickets to be had at the door. is 22 Sirp.

1109 GIRARD STREET. 1109
TURKIFM BUSSIAN AND PERFUMED BATHS,

Departments for Ladies. Baths open from & A. M. to 9 P. M.

PETROLEUM.

The Product of 1869. The Titusville Herald, of yesterday, contains a long review of the petroleum business in the United States. We have only room for the following:

PRODUCTION OF AMERICA IN 1869.

In the Pennsylvania oil district there was a fair increase in the production during 1869—the total product. having reached 4,215,000 barrels, against 3,715,000 barrels in the year previous, an enlargement of 500,000 barrels, or about thirteen and five-tenths per cent. In the first month of the period under review the daily average was about 10,200 barrels. In July it had increased to about 11,700

barrels, and continued to increase until No-vember, during which month the maximum for the year was reached at 13,800 barrels."
The largest wells struck during the year did not produce more than 250 barrels to 300 each. the daily yield of which reached 200 barrels, and but about thirty which produced 50 to 100 barrels, and but about thirty which produced 50 to 100 barrels, barrels daily.

The following show the daily average product of the Pennsylvania oil district, during the months indicated: January, bbls. 2 10,192 February, "March, April, May, 8,537 9,790 10,102 1., 16. 11.334 July, 11,697 August, 12,157 11,981

Novembr 12,645 October, 13,671 Novembr 13,317 Decembr 12,844 11,033 10,133 10,275 19,737 10,400 The figures representing the daily product for the last four months of 1867 are estimated, but for 1868 and 1869 the figures were obtained from shipments from, and differences in stocks, in the district, and are given above as they appeared in our monthly reports.

The annexed is a recapitulation of the product of Pennsylvania since 1859, the year in

which Petroleum was first produced by means of artesian wells:
Production in 1859 bbls.....
 1860
 500,000

 1861
 2,113,600

 1862
 3,056,600

 1863
 2,611,300

 1864
 2,116,100

 1864
 2,497,700
 1865 " 2,497,700 1866 " 2,597,700 1867 " 3,347,300 1868 " 3,715,700

1869 " 4,215,100 Total bbls....27,853,100 The production during 1869 has, it is seen,

The production during 1869 has, it is seen, exceeded that of any previous year, and swells the grand aggregate to nearly twenty-eight million barrels.

The production of the burning oil in the Ohio and West Virginia oil districts in 1869 was, we have from trustworthy sources, fully 1,000 barrels daily, or 365,000 for the year. About two-thirds of this quantity was produced in West Virginia. The yield of Lubricating oil in the same State did not greatly ar cating oil in the same State dfd not greatly exceed 100 barrels daily.

In Canada the yield averaged about 4,000

barrels per week, and aggregated about 210,000 barrels. O00 barrels.

The Kentucky oil region produced about 75 barrels idily; or a total of 27,000 barrels.

In Montana and California, and in Peru, South America, oil was: produced, but in unimportant quantities.
The following is a recapitulation of the pro-

duction in America in 1868 and 1869: Production of Pennsylvania.4,215,000 3,715,000

per cent.

—E. A. Pollard affectionately refers to his wife in the Baltimore papers as "a certain party who, having no longer any right to my name, and using an unhappy notoriety, to profit her present, trade, as a dotal kapper, is very busy in advertising heraelf," \$50,1,11

EPHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY JANUARY 25, 1870.

LETTER FROM BOME.

Amondotes of the Late Cardinal Pentini-The Council-A Royal Haptism-Bankers and Banking in Rome. The Amende to Mr. Mocker.-Presents to the Pope... Miss Cushman.

[Correspondence of the Phil Evening Bulletin.] ROME, ITALY, Dec. 31, 1869.—Apropos to Cardinal Pentini, whose sad life I told you of in my last, I have heard two amusing stories, which may serve as the farce, after the tragedy; for his life was a sort of tragedy, and he died in the greatest poverty for a Cardinal. Two weeks before he died-this is not my merry story a poor woman offered for sale to a pawnbroker a Cardinal's ring, sapphire set around with small diamonds. The man questioned her; she said Cardinal Pentini gave it to her when she asked alms of him. Of course the pawnbroker took it to His Eminence, who replied:

"Yes, all she says is true. She wanted

money—I had none—I gave her the ring, for I shall never wear [tagain." I forgot to mention the only really handsome piece of furniture in the poor Cardinal's apartment-a superb table, the top of which was made of a slab taken from one of the four columns of oriental alabaster which were sent to Gregory Sixteenth by Mahomet Ali, Viceroy of Egypt, and which support the grand baldscchine over the High Aftar in St. Paul's outside the walls. These pillars, when they came to be set up, were found to be too high, and slabs were sawed off, which were used for tables. Two went to some royal persons in Russia; one was presented to Cardinal Pentini, and the fourth is in America, in the possession of our townsman, Mr. Clarence H. Clarke, who purchased it of the Roman government architect.

And now for the farce: Cardinal Pentini was a soldier in his youth, and gained some reputation under Bernadotte. He had a great passion for hunting and gunning; and if propriety had not forbidden it, he would like to have been a sportsman. So years ago he used to console himself by dressing as a huntsman, going up into a sky-loft which he had built on the top of his Frascati villa; and shooting sparrows and other "small deer" which came within the royal ranges of his airy park. He was a first-rate marksman. Randolph Rogers, the sculptor, had a fine gun. Macpherson, the artist-photographer, so well-known to Americans, knew Pentini. He borrowed Rogers's gun and took it out to show it to the Monsigore, as Pentini was at that time Dancin like a boy over it. He donned his hunting gear immediately, in honor of the gunpowderand shot visitor, and mounted into the skyloft. But sparrows and chimney-tiles were too ignoble game for this brave weapon of sport, so they looked about for some distant point to aim at. They espied a large white spot on the town wall, and at that he fired. But lo! it was the poor Monsignore's usual luck-always doing an innocent thing the wrong way. The white spot was a terra cotta figure of the Madonna!-one of the shrines so common in Catholic countries. Pentini's shot had been so exact as to go directly through the left eye and carry away half of the head. Of course, the affair was hushed up and kept as quiet as possible; but I have no doubt whispers of it reached the Vatican, and kept the Cardinal's

Hat a little longer off of his head. The other story is just as droll, but was not so injurious to His Eminence's hopes. Crawford, the sculptor, had a villa at Frascati some twenty years ago. One day Mrs. Crawford was startled by hearing a great crash in the salon where, she was sitting. Suddenly the whole room was filled with dust; bricks and mortar, dead sparrows and birds' nests came tumbling down the chimney. A few moments after Monsignore Pentini sent in his card, and begged to be received. Mrs. Crawford said it was very amusing to see this nervous, handsome, delicate Roman gentleman, trigged out in shooting costume, tapping his boots with a riding whip and making his excuses in the most rapid manner possible. He had been at his favorite amusement, firing at sparrows; had not exactly "shet an arrow o'er the house and hurt his brother," but had knocked off some of the chimney tiles of his neighbors' house, and scared them half out of their wits. But, like a true gentleman as he was, he came instantly, in person—although a perfect stranger to make all the amends that well-bred regrets

could offer. Poor Cardinal Pentini! It is all over with him now, so far as this world is concerned. Ambitious dreams of preferment, Cardinal's hats, and sparrows, imaginary sporting, everything! May His Eminence find good huntinggrounds in the other world!

The Council work has not yet begun, notwithstanding the wise correspondent of the London Times would like to make the world believe that the Pope, Sacred College and Council Fathers are all by the ears, like so many terriers over a bone in a stable-yard. They have been, on the contrary, occupied in getting themselves into working order, electing Episcopal Commissions and Deputations. The Pope, too, has selected his Special Commissions. Archbishop Spaulding is in several of these, and so is Dr. Manning. The Deputations on Faith and Discipline have been appointed. Civil marriages and public schools will, of course, come under the examination of these Deputations. The late marriage mockery which took place in New York, and which has been read with mortification and disgust by every American in Rome, is a fine comment, it seems, upon the great license granted in our country to that ceremony which so many Christians consider a sacrament.

The little Farnese Bourbon princess, who was born last Friday, was baptized yesterday, in the chapel of the Farnese Palace, by Cardinal Patrizi. A friend came from the baptism and told me about it. The Pope was godfather, but was not present. Cardinal Antonelli stood as his representative, and the reigning Empress of Austria, sister of Queen Sofia and aunt to the new little Christian princess, was the representative of the godmother,

the ex-Empress Marianne of Austria, she
whose husband, Emperor Ferdinand, abdicated in 1848 in favor of his nephew the
present Emperor Franz Joseph She was
also a daughter of Victor Emmanuel I. of SaProf. Lewis Gymnasium will be given in the
Academy of Music on Wednesday evening.
Feb. 9th. The programme that has been prepared is very attractive, and the exhibition
will probably be one of the best ever given by
Prof. Lewis. cess, was the representative of the godmother.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE | voy, and is aunt to ex-King Francis by his mother's side. The latest news is that there is to be a betrothal between this little Farnese princess and the young Prince of Naples, Princess Marguerite's new-born boy.

When I made some remarks on feminine banking dealings in Rome in my letter of September 7, it appears that I conveyed an idea that was injurious to Paris bills. I have a great desire not to say anything that can hurt in the slightest degree Paris houses. One, the Philadelphia house, I have an especial regard for-being true as a woman to the old slainand-dead dogma of State's rights and all the claimishuess thereunto appended. I am willing to correct my error, and have asked Mr Hooker, the very kind and courteous American banker in Rome, to put the whole subject down in masculine characters of black and white, leaving no chance for any old-fashioned

feminine uncertaintles: "Residents in Rome, when they have money to receive from the United States, request their friends to remit them, direct, bills on London or Paris, which bills they give their bankers, who cash them at a small commission. If they wish to receive certain sums net in Rome, without any charge, Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., of New York, draw upon us in gold for specific sums, which drafts we pay without charge to the holders. As for the convenience of the traveling public, there is nothing better than letters of credit from London and Paris bankers. You can take up such sums as you wish in different cities by naving a small commission to the bankers, who are very useful to strangers in taking charge of letters, &c."

Now, there it is in a nutshell, clear as crys tal. It appears, also, that I was wrong in the matter of 3 per cent. commission. In counting over my money accounts at the time, I was under that impression. I am sure the kindness which Americans in Rome receive from Mr. Hooker, and his junior partner, Mr. Grant, is beyond all commissions.

There are three things, however, in regard to money: How to spendit; how to count it; how to make it. The two first are apt to be sins. The last is a saying grace in the heaven of this world. The two first sometimes, like original sin of Adam, and Dogberry's reading and writing, come by nature. The first, I believe, always does to a woman. The last is, as I said, a saving grace—the gift of Hermes one of the "sweet influences" of the "profitable Hermes."

Many years ago, when I was "born and brought up," women never had but the first of these original sins in regard to moneyspending it. Now, I believe, it is not uncomear sisters born both. Luckily, I have but one, the first; and still lucklier for me, the saving grace of the third has been added. But the second I shall never possess, and hence arose the mistakes I made about Paris and London bills, commis-

sions, &c., &c., &c.
But, my dear sisters, between ourselves let the heathen (men) rage." If you are living in Rome, alone in the world, have lost your Fifteenth Amendments and other valuable possessions, and have no "man and a brother," nor husband, nor father, nor anything that is to make up the deficiences caused by your lacking the second sin, just have your bills drawn direct on the American Roman house. As Mr. Hooker expresses it, "certain sums net here without any charge"-that nice banking phrase, which sounds like Uncle Miramont's Greek, "as if it conjured devils." Then you will know in the beginning how much cheese has been bitten off, and how much is left for you to nibble at comfortably.

The Pope is constantly receiving very use ful gifts in the shape of money. The money is put into pretty silk bags and sent in to His Holiness on silver waiters. A gentleman in the Pope's service says it is an extremely handsome sight-these gay silk bags filled with coin. Lately the photograph house of Florence-Brogi-sent to the Holy Father, as a Christmas offering, a magnificent album containing seventy views from the Holy Land, taken from nature. I feel especially interested in this. gift, because among my Christmas presents were some duplicates of these exquisite views. They are wonderfully exact, clear and soft.

I lunched (or breakfasted, as it is called in Rome) with Miss Cushman yesterday, and never saw her looking so well. She is in excellent spirits, also. All the anxieties and suffering of the past summer seemed like a bad dream when I observed her really healthy appearance and gay manner.

ANNE BREWSTER.

AMUSEMENTS.

-The military drama, Not Guilty, will be continued at the Walnut until Friday of this week, when Mr. Wm. L. Street will have a benefit in a fine bill. The new drama, London; or Lights and Shadows of the Great City, will be presented on Saturday, of the Great City, will be presented on Saturday, of the Great City, will be presented on Saturday afternoon and

-At the Eleventh Street Opera House a first rate bill is offered for this evening. It includes the burlesque Blow for Blow, and a vast numer of other attractions in the shape of farces, delineations, music, dancing, &c. -Duprez & Benedict offer an attractive en-

tertainment for this evening at the Seventh Street Opera House. Besides vocal and in-strumental music, there will be farces, ex-travaganzas, negro comicalities, and the usual

—Signor Blitz and his son will give an exhibition of magic and legerdemain every evening this week, and on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at Assembly Buildings. -At the Amateur's Drawing-Room this evening, the Misses Durang, assisted by several competent amateurs, will produce Offenbach's comic opera Lischen and Fritzchen.

At Natatorium Hall this evening Mr. B. F. Duane, the humorous lecturer, will repeat his comical discourse entitled "Ninety Minutes in Queer Company." He offers a very attractive entitled in the company of the company attractive entertainment. -Mr. David Scattergood, formerly the hu-

morous editor of the morous editor of the Evening Telegraph, will deliver a lecture entitled "The Tale of the Dolphin," at the Mercantile Library, on this, (Tuesday) Wednesday and Thursday evenings. -Charles W. Brooke, Esq., will lecture at Concert Hall, on Wednesday night, upon the theme "Irish Bards and Ballads," He will be assisted by Madame Josephine Schimpf, who will sing a number of songs, illustrating the

THE LATE L. MOREAU GOTTSCHALK HIS LAST ILLNESS AND DEATH INTERESTING PARTICULARS

We are indebted to Mr. Charles Vezin, Consul of the North German Confederation in Philadelphia, for the following interesting

Philadelphia, for the following interesting letter concerning poor Gottschalk:

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 24, 1869.—Mr. Charles Vezin, Consul of the North German Union, Philadelphia—Dran Sir: It would have been a great pleasure to have introduced myself to your notice if the circumstances that compelled me had been of an agreeable nature, especially after our friend Gottschalk had so often spoken of you as his best and most esteemed friend. After informing you that, I am a partner in the plano and music business with my brother, Victor Préalle, and that here, in Rio, I believe myself to have been his friend, as he chose me to attend to all his business affairs, I have to inform you that since the 18th inst. we have been deprived of since the 18th inst. we have been deprived of a dear friend. Gottschalk died on that morn-ing, of a serious illness, that prostrated him since the 28th November.

a dear friend. Gottschalk died on that morning, of a serious illness, that prostrated him since the 25th November.

As you are aware, Gottschalk has been here since May 10th. On the 3d of June he was taken sick for the first time, but performed on that evening, and held himself responsible to the public until the 5th of August, when he was compelled to take to his bed with an attack of yellow fever. After fourteen days he had so far recovered as to be able to make short trips into the interior—naturally, of course, to recuperate, but also to give a few concerts for which he was pledged. On September 11th he had again returned to Rio, continued his concerts, and among others gave those (on the evenings of October 5th, 8th and 11th), at which sixteen pianos were used; after which he began the work of the festival. During these herculean labors, he gave three charity concerts (on the 12th, 15th and 18th of November), and on the 24th gave the first festival, with six hundred and fifty musicians. The house had been completely bought up at double rates, and everything succeeded to a charm. pletely bought up at double rates, and every-thing succeeded to a charm. On the morning thing succeeded to a charm. On the morning of the 25th the second concert was advertised to take place the following evening, at the usual prices. The seats for this occasion were all sold on the day of the aunouncement, and quite a number of boxes engaged at the same time for the third festival concert. But on the 26th he was taken seriously ill, and remained abed. Not withing to discount the public abed. Not wishing to disappoint the public, when evening had come, it took his iron well to order a carriage to take him to the theatre; but when there, he was compelled to notify the audience of his inability to proceed with the concert after the performance of a comedictta. Arrived at home, he was put into the care of one of our best physicians, who proved himself a devoted friend. Gottschalk complained of terrible pains in the abdomen, and his screams were often such that they

and his screams were often such that they attracted the notice of the people in the On the 2d of December, at his own request, a second physician was called in; but, notwithstanding the dest nursing and most skill-ful medical aid, the remedies applied effected no relief. On December 8th he was induced to have himself conveyed to Tijuca, a plateau two or three miles distant, where the change of air promised much; and there really seemed to be reason for hope when we had got him thither. On the 14th inst. an internal abscess thither. On the 14th inst. au internal abscess broke, affording some relief, but he had become so weak that on the morning of the 18th, at 4 o'clock, with all his senses intact, he yielded up the ghost! On the same day his remains were brought back to the city by order of the Philharmonica, of which Society he was an honorary member, and deposited in their hall, where, on the 25th November he touched a key for the lest time.

vember, he touched a key for the last time. At the Society's expense the body was embalmed on the evening of his death.

On Sunday, the 19th, at 430 P. M., we deposited the remains in a temporary resting-place, to which we carried them at least half-way. I can assure you that I never witnessed way. I can assure you that I never witnessed so impressive a funeral. Not, only were there thousands of women and children bathed in tears, but it was truly heartrending to see the tears and hear the sobs of strong men. More than a hundred carriages followed the cortege. In all the years I have lived in Rio, be he foreigner or countryman, the death of no man produced so much lamentation as that of the not-to-be-excelled artist, Gottschalk. He himself, while living, though we showed constant proofs, never dreamed that he was so loved and honored here; and even to-day, the sixth after his death, the only talk of this city. sixth after his death, the only talk of this city of 400,000 inhabitants is about the deplorable

More than once he requested me to write to you, but the request met with no compliance, because I could not believe that he was on his death-bed. On December 2, when he felt so badly, he asked me to write to you and his sisters about poor Firmin, who proved himself an example of such faithfulness as is seldom met with. In his last sickness, as in the dom met with. In his last sickness, as in the former, he remained by his side day and night, and Gottschalk's own words were: "Dites lui (you) qu'une mère ne peut soigner meur son enfant que lui m'à soigné."

On the last night Gottschalk dictated a document, witnessed by Dr. Severiano and a Mr. Moreau, which may prove of great importance, and is in Firmin's possession. If it be necessary to say a good word in Firmin's he

necessary to say a good word in Firmin's behalf, it is tendered here, with the best conscience in the world. I saw Gottschalk daily, and know how he treasured him. The personal effects are in the hands of the American Vice-Consul, Henry E. Milford, one who ap-pears to be a very trustworthy man, and who will do all he can for the benefit of those interested.

It ought to be known whether his family,

or perhaps New York, will claim Gottschalk's remains, either of which will doubtless be the case, and for that reason the body was em-balmed by his friends. Should it prove other-wise, however, his triends will build a mausowise, however, his triends will build a mauso-leum in the church-yard of Rio. On the day of the funeral, Baron de Vargeau Alegre, into whose family I had the pleasure of intro-ducing Gottschalk, and at whose country-seat whole days of his time were pleasantly spont, placed at the disposal of those having the funeral in charge the family burial vault for the deposition of the remains; but the laws of our country forbade the acceptance of this hospitality to the dead, so well shown to the living, and so the remains lie in the chanel of living, and so the remains lie in the chapel of the church until some decision shall be arrived at as to where the final resting-place

will be.

One word about the physician. His name is Severiano Rodriguez Martins, and he is one of the most learned doctors, and acted all along towards G. like a true friend. He is wealthy and much esteemed. He accompanied weathly and much escenica. He accompanied his poor, patient to the plateau (Tijuca), lived and slept with him, and never lost sight of him up to the time of his death. Such physicians are rare! The man is so depressed that

cians are rare! The man is so depressed that he will not see any one.

This is the sad news I am compelled to communicate to-day. By next week I shall doubtless be able to send you the certificate of death, which it will be necessary for you to have, and at the same time I will mail some of our papers from which can idea will be of our papers, from which an idea will be gained of how the loss is deplored and how thoroughly he was appreciated by our people while living. Were there anything else to add it would be that you may command me and my services in any way that shall prove to the interest of these our good friend, who died a half century too soon, left behind. I have the

houer to be, Yours, most respectfully, HENRI PREALLS.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE BONAPARTE NOIS TRAGEDY. The interview, the Imanis, the Reply and Death-Remarks of the Emperor Rape-

The Liberts of Paris, edited by M. Emile de Girardin, Jan. 12, contains the following details of the shooting of M. Victor Now by Prince Pierre Bonaparte:

On learning the report of the affray one of the staff immediately set out for the office of the Marsellaise, and there found the following despatch:

the Marsellaise, and there found the following despatch:

"Auteum, 3 P. M.—Dreadful stack—My witness, Victor Noir, killed by a pastor shot by Pierre Bonaparte. He has just expired.

"Pasoan Gravyast"

We immediately left for Autemi, passing by the Corps Legislatif. The session was over, but the hall was crowded. The report had been spread, but no one would believe to nevertheless it was remarked that M. Rockhefort precipitately left the Palais Bonsbon and entered a carriage in company with M. Gustave Flourens. Prince Pierre Bonaparte lives in No. 59 Rue Autemil. A crowd had assembled before the house, and a guart of some tagendarmes were stationed before it. M. Noir had strength enough to descend the staits indivas carried to a pharmacy, where he tunnediately expired. The ball had penetrated the heart.

ately expired. The ball had penetrated the heart.

While M.M. Victor Noir and Ulric de Fouvielle waited upon the Prince, M.M. Paul Grousset and George Santon awaited the issue of the interview below in the street. On leaving the house M. Noir fell a few steps from where his friends were standing and crept a few yards upon his knees.

Immediately afterwards M. de Fouvielle rushed out, calling "Murder" Seeing that the police, who had no orders to arrest the Prince, were satisfied with keeping him in sight, we returned to Paris, where the further particulars were gathered from M. de Fouvielle in person.

His statement runs as follows: January 10, at one o'clock, M. Victor. Noir and himself went to Prince Pierre Bonaparte's house, in order to demand satisfaction respecting certain articles published by him against Pascal Grousset in the Avenir de la Corte. our cards were handed to two servants who were at the door. We were then usilered into a small parlor, and ultimately into a dtawingroom. M. Pierre Bonaparte then entered, when the following words, were exchanged:

"Sir, we call on the part of M. Paschal Grousset, in order to remit you a letter."

"So you do not come from M. Rochefort and you are not his tools?"

"Sir, we call on other business, and I beg to call your attention to this letter."

The letter was then handed to the Prince,

who retired to a window in order to peruse it.
After reading it he crumpled it in his hand and
returned towards his visitors,
"I provoked M. Rockefort," he said, "thecause he is the stendard-bearer of the rabble.

As to M. Grousset, I have nothing to reply to him. Are you the representative of that

carron (charogne)"
"Sir," replied M. de Fouvielle, "we come loyally and courteously to fulfil the mission entrusted to us by our friend."

"Are you the bondsmen of that mieerable." Victor Noir then replied, "We are the

bondsmen of our friends."

Then advancing suddenly, and without further provocation, Prince Bonaparte slapped M. Noir in the face, and at the same time drew a ten-barreled revolver, which he had hidden in his pocket, and fired point blank at M. Noir. Noir sprung up, pressed his two hands to his breast, and rushed to the door where he had entered. Then the Prince made towards M. de Fouvielle and fired another shot. M. de Fouvielle then drew a pistol from his pocket, but could not get it out another shot. M. de Fouvielle then drew a pistol from his pocket, but could not get it out of the case. The Prince advanced, but when he saw the pistol he drew back, and, placing himself in the doorway, took deliberate aim. Then M. de Fouvielle opened a door that he felt behind him and tied, crying "Murder!" While running a second shot was fired at him, which went through his coat.

The version of the Prince differs from the above merely in the fact that his arm wa raised in a menacing manner after being pro-

above merely in the fact that his arm wa raised in a menacing manner after being pire voked by the language used by M. Victor Notr, who also slapped him first in the face. As he always carries a small revolver in his pocket he instinctively drew it out and fired.

The Prince's hasty temper was well known, and on the morning previous to the visit made to his house M. Noir's brother had warned the latter of the consequences that might befall him. He did not dream of such extreme measures being taken, but he thought

extreme measures being taken, but he thought that the Prince might have ordered his ser-

that the Frince might have ordered his servants to turn them out.

The following is a description of the room where the fatal occurrence took place.

About twenty steps are ascended and the visitor finds himself in the fencing gallery, a sort of ante-chamber to the saloon! This apartment, the walls of which are bare, has only one point worthy of note-namely, the chimney-piece at the end, where there is a chimney-piece at the end, where there is a rather curious collection of swords, daggers and firearms. There are specimens of them from every country, from the matchlock of the Chinese to the espingole of Castille; from the primitive arquebuse of the Huguenots to the American rifle. There are also the most recent models, and lastly, the ordinary fowling piece. The Prince is a great amateur of weapons and a new one is rarely produced without his receiving a visit from the inventor. Thus it is almost impossible for a visitor to sit down and lean against a piece of furniture without displacing an arm of some sort. to sit down and lean against a piece of furniture without displacing an arm of some sort. The Emperor learned the news on arriving at the railway station on his return from Ramboullet. M. Pietri, Prefect of Police, informed his Majesty, who became quite pale, and directed his informant to have the matter immediately brought before the judicial authorities. M. Emile Ollivier, on leaving the Legislative Body, examined all the papers relating to the incident, and gave orders to have the Prince arrested. He then proceeded to the palace, and after stating to his Majesty the gravity of the situation in which Prince Pierre was placed, announced that he had directed the immediate commencement of the judicial examination. "I approve," said the

must pursue its course with the greatest possi-ble publicity."

PARIS, Jan. 7, 1870.—Monsieur: After out-Paris, Jan. 7, 1870.—Monsieur: After outraging one after another each of my relatives, and sparing neither women nor children, you insult me by the pen of one of your workinen. It is all natural, and my turn should come. Only I have, perhaps, an advantage over the greater part of my family—that of being a plain, private individual, although being a Bonaparte. I therefore demand of you, if your breast is a guarantee for your inkstand, and I nyow that I have only a medicore confidence in the result of this step. I learn, in of and I avow that I have only a medicore conti-dence in the result of this step. I learn, in ef-fect, by the journals, that your constituents have given you an imperative command to refuse all honorable reparation, and to pre-serve your precious existence. Nevertheless I take the chance, in the hope that a feeble remnant of French sentiment will cause you remnant of French sentiment will cause you to depart, in my favor, from the measures of prudence and precaution in which you take refuge. If, therefore, by hazard, you consent to draw the bolts which render your precarious person doubly inviolable, you will find me neither in a palace ar a chateau. I reside quite plainly at Novimbre d'Auteuil, and I promise you that if you present yourself it will not be said that I am out.

Awaiting your reply I have again the heart to salue you.

judicial examination. "I approve," said the Emperor, "of all you have done. No member of my family is above the law, and justice

To M. Henri Rochefort, No. 3 Rue d'Abon: kir, Paris.