GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

Daily Ebening Bulletin.

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1868.

THE EVENING BULLETIN PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING

VOLUME XXI.-NO. 261.

(Sundays excepted), AT THE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING, 'eof Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, EVENING BULLETIN ABSOCIATION.

GIBSON PEACOOCK. ERNEST C. WALLACE, F. L. FETHERSTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON, CASPER SOUDER, JR., FRANCIS WILLIAMSON, The BULLWIN is screed to subscribers in the city at is sense per week, parable to the carrier, or 85 per snoun

Sonts per week, payable to the AND VisiTing CARDS WEDDING INVITATIONS AND VisiTing CARDS Engraved or Written. Newest styles of Wedding Stationery. Call and look at samples. W. G. PERRY, Stationer, 788 Arob street.

DIED.

On Sunday morning, 9th fast, John B. Budd

BUDD. On Sunday morning, 6th first, John B. Budd, n the Tait year of his are. Ine motioe will be given of the funeral. Status of the second states of the funeral. States of the function of the funeral of the function the relatives and friends of the family are invited to relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the function, from his late residence, No. 733 B. Second street, or Sourth-day, the 13th inst, at 3 o'clock. Informent at Falender Western Ground. HARMAN. On the 6th inst, at Rupert, Pa. Almira A. will of J. H. Barman, and daughter of the late Conrad

Wils of J. H. Hannah, and taking to the loth instant, Mra. KRATTING. On the morning of the loth instant, Mra. Harriet Keating, reliet of the late Lambert Keating, in The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the instral, from residence of her senia-law, Robert Lovett, Jr., Mil Walkee street, on Thursday atternoon, at Sociook. LiPPIRUUTT. - Mra. Ellen C. Lippincoit, relict of the his John S. Lippincoit.

WHITE PURE M MAIE FOR EVENING DRESSES. WHITE OF FAC CLOTH. HCARLET DEEA CLOTH. WHITE MERING AND DELAINE. WHITE MERING AND DELAINE. FORTH SAG ARD STOCK.

SPRULAL NOTICES.

THE DEDICATION

OF THE

BETHANY SABBATH SCHOOL HALL. Twenty-second and Shippen Sta...

WILL TAKE PLACE

On Thursday Evening, Feb. 13th.

The exercises commence at 7% o'clock, and will be con-

ducted by Major General O. O. HOWARD, Rev. E. R. BEADUE, D. D., Rev. JNO. CHAMBEBS, Egy. J. M. CROWELL, D. D., Rev. GEO. J. MINGINS, of New York, Ecv. S. T. LOWRIE, the Pastor, GEO. H. STUART, Ecc. GEO. H. STUART, Esq. Tickets can be had araphitonaly, by adults only, on sp-lication to the following Committee: GHAB. E. CURNELLUP, all Cherry street. CHAR. E. MORRIE, 636 Walnut street. GEO. H. BROWN, 40 South Fourth street. Or at J. E. GOULD'S Music Store, 203 Chestant street. Passessor Cars run within one square. fe8-4trpi Te8-4trps

SPECIAL NOTICES. BIXTH WARD, FIFTH DIVISION.

TO THE REPEBLICAN VOTERS, According to the rules for the government of the Union Republican Farty, the Division Executive Committee and the election officers will meet to registor the names of the Ropublican voters of the Fifth Division, Sixth Ward, at the Old Faistaff Hotels corner of Sixth and Jayne streets, on TUESDAY, evening, February 11th, from four to elebt of lock. on TUESDAL eight o'clock. It* THDS, O. PARKER, Executive I. H. O'HARRA, Committee.

A SPECIAL MITETING OF THE STOCKHOLD. ERB of the EAGLE TRANSPORTATION COM-PANY, to take into consideration the Hauidation of the Indeltications of the Company, will bobel at their Office. No. 374 South Third street, on MONDAY, 34th Inst., at 10 colork M No. 274 South Third street, on MONDAY, 24th inst., at 1 o'clock A, M. By order of the Board. felom w 4t' F. E. PAIGE, Socretary.

feldem w41° F. E. PAIGE, Socretary. POST-OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PENNA. FELEWARE 10(1), 1099. Mails for Havana, per steamer Liberty, saling from Baltimore, will close at this Office at 9 P. H. TO NICHT. 10th first, and per steamer flar of the Union, saling from this port, will close at 6 A. M. 11th inst. H. H. BINGHAM, P. M.

H. H. BINGHAM, P. M. HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 AND 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department.-Medi-cal transmart and medicines furnished gratuitously to the poor.

Dr. J. W. Schenck's (of Philadelphia.) Advice to intemperate men that wish to quit drinking, and how to become sober, useful men. Also, the cause of many other diseases, and how

Also, the cause of many only instruction, and and yet to prevent them. If the public only knew the mild and yet powerful effects of Schenck's Mandrake Pills in removing all billous disorders, and would use them according to the directions which accompany each box, very little other medicine would be required to keep the system in order.

Nearly all diseases are caused by a disordered or overloaded state of the stomach. These pills, unlike many other purgatives, do not irritate the stomach or constipate the bowels by frequent use. In the ordinary way of living, almost every one occasionally overloads or otherwise imposes upon the stomach. The stomach is a machine to make blood out of food. Now, if the stomach make blood out of food. Now, if the stomach and liver are inactive, digestion stops, and the whole body becomes insrt and diseased. At this stage Schenck's Mandrake Pills should be used freely; but, as hearly every one is opposed to purgatives, they neglect themselves, think-ing it will wear off or nature will cor-rectitself. They go on in this way until the liver becomes congested and the stomach so loaded with mucus or silme that the specific ceases, and in schort time they are taken down with some dangerous disease. Sometimes they will take a dose of purgative medicine and physic the etomach a little, and they feel relieved tempothe etomsch a little, and they feel relieved tempo-rarily. Perhaps the stomach has been partially cleansed but the liver not touched. Now, if they would take Schenck's Mandrake Pills, and physic freely until the liver and stomach were thoroughly cleansed, the appetite would soon come too. As soon as the stomach is emptied it requires food, and it will soon digest without purgatives. It is a great mistake in people being afraid to physic, fearing it will cause diarnows or be too weaken-

ing. Even in diarrhom it is proper to physic, for that cannot occur unless a person is billous. To eat a hearty dinner and feeling heavy and drowsy after it, take one Mandrake Pill, it will not give the performation of the atter it, take one mandrake rin, it will net give any inconvenience, but help nature throw off the load. If subject to eick headache, take six Man-drake Pills; where the bowels are costive, skin sallow, tongue coated, depressed spirits, sleepless nights, variable appetite, take Schenck's Scaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills according to directior follow them on the amounth are six wasks if

sylvania Hospital: for Insane," at Dixmont; in Allegheny county. The capacity for the accommodation of patients in these several institutions is about

sylvania Hospital for Insane," at Dirmont; in Allegheny county. The capacity for the accommodation of patients in these soveral institutions is about 1,100. The amounts which have been appro-priated by the Legislature for this class, are as follows: Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, incorporated in 1845, #289,600; Western Penn-sylvania Hospital for Insane, incorporated in 1848, #492,428 50. Total amount of appropriated for Insane, \$882,023 50. * * *

known. As an example of the opinions held by the physicians in charge of such hospitals, we may quote the fellowing from one of the most dis-tinguished Superintendents of such institutions in this feature in this State:

To associate insane persons with inebri-"To associate insane persons with inebri-ates," I segard as so great an evil that I can ecarcely find a reasonable excase for its, its being tolerated. It is an evil to both classes, and should be remedied at as early a day as poe-sible. Thave great faith in the restoration of the incortate in an asylum sepecially constructed and conducted for his benefit, but I have no hope of his recovery if placed with the insane, and am very certain that his association with the latter is iniurlous."

How far the Commonwealth is justified in per-How far the Commonwealth is justified in per-mitting the places of insane persons to be co-cupied by persons who are not insane. Is a ques-tion, which has not been, determined; but we believe that the voice of those who are experienced in the treatment of insanity should be heeded, and also that the opinions of both incoristes, and insane persons or their friends should be regarded with respect, when they claim that two such distinct forms of disease should not be subjected to treat-ment in the same institution. As additional testiforms of disease should not be subjected to treat-ment in the same institution. As additional testiment in the same institution. As additional testi-mony on this subject, we are permitted to say that Dr. R. A. Given, of Clifton Hall, before men-tioned, has publicly announced his intention to receive no more inebriates in his private asylum for insane, after having tried the commingling of the two classes in the same building for a num-ber of years, and satisfied himself that such asso-ciation is unsuited to both classes. The propor-tion of insanity attributed to intemperance is about one their d and the cost of maintaining them per one-third, and the cost of maintaining them per

year to each voter is 5.2 cents. Feeble-minded Children....There is but one in-stitution for this unfortunate class, and among all the charities of the State, no one is more dethe charities of the state, no one is inside de-serving of public sympathy and support. An idiot is the lowest type of humanity, and in pro-portion as one class of society is removed fur-ther from the ordinary normal standard than another, is the claim of that class upon the more

This institution, chartered in 1853, has re-ceived for building improvements, and main-tenance of children, the sum of \$229,243, Still there are imbeclies in the Commonwealth beating about the same proportional number to the population as the insane; while the State makes provision for not more than eighty. It is true that the results of treatment in cases

of idiocy cannot be compared with those of inof idiocy, cannot be compared with those of in-sanity, so far as recoveries are concerned; but the economy to the State in making ample provision for the feeble-minded, is chiefly to be sought for in-the relief, of the families, who are thus afflicted, by removing from their midst such help-less once, and allowing the energies of parents to be directed to useful and productive employ-ment, and thus contributing to the common wealth, whereas without such removal, there would be a constant blight and burden that would

thought, and should be taken into account by legislators, and all persons who have an interest i public morale, and in the economy of our State affairs.

Pennsylvania has a proud record to bequeath to inture generations, in her generous bestow-ment of charities to her helpless citizens, and to her public school children; but she has yot to make her record in the direction of curing and preventing intemperance. It is, therefore, respectfully submitted to your honorable bodies, that this evil, as it exists among us, very frequently takes; the form of a disease, and should be trained as much. It is a tarible in and should be treated as such.' It is a terrible ineritance which has come down to us from the past. Even children exhibit a taste for intoxicants, which is the beginning of lifetime suffering and shame, and no means are instituted to cure the malady.

Gool men unite in temperance societies and pledge themselves to total abstinence, and whover abstains totally will never become a drunkard. But the great multitude of men do not and in the birth of the second and ald, that they may be kept from the com-mission of crime, in the daily fear of which they live, and yet the State affords them no 'means of relief; and they stand to day on the thresholds of tens of thousands of homes in this Common-wealth, between afflicted families within, and wealth, between afflicted families within, and jails and poor-honses, or public shame without, while they struggle with themselves, and pray for a place of refuge where they may find whole-some restraint, and be cheered with the hope of winning back again the love that weeps in the family, and the respectability and honor that they have forfeited in society. The officers of the Citizens' Association are : *Previout_Losenb Partiab. M.* D.

President-Joseph Parrish, M. D. Vice Presidents-John M. Maris and Henry

Lewis. Sceretary-Joshua M. Woolston. Directors-John A. Wright, Samuel Parrish, George Millken, T. T. Tasker, Jr., Thomas A. Scott, Matthew Baird, Francis West, M. D. Treasury-Provident Life and Trust Company.

MUSICAL.

CARL WOLFSOUR'S FOURTH BEETHOVEN MA-TIMEE will take place on Friday afternoon, when he will be assisted by Mrs. Behrens. The Sonatas to be performed are opus 14, No. 1, in E major; opus 31, No. 1, in G major; opus 90 (Spring Sonata), in E minor. The first-named Sonata is a short one having only cleven pages in Mochelcs' edition, and, although criticized as containing much that is common-place, is recognized as possessing some beautiful and delicious passages. As, for instance, the phrase in minims in the first allegro, has been compared to the song of the first lark in spring-time as she joyously rises toward heaven when a beautiful bright day has made the heart glad by its sunshine, so pleasant after the rigors of a hard winter which is passing away. This Sonata has also been said to resemble one of Van Dyck's CARL WOLFSOHN'S FOURTH BERTHOVEN MApleasant after the rigors of a hard winter which is passing away. This Sonata has also been said to recemble one of Van Dyck's grand ladies, whose face is fresh and rosy as her carriage is anstere and grandiose. The passage in semiguavers, ascending by thirds at the fifth measure of the allegro, is a graceless and un-grateful one, and would require able quartett players to give a smooth and even effect to it, be-sides it is a mere filling up, and is found else-where in Beethoven's and Mozart's works. The allegretto laments in E minor, and hope comes in E minor. a not to its relief till the entrance of the Trio in C major. The third and last movement, Rond allegro commodo, presents but little interest, and Beethoven does not appear in person till at the second phrase, in minims, which is as beautiful as the remainder is vulgar, a thing happening so rarely in this master's works that there is a slight malicious pleasure in dwelling upon it. This opus consists of two sonatas, dedicated to the Baroness de Braun, which have been spoken of by Schindler in some detail, wherein he finds in them an exposition of two opposing princi-ples; the supplicatory and the recalcurant. But they are generally conceded to lack breadth and elevation of style.

THE GRAND DUCHESS .- To morrow evening Offenbach's comic opera The Grand Duckess of Gerolstein will be produced at the Academy of Music by Mr. Bateman's French Opera Company. It is rather injudicious to attempt to eulogize a performance before it takes place, but the extra-ordinary popularity which this company has acquiréd in the opera, and the warmth of the praise received by them in other cities, are suffi-cient assurance that the entertainment is of the highest class. Of the operatively a very careful critic writes in these torms:

"Like any other burkeque, opera bouffe might easily be carried too far, not only for American propriety—which is not altogether unlike a ve-neer and chips off at a touch sometimes—but for momentum is the obstract and we doubt not that propriety in the abstract, and we doubt not that propriety in the abstract, and we doubt not that in Paris it often akims dangerously near the verge of double chendre and license. But "The Grand Duchess" does not so; that satirizes characters which are, as we might say, historical types, and although its humor reaches the smallest histrio-nic and musical detail, yet it aims at generalities, and has no need of local altusions, "timely" hits, or present jests. The untraveled American who has not had opportunities for holing the se-rious but silly manceuvres of petty sovereigntles aping empires, the caprices of "high-might!nois out sny manualities of perty soverespines aping empires, the caprices of 'high-mightl-nesses,' and the pomp of plenipotentiary envoys, will lose something of the full flavor of this opera. But we have all seen enough of the parade of would be herees, and of the 'fues and feathers' of even real warriors, of the glory of staff-officers, as well as of the firtations of marriageable and desirable damsels and the expedients of their alternately hopeful and hopeless lovers, to find full inspiration for hearty mirth and high good. humor. And every one who has a liking for capital music will also find food for his delecta-tion. Nothing deep, nothing heavy, nothing Germanesque or grandiose, but all light, fresh, appropriate, original, alive with a purpose, and thereable granding. boroughly genuine." Tickets are for sale at Gould's piano store.

CARL SENTZ'S Orchestra Matinice on nextThurs-day, is to be graced by the performance of a Mo-zart Plano Concerto, by Mr. Thunder and orches-tra. These beautiful compositions are rarely given in public and there is an historical as well as musical interest attached to them. The famous Rienzi Overture, by Wagner, will also be performed.

SPICY CORRESPONDENCE.

Pennsylvania and the Rothschilds-Mr. Beimont and the Pennsylvania Treasurer.

The following correspondence explains itself: x Sons, London, \$190,886 10 Pennsylvania State per cent. stock, which we sent to Philadelphia for redemption, to be followed in a few days by a further lot of \$100,000. Besides these, Messes. Rothschild hold about \$200,000 more of stock already overdue and becoming due this year. These gentlemen again complain of the in-justice of the action of the State of Pennpayment in a depreciated currency, and have instructed us to receive payment only under protest as heretofore. They would, however, prefer to hold the stock if an arrangement could e made with your State for a continuation of be made with your state for a continuation of the loan, and will only accept payment now if compelled to do so by a discontinuance of the interest. We have written to the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia to confer with you on this subject before accepting payment, and we beg you will give this matter your serious consideration, and let us know whether an extension as desired by Messrs. Rothschild is possible. Hoping soon to hear from you we remain respectfully yours. F. L. FETHERSTON, Publisher.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

-The following new poem by Tennyson is publiched in the last number of Every Saturday : WAGES

Glory of warrior, glory of orator, glory of song, Paid with a voice that will pass to be lost in an endless sea-

Glory of Virtue, to fight, to struggle, to right the wrong-Nay, but she aim'd not at glory, no lover of

glory she: Give her the glory of going on, and still to be. 1

The wages of sin is death : if the wages of Virtue be dust, Would she have heart to endure for the life of

the worm and the fly? She desires no jales of the blest, no quiet seats

of the just, To rest in a golden grove, or to bask in a sume-

Give her the wages of going on, and not to die. ALFRED TENNINGS.

-Bayard Taylor is at Naples.

-Dickens is 56 years old.

-There are forty-one theatres in Paris.

-It is not singular that the planist Topp-should have such a strong proclevity for choren. The planist Topp is the principal topic of conversation in musical circles in New York.

-Miss Adelaide Topp is said to be a tip-top layer upon the plano.

-Bismarck abstains from church-going on sc-count of his health.

-Where did Miss Topp, the planist, begin her musical career? Why, Topp would naturally begin to hum.

-The manner in which Miss Topp tackles her instrument leads us to believe that she has a good deal of plano-fortetude.

-Helen Western is playing in Buffalo, and a critic says "she is immense," which is a physical fact, but a histrionic heresy.

-Fashionable circles relate that Senator Harlan's daughter is very soon to be married to Ro-bert Lincoln, the late President's son.

-A man in Chesterfield, N. H., weight 100 lbs., his wife 300, one of his two daughters 200, and the other 209 lbs.

-It is estimated by a statistical writer, that a girl of to-day costs four times as much per pound as one cost thirty years ago.

-A brick school-house, costing seventy thor-sand dollars, was dedicated at Lawrence, on Wed-nesday, with interesting exercises.

-"Mephilipenotrasccomomento" is the name given to a new musical instrument, on the other side of the Atlantic.

-A duel was fought between Italian Deputies. Nicoters and Assanti. Nicoters received a dan-gerous wound in the head, which has brought on congestion of the brain.

B-A Maine paper says that the milkmen of that State complain bitterly of the drought. The milkmen here have plenty of water and use it freely.

-A dog and pig fight is announced in Brook-lyn. The dog weighs 30 pounds and the pig 23 pounds. The pig will probably rue-it hog and die.

e. —At a public house in Devoushire, England, a landlord has it painted up outside his door the landlord has it painted up outside his door-, Good beer sold here, but don't take my word for it."

innati Gazette sava

MR. CHARLES DICKENS'S

FAREWELL READINGS.

CONCERT HALL.

An Office for the sale of RESERVED SEATS has been

CHARLES E. SMITH'S. GENERAL STATIONER.

No. 109 South Third Street, near Chestaut.

where Seats can be procured for either of the two FARE. WELL READINGS at TWO DOLLARS each.

PROF. ROBERT E. ROGERS. Of the University of Pennsylvania, will Lecture before the TEAOHERS' INSTITUTE, At Horticultural Hall,

On Tuesday Evening, February 11th, **SUBJECT:**

ELECTRICITY.

This Lecture will be brilliantly and beantifully illus Trated by novel experiments, and is confidently expected to surpass anything heretofore given on this subject to a Philadelphia sudjence.

biladelphia audience. Tickets of admission, 50 cents. For sale at TRUMPLER'S, 238 CHESTNUT Street, and for sale at TRUMPLER'S, 238 CHESTNUT Street, and .

THE CHARTS

UNITED STATES LAW ASSOCIATION AND COLLECTION UNION.

Containing the name of a reliable and responsible Law-yer in every county in the United States, will be ready for distribution to subscribers on TUESDAY, 11th fast. ULMAN & OVERMAN. 30 NORTH FIFTH STREET. Itrp*

NORMAL INSTITUTE FOR SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS, under the charge of the PENNSYL-VANIA SABBATH SCHOOL ASSOCIATION, now be-Ingheid at the TABERNACLE BAPTIST OFUECH,

CHEBTNUT Street, west of Eighteenth. The following are the exercises for THIS (Monday) EVENING, commending at 75 o'clock : Prayer and Praise, fifteen minutes.

Addressing will be delivered on the following subjects : "The Object of a Sunday School Institute," Introduc-tory Address, by Rev. G. A. PELTZ. "How to Prepare & Lossen," by Rev. J. H. VINCENT. "Books and Other Holps to be used by the Teacher," by ANDREW A. SMITH, Esq. MATTHEW NEWKIRK, Esq., will preside. The modifier will be continued an "THENDAY WED.

The meetings will be continued on TOLOGAA, WENNERDAY, and THURSDAY AFTENGONS and EVEN-NERDAY, and THURSDAY AFTENGONS and IN CONTINUES INCLUES IN CONTINUES IN CONTINUES IN CONTINUES IN CONTINUES IN CONTINUES INCLUES IN

OFFICE OF THE BUCK MOUNTAIN GOAL COMPANY, NO. 330 WALNUT STREET, PHILA DELIVITA Fob. 6th, 1889. At the Annual Election held this day, the following manned scatteneas were duly elected. Directors, to serve the scatteneas were duly elected.

the ensuing year : William P. Jonks, Wm. Henry Trotter,

Daniel L. Collier,	Geo. J. Richardson,
James	B. McFarland.
At a meeting of the Bos	rd held on the 10th inst.

Ava mooting of the Board held on the 10th inst. WIL. LIAM P. JENKS was re-clocked President and THOMAS II. STROTTER re-appointed Becrotary and Treasurer. feld, w. 181* T. H. TRUTTER, Secretary and Treasurer.

AT A MERTING OF THE PETROLEUM AS-sociation of Philadelphia, hold at No. 115 Walnut street, on February sth. 1863, the understande wore ap-pointed a committees from New York, Pitteburgh, and Jointly with committees from New York, Pitteburgh, and Ulaveland, urse upon Congress the necessity of remeving the tax from Refined Petroleum, and also to have the present mode of wasanness the million of have the om Reined Petroleum, and also to have the de of measuring oil by calliper and rods abol-

ng substituted W. G. WARDEN, CLEM. A. GRISCOM, Committee, H. H. SELYE,

NAVIGATION COMPANY

This Company is prepared to purchase its Loan due in 1870, at par. 1870, dt par. SOLOMON SHEPHERD, Treasurer. Jabottrp No. 123 Sonth Bacond Street.

ABUCHTP NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, WASTE Paper, Sc. Bought by Re-HUNTER, del7 and No. 613 Jayne street.

inpgs, dropsy, paralysis, gout, rhenmatism, typhoid, pneumonia and nearly every other disease is caused by a billous derangement of the stomach

Men that are in the habit of drinking too much Men that are in the habit of drinking too much will find great relief from Schenck's Mandrake. Pills. How many men that in their hearts would do anything if they could only quit drinking! They deserve a great deal more pily than they get. They wish to stop it much more than many would imagine from the way they go on. It has become a disease, and hard to break off. Many a man feels when he starts out in the morning that he will never drink another dron. He meets his he will never drink another drop. He meets his-old associates and feels so had that he thinks he will take just one drink; takes half a tumbler full but it does not do much good; it is a starter; twenty or thirty more finishes up the day. Such

twenty or thirty more finishes up the day. Such want kind talk and judgment. They want help, and Schenck's Mandrake Pills is just the help they require. If a man comes home at night full of whisky, and would take a large dose of the pills, he could eat some breakfast and feel more fit for business, and the taste for run, partially lost for food, has taken its place; and instead of that, if he had not taken the pills, he would have had to take perhaps a dozen drinks to balance his head. If a man wishes to ould drinking he must physic freely dozen drinki to baintee his head. It a main wishes to quit drinking, he must physic freely every day for a long time. He soon will lose all appetite for drinking. They have been the means of reforming thousands, and will cure almost every one that has a wish to quit, for if a man has a good appetite and the food digests well, he een onit drinking if he wishes can quit drinking if he wishes.

The Dependent and Criminal Population of Pennsylvania.

INTERESTING STATEMENTS.

The report of the Citizens' Association ot Pennsylvanis on the dependent and criminal population of the State, made to the Legislature, has been received. The dependent population of the Common-wealth are considered under four distinct divi-

sions, to wit: First.-Those persons who are supported at

public expense in county poor-houses, and by township overseers of the poor, known as "pau-

Second-The homeless and wandering population, who move from county to county, and live by petty depredations, and public begging, known

As vagrants. Third—The insane, idiotic, deaf mutes, blind and friendless, who are supported by State appro-priations in the institutions erected by State patronage for these several classes. Fourth—The inmates of the House of Refuge.

Poon. Panpers in poor-houses, and chargeable to

counties, number 14,988, or one in 246 of the population. Cost of maintaining them, at 29 cents per day

esch (the estimate of the Philadelphia Almahouse, the lowest in the State), or \$106 60 per year; amounts to \$1,597,720, or \$2 67 for each voter in the State.

the State. The percentage of public poor who are helpless from age, disease, or other infimity, is about 45, leaving 55 who are able to employ themselves in some occupation that may in part remunerate the counties for their support. Relief given to deserving poor, not residents in poor-houses, generally termed "out-door relief," amounts to \$199,876 56, or 52 cents to each voter. The number of the second class of poor, de-

The number of the second class of poor, de-nominated vagrants, cannot be well ascertained; but from returns in hand, the number of meals

but from returns in mand, the humber of means furnished to such at the poor-houses, is estimated at 361,000, which at 15 cents per meal would amount to \$54,150, or 9 cents to each voter. The number of nights lodgings furnished to traveling poor is 119,006. Add to this the ledgings in station-houses in Philadelphia, 46,250, and we have a total of 165,546 nights lodgings furnished to vagrants.

The third class of poor will be considered under the several divisions by which they are universally recognized.

sally recognized. 1. Insanc-There are five hospitals for insane in Penneylvania, besides those attached to county houses, to wit: "Pennsylvania Hospital for In-sane," at Philadelphia, a well-known private cor-poration; "Asylum for Persons Deprived of the Use of their Reason," at Frankford, belonging to the Society of Friends; "Clifton Hall," at Kelly-ville, Delawara county a private institution conville, Delaware county, a private institution con-ducted by Dr. R. A. Given; "State Lunatic Hos-pital," at Harrisburg, and the "Western Pena-

wealth, sind this without such removal, there wealth, whereas without such removal, there would be a constant blight and burder that would hinder prosperity and development. Intemper-ance of one or both parents is supposed to be the cause of one third of cases of this character, and he cost to each voter of the State for their main

tenance is 3.3 cents per year. Deaf Mutes.—The Pennsylvania Institution for Deaf and Dumb, located in Philadelphia, has been doing its quiet work since 1821, and has received from the State Treasury the sum of \$843, 000, for the support and instruction of deaf mute --beneficiaries of the Commonwealth---a majority of whom have been restored to society, and as useful and productive citizens. have returned to the State their share of support for those who have subsequently claimed the advantages of the Institution. The proportion of deaf-muteness attributed to intemperance is not generally estimated; but the scrofnious and other forms of constitutional in-firm ity, to which this calamity is attributable, in most cases may be fairly charged to the use of intoxicants in not less than one-third the cases; and the cost of maintaining this class to each voter is 5.8 cents. Blind.—To live in the world and , not see it is a

ad calamity, but to be able to learn, without right, what is around us and to know how to appreciate to a large extent the enjoyments that others possess, is a great blessing that the State has bestowed upon her sightless children by the establishment of the "Pennsylvania Institu-tion for the Instruction of the Blind," located

at Philadelphis. The money appropriated to this Institution since its organization in 1833, for support, building, &c., amounts to \$484,450; and a good practical educaamounts to #384,450; and a good practical educa-tion, musical and literary, with the enjoyment of moral and social culture, and honorable and self-sustaining employment in mechanic arts, have been given to nearly all the 640 inmates of the Institution, who would otherwise have remained in their sad and hopeless condition, a burden upon their families or the community. Blindness is the result in cengenital cases, of the same general courses and to a satisficate to deafourteness and causes that are assigned to deaf-muteness, and about the same proportion of such cases owe their infirmity to an intemperate parentage. The annual cost of the blind to each voter is 5.5 cents. Friendless Children.—There is but one institu-tion for this class receiving annual State, ap-propriations, the "Northern Home for Friendless Children," located in Philadel-phia, having a capacity for two hun-dred inmates. This institution was incor-corted in 1954 and has produced from the State orated in 1854, and has received from the State

850,000. Houses of Refuge .- The two reformatories for Houses of Refuge.—The two reformatories for children, known as Houses of Refuge, have made their mark upon the public mind in such a way as to have become parts of the established ma-chinery of the State for restoring neglected and vagrant youth from the paths of vice. The testimeny of those interested in the care of this class is that one-half of the whole number are returned to society as useful and honorable citi-zens. For this reason the State cannot but re-view the expenditure it has made for these institutions with an honest pride. The two Houses of Refuge have received from the public treasury for building, maintenance of immates, &c., the sum of \$783,750, for which have been returned 616 useful citizens from the Western Refuge alone [no return has been received from the House of Refuge at Philadelphia, while they still have the buildings and appliances for continuing the same processes of redemption and reformation for many years to come. Intemperance of parents is a prolific source of delinquency in childhood, and it will be safe to attribute twothirds of such cases to this cause. The cost of maintaining them is 7.1 cents to each voter.

CRIMINALS. CRIMINALS. The estimated population of county jails is 8.447; of penitentiaries, 669. Total population of State and county prisons, 9,116, or one in 402 of the population

the population. The average cost for the maintenance of these prisoners is 41 cents each, per day, a total per lay of \$4,011 04, or \$1,464,029 60, per year, or o each voter in the State \$2 45.

to each voter in the State \$2 45. *Causes*.—It will not be doubted that two-thirds of the purperism and crime of the State are justly attributed to intemperance, and it is stated by authorities that one third of the dependent classes, as insane, feeble-minded, .c., are to be traced to the same cause. If we apply this rule to the figures before us, we have the sg-gregate cost of maintaining papers and prison-ars whose condition is due to intemperance \$2,-

The consta opus 31, No. 1, is one of a set of three dedicated to the Countess Browne. The first allegro is in two-four time, a rhythm renet alegro is in two-four time, a rhydni fe-served by the old school for finales, rondos as they said then. There exists a single conata, by Mozart, not one by Clementi, Dussek, Hummel, Mendelssohn, or Weber, in which the first allegro is in two-four time. As the allegro opus 28 (Re major) is calm, this is rude, capricious, abrupt and repellant; it is a journey over some

The adagio in Do major (nine-eight time) is an image of the infinite, and gives evidence of the grand style which we have previously met in opus 22. The first four measures present the harmonic progression and melodic phrase of the song of Uriel in the second part of the Creation by Hayda, and this circumstance lends an addi-tional interest. The chromatic scales and trills which ornament some notes of the melody which recall the air of Uriel are like lace fallen from the haud of a fairy. Haydn's air is and remains the Song of Uriel, but what do these four measures not become under the hand of Beethoven. The motive is transferred to the bass with inimitable effect, set off most gracefully by the light, airy ornamentation of the higher part. This adagto grazioso is as fresh as the balmy breeze in summer that comes from the sea, and never flags in interest from the first to the last note. It should be played in a calm; even move-ment, and is so full of grace and sweetness as to remind the hearer of the flowing melejiles of Bellini, Donizetti and Verdi. The Rondo in note. common time allegretto is a gay dance; there is a vague affinity bween this Rondo and that of opus which cannot fall to interest one in a composer like Beethoven.

The Sonata opus 90 was dedicated to Count Lichnowski, and is composed of two move-ments. The first paints the passion which the Count felt for an actress, and the objections which weighed against his desire to marry her; the second the happiness which he found in the union. Beethoven at first said nothing to his friend, but happiness the Count, having believed that he recognized a programme in the Sonata, was fold by the comer that he had recounted in it the history of the love of the Count, and that the first move-ment might be called "contest between head and heart;" the second, "conversation with the beloved one." The persons to whom this Sonata was addressed, are no more; their recollection

was addressed, are no more; their recollection survives them in this epithalamium for the plano; on the wings of this hymn of happiness to which i Beethoven gave no other title than these words : nicht zu geschwind und sehr singbar vorzu-tragen; for it! was at this period that, in an excess of German purism, he abandoned the Italian technical words which were conven-tional and adopted by the whole civilized world, works he hos however, returned again in a taw tional and adopted by the whole civilized world, to which he however returned again in a tew years afterwards. This departure from old Italian landmarks was deeply regretted and criticised by Moscheles; who, although loving the great master with all the depth of an earnest nature, in his new spicalified ition of the Sona tas of Beethoven, restored the proper and definite terms which had been used by the great men of. Italy and the other shining lights of art in other portions of the world.

Italy and the other shining lights of art in other portions of the world. This Sonats is a fresh improvisation, is not trammeled with the forms of former times, and is not divided as a sermon in so many points and applications. Some persons will say: "If it is not a Sonata what is it ?" To these Beethoven has gained the right to say, "It is I." Without wishing to exargerate the worth of this little work, we cannot but think that it distances the most admired of his Sonatas by the might of the invention of the second movement, and by the seperior manier in which the programme is treated. This leantiful composition is sometimes known as the Spring Sonata. known as the Spring Sonata.

from you, we remain respectfully yours, AUG. BELMONT & CO.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28, 1868. Messrs. August, Belmont & Co.-GENTLEMEN: In reply to your note of the 28th, I beg to say that no arrangement can be made by which the Messrs. Rothachild can retain the old loan (now overdue) and continue to draw interest on it You state that should no arrangement be made, you will be compelled to accept payment under you will be competed to accept payment inder protest. To this we have not the slightest ob-jection. Your complaints about the in-justice of our not paying you in gold may seem just to you, but to us they seem ridiculous. I have no doubt Messes. August Belmont & Co. had many liabilities out, when the legal-tender act was passed, which became due after gold had risen to a premium of 80. due after gold had risen to a premium of 80. 1 have not yet heard of their conscience compelling them to pay in gold, instead of the legal-tender. We are willing to give you the pound of fleeh, but not one drop of Christian blood. Respectfully W. H. KENDLE, State Treasurer. HARRISDURG, Jan. 30, 1868.

Sir: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 30th ultimo, addressed to my house, in reply to our application on behalf of Messrs. N. reply to our application on behalf of Messre, N. M. Rothschild & Sons of London, who had in-structed us to receive payment of the Pennsyl-vania State Stock now due, under protest, in case the State should not pay the principal in coin, and in case no arrangement could be made having in view a continuation of the interest and an ex-tension of the time, of metamotion of the each tension of the time of redemption of the capi-tal. Messrs. Rothschild act in this matter a trustees of the holders of the debentures of the ing in England and on the Continent of Europe. You seem so well acquainted with the financial transactions of States and Individuals that you must know that by these debentures hundreds of widows and orphans have beca reduced to beg-gary. Messrs. Rothschild, in trying to save for their constituents all they can out of the wreck, have made through my house an application, which they as well as I deem just and equitable, ond this artoliwation was made in a courwhich they as well as I deem just and equitable, and this application was made in a cour-teons and respectful manner. In so doing Messrs. Rothschild have evinced a new proof, if sny was wanted, of their strict and honorable appreciation of the obligations assumed by them as irustees for the innocent holders of the most disastrous security ever negotiated by their house, a negotiation based principally upon the faith of the State of Pennsylvania and its great banking institution. Your reference to the liabilities of my house, contracted in coin and assumed by you to have been paid in currency, is as impertinent as it is untrue in point of fact. August Belmont & Co. have never declined to meet any demand for the payment in one of any liability continued by them in coin coin of any liability contracted by them in coin, before or since the legal tender act. If they had adopted the course toward their creditors which you propose to take on behalf of the State of Pennsylvania toward her unfortunate creditor represented by the Messrs. Rothschild, might have been some excuse for the the of courtesy which you have exhibited in your letter to them. In conclusion, I take this opportunity to express my regret that the State of Pennsylvania should have for its Treasurer a person who could so far disgrace the State he assumes to represent and forget the dig-nity of the office he holds, as to reply to a civil business communication in a manner which must citizen of that great and honored State. I an your obedient servant, AUGUST BELMONT

WILLIAM KEMBLE, Esq., State Treasurer of the State of Penneylvania, flarrieburg. New York, Feb. 4, 1868.

-Manton Marble was called upon at the free-trade dinner given Mr. Bryant in New York, the other day, for a speech. He said: "Whether or not the organ of speech be situated behind the baggy eyelid, as the phrenologists. Thelleve, say it is, or whether it be situated in the left subtropy to be of the cerebrum, as Dr. Hammond tells us it is, it is entirely certain that I am a natural apha-siac—which word, if you will turn to your dic-tionaries, and 'get the beat,' you will see it de-fined by the Webster of some future period thus: 'Aphasics—an animal which has not the faculty of talking while balanced on bis hind legs." -There are five thousand students of music in

Boston.

ity is prostrated, and hundreds and thousands of persons, representing nearly every branch of business and labor, are out of employment.

-Thirty years ago there was but one homeo-pathic physician in New England; now there are over two hundred and fifty in Massachsetta.

-A widower, accompanied by his six children, and a widow, with a similar "following," walked six miles in Virginia to be married. The knot was tied, and at last accounts the little family of fourteen wave lightly the handling updays one more fourteen were living happily under one roof

-A great excitement has been caused in Turkey by the fact that the Sultan has gone out to dinner with a subject, a mark of condescon-sion which is utterly at variance with all the traditions of the Moslem faith.

-Mr. John David Macbride, the principal of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, has just died, in the nine-ticin year of his age. He graduated in 1799, and was a crack scholar, but his scholarship was and continued that of the eighteenth century.

-A man named Morrill, with several allages halling from Orford, N. H., has been arrested for imitating the example of the Mormon prophet to the extent of having three or four living wives. Very immoral Morrill it seems to us.

-The recent cold weather in New Orleans has killed the bananas, turning the fruit from a brilliant green to black. Each banana was frozen through, and resembled a solid piece of black. marble.

-The captain of a ferry boat on a Western river was asked by a frightened lady passengar "if people wore ever lost by these boats?". He gave the choouraging reply, "Not often, ma'ami, we generally find them afterward by dragging the river."

-The New Orleans Crescent says there is an old mulato woman in the French part of that city who has not left her house for 50 years. She lives alone and admits no company. She has some children outside who supply her with food through a hole in the gate.

-A Western paper advertises thus "Run Away.-A hired man named John; his noce turned up five feet eight inches high, and had on a pair of corduroy pants much word." How that nose must have looked dressed up in orduroy pants h

E-Fifty-one persons were committed to prison. in the course of two days, by a London alder-man, for begging in the streets. Many of them were in a sad condition; some of them almost naked. One man died of starvation within a day or so after his committal to hard labor.

-The Macon Telegraph says : "Jacob Thomp-son, one of the distinguished American rebels, recently received a remittance of \$30,000 in gold -the proceeds of a sale of his lands lying along the Mississippi river. Before the war he was the richest man in Mississippi-his wealth being over one million dollars."

A lady recently advertised in an exchange that she wanted a "gentleman for breakfast and tea," while another, in the same journal, asks for "a husband having a Roman nose with strong re-ligious tendencies," and a third party seeks to ro-cover "a lost wallet belonging to a gentleman made of calf akin." made of calf skin."

-Matrimonial advertisements have their peculiarities. A down-easter advertises his wife thus: On the sixteenth of July, on the night of Monday, Eloped from her husband, the wife of John grundy;

His grief for her absence each day growing deeper, Should any one find her, he begs them to keep of

her.

-A Western showman thus placards his cu-riosities: A RATTEL SNAICE TOO BE SHOED.

The history of this enalth is as follows: He was kecht on lung mounting by a poore man With a large Fanmely being sicks yer ould, and

Wenemus. he is now in A books and cant Hurt

nobody Wich is mutch Better than to be runnin Wild cause he cant want to ete nothin. admitance aick ·

Pents For them what plees To pay It and thrip-

for more perticklers pleas toe cawl on Old Dick.

pents for them what Dont. a Liberal reduckshin For Fam-