Anily Evening Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

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VOLUME XXII.—NO. 28.

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1868.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

NVITATIONS FOR WEDDINGS, PARTIES, &C., executed in a superior manner, by DREKA, 1683 CHES! NUT STREET. (620-13)

DIED.

On the 11th inst., Martha Bryant, formerly BRYANT.—On the lith inst., Marina inyant, formerly of Portland, seed 57 years.

The friends of the family are fuvited to attend the funeral from the residence of F. S. Kimball West Walnut Lane, Germantown, Pa., on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock F. M. Main papers please copy. Mary G. Cottringer, in the 50th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 124 North Twelfth street, on Wednesday, 13th Islant, at P. M. Br.—Suddenly, on the 9th inst., William M. Ford, 1830, year of his age.
1831, year of his age.
1831, the Star Lodge No. 122,
1831, the Diligent Fire Engine Company, and the em1831, the Diligent Fire Engine Company, and the em1831 of the Fennsykvania Railroad Company are to the remark of the residence, No. 30 of the fifth street, on Wednesday, May 13th, at 2 ck. P. M. k P.M. VELX.—On the 10th of May, 1868, Mary Frances Levely, of the island of Jamaica, in the 8th year of

B. P. Lavely, of the little inst., Barah E. C., wife of MUORHEAD.—On the lith inst., Barah E. C., wife of Mym. G. Moorhead, and daughter of the late Honorable Blentheros Cooke and Martha Cooke, of Ohio.
Funeral on Thursday, 14th inst., at 11 o'clock, from 1612 Walnut street. Relatives and friends of the family are invited, without further notice.

10TH.—On the 10th inst., in Washington, D. C., Max. saret A. Roih, in the 62d year of her age.

SMITH.—On the 10th inst., in the 57th year of his age.

G. Roberts Smith.

OBITUARY.

HELEN JULIA ROBBINS -DIED-AGE 23.

When those we love die, it is perhaps not easy to speak f them with measure. Death encircles them with a lo, and to us they are transfigured as angels. If too, we are seen them, always young, bright, unsolled by the ordid's contact, we rebel against the destiny that bears hem away from us on this earth, forever. blowly, very lowly, we accept the truth, that it is God's will, and that is doeth all things well.

And so, when her friends learnt that HELEN JULIA and so, when her friends learnt that HELEN JULIA CHIMINS was no more, it was very hard to believe it true, of fair-so young, scarce twenty-three-so happy-so ored-sal asked, why could not she have been spared, to e the delight of her home—the pride of her family—the of the friends? Why could she not have lived, most fall for him, who during three too brief years, was ever a loving and gracious to her, as she, tender and true to im?

one foring and gracious to her, as she, tender she true to him?

But it was not to be. Hardly er tering into womanhood, with feet lingering; amid the bloesoms of spring, and scarce touching on the summer flowers, slie has passed away to happier lands of Amarau's and immortal glories, leaving us behind to cherish and regret her memory. But to him and to all, to whom she has hid "Farewell," we may say, "Be comforted," Only a little earlier, she socks that munsion where those who are worthy, will ere long rejoin her. We should have known Earth was not her resting place. We should have seen that she was "wearing away to the land of the teal," and, as the dread shedow of the mighty wings stole over her, might have raid, after the words of an old poet:

Sweet soul! so fair—so pure, so bright—

Sweet soul! so fair—so pure, so bright— Searce meant for Earth—kin to the sky— Angels shall bear thee in thy flight, Since thou must die.

Since thou must die.

Since thou must die.

Alss: We can never see him nore. He died near midnight, on the 19th. He was good, generous and brave. Few knew his true merit his sterling worth. His bisin was large and baganctic, and his heart kind as a woman's. Beath here has deprived us of one of the noblest specimens of humanity. As a member of the Legislature, he was able and honcet—as a man he was just—as a husoand and parenthe was loving and kind, and as a friend he was unsurpassed for fidelity. Philadelphia will not soon have as careful and faithful a representative of her interests. We knew him well, and because we knew him well, we loved him well.

Gronge T. Thoran was no ordinary man. He was gifted and great, yet so simple that he scarcely knew his powers, our City, in his death, loces one of her beat friends—humanity one of her boldert and noblest champions—one of the select few willing at all times to follow Truth wherever the may lead

Our deceased friend was full of moral courage, and concequently cared little for repullarity. We repeat, his place will not soon be filled. God largely favored him, and he ever followed the promptings of duty, regardless of consequences personal to himself. His record in time is good; we think his record in eternity is as good.

"His life was gentle; and the elements
So mixed in him that Nature might stand up.
And say to all the world. This was a man!".

TYRE & LANDELL OPEN TO-DAY THE LIGHT Steel Colored Poplins. Mode Colored Poplins. Bismarck Exact Shade.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

WIII PRINCIPALE IN the exercises.

HALL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 1210 Cheetnut street.

PUBLIC TEMPE: ANCE MEETING.

To be beld THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

Address, by I. NEWTON PERCE.

itecitation, by Frof. RUPUS ADAMS.

It om, by THOMAS NICHOLSON, Esq.

Exercises interspersed with choice music.

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SPECIAL NOTICES. COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL

SIGNOR BLITZ. [Correspondence.]
[Correspondence.]

DELAPILIPHIA, March 20, 1868.

Item properties the public at large.

Item embering the many hours of innocent and rational pleasure experienced at your hands, and the numerous charitable acts by which your professional career has been marked, they cannot vermit that retirement to take place without some suitable demonstration of their re
proclams good will.

Place without some suitable demonstration of the reperitand good will.
They, therefore, request your acceptance of a farewell penefit, to be given at such time and place as may be most excreable to yourself.

Wery Respectfully,
MORTON MOMICHAEL,
JAMES PAGE,
JOHN THORNLEY,
VILLIAM H. KERN,
M. RIGHARDS MUCKLE,
JOSPHAW. BULLIOCK,
GEORGE BULLOCK,
HENRY W. AREY.

SIGNOR BLITZ.

PHILADELPHIA, March M, 1968. PHILADELPHIA, March 34, 1968, GENTLEMEN: Your friendly and generous letter of the Dith insa, tendering me a farewell complimentary Benefit previous to my retiring from public life, after fifty years of fatiful day, induces me to say that I am highly diattered by the distinguished honor professed by my fellow citizens, and especially gratified to find that my professional exertions have been deemed by them worthy of esteem and respect, the richest and most shiding reward that can be achieved by any public performer.

I accept your kind offer, and will name the Academy of Music, Broad and Locust streets, as the most desirable place for the proposed Testimonial, and appoint Friday evening, the 28th of May next, as the time for the expression of your pleasure.

our pleasure. Very respectfully, Gentlemen. SIGNOR BLITZ. 1851 Wallace street. To Messra.

MORTON MOMICHAEL.

JAMES PAGE,

JOHN THORNLEY,

M. RICHARDS MUCKLE,

WILLIAM H. KERN,

JOSEPH W. BULLOCK,

GEORGE BULLOCK,

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OFFICE NORTHERN LIBERTIES GAS COM-OFFICE NORTHERN LIBERTIES UAB
PANY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18th, 1862.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held last evenfing, it was resolved that the price of gas furnished by this
Company to private consumers on and after the lat of
July next, shall be \$2 40 per 1,000 cubic feet net; and of
that furnished to public lamps, \$1.20 per 1,000 cubic feet
rate, with an addition of 5 per cont, on the amount of all
boills not paid within five days after presentation.

W. F. FODELLA,
Secretary.

my12-tu,tb,s,3t5 LITERARY AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT,

SPRING GARDEN STREET M. E. CHURCH, WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 13th. Select readings, by Miss E. A. STETSUN, Singing, by Mrs. ANNIE E NEVYINS. Admittance, 50 cents; children, 25 cents. my12 2trp5 AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held in the Foyer of the Academy on MONDAY, June 1st, at 4 o'clock P. M., when an Election will be held for twelve rectors to serve the ensuing year. my12 15 19 22 26 29 jeis MICHAEL NISBET, Sec'y.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA—DEPART-MENT OF ARTS.—The public examinations of the Sentor Class for Degrees will be held from Mny 8th to May 22d, beginning each day at 4 o'clock, P. M.; and also on Tucedays, at 114 o'clock, A. M.

my8-19t5 FRANCIS A. JACKSON,

MOWARD Secretary of the Faculty.

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 AND 1520.
Lombard street, Dispensary Department, Medical treatment and medicines furnished gratuitonaly to the PHILADELPHIA ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL,
No. 15 South Ninth street. Club-foot, hip and spimal diseases and bodily deformities treated. Apply daily
at 19 o'clock. NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, WASTE paper, &c., bought by E. HUNTER, ap28-tf rp No. 618 Jayne street. ART NOTICE.

THE SCULPTURE AT THE ACADEMY OF FINE Ants.-Joseph A. Bailly, P. A. 349 to 353, 367, 368, 383, 385, 448. No less than ten blocks of stone changed by a single Cadmus into men and women! If this fecundity continues and proves contagious among the ambitious sculptors of Philadelphia, it will be but a short time that the single chamber at the Academy will suffice, and we shall find separate rooms allotted to the various contributors, after the manner of the modern sculpture galleries of the Louvre, over whose portals one reads Goujon Hall, Pujet Hall, and the like. M. Bailly's particular exhibition so nearly fills the Sculpture Gallery of the Academy that everybody elso is flying out of it in confusion. Poor Rinaldo Rinaldi has betaken himself, with his gigantic Penelope, towards the north doorway, where she almost blocks the passage. Steinhauser, in the case of his lovely Hero and Leander, is unceremoniously shoved to one side, while his ponderous bust of Goethe has been shot up more than half way to the ceiling, and clings giddily to the great canvas of Mr. West like a brooch in a lady's vail, or a blue-bottle in a spiderweb. Harnisch's graceful Cupid, which ought to be in the room, appears to be flying down the stairway to the bellar where the Greek statues are. And Mons. Bailly, sitting in hemicycle in the majestic marble whiteness of his works, excludes the public by his mere multitude, and broods alone.

The larger statues exposed by M. Bailly are the two called "Echo," and the groups named "Paradise Lost" and "The First Prayer." The plaster models for the two last-named subjects were exposed in the same hall at the Spring Exhibition of 1864. A decided gain in the beauty of finish accrues, as was to be expected, from the transfer of these conceptions to the finer material in which they now present thems lves. The "Eve" in the former we consider to be Bailly's most successful effort up to the present time. She is ample, flexible, graceful, and posed with a fine abandon against the protecting side of her lord, which she looks as if she wished sincerely she had never left. The much-vaunted "Eve" of Bartholomew, as we remember it, was little, if any, superior to this. It bears a very considerable resemblance to the "Eve," pictorially treated, of M. Cabanel, in the large picture, with the same title, belonging to the King of Bavaria: a resemblance accurate enough to take its place among those strange coincidences, demonstrably accidental, with which the history of all the fine arts abounds. The Adam, to whom she clings in the desolation of exile, is less to our taste; he manages his limbs without purpose, school-boy like, and his left arm and hand, very prominently exposed, are carelessly cut. The feet of the Eve, beside him, are twenty times better; indeed, M. Bailly, to judge from his present collection, has a predilection for beautiful feet equal to that of the prince in Cinderella.

In the "First Prayer," (mem. why first?) the in the doll-like symmetry of her walst, a fore-shadowing of modern threories of lacing, if not the corset outright. She sustains against her side, with great expense of muscular power, the infant Abel; and bends a glance of gentle reproof on the surly little Cain, whose "first prayer" appears to be postponed for some years later. The children are beautiful and chubby, like those of the later Italian schools of art, though Cain lays his ten finger-tips on his left breast with a gesture that is French and nothing else.

These figures, in the crowded state of the gallery, are placed against the wall, and one cannot view but half of them. The back of the Adam is fine; but that of his helpmate, in the "Prayer," loses little by its concealment against the hangings.

In relation to these two groups, perhaps the most elaborate heretofore sculptured in our city, we see no harm in stating a fact which will be in the nature of an enlightenment to some honest folks who stare at the "huge figures" paid for works of art. The payment made by Mr. Gibson, the owner, was large; but so far was it from being remunerative that the artist found in his hand after paying for the marble and satisfying his assistant sculptors, as his own net profit—the sum of six dollars. If he had toiled for anything but a noble desire for fame, he would have thought himself but poorly paid for four years of labor, anxiety, and the mental lever of invention.

"Echo" is the name given to a pair of single standing figures the size of life. The male, which would be more appropriately named Narcissus, represents a boy who has just blown a note upon a rustic flute, and pauses with an expression of curiosity and pleasure as he hears the repetition come back to his ear. Echo-in strict keeping she should lean against a rock rather than the tree that helps to support her-lifts up her head with animation, her lips parted, and her hand forming a flange beside them with the natural gesture of one who sends forward a cry to a distance; in the statue it seems as if she meant to blow back the note like a kiss to the parent mouth she is enamored of. left hand, with which she holds some drapery, is large and beautifully finished But it does not correspond with the arm, which has been studied from a model of a dry and muscular habit, while the former indicates an adipose temperament. The feet, again, are good. In this pair of ideal subjects the sculptor has unfortunately forgotten to idealize from his models: they are portrait-statues of the nude bodies of some young man and some more mature female. and nothing more, except that the faces are not like portraits of anybody; but study from the model in any way is a luxury we are scarcely used to in this country, and in our thankfulness for figures evidently repeated from nature we do not like to criticise the comparative vulgarity of

Mons. Bailly's bust of "Youth" is a replica. His alto-relief of a girl's head, less to our taste, is called "Spring." His medallion in bronze of an Indian chief is full of character and much to our liking; but we find the face too large for the skull. His group of flowers, (hung in the Rotunda, No. 443) is a most exquisite bit of marble lewelry, not to be surpassed by any artist now living in any country. The relief is very high and perilous, the surfaces modeled to the very point of illusion, the marble pearly and translu cent, and the grace and ease of the whole bouquet beyond anything we remember to have seen in

the material. The tremendous fecundity of this tireless artist has caused the absorption of all our available space to-day; the remaining sculpture will be noticed in a supplementary article.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

LETTER PROM PARIS.

(Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.) Paris, Tuesday, April 28th, 1868.—We have been shaken up a little at last from our long period of duliness, and news of one sort or another comes pouring in upon us from all directions. The most exciting, at least, if not the most important, arrives from very distant quarters; and we hear at once of the success of the British expedition to Abyssinia, almost balanced by the tearful murder of McGee in Canada, and the dastardly attack on the life of Prince Alfred in Australia. But these events lie quite out of my province; and if I mention them, it is only because it is difficult not to make some reference to a subject which every one around you is talking about. As to what people are saying, that is a very different matter, and falls directly, under my own field of observation. The British success is not regarded or spoken of with superlative favor here, notwithstanding the entente cor diale. A trifling disaster of the English would have been a good set-off against that untoward Mexican affair. The opposition journals ask sarcastically whether the British intend (after the imperial fashion) to "regenerate the Abyssinian, and to establish the predominance of the Saxon race" in Africa, as France would fain have established that of the "Latin" in America. It is amusing to listen to the "friendly" remarks one hears in French official saloons upon the success of "our allies." and "to see how these Europeans love one another!" Even the attack upon Prince Alfred is turned to account, and enables the friends of "personal" government to turn round and say: You see a constitutional dynasty is exposed

to just the same dangers as our own. Coming to matters nearer home, we have again pacific, as well as commercial speech from the King of Prussia at the opening of the Customs' Parliament of Federal Germany at Berlin. There is not a doubt that Germany is inclined to remain perfectly pacific and tranquil, if France will allow uer to do so, and not interfere with her internal developments. No one dreams of attacking France; and the armaments which she insists upon keeping up and strengthening have therefore no other motive than that of maintaining a preponderating influence in external affairs. It is for this visionary advantage that a dynastic government is gradually wamping the resources of the country. To what an extent this is done we had the other day a striking example. The Chamber was called upon to pass the final accounts of the Budget of 1864 (we are always four years in arrear in France.) That Budget, at the commencement, was supposed to show a balance between receipts and expenditure. But how does it end now? Why in a real deficit of 72 millions, and in an expenditure of no less than two thousand millions and a quarter. And this monstrous sum was expended during a year of peace, and before any new armaments were spoken of. And now. again, we are beginning the Budget of 1868 with

resh demand of a loan of 400 millions

ing a strong impression upon public opinion here is the fact, which has recently been revealed, that the Prefect of Paris has incurred a debt of four hundred millions in the name of the city, but on his own authority, and without the intervention of the Legislature, which is required by the statutes. The transaction amounts, in fact, to a loan illegally raised. The Prefect gave his acceptances for the amount in question, and these are now in the hands of the Credit Foncier, which discounted them. The Prefect, not being able to take them up, is obliged to ask the Legislature for a bill, which is. in fact, a bill of indemnity, authorizing him to enter into a contract with the Credit Foncier for the repayment of this debt, or loan, in sixty years, by half-yearly payments. The Prefect is obliged to ask for this bill, because otherwise he could not make a legal contract, which the Credit Foncier insists on having in place of his acceptances, before it will give him the time he requires. And so the whole affair became public, doubtless to the great disgust of that enterprising and active, but extravagant functionary. In his own report of the matter the Prefect says that the "plan for the transformation of Paris" was "traced up by the Emperor's own hand." It has cost a pretty sum of money, though far from being yet complete. By the report on the bill now before the Chamber, we learn that the sum expended on improvements and embellishments from the commencement of the Rue de Rivoli the Louvre up to this time. amounts to one thousand millions, and a vast deal more is to be done which cannot easily be left in its now unfinished state.

For instance, the City has contracted for the whole of the head of the Rue de la Paix and considerable portions of the adjoining Boulevards to be pulled down and cleared away before the first of June, to complete the space round the New Opera and open out the new street leading thence straight to the Palais Royal. This is a stupendous operation, the property to be pulled down being perhaps the most valuable in all Paris. The indemnities paid to occupiers alone for their leases amount. I understand, to above a million. The American Bankers and Commission Agents, Bowles, Drouet & Co., who have just established themselves in their new premises in this neighborhood, have received, I believe, an indemnity of 190,000 francs. A friend of mine, who occupies quite a small apartment on a fourth floor, and who had only a few months lease to run, claimed and received an indemnity of 8,000 francs; and so on in proportion. M. Did. r, the Deputy, who was the fortunate, or rather, as it turned out, the unfortunate owner of the well known corner house occupied by the celebrated Tahan, was paid two and a quarter millions for his property. Although already a man of large fortune, he was so overcome by his good luck that he first went

mad and then died! Private extravagance in Paris has been vying lately with the acts above enumerated of imperial and municipal expenditure. We have had such a sale of paintings as was perhaps never before known for exaggeration of prices. Twenty-three small pictures sold for very near a million and a half, or, as some one took the trouble to calculate, at the rate of seven thousand francs per quarter of an inch of canvass, and a thousand pounds sterling per minute of time! The paintings were no doubt valuable; but the whole affair was a job, and many of the purchasers begin already, I hear, to repent of their "bargains." The gallery belonged to the old Prince Demidoff, formerly husband of the Princess Mathilde. It was pledged for a large sum to Count Duchâtel, a French nobleman, and was on the point of being forfelted, when, on the last

day for repayment of the money, some Parls dealer combined with the auctioneer, raised the necessary funds, redeemed the paintings, put them up to sale, forced the prices, and made immense profits. The highest price given was 182,000 francs for the Congress of Munster, by Terburg (about 8 inches by 7), and which was bought in 1857, at the sale of the Duc du Berri, for 45,000 francs. A cattle-piece, by Cuyp, bought at the same sale for 18,000 francs, were sold on this occasion for 140,000 francs! There were a great many Americano present, but they were too acute to buy under such circumstances.

MINISTERIAL RESPONSIBILITY.

Audacions Speech of the Prussian Premier—The North German Parlia-ment. [From the Pall Mall Gazette of April 28.] Count Bismarck made a speech of unusual length, and marked by much of his old audacity, in the North German Parliament, on Wednesday. The matter under debate was an amendment on the Government bill for the administration of the public debts of the confederation. This amendment, which was introduced by Herr Miquel, one of the most eminent of the Hanoverian members, equired that individual officials of the new department proposed to be established by the bill should be made directly responsible to the House for their official conduct. Count Bismarck argued the question not so much on its own merits as from the constitutional point of view. The Federal constitution, he said, gave the Bund the right of contracting loans, and in accordance with this right, a loan for the further development of the Federal navy had been you least year. He had not however, here yet legally empowered to not, however, been yet legally empowered to contract this loan, and the amendment now in question would practically render illusory both the paragraphs in the construction relative to loans in general, and the loan voted for the navy in particular, unless the Government would make a concession to the "grasping ambition" of the Liberals. They alleged that they wished to be secured against abuses; but the proposal was itself an abuse, for it aimed at an infringement of the constitutional rights of the Federal Government. "You wish us," he continned, "to purchase the right of defending the country by an expression of the powers of Parliament. This is the real question, and I consider it the duty of every government that wishes to depend on the continuance of the present state of things firmly to resist such a proposal as a matter of principle. Who will guarantee that on the next occasion, when the period of the military budget has expired, for instance, you will not say, 'Allow us subsistence-money, or we refuse to maintain the army?" As for the more immediate object of the amendment, he would be prepared to admit the principle of the legal-responsibility of Ministers rather than make the officials dependent on any one but the heads of their departments. If such a regulation as that proposed had existed in Prussia, he and his hearers would probably at

that moment have been under the orders of the majority of the Federal Diet at Frankford, perhaps diminished by a portion of the Prusian State. When the Prussian Parliament declared it would not give the Ministry a farthing, even if the enemy were at the gates (this statement was indignantly contradicted by the Prussian members of the left). tradicted by the Prussian members of the Left). the Ministry did their duty in obtaining money for the necessary defence of the country. What if, with the fear of a indicial sentence before their eyes, they had washed their hands of the matter and allowed Prussia to remain defenceless? In questions of high policy, moreover, a certain dis-cretion matches allowed to Ministers; and any one who had not the advantage of their expe-Another financial circumstance which is mak. rience and knowledge of affairs, might often think a loan unnecessary when the interests of the country required it. Nor must the House suppose that the question of the extension of the navy was one in which the Federal Governments were more interested than their subjects. How would more interested than their subjects. How would members like it if the Government were to de-clare that they would not allow the naval or-ganization to be proceeded with unless the House would give up some of its constitutional rights? And yet this was the sort of demand now made by Herr Miquel's amendment. This was not the time, when the foundations of the was not the time, when the foundations of the new organization of Germany had only just been laid, for such obstinate disputes on abstract principles. Let the House first assist in firmly consolidating the Union, and not take the opportunity of wresting a new concession from the Federal Governments by laying before them the alternative of either agreeing to their demands or being compelled to agreeing to their demands or being compelled to suspend the further improvement of the navy. He could assure the House that, should the amentment pass, the Government would be forced to take the latter course. Natwithstanding this threat (which Saturday's telegram informs us has already been carried out), the amendment was passed by a vote of 131 to 114. The general impression at Berlin appears to be, however, that the bill will again be introduced in the House, with such modifications as will enable it

FRANCE.

The Coming Marriage of Prince Achille The marriage of the Prince Achille Murat with

the Princess Salome de Mingrelia will be the oc-casion of a very costly expenditure. The wed-ding dress is to cost, it is said, more than 30,000 ding dress is to cost, it is said, more than 30,000 francs, (£1,200) and a great profusion of diamonds is also spoken of. The young Prince of Mingrelia will place among the wedding presents of his sister the contract for the purchase and sale of the splendid hotel situated near the Park Moncean, and sold by M. Eugène Péreire. Mingrelia, where the ancestors of the future Princess Murat reigned is the applient Calchia calcharted. Murat reigned, is the ancient Colchis, celebrated for the adventures of Jason and the crimes of Medea, whe, according to the legend, is the ancestor of the Mingrellan sovereigns. The widow of the last reigning prince, deposed by the Czar, is the mother of the Princess Salome.

MEXICO.

Trouble in Tabasco—The Yucatan Elections—Collector of Mazatlan Car-ries of Funds—Chihuahua Mining—

General Items. HAVANA, May 11th, 1868.—The French steamer Paris has arrived here with dates from Vera Cruz to the 5th inst., and from Sisal to the 7th. Her mails from the city of Mexico are to April 30. In Tabasco the government employés had joined the insurgents in Cocalapa. Colonel Aguado had started in their pursuit. Government had ordered the elections in Yucatan to take place immediately. Government had also praised General Alatorre for his conduct of the Yucatan campaign, and had censured Senor An-Yneatan campaign, and had censured Senor Ancona, the new Governor, for having postponed the elections; nevertheless, it admitted that as he was on the spot and knew the situation best the troops should be withdrawn so as to allow fair play in the elections and tranquillize the peningula. The defeat of Negrete near Tulancingo is officially confirmed. The port of Mazatlan had been closed by order of President Juarez while it was in the hands of General Martinez. Colonel Dayalos, with four hundred rebels, had left for Guaymas, as also the Collector of the Customs, with as much of the funds as he could transport. Re-enforcements were expected in transport. Re-enforcements were expected in Jalisco for the national army. The discontent there was alarming, owing to election intrigues. there was alarming, owing to election intrigues.

An English company had contracted to work the Santa English company had contracted to work the Santa English mines in Chikushua. A company of Americans had bought the mines of Urachi. A party of Philadelphians, were negotiating for the purchase of those of Guanacebl. The gold placer at the latter point extends a distance of one hundred and twenty miles. There were in Chikushua twelve hundred americans engaged in visitation of wall ask large. Americans engaged in mining as well as large number of Germans. They are making so is

only \$2 a day. A motion has been made in Con gress to suppress the remaining legal holidays.
The merchants of Chihuahua had petitioned Congress to suppress the depreciated silver and copper coins that are circulating in that State. Fragoso's name had been proposed for the office of chief of the new mounted gendarmerie. The loss to the revenue by the recent smuggling operations of one vessel at La Paz is estimated at \$80,000. The government now demands the full amount from the consignees and owners. The assessing of Braniff are still at large, and the anthorities are indifferent as to securing them anthorities are indifferent as to securing them. The successful operations of General Corona in Sinaloa have been confirmed. The colonists recently settled at Tuxpan had been informed by the authorities that all religions are tolerated in Mexico. Small-pox had begun to show itself at Zacatecas. Senor Mendez, the Prefect of Misantla, had been dismissed for having ordered the Rendt Original Senot Mendez. Prefect of Misantla, had been dismissed for having ordered the Bandit Ortiz to be shot without a trial. At the Conservatory of Music, in the capital, Senorita Olacta had been killed by accident. An entire cargo of goods destined for Guadalajara had been stolen by bandits on the road. Such robberies had become frequent since the troops left for Sinalos. Lynch law had been recommended as the only cure. General Escobedo was at Monterey. At Oaxaca a curate had been fined \$100 for organizing a procession on Good Friday, such out-door cereprocession on Good Friday, such out door cere-monies being now illegal. The Legislature of Zacatecas had authorized the appropriation of \$200,000 for the re-working of the Freshild mines. The Governor of Puebla was mistrust ful of his ability to keep order, and had asked for troops. The stage between Orizaba and Paso del Macho had been robbed. General Figueroa had been sent in pursuit of the bandit Galvez. General Alvarez was levying troops in Titloa-

pam. DRAMATIC. Miss Amy Girdlestone's Debut, For the second time within a fortnight, Mrs. Drew last night introduced to the public a new aspirant for histrionic honors, and we are as glad to chronicle the success of the later debutante as we were sorry to speak somewhat depreciatingly of the first. Miss Amy Girdlestone (for whose name, by the way, despite report to the contrary, her sponsers in baptism are, we believe, entirely responsible), was fortunate in that she attracted an audience of the very best character, an audience whose intelligence enabled it to perceive her real merit, and whose good nature induced it to exhibit hearty sympathy with her in the natural perplexities of her novel position. The choice of the pleasant little drama The Child of the Regiment for a first appearance, was very judicious. It is vivacious and somewhat pathetic it affords opportunity for that moderate display of power which even a nervous novice may exhibit be she ever so frightened; and it provides for the introduction of that beautiful music which added so largely to the interest of the entertain-

ment last evening.
Upon the whole Miss Girdlestone's performance was very satisfactory. She labored under one disadvantage throughout: she could not quite overcome her "stage fright," even during the latter part of the play. Her entrance was the signal for really enthusiastic applause, which seemed to overwhelm her so completely that her earlier sentences were indistinct and inaudible, and throughout the performance she seemed almost painfully conscious of the novelty of her position. Considering the distracting influence that this must have exercised upon her, she did remarkably well, and she is justly entitled to warm praise. At times she acted with spirit and power, and always she played with grace and natural simplicity.

Her personal attractions in a great measure contributed to the very favorable impression made by her. She has bright black eyes, a profusion of dark hair, a charming manner, and a beautiful figure that displayed itself to great advantage in a tasteful costume. Her voice-a mezzo soprano of considerable compass-is strong, rich and sweet, and very musical. She sang several of the most popular airs from Donizetti's opera, deliciously, and while the effect of her nervousness was occasionally perceptible, and in some instances rendered her unable to execute some passages as brilliantly as she otherwise could have done, it was very evident that her capabilities were great, and that usage, and the greater ease which it will bring, will enable her to display her fine powers to their best advantage.

We think Miss Girdlestone may justly be proud of her success, and from its very incompletenes, take courage to try for higher honors upon the stage. She possesses talents which, with application, will enable her to occupy a prominent position among dramatic artists, and it is simply due to her to say, that by her appearance and manner last evening, she impressed her hearers with the belief that the stage would be the gainer in tone and character if more women of her class and of her genuine ability appeared upon it.

CRIME.

Supposed Murder in Pittsburgh.

(From the Pittsburgh Gazette of May 11.) A sudden death occurred Saturday morning at No. 211 Wylie street, in the Sixth Ward, the circumstances of which were such as to make an injuest advisable. The victim was a Mrs. Lane, wife of Lewis Lane, residing in the basement of 211 Wylle street, who, it appears, had been in good health until Friday evening, prior to her death, when she was taken suddenly ill and condeath, when she was taken suddenly ill and con-tinued to grow worse until her death, which oc-curred Saturday morning about seven o'clock. Alderman Butler, of the Sixth Ward, proceeded to the house to hold an inquest. Before the jury was impannelled, however, information was liad against the husband, charging him with maltreating his wife, upon which a warrant was ssued, the accused was arrested and committed.
The testimony went to show that the husband had given his victim whisky which was probably poisoned.

After the prisoner had been delivered into the

hands of Mr. Smith, assistant Warden, and was being conducted from the jail office to the prison, he suddenly drew his hand from his coat pocket and threw a bottle containing some liquid into the fire. The bottle was broken into fragments, but a portion of the liquid splashed against the fire-wall of the grate. A substance resembling arsenic adhered to the brick and some pieces of the bottle were taken out. The accused said the bottle contained medicine which he had been bottle contained medicine which he had been taking, and that he had thrown it in the fire because he did not wish to be troubled with it. The pieces of the bottle will also be given to a chemist for examination. A leather satchel belonging to the accused was searched in the jall office and found to contain seven or eight small bottles with drugs of different kinds, but none of them were labelled. Lane is apparently about forty-five years of age, and the deceased, it is said, was his sixth wife. The the deceased, it is said, was ins sixth whe. The accused, we are informed, has served a term in the penitentiary, having been sent there from Washington county, where he was convicted of arson. It is alleged that he attempted to poison one of his wives, but falling in the attempt, put her in a room up stairs, locked the door and set fire to the bed. The wife make her escape through a window but the home was hurned.

window, but the house was burned. -THINGS NOT WORTH TRYING .- To ride on towell-horse; to read a volume of water; to clip the wings of a hospital; to stuff a pillow with the "feathers" you make in rowing; to get a direct in answer from a government official. FACTS AND PANCIES.

-Ole Bull returns to Europe in June.

-Self-opening umbrellas are a new invention —Rev. Alexander Varian, a well-known Epis-copal clergyman of Cleveland, is dead. —The Sultan is modeling the municipality of Constantinople on that of Paris.

-Weston wants to make \$5,000 by walking from New York to St. Paul. —A musician in Tennessee has vented his feel-ings in a "Bloody Morn Polks."

-Twenty thousand men are out on a strike in the "black country," near Manchester, England. —St. Joseph, Mo., has redeemed \$60,000 more of its city bonds than it ever issued. —Lotta owns a nice lot-a real estate in New York.

—An English paper chronicles the death of two riders at steeple chases within a single week. —Great floods prevail in South Carolina. The rice fields on the Santee river are covered with water to the depth of seven feet.

—The entire domain belonging to the Mudson Bay Company is to be ceded to the English Government. —The Kansas City Advertiser declares that lit yearns for "the happy odor of Democracy." In other words, it aches for a bad smell.

-Mrs. Frances Anne Kemble commenced her second series of Shaksperian readings in Boston

last night. —The Dayton Ledger speaks approvingly of "a gentlemanly and recherche nook," otherwise a

—A. G. Browne, Jr., is writing a biography of President Johnson. We wish it might be the biography of an Ex-President to-day.

—The London Times' Paris correspondent styles Rouher the "Richelleu of the Second Em--Louisa Pyne, with her opera troupe, is back

in London. Pyne takes the palm among Eng-lish epera singers. —If you want to measure your length, it is better to take a yard-stick than a treacherous-

sidewalk. —A negro woman, a late comer from the South, appears in the streets of Taunton, Mass., with a short, black pipe carried in a hole in the

lobe of her ear. —Dr. John Ellotson, to whom Thackeray dedicated "Pendennia," has died. He is said to have been the original of the character of Dr.

Youatt, the well-known veterinary surgeon who has been bitten eight or ten times by rabid animals, says that crystal of the nitrate of silver rubbed into the wound will positively prevent hydrophobia in the bitten person or animal. -E. Z. C. Judson, known to the public as Ned

Buntline, has just gone to California to lecture on temperance. If he would exercise temperance in the eanguinary passages of his stories it would be

—A sailor, exhorting at a prayer meeting in a London chapel, said that on dark, stormy nights, while on the sea, he had often been comforted by that beautiful passage of Scripture—"A faint heart never won fair lady."

—The muddy soil of the Champ de Mars having seriously impeded the tactical exercises of the French treops, the Emperor Napoleon has equipped them in wooden sabots, which, if not strictly military in appearance, will enable the men to go dryshod. -The Boston Transcript says that when Sir

Morion Peto came to this country, he was wel comed as a man of boundless wealth, variously estimated at from £10,000,000 to £14,000,000. The ruth is he was at that time worth just about that amount less than nothing. -Young Freeman, the American actor, draws

— Xoung steeman, the American actor, draws very full houses at Frankfort, and in other cities of Southwestern Germany. He is overwhelmed with offers from managers who wish to profit by his sudden popularity, the theatrical season on the Continent being exceedingly dull. -A young married man in Newark, N. J., has become insane through appreliensions that the ceremony uniting him to bis wife is not valid. So an exchange says. But it is not an uncom-mon occurrence, we believe, for a man to be-

come insane from causes directly the opposite to —After the last hard frost, a man near New Albary, Indiana, offered to sell his prospective fruit crop for twenty-five cents. A bystander handed over the stamp in the presence of witnesses. The trees will be full of fruit, and a

fierce quarrel is going on between the owner and —A young American lady, said to be from Cleveland, Ohlo, has been arrested at Dresden, on a charge of infanticide. If she should be convicted of the charge, she would be sent to the peniton-tiary of Waldheim, which is considered through-Germanyone of the worst on the whole

-There is a rumor affeat in Paris that the Sul-—There is a rumor affect in Paris that the Sultan was so well pleased with his late visit to the western capitals that he is going to repest it this summer, and will probably extend his trip to the United States, in the history of which he is said to take great interest. He likes to make sea veyages, and the distance will not deter him. We can offer him "hoorays" if not houris.

-Lowell has "an elephant" in the shape of an eagle. Some of the citizens purchased him, and offered him his liberty, but he flew only a few rods, when he came down so low that he was caught by a boy. He is to be fed up in the hope that he will soon have spunk enough to leave.—

Ex. If the bird is any kind of an elephant, is he to a Lowellenbant? not a Lowellephant? -The result of the late municipal election in

an Indiana town is announced by the local paper with half a column of stunning head lines, of which the following are samples: "Mt. Carmel declares the rebellion a crime; treason to be made odious, and traitors impoverished; Republican majority thirty; the 'great reaction' lost in the Wabash; the country perfectly safe."

—A specimen of Southern literature during the war has been presented to the city library of Springfield, Mass. It is a novel of the "Dick Turpin" stamp, written by Sally Rochester Ford, and printed on wall paper, at Mobile, in 1864. On an advertising leaf the publisher announces works of more value, and asks for immediate orders as the "searcity of materials considered." orders, as the "scarcity of materials compels a limited edition."

—A letter from San Francisco notes the death in that city of a Mexican named Manuel Ochoa, in that city of a Mexican named Manuel Ochoa, at the age of one hundred and four years, and adds: "The longeyity of the Spanish-Americans is something remarkable. The old Spanish soldier Cimone Avalos, who carried a musket in Spain more than a hundred years ago, and was one of the military guard of the Padre Janipero Serra, when he raised the cross in Alta California at San Diego, ninety-eight years since, still lives and enjoys good health and memory, at Todos Santos, Lower California."

—The London Spectator says that Sir Robert
Napier, in his Abyssinian expedition, compelled
"a lofty African desert to yield water by an American device not a twelve-month old." "A half
a dozen mules," it says. "are drawn up, loaded
with thin steel tubes. Tap, tap, tap, goes a hammer, rigged up in five minutes, and in ten the
curse of Africa has been conquered as it a new
Moses had smitten the rock, and pure water for
an army is spouting among the stones." an army is spouting among the stones."

W—A locomotive engine, designed to run on the Mount Washington Rallway, is nearly completed at Franklin, N. H. The boilers are upright and contain three hundred and thirty tubes, with five contain three hundred and thirty tubes, with five hundred square feet of heating surface. The cylinders are ten inches in diameter, with sixteen inches stroke. This engine, in ascending the mountain, is coupled to the rear end of the train and pushes the cars up the declivity. The best materials have been used in a construction, and powerful brakes and other safeguards; provided for protection against accidents. It has been four months building, and weighs about seven tous.