VOLUME XXII.—NO. 266.

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

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PROPRIETORS.

SIBSON PEACOCK. CASPER SOUDER JS.

F. L. FETHERSTON. THUS. J. WILLIAMSON.

FRANCIS WELLS

The BULLEVIN is served to subscribers in the city at 18 sents per week, payable to the carriers or 88 per annum.

### 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

By order of the Board of Directors.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, PRESIDENT. WILLIAM H. BHAWS, VICE PRESIDENT.

WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, SECRETARY.

## SOLICITORS

ALE LIFE COMPANIES having insurance to place, will find the

New England Mutual an organization they can confidently recommend.
Assets, \$7,000,000. STROUD & MARSTON, General Agents, fes m w 1 1815 32 North PIPTH Street

WEDDING CARDS. INVITATIONS FOR PAR ties, &c. New styles. MABON & CO., su25ff; 907 Chestnut street, WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN THE Newest and best manner, LOUIS DREKA, Sta-tioner and Engraver, 1633 Chestnut street. feb 20, 41

DIED.

HALL.—At Vicksburg, Miss., Feb. 14, 1869, Annie Mand Mixsell, wife of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel P. P. G. Hall, U. S. A. LEX. On the morning of the 17th, Charles F. Lex. Funeral from No. 1223 Arch street, on Saturday morning, 20th inst, at 10 o'clock, to which his male relatives and friends are invited. relatives and friends are invited.

NATHANS.—Suddenly, on the 18th inst., in this y, Mrs. Mary &., wife of John J. Nathans, of New Funeral from the residence of Mr. John Childs, 709 North Eighth street, on Monday, 22d inst., at 2 octock. To proceed to Laurel Hil.

MAGNIFICENT BLACK DRESS SILKS.
SATIN FACEL GROGRAINS. HEAVIEST CORDED SILKS.
WIDOWS BILKS, NEW LOT.
BLACK BILKS WHOLESALE.
EVRE & LANDELL, Pourth and Arch Streets.

### SPECIAL NOTICES.

PHYSICAL OULTURE. NATATORIUM AND PRYSICAL INSTITUTE, Broad Street, below Walnut.

"MENS SANA IN CORPORE BANO"

The last quarter of the Gymnastic Season begins
THURSDAY, the 18th inst. Classer of Misses and Young
Ladies meet Mondays and Thursdays, Classes for Little Boys and Masters, Tuerdays and Fridays, Private leacons, Wednerdays and Saturdays.

The Swimming Department opens as usual, the 1st of May.

felöstip

BEV. HENRY WARD BEECHER

Will Lecture under the suspices of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

E. THURSDAY EVENING, February 25, Subject-RATIONAL AMUSEMENTS.

The sale of Tickets will begin at J. E. Gould's Plane Rooms, 923 Chestmit street. Saturday morning, 20th inst. Reserved Seats on first day of sale, 75 cents. After Satur-day, 50 cents to all parts of the house. felt-445 REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES EXCURSION to Washington, March 8, 4, 5, 1869, to attend the In Members and their friends desirous of participating with the Club on this occasion, are requested to present their names to the Committee INNEDIATELY.

TICKETS FOR THE ROUND TRIP, 829. Further information can be had of

Further information can be had of
EZRA LUKENS,
Becretary and Treasurer of "Washington Committee,"
No. 147 South Fourth Street
[Entrance on Harmony].

BCIENTIFIC LECTURE
THIS EVENING.
HALL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ABSOCIATION.

Rev. A. G. THOMAS will Lecture THIS (Friday)

EVFNING, at 8 o'cl ck.

Subject: "Around the Pyramida"

February 28.—Dr. E. R. HUTCHINS.

Subject: "Health; How to Preserve it."

March 5.—GEO. W. MEARS, Eq.

Subject: "Journeys is Switzerland."

Tickets furnished at the Rooms.

OFFICE OF PRESTON COAL AND IM-PROVEMENT COMPANY, No. 826 WALNUT

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend, of seventy-tive (75) cents a share was declared from the earnings of the last three months business of 1868, payable on March I. Tran-for books closed from this date, and open on March I. March 2 JOHN H. WIESTLING, Tressurer. OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES.

MONDAY next, FEBRUARY 22d, being WASHING-TON'S BIRTHDAY, and a National Holiday, THIS OFFICE will be closed.

J. M. MELLOY, Receiver of Taxes. fe19-2t OFFICE OF THE RELIANCE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, No. 808 WAL NUT street.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Rolliance Insurance Company of Philadelphia, held this day THOMAS C. HILL, fee, was unanimously elected President and WILLIAM CHUBB, Secretary, fel8 3trps

WILLIAM OHUBB, Secretary,

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1538 AND 1530 Lombard street, Dispensary Department.—Medical treatment and medicine furnished gratuitous!— to

The Cuban Expedition from Florida.

[From the Fornandina (Fla.) Union, Feb. 10.] Several Cubans arrived in this city on Thursday morning last, a part of them registering at their hotel from New York, and others from Honduras. They were very gentlemanly, well educated, and conversed facely upon general subjects; but nothing could be learned from them as to their business in this time. jects; but nothing could be learned from them as to their business in this city. On Sunday morning they party was increased by the arrival of twenty-three others, making in all about forty-five of them, registering from Honduras and Havana. Immediately after they had breakfasted the entire party proceeded to Dibble's Wharf, where they were promptly met by the steamer Henry Burden, which they had chartered for Nassau, N. P. The whole company was very reticent, and nothing was known concerning their destination previous to their departure, except by the agents of the steamer and the Castomcept by the agents of the steamer and the Custom-house officers. There has been much speculation as to their purposes, which remain an absolute

mystery to every one. A monthly sattrical journal, to be called the Capitol, is threatened in Washington. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1869.

#### LIFE INSURANCE.

Registered Policies. To the Editor of the Tribune—Friend: Will thee be so good as to inform me on the matter of the Weekly Bulletin printed in thy newspaper, giving a statement of the condition of the registered policies of the North America Life in any of the surrange Company. platered policies of the North America Life Insurance Company. I am insured in one of the Life Insurance Companies of thy citr, but my nerves having been somewhat unstraug by studdy thrusts at life insurance by The New York Herald, I was reminded of having seen in thy newspaper something about securing payment of life insurance policies by a deposit with the State Officers at Albany.

life insurance policies by a deposit with the State Officers at Albany.

I am sorry to trouble thee with what thee may esteem a private matter. I had thought to ask for the information from the Company in question, but, as they are interested parties, it might be that the information might not be fairly furnished, and this is my apolegy for inflicting upon thee this long letter. If thee can give me the desired information through the columns of The Thibune, thee may serve me and the public a good turn. Thy friend,

Poughkeepsie, Jan. 8, 1869.

What we understand of the Bulletin referred to, printed in The Tribune every Tuesday morning, is, that the North America Life Insurance Company make certain deposits of securities in the Insurance Department at Albany, under a law of the State authorizing such deposits, and for which the Company receives from the Department Registered Policies of Life Insurance to be issued to persons insuring their lives to be issued to persons insuring their lives

rance to be issued to persons insuring their lives with that Company in such amounts as they may require. These policies, like the National Bank notes, state on their face that they are "secured by pledge of public stocks and bonds and mortgages." By reference to the Bulletin for this week we find that the Company have deposited \$525,000, and that the amount of the Registered Policies issued on this deposit is \$13,213,380, and that the sum required to be deposited is \$475,783, showing a surplus of \$49,211. At the first blush we confess it exeemed to us a paradox how \$475,783 could secure \$13,213,380, but on reflection and a little application of what knowledge we possess of the principle. 213.213,280, but on renection and a little application of what knowledge we possess of the principles governing life insurance, it might, under certain circumstances, be ample for that purpose. This deposit of \$475,789 it what is termed in life insurance the "reserve," or that sum of money, and the accumulating interest thereon, which, the president to be really and that interest. with the premiums to be paid, and their interest accumulation, will pay all the policies as they may from time to time mature on the death of the insured. Were all to die within the space of a year, or within any other short space of time-say two or three years, or even ten years—it is evident the "reserve" would not be sufficient. But such an occurrence would entirely be out of the common course of events, affecting alike any system of life insurance yet devised. Perhaps no science has reached a higher degree of exactness than that which applies the laws relating to the vitality of the human family in civilized communities to the purposes of life insurance. The unique pulp in the operation of these streets. to mity in the operation of these natural laws is no less certain than curious. Out of a given number less certain than curious. Out of a given number of living persons—a number large enough, of course, to secure the working of the laws of verage—it can be determined with absolute certainty how many will die within a given period. It follows, therefore, that any given sum of money may be set aside to be paid to each of the numerated persons as they may, under the opennumerated persons as they may, under the operations of these natural laws, from time to time die. This we understand to be Life Insurance.

die. This we understand to be Life Insurance. Now we are asked to say what we know of the Registry of Policies at Albany. For his information we simply have to say that what is termed the "reserve" is deposited at Albany instead of being in the vaults of the Company in New York. It exems to us a mere question of safety. Are the invested funds of a Life Insurance Company safer in the custody of State officials property grasted. in the custody of State officials, properly guarded by statutory provisions, than in the custody of the managers of the companies? We will not express our opinion. lest we hurt the feelings of many very good men connected with such insti-intions in this City and elsewhere; but we will intions in this City and elsewhere; but we will say that we can easily conceive how the funds of our Life Insurance Companies may be in jeopardy. Funds invested in such securities as are allowed by law to be deposited at Albany, are put beyond the handling of anybody. There they are, and there they must remain, or so much as may be necessary, until every obligation bearing the state signet is fully antisfied. We understand State signet is fully satisfied. We understand that these securities may be exchanged for others of like character and value, but not otherwise. One point in this question has been suggested to us as bearing upon the matter of extravagance in conducting the business, and the danger to be apprehended from unwarrantable dividends of supposed surplus. Competition in this business is now extremely sharp, and to promote business it is to be feared that too much may be paid for the whistle—that with high commission and brokerage, and other expenses, nothing will be left for the "reserve." As we look upon the registry deposit system, a company required to make the legal deposit would not have enough for both deposit and extravagant expenses. In

this view of the case it seems to us that a law requiring a deposit of securities measured by some legal, scientific standard, would be a very proper one. Life Insurance Companies ask from the public a measure of confidence beyond any other corporations for the keeping of our money. A policy of Life Insurance is a contract for a lifetime, demanding on the part of the insured an annual payment or deposit during his entire life, without the right to withdraw a dollar should his needs demand, or his confidence be shaken as to the solvency of his Company, except at a sacrifice of a very large portion of his deposits, if not all. It does seem to us that the public have a claim for some security beyond that now ordinarily given by our Life Insurance Com-parles.—Editor Tribune, New York, Feb. 16.
This North America Life Insurance Company of New York is the one represented in Philadel-phia by Mr. Nelson F. Evans, General Agent for Pennsylvania, at 434 Walnut street, through whom three thousand persons have been insured

FLOOD IN THE SUSQUEHANNA.

during the past four years. To them the above indorsement of the Tribune will be very gratify.

The River at Williamsport. The Williamsport Standard of Tuesday says the water this morning is 14 feet on the bridge pier.

The ice went out yesterday in detuched bodies without doing any
damage. But few saw logs and timber
sticks passed this point, and we hope our boom and lumbermen will be prepared to catch all the logs that come down. Although immense amounts of money have been expended in creeting and improving booms at Williamsport, it is said the further expenditure of about \$40,000, at the mouth of Loyalsock creek, would render the facilities complete for stop ping all the logs that might escape the boom above. This project has been agitated for some time, but it has not received the attention its left. above. This project has been agitated for some time, but it has not received the attention its importance demands, for every season enough logs go by and are lost to pay for this boom. During the great flood of 1865, nearly 15,000,000 feet were caught in Rausom's boom, near this point, and if the improvement now contemplated had been made, almost the entire amount lost would have been stopped. It seems to us, therefore, that it would be wise economy to erect a boom at once at the place suggested. o erect a boom at once at the place suggested It is proposed to the lumbermen to unite and erect this work on the plan of a Mutual Log Insurance Company. Mr. Ransom has proffered a proposition to this effect, and we hope no time will be lost in accepting and carrying it out. Our city should not allow a single log to be lost that can be saved.

can be saved —The message of the Governor of Kansas is published every year in English, German and Swedish.

#### FROM TRENTON.

New Jersey Legislature - Appoint-

ments by the Governor, &c., Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]
Thenton, Feb. 18.—In the Senate Mr. Cobb offered a preamble and resolution showing that the Newark and New York Rallroad Company have failed to pay the annual rental of \$5,000 due the State on April 1,1868; therefore, resolved that the Attorney-General be instructed to enforce the payment of the same by suit or otherwise. Adopted. The bill to ascertain the rights of the State and

The bill to ascertain the rights of the State and certain riparian ewners was made the special order for Tuesday uext. This bill has reference to lands lying in New York Bay.

In the afternoon the Senate passed a bill to incorporate the Philadelphia and Camden Bridge Company. This bill is similar in all its parts to the one pending in Congress, for the same purpose, and also to that before the Pennsylvania Legislature.

Legislature.

The House to-day devoted the greater part of its time in discussing the bill passed yesterday, creating the county of Muscannitong from the counties of Warren, Morris and Hunterdon. Those who opposed the bill so strongly yesterday still hoped to kill it, and moved a reconsideration of the vote this morning, which led to a prolonged discussion between Messrs. Valentine, Whalen and Conover. The motion to reconsider was lost by 25 to 28. Both Houses stand adjourned until Monday evening, 22d instant, at 8 P. M.

To-day the Governor sent to the Senate the To-day the Governor sent to the behave the following appointments, which were confirmed by that body:—Judge of the Court of Errors, E. L. B. Wales; R. L. Thompson, Prosecutor of Gloucester County; R. Jenkins, Presecutor of Counter Country.

Camden County.

In compliance with an invitation from the

In compliance with an invitation from the Commissioners of the Soldiers' Children's Home, the Governor, members of the Senate and House of Assembly yesterday paid a visit to that institution. After some interesting exercises by the children, speeches were made by Governor Randolph, Senators Cobb and Torrey.

U. S. District Coury—Judge Field, presiding.—The case of the United States vs. Theodors Tappen, charged with passing five counteriett \$10 bills on the Auburn National Bank, in Newark, last November. Without concluding the case, the Court adjourned until to-morrow morning.

The printers' strike still continues. The employes seem to think that the employers are not quite so determined as they were in the beginning of the week. One of the proprietors of one of the newspapers and job offices went to New York the newspapers and job offices went to New York vesterday, and hired some twenty-five composi-tors; but when they learned the correct circumstances of the case, they refused to come. The employers say they will, under all circumstances, adhere to their determination not to employ any of those now on a strike, at any price.

# CRIME.

The Carlisle Tragedy.

The Carlisic Tragedy.

The York Democrat at last furnishes us with the details of the tragedy at Carlisle, Pa., of which the telegraph gave such meagre and unsatisfactory accounts. It says:

We premise by stating that, as the result of a chemical analysis, Br. Scheeppe has been arrested and committed to prison. The case will be brought up on a writ of habeas corpus on Tuesday next. The following are the facts:

On the 28th of January last, Miss Maria M. Stinnecke, a maiden lady aged seventy years, whose place of residence was the city of Baltimore, but who was stopping temporarily at Carlisle, died suddenly, and, as the sequel will show, rather mysteriously, in the latter place. She had been in the habit of visiting Carlisle frequently before for the benefit of her health, and on this last occasion had formed the acquaintquently before for the benefit of her health, and on this last occasion had formed the acquaintance of Dr. Paul Scheppe, a young German phy sician residing in that borough, who, it seems, was pretty regular in his attendance upon her up to the time of her death. On the 27th of January, Miss Stinnecke was taken seriously ill and summoned the Doctor to her bedside. The folsummoned the Doctor to her bedside. The following morning she was discovered by the chambermaid lying in an insensible condition, in which she continued until the afternoon, when she died. After her remains had been taken to she died. After her remains had been taken to Baltimore and the funeral services were over. Dr. Paul Scheppe and another person, after calling in W. H. Miller, Esq., of Carlisle, proceeded to examine the papers of the deceased and discovered among them a will bearing date November 17th, 1868. This will bequeaths different sums of money to various Educational and Religious Societies, making the Methodist and Presbyterian Board of Publication residuary legatee. It was offered for probate in Court, legatee. It was offered for probate in Court, when immediately after Dr. Paul Scheppe, by his attorney, offered another of later date, which devises and bequeaths all the property of de-ceased to him and makes him sole executor. This will is dated in December last, is in the writing of Dr. Scheeppe himself, and attested by him and

his father. The circumstance of Miss Stinnecke changing The circumstance of Miss Stinnecke changing her first will and making another giving the whole of her property, amounting to about \$50,000, to an entire stranger, has given rise to suspicions that she was foully dealt with, and an accommodating dose of morphine or some other poison was employed by Dr. Paul Scheppe to rid himself of the only obstacle in the way of his immediate enjoyment of his newly-found fortune. While, therefore, the two wills will be the subject of legal examination and disposal in the proper Court of Baltimore, the Judges have ordered three hundred dollars out of deceased's estate, to be appropriated to the expense of a past mortem examination, to ascertain whether or not poison had been administered and death by that means produced. The result of the

death by that means produced. The result of the examination will be awaited with painful interest. The genuineness of Miss Stinnecke's signature to the will presented for probate by Mr. Paul Schoppe, is disputed, and it is now alleged, by persons acquainted with her hand writing, to be a orgery. It is said that there are already circum stances of a sufficiently suspicious character to authorize the arrest of the Doctor. The whole affair is exceedingly strange and mysterious and further developments will be required to throw he necessary light upon the subject.

## AMUSEMENTS.

Mrs. Barney Williams will have a benefit at the Walnut, this evening, in three pieces: Ireland as it Was; Patience and Perseverance, and The Irish Tutor. On Monday afternoon, Brougham's Lottery of Life will be given.

—At the Arch, this evening, Mrs. Drew and the company will appear in A Lesson in Love, and The Honeumoon -The Japa will appear at the American, this evening.

—Miss Susan Galton will appear at the Chest-ut Street Theatre, to-night, in *La Sonnambula*. We hope she will have a crowded house. To-morrow afternoon two operettas will be given. On Thursday evening of next week Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will lecture in the Academy of Music upon "Rational Amusements." Tickets can be procured on and after to-morrow at Gould's, No. 928 Chestnut street.

—On Monday, March 1st, Mr. James Fisk's French Opera troupe will begin a season of six nights of comic opera at the Academy of Music. —At National Guard's Hall, this evening the Apollo Lodge No. 296 I. O. O. F. will celebrate its twenty-first anniversary. There will be a very excellent concert, in which several well known musicians will participate.

-Miss Shaw, the English woman who has always taken care of the Prince Imperial, is about to be married. The prince told his mother once that he did not like her so well as "Bobo," as he calls Miss Shaw.

—There is a proposition before the Kentucky Legislature to prohibit by law the intermarriage of first consing

# EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

SPAIN.

The Murder at Rurgos...The Papai Nuncie, Nuncio.

From Spain we learn that the body of the murdered Governor of Burgos has been embalmed, and will be sent to Xeres, his native place. A pension to his family has been decreed by the Provisional Government. The Governor was a widower with four children. The Madrid correspondent of the London Times says that a pricest of well-known piety and virtue has drawn up a manifesto in which, in the name of the clergy, he protests against the assumption that any man belonging to the clerical order may have been directly or indirectly complicated in the atroclous assassination at Burgos, and expresses his anticipated detestation of any such complicity in case it should ever be proved. It is stated that the good priest has been all about Madrid for two days, with great anxiety and even with tears in his eyes, soliciting signatures to his declaration from the members of the clergy, but with all his efforts only three other names have been edded.

his eyes, soliciting signatures to his declaration from the members of the ciergy, but with all his efforts only three other names have been added to his own at the foot of the document.

The Papal Nuncio at Madrid, who had to hide himself from the popular fury after the assassination, has ventured to return to his residence. He was accompanied on his return by Senor Rivero, and was received by the Civil Governor of the Province of Madrid upon his arrival.

Indecision of the Spaniards.

A correspondent writing from Madrid says : The revolution is now four months old; yet the men who made it are as far from agreeing what to substitute for the power which they overthrew as ever. No fusion has yet been effected between the Progressiass and the Unionist; nor is there the Progressistas and the Unionists; nor is there any banner round which they can raily. Of the royal names so much canvassed, that of Ferdinard is no longer heard. The Duke of Aosta nand is no longer heard. The Duke of Aosta was thought to be the most promising candidature for a week or two of the present month, but now it is understood that there is a "hitch" there also. The truth is that none of these foreign potentates excite any enthusiasm here, nor can we expect them to do so. The best of them would only be a makeshift, and Espartero would be a far more popular makeshift than any of them. On the other hand, Espartero, the only Spaniard of whom all Spaniards speak with some respect, would be too obviously a makeshift. What is wanted is a central power with sufficient strength and prospect of permanence to keep down the and prospect of permanence to keep down the factions—to realize the results of the revolution, and to establish them. Until such a power comes all measures of religious and other reform are mere children, house built on their reform are mere children's houses built on the sand—the next wave will make an end of them.

### CUBA.

BY CABLE.

Two Thousand Spaniards Expected from Spain—Severe tighting with the Insurgents—Cholera Increasing at Santiago.

HAVANA, Feb. 17, via Lake City, Feb. 18, 1869. The authorities report that 2,000 chasseurs of the Spanish army are expected momentarily from Spain to reinforce the troops already here.

Spain to reinforce the troops already here.

A force of Spanish troops, under Quiros, has arrived at Jiguani, a town lying near Bayamo, from Santiago de Cuba. Severe fighting took place all along the route between his forces and the insurgents under Gen. Cespedes. In one of these engagements Cespedes had his horse killed under him. Count Valmaseda was at Jiguani with the main body of his forces.

The insurgent chiefs were constantly moving from one point to excelve the state.

from one point to another, thus bailing pursuit and wearying their enemies with long and profilless marches.

A despatch from Sagna la Grande, dated to-day, reports that the Sugarters insurgents have burned the railroad bridges and almost destroyed the road to Las Cruces, the junction of the Villa Clara Railroad. Intelligence from Santiago de Cuba to the 13th inst. reports that more estates have been burned

by the insurgents. The cholera was increasing, twenty more deaths from it having been reported. Many of the troops were in the hospitals suffering from

the disease.

The shore end of the second telegraph cable between Cuba and Key West, which was recovered on Tuesday last, has been landed. The insulation was found to be perfect. BY MAIL.

Revolutionists Close to Havana—The Cubans Hopeful of Success. The World's Havana correspondent writes as

In the city of Managua, district of Santa Maria de Rosano, and distant but eight leagues from Havana, four hundred men including about sixty Havana, four hundred men, including about sixty Cubans of Havana, headed by the proprietor of the Pastora estate, pronounced on the 7th against the Spanish rule and for the Republican government, and since have entrenched themselves at Guasima, and are recruiting their forces fast. Troops have left Santa Maria, Balvario, Rejucal, and San Antonio to attack the new insurgents. I hear of other insurrectionary movements in the districts of to stack the new insurgents. I hear of other insurrectionary movements in the districts of Bejucal and Guines, but I have failed to obtain particulars worth reporting. What I have detailed as to the Western Department fully suffices to at once manifest to your readers that within its limits the revolution is "playing-up" and not "played-out."

The cuparties of Cuban independence and nationality have had opposite effects upon the Cubans and Spaniards of Hayana. The first are pleased, and look far more hopefully forward to a time of political deliverance than they have ever done before. The others are angry and excited. The Diario de la Marina is braying most discordantly for a week. It admits having been "blind" heretofore as to the dimensions of the revolution, and has evidently lost all faith in its system of paper victories. The Prensa is barking furiously at the government; says that if General Lersundi had been continued in office matters would be better for its side, and wants the liberal system of General Dulce replaced by the one of repression in "castence before his advent to power. The Voz de Cuba, which is a ridiculously, and calls all Spaniards to the rescue, all suspected Cubans near at hand to be first disposed of by imprisonment, banishment, the garrote, the sword, and other means. A half a dozen small-fry journals, all overteeming with Spanish THE CUBANS HOPEFUL. posed of by imprisonment, banishment, the garrote, the sword, and other means. A half a dozen small-fry journals, all overteeming with Spanish patriotism and loyalty, yelp their notes of alarm and anger in unison, and thus increase the interest felt in the situation by an impartial looker-on upon events like your humble correspondent. The certainty of "squally times ahead" induces a continuation of the amigration of pondent. The certainty of "squally times ahead" induces a continuation of the emigration of Havana's opulent families. Most go to the United States. All the cabins of the Moro Castle, leaving to-day for New York, have been engaged for several days past. Many young Cubans leave with their families, but most withe intention of afterwards making their their tention of Cubans leave with their families, but most with the intention of afterwards making their way back to the seats of war, to enlist in General Cespedes's fast-increasing "armies of liberation." Many have also already suddenly disappeared from Havana, and are today in arms against the powers that be. The city, on account of this exodus and the military situation, is dull in the extreme. Business is daily becoming worso. Albian's Ambhitheatre situation, is duil in the extreme. Business is daily becoming worse. Albisu's Amphitheatre is open every night, but the attendance is always small. Hermann, the world-renowned prestidigitateur, is holding forth at the Tacon, but with very limited pecuniary success. The military bands that were once wont to delight thousands of persons of both saves every evening in sands of persons of both sexes every evening in the Parque Isabel with their delightful music, have not played there since the 23d ult., and there is no prospect of their doing so soon.

## Parlor Concerts.

(For the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)

Mr. Editor:—Will you allow us, through your widely circulated paper, to satisfy the often-expressed wishes of many that the series of concerts known as "parlor concerts," should receive some public notice, not only as an acknowledgment to the artists connected with them, but as a matter of justice to many who are ignorant of the opportunity thus afforded them for musical culture. For, as these concerts, begun nine years ago, were at first private in their character,

culture. For, as these concerts, begun nine years ago, were at first private in their character, it is not to be expected that those who have not attended them should be aware of the degree of excellence to which they have attained.

Ei while it is a matter of congratulation, not only to Miss Jackson, but also to all true lovers of music in Philadelphia, that, in the successful formation of hopes which she has cherished and labored for with untiring energy for some years—it must be very gratifying to her that she is now supported by true artists, who, by their earnest and appreciative study with her, can bring out to advantage the classic style and thorough intelligence of her piano playing.

The system of touch which she employs enables her to give expression to the most varied feeling, as has been clearly shown in her playing of Beethoven's Geister Trio, Haydn's trio in C major, and Schubert's great trio in E flat. With all her force, for strength she certainly possesses, seldom or never is a harsh or unmusical tone heard. Certainly in her playing of Weber's Concert Stück, there was a clear understanding and thorough appreciation of the work, combined with a fire and spirit which has been lamentably deficient in the performances of others whom we have heard attempt this test piece of music; and yet is did not reach the degree of excellence which we would desire, simply because a woman's nervous system cannot, except in rare, isolated instances, supply the strength which must also be cultivated from early youth for and before the public. Hence it is, perhaps, that Miss Jackson is unfatted for solo-playing in public; because, as her playing of concerted music testifier. her nature is too delicately and highly strung to do otherwise than shrink from such a performance. Concerted music is her forte, and in this, in the estimation of many commetent indees the holds we would have the forte and in this, in the estimation

delicately and highly strung to do otherwise than shrink from such a performance. Concerted music is her forte, and in this, in the estimation of many compotent judges, she holds rank above any other resident pinnist among us.

Of her string quartett, composed of Messrs G. Gullemann, W. Stoll, Jr., T. Boettger and R. Hennig, we can assert what we believe will be granted by all possessed of musical judgment, that it is the best ever heard here, an opinion shared by those who have enjoyed excellent on.

that it is the best ever heard here, an opinion shared by those who have enjoyed excellent opportunities of forming their judgment on the best standard. In intonation, in careful delineation of musical thoughts, while the crescendos and decrescendos issue as from one bow, it is certainly admirable, but at the same time there is occasionally wanting more fire, which ought to originate with the first violin, and which would avoid the danger of monotony of expression which sometimes threatens these performances. We must also beg to take exception to a certain modern style of changing the tempo, which was done by a ritardando at the close of the fifth variation of the Andante in Beethoven's quartett No. 5. We the Andante in Beethoven's quartett No. 5. We know such things are done by experienced quartett players, but we cannot think them in surlet conformity with the spirit of the composition, and we would rather never hear them. With these two exceptions we think we are affected these two exceptions we think we are safe in pronouncing the two quartetts by Haydn, the one of Beethoven, and that of Schubert as address of our performance our performance of our performance our mirable, and very far in advance of any performance of the kind we have ever heard here. For it must always be remembered that to have a good quartett there must be four musicians so practiced together that our attention is not attracted by the fine playing of some one member, causing us to listen to him especially as to a soloist; our mind must be en especially as to a soloist; our mind must be engaged in following the performance as a whole until we are engrossed, and lifted above instruments and performers, into the pure atmosphere of inspiration. Thus only can we be brought into sympathy with the creative genius of the composer. May we not hope for this inspiring perfection from this quartett which promises so finely? We know and the members of it know that such perfection is not achieved without care.

that such perfection is not achieved without careful study and much time. Let them have every neouragement to go on as they have be It would be most unjust, in speaking of these concerts, not to mention the able assistance afforded by both Mr. Guhlemann and Mr. Hennig, by their solo-playing. Mr. Guhlemann, on the violin, has an admirable method, possessing great purity of tone and fine intonation: perhaps wanting, as we have already hinted, a little more fire. This, as he is still very young, we confidently hope he will acquire as he gains in confidence before the public, for there is now sometimes perceptible a nervous timidity very natural to a young artist, too modest to feel himself equal to the high standard which is the result of his

appreciation of his art.

Mr. Hennig's character as a soloist is already well established here. The true artist clearly shows himself in him. Porsessing an exquisite car, he is tender and sympathetic, while perfectly capable of great fire and passion. We must by him to bear in mind that our orchestres as they him to bear in mind that our orchestras, as they are now constitued, are not calculated to improve the playing of such violoncellist.

Another pleasant feature in these concerts consists in the introduction of vocal music, mostly in the form of a male vocal quartett, under the able direction of Mr. Engelke, and in an occasional soprano solo in good style and artistic fluish. Certainly the parlor concerts rank foremost among concerts of chamber music. We cannot but regret that only two more of the series remain to be enjoyed.

Cupublished Facts About the Murder of Dr. Parkman. The Chicago Tribune pointing out the resem-The Chicago Tribune pointing out the resemblance between the recent murder of McConnell by a debtor and that of Parkman by Dr. Webster, recalls some incidents in the latter crime never betore made public. "Within a half hour after leaving his horrible work at the laboratory, the burning of the remains of his victim, on the afternoon of the murder, Dr. Webster called on his way home at a mantuamaker's and tried on, talking all the while in his usual pleasant way about the most trivial details, a new dressing gown which was making for him. At the same time he provided himself with strychnine, with which he attempted to take his own life when lodged in jall. But another fact, known to very few persons, and never before published, is, that few persons, and never before published, is, that he confessed to the attending physician in a hurried whisper, when he supposed his own death was imminent from the poison he had just taken, that he had killed Dr. Parkman. The testimony of this physician would have hanged him even had there been no other evidence; but he died before the Professor was brought to trial, and up to the time of his death none but his wife knew

-Prince Napoleon, who is harassed by his creditors, is desirous of selling his collection of relics of Napoleon the First, for which he has spent very large sums during the past twenty-five years, to the keeper of the Museum des Souverains, at the Louvre, for half a million francs. The Emperor, however, is opposed to the transaction for the present.

that he was the repository of this important

-The King of Italy seldom touches a pen. His invaluable private secretary imitates his mon-arch's hand-writing perfectly, signature and all. -A San Franciscan offers to drive the smallpox out of that city by means of magnetism, for a fee of \$300,000.

-New Mexico needs reconstruction. It conains some three thousand peons held in slavery for debt.

-A man in Ohio is father of five boys named Fremont, Lincoln, Grant, Sherman and Sheridan.

# FACTS AND FANCIES.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

Howard at Atlanta. BY JOHN G. WHITTIER. Right in the track where Sherman

Right in the track where Sherman
Ploughed his red furrow,
Out of the narrow cabin,
Up from the cellar's burrow,
Gathered the little black poople,
With freedom cewly dowered,
Where, beside their Northern teacher,
Stood the soldier, Howard.

He listened and heard the children Of the poor and long-enslaved
Reading the word of Jesus,
Singing the songs of David.
Behold!—the dumb lips speaking.
The blind eyes seeing!—
Bones of the Prophet's vision
Warmed into being! Warmed into being!

Transformed he saw them passing Their new life's portal;
Almost it seemed the mortal
Put on the immortal. No more with the beasts of burden, No more with stone and clod, No more with stone and clod, But crowned with glory and honor In the image of God!

There was the human chattel Its mankind taking;
There, in each dark, bronze statue, A soul was waking A soul was waking!
The man of many battles,
With tears his eyelids pressing,
Stretched over those dusky foreheads
His one-armed blessing.

And he said: "Who hears can never Fear or doubt you:
What shall I tell the children Up North about you?"
Then ran round a whisper, a murmur. Some answer devising; And a little boy stood up: Tell 'em we're rising!"

O black boy of Atlanta!
But half was spoken:
The slave's chain and the master's Alike are broken.
The one curse of the races Held both in tether;
They are rising,—all are rising,
The black and white together! O brave men and fair women!

Ill comes of hate and scorning Shall the dark faces only Be turned to morning?

Make Time your sole avenger,

All-healing, all-redressing;

Meet Fate half-way, and make it

A joy and blessing! -Atlantic Monthly. Joe Jefferson is in Louisville.

—A Minnesota butcher has got into trouble by peddling the flesh of dogs as mutton. Friends of Mr. Breckinridge are starting a subscription to buy Mr. John C. a residence. -Hans Christian Andersen writes that he cannot visit America this year. -"A perfect flood of wheat" is going to market in Wisconsin.

-Small-pox is adding to the horror of the fam--Belle Boyd has arrived in New Orleans from

Texas, promising to read and threatening to play.

-"Attend your church," the parson cries,
To church each fair one goes;
The old go there to close their eyes, —Don Carlos and his wife attended a service in Paris to commemorate the anniversary of the execution of Louis XVI. The lady is great-grandniece of the guillotined monarch.

-It is rumored that the Maryland Senators —It is rumored that the maryand sensions will kill the bill for an air line railroad between New York and Washington, by talking against time when it reaches the Senate from the House. -Mr. Gladstone is coming out with a book entitled "Juventus Mundi," to be followed, possibly, by the Juventus of every day in the

-The most beautiful young lady in Madrid is Maranal Serrano's illegitimate daughter. She is nineteen years old, and was educated in the choicest Parisian schools.

-The late Sol. Smith was by turns a law student, a printer, an actor, and an editor. In 1861 he was elected a member of the Missouri State Convention as an "unconditional Union man." -The curtain at the new San Francisco theatre is made of reps in stripes of green, red and gold, and the act-drop is a view of the harbor, with ocean steamers and yachts leaving and en-

tering.

That magnificent old iron-clad, McKenn i Bu-— I hat magnificent old non-clad, McReib Bu-chanan, is back in New York, playing Hamlet in the afternoon and Othello in the evening. We suggest that he play Macbeth and some other of his rollicking extravaganzas in the morning.— ...Here is one verse from the plaint of a Lon-

don tenor: "Break, break, break, O voice! I must urge thy plea, For the tender skin of my larynx is tern, And I fail in my upper G!"

-Howard Paul was recently asked for a pass to bis entertainment by the landlord of the hotel where he was stopping in England. He obtained a sheet of paper on which to write the order at the office, and the next day found it charged on he bil his bill.

—Christina Nillson has caused a very handsome house to be built for her parents in her humble Swedish birthplace, and otherwise provided for them. Most of the money which the young cantatrice has accumulated since 1864 is profitably invested in Parisian real estate. -A Frenchman at Natchitoches, Louisians, inpopples, and to make optime. He says that an acre of popples will make fifty pounds of optime, worth fifteen to twenty dollars a pound, at a cost of less than four dollars a pound for manufacturing

Pretty soon some of our antiquarians will contend that Bunker Hill battle is a fiction. Already magazine writers undertake to prove that Potnam wasn't there, and if he was there, that he was cowardly and traitorous, and that former historians do not know where Warren fell! In the course of a month or two it will be denied that there is any monument to commemorate the spot.—Boston Post.

-The Emperor of the French is said to be more embarrassed by his private indebtedness than even previous to the coup ditat. Both he and the Empress have been living for the past fifteen years far beyond their means, and all of Engenie's private property is heavily mortgaged. She never thinks of the rainy days which may be in store for her in the future, but is as extrava-gant as if the French exchequer were inexhausti-ble, and the Imperial dynasty not founded on

sand, but sure to reign for centuries to come. -All the surviving members of the Provisional Government of France in 1848, except Ledru Rollin and Louis Blanc, are poor. Garnier-Pages lived a long time, before entering the Corps Legislatif, on what little money he received for giving private lessons in mathematics. Albert is foreprivate lessons in mathematics. Albert is fore-man in the gas works at a salary of sixty francs a week. Marie has lost most of his fortine by the dishonesty of a banking house. Cremieux, who was quite rich, has sustained such heavy losses at the Bourse that he has nothing but the money be carns at the bar. Ledra Rellin, though he is no longer as rich as he used to be is atili in he is no longer as rich as he used to be, is still in very comfortable circumstances. Louis Blanc, a man of indefatigable industry, has made money by his literary labors, lives in London in good style, and is believed to be worth over a hundred thousand francs. As for Lamartine, it is well known that he owes more than he ever will be known that he owes more than he ever will be

able to pay.