

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION To Lay Water-pipe on Celeste, Amelia, and other streets. Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia...

AN ORDINANCE To Make an Appropriation to Pay a Bill for Advertising in 1870. Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain...

RESOLUTION Of Instruction to the City Solicitor. Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia...

PROPOSALS. QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 28, 1871.

PROPOSALS. QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. ARMY. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 30, 1871.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC. CLOTH HOUSE. JAMES & HUBER. No. 11 North Second Street.

GROceries, ETC. LONDON BROWN STOUT AND SCOTCH ALE. ALBERT O. ROBERTS, Dealer in Fine Groceries.

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE PHENIX MUTUAL Life Insurance Company, OF HARTFORD, CONN., On the 31st of December, 1870, as made to the Auditor-General's Department.

Amount of cash premiums received, \$1,782,974.22. Amount of premiums not paid in 1870, \$750,000.00.

Amount of losses paid during the year, \$800,460.00. Amount of stock held by the company, \$1,410,712.00.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. HOOPER'S NEW CHROMOS. "The Changed Cross," size 2x2 1/2, the finest ever offered to the public.

ZELL'S NEW DESCRIPTIVE HAND Atlas of the World. First two parts now ready to be completed in 25 parts, at 25 cents each.

T. ELLWOOD ZELL, Publisher. No. 17 and 19 South Sixth Street, PHILADELPHIA.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE IS THE CHEAPEST. BARTHELEMY'S DRUG STORE. 222 N. SECOND STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

JOVINS' KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

EDUCATIONAL. HARVARD UNIVERSITY, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. Comprises the following Departments: Harvard College, the University Lectures, Divinity School, Law School, Medical School, Dental School, Lawrence Scientific School, School of Mining and Practical Geology, Bussey Institution (a School of Agriculture and Horticulture), Botanic Garden, Astronomical Observatory, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Peabody Museum of Archaeology, Episcopal Theological School.

EDGEMOND SCHOOL. The session commences MONDAY, April 10, 1871. For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL, Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING ANNUITIES. Office No. 304 WALNUT STREET. INCORPORATED MARCH 10, 1812. CAPITAL \$1,000,000. SURPLUS UPWARDS OF \$750,000.

CHARLES DUTILLI, President. WILLIAM B. HILL, Actuary. DIRECTORS: Charles Deuth, John R. Lippincott, Henry Williams, Charles H. Hutchinson, William S. Vanx, Lindley Smyth, John R. Wucherer, George A. Wood, Alexander Biddle, Henry Lewis.

THE FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST, AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. New Marble Fire-proof Building, No. 329-331 CHESTNUT STREET.

COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEBTS, AND VALUABLES. ROBERT PATTON, President. N. B. CLARKE, Vice-President.

THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST, INSURANCE AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY. OFFICE AND BUREAU-PROOF VAULTS IN THE PHILADELPHIA BANK BUILDING, No. 421 CHESTNUT STREET.

PRIME HEAVY COLLINS, WETHERILL & CO., Seed Growers, No. 1111 and 1113 MARKET STREET.

SHAM-FIGHTING.

A Volunteer Review at Brighton—Failure of the Military Exercises. A correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette writes:—

As to the fight, of course I only know what happened to the division of which I was a unit. We fell in at 10 A.M.; did not leave the Level until 12:10; completed the march past at 1:50 P.M. From 12:10 to 1:50 we were in the ranks for ten consecutive minutes. The ground was stiff, the plow-land being heavy and difficult to get over; we were marched up a steep hill, on the crest of which we were halted, forming a conspicuous mark for the enemy's batteries.

As we were taking up our position, deploying from quarter column, we were greeted with an infernal volley which did not hurt, but it even moved at the double; as soon as we were conveniently arranged we calmly, according to orders, commenced independently firing at the men by whom we had been completely surrounded.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, April 15, 1871. Special meeting of the Stockholders of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company will be held at the office of the said company, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 15th day of April, 1871, at 12 o'clock M.

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CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. TRENTON, April 10, 1871. NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company will be held at TRENTON, May 10, at 12 o'clock M., at the Company's office, for the election of seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH ZINC CO., No. 233 WALNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA, April 17, 1871. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Lehigh Zinc Company will be held at the Office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, May 3, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing seven Directors to serve during the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other business.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 227 SOUTH FOURTH STREET. PHILADELPHIA, April 10, 1871. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an Election for Officers to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 1st day of May next, at 11 o'clock A.M. ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.

and receives her blessing. The actress was a tall, pale, rather good-looking woman, her costume the traditional blue and white, the regular colors of the Virgin, such as we see there on the canvas of Murillo.

The chief priest, with Calves at his head, meet now, in gorgeous Eastern dresses, in their hall, when Judas comes to them to bargain for the betrayal of his Master.

The Last Supper is worked up with much elaboration, as may be supposed. I could not but admire the excellence of the silent acting by gesture—the pantomime—of the part in which it becomes the turn of Judas to have his feet washed by Christ; the calm, gentle, but conscious look of the one—the snarly, boorish defiance of the traitor. The subject might be improper for theatrical art; but at least the execution was artistic.

None of the scenery was, perhaps, more beautiful than that devoted to the "Fort de Getsemani," a valley of azure-colored rocks. In the centre was Our Lord with some of His disciples sleeping by; a supernatural light suddenly filled the place, and an angel descended bearing a chalice and a cross. Then followed His arrest; and from that point, the demand on the nerves of foreigners grow stronger and stronger. There was such a horrible literality about every detail; Christ was beaten and thrust about—while led by a cord—by men carefully taught to look and act like the most ruffians of the Roman world.

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THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. Manufacture and sell the improved Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable. D. T. GAGE, 509th No. 115 MARKET St., General Agent.

HATCHER'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SWEET and Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Hair Dye. It is a pleasant and no disappointment—no redness, no itching, no loss of hair, no itching, no loss of hair, no itching, no loss of hair.

A SPANISH RELIGIOUS PLAY.

A correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette writing from Barcelona gives the following interesting description of a Spanish religious play witnessed by him in that city:—

It may interest an idle reader here and there if I give you a sketch of a religious play which I saw last week at the great opera house of Barcelona—one of the two or three largest, if not positively the largest, of the opera houses of Europe. This play, *La Pasión y Muerte de Nuestro Señor Jesu-Christo*, is usually played every Sunday and Friday during Lent, and is being so played this year.

Before the revolution the clergy were always influential enough to prevent its performance—perhaps because they thought it handled sacred things too familiarly—perhaps, also, the Liberals loved it as setting forth Our Lord with much distinctness in the character of a victim of high priests and other ecclesiastical dignitaries. Be that as it may, nobody hinders the *Pasión y Muerte* from being acted in these days of freedom; and a highly enjoyed entertainment it is. I say "entertainment" deliberately; because, what distinguishes this drama as exhibited at the "Liceo" of Barcelona from the miscellany plays, passion plays, and so forth of old-fashioned parts of Germany, Italy, and Spain itself?

It is that—in Barcelona there is none of the *naïveté* and *rudeness* about the performance—the simplicity good for the popular heart—of such shows in old-world towns. Barcelona is a money-making, partly Frenchified, quite modern, and very prosaic city, where "spectacle" has more to do with the success of the drama under review than its sentiment or its artistic associations. Here, then, is the specialty of the sight of which I am to give an account: it is a certain part of the Gospels (with unauthorized additions) turned into an acting drama for theatrical purposes—as we turn "Kenilworth" or "Ivanhoe" into dramas. Rude people's curiosity of the antique world there is none in the affair. It is a matter of amusement got up in business style. And you may fancy the astonishment of a stranger (though, to be sure, one soon ceases to be astonished at anything in Spain, when the hills of the forthcoming play come out, and he reads that "the difficult part of Jesus" ("el difícil papel de Jesús") will be taken as usual by Don Joaquín García Parreno. This gentleman, Señor Parreno, is indeed associated with the "part" in Barcelona precisely as our Macready and Youngs with their respective personations of the characters of Shakespeare.

The reader, then, may fancy himself sitting by my side in one of the *silones* or stalls of this magnificent theatre adorned with white color relieved by gold, and with painted ceilings—capable of holding, if need be, more than four thousand persons. The orchestra, besides the usual instruments, comprises some women singers. The mob in the galleries stamps and groans impatient just as on any other occasion. The curtain rises and discloses a richly-clad lady in a room containing various preparations for the ornament of the person in vases of classical shape. It is Mary Magdalen. The Magdalen has begun to feel remorse torturing her for her way of life, and she proceeds to pour out the wine in short blank verse. The language let me note, is throughout not Castilian but Catalan—a Latin dialect akin to the dialect of Provence, more brief and perhaps more energetic, but infinitely less musical than the language of Castile; spoken universally in Catalonia, and unintelligible (in spite of its linguistic affinity) both to Frenchmen and Spaniards of other parts of Spain. While Mary Magdalen is speaking, a mysterious light fills the room, and a voice sings to her that if she wants to be cleansed from her sins she must seek Christ. She asks how He is to be sought, and the voice answers by "dolor" and "penitencia."

In the next scenes of this first act (there are five acts—each divided into so many "quadros," or pictures, and subdivided into scenes) our Lord and His disciples appear, and are seated at the house of Simon the Leper. The first appearance of such a group gives a little thrill, perhaps a little shock, to the non-Catalan mind. The chief actor has taken great pains with the type which he ventures to present; and among other things has studied the best pictures—pictures, indeed, having been used as sources for many scenes throughout. Regular features, pale and grave—a sad, tranquil, not too stately manner, a flowing Eastern costume of colors dark rather than light—such is the combination presented by the actor of Christ. The apostles have each their special character. St. Peter is a venerable big man. St. John is almost feminine, dressed in white, and with hair like a woman's. But the palm of interest is for the multitude carried off by Judas, with regard to whom I could not help fancying every now and then that he was regarded as a kind of comic character relieving the severity of the general story. Judas has the traditional red hair, always marches behind the other apostles at a little distance, and it was part of the cleverness of the performer that he contrived by his look and gestures to show quietly that he was among the body without being of them, and that his mind brooded on thoughts which were not theirs.

At the table of Simon Leper Mary Magdalen washes Christ's feet with her tears, and wipes them with her hair. Henceforth she is a pardoned penitent. Soon the scene is Jerusalem, and our Lord's entry makes one of the most brilliant scenes of the play. The vast stage swarms with a multitude of waving palm branches and green boughs; the music strikes up a march, with a loud singing of "Hosanna"; the crowd gradually forms a lane, and our Lord, entering from the wing to the right of the audience upon an ass, rides slowly to the front of the stage, delivers His address to Jerusalem, and as slowly passes round the stage and away. We were carefully informed this year that some of the ballet had been engaged for this favorite tableau, and certainly it was a capital bit of effect.

I need not follow, scene by scene, all the scenes, but only the most characteristic and singular, preserving, however, the chronological order. A long interview now takes place between Christ and His mother, containing many things to remind us that we are "Marianoles in Spain," as Mr. Ford would say. The Blessed Lady reasons with her Son against the intended sacrifice; and He, to show her its necessity, gives her a miraculous view of the "limbs" (limbs), the place of confinement of unredeemed spirits from the time of Adam. "Hear," says He, "the pain, the yearning, the desire, the sorrowful sighs that Adam and our kindred make who are within the limbs."

Eight Locomotives Butting Each Other. Warfare is going on at Peoria, Ill., between the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and Peoria and Rock Island Railroads, as to their right to run trains on certain tracks. On Monday evening, the last-named company determined to force a passage with a train coupled to five locomotives. They were resisted by the Chicago and Peoria Company, with three locomotives hitched together. After butting against each other for more than an hour, a passage was forced by Peoria and Rock Island men, who saw their train ahead. Subsequently each company obtained an injunction against the other's use of the road.

Many places in the South are now miserably with myriads of mosquitos.