VOLUME XXII.—NO. 241.

PHILADELPHIA. TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1869.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

50 Per Cent. Dividend

Declared on January 1st, 1869,

AMERICAN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

S. E. corner Fourth and Walnut Streets

What does this signify to those insured and those about to be insured in "The American?" o be insured in "The American r" lat.—It shows the prosperity of the Company. 2d.—It shows that the Company does a safe business. 3d.—It shows that the affairs of the Company are well

managed.

4th.—It shows that the Company have placed just one half of the annual premium to the credit of participating policies, and may be need in the payment of future pre-

6th.—It shows that Philadelphians and Pennsylvanians need not go outside of their own city and State to find all that is desirable in any Life Insurance Company and to secure all the possible benefits of being insured. Why didn't you go into the American Life last year? See to it that you go in for the next dividend,

ALIX WHILLDIN, Prest. | GEO. NUGETT, Vice Prest. JOHN S. WILSON, Bedy. JOHN C. SINS, Acteary.

AGENTS AND SOLICITORS

LIFE INSURANCE And all persons contemplating Insurance, will do well to see

MR. H. G. WILSON, AT THE OFFICE OF THE

Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co., 921 CHESTNUT STREET.

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN THE W Newest and best manner, LOUIS DREKA, Sta-Honer and Engraver, 1633 Chestnut street. feb 20.4f

MARRIED. DAVIS-DUNBAR. On the 2d inst., in New Orleans outsians, at the residence of the bride's mother, Alfred Davis, Esq., to Miss Mary Dunbar, both of Natcher. Min'tolopi.

GRESCOM-SCHWAI-TZ.-On Thursday, January 14.

GRESCOM-SCHWAI-TZ.-On Thursday, January 14.

BF9, at the residence of the bride's mother. Allegheny

City, Fa., George S. Griscom, formerly of Philadelphia.

to Mary Elizabeth behwartz, eldet daughter of the late

Jacob L. Schwartz, Eq., all of Allegheny.

CAETER—On Sunday sight, the 17th instant, of pueu-monia, D., Edward L., Carter. The relatives and male friends of the family are invited. The stend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 836 we shut street, on Wednesday morning, the 50th instant.

at \$4 o'clock.

DOBBIN's —Suddenly, of aposlexy, John Dobbins, Jr., in the 79th year of his age

The selatives and friends are invited to attend his funers, from his late residence, in Mount Holly, New Jersey, on Thursday, 21st inst., at 12 o'clock M., without further notice.

MOUURLY.—On the 17th inst., John McCurdy, in the 58th year of his age. McGURD's.—On the lim and, some mechanics.—Sish year of his sge.
His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, 1306 Wallace street, on Thursday, 21st inst., at 2 o'clock. Services in 6 reen Street M. E. Church, at 3 o'clock precisely. "*
SM17H.—On Monday evening, January 18th, Anna, oldest daughter of Edmund R. and Frances L. Smith.
Funeral services at St. Januar Church, Ringsessing, on Thursday, 21st inst, at 12 o'clock M. precisely.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

See Sixth and Last Pages for Additional Notices. **FOT TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS**

Proposals will be received at [MAUCH CHUNE, Pauntil February the 17th, 18th, for the GRADUATION and MASONEY of the NESQUEHONING VALLEY RAIL. BOAD, including the approaches of NESQUEHONING

Specifications and information as to the work in detail may be obtained on application at the Eusineer's Office.

J. B. MOORHEAD, President. jal4 tfel7rp CONCERT HALL

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT. A COURSE OF SCIENTIFIC LECTURES LY DR. J. F. BOYNTON. BEAUTIPUL STEREOPTICON VIEWS. INTERESTING EXPERIMENTS.

Dr. J.F. BOYNTON, the celebrated and popular Lectures on Geology and the Natural Eclepces, will give, by tautoton, a course of SIX ILLUSTRATED LECTURES UPON GEOLOGY AND THE NATURAL HISTORY OF CREATION, as follows: ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 20, WORLD-MAKING.

ON THURSDAY EVENING, January 21, THE EARTH AND MOON. ON PRIDAY EVENING, January 22.

INTRODUCTION OF ANIMAL LIFE UPON OUR
PLANET.

ON MONDAY EVENING, January 25. COAL BEDS AND OIL BEDS. ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 27, THE AGE OF REPTILES. ON FRIDAY EVENING, Japuary 29, THE MASTODON AND MAMMOTH PERIOD.

The above series of lectures were recently given in the York city, at THE COOPER INSTITUTE, to widences filling every seat and occupying every available inch of standing room.

ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.
RESERVED SEATS, SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS Tickets for the course, with six reserved seats, \$3. The opening sale of tickets will commence on Monday morning, January 18, at Gould's Piano Rooms, 926 Chest nut street.

SOUTHERN DISPENSARY. Four thousand six hundred and ninety-eight patients have been under the care of the Institution during the year ending December 22th, 1868.

The receipts and expenditures have been as follows:
The Treasurer has received for Interest on Bonds. Mortgages, Loans, Dividends and Contributions.

And has made the following payments for Drugs, Medicines, Ground Rent, Repairs, Coal and Leaving a balance in the Treasury, December 25th 1868, of

At the Annual Meeting held this day, January 5th, 1869, the following named Contributors were duly elected Managers to serve for the ensuing year, viz.:

James Castairs.

Peter Williamson,
John Thomson,
Robert Clark,
James N. Stone,
Fohn Castner,
John Castner,
John Phomson,
And at a Meeting of the Managers on the 18th inst.,
JAMES OARS PAIRS was re-elected President.

JOHN PHOMSON was re-elected Scretary.

LOUBS COMMITTER, WAS ACCORDED TO

ARTHUR HUGHES, JOHN W. HICKS, JOSEPH R. LYNDALL. PINANCE COMMITTEE.
ROBERT CLARK, JOHN CASTNER, JAS. N. STÔNE.

RESIDENT PHYSICIAN.
WM. NOTSO v. M. D.
PETER WILLIAMSON,
Secretary. PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SO-clety.—Stated Moeting at the Hall, TUESDAY EVENING, January 19,

Confessions of Two of the Prisoners The Statement of Arnold on His Arrest

The Confession of Atzerodt COMPLICITY OF JOHN SURRATT

PLANS OF THE CONSPIRATORS

Their Places of Meeting, &c. Abduction and Assassination Conspiracy

[From the Baltimore American of last night.] Now that the trial of John Surratt for participation in the assessination of President Lincoln has been thrown out of Court through the technicalities of the law, and he is announced as preparing for press a narrative of the whole transaction, it may serve a good purpose to give publicity to the following statement of Samuel B. Arnold, one of the prisoners at the Dry Tortugas, made in Baltimore voluntarily, four days after the assassination. We also give the confession of Atzerodt, made in his cell on the night before the execution. Both of these confessions we have in our possession in the handwriting of the prisoners, and they have hitherto not been made public under the expectation that they would be used in the trial of John Surratt. The confession of Arnold was made in the of-

fice of Marshal McPhail, on the 18th of April, 1865, immediately on his being brought to this city from Fortress Monroe. He sat down at a desk and voluntarily wrote it, without any ques The confession of Atzerodt was made in his

cell, at Washington, on the night before his exe-cution. He asked for paper, and it is written with a lead pencil, the disconnected manner of it indicating the state of mind of the prisoner. ONFESSION OF, SAMUEL B. ARNOLD, MADE APRIL 18, 1865,

To Whom it may Concern: Know that I, Samuel B. Arnold, about the latter part of August or first part of September, 1864, was sent for by J. Wilkes Booth, who was a guest at Barnum's Hotel, in the city of Baltimore, Md., to call to see him. I had not seen the same J. Wilkes Booth since 1852, when we both were schoolmates at St. Timothy's Hall, President L. Van Bokelin then having said Hall as a place of tuition. His reception of me was warm. Calling for wine and clarate was conversed a short time proposed. reception of me was warm. Calling for wine and cigars, we conversed a short time upon-our former school-boy days. We were interrupted by a knock at the door, when Michael O'Laughlin was ushered in. After a formal introduction, we sat sipping our wine, and all three smoked a cigar. During smoking, he having heard previously of my political feelings or sentiments, he spoke in glowing terms of the Confederacy and the number of surplus prisoners. Confederacy and the number of surplus prisoners in the hands of the United States. Then ensued the proposition of J. Wilkes Booth, and which be (J. Wilkes Booth) thought could be accomplished, viz: of hidnspping President Lincoln, as be frequently went unguarded out to the Soldiers' Home; and he thought he could be picked up, carried to Bichmond, and for his exchange

produce the exchange for the President of all the prisoners in the Federal hands. He, J. Wilkes Booth, the originator of the scheme, asked if we would enter into it. After painting the chances of success in such glowing colors, we consented, viz.: Michael O'Laughlin and myself. We were bound not to divide it to a living soul. I saw him once more in Baltimore, and then he (J. Wilkes Booth) left to arrange his business up North, first to New York, thence to the Oil Regions, and from there to Boston and danly to Canada. He was to be back in a month. I received a letter, which I destroyed, stating he was laid up with erysipelas in his arm, and as soon as he was able he would be with us. Months rolled around, and he did not make his appearance until some time in January. In his trunk he had two guns, cap carriages, which were placed in the gun stock—Spencer rifes I think they were called -revolvers, knives, belts, cartridge-boxes, car

tridges, caps, canteens—all fully fixed for service
—which were to be used in case of pursuit, and
two pairs handenfis to handenfi the President. His trunk being so heavy, he gave the pistols knives and handcuffs to Michael O'Laughlin' and myself, to have shipped or bring to Washington. He then returned from Washington, to which place he had gone, bought a horse, harness and buggy wagon, leaving the team, &c, with us to drive on to Washington. We started from Baltidrive on to Washington. We started from Baltimore about twelve or one o'clock, after having
shipped the box containing the knives, handcuits and pistols, arriving in Washington
about seven or half past seven the same
evening. We met him on the street as
we were passing the theatre. We alighted,
took a drink and he told us of the theatre plan
slightly, saying he would wait till we put the
horse away, and tell us more fully. He had previously, as I now remember, spoken of the viously, as I now remember, spoken of the chances at the theatre if we could not succeed in the other plan at the Soldiers' Home. We went to the theatre that night, he (J. Wilkes Booth) telling us about the different back entrances, and telling us about the different back entrances, and how feasible the plan was. He had rented a stable in the rear of the theatre, having bought two herses down in the country. One was in the stable behind the theatre, the other at livery. Met him next day; went together to breakfast with him. He was always pressed with business with a man unknown to us then, by the name of John Surratt; most of his (Booth's) time was spent with him. We were left entirely in the dark.

Michael O'Lauchlin and myself rented a room.

Michael O'Laughlin and myself rented a room on D street, No. 420, and obtained meals at the Franklin House, on the corner of D and Eighth streets. We thus lived for nearly two months, seeing him perhaps three or four times during the week, and, when seen, always but for a short time, having still pressing business on hand, viz.: to see John Surratt. Michael O'Laughlin and myself drove out occasionally, the horse liveried myself drove out occasionally, the horse liveried at Mr. Nailor's stable. We drove always (but once) in the city and Georgetown; the once excepted across the Eastern Branch Bridge, when we went upward of five miles, I suppose, and returned. This was the only time I ever went over the bridge. How often J. Wilkes Booth crossed I cannot state, but from his own words, often. Thus was Michael O'I caphlin's and my time spent to. was Michael O'Laughlin's and my time spent for the most part—down at Rullman's Hotel (now Sinclair House), on Pennsylvania avenue and Louisiana avenue, in drinking and amusements, with other Baltimoreans besides ourselves congregating there, all of whom knew nothing of our business but that of selling oil stock. Oil stock was the blind for them as well as my family. During the latter part of March, whilst standing on Rullman's porch, between cleven and twelve o'clock P. M., a young man—name unknown, as I cannot remember names—about five feet five or six inches high, thick set, long nose, sharp chin, wide cheeks, small eyes (grey, I think), dark hair, and well dressed—color I don't remember—called Michael O'Laughlin aside, and said J. Wilkes Booth without to see we both at Cattaria calleds. wished to see us both at Gotier's saloon, on the avenue. I was then, for the first time, intro-duced to him, but forget his name. We walked up together. Michael O'Laughlin, this unknown and myself were ushered into the presence of J. wilkes Booth, who introduced me to John Sur-ratt. Atzerodt, alias Fort Tobacco; alias Moseby, making in all seven persons. J. Wilkes Booth had sent word to Michael O'Laughlin to beoth had sent word to Michael O'Laughlin to bring me up in a good humor (still always in the dark). Then commenced the plan for selsing the Fresident. Each had his part to perform. First, I was to rush into the private box and

The Assassination of Mr. Lincoln | Peize the President, whilst Attorodt, alias Port Tobacco, and J. Wilkes Booth were to handenst bim and lower him on the stage, whilst Moseby was to catch him and hold him till. Moseby was to catch him and hold him till, we got down. Surratt and the unknown were to be on the other side of the Eastern Branch Bridge to facilitate escape. It was afterwards changed to Moseby and Booth to catch him in the box and to lower him to me on the stage. O'Laughlin and the unknown were to put the lights out, and Surratt and Atzerodt, alias Port Tobacco, to be on the other side of the bridge. I was opposed to the whole proceeding, and said it could not be accomplished. If ever, which was an impossibility, we could get him out of the box and to the bridge, we would be stopped by the and to the bridge, we would be stopped by the sentinel. "Shoot the sentinel," said Booth I said that would not do, for if an alarm was given there the whole thing was up, and, as for me, I wented the shadow of a chance for escape and success. Michael O'Laughlin wanted to argue the

success. Michael O'Laughlin wanted to argue the same way, whereupon J. Wilkes Booth said, "You find fault with everything concerned about it." I said no: that I wanted to have a chance, and I intended to have it; that he could be the leader of the party, but not my executioner. Whereupon J. Wilkes Booth remarked in a stern, commanding and angry voice, "Do you know you are liable to be shot? Remember your oath." I told him the plan or basis had changed, and a compast on the part of one broken is broken by all. If you feel inclined to shoot me you have no further to go; I shall defend myself. This, if I remember aright, was on Friday, or may be a Thursday night, when I fend myself. This, if I remember aright, was on Friday, or may be a Thursday night, when I said, Gentlemen, if this is not accomplished this week I forever withdraw from it. I stayed up till about 6 or 7 o'clock next morning, Friday or Saturday, and then went to bed. I remained in doors until 12, when I arose and went to get my breakfast. Michael O'Laughin and myself roomed together; both arms at the same time and were always in

both arose at the same time, and were always, in a measure, together. Went to bed that evening a measure, together. Went to bed that evening about 71/4 o'clock. This day that I went to bed so carly we met about 2 or thereabouts; told me I spoke angrily the night of meeting: said I had been drinking. I told him no; I was in my sober senses, and meant every word I said; if not accomplished this week I withdraw. Next day the thing was to be accomplished on the Seventh street road and failed. On Sunday I stayed in Washington, and on Monday or Tuesday I returned to the city of Baltimore, and thence to Hookstown. J. Wilkes Booth in the meantline went to New York, and returned to Baltimore during the week, on Saturday, I think. He said he wished to see me on very urgent business, and my father sent for me: I came from the country and he had gone to Washe. came from the country, and he had gone to Wash-ington, whereupon I wrote him the letter which was found in his trunk. The Richmond authorities, as far as I know, knew nothing of the con-spiracy. The letter was written after my return

to the country, after finding he could not wait to see me in Baltimore. During the week I came to the city and met Michael O'Laughlin, who asked me to go to Washington with him to arrange his affairs. I went in the morning—Friday, I think—and returned same evening home, naving out loose forever from it. Next day I was the country of t naving cut loose forever from it. Next day I re-ceived a letter from J. W. Wharton, at Fortress Monroe, giving me employment. Went to the Monroe, giving me employment. Went to the country, and on Saturday, the 1st day of April, left Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, at which place I have remained, never corresponding with Booth or seeing him from the above named date to the present writing. The groundwork was to k idnap the President without violence. He never to me said that he would kill him. Further than this I know nothing, and am innocent of having taken any active part in the dark deed committed.

Samuel B. Arrold.

THE FLAN OF ESCAPE
Was to place Mr. Lincoln in the buggy purchased for that purpose, and cross Eastern
Branch bridge. Surratt and Atzerodt, alias Port lobacco, were to follow them to where he had a boat concealed; turn the horse louse, place the President in the boat, and cross the Potomac to the Virginia shore, and thence to make our way to Richmond. Surratt knew the route, and was to act as pilot. Samuel B. Arnold.

A box painted black, like unto a sword-box, was sent by looth from the notel by the porter there to our room. The next day it was transferred in a wagon, O'Laughlin acting pilot, to some place. I was not present. After giving the box to the driver, went to Georgetown, and O'Laughlin had the full charge of it. M. O'Laughlin said he took it to Mr. Heard's, and from thence the unknown carried it home. Took the grows out and availed. to act as pilot. SAMUEL B. ARNOLD. carried it home. Took the guns out and carried them to Pedee. This latter clause Booth told me. Witness: V. Randall, E. G. Horner.

Witness: V. Randall, E. G. Horner.
Baltimore, April 18th, 1865.
Note,—Besides this written statement of Arnoid's, he verbally communicated the fact that
Booth was the correspondent of Doctors Mndd,
Garland and Queen. This fact was teld the Secre:ary when I presented him Arhold's statement.

J. L. McPhar. CONFESSION OF ATZERODT RELATIVE TO THE A

SASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

I had not seen John Burratt for about eight days before the murder. Booth told me a few days before the murder that he was in Washington. Kate Thompson, alias Brown, came from Richmond with John Surratt about the time that Richmond fell. He had come previously with Gustavus Howell, now in the Old Capitol Prison. Kate Thompson stopped at Mrs. Surratt's, and also at the National and Rinnel hotels. This wo. man was about 21 years of age, spruce and neat, medium size, black eyes and fair complexion. She had a sister in New York, who, it was said, was a widow. Surratt was made known to her in New York by a signal conveyed by a small switch with a waxed end and a piece of red rib bon on the butt, handled horizontally through the fingers. This signal was given on a hotel pavement on Broadway. He went with her South, and hired a horse at Howard's stables for

the purpose. Harold came to the Kirkwood House and left Haroid came to the kirkwood House and left the knife, pistol and coat, on the evening of the murder, about half-past six o'clock, as I was about leaving, I having told the clerk to tell who-ever might call that I was gone out. This was before Haroid came in. Haroid and I then went to the Herndon House, Mrs. Jurray's, corner of Ninth and F streets. It was then about 8 o'clock, and saw Rooth Wood and Power in Wood's and saw Booth. Wood and Payne in Wood's room. Here the proposed murder was first mentioned. I refused to take part in it, when Booth said, "Then we will do it, but what will become of you? you had better come along and get your horse." I then left them and went to the Oyster Bay on the avenue and staved some time. Bay on the avenue, and stayed some time; then to the stable and got my horse and went up D street. This was about 10 o'clock. I called at the Rinnel House and got a drink. I saw none of the party and got a drink. of the party after we separated about 9 o'clock that evening. I then went out C street toward the Baltimore depot; went between the old and new Capitol; came on the avenue again, and concluded to come back. I rode down the avenue and the cavalry were dashing by me. This was the first I heard of the murder. I then went up Eighth street, left the horse at the stables opposite the Franklin House, and then went to the Herndon House, and heard a little boy talking about the murder. I then took a car and went towards the Navy Yard. This was about 11 o'clock, and I met two young men named Briscoe and Spates, with whom I had some talk. After walking some distance I took a car to the corner of Sixth street and Pennsylvania avenue. Here I met a man inquiring for a place to sleep at. I took him around to the Rinnel House, and we retired to one room with six beds in it. I left early next morning and passed through Georgetown on my way to Montgomery county. No one left the hotel with me.

I saw Mike O'Laughlin about a week before the President was killed. I never wanted O'Laughlin and Arnold's aid; met O'Laughlin

once or twice at Southard's and a few times in the When we were at Murray's, on the night of the murder, Harold sald he had a letter from a printer to Andy Johnson. He said he was going to give it to him, and he wanted me to give him the key

Previous to the arrangement for the murder Previous to the arrangement for the murder Booth heard that the President was to visit a camp. The coach was to be taken out Seventh street. Surratt was to jump on the box as he was the best driver, and drive through Old Fields to the Long Bridge. This was about the middle of March. O'Laughlin, Samuel Arnold, Payne, Surratt, Booth, Atzerodt and Harold went to the Long Bridge with two carbines, and were to wait for us. They did so until midnight and returned to Washington next morning. This failed. All was quiet then for some time. Booth went to New York, Arnold to Baltimore, O'Laughlin also, and Payne left for New York. After this Howell and Payne left for New York. After this Howell brought a woman across the Potomac. Howell was made prisoner, and Surratt, took her North about a week before the murder, Booth fold me that Surratt was in the Herndon House, on the night of the murder, the 14th of April, we were not all together at the Herndon House. Booth told me that Surratt was to help House. Boeth told me that Surratt was to help at the box, that he expected others in the box. Booth went from the Herndon House, down Ninth street. The words of Booth were: "I saw Surratt a few moments ago." All the parties appeared to be engaged at something on that night, and were not together. Booth appointed me and Harold to kill Johnson; in going down the street I told Booth we could not do it. Booth said Harold had more courage and he would do it. Harold and I were on Pennsylvania avenue together. I told him I would not do it, and should not go to my room for fear he would disturb Mr. Johnson. He left me to go for Booth. This was after nine. He left me to go for Booth. This was after nine o'clock. I went to the Oyster Bay, and Harold came in and said that Booth wanted to see me. Harold left me here. I promised to get my horse and come. I was not at the Kirkwood House after two o'clock. I have no recollection of being there after that. I had nothing to say at any of the meetings. One of the attempts was at the theatre; the gas was to be put out, &c. No discussion was had about failure, and what to do in that case. The coil of rope at Lloyd's was to stretch across the road to trip the cayalry. I know nothing about Spangler's rope; I believe him innocent. Booth told me an actor was to be him innocent. Booth told me an actor was to be the best assistant in the theatre to turn off the gas. Arnold and O'Laughlin were to grab the President and take him off; and Booth said, when applied to for money, he would go to New York and get some, as he had it there. Mrs. Surratt, Mrs. Slater, Major Banon and John Surratt lett Washington together; got horses at Howard's. Mrs. 8 stonged at Surrattville. John Surratt Mrs. S. stopped at Surrattsville. John's Surratt and Mrs. Slater crossed, and Banon and Mrs. Surratt came back. Banon was in the Rebel army. I don't hink Banon knew anything about

army. I don't hink Banon knew anything about the conspiracy. I sold a horse for Booth and thought the affair was about over. The murder was broached first on the 14th, at night, when Harold came for me. I did hear Booth say Lincoln ought to be killed. A widow woman was living near Mr. Seward's, and Booth said by her influence he could get, entrance to Seward's house; through her influence with the chambermaid and house servant. The girl at the house was good-looking and knew the widow. Harborn was into it first: he came to widow. Harborn was into it first; he came to Port Tobacco for me with John Surratt during the winter. The boat was at the head of Goose Creek and moved to Nanjemoy Creek. It was a lead-colored fial-bottom boat, and will carry fitteen men. This boat was bought of James Brawner, the old man. Mrs. Slater went with Booth a good deal. She stopped at the National

BOME. The Pope's Latest Speech—Condition of the Church.

Rose, Dec. 26.—Yesterday the Pope officiated

at the high altar of St. Peter's, in presence of all the great dignitaries of Rome, the corps diplo-matione, the royal family of Naples, and an im-mense concourse of foreigners. After the service he proceeded to the chapel of the Holy Sacrament where he received from Cardinal Patrizi ment, where he received from Cardinal Patrizi, the sub-dean, the congratulations of the Sacred College. The Holy Father replied to the address in the following words: "The war against the Church is of old date. From the remotest times, Rome, which is the centre of religion, was the great object of love and hatred, the field of battle of the enemics of God. The Lord willed that this arena which we tread should first be bathed in the blood of martyrs. They as Christian pations blood of martyrs. Then, as Christian nations, in the following ages, concentrated all their efforts for the deliverance of the sepulchre of Christ, so it happens that other men, animated by con-trary centiments, endeavor, in their anti-crusade, trary sentiments, endeavor, in their anti-crusade, to seize the sepulchre of Peter and Paul. Emperors, kings, and people have from the first succeeded each other in delivering assaults on the Holy See. Many Popes were persecuted, imprisoned, exiled, but they came out of prison with glory, and returned triumphant from exile. Such are the lessons of history which our contemporaries seem to have forgotten, but which for all that, are not the less true. In for all that, are not the less true. In considering the present state of Europe, in seeing so many thrones overturned, they believe that the Church also is to fall. But if even we were the Unurch also is to fall. But if even we were entirely isolated, if we should be deserted by all, which I do not believe we shall (il che non credo), the voice of the Roman pontiffs will always find an echo in the world, because it is promised that support of which you have full knowledge. But it is not sufficient for us to invoke that support; we must also merit it by the exercise of the Christian virtues, and notably of humanity and charity. The angel of darkness repeats to the children of the lage eritis sicut dii, 'all the world will I give you if you will fall down and worship me.' Unfortunately they listen to his dangerous suggestions, and put them in practice by their treasons to the Church, their usurpations and their annexations, and by their blasphemies, which are beyond all bounds. On the other hand, the angel of the Lord puts before the support of which you have full knowledge. But other hand, the angel of the Lord puts before the children of God the remembrance of Calvary and Him who humbly died there—obediens usque ad mortem. The life of the humble is like the track of a boat, which is lost on the bosom of the stream, but opens largely the depths to the good inspirations which conduct it to the port of peace. The angel of darkness suggests to the children of the world pleasures and luxurles You, on the contrary, offer a good example of abstinence, in order that our enemies may be forced to admire you. They love the material we, while recognizing its great utility, when applied to proper objects, never make it an idol, and keep ourselves from imitating its adorers in their love of it, love which ends in iniquitous their love of it, love which ends in iniquitous usurpations, violent annexations, and every kind of injustice, aliena rapere si possunt, si non possunt, concupiscere. We, accepting only that which is necessary to life, will give the rest to the poor with that charity which makes us worthy of being called their fathers; we shall be oculi caco, pes claudo, let us practice more among ourselves the most fervent and most assiduous charity. In living and acting thus we more among ourselves the most lervent and most assiduous charity. In living and acting thus we shall have nothing to fear. The Lord will protect us, and will bestow on us that which is written in the psalm—'The floods may surround us but they will not touch us.' This I implore with fervor from God, while thanking you for your kind wishes, and wishing you, in my turn, every good. May this descend upon you with that benediction which I give you with all my heart."

-The principal Japanese instrument of music is the "Syamsia," a kind of guitar with three strings, two being toned in the octave and the third in the dominant. The body of the instru-ment consists of the shell of a turtle, in the cavity of which the sounds—produced—by—the-three strings are re-echoed, the strings being set in movement by a small rod, made of horn.

-The new postage stamps will be issued in February, and will consist of a one cent, head of Franklin, yellow; two-cent, postman on horse-back, brown; three-cent, locomotive, blue; six-cent, head of Washington, (Stuart's picture, blue; ten-cent, eagle on shield, orange; twelve-cent, steamship, blue; fifteen-cent, landing of Columbus; (colors not decided); twenty-four-cent, Declara-tion of Independence, iliac and green; thirty-cent, same design as ten-cent, red and blue; ninety-cent, head of Lincoln, red and black. DBAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

Americe-French Opera-Reland a
Renceveaux.
The spirit with which the Theatre de l'Opera at
New Orleans keeps producing a succession of
novelties is su example for us. Here in the North, novelties is an example for us. Here in the North, very unfortunately, a vulgar selection has made the name of French Opera an offence in the noscitle of the artistic. The infelicity of representing the music of the witty nation by their farce-opera merely, has been exceedingly injurious and has given our public a degrading misconception of French talent. Are we to forget that Auber and Gounod, to say nothing of Meyerbeer, have respectively written for French libration have respectively written for French librattos compositions that are full of elegande, brilliancy and poetry? The public alone are to blame that nothing better is heard from the sufficiently clever companies that have settled in New York. Irma or the Tostée is doubtless perfectly comparient to warble along through the Premier jour de Bonheur, for instance, which we seem to be walter that the seem to be walter that the seem to be walter to the seem to be walter that the seem to be walter to the seem to be walter pared. There is a large range of perfectly artis-ing for merely until an Italian poem can be pre-pared. There is a large range of perfectly artis-tic and satisfactory music, neither grand nor dif-ficult, in which French companies of the second class might assert themselves, with better fame than the rough buffconery of the Bonife will ever confer upon them. We could wish that the ex-periment should be made; we are not so despairing of our audiences, as to deny that they might accord to their favorite farce-cantatrices another and more hopeful sort of reputation.

We find in the sagacious critical columns of the New Orleans Abeille, notice of a permutation of this sort: the French company of the Théatre of this sort: the French company of the Theatre de l'Opera alternate good native music for the critics, with Sonfie for the million. Mile. Chauveau sings sometimes the part of "Boulotte" in Barbe Bleve, and sometimes that of "Rafaels" in Auber's beautiful opera of Haydee, or the Barbe. Ordinary Paris comedies are played occasionally at the same house, and the whole pot-pourri doubtless corresponds very nearly with the changing moods, now tasteful, now extravagant, of a specimen Louisiana Frenchman.

—We wish to notice, in the way of a pretty long postscript to the above remarks, the romantic French opera of Roland à Ronceveaux, which this theatre has produced, with the utmost success, to the same audiences who occasionally

success, to the same andiences who occasionally indulge themselves with Offenbach and Paris rentre a terre. Roland has had in France that history of primary neglect and tardy fame that has been the story of so many works of art. The manuscript remained a long time hidden in the portfolios of the Grand-Opera at Paris before seeing daylight, and it needed an accident to admit it to the honors of a representation but admit it to the honors of a representation, but once mounted it ran fifty nights with very great

The poem of Roland a Ronceveaux was written by the composer himself, M. Mermet, and is based upon an historic fact, the defence of the Vale of Ronceveaux against the Saracens by the arriere-guard of Charlemagne's army, under command of the great emperor's nephew Roland, thee type of legendary chevaliers. The first act passes in a castle among the Pyreness. The betrees Ala castle among the Pyrenees. The heiress, Alde, (Mme. Cambler,) is obliged to marry Ganelon (Peront)s lord whom she does not love, and there are testivities in the castle while Alde lament are festivities in the castle while Alde laments and confides her grief to Saida, a young Saracen captive. The arrival, however, of Charlemagne, with his twelve knights and Roland, is announced by a shepherd, and the orphan begins to hope. Roland (Picot) accordingly arrives, and against all his oaths of celibacy finds himself interested in the fate of Alde; and when Ganelon comes with the architector Trunk to celebrate the red. with the archilahop Turpin to celebrate the wed-ding Roland challenges him. Turpin interposes in the name of Charlemagne, and obliges them to adjourn their meeting until after returning from their campaign in Spain. The act ends with a magnificent aria from Reland repeated by the

chorus: -Superbes Pyrénées, Qui dremez dans le ciel D'un biver eternel. Pour nous livrer passage Ouvrez vos larges fiance, Faites taire l'orage. Voici venir les France.

Ye lofty Pyrences That lift against the skies Your loy crowns that freeze
Where winter never dies;
Open an ample track
Between your parted
fanks.
And hold your tempests
back.
We come, the warriorFranks.

The second act passes at Saragossa, in the palace of the Emir, Saida's father; Aide, to escape Ganelon, has sought refuge here with Saida. Roland and Ganelon arrive on embassy to the Emir and discover Alde. Ganelon, finding in Roland as preferred rival, opens a treasonable conspiracy with the Emir to take the French army in an ambuscade in the Valley of Ronceveaux. The third act introduces Roland and his army into the Valley with Alde, whom the knight sends to Charlemagne. At the fourth act the battle is over, the twelve knights are conquered; Roland, wounded and dying, leans against a rock and blows upon his ivery horn to summon the army of Charlemagne. Alde arrives to receive his last sigh. The French cavaliers, attracted by the horn, place the hero's body on shields and lances, and carry it in front of the army like a banner. The army sings the chanson of Roland, and the Emperor Charlemagne is seen on the heights en-

circled with his captains.

Roland belongs evidently to the French school.

The machinerylis simple and the style large.

Clearness, strength and grandeur distinguished the work. In this heroic action love hardly forms more than an incident, but it is an inciden treated by Mermet with extreme grace in the ducact II, between Alde and Roland. This grace of sentiment reappears in the romance of Saida, in the sudante and the finale of the great air of Alde and in the lament of Roland in the third act. Among more severe passages there are, in the first act, the first phrase of the archbishop's reci-tative, the challenge, and Roland's air, "Superbes Pyrenees," taken up by the chorus, a bit of grand effect. In the last act. Roland's stanzas, "Alas oh, my cherished France!" are characterized by e on, my chefinated rance: and characterized by profound sentiment of regret. The opera is superbly set, and fills the theatre. Picot sings the title rôle with great dignity and feeling; Madame Cambier, superbly dressed, and moving like a queen, gives a stamp of distinction and cultimental states. tivated art to the part of Alde. We read with positive envy these accounts of an opera dressed and sung with consistency and

asemble before the more favored citizens of New Orleans—we for whom managers scrape togethe all sorts of effets prime donne, who sing to each other in two or three languages, and whose man tongues a European audience would quickly reduce to a becoming silence. Now in our dark day, when we have disgusted Patti who will not come back to us, when we have unhooded the Hauck and let her when we have unnooned the Hauck and let her slip off to another quarry, when we have spoiled Kellogg, who will not appear in opera, we ought to be ready to welcome some of these assidu-ously-cultivated French singers. They are apt to be a little cold and artificial, and they have a trick of counting the audience while executing their most impassioned arias. But a certain neatness and slertness distinguish them from the impassive German and the careless Italian singers, whom we have now tried and tested. Place à 'école romanesque-voici venir les Francs! -At the Walnut this evening Mr. J. E. Mc-

Donough will appear in After Dark.

—The drama, A Flash of Lightning, will be repeated at the Arch to-night. -The American announces a miscellaneous entertainment for this evening.

-The Galton Opera Company appear at the Theatre Comique this evening in "66." Miss Susan Galton will sustain the leading character. -On Thursday evening Signor Blitz will give an exhibition of legerdemain and art magic at Broad and Spring Garden streets.

-The regular rehearsal of the Germania Orcheatra will be given to-morrow afternoon at Horticultural Hall. The following attractive programme has been prepared:
Overture, "Barbler de Seville," Rossiui.
"Fruchling's erwachen". Seb. Bacb.
Atlantic Garten, Kisenge "Walta," G. Kersson.
Adagio, from 4th Symphony Mendelssohn.
Overture. "Sicilian Vespers," Verdi.
Albin, "Duett," Flotow.

Rondo and Hinale, from Don Pasquale.....Donizetti,

FIFTH EDITION

4:00 O'Clock.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST CABLE NEWS The Spanish Elections

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON

Printing in the Treasury

The Case of the Rebel Pirate Braine

By the Atlantic Cable.

MADRID, Jan. 19.—Complete returns have been received of the elections just concluded for menabers of the Constitutional Cortes. The result shows, unmistakably, that an overwhelming maority of the people of the nation are in favor o monarchical form of government. The cities of Seville, Barcelona, Alicante, Saragossa, and some others have, however, been carried by the Republicans, and the strength of that party in the new Cortes will be about one hundred members.

LONDON, Jan. 19, Evening. The Pall Mall Gacette (conservative) has an editorial this evening on the Alabama Claims Convention. The writer hopes that the English Parliament will not ratify the treaty concluded by Lord Clarendon and Mr-Johnson, if the question of recognition of the Southern Confederacy as belligerents is to be rcopened.

Printing in the Treasury. (Special Despatch to the Phila, Evening Bulletin,)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 19th.—The Committee on Retrenchment, who have been engaged for several months examining into the system of printing the National Bank, legal tender and fractional currency notes in the Treasury, are pro-paring a report upon the subject, which will soon be made to the House, It is understood they recommend that hereafter

no notes be printed by the Treasury Department; that contracts be given to parties in New York and Philadelphia to print, each house doing only certain portions of the work, and one being a check upon the other. It is affirmed that under the present system frauds cannot be prevented.

The Case of the Rebel Pirate Braince (Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—It is understood that District Attorney Courtney has applied to Attorney-General Evarts for instructions in the case of Commander Brainc of the rebel navy, tried and sentenced to imprisonment for offences connected with the rebellion, and that Mr. Evarts has instructed him to direct the release of the prisoner under the recent amnesty proclamation.

The Georgia Case. (Special Despatch to the Phila, Evening Bulletin.) Washington January 19.—The Reconstruction Committee will not make a report to the House on the Georgia case until the latter part of next

From Ohio. Columbus to-day refused to grant a new trial in the case of Lewis Davis, convicted of the murder of David Skinner, and he will be executed on

February 4. ALBANY, Jan. 19.—Reuben E. Fenton was to-day elected U. S. Senator. The House voted Fenton, 73; H. C. Murphy, 45. The Senate voted Fenton 15, Murphy 10; H. S. Randall 1, cast by Senator Murphy.

From Missouri. Sr. Louis, Jan. 19.—General Schurz was to-day

elected U.S. Benator, receiving the entire vote of the Ropublicans of both Houses. The Democrats voted for John S. Phelps.

> EUROPEAN AFFAIRS SPAIN.

The Fighting in Maiaga. The Madrid Gazette publishes a detailed account of the recent rising at Malaga. The General-in-Chief of the Army of Andalusia arrived in cral-in-Chlef of the Army of Andalusia arrived in the town, it seems, early on the morning of the 31st ult., and a few hours later issued a proclamation declaring the place in a state of siege, and calling upon the militia, or volunteers, to surrender their arms in the course of the day. Some few had already done so the previous day, but the majority had refused, thrown up a number of barricades, and were prepared to fight. The Military Governor of Malaga had meanwhile met this hostile attitude by occupying all the strategic points of the town. The first encounter took place before the expiration of the delay the General-in-Chief had granted, viz., in the afternoon of the 31st ult., a battalion of chasseurs being, it is said, attacked by the insurgents. the atternoon of the 31st ult., a battalion of chasseurs being, it is said, attacked by the insurgents. The struggle lasted till nine o'clock in the evening, by which hour the rioters were put to flight, and their barricades taken at the point of the bayonet. Early next morning an attempt was made to distribute the proclamation issued the day before; but the colonel charged with the duty was fired at, and the struggle recommenced. At nine there was a pause: the insurgence offered terms. there was a pause; the insurgents offered terms; the terms were rejected by the military authori-ties, and a quarter of an hour afterward firing recommenced. The fort and two ships-of-war in the harbor then assisted the troops, but the resistance offered was so obstinate that even when night fell it had not been entirely overcome, although 600 of the rioters had been made pris-

Release of Prisoners taken at Malaga-Gen. Caballero, on Jan. 4, released 600 of the prisoners taken by him during the recent fighting, but has detained 230 others, who will be

tried before the tribunals.

The Carlist Conspiracy in Spain.

The Gaulois of Jan. 5 states that the Carlist conspiracy discovered at Barcelona has ramifications. tions in Saragossa, Tortosa and Lerida ing to the same paper, several arrests among military men have been made, and compromising papers have been seized by the authorities.

Terrible Collision of Turkish Steamsers-Over 200 Lives Lost.
Confirmatory intelligence has been received in Liverpool of a terrible collision between two Liverpool of a terrible collision between two news comes from Constantinople by way of Havre, and is dated from the latter port December 21. The following are the main facets of for ber 31. The following are the main facts, so far as at present can be learned of the catastrophe. About midnight, on the 17th of December; fortyone miles from Smyrna, at a place called Uaraboumon, two steamers belonging to the Azizie Company, viz.: the Gallion, and the Charkelch—came into collision. The force of the contact was dreadful, and the Gallioup foundered almost immediately, only thirty passesses out of two hundred and diffusions are stated. sengers out of two hundred and lifty being saved.
The Charkeich was so greatly damaged by the collision that she had to be run ashore at Chesme. ten miles from Emyrna, to prevent her from sinking. The Gallioup had a very valuable cargo, and a large quantity of specie on heard, when she foundered.

-Isabella's son takes riding lossons with the Prince Imperial.