Baily Evening Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

VOLUME XXII.—NO. 262.

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1869.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, 406 Chestnut Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1862. 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 dequate capital, will, in accordance with a supplement to its charter, increase its

CAPITAL STOCK VROM \$100,000, ITS PRESENT AMOUNT. To \$200,000.

IN SHARES OF PIFTY DOLLARS EACH,

By order of the Board of Directors.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, PRESIDENT. WILLIAM H. BHAWS, VICE PRESIDENT. WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD,

SECRETARY.

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ALL LIFE COMPANIES having Insurance to place, will find the New England Mutual

an organization they can confidently recommend. STROUD & MARSTON, General Agenta, 39 North FIFTH Street.

WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS FOR PAR
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auxitis 907 Chestnut street, WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN THE Newest and best manner, LOUIS DREKA, Sta tioner and Engraver, 123 Cheetnut street. feb 20, tf

MARRIED.

FURBUSH-VANDERBILT.—On February 9th, at the Church of the Messiah, by Rev. E. G. Brooks, D. D. Mr. harles A. Furbush to Miss Mary C. Vanderbitt, both of this city.—MoELWEE -On the evening of the 10th inst. by the Rev. J. A. Kunkelman, Mr. Frank S. Trout and Miss Annie inclines.

DIED.

ANDREWS.—On the 14th instant, John S. Andrews, in the S5th year of his age.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

ALTEMUS.—On the morning of the 15th instant, George Henry, youngest son of Samuel T. Altemus.

HARMAK.—On the evening of the 15th instant, Charles Harmar, in the 42d year of his age.

HARMAK.—On the evening of the 14th instant, William Moralander, in the 45th year of his age.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

SMITH.—At Dudley, on the svening of the 13th instant, Helen M., wife of William M. Smith, and oldest daughter of Marmaduke Moore.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

TINGLEY.—On the 12th instant, Clem Tingley, President of the Belliance Insurance Company, in the 75th year of his age.

his age. The funeral services will be held on Tuesday morning th Instant, in the Clinton Street Presbyterian Church at 19% o'cleck.

ThuMPAON.—On Monday, February 15th, Carrie,
Caughter of Harriet L, and the late Newcomb B Thomp-

Caughter of Harriet L. and the late Newcomb B. Thompson, aged 19 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday morning. 18th inst., at 11 o'clock, from the residence of her mother, chapter street Germantown. Carriages leave 503 Arch street, at 10 o'clock.

Obituary Notice.

This column lately bore the name of Faunie D, wife of W. Henry Platt, and daughter of Mr. oceph D. Murphy. This young wife and lovely Joseph D. Murphy. This young wife and lovely and accomplished lady closed, on the eighth in stant, a gentle life of only twenty-four years. The many friends whom her charms and talents gathered to her side in the days of youth and health, were obliged to follow their favorise to the darkened chamber and sick bed, where they learned how greatly human loveliness may be enhanced by endurance and Christian resignation. The lesson was sadly completed when they were called on to follow her to the tomb. Mrs. Platt had bound every heart to her by her winning manners and rare acquirements when in health but her friends never felt her so near and precious as when, after a period of patient helplessness in the distress and lassitude of consumption, she es-caped from them to the brighter company and higher mansions of the immortal world.

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

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ARABS

THE

ARE

COMING!

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS

Proposals will be received at IMAUCH CHUNK, Pa. until February the 17th, 1969, for the GRADUATION and MASONRY of the NESQUEHONING VALLEY RAIL. ROAD 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,

J. B. HOORHEAD, President. jal4 tfel7rp

REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES EXCURSION to Washington, March 2, 4, 5, 1863, to attend the In-suggration of the President of the United States. Members and their friends desirous of participating with the Club on this occasion, are requested to present their names to the Committee IMMEDIATELY.

TICKETS FOR THE ROUND TRIP, \$20. Further information can be had of

EZRA LUKENS. Secretary and Treasurer of "Washington Committee,"
No. 147 South Fourth Street (Entrance on Harmony).

CONCERT HALL.—LECTURE.

Hon, ALEXANDER K. McCLURE.

FRIDAY EVENING, February 19, 1889.

Subject—Liffe in The ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

Tickots, 50 conts. Reserved Seats at Trumpler's Music

Store, No. 926 Chestnut street.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture at 8 o'clock. fo15-54*

THIRD AND LAST LECTURE BY DE CORDOVA.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

On THURSDAY EVENING, Fab.-48. SUBJECT-THE SPRATTS AT SARATOGA.

Cheefinit street.

CELTIC ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

LECTURE BY

JOHN MITCHEL FRO.

AT CONCERT HALL, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17.

At 8 P. M.

For the Benefit of the Ceitic Library Fund.

Subject—"Who are the Ceite?"

Tickets fifty cents. For sale at the book stores of Micros. Cummishy, 1037 Chostant street; Turner & Kro., 803 Chestant street, Grambo, corner Sixth and Chestant, and Beanlan, 103 South Fifth street.

Choice seats reserved for ladies and gentlemen accompanying them without exira charge,

R. BHELTUN MACKENZIE,

President.

JAS, O'DONNELL, Secretary. THE SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION of the Central High School will be held on MONDAY EVENING, February 15th, 1869, at the HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.

E. H. D. FRA LEY,
Chairman Board of Managers.

B. Frank Aubert, Clerk.

B. Frank Adderst, Gierl.

The 27th Annual Address before the ALUMNI ASSOCIATION, C. H. S., will be delivered by EDWARD R WORRELL, Asq. on TUESDAY EVENING, February 16, 1889, at the High SCHOOL BUILDING. Introductory Address by WILLIAM MOMICHAEL, Esq.

Tickets can be procured of John J. Weaver, No. 37 North Seventh street, or any of the Managers.

B. E. H. D. FRALEY,

Challyman Board of Managers. Chairman Board of Managera.

B. Frank Aubert, Clerk.

MONDAY, February 15, at 7% F. M., being the mass of a course of eix
MUGICAL AND LITERARY ENTETAINMENTS, in the West Arch Street Presbyterian Church, corner of Eighteenth street, for the benefit of the church. Tickets, 50 cents; for sale at Gould's, 923 Chestaut; Boner'a, 1101 Chestaut street, and at the door each evening, feld 2try's Chestaut street, and at the door each evening, feld 2try's Chestaut street, and at the PECULIARITIES OF THE English Language"—by BERTHOLD T. STEINER, at the A-sembly Building, TO-MORROW NIGHTS at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7. Admission, 25 and 50 cents.

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 15E AND 15ED Lombard street, Dispensary Department.—Medical treatment and medicine furnished grainitons— to he poor.

VALENTINE'S DAY.

Who writes the Comic Valentine? Who is this cour-hearted and circumflex-mouthed satirist who emerges once every year from some Stygian cave or other and writes upon the shop-windows. with his corrosive flager, the poetic denunciation of his race? Read his philippics, as they piece on to one another and compose the roll of every vice and hideousness known to humanity! What nanscous ogre this must be, who rolls in human shames and scandal as'in a thrice-driven bed of down, and tears characters and masks to pieces with his ragged fangs.

This satirist has a friend with a similar alacrity at seeing the worst side of people. It is the ardist of the Comic Valentine. Timon of Athens gives his arm to Salvator Rosa, and together they reel trampling through the carnival of humanity, finding nothing to like, none to caress, and only passing poor human nature into each other's hands to devour to bone, to crunche to suck dry and to spit out and befoul.

In the opinion of our Timon mankind resolves itself into the Swine, the Glutton, the Sponge, he Gas-Bag, the Simpleton, the Hen-pecked, the cotbetty, the Greenhorn, the Rake, the Bumpkinthe Fox, the Innocent, the Old Deceiver, and Old Nick himself. Woman, lovely woo man, sacred #00-man. - what consideration does she get from this mordant reformer? Why, the touches are so pitiless, so nervous and jagged, so completely wanting in the strength of self-balance and the instinct of chivalry, that we are tempted to think our poet must have handed over the stylus to some feminine claw, with a general commission to pierce and tear and blacken. Ah, Timon Timon, had you never a mother, never some gracious and white-armed Attic sister or other dreaming by the blue . Egean, or valking, like Dinah, "in the Garding von day?" We find, in the repertory of Timon, only the Dirty Woman, the Ugly Woman, with "nose and chin like any parrot'e;" the woman who wears the breeches; the woman-artist, who paints upon each cheek a rose with all its leaves complete: the Coquette, the Husband-Angler, the Amorous Widow, the Wife for Old Nick, or guiltiest of all, the Old Maid (a criminal whose celibacy takes the appalling form of a pink dress, disheveled hair, mob-cap, broken slippers and one arm twice the length of the other; while her congenial and obvious "end" is,—the fate of a slice of toast over the furnace of Beelzebub!)

Yet this hideous Jeremiah, with his atter lack of hope for the race, and his dull and un-idea'd misanthropy, seems to find friends among the people. The lower bourgeoisie do not stick at a handful of mud or so. The happiest patrons of Saint Valentine we have seen were three honest policemen, of the new dynasty, with the shoulders of Atlas and the tongues of Thersites, whom we just now passed at a stationer's window. The blue-birds were selecting for their favorite Bid. dies from the lavish display behind the glass; they were very voluble in an outrageous brogue, very literarily inclined, and their mutual chaff was emphasized with cuffs and pushes from a set of herculean limbs that would have wiped smaller humorists out of existence. Traditions from the green country had reminded them that this was the day when blue-birds pair, and the 'runs' which were reciprocated between them, if not excessively witty, were dealt and taken with beaming candor.

"Here's for you, Moike!"

And the three giants exploded with a genuine sense of comedyover a very humble, but unusually innocent piece of satire. It was the cheerfullest of Comic Valentines, and seemed truly a picture of Eden ere the serpent entered. There were a mother in the straw, a father bare-legged and coiffe à l'anglaise, and a gigantic baby; all three bathed with smiles. Even the poet for the moment here drops his sardonics, and draws a picture of Paradise : "From the breaking of morn to the close of the day, You delight that blest baby in the cradle to rock (this line has a transcendency of prosody quite Shakspearcian), And you grin with delight when you hear the folks say, La! isn't it a perfect chip, off the old block !"

When Timon of Athens feels less inventive and Shakespearian than usual, there is a fund of cheap satire in the mere avocations of his victims. The carpenter is blamed, heaven knows why, for smiling "like a basket of chips." The Baker, the Brickmaker, the Hodman, the Tobacconist, and a host more, are treated with unintelligent scorn by this blind Timon, whose theories on the labor question are none of the brightest; these important artisans are haughtily treated, with the injustice of a diseased mind, as artisans per se; and when Timon's imagination fails, and he cannot think of any more specific trades, he gets the artist to depict a generic kind of a laborer, vaguely working at the disintegration of

CONCERT HALL. spite at his victim for being just a "workman." Timon's venom would go to the place better if he worked a little higher in the social scale. But

he has a singular modesty in keeping out of the way of a gentleman. We cannot find in a pound or two of penny valentines lying before us, any professions satirized that are of a much higher grade than the useful ones we have mentioned; there is, however, a doctor,-some low poisoner who never had a bill paid in anything but adulterated groceries, if we may judge from the portrait. Timon's notion of a bloated aristocrat is a gay rumseller in a red waistcoat; this chevaller

is attacked, not morally, but for his single eye

to wealth; we fear he has refused to dead-head

Timon: Smashes, cocktails and juleps, rum, brandy or

It's no matter what, you want only the Tin." As for the artist, we could have it in our hearts to laugh at him compassionately, he is so com-pletely obsolete. He dresses his coquette and his lady-killer in the fashions of General Taylor's reign. He is a fortorn scarecrow keeping the field a month after harvest is gathered. His 'rake" has the pointed standing collar of an endman at Christy's, and the seals and huge plaid rowsers of one of Dickens's early scapegraces-Salvator's political notions are ten good years in arrear, and he has an elaborate caricature of a Know-nothing, "Council No. X., skull and crossbones, K. N.;" he has never heard of Golden Circles or Ku-klux. Salvator, Salvator, come to the van! There are other intrigues other revolutions now! Your friend Masaniello Salvator, hates the Spanish rule as much as ever out he hates it in another age and battles with it on another shore. Do you not hear him sing, as ou used to on the Naples Marinella, "Behold hino brightly breaks the morning," and "Amour sacre de la patrie"? But he sings it to another nemisphere now, and it is on the Western coast that Spain is rocking, while the fishers are told to "Jeter leurs filets en silence."

Politics, however, are not much in the way of our shabby, greasy, foul Saint Valentine. His wit, his company, are boorish, and of the kitchen. "And sure I think that he can drink with him that wears a hood." We have striven to sketch his fikeness in his final moment of intelligent consciousness, while the last wicked sardonic gleam is fading in his eye, just before he keels finally over into the sink of oblivion.

(For the Phila. Evening Bulletin.) City Assessments.

Messrs. Editors .- In your edition of Saturday last a case of "peculiar hardship" was commented upon, where the owner, of an "unimproved lot" brought to your attention the fact that his property had been assessed for the year 1867 at \$2,000, and in 1868 returned under the new assessment at \$10,400, and had been raised for the year 1869 by the Board of Revision to the sum of 3,000, and that he had expected the return for 1868 to remain for three years, and had not ye received notice of the change.

In these comments you lear that every other

property-holder may suffer in the same way; and as there seems to be a misapprehension of the right of appeal, permit me to make an explana-

on.

The Board of Revision was created to revise and equalize assessments, and power was given them, by the act of 1867, to raise or reduce the valuareturned below or above "the price it would ell for at a fair sale after due notice. By the repeal of the State tax on real estate the

eason for a triennial assessment ceased, as the counties were no longer required to make trinnial returns of real estate to the State Revenu Board for the purpose of fixing the amount of tax to be paid by the several counties to the common wealth; and the act of 1867 virtually recaled it so far as the city and county of Philaclobia is concerned.

In the performance of their duties the Board of Revision have a large territory to revise—the city containing over 180 square miles—which is subdivided into several hundred thousand distinct assessments, the aggregate of the real estate valuations being over \$450,000,000.

By law it is made their duty to scruting the

returns, and correct errors of valuation in each year, and they have been diligently performing that office up to the time the tax duplicates were placed in the hands of the Receiver of Taxes.

This, in the majority of cases, precludes personal notice before the tax books are opened but the law above referred to also enlarged the time of appeal, and the Board is in session dur-

ing the business hours of every day of the year, and ready to hear appeals of every taxpayer sgrieved, and grant relief if his property is assected the property of the property is assected to the property of the property is assected to the property of th essed beyond its market value.

This is better than notice left upon the pre mises of a fixed day of appeal, for in the cases of "unimproved lots" the owner's residence in most unstances is unknown, and where improved pro-perty is occupied by tenants, experience proves that notices are seldom delivered by them to the

owner. Now one remark in regard to the assessment complained of above. A fair mode of testing the amount of hardship imposed upon the complainant would be for him, at the time of stating his grievance, to inform the public of the location and dimensions of the "unimproved lot," and his own opinion of the market value of the same. But, in the absence of this information, it will b but, in the absence of this information, it will be observed that he does not assert that the sum at which it is assessed for 1869 is beyond its market value, but that inasmuch as he paid on only ten per cent. of that value in 1867, and fifty-five per cent in 1868, that it is a hardship that the valuation should be raised to the basis on which other property-holders are paying for the year 1869. Or fin fact the value of property head since the value of prope if, in fact, the value of property has increased since 1867, the case becomes no harder, for the increased value enables him better to afford to pay taxes than if it had remained a dead investment without an advance in value.

The city must levy and collect a certain amoun of money for annual expenses upon the values of that year. Is it just or equitable that a property holder who has, through error of judgment of assessors, paid taxes on only one-half the real value of his property in 1868, should claim that this advantage over other taxpayers entitled him to a continuance of it for the year 1869?

One other fact—Is it arbitrary for public offiers to execute the law?

If a property is assessed in error beyond its real value, all taxpayers agree that an abatement of the excessive amount should be made by the city, and this relief has, I believe, in all proper cases been given. And if it is just that the city should correct an error by reduction, it is also just and reasonable that those who are returned below the everage should be raised to an equality with others. Right wrongs no man. EQUALITY.

(For the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)

The Oldest House in New York City. "Hermit," an occasional correspondent from New York, gives an interesting description of the Beach House and some of its singular con-

The oldest house in that city is at the corner of Greenwich and Cedar streets, and as it is the only wooden house on any of the four corners formed by the intersection of these streets, it may easily be recognized. It is about twenty feet square, and is two stories in height. The weather-boards, which have no doubt been in use a century, are still of good service, and so is the antique roof. The first floor is occupied as a grocery, and the

malter in general, and hurls all his remaining | upper story is tenanted by several poor families, who, as a matter of course, pay enormous rents, and hence, old as it may be, it still pays as well as one of modern construction. When the house was built it was in the suburbs of the city, which then contained about twenty thousand inhabitants. It was the Beach House, and stood on the margin of the Hudson, which, by reason of filling in, is now eight hundred feet distant. The amount of land thus made by docking out the river on this side of the town is equal to about one thousand acres, worth \$300,000,000. The Beach House is in the hands \$300,000,000. The Beach House is in the haude of the Crommelin family, who have held it for a long time, and will not sell it at any price. Adjoining this building is one of similar character, which must have been built about the same time. Joining this building is one of similar character, which must have been built about the same time. Although of a small size, it was once used as a tavern, and accommodated the emigrants who landed at the quay in front. Quite a curious circumstance is connected with this old house. For more than fifty years a man has been known to come annually to this spot on a certain day and spend many hours gazing upon that old tavern. A friend recently inquired the reason. "Sir," was the reply, "fifty years ago I entered that house, a poor weaver from Glasgow. All I had in the world was contained in a pocket-handkerchief. In that little garret I slept the first night I was in America, and now I make it a rule to come here on this anniversary and thank God for His mercy to me." The man thus referred to was the late William Scot, for many years a prominent merchant in New York. Immediately on leaving the tavern referred to, he haved a basement and commerced weaving rag carpets. After amassing a small capital in this manner, he opened a retail store, and from this humble became the store of the content of the conte After amassing a small capital in this manner, he opened a retail store, and from this humble beginning he became worth \$6300,000. The next oldest house in the city is the "Old Walton House." This well-known structure is in Franklin Square, near Harper's book establishment. It was built before the Revolution by an English gentleman named Walton, in what was then the aristocratic part of the city. It was a building of very great pretensions in his day, and its quaint heads, carved in brown stone, still show the taste of its author. It is now become a cheap board of its author. It is now become a cheap board-ing-house, or place of bodily entertainment, where one can drink beer and eat Welsh rare-bits amid the memories of former grandeur.

HERMIT. GES, GRANT.

His Opinion of the Franking Privilege and the Tenure-of-Office Law.

WASHINGTON. Feb. 13.—Gen. Grant receives yisitors daily, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at army breadquarters—a plain three-story brick building, with a high pillared plazza, located on the corner of West Seventeenth and M streets. In company of West Seventeenthand M streets. In company with a couple of lattes and two or three gentlemen of distinction we had a pleasant interview of half an hour or so with him this morning. He received the party with cordiality, but with no unnecessary display, and at once entered into conversation upon the current topics of the day. The conversation turning upon the tendency to extravagance in the Government, he declared, with the nimost emphasis, the conviction that Congress should seek, by all means in its power. Congress should seek, by all means in its power, to stop the leaks which are from time to time to stop the leaks which are from time to time discovered—commencing with the complete about of the franking privilege, which he regarded as an utter abomination. Why not, he inquired, do away entirely with the privilege, and require members of Congress to the settlement of their accounts? This is the rule, he added at the Congress of their accounts? added, as to the Generals of the armies, and it is the right one for all cases. "Members of Con-gress have frequently proposed to give me the tranking privilege, but I have uniformly de-clined; the Quartermaster allows me for my actual expense of postage, and I don't want the suggestion that there seemed to be a propriety in permitting members of Congress to transmit to their constituents documents of public interest and value, Gen. Grant replied that, according to his observations, the great majority of those who receive the documents care little or nothing for them, though some probably feel flattered by their receipt, and in his judgment the people would be quite willing to forego their share in the benefits of the exercise of the privilege tor the sake of getting rid of the abuse to which it has given rise. It leads to an enormous expense,

is unnecessary, and should be torn up by the In reference to another matter_the extrava-In reference to another matter—the extrava-gance of Congress in the printing of documents— General Grant expresses himself with equal em-phasis. One of the visitors expressing a wish that the subsidizing of the Congressional Globe might be stopped, and a law passed requiring every member to pay for the printing of his own speeches, the General said that this, while desirable, would abate only a small part of the evil Tons of documents are printed every year which are of no conceivable interest to any one, and have no value outside of a very limited sphere. Why should money be wasted in printing what no sane publisher in the land would think of touching for a moment? The whole thing is wrong, and ought to be stopped.

There can be no doubt at all that General Grant esires the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office law. He feels that so long as it remains upon the statute-book he will be unnecessarily hampered and restricted in purging the various branches of the Government service of corrupt and dishonest officials, who having got into power by appointomenas, who having got into power by appointment of Mr. Johnson or the complacency of the Senate, are now able to command influential supporters in the latter body. It is a well-known fact that even the clerks of the Departments have been able by manager and attention to drive fact that even the clerks of the Departments have been able, by menaces and otherwise, to drive members of Congress into the support of their scheme for an advance of their pay, and if this could be done by persons of inconsiderable influence what might not be done by the wealthy "rings" in whisky, in Indian affairs, &c., toward preventing the removal of corrupt men and the appointment of honest officials in their stead? General Grant said that, so far as he knew every thief in the of honest officials in their stead? General Grant said that, so far as he knew, every thief in the government employ, and every "ring" which is engaged in debauching legislation, wanted the law to stand as it is. Referring to the objection made by some that to repeal the law now would amount to a confession that it was passed solely to embarrass Mr. Johnson, Gen. Grant remarked that this was, undoubtedly, the object Congress had in view—the preservation of the purity of the public service against the inroads of rascality and incompetency, and he saw nothing in that fact of which any man need to be ashamed.—

[Correspondence of the Newark Courier.]

From New York.

New York, Feb. 15.—The steamer Ariel salls March 18th for Copenhagen, via Southampton, the pioneer ship of an American line between the United States and Denmark. Ruger Brothers, the agents, have contracted to bring several thou-sand Scandinavian and North German emigrants this year from Copenhagen, Gottenburg and Hamburg.

Wea	ther Repo	rt.	
Feb. 15. 9 A. M.	Wind	Weather.	The
LIBIBIOI COAG.	N	Cloudy.	16
Portland	N. E.	Snowing.	24
ROSTOTILA	N I	Raining.	35
New York	ילו ואו	Raining.	42
		Cloudy	45
Wilmington, Dol	IC	Raining.	54
Washington	N 100	Clear.	52
Augusts, Ga Charleston	W.	Clear.	62
Charleston	W.	Cloudy.	66
Buffalo		Fogey.	42
Pittsburgh		Cloudy.	48
Uhicago	N. W.	Cloudy.	83
Buffalo Pitteburgh Chicago. New Orleans	N.	Clear.	56
		Posses	74
Hayana	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Clear.	74
	-		

—An ambitious authoress in Belfast, of the mature age of nine years, has written an opening chapter of a novel. Two of her characters are described as "twins, one five and the other six

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

-The second concert of the Philadelphia Philbarmonic Society, which took place on Saturday evening, in the Academy of Music, was a success like the first. The early part of the career of the new corporation is, therefore, so prosperous and encouraging, that a brilliant history, with a future of success and usefulness, may safely be predicted. There were some vacancies in the ranks of the instrumentalists on Saturday. Still, there was an orchestra of about sixty excellent musicians, who are evidently profiting by the training of their leader, Mr. Dietrich.

of their leader, Mr. Dletrich.

The first part of the programme consisted of Mendelssohn's Symphony in A minor, known better as "the Scotch Symphony." There are four movements nominally, though the first is worked up from an "Andaute" to an "Allegro," and the last, beginning "Allegro," winds up with a "Vivacissimo." The Symphony was introduced to the Philadelphia public years ago by Jullien, with his noble orchestra, and the older persons in the audience of Saturday found themselves making comparisons. But even the most persons in the audience of Saturday found themselves making comparisons. But even the most critical could not but acknowledge that the Philharmonic orchestra played the elaborate and difficult work well. Longer practice together and a more severe discipline will remove many little imperfections of detail in the performance of works of a high class. It has taken years of such training to make the New York Philharmonic orchestra perfect in its work.

The overture to Der Freischütz opened the se-

The overture to Der Freischütz opened the second part of the concert, and it was capitally played. Then followed Beethoven's Concerto in E flat major, op. 73, with Mr. Carl Wolfsohn at the piano. This long and elaborate work, in E flat major, op. 73, with Mr. Carl Wolfsohn at the plano. This long and elaborate work, in three movements, was finely performed, Mr. Wolfsohn proving anew his excellence as an interpreter of Beethoven. To play on the plano a classical work of the great composer in the vast area of the Academy, and to produce an effect with it, requires a master. Mr. Wolfsohn succeeded in this, and his brilliant execution and intelligent expression were fully appreciated, each

ceced in this, and his oriniant execution and in-telligent expression were fully appreciated, each movement calling forth hearty applianse.

Mr. Rudolph Hennig, whose delicious violin-cello had been distinguished among all the others throughout the concert, followed the Beethoven. concerto, in one by Goltermann, for violincello and orchestra. In this charming composition Mr. Hennig had opportunities of exhibiting his technical power as well as his surpassing beauty of tone and tenderness of expression. There were passages of excessive difficulty, which proved to have no difficulty for him. There were also passages of not proved to have no difficulty for him. were also passages of nobly-phrased melody, in which, of course, he was perfect. Altogether it was a great performance, not surpassed by that of any violincellist that has ever been heard here, and his hearers must have been more than ever rejoiced that such an artist had chosen Philadelphia as his place of residence. He was repeatedly

rejoiced that such an artist had chosen Philadelphia as his place of residence. He was repeatedly and warmly applauded during his performance of this very difficult piece.

The concert concluded with the overture by Berlioz called Les Francs Juges—a work more remarkable for oddity than for beauty, but which is not to be excluded from the repertoire of a Society that desires to represent the art of music in all its stages, and to illustrate at times even is eccentricities. Buch compositions are good also as exercise, for the writers of the Waguer and Berlioz school are, to say the least, not commonplace, and they offer unusual forms of melody and combinations of harmony, which sometimes serve a purpose as a lesson as well as an inspiration of gening.

The gentlemen engagen in an organization of gening.

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thus far, great reason to be gratified with the result of their exertions. The two concerts already given have been successes. At the third, which is announced to take place March 13th, Beethoven's Pastoral Symphony will be played, and Mr. Mills, the New York planist, will play in Chopin's great concerto. The audience at these concerts deserves notice. served, at any concerts in Philadelphia, such real interest and such respectful attention, on the part of a large assemblage, as was shown on Saturday evening. There was none of the idle small-talk that is one of the features of many concerts here, and is said to prevail extensively at the New York Philharmonic concerts. The Bohemianiam, male and female, that runs to hardesone to mercal placed by water burlesque operas, played by vulgar fourth-class actors and actresses, and fancies that they, with their nasty fancies that they, with their nasty jokes and their harlot dances, represent art, does not show itself at the Academy when a grand symphony is performed. Beethoven, Mendels sohn and Mozart are bores to this part of the pub-lic, and it stays away from the Philharmonic concerts. So that there is a real and unmixed njoyment in forming part of an audience that is sympathetic in its appreciation of true art, and does not require a Tostee or a Can-Can to make music palatable. The Philharmonic Society is already doing much to improve the popular taste, and to restore good music to its proper place in the estimation of the public.

—The Sentz-Hassier concert at Musical Fund Hall on Saturday afternoon was unexceptionally good. The managers relied entirely upon their own resources, and did not introduce any foreign artists, either good or bad. The entertainment began with a very satisfactory performance of the overture to La Dame Blanche, after which the overture to La Dame Blanche, after which Mozart's sublime Jupiter Symphony—given on a former occasion—was repeated. Schwert's Serenade followed, Messrs. Stoll and Ewers playing with feeling and expression. The the solo parts with feeling and expression. The Strauss Waitz and the March, which concluded the programme, were both given with creditable skill. On Saturday next Messrs. Sentz and Hassler will introduce the children artists, Master and Miss Hess, whose performances on the plane and violing are said to be extraordinary. violin are said to be extraordinary.

—On Wednesday afternoon, the regular re-hearsal of the Germania Orchestra will be given in Horticultural Hall, with the following firstrate Programme:

Overture—Op. 44......J. W. Kalliwoda
"Thou Beautiful Child".....H. Proch
Cornet Solo, performed by G. Dunn.
Kroenung's (Coronation) Waltz...Josf. Launer Coronaud Cor -A concert will be given in Concert Hall, to norrow evening, by the Excelsior Cornet Band. A first rate programme has been prepared. —The second subscription concert of the Men-delssohn Society will be given on Thursday evening at Musical Fund Hall.

—The "Continental Old Folks" will give a con-cert at Morton Hall, West Philadelphia, this and to-morrow evening. -Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams will appear at the Walnut Street Theatre this evening in Ireland as it Was, The Rough Diamond, and A

Нарру **Мап.** —At the Chestnut this evening, Miss Susan Galton and her company will appear in Ching--Tame Cats will be repeated at the Arch to-

night. —Among the attractions at the American will be the original troupe of Japanese Jugglers, un-der Prof. Risley. These will perform every even-ing, and on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. —Rev. A. A. Willitts, D. D., will lecture at the Presbyterian Church, Eighteenth and Arch streets, this evening, on "Sunshine; or, the Philosophy of a Happy Life." There will also be a very fine musical entertainment in the church.

Serious lliness of Parepa-Rosa. We annex a letter from Mr. Carl Rosa, announcing the serious illness of Madame Parepa-Rosa, who was to have appeared in this city next

BALTIMORE. Feb. 14.-DEAR SIR: I am very sorry to tell you that my poor wife, after having been up and out of doors by the advice of the physician, has had a relapse in her lliness, and is left the audience again confined to her bed, suffering fearfully and received a sou.

unable to move. We will not be able to come to Philadelphia next week, and I am sure you will let me exchange the date for a later period, and oblige. by doing so, Yours sincerely,

CARL ROSA. Mr. Geo. Hood, Academy of Music.

PACTS AND FANCIES.

Week Old-Wee Cold-Weak Old. For a combination of pathos and humor, the following, from the Norwich, Conn., Advertiser, 1 urporting to be the wall of a father over his buried boy, is, to say the least—peculiar:

Close nestled in his mother's arms,
His cheeks as red as roses,
With eyes of Heaven's bluest blue,
And snubblest of noses—
Close nestled in his mother's arms, My week-old boy reposes.

Fast mouldering in the hillside green, Where myrtles bloom, and roses, His baby mother sleeps I ween— No arm his form enclo Fast mouldering on his hillside green, My wee cold boy reposes.

Sweet slumberer in loving arms-Dear dreamer neath the roses-May I as free from all alarms
Rest when this brief life closes When, mouldering on the hillside green, This weak old boy reposes.

-Charles Reade is writing a new serial for the -It is estimated that 20,000 Northerners are stopping in East Florida this winter. -A Louisville paper head-lines some divorce suits "The Grievances of Conjugality."

-The Tiffin Tribune suggests that parties addicted to snoring should wear clothes pins on their noses while sleeping.

—It is reported that Gov. Chamberlain, of Maine, was threatened with assassination in case he refused a reprieve of Harris, the beastly Auburn murderer. The Columbus (Ohlo) Crisis advances a characteristic Democratic argument against wo-man suffrage when it says that "Lucy Stone's face beams with intelligence and two large warts."

—A sort of university for females, to be known as the College Victoria, has been opened at Berlin, under the patronage of the Princess Royal of -The Harrisburg State Guard, of Saturday, contains this learned item among its amusement notices: Shakespeare's great play of Richard III. will be produced the first night, in which Mr. Roberts sustains the character of Hamlet, and has faw superiors

has few superiors. — The New York personal sketcher of the Chicago Tribune says: "When one of William Gilmore Simms's dramas was first given in Savannah, the audience is reported to have sat spell bound. Not a soul quitted the theatre. There were only four persons present. One was dear, and the other three were asleep."

-The Viceroy of Egypt is making great Princess of Wales. A large caravansary is being constructed near the great pyramid of Gizeh for the accommodation of the royal party and suite. The royal steam yacht will be placed at their disposal for a trip up the Nila. posal for a trip up the Nile.

—A wedding in New York.—Married at the incidence, single in New York.—Married at the incidence, single incidence in Sullings states. Cla Orastecia Clementina Marjary to George Smith, Jr., son of George Smith, the well-known whitewasher and calciminer, who retired from hydroge a few wears single. business a few years since.

—Baron James Rothschild's widow, who is an enthusiastic blue stocking, intends to bequeath a large portion of her vast fortune to literary men. During her husband's life time she often quarter. reled with him about the assistance which she wanted him to render to poor authors. The Baron cared very little for literary merit, and often bragged of his not having read any of the books which created a great sensation in Paris for the last twenty years.

-During a concert in the Boston Music Hall. recently, when the organist was "exhibiting the full power of the instrument," a lady was enthusiastically conversing with her neighbor about her household arrangements. She suited the tones of her voice to those of the organ. The organist made a sudden transition from "fff" to "pianissimo," consequently the audience was somewhat amused at being informed by her, in a short, that "We fried ours in butter!" a shout, that "We fried ours in butter!

At St. Petersburg, Patti was recalled "ferty times" during her performance in Sonnambula. What is the shortest time in which an audience can sufficiently appland a singer to make her appear in acknowledgment, and in which the inger can come on and go off again? Say three minutes. Then just two hours must have been consumed in the applauding and acknowledging process.

—The young and enormously wealthy Marquis of Bute, who has gone over to the Roman Catholics, is described as a mild-faced lad, of gentle, nes, is described as a mid-faced ind, or gentile, regular features, with his hair parted in the middle, rather over his forehead, and looking a good deal like a girl in boy's clothes. At school he eschewed masculine sports, preferring keeping bers and reading—often books on Roman Cathornal Catho bers and reading—often books on Roman Catho-liciam. His mother was of that religion; an ex-actress married to an old peer who had no chil-dren by his first wife, and was not expected to have any by his second. The income of the Marquis, who has just turned twenty-one, is \$1,500,000 in gold.

—A man in Iowa who cruelly killed his wife and attempted suicide, is thus described by the Des Meines Register: "Persons acquainted with the wretch say that he has always been a depraved, bad man—moody and cruel, suspicious and treacherous. Our readers will remember the piece of doggerel we published a few weeks ago, in which the author delineated his domestic woe with language more vigorous and alcohory. with language more vigorous and slobbery than poetical. The writer was this man Shaffer. He brought it to this office and sung it to us to the tune of 'Barbara Allen,' the tears running down his cheeks in most generous volume."

—We regret that the Bueyrus (Ohio) Forum is displeased with Grant. It remarks, in its accustomed accents of moderation: "The silence of Grant' is the eternal and nauscating topic of his toadies. All sensible men must be sick of it. The silence of Napoleon is ominous. The silence of Singlespach Hamilton, was remarkable and Singlespeech Hamilton was remarkable, and under the circumstances, suspicious. But the silence of Grant on all matters of political concern comes of nothing but his ignorance. He has not even that poor smattering of information which often makes the fool voluble. He is loquawhich often makes the fool voluble. He is foqua-cious enough on horses and dogs, and sings a bacchanal song bolsterously, if not sweetly. But of constitutional law, of pelltical economy, of everything, indeed, which constitutes the know-ledge of a statesman, he is as ignorant as a plan-tation sigger. This is the truth, as we dare be

—Victorien Sardou always is greatly excited during the first performance of one of his new plays. But he never witnesses the performance plays. But he never witnesses the performance behind the scenes, but always stays at some house close to the theatre in which the representation takes place. During the performance of his latest drama, Seraphine, at the Gymnase Theatre, he sat in an easy-chair at the adjoining house, which happened to belong to an old friend of his. His father-in-law informed him every quarter of an hour of the manner in which the audience had received the various every quarter of an hour of the manner in which the audience had received the various scenes of the play. When he told Sardou that the success had been such as to surpass the most sanguine expectation of the author, Victorien Sardou dried his perspiring forehead with his handkerchief, and exclaimed: "I am very happy, father, very happy!" The success of Seruphme was, financially, worth about eighty thousand francs to Sardou. If the play had been hissed, or left the audience indifferent, he would not have left the audience indifferent, he would not have