Daily Evening Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor. — OUR WHOLE COUNTRY. — F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

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THE EVENING BULLETIN;
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GIBSON PEACOCK, CASPER SOUDER, Jr.,
F. L. FETHERSTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON,
FRANCIS WELLS.

The BULLETIN is served to subscribers in the city at 18 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or $8 per annum.

WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS FOR PARties, &c. New styles. MASON & CO.,
au25tf§ 907 Chestnut street.

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN THE Newest and best manner. LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver, 1033 Chestnut street. feb 20, tf

MARRIED.

CHURCH—RANDOLPH.—February 2, 1869, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Alexander E. Gibson, Rev. Francis E. Church, of Philadelphia, to Miss Angie Randolph, of Baltimore.

HALLOWELL—SWETT.—At Belmont, Mass., on the 24 instant, by Rev. John Weiss, General Edward N. Hallowell, of Boston, to Charlotte B. W. Swett, of Belmont.

MURPHY—RANDALL.—On the 4th inst., at the Cathedral, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Wood, Edward H. Murphy, of New York city, to Donna Isabel, daughter of the late Joseph C. Randall, of this city.

DIED.

BIRCHALL.—On the evening of the 2d inst., Lydia Birchall.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Joan Seckel, Riverton, N. J., this (Friday) afternoon, 5th inst., at 3 o'clock.

CARR.—February 5, 1869, Sophia Bache, wife of Captain Overton Carr, U. S. N., and daughter of the late Hon. William Wilkins, of Pittsburgh.

MERREFIELD.—Suddenly, on the morning of the 3d inst., John Guest, infant son of Charles W. and Eleanor Merrefield.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 905 Clinton street, on Saturday, the 6th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Interment at Laurel Hill.

MILLER.—On the 3d instant, at Chestnut Hill, Sarah Miller.

The relations and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother, William Miller, Thorp's Mill Lane, Chestnut Hill, on Saturday, the 6th inst., at 11 A. M. Interment at First Presbyterian Church, Germantown. Carriages will be at Chestnut Hill Depot for 10 A. M. train from Philadelphia, to convey persons to the house.

MAGNIFICENT BLACK DRESS SILKS.
SATIN FACED GROGRAINS.
HEAVIEST CORDED SILKS.
WIDOWS' SILKS, NEW LOT.
BLACK SILKS WHOLESALE.
EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch Streets.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

American Academy of Music.
JAMES E. MURDOCH
Will Read under the auspices of
The Mercantile Library Company,
MONDAY EVENING, February 8, 1869, at 8 o'clock.

Tickets For Sale at TRUMPLER'S Music Store, No. 926 CHESTNUT street.
Parquet Reserved Seats.....75 cents.
Parquet Circle Reserved Seats.....75 cents.
Balcony Reserved Seats.....75 cents.
Family Circle Reserved Seats.....50 cents.
fe 5-5trp

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,
406 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan 18, 1869.

This Company, incorporated in 1856, and doing a Fire Insurance business exclusively, to enable it to accept a large amount of business constantly declined for want of adequate capital, will, in accordance with a supplement to its charter, increase its

CAPITAL STOCK FROM $100,000, ITS PRESENT AMOUNT,
To $200,000,
IN SHARES OF FIFTY DOLLARS EACH,
and for which Subscription Books are now open at this office.

By order of the Board of Directors.
CHARLES RICHARDSON, PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, VICE PRESIDENT.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, SECRETARY.
ja20 tfrp§

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS

Proposals will be received at MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., until February the 17th, 1869, for the GRADUATION and MASONRY of the NESQUEHONING VALLEY RAILROAD, including the approaches of NESQUEHONING TUNNEL.

Specifications and information as to the work in detail may be obtained on application at the Engineer's Office, Mauch Chunk.

J. B. MOORHEAD, President.
ja14 tfe17rp

ONE GOVERNMENT FOR THE
NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENT.
A LECTURE ON THE ABOVE SUBJECT
will be delivered by the
HON. GEORGE CONNELL,
AT CONCERT HALL,
On FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 5, at 8 o'clock.

TICKETS TO THE LECTURE CAN BE HAD WITHOUT CHARGE, AT THE HALL. fe3-4trp

CONCERT HALL.
DE CORDOVA'S
SECOND LECTURE
ON THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, MRS. GRUNDY.
ON THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, THE SPRATTS AT SARATOGA.
Admission (with Reserved Seat).....50 cents.
Tickets to be obtained at GOULD'S 923 CHESTNUT street. Also at the door on the evenings of the Lectures. Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8. fe5 tfrp

PHILADELPHIA ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTION, 1220 WALNUT street.
DRS. GALLOWAY and BOLLES, the teachers of the great discovery in the application of Electricity for the speedy and permanent cure of acute and chronic diseases, will instruct another class in this science and practice. The course will commence on MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 8.
Students of either sex can become members of the class by making application at the Institution during the day or evening.
N. B.—We still guarantee to WELL-QUALIFIED Medical Electricians lucrative positions.
Prof. C. H. BOLLES, the Discoverer, will locate them. We are constantly receiving calls for our students from various parts of the country. fe4 4trp§

ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,
1220 WALNUT STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, February 3, 1869.
A class of Ladies and Gentlemen is now forming at Dr. W. BECKWITH'S, 1220 Walnut street, Philadelphia, for instruction in the use of Electricity for the treatment of Chronic Diseases, to which all desiring to become students, both of the medical colleges and others, are invited. All students joining the Class for February 8th, will be admitted to the Operating Rooms for practical instruction. Terms arranged on application.
Dr. S. W. BECKWITH, 1220 Walnut street.
fe2-5trp§

PHILADELPHIA ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL, No. 15 South Ninth street.—Club-foot, Hip and Spinal Diseases, and Bodily Deformities treated. Apply daily at 12 o'clock. no9-3m rp§

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 AND 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department.—Medical treatment and medicine furnished gratuitously to the poor.

Ice Gorge at Lock Haven.

The *Raftsman's Journal* states that the ice gorge in the Susquehanna river at Lock Haven, extends from the head of the boom to above Queen's Run dam. The body of ice is so great as to completely cover up the dam—no part of it being visible. Should there be a sudden rise in the river, and the entire mass start at once, much damage may result to booms, bridges and other property below.

CUBA.

A St. Bartholomew Night in Havana—The Villanueva Theatre Melee—The Louvre Riot—Murder of an American Citizen—The American Consul and Gen. Dulce.

[From the New York Times.]

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 30, 1869.—The interest so intensely displayed by all parties since the receipt of the news of the fall of Bayamo, has been followed by the most profound agitation caused by the events which have taken place since then in this city, the ultra Spaniards having been wrought up to the highest pitch of excitement by the homilies of the *Prensa*, the gratuitous insults and slurs of the opposition journals or pamphlets, and the careless confidence placed in the volunteers. Many of these, in fact, the majority, have only enlisted within the past three months, and are as yet unaccustomed to think or act like regular troops, or as such to heed discipline, while the original members of the organization know their duty, at least to a certain extent; if these had been properly advised and been under the immediate control of their chiefs and officers, it is very doubtful whether I would have been compelled to narrate the sad events of this week of horrors, as it is already called by citizens of all classes. The blood of innocent citizens and foreigners, and an American citizen, has been freely shed.

THE VILLANUEVA THEATRE MELEE.

The announcement in the playbills of this theatre, that the song "La Insurrecta" (the female insurgent) would be sung, attracted on January 22 many individuals, the greater part of whom were ardent sympathizers with the cause of Cuban independence, especially as the proceeds were to be devoted to the revolutionary cause. At the conclusion of "El Perro Huevero" cries of "Long live Cespedes!" "Long live free Cuba!" and "Death to Spain!" resounded throughout the building, and the most intense excitement manifested itself. In the midst of this uproar a shot was fired inside the theatre at one of the performers. This seemed to be a preconcerted signal, as it was immediately followed by a discharge of small arms from the outside on the part of the Spanish volunteers, who had collected in the ditch, or old military fosse, contiguous to the building, evidently lying in wait. The peaceably disposed spectators in the theatre became terrified at the fusilade thus unwarrantably opened by the supposed preservers of order upon an edifice containing many innocent women and children. The deafening cries of "Viva España," intermingled with no less energetic cries of "Viva Cuba" and "Viva Cespedes", added to the terror of the scene. The Cuban party responded to the fire of the volunteers with revolvers, while the latter, strengthened by continual arrivals of squads of their comrades, kept up an uninterrupted fire upon the theatre. In a short time over a thousand armed volunteers, in conjunction with several hundred Spaniards armed in various ways, had completely surrounded the place. The volunteers maddened by excitement could not be restrained by their officers from the commission of outrages which many consider quite justifiable. The arrival at the scene of his Excellency though disgraceful conflict of the "*Segundo Cabo*" (Assistant Captain-General) and his staff, induced the heroic volunteers to desist from the massacre they were evidently determined on. After a conference with the Secretary of Police, the Segundo Cabo ordered all paths of approach to the theatre to be taken possession of by the troops, and the passage of all citizens prohibited. The adoption of this plan prevented any succor from reaching those in the theatre, who were thus compelled to come forth and surrender themselves to the volunteers stationed outside, who compelled all that passed to shout "Viva España" under pain of being bayoneted or riddled with bullets—probably both—on the spot. Notwithstanding, however, the terror inspired by the brutal acts of the soldiery, and the horrible plan entertained by some of them of setting fire to a building filled with men, women and children, some of the Cubans came forth undaunted and died under the bayonets of the military, giving utterance with their last breath to the words, Liberty and Cespedes. A lady made her exit from the theatre, and was getting into a coach, when, irritated by the presence of a volunteer, she cried out "Viva Cespedes," a volunteer made a thrust at her with the bayonet, when she dropped a couple of revolvers and a dagger. Some one wished to kill her, but was prevented by his companions.

The number of killed in this massacre in and around the theatre amounts to eight, and the wounded were sixteen. Among the former are two women and two children, the eldest of the latter being 7 years of age. After some forty or fifty arrests had been made, order was declared to be restored. While the events related above were passing in Villanueva, measures were being taken in the Government Palace for its security against any meditated attack, the sentinels being doubled at every entrance to the building, and no person being allowed to approach too closely. The guard was formed in front of the main entrance, and kept under arms until after midnight. Meanwhile a desultory firing was kept up on the part of the volunteer squads and a few rash Cubans during the greater part of the night. The next day the volunteers paraded the streets with the apparent intention of preserving order, but really to provoke resistance on the part of the Cuban revolutionists. Their efforts, however were not attended with success, and Saturday passed off quietly.

DULCE'S PROCLAMATION.

Great surprise was manifested by a great many of the citizens of Havana because the Captain-General had not declared what policy he intended to pursue in the event of acts like those of the previous evening being repeated. Expectation was not long kept on tenter hooks, however, as about 2 o'clock the following laconic proclamation made its appearance:

HAVANESE: Last night a great scandal was committed, the authors of which will be punished with all the rigor of the laws.

Several of the disturbers of the public order are now in the power of the tribunals of justice.

Peaceable citizens, confide in your governing authorities; defenders all of the territorial integrity and the honor of the nation, rest assured that justice will be done, and also prompt justice.

DOMINGO DULCE.

HAVANA, Jan. 23, 1869.

The publication of this document produced various effects. The Spaniards looked upon it as a justification of the conduct of their armed compatriots at the theatre, and the rank and file of the Cuban Revolutionary party regarded it as a sort of recommendation to the volunteers to murder Cubans affected with revolutionary notions with the greatest impunity. The deductions made by each party caused it to be expected that other conflicts much more serious in their nature than that at the Villanueva Theatre would ensue. The result was not long delayed. Saturday evening passed off quietly enough, as only a moderate amount of promiscuous assassinations were committed, but Sunday was to come.

THE MASSACRE OF THE LOUVRE.

On Sunday evening, 24th, a shot was fired in the vicinity of the Tacon Theatre, while some volunteers were passing by, and this became the signal for a fusilade on the part of the irrepressible volunteers who were straggling in the surroundings of the Louvre Saloon. The *Prensa* and *Diario de la Marina* claim that the shot was fired from the upper story of the "Louvre" by a Cuban revolutionist, and aimed at one of the volunteers in the adjacent Park. The Cubans, on the other hand, allege that the shot was the work of a "loyal volunteer," and intended to afford an excuse for his companions in arms to commence indiscriminate firing. Be this as it may, the result in either case would have been the same. As misfortune would have it, there were many Americans in the saloon referred to. Mr. Samuel A. Cohner, a well known photographer and an American citizen, happened to be in the saloon when the first volley was fired by the *valientes*, and on hearing it, and feeling the atmosphere disturbed by the rapid passage of the Enfield messengers, he attempted to seek a more quiet resting-place outside of its precincts. His efforts were not attended with success, and he fell dead within two squares of the Louvre. The discharge of the volunteers killed several Spanish gentlemen. An attempt has been made by the Press in the Spanish interest to throw the blame of the murder on private individuals. The assassination, however, is to be charged solely to the volunteers recently raised in this city and wearing the Spanish uniform. Two Germans were also killed by the first discharge, as also the manager of the establishment. In the billiard room immediately over the drinking saloon there were several Americans, who becoming alarmed, succeeded in escaping by the roof. It is considered by many that a miracle alone prevented the loss of some fifteen or twenty lives. In the Tacon Theatre, just opposite, the company of Joaquin Gaztambide were performing the opera of *Catalina*, and were about half through the performance when the first shots were fired. It is not necessary to state at length the result. The doors were immediately closed and barricaded, and the performance terminated abruptly, the audience evidently not being disposed for theatrical representations while real tragedy was being enacted outside. The streets of course were at once deserted.

PROTEST OF AMERICAN CITIZENS.

Deep indignation is felt by all Americans resident here at the killing of Mr. S. A. Cohner. The subjoined protest has been directed to the care of the American Consul, and signed by a large number of Americans.

"*To the Consul of the United States of America*: The undersigned citizens of the United States, under the sense of terror which the want of individual security always inspires, to your Excellency send greeting.

"Since the night of the 22d day of this present month the volunteer militia, organized by the late representative of the Spanish Government in this island, are committing scandalous abuses, without any regard whatever for right and justice. This militia stops all passers-by in the streets, whether natives or foreigners, and obliges them to cry out 'Long live Spain,' killing those parties who refuse to do so. This militia commits all kinds of depredations, entering the domiciles of respectable citizens and destroying their furniture. That militia killed, on the night of the 24th, an American citizen, Mr. Cohner, who was quietly going to his home. That militia, encouraged and backed by the tolerance of the Government, threatens more and more, from day to day, the security of the citizens of the United States, and that of the citizens of other friendly powers. Members of that militia have entered public saloons, and, presenting their bayonets, have forced men to hurrah for old Spain.

"Therefore, the undersigned appeal to you, Sir, so that by every available means you may insure the safety of their lives, their homes and their sacred interests. The Republic of the United States of America, which watches so closely over the interests and welfare of her citizens, cannot suffer them to be victims of an unruly soldiery, and you, Sir, as the representative of our rights, as the protector of our lives and interests, should protest against these acts of vandalism, and at the same time demand the aid of our Government, so that the citizens who still live may be respected, and exact the proper satisfaction in respect to those who have already been assassinated by the Spanish militia. The undersigned are confident that without any loss of time you will demand that which your patriotism exacts of you as the representative of our nation. Every hour that passes by may be fatal to the Americans who reside in the city."

THE INDIAN WAR.

Humiliation of the Indians—The Kiowas and Camanches Begging for Peace—Satanta and Lone Wolf, Head Chiefs of the Kiowas, in Captivity—Great Consternation as to the Policy of the Big Chief, Sheridan.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT MISSOURI, IN THE FIELD, OLD FORT COBB, I. T., Dec. 21, 1868.—The salutary effect of humiliation is already beginning to make itself apparent. Even Kiowaian treachery has fallen short of its accustomed success, and as a consequence the Indian tribes that have so long looked up to Satanta and Lone Wolf as diplomatists of the greatest perfection, are compelled to admit that the past is past, and they must wipe out all that has gone by and begin anew. It is astonishing to witness the complete humiliation of the Kiowas and their readiness to come to any terms. The captivity of Satanta and Lone Wolf, and the information that they would be hung if their nation did not come in, especially in view of the scheme they had laid in order to get their people away, has been even more degrading than if they had come in willingly. About 100 of the relatives of the captive chiefs came in to-day and others of the tribe are still coming. From all that has occurred it becomes still more evident that had the same old fogies been dealing with the Indian question at this time these wily savages would have hoodwinked the government and got out of the way, affording a splendid prospect of another Indian war in the spring. Satanta and Lone Wolf, in speaking with General Custer last night, observed that he and the big chief (meaning General Sheridan) were strangers to them and all the Indians in this country; that before this time they could do as they pleased and got everything they asked for, but now there came a big chief and a fighting chief who were not afraid of the Indians, and now they must change and do what the big white chief wants.

General Sheridan exhibits his knowledge of Indian character and Indian diplomacy by keeping entirely aloof from any intercourse whatever with the representatives of their tribes. This prudent and skilful move has given the savages a wonderful reverence for the big white chief. A sort of mystery pervades his movements and his presence is looked upon with awe. Upon our first arrival some of the head chiefs of the savages, in the habit of having the old grannies of the government lick the dust before them and accede to their every wish, asked to be conducted immediately to the big white chief to talk. The reply was he would not talk with them, he was angry with them; they were all bad Indians and should be glad that in his anger he did not kill them. No Indian is allowed immediately around headquarters, but numbers hover about in the vicinity waiting for a chance to see the white chief who is not afraid of them. In view of the present demoralization and consternation of all the hostile bands, to reflect but a moment upon the Indian policy hitherto is to call forth no other feelings than those of the deepest contempt. Never in the history of Indian affairs has there been so complete a vindication of the government and its authority as now. All the influence the Kennetakoes and other friendly Indians can command is being used to secure the release of the captive Kiawo chiefs, but without avail. Gen. Custer proves himself as able in negotiation as he is brave and skilful in battle, and is the only person of authority with whom the Indians can communicate he is continually annoyed by the importunities of the intercessors for the humiliated Indians. He listens to their talk, but gives no satisfaction, and the Kiowa warriors have the mortification of seeing their two great chiefs confronted by a guard of soldiers and watched day and night.

Yesterday the sister of Black Kettle, captured by General Custer, was sent out with an Apache chief to open communication with the Arrapahoes and Cheyennes and attempt to bring them in. General Custer sent word, by General Sheridan's directions, that this would be the only chance they would have to come in; if they did not come in now there would be an endless war waged against them until the last of the Arrapahoes and Cheyennes were wiped out. Both these tribes are known to be in the Washita Mountains about forty miles distant. It will be some days before matters assume a tangible shape. The first thing is to get all the tribes together and then mete out justice as it is deserved.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The Hostile Cheyennes and Arrapahoes Send Word they Will Come to Fort Cobb—Probability of a Speedy Close of the Campaign.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT MISSOURI, IN THE FIELD, NEAR OLD FORT COBB, INDIAN TERRITORY, December 25, 1868.—Information was received by General Custer to-day, from the camps of the hostile Cheyennes and Arrapahoes that these tribes would accept the proposition to come in and surrender themselves to the military authorities. It is stated that their camps at the time they were visited by the messengers sent out from here were some distance beyond the Washita mountains. At the usually slow pace of Indian movements, when attended by their lodges and families it will doubtless require some days for the arrival of these bands here.

Although confidence is placed in these promises of the hostile bands it is hardly to be supposed that implicit reliance is to be given to what they say, the only recourse being to await a reasonable time to expect a fulfilment of their intentions to come in. It is natural to expect that some timidity will be exhibited on their part, particularly in view of their recent relations to the government. The news to-day, however, promises, under all reasonable contingencies, the early arrival of the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes, and the speedy solution of the present condition of Indian affairs in this section, obviating the necessity of undergoing any further hardships in this winter campaign, and at the same time, signalizing the close of the campaign in the most decisive triumph of this army in all the past records of Indian fighting.—*Herald.*

Lively Time in the House of Representatives.

The Washington correspondent of the *Herald* furnishes the following fuller account of the row in the House of Representatives:

The proceedings in the House to-day were more interesting than usual, and at one time became quite exciting. Immediately after the reading of the journal the recusant witnesses, who refused to testify before the New York Election Fraud Committee, were brought in with due ceremony by the Sergeant-at-Arms. The chairman of the committee was compelled to admit that in the case of Henry Johnson he had blundered in causing his arrest. This was rather humiliating, in view of the parade of contempt made yesterday, when the frightened witness was brought to the bar of the House. Both witnesses were finally discharged, though Scannell was compelled to pay the costs of his arrest. While the Indian Appropriation bill was under discussion in the House to-day quite a scene occurred between General Butler and Mr. Holbrook, the delegate from Idaho Territory. It originated about an appropriation for some Indians in Idaho. It appears that Holbrook had succeeded in getting an amendment in committee of the Whole to the bill, increasing the sum originally reported by Butler from the appropriation committee. Butler moved to strike this out in the House and carried his point against Holbrook. While Butler was speaking on this amendment Holbrook went over towards his (Butler's) seat to remonstrate with him against having the appropriation reduced, and attempted to address the Speaker from where he stood. Butler, however, stopped him, saying, "You shan't speak in my seat, sir;" whereupon Holbrook muttered something about Butler whipping in the members to vote against the Territorial delegates. Holbrook then went over to his own seat on the Democratic side of the House. It was evident that a storm was brewing, and would burst as soon as Holbrook got the floor. This moment at length arrived. Holbrook had not uttered half a dozen sentences before he accused Butler of uttering what he knew to be false, at the same time looking over towards where Butler sat and shaking his head at him in a menacing manner. Instantly half a dozen voices were heard calling Holbrook to order, but he kept on speaking in an excited manner until the sound of the Speaker's gavel had drowned his voice. Mr. Benjamin, of Missouri, who sat immediately behind Mr. Holbrook, demanded that the offensive language should be taken down. While the reporters were writing it out Mr. Holbrook attempted to proceed, but his voice was stilled amid cries of "order," from the Republican side of the House and the sounding of the Speaker's gavel. When the objectionable language was read by the clerk Mr. Benjamin, of Missouri, in a loud tone, demanded that Mr. Holbrook should retract it. The latter, in an excited manner, said he would retract nothing. In the meantime Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, was preparing a resolution of censure. The Speaker recognized Mr. Butler, and requested him to proceed, but the latter replied that he should not proceed until "this business was settled." The resolution of censure was then offered and passed without a division, no person voting against it. In accordance with its terms, the Sergeant-at-Arms was proceeding to Holbrook's seat, but the latter met him more than half way, and accompanied him to the bar of the House, where he was censured by the Speaker.

A DUPED LEGISLATURE.

The Disadvantage of Being a "Culled Pusson."

The Wilmington *Commercial* of yesterday contains the following account of the manner in which the Delaware Legislature was deceived upon a matter of color, and the ridiculous indignation of the members thereat:

"Yesterday, in the Legislature, the much talked of 'volcano' came near bursting forth. The first business in the House was to pass finally the Senate bill divorcing Josiah Anderson and Sarah Anderson. Late in the day, what was the consternation to find that Josiah and Sarah were colored people! It was too true, too true! The Legislature had spent some hours of its precious time divorcing two 'niggers.' Mr. Silver, of New Castle, promptly moved to reconsider the vote, and bring Josiah and Sarah into matrimony again. But cooler counsels prevailed, the House calmed its agitation, the town's people soothed themselves, and Mr. Silver's motion was lost by yeas 4, nays 14. This proves that special divorce bills may be had even for colored 'incompatibility.' This is progress."

The Honestest Man—He is a Pennsylvanian.

The Montrose *Republican* says: "The wickedest man" lives in New York, and is named John Allen. We are inclined to think that "the honestest man" lives in Lathrop, Susquehanna county, Pa., and is named John Johnson. Here is a notice he sends to the *Independent Republican*:

NOTICE.—I was "burned out" about twelve years ago, and my neighbors and friends raised a subscription for my benefit, for which I was and am very thankful. Having since been prospered, I have repaid all those whom I could readily find; but there are some on the list not yet repaid, and this notice is to request all such to let me know their present address, by letter or otherwise.

JOHN JOHNSON.

LATHROP, January 30, 1869.

—Ballot-voting in England, when it is practiced, differs somewhat from ballot-voting in America. Instead of dropping a paper with only the names of the chosen candidates upon it, each voter is given a printed list containing the names of all the candidates. He strikes out such names as he does not support. Polling booths are erected by the returning officer in different districts. By law, each of these booths is required to be divided into two sections; the right-hand division, called "the ballot-room," is private, and no persons, except those actually engaged in voting, are allowed to be in that division.

—A Mr. Wust, of Vienna, recently committed suicide by hanging himself; but before adjusting the fatal rope he collected all his correspondence, jewels, bonds, &c., representing several millions of florins, and set fire to the heap, determined that none of his family should inherit his wealth. This was the wust of Wust's madness.

AMUSEMENTS.

LA SONNAMBULA AT THE CHESTNUT.

About one-half of the people at the Chestnut Street Theatre last evening, came there expecting to witness a complete and miserable failure. Many persons in this community read the announcement that Miss Susan Galton would appear as "Amina" with a smile of contempt, or with feelings of compassion for the brave little woman who so rashly hazarded her professional reputation in the difficult *rôle*, made more arduous by the triumphs in it of a multitude of great artists. With an abiding faith in Miss Galton's ability as a singer of *opera bouffe*, we confess to have entertained very grave doubts of her success in this part; and now that she *has* succeeded, she deserves all the credit of having turned the tide of opinion entirely in her favor, and of having convinced the most incredulous of the greatness of her ability. For her performance last evening was an absolute and wonderful success. Without confessing to any more than a just enthusiasm, we may say that, taking the acting and vocalization together, the part has not been given more acceptably in this city for many years past; and we are quite certain that no singer upon the English stage—and none belonging to any Italian opera company now in existence in this country—can do it as well. When Miss Galton played in *opera bouffe* we were sure comedy was her *forte*; but it is very doubtful now if she does not rather excel in sentimental and tragic parts. We sincerely hope we may have opportunity to confirm this opinion by seeing her in serious opera again, under more favorable circumstances—with better support.

Miss Galton was slightly hoarse last night, and her voice was not heard in all its purity and sweetness. This deficiency was observable to a greater degree in her first air—the cavatina *Come per me sereno*, in the first act, than afterward; but she sang the melody very charmingly, and with considerable facility. The next air, *Oh! I cannot give*, was executed in even a better manner, and there was constant improvement until the close of the last act. The flower song in the sleep walking scene, was given with most exquisite feeling and tenderness, the flexible voice of the *prima donna* giving rich expression to the pathetic and beautiful music. This was the climax of her triumph, and we are glad to praise her heartily for the manner in which she displayed her capabilities of conception and execution in the passage. The applause bestowed upon her for this, inspired her to an equal effort in the succeeding *Ah non giunge*, which she sang with fervid enthusiasm, and which was warmly *encored*. Her brilliant success so excited the audience that she was called before the curtain and loudly *cheered*. None but a genuine, whole-souled artist can ever move a Philadelphia audience to such vociferous demonstration. In her acting Miss Galton was equally great; and as this was unexceptionably good, it would not be fair to speak of any particular passage.

When we have praised Miss Susan Galton, and given the chorus credit for some very good singing, there is no room for more eulogy. Miss Blanche Galton did not succeed with the part of "Lisa." Her voice has not enough power. Mr. White got along only tolerably well with "Rodolfo." From Mr. Whiffin we expected a good performance. He is a first-rate comic actor, and he has a good light tenor voice. But Mr. Whiffin did not acquit himself creditably. His postures had about them always the shadow of burlesque, and his voice was entirely too light for the music. On two occasions, when he had to sing up to high D, he changed his voice into *falsetto*, with a harsh and unpleasant effect. Afterward his high notes were very weak and ineffective, and, as if conscious of the fact, Mr. Whiffin seemed to lose much of his accustomed spirit. Mrs. Pyne Galton's "Teresa" was satisfactory enough. Mr. James Dunn undertook the part of "Allessio," which consisted in this instance almost entirely of dialogue—with which, indeed, the whole opera was profusely interspersed. Mr. Dunn's humor was exceedingly heavy and lugubrious; it was sometimes worse, for either the author of the very dull text indulged in several smutty jests, or Mr. Dunn "gagged" them. In either case they were very offensive and should not have been permitted. The opera was savagely cut in every act, and we think it a great pity this nastiness was not canceled with the other eliminations.

Miss Susan Galton deserves to be heard to better advantage, and we hope yet to have her enlisted as a member of some completely good company. If Miss Richings could secure her services, she would make her troupe more popular than it ever has been yet.

—The Handel and Haydn Society, at their concert last evening, in the Academy of Music, gave the public an unusual and most gratifying treat. Mozart's Twelfth Mass—one of the noblest of all his sacred compositions—was performed entire, with a full orchestra and a couple of hundred well-trained voices; the solo parts being well sustained by Miss Alexander, soprano; Miss McCaffrey, contralto; Mr. Graf, tenor, and Mr. Gilchrist, basso. Frequently as this Mass has been sung in the Catholic churches, it has never been given with the fine effect of last evening. It is scarcely necessary to refer to the separate parts, where all was so well done. But mention may be made of the impressive "Qui tollis," the exultant "Quoniam tu solus," the exquisitely tender "Et incarnatus est," the beautifully written "Benedictus," and the lovely "Dona nobis pacem," each of which was sung with great intelligence and feeling. The chorus throughout the Mass was excellent, singing with entire precision, and with such nice regard for light and shade as proves most excellent training on the part of the director of the society.

In addition to the Mass, the orchestra played the overture to the *Magic Flute* extremely well. Between the "Gloria" and the "Credo," there was a selection of sacred vocal solos, viz.: the "Pro peccatis" of Rossini, by Mr. Gilchrist; Handel's "He was Despised," by Miss McCaffrey; Haydn's "In Native Worth," by Mr. Graf, and Handel's "Wise Men Flattering," from *Judas Maccabæus*, by Miss Alexander. Mr. Gilchrist's solo was not well chosen for a voice of such timbre as his, and he sang it coldly, besides spoiling the effect by the introduction of a shake, indifferently well done, in each verse. Mr. Graf's lovely solo from *The Creation* was sung with real feeling and real grace. Miss Alexander, too, in her very difficult air from *Judas*, sang well and showed herself a thorough musician. Miss McCaffrey has always made a sensation in the air "He was Despised," and last evening she received the deserved honor of a hearty encore. She is one of the most valuable of our resident artists, and in religious music she excels especially.

The Handel and Haydn Society deserve to be congratulated on the success of this concert, and to be thanked for bringing out one of those fine compositions of Mozart which have heretofore been heard only in churches, with poor or insufficient choruses. It is to be hoped that the success of this concert may induce them to present other masses by Mozart or Haydn. Their present studies, we learn, are devoted to Rossini's *Moses in Egypt*, with which they will no doubt make a great sensation at their third concert.

—*Twelfth Night* will be given again this evening at the Arch.

—Mr. J. E. McDonough will have a benefit at the Walnut to-night in *After Dark* and *Tom Cringle*.

—At the Chestnut to-night the Galtons will appear in *A Marriage by Lanterns*. To-morrow afternoon the same bill.

—The American announces a miscellaneous performance for this evening.

—Mr. James E. Murdoch, the tragedian, will read at the Academy of Music on Monday evening, under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Co.

—Mr. Madison Obrey will perform upon the "musical rocks" and other instruments, at Assembly Buildings to-night. This entertainment is unique and pleasing.

—Boucicault is at work on four new plays, for all of which he has orders.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

—The Steam Man's joints are so arranged that he stalks along like a Joint Stalk concern.

—The speed with which the Steam Man flies over the ground, depends on the number of flues.

—Wisconsin is more than half Roman Catholic.

—The Steam Man suffers a good deal from boils.

—Bologna sausages are manufactured in Houston, Texas.

—The Steam Man takes off his stove-pipe hat and bows,—whenever it suits him.

—The Steam Man is a little cranky in his movements, and has not been out of doors yet.

—Orson Hyde, one of the big Mormon prophets, has had a toe frozen and cut off.

—An eighteen years' courtship in Worcester, Massachusetts, has come to an end, by marriage.

—The Steam Man wears a stovepipe hat, smokes as hard as General Grant, and talks as little.

—The Steam Man, when he gets coaled, becomes a little hoarse, and pulls a buggy after him.

—The Steam Man has much merit; but his steam-merity has not yet been sufficient to bring him into the street.

—When the Steam Man becomes unruly his governor blows him up. (His boiler is not of the Harrison description.

—Edwin Forrest draws badly in New England towns, because the folks won't believe it is the same old tragedian.

—At Interlaken, Switzerland, the gasometer recently exploded and leveled the entire gas-works and adjacent buildings.

—The unfavorable issue of a long-pending lawsuit in the village of Wollog, Austria, drove a father and his two children raving mad.

—Since New Year twenty eight deserters from the Antibes Legion have presented themselves on the frontiers of Naples.

—The "Steam Man" is now on exhibition in a vacated store up Chestnut street. He gets in a great heat whenever he becomes thoroughly coaled.

—A severe collision took place near Bologna with the train that was conveying the Prince of Leuchtenberg and his affianced bride to Florence. No casualties are reported.

—Mr. Bergh ought to look after the Steam Man. They treat him abominably. He was almost scalded to death yesterday. However, his proprietor says he has never been beaten.

—By the recent arrangements in France travelers can go from Paris to Marseilles in sixteen hours, to Nice in twenty-four and to Genoa in thirty-two hours.

—At Irkoutsk, in Siberia, during the year 1867, eleven persons died who were more than 100 years old. Six had passed 110 years, two had attained 126 and a ninth reached his 131st year. This shows favorably for a cold climate.

—A young gymnast in Boston boasts that after practicing three years he can raise himself with either arm from the "dead hang" six times in succession, with a fifty-pound weight in the other hand.

—The Prince Imperial is learning to play the fiddle. His tutor urged the Emperor to have piano lessons given to him, but Napoleon decided in favor of the violin. The Emperor himself is quite an excellent fiddler.

—The Maine colony at Jaffa is reduced to twenty-five souls, who appear to be doing well, though they have endured great hardships. Adams, their leader, has left the country, much to their joy.

—A member of the Missouri Legislature wishes a law passed by the State to provide for the analysis of patent medicines and the prohibition of the sale of such as are condemned by the faculty. The gentleman is a physician of the "old school."

—Gen. George H. Thomas testified before the House Military Committee, on Saturday, that the Washington bureau officers had become so arrogant that field officers could do very little with them.

—A celebrated perfumer has produced a new *odeur*. It is called the "flavor de grass butter." Rub a bottle of it over a buckwheat cake, and you have all the results of a churning. In the present constricted state of the lacteal supply, this invention is certainly of great value.

—The Bangor *Whig* says that Mr. J. G. Lambert found, among some gold and silver coin he bought recently, an old Spanish silver coin of the year 1017, being 852 years old. It bears the imprints of the rude art of coinage at so early a date, being "hammered out."

—The Portland *Transcript* says: "Ought we not rather say Miss Earth than Mother Earth, since she is of such uncertain age? The best preserved old maid has not been more successful in concealing the date of her birth than this planet of ours."

—One never sees in the criminal prosecutions of France barristers speaking now for the accused and now for the prosecution. Once enlisted in one of these two contending armies, a barrister is bound for life to see and convict guilt in every case, or, on the contrary, to support and protect innocence.

—The employers of coolies, in India, have a legal right to whip them for neglecting work. One planter recently killed a coolie by flogging him. The evidence was technically defective, and he was sentenced to but 12 months' imprisonment.

—The Prince of Montenegro was recently fined 100 florins by the Custom House officials of Trieste for having some tobacco hidden in his trunk. Unfortunately for the officials his Highness asserted his privilege as a reigning prince, and instead of getting the fine they were threatened with dismissal from headquarters.

—Horseflesh is rising in estimation in Berlin as an article of food. In 1868 the number of horses killed for this purpose was no less than four thousand and fourteen. The blood is purchased by a manufacturer, who uses it as a dye. A Berlin restaurant intends shortly to open an establishment in which only various preparations of horse flesh will be served to the guests.

—The Duchess of R., one of the most accomplished ladies of the Court of Napoleon, returned at 3 A. M. from the recent ball at the Tuilleries. Upon reaching her house she received a despatch informing her that her father had died very suddenly. For a moment the beautiful Countess was thunderstruck; but then she said, throwing herself on the bed without undressing, "Oh, I am too tired now; I shall weep to-morrow."

—The following card from a New York shoemaker may be called a model advertisement: "To the Founder, Faculty and Friends of Cornell University: It is not the profits of my goods that instigate me to address you upon this occasion, but it is the undying gratitude of the hearts that I make happy by furnishing goods to them that are far superior to anything that has been offered in this market before, and at prices that defy competition. I have goods that the sages of old sat up all night and prayed all day for, but never found. Goods that the Rosicrucians sought for centuries, but never found. They are the philosopher's stone that turns all into gold it touches. I have known whole families to live with heart-burnings and dissensions, the old men scold all day, the old women scold all night, the babies cry all the time, life becomes a pest, business fails them, friends desert them, the very sun in the heaven refuses to shine upon them, murder and death stares grimly in their face, and it's all because they have not found the place to buy good, substantial Boots and Shoes. My friends, wherever I go whole communities pour forth their praises of me. Old women kneel down in the street and pray for me. Widows call me benefactor, and little children father. I go forth like an angel of mercy upon my celestial mission. I have and keep constantly on hand a good assortment of all necessary articles to protect the podal extremities from the limpid elements."