## Bain Evening Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

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PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, MAY 4, 1868.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE EVENING BULLETIN PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING ATTHE NEW BOLLETIN BUILDING,

607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, EVENING BULLFTIN ASSOCIATION. GIBSON PEACOCK, PROFRIETORS, EKNEST C. WALLACE, EKLEST C. WALLACE, THO., J. WILLIAMSON, CASPER SOUDER, JR., FRANCIS WELLS.

INVITATIONS FOR WEDDINGS, PARTIES, &C., executed in a superior manner, by DEEKA, 1023 CHEST NUT STREET. 1620-015

## DIED.

CLEAVENDER.—On Sunday evening, 3d inst., William Cheavenger.
Due notice will be given of the funeral.
Fig. 13 M. - Un the let inst. Mrs. Kate B. Fergusen, implicit of the let John Heliose.
Tuncral from No. 22 or or 11 Twentieth street, on Tuesday norming, 5th inst., at 10 o'clock. [Louis] He papers please Copy. J. Cockwood, of the house of Tiffany, Reed & Co., of New York.

Phick.—On the 3d instant, Mrs. Susan Price, aged 72 PRICE.—On the 3d instant, also guess a rines, agen a years.
Funeral from the residence of her son, T. W. Price, 1809
Mount Vernon etreet, on Theeday, 5th inst., at 10 o'clock.
To proceed to Mount Vernon Gemetery.
PLEABANTS.—On the 2d inst., after a short illness, at the residence of her parents, in Radnor, Deisware county, Pa., Emily fargent daughter of Dr. Henry and Emily Pleasants. Interment at St. David's Church, stadoor, at noon, on Tneeday, 5th inst.

BESSON & SON HAVE JUST REGEIVED

Black and white stiped Mrzambiques, 25 cents,
Black large mesh, wide Berage Hernaul.
Black Sils Hernaul and Grenadines.
Gray Crape Poplins, 37% cents.
Black and white striped Lawns.
Black and white striped Lawns.
Black and white striped Lawns.
White and black Striped Lawns.
White and black Striped Lawns.
Wholessie and Retail Mourning Dry Goods House, No
118 CHESTNUT street.

MYRE & LANDELL OPEN TO-DAY THE LIGHT Light behades of Spring Populus for the Fashionable Walking Dresses. Steel Colored Poplins.
Mode Colored Poplins.
Bismarck Exact Shade.

SPECIAL NOTICES. OFFICE OF THE RESOLUTE MINING COM-Notice is hereby given that an installment of FIFTY.

Notice is hereby given that an installment of FIFTY CENTB per there on each and every share of the capital stock of the Resolute Mining Company, has been called in payable on or before the 15th day of May, 1828, at the since of the Treasurer, No. 228 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

Hyperday of the Treasurer, No. 228 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

delihia.

By order of the Directors,

mig4t myl62

H. A. HOOPES, Treasurer.

A. HOOPES, Treasurer.

B. A. HOOPES, Treasurer.

B. A. HOOPES, Treasurer.

THE FORTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE MILE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT

Public cordially invited to attend.

AN FLECTION FOR TWENTY FOUR MANN, gers of the Pennsylvania Bible Bodiety, to serve for the ensuing year, will to held at the Bible House, Seventh and Walhait, en WEDNESDAY, 6th instant, at 5 o'clock P. M.

JOSFPH N. DULLES, Corresponding Secretary. OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA MILK COMPANY, NO. 3338 MARKET SIRE-T, Arnit 297H.

The Fennsylvania Milk Company has increased its facilities for doing business rea at to be able to supply its company has been purply its company to the city with recompanies regularity.

reasonable regularity.

The Prices are for Cream 28 cents per quart; Milk, 8 cents per quart; Skimmed Milk, 4 cents per quart.

J. C. SHARPLESS, Geerstary. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK BOLDENS of the WALLACE OIL COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, 319 Walnut street, on SATURDAY, 9th inst, at 11 o'clock A. M. F. H. STEEL, my4 m w f 32° Beerdary.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE NORTHERN LIB-The Directors have this day declared a dividend of Ten Per tient, clear of taxes, payable on demand.

W. Gummere, payable on demand.

W. Gummere, payable of taxes, payable on demand.

Dy4-5t. Cashier.

LECTURE.—THE REV. J. F. McCLELLAND will deliver a Lecture on "TALK AND TALKERS" at the Arch Burse' M. E. Church, on THURBDAY EVEN. ING. May 7th. at 8 o'casek.

Tickets of admission, Une Dollar; to be procured at the your store of Higgins & Perkinpine, Fourth street, below Arch street; and at the M. E. Tract Rosms, Arch street; below Tenth street.

A STATED MEETING OF THE HE NAU-TION will be held at the Hall, No. 908 North Broad street, MUNDAY EVEN'NG, the 4th int., at 8 o'clock. All properly owners on the street opposed to the Nicolson pavement job are particularly requested to at cind.

MY 22\*\*

BLY ADECTION NATIONAL BANK.

THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK.
PRILADELPHIA, May 4 1868,
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Seven Per Cent, for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of all taxes.

B. B. COMEGYS, Cashier.

THE SPRUCE AND PINE STREET CARS will commence running from the Exchange through to Fairmount Park on BUNDAY, May 3, 1899, Single fare only.

Appendix on BUNDAY, May 3, 1899, Single fare Superintendent.

only, apres 5trp. LUKE KEEGAN, Superintendent.

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 AND 1220

Lombard street, Disp-mary Department, -Medical treatment and medicines furnished gratuitously to the

PRH.ADELPHIA ORTHOP EDIG HOSPITAL.

No. 15 South Minth street. Club-foot, hip and spinal diseases and bodily deformities treated. Apply dairys at 13 o'clock. A REGULAR MEETING OF THE YOUNG AMERICAN CHICKET Club will be hold in the Club House, Gern antown, on TUESDAY EVENING, May 5th, at 8 o'clock. [It's] ALFHED MELLOR, Sec'y.

NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, WASTE PAPOR, &c., bought by No. 613 Jaynostrock.

FOURTH WARD.—THE REPUBLICAN Voters of the Ward are requested to meet THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at 713 Passyunk Road, for the pur-

POLITICAL NOTICES.

EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at 713 Passyunk Road, for the purpose of organizing.

JACOU S. BAUGH, BECTELLY.

LIVE EIGHTH WARD.—THE UNION REPUBLICAN CITIZENS of the Eighth Ward will meet at the OLD HORTICULTURAL HALL, southwest corner of BROAD and WALNUT Streets, on MONDAY EVEN.

ING. 4th instant, at 8 o'clock, to con mence the organization of the party under the new rules lately adapted.

By order of President of Ward Executive Committee.

TENTH WARD.
Agreeably to the call of the UNION REPUBLICAN
CITY EXACUTIVE COMMITTEE, the citizens of the
Tenth Ward will assemble at the northeast corner of
BROAD and IACE Streets on
NONDAY EVENING, MAY 4TH,

THIRTEFNTH WARD.—THE UNION REPUBHean citizens of the Thirteenth Ward will meet
THIS (Monday) EVENING, 4th instant, at 8 o'clock, at
the Lesgue House, northwest corner of Franklin and
Buttonwood streets, for the purpose of forming a Ward
Association.

THOMAS CUHRAN,
118 THE UNION REPUBLICAN VOTERS OF THE
Twenty-seventh ward will meet at the hall Thirtyseventh and Market street, in accordance with Rule 2d
of the new rules, on MUNDAX EVENING, May 4th, at 8
o'clock, for the purpers of organizing a new Ward Association.

JAMES MILLER,
President of Old Association.

LEGAL NOTICES.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION, PENDENTE lite, having been granted to the subscriber upon the setato of PATRIOK SWEENTY, deceased, all persons indebted to the same will make payment, and those having claims pree ant tnem to JOHN B. GULAHAN, my 4 m 8t\* HORSEMANSHIP—AT THE PHILADEL,
PHIA RIDING SCHOOL, Fourth street, above
Vine, will be found every facility for acquiring
ment. The School is pleasantly entitled and warmed,
the horses sade and well training entitled and warmed.
An Afternoon Class for Young Ladies,
Saddle Horses trained in the best manner,
Saddle Horses, Horses and Vehicles to hire.
Also, Carriages to Depots, Parties, Weddings, Sho

THOMAS CRAIGE & SON.

THE FINE ARTS IN PARIS.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin. PARIS, Apri 17th, 1868.—The musical field was rather fertile in the months of February and March, and brought two works to light, great at least in dimension if not in value, but, as works of renowned composers, having a certain interest attached to them, and creating a momentary excitement. Auber and Ambroise Thomas, after enormous preparations and talking, came at last before the judgment seat of the puolle and placed the youngest children of their in-agination under its scrutinizing eye. Alus! the eye of the public is enormous, and composed of

eye of the public is enormous, and composed of a hundred thousand independent Dirts, with each of which it beheld or believed to behold a different defect; so that, like the an-cient Germans, who killed all ugly children out of pity, it condemned the new-born works to death. Desperate at first were the struggles of the innocent victims, but as the many-eyed and many-Innocent victims, but as the many-eyed and many-handed public became too strong for them, they resigned themselves to their fate, and calmly and mildly they died, with a smile of bliss upon their faces, just as if they were asleep. The prime cause of the failure of the two operas is the same in principle—the choice of an unhappy subject. Ambroise Thomas struggled with the great spirit of Shakespeare, and in vain—he sank under the load of his own ideas; yet the very essay ennobles him. Auber stooped to the common place, and abased himself. In the common place, and abased himself. "Hamlet" we find a vague searching of se thing undefined, and ambulating in unknown regions, a glance which awakens curiosity, a taste which aggravates desire. "Le-Fremier jour de Bonheur" is a vaudeville. In the one we can admire a failure; we would have been indifferent at the success of the other. The former is art, the latter routine.

the latter routine.
At the same time that the theatres were filled by the spectators and critics of the above named operas, the salons Pleyel witnessed the debut of the celebrated pianist Rubinstein, at Paris, before a brilliant audience composed principally of con-noisseurs. I will only say that he gained such a success as almost to efface the memory of Liezt. In one evening his reputation in Paris was created, established and assured, and now, in the whole musical world, there is no conversation of which he is not for a great part the sub-ject. His concerts are not only crowded; hundreds are sent away unable to find even standing room. He is really the most extraordinary virtuoso of Europe. In the very first line we must remark his touch, which is magical, and often grand. His conception of great works is unrivalled, and never have the light and the shadow colorings of a musical composition been so distinctly translated as by him. Where force is required, he exhibits tremendous power, while he has his fingers under his command to such a degree that it is impossible to recognize him when he performs rondos of Mozart and notturnos of Chopin, so gracefully and so exquisitely as to draw unteigned exclamations of suprise from the Parisians, accustomed as they are, for a century, to graceful and exquisite execution. Still, there is no doubt but that he often exaggerates, to display his force. One is inclined to consider the plane as a musical anvil, as he hammers away, desfening the ear, and often permitting talse notes to escape, which he hopes to drown in the general fracas.

However well, for instance, a Steck piano might support this treatment, the French instruments often sink under it, and are not rarely at the end of the evening considerably out of tune.

Rubinstein is also of much importance as com-poser, being, so to say, the genitor of Russian national music. However, not only in music, but also in paintings and drawings has Paris been more than of ordinary interest since several months. For divers reasons the fluest private collections of paintings are now sold, and works for years and years buried in the galleries of amateurs have now a chance of becoming acquainted with the world. Among these collecquainted with the world. Among these collections a very remarkable and rare one is the one of M. Marmontel, to be sold the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th of May. It consists of the finest paintings of Théodore Rousseau, Jules Dupré, Delacroix, Millet, Héber, Troyon, Géricault, Jenkins, Pils, Meissonier, Ziem, &c.; also, celebrated drawings of the ancients, such as Van Huissem. Gerardi, Sebastian di Plombo, Perino del Vaga, Albrecht Durer, Salviati, &c., as well as exqui-site drawings of modern artists, such as Ingres, Meissonnier, Delacroix, Prudhon, David, Millet, Gericault, Dujardin, Caravaggio, Josepin Bolsseu, Berghem, &c.

Berghem, &c.
M. Marmontel has bustowed many years to the collection of these master works, and it is now altogether the sole one of its kind,

Pupil of the Conservatoire.

**EUROPEAN AFFAIRS** 

ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

Banquet of the Knights of St. Patrick—speeches by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Prince of Wales. On Saturday, April 18th, the Prince of Wales was invited to the Order of the Knights of St. Patrick. In the evening of that day the Lord Lieutenant entertained the Knights, the Royal visitors, and a select company numbering over 120 guests, in St. Patrick's Hall. All the Kuights were their mantles, and his Excellency displayed on his breast the badge of the order. The banquet was given upon a scale of splendor befitting the occasion and the munificence of the Viceroy. The band of the Grenadler Guards was stationed in the gallery and played several Irish melodies

during the evening. After the toast of "The Queen" had been proposed and drunk with loyal His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant rose and

Your Royal Highness, My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen: I have now to ask you to join with me in doing full justice to the toast which it is my great privilege and honor to propose—a toast, I may say the most important and interesting that has been proposed in our generation in this hall, dedicated as it is to the stately ceremonies of the Knigh ly Order of which so many distinguished representatives are here to-day—I mean the health of our illustrious guest and Chief Knight who has honored us with his presence this evening—the Prince of Wales. [Applause.] My Lords and gentlemen, I need not tell you that the presence of that illustrious Prince here is of no ordinary significance and import, still less need I offer a welcome to our illustrious guest on behalf of Ireland—that welcome has already been fully and unreservedly given by the Irish people themselves. [Hear, hear | The shouts of acclamation that for four successive days have rung in our ears, the thunders of applause and congratulation that have greeted the illustrious Heir of these Kingdoms in the streets to-day, will have shown him, better than any words of mine, the kindly nature of the Irish people and the attachment that may be awakened in their generous and cordial hearts. [Applause.] They know and believe that in assuming the Mantle and Collar of the Patron Saint of Ireland our illustrious guest has inaugurated no empty pageant, but rather the promise of an era of increased and mutual attachment and confidence between the people of this country and his illustrious House [hear, hear;] a hope enhanced, if I may

be permitted to say se in his presence, by the cordial bearing and great and universal personal popularity of his Royal Highness: |Applause.| popularity of his Royal Highness: | Applause. |
But, my lords and gentlemen, I should say that
the days of chivalry were indeed
gone by were it possible, in an assemblage of knights, on this occasion not to
profer also our heartfelt thanks and homage
to the illustrious and noble lady, the consort of
our royal guest, on this the first occasion of her
visit to Irish shores. | Applause. | There is no
man worthy of the name of Irishman, whether
he be the coroneted peer, the installed knight, or
the hardy and stalwart son of the soil, who has

not felt the fuir presence of that illustrious lady for people are beginning to get very tired of bis as a ray of sunbeam gilding the Irish horizon. I shall and contrivunces, and he will not see this noticit the fuir presence of that illustrious Indy as a ray of sunbeam gilding the Irish horizon. [Great applause.] I ask you then, my Lordard gentlemen, to join me in drinking health one lite and every happiness to our illustrious guest and Knight, and to the royal and lovety lady who bears his name and shares his honors. I give you the health of "The Prince and Princess of Wales." [Applause] The toast was drank with enthusiasm.

His Royal Highness, in returning thanks, said: "Your Excellency, your Royal Highnesses, my Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen: In the name of the Princess of Wales and myself, I beg to tender you my warmest thanks for the very kind and flattering manner in which this toast has neen proposed, and for the cordial way in which it has been received by the company present here this evening. Under any circumstances I should feel it a great honor to have my health proposed by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, but to-night the circumstances under which it has been proposed are peculiar, for I appear here as a Knight of the Illustrious Order of St. Patrick. [Applause.] I can assure you that I feel very proud to wear this evening for the first time the star and ribbon of this illustrious order; and I am very grateful to Her Majesty, the Queen, for having given it to me. On former occasions I have received the Orders of Great Britain from Her Majesty's own hands; and, although I cannot but regret that on this occasion she has not been able to give this Order to me herself, still it was the Queen's wish that I should receive it on Irish soil, from the hands of her representative, the Lord-Lieutenant. [Applause.] This Order was first tounded, now more than 80 years ago, by my great grandfather, King George III., and was instituted by him as a mark of his goodwill and friendship toward this country, and it is my hope that, as his great grandson, having to day received it on Irish soil, I may also be instrumental in evincing in this country, in the name of my in evincing in this country, in the name of my covereign and my mother, her goodwill and friendship toward Ireland. [Applause. I I feel also proud that I have been not only invested with the insignia of this Order, but installed in the magvificent Carbedral of St. Patrick, for the restora-tion of which we are indebted to the great muniaccoce of a private gestleman of Ireland, whose name is so well known that I need not mention it to you, more particularly as I have the pleasure of seeing him at this table. [Applause.] My Lords and gentlemen, I am very glad to have this opportunity of stating to you, on behalf of the Princess and myself, how deeply gratified we are by the reception which has been accorded to us in this country, not only as the Lord-Lieutenant. in this country, not only, as the Lord-Lieutenant has observed, by the higher classes, but by the ons of the soil as well. [Applause.] After the sad times of the past year it might, perhaps, have been thought by some that our reception would not have been all that could have been wished. I have been indeed realized. I beg, therefore, to offer, not only to those present who participated more immediately in our reception, but to the whole Irish people, our thanks for the cordial, hearty and friendly welcome which we have received. Applause. I will not weary you with more words, but think you once more for the honor you have done us in so heartily drinking His Royal Highness spoke with an unaffected

carnestness, which deepened the impression left by his words. the Irish Church Question—Disraeli and Gladstone. The London correspondent of the N. Y. Times gives the following interesting particulars of the attitude of Disraeli and Gladstone on the Irish

Church Question:
When Mr. Disraeli first proclaimed his dis-

covery of the new Popish conspiracy, it was under circumstances which led people to pass over his remarks in a spirit of charity. Had he let the mischief stop there it is probable that nothing further would have been said on the subnothing further would have been said on the subject. But he seems to be suddenly poscessed with the idea that what he says now he must stick to. He is the very last man we expected to do anything of the kind. We are used to his swift changes, and after forsaking great principles why should he hesitate about eating a few imprudent words? Apparently, he thinks he must stand firm in future to every statement he makes. stand firm in future to every statement he makes. This, to be sure, is a poor motive to ascribe for such an act of folly as he has been committing now, but any other explanation of it passes conjecture. I have already told you that when Mr. Disraeli made his concluding speech on the Irish Church debate he was excited. The real facts may now be mentioned, for the Premier seems resolved to make the occasion historical instead of suffering it to be forgotten. When he began his speech he was very much exhausted, and after a time he turned to a friend who hausted, and after a time he turned to a friend who -at beside him on the Treasury Bench and asked for a glass of weak brandy and water. Finding, it is to be presumed, the benefit of this mild potation, he had it repeated, and before he had tinished he drank three glasses of the mixture. His speech, at the beginning, promised to be one of the finest ever delivered in the House of Commons, and members of all parties were warmed to enthusiasm. In soite of themselves. warmed to enthusiasm, in spite of themselves, by it. It soon, however, began to be almost incoherent, and moved by compassion for the Minister, the House cried, "Divide, Divide," Mr. Disraeli took the hmt, but, before he sat down, he, in the most confused and excited manner, made his now celebrated charge, that his rival opposite, Mr. Gladstone, had made a formal alliance with the Ritualists and the Papal Party for the overthrow of the English institutions. The House is somewhat disturbed by the scene, but as Mr. Disraeli's drinking had all been done under their own eyes, and the circumstance of his being in ill-health was by this time gene-cally known, there was no disposition to treat what was really a misfortune as an offence. It was exactly the incident connected with President Johnson's installation repeated in the House of

But our Premier, moved by obstinacy or a spirit of dare devilry, must needs sit down some days after and write a letter to a country rector, one of his constituents, in which his absurd charge against Mr. Gladstone was solemnly repeated, and the wild remark added that the separation of Church and State would cause a greater revolution in England than foreign conquest! It is felt, and very justly, that this democrate act ought not to be overlooked and orgiven as readily as the speech was. Mr. Disraeli's superiority to small spites and animosities has always been one of the points in his character for which I, for one, have admired him. But now he is sacrificing a national policy in order to indulge an uncontrollable outburst of rage against Mr. Gladstone for bringing up this irish Church question. We can understand his annoyance and disappointment. He abandoned the convictions of a lifetime in passing the Household Suffrage bill, in the hope of gaining thereby a calm and secure hold of office. He hus scarcely had time, however, to look round, before Mr. Gladstone comes out upon him, "like a thief in the night," with this most impracticable question of the Irish Church. His patience has given way. Moreover, he sees plainly that he cannot solve this problem, and that, as he cannot, his downfall is certain; and then farewell to power forever! No wonder he is acting like one half beside himself. The acutest plece of criticism I have ever read or heard upon Mr. Disraell appeared in the Saturday Review on the 7th of March last—and I advise any of your readers who wish to obtain a subtle insight into the characters of both the Premier and Mr. Gladstone to read that article. In the course of it the writer said: "There have been epochs in his carcer (Mr. Disraell's) when he was on the very verge of destroying his own influence, and of fatally ruining his chances forever; but he had the rare power of seeing this as well as bystanders, and his masterly retreats from himself, and his mar curves in the face of his own blunders, are, in a certain sense, the most remarkable feaforever! No wonder he is acting like one half beare, in a certain sense, the most remarkable fea-tures of his political strategy." It is quite tim that he brought this quality into play now,

session out unless he recovers his common sense. PEACE OR WAR.

The French Army Ready—A Challenge to "Come ou." [From the Journal des Debats, April 20.1]
The National Guard Mobile has been organzed; the whole of the army has been armed with Chassepots, which have no reason to dread a comparison with the Prussian needle-gun. The fortiesses on the castern frontier have been put in a thorough state of repair; and in order to dispel any apprehension, it is announced that this year five camps are to be formed simultaneously. In short, France is prepared for any contingency, and the power which assumes an aggressive attitude will be very ill-advised.

Disquietudo in France — Prussian Troops Concentrating on the French Frontier. (Paris (April 20) Correspondence of the London Times.)

In spite of M. Baroche and the Moniteur, France is not tranquilized. The Bank reserve increases this is a symptom of the disquietude. The National Mobile Guard is being organized with feverish haste, Marshal Niel refuses to adopt the recommendations of the Budget Commis-sion for a reduction of army appenditure, and the Presse ("Journal de l'Empire") speaks of Prussian armaments being a menace to France—these are the causes of the disquietude. The Presse says: "It is a matter of doubt to no one that the accumulation of Prussian forces on our frontier is a danger for our Eastern them which our Government cannot be indifferent to, and it justifies all our remonstrances. Has the French Government replied to the Prussian proposition for placing a certain number of soldiers on furlough by a counter proposition for the disarming of a certain number of strong places, the reduction of their garrisons, and a dimunition of their war material? We have reason to believe it has done so." If it has, the proposition is, the *Presse* thinks, a little tardy, but it will enable people to judge if. Prussia is

Marshal Niel Openly for War.

Paris (April 19) Correspondence of the London Morning The Ministers are divided on the great question of the day. M. Rouher and four of his colleagues are all for peace, and Marshal Niel is as openly for war. The Marshal told his guests at his last party, when they asked him his opinion of M. Baroche's speech, "that he had not seen it; that such matters did not concern him. If the Emperor thought it necessary to put the country into an efficient state of armament, it was his duty to carry out his sovereign's orders, regardless of any clamor. The Marshal is certainly having his own way, as far as the preparations for war are concerned; and the enormous military expenditure, and the anxiety to which it gives rise, dam up the sources of com-merce. It is expected that the Emperor will shortly go to Orleans, to attend the Joan of Arc fetes in that city, and it is hoped that he will make speech there.

A More Hopeful View.

(Paris Correspondent of London Telegraph.)
While there is danger in the present armed truce of all Europe, and a very small thing would cause a fight when both sides are ready, and perhaps willing, the Emperor will do all that he can, consistent with the honor of France, to maintain peace. If France should be assailed or insulted, it would be too much to expect that she would remain quiet. She has been caught napyears have clapsed since Sadowa. The Cloud in the East-Review of the

Berlin (April 18) Correspondence of the London Times. Subjoined is a communique on the Eastern question, which has appeared in the St. Petersburg Birjeriga I edonisti, and, apparently, is from a well-informed and authentic source:

"An opinion has lately arisen in Russian scciety that the present is a most favorable moment for solving the Eastern question in a way advantageous to ourselves. 'Now or never,' is the watchword that may be fre-quently heard. This confident belief is based on the consideration that Austria is too weak to offer us any serious resistance, while Prussia is supposed to be little interested in the Eastern question, and ready to allow us full play in Turkey, if only we do not prevent her unifying Germany. Of Napoleon it is assumed that, however eager to interfere in the East, his hands are tied by the German and Roman difficulties. Let tied by the German and Roman difficulties. Let him, it is said, meddle with Turkey, and Prussia will cross the Main, while Italy will no longer respect the Roman frontier. Thus compelled to divide his forces, and operate on three points at once, Napoleon would run the risk of being defeated on all. Should he, then, think this too venturesome and keep away from Turkey altogether, England, it is further argued, would scarcely take upon herself to interfere single-handed. Why, our sanguine friends wind up, why not set to work without delay? Would it not be unpardonable to allow such an opportunity not be unpardonable to allow such an opportunity to slip by unimproved? But is this reasoning well-grounded? Is it true, for instance, that Prus-sia has no interest in the East; that she will not, directly or indirectly, interfere, but will adopt a strict and impartial neutrality? We doubt it. We doubt whether there is any power wholly unaffected by the state of Eastern affairs, and prepared to submit to Turkish rearrangements with perfect indifference. Europe has too little life left in her to afford to dispense with the new country of the Balkan puninsula. As regards Prussia more particularly, she now represents all Northern Germany, and is endeavoring to devour Southern Germany, and is endeav-oring to devour Southern Germany also. Is it so very probable then that she will permit the mouth of the Danube, that South German Volga, to fall into foreign hands? Such a policy, at any rate, would not contribute to make her a favorite with the Southerners. The engerness, moreover, with which she placed King Charles on the Roumanian throne proves very clearly that the question who is to rule on the Danube is one that she has thought of. Her neutrality, as far as we are concerned, would be a sham. If by keeping aloof she unites the hands of Russia, she equally frees Napoleon. For her to abstain from action while war is rife in Turkey, means two things—not to hinder Russia on the Danube, nor herself to cross to hinderkussia on the Danuos, nor norself to cross the Main. But by inactivity in the latter direction she would permit Napoleon to concentrate all his forces in the southeast. Would this be neutrality towards ourselves? Again, as to the Roman question, Austria alone will be strong enough to hold Italy in check. It needs not France for that. The thing two most likely discussed as for healt as the Salzwas most likely discussed as far back as the Salz burg interview, since which Italy has begun to strengthen the Quadrilateral. The inference to be drawn from this is that we ought to take up the Eastern question, not from any confidence in the weakness or disunion of our antagonists. but only because we feel strong enough to en-counter the many difficulties in our way. If we counter the many difficulties in our way. If we feel so, then, and only then, is our time. There is no denying the fact that as soon as we approach this unfortunate affair again Europe once more will be united against us. But it is urged, even if Bismarck promise not to cross the Main while Napoleon is engaged in the East, Napoleon will not believe him. All we can say in reply is that, in our opinion, he would be safe were he to believe him. The unification of Germany is a mere question of time, and will be completed, if not now.

him. The unification of Germany is a mere question of time, and will be completed, if not now, on some nature pecasion. Bismarck can afford to regard the date of this inevitable event as a matter of comparative indifference. It would certainly not be much retarded were France to weaken berself by bloodshed in the East. But is it so very certain that France will oppose German unity? Is it certain that France objects to the aggraphic meant of Prussia if she is offered an indemnity? Physeis and Italy having been elevated into considerable powers, nothing is more natural than that France should demand a corresponding increase of land and men. We

may depend upon it that Napoleon will be re-warded—not, indeed, with the 'left bank,' but with Belgium, Pledmont, and a portion of Swit-zerland. Such will be the consequences of Prus-cian neutrality.

CRIME.

Destructive Fire in Harrisburg-Loss \$30,000.

[From the Harrisburg Telegraph of May 2.]
About two o'clock this morning our citizenwere proused from their slumbers by the clarm
of fire caused by the burn ng of the Franklin
Works, situated on the corner of South and Short streets, Messrs. Jennings, Stevenson & Stoever, proprieters. We proceeded to the scene of conflagration, and found the works enveloped in flames, burning with great vehemence and rain flames, burning with great vehemence and rapidity. Our firemen, as usual, were promptly on hand, but, owing to some difficulty in obtaining water, were unable to play upon the flames for a considerable length of time, but when they did get their streams in operation the fire was soon subdued, and by their energy and vigilancel a number of houses in the vicinity, which had caught from the sparks carried by the wind in every direction, were promptly saved. The buildings burned are the Franklin Iron Works, a three-story brick building, on South street, the foundry adjoining. building, on South street, the foundry adjoining, which was frame, and the pattern shop on Short street, a two-story frame building. Several buildings in the immediate neighborhood were more or less injured. At about a quarter before three o'clock the walls began to give way, and shortly afterwards the from on South street fell to the ground with a great crash, scattering bricks in all directions. It was rumored that a man was injured by the falling wall, but upon inquiry we found it was incorrect. A building on State street caught fire from some of building on State street caught fire from some of the sparks, but it was soon extinguished. The loss by the fire is estimated at \$30,000, upon yabich there is \$9,600 insurance, divided as fol-fows: In the Lycoming Insurance Company, \$2,500; in the Columbia, \$2,500; in the York Mutual, \$3.800, and in the Allen and East Pennsboro,\$800. Mr Stevenson's individual loss, exclusive of that of the firm, will amount to \$3,000, in the destruction of a number of steam-engines he had on hand.

The fire originated in the back part of the

foundry, and is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, as there was no fire in the building during the day. We have been informed that the firm expect to commence immediately the erection of new works, and will be able in a short time to fill all their orders and contracts. Mr. Bering, the designer and architect, has gone to Philadelphia to secure a full corps of pattern makers, and we have no doubt that ere long the works will again be in successful operation.

[For the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.] "Listen to the Mocking-Bird."

"Listen to the Mocking-Bird."
Philadelphia, May 2, 1868.—The historical nulsance of "The Performer on the German Flute" has been the occasion of about as much decorous public complaint, and indecorous private abuse and profanity as it is possible to bestow upon a single object. The published articles upon the subject have embraced every possible degree of humor and temper in their exhaustive anathemas against the unfortunate monomaniaes who, fancying themselves perfect musicians, have filled the air with mourning and rendered otherwhich the air with mourning and rendered otherwise eligible localities untenantable by their interminable and abominable practising exercises upon the French horn, piano, the Cremona violin—it is always a Cremona—and on that much-abused organ, the human voice. These things are all bad, very bad; but they have their limit-for human lungs and human elbows must take some

rest.
But to excel them all there has been introduced in a respectable neighborhood in the Eighth Ward, a species of torture which combines the melodies and discords of all those recited with a power of duration which has excited at once the wonder and the horror of the whole vicinity. This exquisite tormentor is believed to be a Mock ing bird whose education has been sadly neglected though perhaps possessing fine natural abilities. The leathery-clad spirit is willing, but, unfortunately, the flesh is not weak. The ambitious, and maybe conscientious, bird more, far more

and maybe conscientions, bird more, far more!
than makes up for every deficiency in quality by
permitting no lack of quantity.
Whether the owners of this expressive creature
put the cage out of the window before sunrise and keep it out until after sunset for the gratification of the residents within a radius of half a mile or so,or whether it is done because they cannot stand the din indoors, is unknown; but there seems to be a general impression that no complaint would be made if the songster were withdrawn. To "listen to the mocking-bird" once in a while is pleasant, but in this case

THEATRES, Etc.

THE THEATRES .- The Black Crook will be presented at the Chestnut this evening with new features. The dancer Morlacchi will make her features. The dancer Morlacchi will make her first appearance in some of her most brilliant parts. The Bee dance, and the Cancan are announced among others to be produced in splendid style. This artist comes well recommended by the press of other cities. At the Walnut to-night, Mr. John Brougham will appear in The Lottery of Life. Tangled Threads will be repeated at the Arch this evening, with Miss Fanny B. Price in the character of "Rose Clinton." A miscellaneous performance will be given at the

American. RICHINGS OPERA TROUPE.-This evening at RICHINGS OPERA TROUPE.—This evening at the Academy of Music the Richings Opera Troupe will present Donizetti's beautiful opera, Linda Di Chamounix, with a fine cast. To-morrow night Muritana will be produced, and on Wednesday evening, Mr. Wm. Castle will have a benefit. On this occasion The Bohemian Girl will be performed and a few prima donna, Miss Edith Abell, will make her first appearance on any operatic stage.

miscellaneous performance will be given at the

Dy operatic singe.

Eleventh Street Opera House.—An attractive performance will be given at this popular place of amusement. The Impeachment Trial will be given, with the most accomplished members of the company in the parts; a burlesque on Tangled Threads is also announced, together with other burlesques, farces, singing by Carneross and the company, negro comicalities, and a multiple of other cod things. titude of other good things.

CONCRRT HALL.—This evening at Concert Hall a panorama will be exhibited descriptive of a journey through the Holy Land, Egypt, Syria and Turkey. The pictures are of the handsomest description, and are painted from photographs and sketches taken especially for this purpose. An eloquent speaker will deliver the descriptive leading.

THE NEW WEST .- To-morrow evening Major Calhoun, who has just returned from an extended tour in the far west, will deliver a lecture upon the above theme, at Green Hill Hall, corner of Seventeenth and Poplar streets.

WYMAN.—The magician Wyman will give an exhibition at Assembly Buildings to-night. Legerdemain and ventriloquism are on the programme. Various articles will be distributed to

-The manager of a country theatre looked a face of dismay to the prompter, with the ques-

tion:
"Why, good gracious, where's the audience?"
"Why months the prompter, without moving a "Sir," replied the prompter, without moving a muscle, "he is just now gone to get some beer." The manager wiped the perspiration from his brow, and said, "Will he return, do you think?" "Most certainly; he expressed himself highly satisfied with the play, and applauded as one

man."
"Then let the business proceed," exclaimed the manager, proudly; and it did proceed. —An Irlah monk once called on his congrega-tion to thank God that he had placed death at the end of life instead of in the middle.

PAUTS AND PANCIES.

-Jean Ingelow is one of eleven children.

-Quebec groans over her taxes. -Maggie Mitchell is playing in Montreal. The British subjects rescued from King Tacodore cost nearly a million sterling aplece.

-Francis Joseph is suffering from pericardities, and cannot live long. -Canada is to have a volunteer army of 40,000 men, to cost the Dominion \$900,000 a year. -A blue horse with a buff face is exhibited in London-not, by Barnum either.

-October will see the completion of the Suez -A Hartford widower of three months has just

married a widow of four days. -The Havre journals announce that the German emigrants embarking at that port for America are more numerous this year than usual. The indictment against the Fenian prisoners in Newgate Prison, London, is said to be sixty

-The pious Mrs. Hannah More says in one her letters that there are only two evils in the world—sin and bile.

—De Bar, who has already one theatre in Sf. Louis, is about to erect another, to be very ele--The son of the late ex-President Tyler, who

has by some inexplicable means become "Hon."
John Tyler, Jr., has been lecturing in St. Louis. -In the new opera of Dante, by the Dac De Massa, are two scenes representing Hell and Par-

gatory.

—Among the gifts at a recent wooden wedding at the South End, in Boston, was a fashionable bonnet made of shavings. A very small shaving

will make a bonnet. -GrantWhite speaks of a portion of Offenbach's operatic airs as a joke in music. 'Ve should think

a joke evolved by a strain rather painful to listen

—A laborer in Clinton decided to seel: relief from a troublesome stiff finger by amputation. The doctors etherized him and neatly cut off the wrong finger. -A young American actor named Freeman is playing with success in Germany. He is said to have thoroughly mastered the language. He plays Schiller in the original.

The editor of the Richmond Examiner writes a column-and-a-half editorial favoring the no.af-nation of a baboon for Vice President with Gen. Grant. But why should the Richmond editor be-

nominated for the Vice Presidency? -A Rutland, Vt., marble firm have received from Georgia an order for a tombstone, to the usual inscription on which is to be added. "Height, seven feet; weight, four hundred and turty pounds."

—A paper-dealing firm in New York has nine ledgers containing copies of letters written during the Revolution, by the War and Navy Departments, for which they demand \$500. The books

were originally sold for waste paper.

—Mr. Heber, the great Euglish book-collector, once purchased an exceedingly rare copy of Shakespeare's "Yenus and Adonis" at a stall in Lincolnshire, for ten pence, and afterwards sold it for £110.

-Last year a reward of about one dollar a hundred pounds was cifered in France, for the car casses of June bugs, which have multiplied greatly and have become very destructive. Over ight hundred thousand pounds were delivered to

—A Chicago mother who doted on her son be-came convinced the other day that a flogging could be no longer dispensed with. To the in-finite credit of her maternal tenderness, she had him placed under the influence of chloroform before commencing the punishment.

English papers are quite indignant that the entire collection of Handel's conducting scores, comprising one hundred and twenty-four volumes, has been allowed to be taken to Germany, when it might have been secured for the British Museum.

..."Papa," said a little boy to his parent the other day, "are not sailors very, very small men?"
"No, my dear," answered the father; "pray, what leads you to suppose that they are so small?"
"Because," replied the young idea, smartly, "I read the other day of a sailor going to sleep in -Mr. W. J. Boothe, of Mount Vernon, Mo., in

digging a well, at the depth of eighteen feet encountered a limestone rock. Eight feet more passed through this into a cavern, fourteen by sixteen feet and eight feet. Small apertures led from this room east and west, but they have not been explored.

The crew of a Portugese vessel in Havre performed on Holy Saturday the ceremony of the flagellation of Judas. An effley of the apostate was made and soundly thrashed by all the crew, and the fragments into which it was torn in the process were eagerly selzed by the waiting and watching rar-women.

watching rag-women. -The Cincinnati Catholic Telegraph of this week says: "Had any other than a scion of the royal family brought shame and ruin upon half the number of families that Prince Alfred has,

he would have long since occupied a felon's cell, or been shot down as any other beast that preys upon society." -Apropos of a remark that Russians are abso-—Apropes of a remark that Russians are absolutely incapable of understanding or appreciating a joke, this story is related: "An Englishman was relating to a Russian friend that he had once seen on a country road a post with this inscription:— 'This road leads to the town; all persons who cannot read this, may apply to the blacksmith.' To the great angulsh of the narrator, his irlend remained perfectly composed, and thanked him for his story with a studied peliteness which showed that he had not understood it in the least. But

that he had not understood it in the least. But the next morning the Russian burst into his room in convulsions of laughter, exclaiming, 'My friend, I do understand it now! Fool that I was not to think of it! As if the blacksmith might not be away from home!" -The Giornale di Roma says: The excavations now made by the munificence of the Pope are producing the most interesting historical results, and bringing to light a large number of the ancient masterpieces of art with which the Holy

City was formerly embellished. Up to the present time there have been found one hundred and eleven blocks of African marble, two hundred and forty of antique yellow, and as many of serpen-tine. Other varieties are met with in smaller quantities, such as antique red and green, breccio, and even Chalcedonian. At Ostia, where the researches are being made by a commission of antiquaries, some remarkable monuments have been found, throwing a new light on the worship of Cybele in that place. Among other things there is a series of votive offerings in the ground consecrated to that goddess. -The Denton (Ind.) Journal says: A short

—The Denton (Ind.) Journal says: A Short time ago mive host Stewart, of the Denton Hotel, purchased a rock-fish weighing about sixty pounds. Upon opening it, he found in its belty a certificate of membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which we read as follows:

"MUNICIPALITY F. CHURCH.

"METHODIST E. CHURCH,

"FOUNDED A. D. 1784. "OUNTERLY TICKET"
"Our light affiction, which is but for a moment, worketh for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory.—2 Corinthians 1v. 17.

"Oh! what are all my sufferings here.
If, Lord, thou count me meet
With that enraptur'd host t'appear,

And worship at thy feet!"
The paper was, of course, in a crumpled and wet condition, but, upon exposing it to the sun, and ironing the kinks out of it, it became quite legible. Wise heads are puzzled to learn how and when it got there. Some think the fish was originally a missionary who was drowned and transformed, or that the rock has been picking some dead man's pocket. Who can solve tha