

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1868.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

VOLUME XXII.-NO. 25.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING (Sundays excepted). AT THE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING,

607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,

BY THE EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION.

GIBBON PEACOUR, FLOPRIFTORS, CANPERSTO, CANPERSTON, CANPER BOUDER, JR., FRANCIS WELLS. The BULLETIN is served to subscribers in the city at 18 senis per week, payable to the carriers, or 38 per annum.

INVITATIONS FOR WEDDINGS, PARTIES, &C., executed in a superior manner, by DREKA, 1033 CHEST NUT STREET. fe20-th5

MARRIED.

MARRIED. BELGER-PAYNE.-On Tuesday, the 29th of April. at Orange Courthouse, by the Rev. Dr. Handy, Malor Wm. F. Beiger, of the United States Army, to Mile Wille L. Payne, daughter of the isteWm.W. Payne, of Culpeoper. COLLADAY -JESTER.-On Thurday evening. May 7th, 1669, by the Sev. James M. Crowell, Jos. U. Colladay to Uzcila Jester, all of this city. DEKINGER-PATTEBSON.-On the evening of the 7th of May, 1969, by the Rev. De Witt Taimago, Henry Der-inger to Misa Mary H. Patterson. HODGF-VAN RENSGELAER.-At the Presbyterian Church, Burlington, M. J., by the Rev. Clastics Hodge, D. J., the Rev. Edward B. Hodge to Alice Cogswell eldest daughter of the late Rev. Collarde Hodge, U. Clastes MOULTON-GHIGG.-In Paris, April 21, at the United States Legation, in the pre-suce of His Excellency Gen. Dix, Minister of the United States to France, and after-wards at the Marboeut Chapel, by the Rev. Corse A. Gerdiner, M. A., Gilman B. Moulton and Fannie A. Grigg, both of New York.

DIED,

ASHTON.-On the 6th instant, Aline Ashton, youngest aughter of the late Henry Ashton, of Horsham, aged 16

The friends of the family, and those of her Guardian. The friends of the family, and those of her Guardian. Rev. George Haud, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of the latter, Hatborough, 'a. on Saturday, the 9th inst., at 1 o'clock. BROLAKKY.-On the evening of May 6th, Elizabeth Howell, wite of Simon Broizeky, in the 59th year of her

Howell, wile of Simon Brolasky, in the set year of her sec. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday next, at 2 P. M., from her husand's residence, No. 1414 Walnut street. HOBFURD.—At sea, on board the steamer Bantiago de Cuba, on haturday. May 2 William F. Hosford, late Action Assistant Paymaster United States Navy. MURPLID.—Buddenly, at her revidence, in Springfield, liciaware county, on the evening of the 5th inst, T. R. Morris, wife of Paschall Morris. The funeral will take place on Seventh-day morning, to leave the house at 10 oclock, to which the friends of the family are invited, without further notice. Interment at Roringhield Meeting House. Wilf& Alla.—On the 5th instant, Alico B., youngest daughter of L F, and A. C. Whitall, in the twenty-nicth

daughter of L F, and A. C. Whitali, in the stream state year of her age. The friends of the family are invited to attend the functal, from the residence of her lather, near Norris-town Pa., on Soventh-day morning, the 9th instant, at half-past ten objeck. To proceed to South Laurel Hill. Carriages will be at the Dept in routishown to meet the train which loaves inlikelights at 9 o'clock. WhiT Fis.-On the 5th inst. Mary Blanche daughter of J. M. and M. C. Whitty, aged 5 months and 2 weeks.

WYRE & LANDELL OPEN TO DAY THE LIGHT shadze of Spring Popling for the Fashionable Walking

Steel Colored Poplins. Mode Colored Poplins. Bismarck Exact Shade.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SE REMOVAL. WILLIAM W. ALLEN. Agent and Attorney for The Traveler's Insurance Company,

HARTFORD, CONN., HAS REMOVED FROM 407 Walnut Street

train of miniature cars, which were generally freighted with delighted urchins. This tiny en. gine was built by the late M. W. Baldwin, and its builder, when he was shaping its crank: and pistons, had no more thought of the future of the trade, and of his large connection with it, than the youngster who turned the wheel of the "electerizing machine" (as the boys persisted in calling it) in the Muscum, dreamed of the achievements of Morse. House or Field. Pcale's Muscum was long a favorite Philadelphia institution and the collection having passed into the hands of a company, it was determined to secure for it a permanent location. Accordingly in 1837 the southern portion of the Isaac Brown Parker lot at Ninth and Chestnut streets, was purchased at what was then deemed a very high figure and the interest upon the purchase money was secured by a mortgage upon the property. The dimensions of the lot were seventy feet in width on Ninth street and two

two hundred and thirty-eight fect in depth upon Sansom, or George street, as it was then called. Upon this lot a massive structure of stone and brick was reared at a cost for the building and lot of \$130,000. This huge structure was two lofty stories in height. The second story was intended for the use of the Peale collection. The fine collection was arranged in alcoves in the immense hall up stairs and in the galleries; while the famous skeleton of the mastodon, a stuffed elephant, and some other large objects, were placed upon stands along the centre of the main apartment. On the 4th of July, 1838, the Museum was opened in what was called at the time its permanent home, but which proved to be its grave.

The projectors of the enterprise did not weigh with sufficient caution the difference between the expense of supporting the establishment which they had erected, and the cost of keeping up the old and comparatively inexpensive quarters in the Arcade. Besides this, the very hugeness of the exhibition hall had a depressing effect, and persons who were glad to spend a few hours in the cozy alcoves and apartments of the Arcade, and who always found instruction and attraction in its lecture-room, cared but little for a visit to the new building where dullness reigned supreme. The end was plainly forescen long before the blow fell. Heavy expenses, and light receipts, had their usual result, and the collection was brought to the hammer and scattered to different. parts of the Union. A considerable portion of it was in Barnum's Museum, at Seventh and Chestnut streets, and it shared the fate of that concern when it became a prey to the flames in 1851. The Museum property at Ninth and George streets finally fell into the hands of Mr. Parker, the original owner of the ground, who foreclosed his mortgage and obtained the property at an enormous sacrifice. Fortunately a large position of the picture gallery was secured to Philadelphia, many of the valuable historical portraits having been purchased by the City for Inde-

Philadelphia used to puff along in advance of a tel was erected upon the site. The investment has not been a paying one to the stockholders. but it has accomplished the primary object of giving a renewed impetus to the prosperity and improvement of the city. Ten years have not yet clapsed since the completion of the building; but it already has a history which has grown principally out of the war and the events which led to the great struggle.

LETTER FROM PARIS.

The Trip of the Prince Imperial-His Reception by the People_The Cere-monies at Cherbourg and Brest-Jules Favre and the French Academy -The Exhibition Season.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.] PARIS, Friday, April 24, 1868 .--- It is difficult to imagine in the present day that the French nation ever produced such a famous chronicler as old Froissart, or filled volumes with such interesting matter as that contained in their matchless "Memoires de St. Simon" and similar great works. Certainly, the chroniclers of these times, who fulfil the duties of correspondents to the Parisian press, fall far short of that faculty of shrewd observation which so strongly characterized the writers of old to whom I have above alluded. More than one of these modern chroniclers followed, as was natural, in the footsteps of the Prince Imperial during his late holiday excursion, and I calculated upon having been able, through the instrumentality of these eye-witnesses, to have conveyed to your readers some correct idea of the general result of this first public appeal of the heir-apparent to the feelings of the French nation. Of course the reception accorded to the Prince, the bearing of the population toward him, and the boy's own demeanor under the strange and unnatural circumstances in which monarchical institutions placed a child of his age-these were the real and noteworthy incidents of remark. But, unfortunately, although the newspapers furnish us with many tiresome details about the port and aarbor of Cherbourg and Brest, and the mere official displays made there on the occasion of the Prince's visit, they tell one little or nothing about the Prince himself. All I have been able to learn (in my own absence from the scene) comes from friends who happened to be lookers on, and who have kindly conveyed to their general impressions of what me took place. The Prince's reception at Cherbourg, when he first arrived, was, I am assured, far more official than popular. The incident which, above all, marked the event, was the entire absence of the corporation of the town, caused, it is said, by the umbrage taken by its members at the arrogance of the military and aaval authorities, who completely put the civil powers in the background. There was, of course,

THE EVENING BULLETIN | of the Museum, the first locomotive ever built in | the splendid pile known as the Continental Ho- 1 of live poultry has been organized by the Directors, aided and encouraged by the Government, which gives several gold and silver medals. The collection of French birds is well worth seeing. and is such probably as no other country in the world could produce in point of fineness of race, and quality and beauty of plumage. The breeds of Crevecœur, La Fleche and Houdan in Normandy and the West, and that of La Bresse, near Lyons, in the South, are really magnificent; and prove what careful crossing and rearing will do to convert a common barndoor fowl into so handsome and elegant a specimen of the feathered tribe. There were great numbers of American visitors present in the Garden, and their admiration of the birds was universal. Nor were the prices unreasonable. The highest I heard asked for a pair was 150 france for a fine breed of the Flèche. When sold as poulets gras in the market about Christmas time, these birds often bring 60 and 70 francs apiece. There is a fine show also of Cochin China fowls, but this species has lately lost much of the estimation in which it was formerly held among breeders.

MUSICAL.

Triennial Festival in Boston-Grand Chorus and Orchestra-The Scene in the Music Hall-Appearance of the Building-The Programme - Excellence of the Performance - Miss Alide Topp.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin Bosron, May 6, 1868 .- The "First Triennial Festival of the Handel and Haydn Society," by far the greatest musical event of the past three years, was inaugurated yesterday morning and continued last evening at Music Hall, by grand concerts given by this Boston society, assisted by a host of musical talent from all parts of the East. A magnificent array of performers took part in the affair and a glorious programme was given in a manner about which Americans have only read, unless the festival of three years ago. or some of those of England or Germany have been attended. The number of the chorus is 747 voices and of the orchestra 115 instruments. This multitude is not raw material, crowded together for the name of magnitude, but thofoughly drilled and disciplined musicians, either professional or amateur, whose work upon the compositions performed, has been continuous and laborious, and whose rich reward for their efforts is now the admiring applause of a com-munity thankful, yet at the same time most genuinely critical.

genuinely critical. Fully one-third of the immense Music Hall is occupied by the stage, made trebly large for the occasion, and handsomely decorated with cloth of red and white. The places for the chorus or red and white. The places for the chorus extend from the stage, gradually ascending at an angle of about thirty degrees, to the second or bighest gallery. Every available foot is occupied, some of the tenors and basees even being obliged to stand during the performances, so cramped are they for room. The centre of the stage is occupied by the orchestra, Mr. Carl Zerrahn, the conductor being in the front. The soloist are a plentiful display of flags on the streets, and the conductor, being in the front. The soloists are directly about him and almost among the violins. Then come the strings; and what a force of them! Sixty-four violins, violas and cellos of which twentycannon thundered from the ships and forts. But the whole scene had an official stamp upon it, and the poor boy was led about the narbor and two are first violins. On the left side are the soprar os, and on the right the altos. Behind the sopranos are placed the tenors, and back of the altoe stand the baseos. The "great organ" looms up in the back-ground, and by comparison with by in the back-ground, and by comparison with "Its enormous proportions the appearance of everything is rendered small. A fine audience, both morning and evening, filling the hall from floor to gallery, testified the great interest taken in the initiatory performance, and showed its just appreciation by frequent and overwhelming build appreciation of the appearance of the appearance. appreciation by frequent and overwhelming applause. It is perfectly apparent that such an affair as this festival cannot be carried on without very great expense; and in fact the finances have to form the great foun-dation upon which to work. To encour-age the society and to place the festival in a position in which it must succeed when pre-perly managed, a number of Boston gentlemen have virtually bonded themselves to the amount in the aggregrate of \$50,000, to cover all losses. in the aggregrate of \$50,000, to cover all losses. This places those requiring pay for their services in a confident state of mind, and gives to the undertaking a stability never before equaled. The labors of the secretary of the society, Mr. Loring B. Barnes, have been immense in this par licular; and to him also in a great measure, be-longs the credit of the fine order and regularity which is seen in all departments of the festival. Under such auspices and after such an enormous amount of labor spent in steady rehearsing, this "First Triennial Festival" must be a complete success. And now that some idea of the general arrangements have been given, it will be well to proceed to the performance. Before the commencement of the opening choral, Otto Nicolai's "Religious Overture," the theme of which is the same as that fine old air theme of which is the same as that had old air of Marcel, in the Huguenots, which introduces him in the first act of the opera, and used by him so frequently, a short address was delivered by the President of the Society, after which the busts of Mozart, Beethoven and Palestrina, pre-sented by Miss Charlotte Cushman to the Music Hall, were for the first time unvelled to public view. A short and a great waying of hardker view. A shout and a great waving of handker chiefs greeted the faces of the masters, and then Mr. Carl Zerrahn stepped upon the stage, fol-lowed by Mme. Parepa Rosa, Miss Adelaide Phillips, and Mr. George Simpson, the soloists of the concert. In a moment the immense volume the concert. In a moment the immense volume of sound burst upon the audience. The full force of all but the organ was used. Even this great instrument, forced to its utmost capacity, is not sufficient to diminish in any way the legitimate effect of the volces. A perfect mass of beautiful musical sound; no deafening noise as might be supposed, but magnificently finished, and theilling one will the highest and most sufficient. thrilling one with the highest and most sublime emotions. An indescribable feeling of exaltation, a total inability to compare the music to anya total inability to compare the music to any-thing ever before heard in this country, followed by an almost perfect state of enjoyment, seemed to take possession of all; and when the last line of the beautiful verse of which the overture is composed, was reached, when the glorious strength of that mighty chorus, orchestra, and tull organ were brought to bear upon the words, 'On Earth is none so strong as He," the very building seemed to shake, and a feeling of awe at what magnificence and solemnity there is in such music for such a text, took the place of all else, and brought out to the fullest whatever religious reverence each indifullest whatever religious reverence each indi-vidual possessed. Then followed Mendelssohn's "Ninety-fifth Psalm" opened by Mr. Simpson in the solo "O come let us worship." This gentle-man's volce is not sufficiently powerful to do justice to the parts which have been assigned him. Philadelphia knows him so well that it is unnecessary to particularize. The entire comme nneccessary to particularize. The entire compo-sition with this exception, was given very artisti-cally, and showed systematic and effectual propa-ration. The "Hymn of Praise" of Mendelssohn, which came last upon the programme, was really the great treat of the morning, preceded by a symphony finely rendered that showed to the best advantage the wondering effect of the stringed instruments; it opened with the chorus "All men, all things," and like the others which came before, was grand. Mme. Parena-Rosa did the most complete collection in the country of Indian relics and curlosities, and they instructed the youth of thirty, forty, and even fifty years ago in the marvels of steam and electricity. Some of the readers of the Bulkerin will remember, with a smile, the experiments with the old Frank-lin electrical battery, when the mysterious agent the seum Building, and the bost steate all the ground orl-ginally covered by the National Theatre, the Mu-seum Building, and the houses between the lat-play in the evening of the grant which. In after years, it would

voice and sang well. Mme. Parepa brought dewn the house in "Let the bright scraphim," with cornet obligato.

with cornet congato. This afternoon a grand symphony concert takes place, in which the entire orchestra will participate. The sensation is to be the first appearance of Miss Alide Topp, of whom the great Hans von Bulow writes as follows: "Miss Alide Topp, Court Planist to the Prince Hohenzollern Heckingen, whom I am proud to call my pupil though not world renowned, will soon secome so, as her *divut* in every place in which she has thus far appeared has always produced a pro-found sensation. Excellent female planists we have in the musical world (Schumann, Clauss, Mehlig, Goddard, &c.) Miss Topp beats them

all." To-morrow night is "St. Paul," on Saturday the "Creation," and a grand last performance on Sunday, when the "Messiah" will be produced. There is great enthusiasm manifested, and un-doubtedly this festival will result in much musi-cal heperit to all who are interested. cal benefit to all who are interested.

Philadelphia Artists Abroad.

AMATEUR.

The Nouveau Journal de Paris of the 18th ult. gives the following handsome notice of Mr. I. Rice, of this city, who is now pursuing his musical studies in Paris:

"A soirce took place last Sunday evening, a the residence of Mmc. K—, and we confess tha we have not enjoyed such an intellectual trea' for a long time. The musical part of the enter tainment was performed by Mons. Rice, a young American artist, who was rapturously applauded by the select audience, for the brilliant and expulsite execution with which he played the most intricate concertos. We sincerely trust that this young artist, with his rare talent, will meet with success upon his return to his native equal country.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

ENGLAND.

Mr. Gladstone's Reply to His Enemies. To the Editor of the London Times:--Though reluctant to attempt any encroachment on your space with reference to personal matters, I feel that I have no alternative at a time when personal charges, however irrelevant, are employed as the means of injuring or impeding a great cause. Within the last fortnight or thereabouts, the following statements, purporting to be of fact, have been assiduously circulated respecting me in different parts of the country: 1. That when in Rome I made arrangements

with the Pope to destroy the Church establish-ment in Ireland, with some other like matters, being myself a Roman Catholic at heart.

being myself a Roman Catholic at heart. 2. That during and since the government of Sir Robert Peel I have resisted and (till now) prevented the preferment of Dr. Wynter. 3. That I have publicly condemned all support of the clergy in the three kingdoms from Church 57 public funds. 4. That when at Balmoral I refused to attend hor Maisety at Crathie (burch

her Majesty at Crathle Church. 5. That I have received the thanks of the Pope

for my proceedings respecting the Irish Church. 6. That I am a member of a High Church Ritu-alist congregation. Aware how in times of public excitement ru-

mor grows and gathers through the combined action of eagerness, credulity and levity, I will not bestow a single barsh word upon any of these statements. Neither will I advert to the cause to which some of them may be due, for I am determined to avoid, as long as it may be possible, envenoming a great political controversy, and

FAOTS AND FANOLES. -The Philadelphian who has reached middle life and is not proud of "Tom Florence," the "widow's friend and the boat builder's son" of ancient days, is unworthy of the name of Phila-delphian. "Tom" has long lived on the fat of Washington, and is supposed to enjoy confiden-tial relations with His Excellency, Andrew John-son. A clever satire, just published in Washing-ton, hits off one of "Tom's" old peculiarities very neatly. "Tom's" cloquence used to consist largely of wild quotations from Comly's Spelling Book and the copy books of the day, and he is thus de-scribed as paying an early visit to the President, yet in bed, to announce to him the discovery that Mr. Stanton is not to be trusted: -The Philadelphian who has reached middle r. Stanton is not to be trusted:

There Tom Florence stood in the half-opened

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There Tom Florence stort in the door, door, His long, unkempt locks with gray sprinkled o'er, His dimensions in height about 5 ft. 4. Of portly physique—long-bearded and gray, His tout ensemble indeed we may say Like the King of Clubs looks—if this is too hard on

Like the king of Clubs looks—if this is too hard on The King, we humbly solicit his pardon. He opened his mouth and proceeded to speak; To speak—nay, to yell; and shriek after shriek He sent at the President, who, like a ghost, Sat looking bewildered from *pillow* to *post*. These shrikks, yells or shouts when fairly dis sected.

sected, And each proper tone in its true line directed, Each syllable given its own proper place, The too audible sound smoothed down with a

grace, Was something like this-they may be quota-

tions, They sounded like one of Tom's usual orations:

"The Rubicon, I fear, is passed; "The fatal die I know is cast."

"Rise, or Greece forever falls! Up, or freedom breathes her last."

"Away, away to the gory plain!" "Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

We know our rights, and knowing, dare main-

tain." "Who would be free, himself must strike the "With his back to the field and his feet to the

foc.

"Roderigh vich Alpine, Dhu ho iero!" "Once more dear friends, to the breech!" (he beseeches.

Whilst Andy takes hint and puts on his breeches). "Come as the winds come when forests are

"Come as the winds come when horests are rended, Come as the wayes come when navies are atranded!" "Ours not to reason why,

Ours but to do or die." "Away, away to the Paynim tower! Nor lotter now in thy lady's bower;" "Strike till the last armed foe expires!" "E'en in our ashes live our wonted fires." "Socraf 7e the timbrel! swell high the chorus!" "Where breathes the foe but faileth before us?"

"And if on the gory plain we lie," "Big pig, little pig, Roor Hog on Die!" Quoth Andy: "My fears, Tom, you're trying to

banter Proy settle down, won't you?-there's the de-

canter,---And tell in plain English--you know it---the reason For such a strange visit at such a strange

season." "My liege lord and master," said Tom with a

THE FORREST BUILDING,

No. 117 S. Fourth Street.

Life and Accident Policies combined. or either separate. myl f m w 13t UNIVERBITY OF PENNSYLVANIA-ULPART. MENT OF ARTS.-The public examination of the Schlor Class for Degrees will be held from May 8th to May 2d beginning each day at 4 o'clock, P. M.; and also on Tacsdays, at 114 o'clock, A. M. A. M. FRANCIS A. JACKSON, Secretary of the Faculty.

111y8-12t5 mysing Section Section Section of the Faculty. Beneficial Section Will BE MADE TO THE Beneficial of Managers of the Mercanille Library Com-pany for Certificate of Scrip No. 1005, standing in the name of B. DESTULT, the same having been lost or mis-had. J. MINGGULD WILMER, Library Company of Mercanon Sciences (Science) A standard Sciences (Science) Sciences (Science) Sciences (Science) Sciences (Science) Sciences (Science) Sciences (Sciences) Sciences (

It* Executor. INSTALIATION SERVICES.-ON NEXT BAIL hath Evening, compending at 7% o'clock, Rev. Win, E. Ijame will be installed Pastor of the becond President Cattell, of Easton College. Rev. Micsars. Murphy and withrow will take part in the exercises. my82t*

THE SIXTH MATIONAL BANK. THE SIXTH MATIONAL BANK. PHILADECHILA, May 5, 1963. The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent., clear of all stres, pay-bile on demand. my8-31* ROBERT B. SALTER, Cashler.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Washington Square.-- Key, Herrick Johnson, D. D. Pastor elect, will preach next Sabbath morning at 10% o'clock, and in the evening at 8 o'clock. my8 Mrp* HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 AND 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department, -Medical treatment and medicines furnished gratuitously to the

No. 15 South Ninth street, Club foot, hip and spl nal diseases and bodily deformities treated. Apply daily at 13 oclock.

At HOCIOL. NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, WASTE paper, &c., bought by sp28-ti rp No. 613 Jayne street.

NINTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS.

SECOND AND LAST ARTICLE.

About the year 1785, Mr. Charles Wilson Peale, an ingenious and skillful citizen of Maryland, conceived the idea of establishing a museum in this city. The collection, which started with a single prepared bird, or fish, or some other object in natural history, was commenced in a small twostoried house at Third and Lombard streets. Its projector was enterprising and industrious, and the museum, cutgrowing its contracted quarters, was removed to the building of the American Philosophical Society, which still stands on the eastern side of Independence Square. Room again becoming scarce, the collection was removed to the State House, where for a number of years it occupied the portion of the ancient building now used as the chambers of City Councils. Upon the completion of Mr. Peter A. Browne's Arcade building, on Chestnut street, between Sixth and Seventh, the collection was transferred to the upper story, and there it grow and prospered apace. Almost up to the time of the death of the elder Peale, in 1827, he continued to add specimens of his handiwork with the penell and easel, to the fine historical gallery of the institution. His sons painted, lectured and conducted popular scientific experiments, and while the museum was constantly in--creasing in extent and attractiveness, it was performing an important work in popularizing useful and scientific knowledge. The Pcales, father and sons, formed principally with their own hands, the most valuable collection in existence of portraits of revolutionary characters; they enabled the people of their day and generation to hand down to posterity the outlines of their own features through the cheap medium of the profile-cutter; they accumulated the most complete collection in the country of

At the time of the construction of the Museum Building the location upon the first floor of the splendid collection of Chinese curiosities, belonging to Mr. Nathan Dunn, was a portion of the plan of the projectors. The collection was placed therein as soon as the building was completed, and its great popularity at once gave a name to the entire structure, and it continued to be called the "Chinese Museum" down to the time of its destruction. Mr. Dunn, the owner of the Chinese collection, was a Philadelphian, and a member of the Society of Fhjends. He had been engaged for many years in the mercantile business in China, and, while there, had conceived the project of getting together a collection of objects which would give the people of our own country a correct idea of the habits, &c., of the disciples of Confucius. First he had life-size and life-like wax figures which represented every order of the Chinese, from the blind beggar to the Mandarin of the first class. These figures were all dressed exactly as the originals dress, and all were presented in the exercise of their respective vocations. The huge room in which the collection was exhibited was fitted up with compartments which represented Chinese streets, Chinese parlors, Chinese chambers, Chinese workshops, Chinese stores and Chinese temples. All these were appropriately furnished, not with painted shams in the way of tools, fixtures, &c., but with real substantial articles which were made in China, and which at that moment had their counterparts in the houses and shops of the Celestials. The collection was wonderfully complete down to its most minute details, and it used to attract swarms of visitors. It was finally taken to London. Its

owner has long been dead, and his ashes rest at Laurel Hill. It is understood that it was his intention to have bequeathed his collection to the city of Philadelphia as a free Museum; but subsequent financial embarrassments induced him to revoke this provision of his Will.

The Chinese curlosities were removed from the Museum Building some time before the Peale collection was scattered. The building then had a varied experience. Political meetings and conventions, shilling concerts, mammoth balls, horticultural shows, exhibitions of the Franklin Institute, grand popular banquets, &c., &c., were among the uses to which the property was ap-The historically inclined diner at the plied. Continental, if he thinks proper, can reflect as he disposes of his "green-seal" and his terrapin and chicken-salad in its magnificent diningroom, of how the spot where he is seated has often echoed to the sound of festive brass bands. and to the conflicting shouts of Whigs and Democrats as the questions of taritis, fiscal-agents, Mexican War and "54.40, or fight!" were discussed. The visitors to the bar of the Hotel, or to its billiard room, can also, if so minded, take comfort from the fact that they slake their thirst and wield the cue upon classic ground.

As we have already said in the first article upon this subject, the National Theatre and the Chinese Museum shared a common fate at the time of the conflagration of July 5th, 1854. Their destruction. was complete, everything combustible being consumed and the walls tumbling in ruins. The fire was a memorable one, and it left heaps of ruins which were long a disgrace to Chestnut street. All the property, except that owned by Mr. Isaac Brown Parker, was speedly rebuilt; but Mr. Parker put his ruins up at a high figure,

docks just as any other "great man" would have been, his pale face looking often very tired, while he bowed and kissed his hand mechanically to the crowd. My friend seemed to doubt whether such exhibitions of a mere child did not smack a great deal too much of the old idea of royalty and the ancien regime, to please a revolutionized and revolutionary people like the French; and whether to have sent the Prince down like a little boy, as he is, to run about the town and shipping, and amuse himself with some comrades of his own age would not have ingratiated him much more with his future subjects than thus to set him up before their eyes like an imperial puppet. The spirit of the times is quite opposed, even in Europe, to this species of baby royalty, which only tends to make the institution itself ridiculous. At Brest I am assured that the merely official character of the reception was still more manifest. One-half of the population is, of course, in the pay of the dock yards. and of these people the presence and their enthusiasm could be commanded and counted on. But the other half, consisting mainly of the upper classes, showed themselves indifferent to, if not disgusted with all this official parade surrounding a mere child, and refused to participate in it. It is generally asserted, too, that the persons to whom the Prince was intrusted rendered themselves supremely ridiculous by the way in which they kept the poor boy under perpetual restraint, lest he should commit any breach of etiquette, while at the same time they loaded him perpetually, whenever they addressed him on the most trivial matter, with the ponderous titles of "Monseigneur." and "Votre Altesse Imperiale;' literally scolding and "bowing down and worshiping him," all in a breath. One wonders that a man of Napoleon's good sense does not see that all this is ridiculous, rather than sublime. But his dynasty is sometimes the weak, as well as the strong point of the Emperor. Altogether my conclusion is that the Empire has "taken nothing" by this move of its young scion towards the

West. Jules Favre was admitted yesterday to the French Academy. His sponsors were Thiers and Berryer, between whom he entered the hall of the Institute, crowded with the highest intellect of France. What a trio! And all three in opposition! And what a shout greeted their aprearance! Here was enthusiasm indeed, and almost defiance. What a contrast between the official homage paid to the poor boy at Cherbourg and Brest, and that addressed to the bitterest enemies of his father, in the heart of the capital, by the united intelligence of the country.

This is the season for the opening of annual exhibitions in Paris, and in the absence of any such vigantic attraction as that of last year, the public is glad to avail itself of sources of amusement on a lesser scale. The Palace of Industry in the Champs Elysées is being cleared of the horses and stables of the Hippic Soclety, in order to be prepared for an united artistic and floral exhibition, which promises to be extremely beautiful and agreeable. The Horticultural Society of France has taken possession of the nave, which was so recently used, as I described, for a circus, and is converting it into a spacious garden for the reception of flowers, rare plants and fruit; amidst which will be intersporsed fountains, and also the groups of statuary which have been admitted by the Jury to the Annual Exhibition of Modern Artists. The paintings of the latter will

envenoming, a great political controversy, and what I think a noble cause, with the elements of religious bigotry and hatred. But I will, in the first place, declare that these statements, one and all, are untrue, in letter and in spirit, from the beginning to the end; and since it is impossible for me to continue entangled, as I have recently been, in the searches and corre-spondences which such fictions entail, I venture to request all persons whatsoever who may be interested in the matter, if any like statements should hereafter come under their view, in the in-terest of truth, to withhold their belief. To more vague and general charges this is not the place to refer. I have the honor to be, sir, your faithful servant, W. E. GLADSTONE, 11 CARLTON HOUSE TERRACE, April 24, 1868.

ITALX.

Prince Humbert's Marriage. [Turin (April 23) correspondence of Galignani's Mes senser.]

The contract of marriage between Prince Hum-bert and the Princess Marriage between Prince Hum-bert and the Princess Marriage of Genoa, was eigned on Tuesday and witnessed by the French, Prussian and Saxon ministers. The next mora-ing, at half-past ten, the royal family, the high dignitarics of State, the ministers, the parliamen-tary deputations and the members of the Muni-cipal Cannell assembled in the graut bulknown of cipal Council assembled in the great ballroom of the palace for the ceremony of the civil marriage. The President of the Senate read the prescribed article of the code, received the declarations of the Prince and Princess and proclaimed their

In marriage. In mediately after the cortége proceeded to the cathedral, which had been magnificently deco-rated for the occasion, and were there joined by the diplomatic body. High mass was then celebrated, the Archbishop of Turin officiating. Оп the return to the palace deputations from the army and National Guard presented bouquets to the Princess Margherita. The King decorated the Archbishop of Turin and the President of the Senate with the collar of the Annunziata.

The city is crowded and exceedingly animated. The popular demonstrations towards the King. the Prince and Princess have been most enthusi A heavy fall of hail took place in Mantua on

the sth of April. The streets were completely covered, and for some hours had all the appearance of winter.

ance of winter. At Leghorn there was an expectation of a strike analagous to that which took place lately in Turin, although from different motives. The naval porters demanded a rise of wages, and the Chamber of Commerce refused to accede to the demand, and replied to the application by a pro-test in which it declared that its members would refer the the stime from the two there resign rather than give way. There was there-fore the danger of a double strike-that of the

porters and that of the Chamber of Commerce. —The "White Fawn" paraphernalia of the Boston Theatre has been sent to Chicago, where the piece is to be produced. It filled four large cars.

-The London Post says Bierstadt is a great painter, but not so great as Church. Now we hope there is not going to be another Church dispute outside of Parliament.

-It is said that one of the members of the Ohio Legislature, who recently voted for the bill disfranchising students, wrote, while traveling abroad, to have his letters directed to "-----Eurip." One of the pictures he then purchased, and now adorning his "palatial residence" is labelled "An Oshun Landskip."

-The report that the Queen of Saxony would henceforth require ladies to appear at her court with their hair brushed and combed, has been denied with all the emphasis of official announce ment. Maids and matrons may now go to the royal palace as disheveled as they choose.

-It may be mentioned as a matter of interest bearing on the expected conclusion of the impeachment trial, that Andrew Johnson is having bis private residence at Greenville, Tennessee, put in repair, and is building a small addition thereto. Let it be remembered that by a singular coinci-dence the tune of "Greenville" is always sung to the hymn "Days of absence."

-Onite a stir was recently made with refer ence to the alleged refusal of the Lord Chamber lain, the Earl of Bradford, to heense an adapta tion of "Oliver Twist" for the London stage; but, according to the Manchester Guardian, "those who found fault with Lord Bradiord's attempted interdictare forced reluctantly to own that there was more to be said against the play than we were willing to believe."

As he wiped cold daw from his classical face, "May I drop down before you with cholera

cramp, If I haven't found out there's Achan in the camp

"A can in the camp? A can of what, fellow? Beshrew me, old boy, but I think you are mellow:

Come, none of your sells, or your weasand I'll throttle:

throthe; A can—what's a can any worse than a bottle?" "Go softly," said Tom, "I fear I'm mistaken, Did I say A-chan? I meant to say A-chan, Accent the penultimate, that is the rule Taucht me in my rowth of the sub-Taught me in my youth at the village day school.

And here let me tell you the Achan I mean Is a spy, an eavesdropper, a tattling machine, Who hears all our plans; who lends us his ear; Who tells every word to our foe, it is clear; That Achan is Stanton, yes, Stanton, my dear."

-The Keckley book is said to have set Mrs. Lincoln at work on a gennine "revelation." But we sincerely hope for decency sake it is not true.

-Referring to the discussion about the career, character and conduct of the Prime Minister, a London paper observes: "Mr. Disraell's writings are a perfect arsenal of weapons for Mr. Disraeli's opponents; and the most telling attacks upon his character and conduct are at least a tribute to his wit. He has supplied invention and satire; his adversaries have needed little else than memory."

—Mr. Dodge, the missionary, and son of W. E. Dodge, of New York, who has just been on a visit to Petra, with the artist Church, heard a "discourse" by Elder Adams, at Jaffa, and writes home about it as follows: "We heard an extra-ordinary address from the leader of the now al-most defunct American colory. Such a tirade of most defunct American colony. Such a tirade of ignorance, coarseness, vulgarity, and well-nigh blasphemy, I never heard."

-A remarkable story is told of a rooster at San Francisco that had his head chopped off on the 28th of February, and on the 22d of March was walking around as big as life, not having suffered the least inconvenience from his decapi-tation. He is fed on boiled milk by means of a will inserted in his threat. We support that it quill inserted in his throat. We suspect that it was a dead rooster fixed up as a ruse-ter deceive simple people.

-The plan for a marginal street in Boston, -The plan for a marginal street in Boston, to connect the railroad depots with deeper water, is making progress; some three hundred merchants having petitioned the city government to that effect. It is to be made by filling, and to run from Rowe's wharf to Commercial, one hundred feet wide, and furnish passage for the freight railway. The total cost is expected to be \$1,000,000. New land to the value of \$8,000,000 will be added the value of \$8,000,000 will be added.

-The Brunswick Telegraph printed the follow-ing Latin line last week, and asked for a transla-

Quis crudus enim lectus albus et spiravit. We should say that "Hurrah for the red, white and blue" would be a correct rendering, or lite-

- Boston Advertiser.

--New York must be a very wicked place, with a great deal of false doctrine floating about. correspondent of a Southern paper, writing from that city, makes the following astounding an-nouncoment: "I recently heard a sermon from a celebrated High Charch divine, which was neither more nor less than an effort to blend the mysi-cism of the ancient fire-worshippers with the sim-ple truthes of Christianity." ple truths of Christianity.

-The following is a literal copy of the list of questions proposed for discussion in a debating club out West:

Subgechs of Diskushion. Is dansin morralle rong? Is the reading of fictishus wurks commendible? Is it necessary that femalls shud researce thorough literary educashun? Ort femails to take part in politikes?

Duz dress constitute the morral part of wimmin?

-The discovery of an ancient Roman wharf -The discovery of an ancient Roman wharf on the Tiber has been followed by the finding of immense quantities of rare marbles stored there, just as they were taken from the quarties. The heavy stony tribute exacted by the Guears from the subject provinces of Africa and Greece, and unemployed in the fabrics of heathen Rome, has re-spheared after an intersion of many centuries in the muddy bank of the Tiber, and will furnish-materials for the renewal of the variegeted mar-ble navements of all the churches in Rome for ble pavements of all the churches in Rome for centuries to come.