## Mann Coening Bulletin,

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

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HISSON PEACOUR.

LEFT HERSTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON,
A-PER SOUDER, Jr., FRANCIS WELLS.
The BULLETIS is served to subscribers in the city at 13
en's ner week; payable to the carriers, or \$6 per annum. INVITATIONS FOR WEDDINGS, PARTIES &c., executed in a superior manner by DREKA, 1883 CHESTNUT STREET. 1620-115

delphia.

ANE MRAMER. On Tuesday evening the 18th in Allentown, Fa., at the home of the bride's paths, by Rev. J. P. Falos Samuel S. Beaus, Esq., of Philipita, to Bis Annie I. Kramer, of Allentown.

RCH-STIDFOLE. On the 2th instant, at the resist of the Indide's parents, by the Bey. P. S. Homson, b. D. Lerch, of Reading, Fa., to Mary E. Stidfole, city. this city.

PREVILLE—HOWELL—In Trenton, N. J., on the thinstant, by Rev. Levi Herr, Mr. Julius Presville, Jr., Miss Balile E. Howell, both of Trenton.

DIED.

ELTONNEAD.—At his residence, Thursday evening, ebruary 29th, W. D. Eitonhead, in the sixty-fourth year his age.
Due notice will be given of the funeral.
LiANSELLA—On Wednesday morning, February 19th,
llen Forde, wife of Wm. E. Hansell, in the 72d year of at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her husband, No. 1419
KA10 in.—On the evening of the 19th inst., at his residence, 1819 Green street, after a very short illness. Charles Kaighn, in the 62d year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, on Seventhday, the 22d inst., at 1 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Fair Hill.
LIAVID.—At Germantown, on the morning of the 29th inst., and Williams, daughter of Henry P. and Annabella W. 1 loyd, in the 22d year of ner age.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, No. 43 Thischocken street, on Secondday morning, 24th inst., at 10 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

MINNAMIN.—On the 25th inst., James McMinamin, aged 53 years. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully nvited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, cellyville, on Saturday afternoon, attwo o'clock, without urther notice. Funeral service and interment at St. battes Church.

irriber notice. Funeral service and interment at St. hastle Church.
Milligan.—On the 19th inst., Wm. C. Milligan, in the 9th year of his age.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend the uneral from his late residence, near Haddonfield. N. J., in Monday, the 2th inst., at ren a. M.
Care leave Cooper's Point N. J., at 7.20 and 19 A. M.
Funeral service at the M. E. Church, Haddonfield, at 11 A. M. Interment at leavel Hill Cometer's.
POTTER—Buddenly, on the morning of the 19th inst., at Burnington, b. J., Thomas S. Potter.
Hile friends and those of the family, the members of the more Lodge No. 114. A. V. M. Liberty Lodge No. 37.2.
O. O. F., and the Orders in general, are respectfully inside to strend the funeral, from the residence of his nother, No. 1834 Park avenue, between Thirdenth and interda, above Federson streets, to-morrow, 22d Inst., at 10 clock. A. M. ck. A. M. JCHETT.—On the 3th inst., Steets T., wife of Wm. ricbett, and daughter of the late P. N. Patrullo,

of this city.

It this city the clastices and friends of the family are respectfully that conditions and friends of the family are respectfully that conditions are substant. No, 113 South Mineteenth street, on Monday, it is not, at its orders, A. M., without further notice. SILL.—At Darby, on the 30th inst., Joseph T. Silk, edgesting of the lafe Joseph Silk, in the slirt year of his sec. WAGNER.—On the 19th inst., Tobias Wagner, in the Sily year of his sec.

It is male friends are invited to attend his foneral, from the late residence, 1604 Chestnut street, on Saturday after. late residence, 1604 Chestnut street, on Saturday after on, 22d inst., at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

OBITUARY.

But little consolation can be imparted by kindred or friends to a widowed mother, who has repeatedly been called to drink of the bitter waters of affliction. It is only the abiding, sustaining faith of a Christian mother in an eye-living and eyer loving slaviour that bernavement.
While family ties are sundered upon carth, she is enabled to contemplate and anticipate a reunion in that
better land where is "No more death, neither sorrow nor crying "
To a family where all are "joint heirs to a heavenly
inheritance," the departure of one after another but increases the heavenward attractions to those who, for a
shopt season, remain

"Where storm after storm rises o'er the dark way."
In penning these lines we have before us the unexpected
outce of the death of Thomas 6. Forren, a loving son
and brother, a true friend, and, in his business relations, and lattoin.
d away from Ear b, and earthly scenes and relahe consoling thought is that, while earth has lost, one, the consoling thought is that, while call it man, aven has gained. May all who knew and loved our departed friend he PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21, 1868.

MASONIC NOTICE.—The officers and members of Solomon's Lodge No. 114, A. Y. M., and the Order in general, are fraternally invited to meet at the Hall, Chestnut street, on Saturday morning, 2d instant at 9/5 clock, to attend the suneral of our late Brother Thomas

G. POTTER.

By order of the W. M.

CHARLES H. KINGSTON, Secretary. YRE & LANDELL OPEN TO DAY THE LIGHT shades of Spring Populas for the Fashidnable Walking

Steel Colored Popling. Mode Colored Popling. Bismarck Exact Shade. SPECIAL NOTICES.

MATTER ANEWLECTURE

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Thursday Evening, February 27, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. Subject-"THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS." Admission to all parts of the house, 50 cents. No extra rharge for heavyed. Nats. Tickets for sale at J. E. GOULD'S New Plane Fore, 923 CHESTNUT street, Doors open at 7. Lecture begins at 8.

PROCLAMATION. WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY. Order of Arrangements:

All persons of the age of 1d years and upwards are hereby notified to meet ON THE SQUARE TO MORROW MORNING, and march single file to the Office of the Washington Life Insurance Co., Nos. 809 and 811 Chestnut Street, And insure their lives in suma of from \$500 to \$20,000, as shall suit their convenience, and herein fail not. Given under our hands and seals this list day of Feb-CHAMBERS & SON, General Agents,

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE LECTURES.—MR. Lewis W. Leeds will commence a course on Ventilation, on FRIDAY EVENING, 31st inst., at 8 o'clock, and continue on Friday evenings, 38th inst., March 6th and 13th.

Tighter for the control of the co id 13th. Fickets for the Course, 75 cents each; single admissions, cents. WILLIAM HAMILTON. (e20-2t rps) Actuary.

Actuary.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, CORNER OF FRANKFORD ROAD and PALMER STREET COpposite New York Kensington Depot), in charge of the existers of St. Brancis.

Accident cases received if brought immediately after reception of injury.

Lying in cases received at a moderate rate of board. Free medical and surgical advice given on Weddesday and Saturday Afternoona between 4 and 6 o'clt. fel2-tfrp THE GRAND TESTIMONIAL TO S. K. MUR-DOCH will take place at CONCERT HALL, on MONDAY EVENING, February 24th, 1868, when he will read choice selections of poetry and prose.

Admission 50 cents.

Admission 50 cents.

Reserved seats 75 cents. For sale at TRUMPLER'S, No. 126 Chestaut street; BONER & CO., 1103 Chestaut street; sand at the Hall. OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

This Company is prepared to purchase its Loan due

SOLOMON SHEPHERD, Treasurer. No. 122 South Second Street. QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE TEACHERS' Institute at Concert Hall, FRIDAY, February 21, Institute at Concert Hall, FRIDAY, February 21, Commencing at 3 P. M., Reprinted at Concern Hall, FRIDAY, February 21, Rev. A. A. WILLIPS, of Philadelphia, will locture at 33 P. M., Subject—"Mental Dyapopsia,"

The public are invited to attend. (620-3trp fe20-2trp THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—IN CONSEquence of the multiplicity of ongagements with the members of the Germania Orchestra; no Afternoon Rehearsal will take place on Feb. 23d. foll-3t,rp.

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 AND 1530 Lombard street, Dispensary Department.—Medical treatment and medicines furnished gratuitously to the poor.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

ROOMS OF THE REPUBLICAN CITY EX. STREET.

PERETARY 4. 1864. In accordance with the call of the Republican State Executive Committee, the Republican citizens of Phila, delphia will meet in their respective election divisions on the 4th TDESDAY of Fobruary, 25th Inst., between the hours of d and 8 o'clock P. M., to elect one delegate from each division to a Congressional Convention, said Convention to elect two delegates and two alternates from each Congressional District to the National Convention, to be held in Chicago, on the 20th day of May noxt, to nominate a candidate for President and Vice President of

nominate a candidate for President and Vice President of the United States. Also, one Senatorial and one Representative delegate from each division to the several Senatorial and Representative Conventions, to elect delegates to the State Convention to be held in Philadelphia, on the 11th day of March next, which Convention shall nominate candidates for Auditor and Surveyor-General, elect four delegates to the National Convention, and form the Electoral

Said Conventions shall meet the following morning Pebruary 18th, at 10 o'clock, at such places as are provided for in Rule Tenth of the Rules for the government of the Union Republican Party. Except the First and Fifth Representative Conventions, which shall meet as follows First District at southwest corner of Passyunk Road and Wharton street.

Fifth District at northwest corper of Sixth and Sansom

These elections shall be held in conformity with the Supplementary Rules adopted Feb. 4th, 1868.

By order of the Republican City Executive Committee, WM. R. LEEDS, JOHN L. HILL. Secretaries. fel9-ftra

RASH STEPS.

LXXXIV.

Paris—A Glimpse of the Legislative Chamber, apropos of the Army Bill Discussion—Post-Postscript.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin. In leaving the Chamber I tried to collect and synthesize my impressions a little, and determine what effect the conduct of the Legislative Sessions had really made upon my ultramarine taste. These Sessions exert their functions under most peculiar circumstances. Their rôle is to represent with finished verisimilitude the aspect of free discussion, with the part of freedom left out. A Government, supported upon a paid and brainless

provincial vote, is confronted in the metropolis with brains and bile in plenty, the contribution of the most intelligent fraction of the commurity. These it can confute at any moment by that handy provision, a majority. Still, recognizing the weight of rational opinion everywhere. and eager to show how skilfully it can play its part of generous discussion, it invites the fullest expression of hostile sentiments. This expression is useful to it in many ways; the opposition may sometimes be made to commit itself, to reveal its own inconsistencies, and afford a wily minister the chance to cancel two enemies by setting one against the other; or at least there is shown in the course of discussion where the captive is getting too lively, where his muscles are working most and require another cord, or where they are really deadening and palsying from impeded circulation. The Emperor is no Bourbon; he desires no moribund slave; he requires a subject out of whom work may be got; he uses Jean Crapeau as though he loved him, that he may live the longer.

At this moment, agonized by a half-dozen of signal failures; feeling that his public are tired of him in all his old parts; finding to his chagrin that internal improvements and the culture of civilization are not what confers upon a ruler the boon of popular glory, he seems to be suffering himself to follow his buccaneerish advisers into the path of military ambition. He allows his hand to relax from the fond employ which it loves, and for which it really has a cunning, and tries to address its unapt and stiffened tendons to the sword.

This restlessness produced new confusions in the important and protracted debate of which I write. Some members had to come forth and be infallible in parts which they had but imperfectly studied: the Prime Minister himself was obliged to talk as much as possible like a soldier, at the same time that he was fain to catch an unusual grace of modesty, and momentarily admit Marshal Niel, Minister of War, as his equal upon the rostrum. The opposition was not ranged upon this question in its usual solid phalanx. A Frenchman is hardly himself when France's military glory is being discussed. Three deputies, Messieurs Segris, Millet, and de la Guistière, pronounced orations against the bill, and subsequently voted for it. Even the witty Glais-Bizoin was indiscriminate and little to the purpose; the burden of his song was, 'Very well, gentlemen, for all this a heavy bill will be brought in before long,"-a word verified in the promptest manner from the ministry of finance, for M. Magne has just presented a report demanding a new loan of 440 millions, to be almost exclusively applied to armaments. A number of legislators, not quite sure on which side patriotism lay, but vaguely secure of themselves so long as they tried to spite the government, delivered speeches which they do not them-

selves very well remember. Under all these complications, however, the discussions on the army bill have moved on with little lapse from the urbanity and dignity habitual to the most polished parliament on earth. The spite and personality were not less cutting, perhaps, than in an ordinary American senatorial wrangle; but they were feathered with an elegance, a grace of cultivated manners, that despatched instead of impeded them. Do not think that these courteous champions were aristocrats; the ranks of the popular deputies are largely filled from ordinary professions. Several legislators are editors; one, Dupont, is a printer; the President himself, as I have mentioned, is at the head of a large iron foundry. But they leave outside the manners of the composing and puddling rooms. I recollect a slight feint between M. Rouher and M. Ollivier, the least elegant of all the deputies. The minister, thinking to have entrapped the Liberal in some admission, remarked, "My own sentiments are exactly expressed by M. Ollivier." The deputy, raising his tumbled head from the tribune, (it has since then, by the by, been covered with sticking-plaster, the consequences of an awkward fall,) slowly pronounced, at the top of his grating voice, the following crueher: "I am ravished whenever I find myself in harmony with M., the Minister of State; but in this instance it is because the ideas of M., the Minister, have divided themselves into two irreconcilable and contradictory parts; in this confusion, in which M., the Minister of State, is unconsciously defeating himself, it enchants me to find some part of my own NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, WASTE Hoosier glants would have turned such a chance fels, imo-rp. No. 613 Jayne street. in the Representatives; and how the ladies gal-

the order of the debate, constituting bimself the monarch instead of the servant of the meeting, assisting the orators of one party, giving them all the time they claim for their remarks, allowing them to interrupt and occasionally even to cough down an opposition speaker, and coming openly to their assistance in time of need; while he harassed the others, ruled them strictly up to time, reproved them for every excited expression, and sharply checked their own comments and criticisms on

In the careful arrangements necessary for givng to the public early and accurate reports of what is transacted in the Chamber, the French Legislature leaves, I believe, little to be desired. A communication from the Government, for example, is received by the public at large a couple of hours, perhaps, after the reading. Such communications are read in the beginning of a session. Emissaries from the different afternoon journals attend in their little hall, called Salle des Journaux, looking on the Rue de Bour-

gogne, and immediately after the presentation it

their opponents.

is brought out to them by one of the editing secretaries, who dictates it to all who will copy. The editing secretaries have their table, and the stenographers their little pulpits, at the base of that group of furniture, known as the bureau, which comprises the president's estrade, the orator's tribune, the rail of the ushers, &c. In this focus concentrates the action, properly so called, of the session. There, with their ears close to the lips of the orator, they catch up his words in their first freshness, and take them down with no other ambition than the most absolute accuracy. Their estimate of an orator is drily professional. They talk of a speaker, not by his ideas, but by bis "lines." The accomplished Favre will utter, occasionally, twenty-four of his polished "lines" (Moniteur's type) per minute. The scholarly Thiers, in his energetic moments, as many as twenty-five. The more elaborate Rouher utters

his Johnsonian periods within the limits of nine-

teen to twenty-three "lines" a minute. The rude and too faithful notes of the stenographers are next delivered over to the modeling hands of the discreet M. Maurel-Dupeyré, chief of the Service du Compte-Rendu Analytique. He is for the orator a kind of pocket guardian angel. He knows exactly how to dress, trim and present the speeches; he can seize the pith of the argument, present it in all its force and with all its off redundancies and moulding deformities into grace. His function is a nice and delicate one. He is between two opposed influences, orator and journal-the journal, which is sure to find his reports too long, the doting orator, sure to think them too short The final revision—the light, rapid, artistic

touch that makes perfection,—is committed to a gentleman of the utmost tact and capacity, M. Lagache, Director of all the stenographic service, who has himself been legislator, and appreciates parliamentary doings by second nature. No need to instruct this accomplished carrier-dove what words he shall treasure, what slips he shall drop, what messages he shall carry the wrong way. No need to write at the head of the analysis the name of the orator. He recognizes at the first glance the habitual catchwords of his colleagues; the "permit me" of M. Thiers: the "for my part" of M. Ollivler; the "in any degree" of M. Rouher; he knows that the "wines of the South" appertain to M. Pagezy; the "railway accidents" to M. Brame: the "economical interests" to M. Haentjens; the "cider" to M. Douesnel: the "French brayura" to M. Belmontet, and the "silkworms" to M. Fabre. ("Are we all to filer?" whipped in Picard one day-filer means either to spin or to take rank behind another.) Finally the pinched, pulled, smoothed and scented report comes out for the morning's breakfast table, so smart that the original authors of it hardly recognize themselves.

ENFANT PERDU.

FROM INDIA.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.] Shrampore, Dec. 26, 1867.—Never, since the trading factories of the East India Company were formed into an empire by Warren Hastings, has a question of greater importance been raised than that which now confronts us-the decentralization of the Government. Not a century has passed since the office of Governor-General was created by Parliament, and from that creation down almost to the present time the object of all legislation has been the strengthening of of all legislation has been the strengthening of the military and financial control of the central Government over the minor administrations. A different policy now has its champions. In the language of the conservatives of existing British India institutionacit was left for a Secretary of State, at once see the sea embitious and so ignorant as Lord Cr. sorble, and for a successor neither so clever nor ambitious, but still more inevitably ignorant, Sir Stafford Northcote, to steal from Mr. Bright his policy of Americanizing India, as their party had borrowed that of Americanizing England. These conservate have a certain amount of rugged practical wisdom in their theory and practice. For, much as there is in the political institutions of America which is beautiful and wise, those institutions are only to be urged upon a people fully prepared for is beautiful and wise, those insultations are only to be urged upon a people fully prepared for them, and no man who has lived here and studied this people can shut his eyes to the fact that India is hundreds of years behind America, and India is hundreds of years behind America, and that efforts at decentralization are not only unwarranted but absolutely dangerous. To Americanize England is in many respects safe, easy and desirable; but to apply to India conditions for which even Old England is not prepared is to make an advance bid for anarchy. The proposed breaking up of our centralized financial system into six or eight parts, giving to each province the uncontrolled management of revenue as well as expenditure.

management of revenue as well as expenditure, urged by some men of high position in governmental affairs, who should be, however, from the nature of their position, less lamentably ignorant of the genius of India, and the real tenlencies of their scheme are looked upon by perdencies of their scheme are looked upon by porhaps a better informed and wiser class with
forebodings. For those who urge decentralizing
schemes calmly contemplate a time, and do all in
their power to hasten it, when Bengal, Madras,
Bombay, the northwestern Provinces, the Punjab, Central India and Burman shall be independent of each other and of any Central Government any nearer than Downing street. All of
which their opponents claim simply invites to
disaster. Even Sir Charles Wood, who no doubt
did much to weaken the authority of the Go-

lery would have applanded his "burly Saxon" when he said, "There then, the sound half of you I cat, and the rotten half I throw to the hogs!"

The most grating concomitant of the French Legislature would be, to a deputy of American ideas, the Presidency. The ceremony with which the distinguished iron-melter is received, the military guard, the rolling sainte, the heralding and uncovering, are bad enough; far worse is the obvious direction he gives to affairs. An American Liberal legislator would be little satisfied to see his Speaker frankly taking a side in the order of the debate, constituting

tion or decentralization scheme is for a moment to be thought of, as applicable to a country like British India. None of the conditions are to be be thought of, as applicable to a country like British India. None of the conditions are to be found here which in any sense would render applicable what is called "Bright's dream," or Col. Strachey's American scheme. There is not only no representation in India, but it must be centuries before representation can be possible. The physical circumstances are also fully to be considered. But, beyond all this, India is not a settled country, and can hardly be, under alien rule and surrounded by savage tribes and semi-savage potentates. India will for a long time continue to be subject to internal revolt and frontier war, and must be a unity to confront these dangers. Our administration among the Assatica, to be successful, must, it is claimed, not only be a unity, but be centred in the person of one thier. And finally, it is as a unity that British India has incurred financial liabilities in the markets of Europe to the extent of £200,000,000 sterling. This debt must be largely increased during the next few years. Capitalists will not lend to Bengal or Madras or Bombay on the same terms as they have lent to the Government of India. Proclaim decentralization, and there would be a panic in Indian securities; the irrigation and railway extensions. Teauling at least fifty mil-

panic in Indian securities; the irrigation and railway extensions, requiring at least fifty milions sterling in the next ten years, would be arrested, and the general credit and progress of the empire would be struck a heavy blow.

Of course the assumed objects of the promoters of these schemes are to render taxation more fruitful, and expenditure more economical. It is doubtful if even these objects would be gained under half a dozen governments, independent of each other and of a central authority. are too positive, too alarming for such experiments. Immediate reforms are needed in the financial administration of British India, but these must be inaugurated in such a way as not to imperil the unity or political stability of the Government, and yet in such a way as to enlist the several provinces in the cause of economy and of revenue expansion. Such is the theory of many men who have studied India's necessities long and

MUSICAL. SECOND CONCERT OF THE MENDELSSOHN SO HETY .- The attendance at the second concert of chery.—The attendance at the second concert of this young and energetic organization, last evening, was quite large, Concert Hall being comfortably filled with an audience largely composed of the élité and fashion of the city. The principal item upon the programme presented was the Lurline (cantata), of Ferdinand Hiller. It is a lovely work, and worthy of Mendelssohn, in the highest moods of his excellence. For a first performance, that of last night deserves especial formance, that of last night deserves especial commendation. The choruses had evidently been carefully rehearsed, and were rendered with considerable attention to the details of expression. Notewortly, also, was the lovely tenor solo sung by Mr. Bradshaw, with its exquisite violin accompaniment, performed by Mr. Wm. Stoll, Jr., which was done so well that an encore was demanded. Mrs. Behrens, who sang the soprano solos, was evidently laboring under a serious indisposition, and did not do herself, or the music of her part, anything like adequate justice. We trust the management will appreciate the propriety of giving the Lurtine a place upon its next programme, after the exuon. The choruses had evidently been a place upon its next programme, after the ex-

perience of its enthusiastic reception last evening.

Our brief reference to this delightful entertainment would certainly be incomplete without complementary mention of Mr. Thunder's finished performance of the Capriccio (op. 22) for Piano, by Mendelssohn, with orchestral accompaniments, one of the composer's happiest inspirations; Mr. Thunder's interpretation of which left nothing to be desired. We congratulate our friends of the "Mendelssohn" upon the steady advance which they seem to be making in the right direction. To Messrs. Louis and Thun-der much or all of the praise for their encouraging success is due.

ITALIAN OPERA.—On Monday evening, March

20, Max Strakosch's Italian Opera Company will inaugurate a brief season at the Academy of Music, with the opera La Traviata, in which Madame La Grange will sustain the rôle of "Violetta, with Brignoli as "Alfredo." Tickets can be procured at the Academy, or at Trumpler's.

GRAND CONCERT .- On Saturday evening, the 22d inst., a concert will be given at Musical Fund Hall, by the Amphion Amateur Musical Association, in aid of the French Benevolent Association and encouragement will be given to this un taking. Not only is the society eminently worthy and descrying, but the entertainment will be of the highest class. The performers are gentle-men of acknowledged skill, and the programme men of acknowledged skill, and the programme that has been arranged contains selections of choice music.

The American Conservatory of Music.—
The first public rehearsal of the orchestral classes of the American Conservatory of Music will take place at the tenth matinee, on Saturday next, the 22d instant, at Horticultural Hall, on which correction the same property of the conservation of t which occasion the anniversary of Washing-ton's birthday will be celebrated by the perform-ance of a selection of patriotic music by a grand orchestra of eighty performers, who will make their debut, not as finished artists, but for the purpose of exhibiting to their friends the progress made by them as students of orchestral The first private rehearsal was conducted by Mr. Carl Gaertner, at the Conservatory, last

Mr. JARVIS'S CLASSICAL SOIREES .- On Saturday evening next Mr. Charles H. Jarvis will give the third of his series of six classical soirces, at at Natatorium Hall, Broad street, below Walnut. The programme is a most attractive one, including selections from Von Weber, Beethoven, Chopin and Schubert. Tickets are for sale at all the principal music stores.

MUSICAL FESTIVAL. — On Saturday evening next a concert will be given at Horticultural Hall in aid of the Gettysburg Asylum Fund. Mark Hassler's orchestra will be present, and Mrs. Henrietta Behrens, with other artists, will par-

A Caution to the Working People. To the Editor of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin : Emissaries from several New York Trades Societies are and have for some time been operating among our mechanics, instigating them to demand higher prices for their labor than is now paid in this city. It should, I think, be the policy of our mechanics, as well as our merchants and manufacturers, to make their prices

chants and manufacturers, to make their prices for labor and for finished goods always something lower than is offered by our New York friends, otherwise those enterprising and unscrupulous people with their gilded attractions and radial connections will draw from us the buyers in our immediate vicinity, as they now do those in distant parts of our own State, as well as those in the States, west and south of us. Our mechanics do not have so much to pay for rent, provisions, &c.; why, then, should they demand New York wages? If they insist on doing so, the many real advantages which our city possesses will be neutralized, or lost to as, and our merchants and manufacturers (as many have in late years done)

will remove their establishments direct to New York, where the bulk of buyers, by artful as well as well by enterprising means, are made most to congregate. Let our Philadelphia mechanics beware, and avoid the trap so temptingly set for them. H. A. T.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE THEATRES.—At the Chestnut, this evening, Mr. Sinn will have a benefit in The Virginia Mummy; The Flying Scud; Black-Eyed Susan. Matines to-morrow afternoon. At the Walnut, to-night, Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams have a forewell benefit in Connic Soogah; Patience and Perseverance, and Pat's Blunders. Matinco tomorrow, when Beauty and the Beast will be given. The Conservatives contend that no federaliza-At the Arch Under the Gaslight will be given tonight and to-morrow atternoon. The American gives a varied performance.

BLITZ.—Signor Blitz will give performances at Athletic Hall, Thirteenth and Jefferson streets, to-morrow afternoon and evening.

Assembly Bulldings.—Mr. Alf. Burnett will

give one of his original and peculiar entertainments at Assembly Balldings this evening. Mr. Burnett is a mimic of extraordinary powers, and he manages to personate a dozen different individuals in quick succession, with marvelous skill. His performance is very amusing and it cannot fail to draw a full house.

ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE .- This eveping the burlesque of Ours; or Maximilian's Aven-gers will be given at this Opera House. A num-ber of other burlesques are also announced, together with farce, extravaganza, singing, danc-ing and Pthiopian comicalities.

PHILADELPHIA OPERA HOUSE.—The sensation burlesque "Under the Lamp-post," is announced for to-night, with startling stage effects and a great cast. There will be the usual medley of negro delineations, vocal and instrumental m dancing, extravaganza, farce, &c., &c. The en-tertainment at this house is an excellent one. MR. MURDOCH'S READING .- The elocutionist,

. S. K. Murdoch, has been invited by a numbeof prominent gentlemen to give a reading, and he has designated the 24th inst. for the purpose. The reading will be given at Concert Hall.

That much-to-be dreaded disease of the lungs, which seems to have taken up its abode in the United States, has, in consequence of its dreadful ravages in the human family, caused many of our most eminent physicians to turn their attention to it, that they, by so doing, might be enabled by close observation to discover something in the mineral or vegetable kingdom that would act upon those delicate organs in such a manner as to arrest, if possible, its further progress, or eradicate the germ which was lurking in the system, having been contracted from one or the other of the parents. After a long and selfous study, and a post mortem examination of the human body, the medical faculty generally came to the conclusion that it was a hereditary disease with some persons and that other might contract. with some persons, and that others might contract it through heavy colds, or wilful neglect of the mode of living. This portion of the subject having been settled to their entire satisfaction, they then turned their attention to devise such means as their enlarged views and practice enabled them so to do. That they did work seriously and assiduously to reach that culminating point cannot for a moment be doubted, but it seems that their labors were not crowned with that success that they merited, and the question was left open for some more distant time, when there would arise vith some persons, and that others might contract a person who would discover a remedy to meet the wants of the unfortunate victims of this dreadful disease. That person is Doctor Joseph H. Schenck; having contracted this disease him in early life, he, like many others at that day, called in a physician, who, I have no doubt, did all that laid in his power, but failed to perform a cure. One of his lungs was already gone, and he possessed too much shrewdness not to see that if something different from that which he had been doing was not immediately applied, the other lung would become affected, and death would ensue. Ne-cessity, it is said, is the mother of invention. He put his wits to work, and made a decoction, which he freely partook of, and, to his great surprise, healed up the diseased lung, which, by so doing, prevented the disease from spreading, and thereby saved the lung which was unaffected, and he was therefore restored to his Finding his discovery had proved so beneficial to himself, he, in the goodness his heart, felt a strong desire assist his fellow-men who were assist his fellow-men who were similarly situated, and they were cured. This fact gave him confidence in its powers to overcome this fell destroyer of the human race, and he then, after having given it a fair trial, commenced to turn his attention to its trial, commenced to turn his attention to its manufacture upon a more extensive scale, until it has become one of the most popular medicines of the day. It is known and denominated Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup. I shall not descant upon its effects upon the human system, but will beg leave to refer the readers of this article to Dr. Schenck's Almanac, where all the information as to its merits can be obtained. After several years of experience he discovered that persons of a weak constitution might contract consumption in weak constitution might contract consumption in consequence of a diseased liver; he then made a study of this vital, but important organ, and after much research, and experimental efforts, disco-vered a composition which would eject the bile and carry it off, relieving the entire system of the dreadful at d dangerous condition which a diseased liver is sure to produce. After having effected this to his entire satisfaction, he then turned his attention to the discovery of an admixture of substances, which he formed into a decoction, to act as a tonic, to strengthen and invigorate the stomach and bowels, and thereby prevent too great a relaxation of the system, by the operation of the pills, and to give tone to the stomach, while it assisted the digestive organs. After he had given them a fair trial, he discovered that they would act as well in a combined manner, and better than in a separate capacity, and thus he recommends the whole three preparations to be taken at the same time. The Mandrake Pills eject the bile and mucus from the liver, atomach and bowels. The Scaweed Tonic gives strength, and bowels. The Scaweed Tonic gives strength, tone and vigor to the organs by agciting the liver to action, and alding the coats of the stomach, producing a good appetite and good digestion. The Pulmonic Syrup purifies the blood, and thereby keeps the lungs and heart, and indeed the whole system did a perfect healthy condition. Such are

the ings and near, and indeed the whole system, in a perfect healthy condition. Such are the wonderful effects produced by those three safe and beneficial medicines. My advice, then, to my fellow citizuns, is this, when either yourselves or any members of your family are attacked in either of those vital organs, the lnngs and the liver, go immediately to Dr. Schenck, while yet in the incipient state, and consult him, and I have every reason to believe he will effect a cure. The many strong and respectable certificates which have been insented to the public from time to time ough to he a sufficient guarantee to prove the ass n made by him, that consumption can be cut

BY ONE WHAN NOWS. PHILADA., Feb. 21st, 1868.

THE COURTS.

QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—Catherine O'Halleran was convicted of a charge of adultery. Charles Marian was charged with forgery. It was alleged that he presented to Wanamaker & Brown a forged check for \$125, purporting to be drawn by J. K. Whiting. On trial.

SUPREME COURT—Chief Justice Thompson, and Justices Strong, Read, Agnew and Sharawood.—The Philadelphia list is still before the court.

The London Review does not like the present style of hearses. It says: "Of all carriages that were ever invented the hearse is the most hideous, and there really is no propriety about its build or decorations whatever. It is simply a very unseemly cupboard; and why it should be surmounted with plumes, of all conceivable things, no one, we presume, is prepared to explain."

## PAUTS AST PANCIES.

-The Troon is a tied coon. -Fr. -Sir David Brewster invented the stereoscope.

—A way with melancholy—suicide.—Fun.

—Paris is getting sick of legs. There is actually a demand for brains in theatrical circles.—Sprague is said to meditate the building of a cotton factory in Wilmington, Delaware. -The London theatres, with two exceptions, are on the verge of bankruptcy.

Let us be collected," as the Water Rate said to the Income Tax. - Judy. -The ghost of a turkey-when he's a goblin'.-

-The real phantom sail-a mock auction-

-Paris is going to Brussels to see "Ruy Blas," which has been interdicted in France. -Slight of hand-Refusing an offer of mar-

-The late Charles Kean was the first manager who took a strolling company round the world.

—Bishop Atkinson, of North Carolina, heard Brougham speak in the House of Lords, and characterized the speech as senile twaddle. —Adah Isaacs Menken's latest entertain-ment is entitled "Recollections of two hemis-

—George Jordan is about to appear with Band-nann in a sensational American drams at the London Lyceum.

A jealous husband in Cleveland soothed his resentment by chopping his wife's plane to

—General Gustavus W. Smith, of the rebel army, recently pardoned, is superintendent of iron works and rolling mills at Chattanooga. -The ex-Queen of Naples is given to masquer-

ading in male attire, and has a fondness for cigarettes. -Russia has had a very severe winter. The peasonts have been living on bread made of straw and sawdust for weeks.

—There was skating near Montgomery, Ala., the other day, but the whole city could supply but one pair of skates. -The Duke of Newcastle was shot in the face by a reverend gentleman who was out hunting

with him. —A young lady somnambulist in St. Louis attempted to enact in her sleep the tragedy of a novel she had read in her waking hours by stabblug her sister with a table knife.

—It is calculated that the proportion of those killed in the streets of London is nearly five hundred times as great as of persons killed while riding on the English railways.

—Mr. Gladstone gave a "penny reading" in Flintshire on the 3d inst. He read from the works of Sir Walter Scott, adding a running commentary of his own.

—Gengral McClellan has gone to Florence from Vienna with his wife, whose health requires the change. The day before his departure he was en-tertained at dinner by the Archduke Albert. —The Borgian act of poisoning has been 're-vived in Lima, where a lady was killed by hold-ing a poisoned letter in her hands while she read.

—Dr. Cumming, in a letter to the London Telegraph, says he is misunderstood when people suppose him to be a prophet. The statement is

onite superfluous. An irrepressible Yankee is boring a hole in the Black Hills to furnish Cheyenne with a volcano to be far superior to Vesuvius in every respect. It will be illuminated by natural means

-A boy in Wisconsin went to draw a pall of water, and while bringing it home slipped and fell. Before he could get up his clothing was frozen to the ground, and he, flat on his back, could not

arise. Cold weather in Wisconsin.

—A foreign mathematician has calculated that half a million people in Paris alone have aversged half an hour each in trying to solve the "Roman question" puzzle, which is neither more nor less than the double hook puzzle. The time altogether amounts to fifty-seven years of one man's life, working twelve hours a day. Paris is now puzzling its brains over another toy called the "Mexican question." arise. Cold weather in Wisconsin

the "Mexican question." —Victor Hugo has sent the following letter to Garibaldi: "Dear Garibaldi—There was a lyre in the tent of Achilles; a harp in that of Judas Maccabæus; Orlando sent a copy of verses to Charlemagne; Frederick II. addressed odes to Voltaire. Heroes are poets. You, too, prove it. I read with deep emotion the noble lyrical epistle which you addressed to me, and in which you peak to the soul of Italy in the language of France. The same breath of Justice and Ilberty which inspires you with great deeds, inspires you with great thoughts. Farewell, illustrious friend. Victor Hugo."

—It appears that Lord Willoughby, the hereditary Lord Chamberlain, of England, besides getting himself involved in abominable domestic scandals, is in the habit of replenishing his coffers by breeding pug-dogs for sale. "Genuine Willoughby pups" are advertised in the London Field for ten guineas and fifteen guineas each. An English paper thinks his lordship sells "the little monsters at highly remunerative prices." It is appropried that the only genuine breed can be announced that the only genuine breed can be obtained at Grimsthorpe Castle. The chief puppy is not for sale.

-At Wilson's Skating Park, near the Riverside House, Springwells, Michigan, "Silas," a huge negro, bet that he could skate three times around negro, bet that he could skate three times around the bay on his head. A large skate, made of railroad iron for the express occasion, was strapped on his woolly sconce, and by the assistance of two umpires, they placed him upon his head—each one holding his pedal extremities. By the movement of his head and the muscles of his neck he propelled around the bay three times in just nine minutes, but on the home stretch his guides landed him in an air hole in the ice, and he went down four feet in the river. He was immediately down four feet in the river. He was immediately rescued, and no damage done to his head.

rescued, and no damage done to his head.

—Prussia is going to ask the United States Government to pay for the ship Martaban and her cargo of rice, which belonged to Aloysius Schreiber, Prussian Vice Consul at Singapore, and which were destroyed in 1863 by the pirate Raphael Semmes. Schreiber applied first to the British Government for redress, and, as his application was unsuccessful, he finally laid the matter before Bismarck, who promised to attend to it. The Martaban was originally an American vessel, and sailed afterward under the British itag. The pirate claimed that the transfer was not yalid, and destroyed her. not valid, and destroyed her.

—According to the Paris Liberto, Queen Victoria, who "for some time past has been considered by the princely families of Europe as legitimate heiress of the influence formerly exercised by King Leopold of Belgium," and who particularly concerns herself with princely marriages, has just falled in a matrimonial negotiation—which was to bring about a union between Prince Frederick of Bedengallers (hypothes of the sovernism derick of Hohenzollern (brother of the soveroign of Roumania) and a Princess of the House of Orleans. "We believe," adds the Liberie, "that the principal cause of the failure was the friendship which the family of Hohenzollern ontortains for the reigning dynasty of France.

tains for the reigning dynasty of France.

—Once a Week relates the following story:

"A friend of mine was riding on the outside of a North Devon coach, from Barnstable to Ilfracome, when the driver said to him, 'I've had a coin guv' me to-day two hundred year old.' 'Oh, yes, I have one myself two thousand years old.' 'Ah,' said the driver, 'have ye?' and spoke no more during the rest of the journey. When the up to my friend with an intensely self-satisfied air, and said, 'I told you as we driv' along I had a coin two hundred year old.' 'Yes.' 'And you said to me as you had one two thousand year old?' 'Yes, so I have.' 'Now it's a lie.' 'What do you mean by that?' 'What do I mean? Why.'