Daily Evening Bulletin.

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

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THE EVENING BULLETIN
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PROPRIETORS.
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.

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ALL LIFE COMPANIES
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WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN THE Newest and best manner. LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver, 1123 Chestnut street. feb 20, tf

MARRIED.

COLLINS—CONRAD.—On the 23d inst., at the Church of the Atonement, by the Rev. Dr. Watson, Henry Hill Collins to Edith E., daughter of Solomon Conrad, Esq., all of this city.

WHITBY—VAN CAMP.—On Tuesday morning, the 23d inst., by Rev. William J. Clark, at the residence of Percy Hellner, Esq., Harry Whitby, Esq., to Miss Kate Van Camp, both of Lancaster city. It

DIED.

ASHMAN.—On Sunday, 21st inst., in Baltimore, at twelve o'clock P. M., Alfred Ashman, in the 49th year of his age.

FINN.—On the 22d inst., Walter H. Finn, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and male friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, James C. Finn, No. 1716 Chestnut street, on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

LANE.—On the 22d inst., William Horace, son of Davis M. and Caroline D. Lane, aged 5 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 38 North Thirty-ninth street, on Thursday, the 25th inst. at 2 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

REED.—On the morning of the 22d inst., Annie Gertrude, wife of W. T. Reed, in the 33d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, Cheltenham, Montgomery county, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Thursday, 25th inst. To proceed to Laurel Hill. Carriages will be in waiting at Oak Lane Station, N. P. R. R., for the 9 45 A. M. train from this city.

RISTON.—On Monday morning, February 22d, Mrs. Margaret Riston, widow of the late George Riston, of this city.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 23 South Sixteenth street, on Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock. A High Mass will be celebrated at St. John's Church, Thirteenth street.

SCHNEBLY.—Fell asleep in Jesus, in Hackensack, N. J., on the evening of the 22d inst., Henry C. Schnebly, in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, James K. Lynch, No. 222 North Ninth street, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock.

WARE.—On the evening of the 22d inst., John F. Ware, son of Dr. Jonathan and Mary A. Ware, of Milton, Mass. It

YARROW.—February 22d, Edward Yarrow, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, Franklin Lodge, No. 134, A. Y. M., Company D, Grey Reserves, and the Phœnix Hose Company, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday afternoon, Feb. 26th, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, 2138 Archst. (New York and Savannah papers please copy.)

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

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GEO. B. WOOD, Jr.,
S. E. Corner Sixth and Walnut.
fe22 6t 1p*

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER

Will Lecture under the auspices of the

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,

IN THE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

THURSDAY EVENING, February 25,

Subject—RATIONAL AMUSEMENTS.

Admission to all parts of the house, 50 cents. No extra charge for Reserved Seats. Tickets for sale at J. E. Gould's Piano Rooms, 923 Chestnut street. fe22-3t5

REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES' EXCURSION to Washington, March 3, 4, 5, 1869, to attend the Inauguration of the President of the United States.
Parties desirous of participating with the Club are requested to present their names IMMEDIATELY.
TICKETS FOR THE ROUND TRIP, $20.
Dress—Dark clothes, white gloves, and blue cloth regulation club cap.
Tickets and caps ready for delivery. For further information apply to
EZRA LUKENS,
Secretary and Treasurer
of "Washington Committee,"
No. 147 South Fourth Street,
(Entrance on Harmony).
fe24 4*rp

CONTINENTAL HOTEL COMPANY.
The Managers of "The Continental Hotel Company" have declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT., clear of State Tax, upon the PREFERRED STOCK of the Company, payable at the office of the Treasurer, No. 813 ARCH Street, on and after March 1st, 1869.
J. SERGEANT PRICE,
fe24 6t* Treasurer.

WILLS OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL,
RACE ABOVE EIGHTEENTH STREET.
Open daily at 11 A. M., for treatment of diseases of the eye.
VISITING MANAGERS.
EZRA DYER, M. D., 1429 Walnut street.
AMOS HILLBORN, 44 North Tenth street.
ELMORE C. HINE, M. D., 1834 Green street.
ATTENDING SURGEON,
Dr. Thos. Geo. Morton, 1421 Chestnut street. ja6 w s 2m

A CONCERT OF SACRED MUSIC WILL BE given at the Tabor Presbyterian Church, corner of Eighteenth and Christian streets, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 25th, commencing at ½ before 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. 1t

LANDSDOWN—LANDSDOWN.—Will not the owners of this Estate convene, and adopt some measures to prevent the sacrifice of their property? 22 3t

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

RAID UPON THE MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

The Raiders Foiled—Three Captured, One Killed.

[From the Mobile Register, Feb. 18.]

We learn some particulars of an exciting affair which occurred on Monday night in Tishomingo county. A party of five or six men, understood to be from Moscow, Tenn., came over the line with the purpose of throwing off the track and robbing the pay train on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, at a point between Burnsville and Iuka. The sheriff of the county by some means obtained intelligence of the proposed depredation, and, gathering a *posse*, came upon the desperadoes in their lurking place. His order to halt was responded to by one of the gang firing at the Sheriff's party, several of whom returned the fire, and two charges of buckshot took effect in the face of one of the robbers, named Jack Davenport, killing him instantly. A charge was then made, and three of the gang were captured, one or two others escaping. Tuesday morning the prisoners were under an efficient guard at the depot, in Burnsville, the body of the dead man lying on the platform.

—In a wine case in New Orleans a few days since twenty bottles were used up by the judge and other members of the court in testing its quality.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

Subjects for Deliberation—The Pope of the Future.

[Florence Correspondence of the London Times.]

Among the matters upon which the Universal Council, appointed to meet at Rome in the month of December next, will have to deliberate, there is one in which Italy is particularly interested. This is a project for proceeding to the choice of a new Pontiff without awaiting the death of him whom he shall succeed. The choice and inauguration of a Pope are divided into three parts: First comes the election by the Cardinals assembled in conclave at the Quirinal; then the exaltation, when the newly-elected, seated in the pontifical chair, is carried on men's shoulders to the Church of St. Peter; finally, to the exaltation succeeds the coronation, when the puissant spiritual prince, and most absolute of earthly sovereigns, who adopts the lowly title of the "Servant of the Servants of God," assumes the triple tiara that symbolizes his various powers. Of these three ceremonies, the first only can be carried out in the case of a Pope elected during the life of his predecessor, and who will thenceforward have the position of an heir to the crown. The object of thus choosing a successor to Pius IX. before his death is easy to divine. It is desired to abbreviate an interregnum that might favor the designs of the enemies of the temporal power. It cannot be doubted that the great Council which is to assemble in Rome in about ten months' time will be ready enough to meet the views of the originators of the scheme, and to sanction, in the most solemn manner, the proposed innovation. It remains to be seen what Italy will say to a manœuvre so manifestly directed to thwart her aspirations. There are grounds for believing that this Government, whose information from Rome seems better than it used to be, is perfectly aware of the plans of the Vatican. These were not to have been allowed thus early to transpire, and it is only in consequence of the indiscretion of a highly-placed dignitary that they have now become known. We may presume that no time will have been lost in calling attention to them at Paris, but time has yet been wanting to know the impression there produced, or to allow of the topic being discussed between the two Cabinets. Such discipline is likely to be facilitated by the fact that there has lately been improved cordiality of intercourse between the Governments.

Suffocated in a Turkish Bath.

Two Turks, domestics in the employ of Prince Mustapha Fazyl, were suffocated a few days ago in the bath which has just been erected in his Highness's konak at Stamboul. The bath had been heated for the first time, and the deceased went into it about 2 o'clock in the morning. It seems that they fell asleep; one, a young man, never awoke; the servants succeeded in rousing the other, but the poison of the fumes had taken too strong hold of him, and he died in the course of a few hours.—*Levant Times.*

A Valuable Art Acquisition.

The Berlin Museum has just been enriched by a magnificent acquisition, consisting of a statue of an Amazon of Pentelican marble recently excavated in the Vicolo di S. Nicolai di Tolentino. The type is that of the wounded Amazons, of which two copies are extant, one in the Vatican, the other in the Capitoline Museum. That now found, though resembling the Vatican one more closely, is, in the unanimous opinion of the archæologists and sculptors of Rome, far superior to both in conception and execution. It is altogether pronounced to be the finest statue that has come to light in Italy within the last thirty years. It is about eight feet high, and quite perfect, with the exception of a few slight deficiencies in the feet and hands, about the proper restoration of which there is, in the presence of the two replicas, not the slightest difficulty. It was sold to the Berlin authorities for 15,500 francs.

Prayers in the Russian Language.

The Roman Catholic college of Petersburg has decided that the Russian language is, ecclesiastically speaking, no language at all. The question arose out of the fact that in Lithuania and other parts it had become absolutely imperative to say the prayer for the Emperor and the Imperial family in Russian. Was there any objection to the use of that language on the part of the Church authorities? Whereupon the Roman Catholic consistory of Mohilev gave it as their official opinion that the public prayer for the Emperor could only be said either in Latin or in Polish, because the Pope had only recognized Polish Lithuanian and Lettish as the national languages of the Catholic inhabitants of Lithuania, while Russian had hitherto never been known and used within the Roman Church, and "is, therefore, without the special permission of the Pope, not to be made use of on pain of excommunication."

The Burgos Murder—Excitement at Rome.

The tragedy at Burgos has thrown the Vatican into consternation, and this has been aggravated by the accounts received of the hostile manifestations against the Holy See at Madrid, and the attacks on the Nuncio. The first impulse was to break off relations with the Provisional Government by recalling Monsignor Franchi to Rome, but, as the facts are known only from the newspapers, it was decided to first demand satisfaction from the authorities, and make the continuance of the Nuncio at Madrid depend on the result. Senhor Posada Herrera has tried to reassure the Pope, but with little success, and the Holy Father expresses the greatest alarm at the religious agitation in the Spanish peninsula. His Holiness is, we hear, hardly less disturbed at the position of the Church in Austria. Count de Trauttmansdorff's expedition to Vienna has done nothing to improve his position at the Pontifical Court. Count Beust will make no concession, and only urges the Vatican to accept the new laws, and wait a more favorable time for obtaining modifications. He has sent Count Leon de Thun, a fervent Catholic, and a favorite with the Pope, to second the efforts of the ambassador for this object. There is a rumor, indeed, that the Count brings conciliatory overtures, but the Pope is probably aware that Count Beust has little in his power in this respect.

Death of William Carleton.

William Carleton, the Irish novelist, died on Saturday, January 30, at his residence in the suburb of Sandford, England, at the age of 75 years. He is the last of the class of writers who have devoted themselves specially to the illustration of Irish peasant life, and he was probably the most successful, having, besides his natural ability, peculiar advantages in his early associations. He was the son of a small farmer living at Clogher, in the county Tyrone, and he mingled in the scenes which he depicted with such touching pathos and graphic power. He has worked up some of the incidents of his own career in his "Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry," which first introduced him to the public as an author; and among the most striking characters in it are persons of a type familiarly known to him. He was educated for the priesthood under great difficulties, but changed his mind and his course in life, and, coming to Dublin with 2s. 9d. in his pocket, he betook himself to literary pursuits. He became editor of the *Christian Examiner*, which pious periodical was his first source of permanent employment, and contrasted rather strangely with the humorous tone of his works. He did not, however, very long remain in a position which was not quite in keeping with the character of his mind. He wrote a second series of "Traits and Stories," and a number of novels upon a larger scale. The most popular were "Fardorougha the Miser," "The Fawn of Springvale," "Valentine M'Clutchy," "The Irish Agent," "The Black Prophet," and others of more modern production. His latter works, commencing with the "Agent," were intended to depict some of the features of the Irish question, and had a political tendency different from that of his first writings. He was allowed a pension of £200 a year, and has left a numerous family utterly helpless, and dependent upon the hope of its continuance.

Count Bismarck's New Map of Europe.

The *International* of London and Paris of the 3d inst. publishes a plan of Count Bismarck's geographical views respecting the future of Europe. The most striking feature is the solid and square proportions given to the Prussian empire, the frontiers of which are indicated as follows: To the north along the Baltic from the Vistula to the frontiers of Holland, including Denmark; to the southeast it avoids Cracow and Vienna, but includes Bohemia, Bavaria and Wurtemburg on to the right shore of the Rhine, the left being ceded to France. Switzerland and Holland are left, as it were, in doubt, the frontier line not being in either case carried past the present boundaries of those countries. Berlin is indicated as the imperial capital, while Hanover, Posen, Dresden, Prague, Stuttgart and Munich are classified as the seats of Viceroyalties. Austria and the Principalities are entitled the Danubian Empire. The Russian limits start from the north at the mouth of the Vistula and strike off eastward at the city of Cracow, which city is included in the Danubian Empire. The line of the French Empire follows the left shore of the Rhine from the frontiers of Holland to the frontiers of Switzerland.

CUBA.

Washington's Birthday in Havana—The Iron-clads at Key West the Cause of Excitement.

HAVANA, Feb. 22, 1869.—Washington's birthday has been celebrated here by the United States steamer Contoocook, the flag-ship of Admiral Hoff, firing the usual national salute. The Spanish and French flag-ships in the harbor courteously replied, hoisting, meanwhile, the Stars-and-Stripes at the main. During the day the French Admiral paid an official visit to Admiral Hoff.

Intelligence has been received from Key West to-day of the arrival of two iron-clad ships there, which has caused great excitement and much speculation as to whether they are the two Spanish iron-clads, Fernando et Catolico and her consort, whose coming has been announced from Spain.

Spanish Troops to Start for the Interior—More Plantations Burned—An Expedition from Neuvitas gone to Guanaga—The Relief of Puerto Principe the Supposed Object—Increased Import and Export Duties.

HAVANA, Feb. 23, 1869.—Three thousand Spanish troops leave here to-morrow for the interior, but their precise destination is not yet known.

All the papers published here urge the volunteers to preserve good discipline and place reliance upon the assurances of the authorities that vigorous measures will be pursued towards the rebels.

When the salutes in honor of Washington's birthday were being fired on yesterday, the inhabitants of the suburbs became terribly frightened, supposing that a struggle had commenced in the city.

Reports from Villa Clara state that another estate has been burnt near that place. At Jaguey the insurgents have fired thirty-six cane fields. They have also burnt the plantation Australia, belonging to Senor Mara, a Cuban.

The steamship Bavaria, for New Orleans, will carry 2,500 (?) passengers.

Intelligence from Nuevitas to the 18th instant, represent that Governor Lesca, at the head of an expedition of 2,500 men, including a force of cavalry, with several howitzers, a large number of horses, provisions to last for some days, and 140 rounds of ammunition for each man, has gone to sea. It is not stated where this force is destined for, but Guanaja is supposed to be the objective point. From thence they can march to Puerto Principe, a distance of thirty-six miles, through an open road, avoiding the rebel fortifications. Guanaja being in possession of the insurgents, however, and fortified with several pieces of artillery, the troops will probably have to carry the place by assault before moving on Puerto Principe, as they cannot make a flank movement without leaving their rear exposed to the insurgents. The road also runs through the Culita Mountain, which is now in possession of the insurgents.

The schooner Kate Ranger has been prohibited loading a cargo which came through the rebel lines, and has gone to Matanzas.

The steamer Semiramis has sailed for Hayti, leaving the claim upon her unsettled.

By a decree of the Captain General the export duty from the 1st of March next will be as follows: On sugar, fifty cents per box and one dollar and twenty-five cents per hogshead; on tobacco, one dollar per bale, and cigars fifty cents per thousand. On all imports five per cent. additional tax will be levied. Twenty-five per cent. of the receipts will be paid to the Banco weekly for the advance of $8,000,000.

A Fighting Parson—A Challenge Declined.

According to the *Evening Express*, of Washington, parson Sharman, who was hissed on Sunday evening while preaching at the National theatre, because he pitched into President Johnson for pardoning the stationer Dempsey, who cowhided a Patent Office clerk a week ago, has taken the offensive attitude. The *Express* says: "On Monday Mr. Dempsey was waited upon by a gentleman acting as the friend of Rev. Mr. Sharman, who conveyed a message to the following effect: 'If Mr. Dempsey will bring his cowhide up to the rooms of Mr. Sharman, No. — Franklin Square, he will find Mr. Sharman at home, and Mr Sharman will in no event prosecute him for assault.'" Astounded at the strangeness of the message, Mr. Dempsey was some time in making it out as a challenge to combat, if Dempsey were so disposed. Making inquiry to ascertain if his correspondent was a wag or a lunatic, Mr. Dempsey ascertained that the Rev. Mr. Sharman was an ex-captain of the English army, vigorous in the legs, ditto in the arms, handy with the small sword and lively with the trigger. Ascertaining these preponderating circumstances on the side of the Church militant, Mr. Dempsey declined to engage in combat with Mr. Sharman, and at the latest accounts the Church militant was also the Church triumphant. The moral of all this is: that fighting is communicative. The first blow is the first of a series, and a private quarrel provokes partisans, leads to fresh aggressions, and finally passes from the domain of sinners to involve even the saints.

The Burdell Murder.

The New York *World* says:

"The story which the *World* printed a few days ago, embodying the alleged confession of Charles M. Jefferds that he murdered Dr. Burdell, has been widely copied and commented upon by the press throughout the country. We have refrained from an expression of opinion as to the truthfulness or falsity of the story; but one of Jefferds's counsel has taken pains to declare that in his belief Jefferds not only did not murder Burdell, but was not concerned in the Walton-Matthews assassination, for which he was tried and convicted. The Albany *Evening Journal* also calls attention to a confession made by George W. Symonds, who was hanged at Trenton, New Jersey, April 8, 1863, that he was the murderer of Dr. Burdell; and a daily paper in this city at the time of the murder labored industriously to show that a person who was recently sentenced for another crime was clearly the assassin. At this rate, the murderers of Burdell threaten to rival, in number at least, the presumed murderers of Rogers, and there are nearly enough of the latter to give the attack upon that unfortunate man the character of a regularly organized battle.

"As to the presumed connection of Jefferds with the Burdell affair, without yet affirming to know whether he really committed that murder or not, it is beyond dispute that he declared that he committed it, and made the confession which the *World* printed to Detective William B. Moore, of this city."

A TENNESSEE TRAGEDY.

Three Persons Murdered.

The Memphis *Post* of the 20th says:

"Great excitement has prevailed on the streets this forenoon in consequence of a vague story of three most horrible murders which occurred last night, about twelve miles from this city, at what is known as the 'Old Dickins Place,' two miles from Cuba, in this county. The report was brought to the police authorities by a special messenger, despatched from the scene of the atrocious and appalling outrage. The particulars of the affair, as we learn them from the Sheriff and police, are as follows:

"As the family of Dr. Thomas Dickins were at supper last night several armed unknown men, upon horses, rode up to the house and fired their guns through the windows, killing Dr. Dickins and Mr. Green Wilson and a colored servant named Mary, and then dashed off to parts unknown. Dr. Dickins was hit in the arm and head. All the victims died soon after they were shot. The remainder of the family were paralyzed with fear at this mysterious and unexpected visitation of death, and did not recover their consciousness in time to see or follow the assassins.

"The news was at length spread among the neighbors, who spent the night in scouring the country and watching the roads, to capture the demons. Their efforts were unsuccessful, and a courier was sent to secure the assistance of the Sheriff and his posse, and also the police force of the city, who are now investigating the affair.

"Who the assassins are is not known, but the friends of Dr. Dickins are said to believe that they are a party led, or employed, by his opponents in a law suit, which is now pending in the Chancery Court."

Fire in Williamsport, Pa.

The Williamsport *Standard* of Monday says: "We were startled about 1 o'clock on Monday morning by the ringing of the locomotive bells and the cry of fire, when it was discovered that a fire had broken out in the engine house occupied by the Catawissa Railroad Company, situate on Railroad avenue, above Hepburn street, in this city, which destroyed the house, and also the freight depot, adjoining, which buildings were used by the Catawissa and N. C. Railway Company. The freight and movable property of both buildings were removed and saved, leaving the loss of property comparatively small. It is believed to have been the work of an incendiary, as there was no fire known to have been left on Saturday evening about the premises."

The Episcopal Troubles in Chicago.

[From the Chicago Tribune, Feb. 21.]

The troubles of the Episcopal Church in relation to the invasion of the jurisdiction of one clergyman by another seem not yet ended. It now appears that even a Bishop cannot preach in the diocesan limits of another Episcopal dignitary without running a risk of exploding some canon.

Bishop Cummins, of Kentucky, formerly widely known as the eloquent rector of Trinity Church, last fall made a powerful address in the city of New York against the Ritualistic party. Rev. Mr. Cheney, of Christ Church, therenpon invited him to visit Chicago and speak upon the same general subject, in connection with the work of the Evangelical Education Society, a Low Church organization for educating candidates for the ministry.

To this, Bishop Whitehouse has entered his protest. But Bishop Cummins, believing that he has an inalienable right to preach wherever a brother clergyman may ask him to occupy his pulpit, has declined to yield to such assumption of authority. We learn that he speaks to-night at Christ Church, on "The Reformation of the Sixteenth Century; its Work and its Worth."

Garibaldi on the Paraguayan War.

A correspondent writing from Florence to the *Diario do Rio* says:

"A friend happening to talk with Garibaldi about America, the conversation turned on the Paraguayan war, upon which the General said: Notwithstanding that I am not a friend of crowned heads, and that my opinions are Republican, I am bound to confess that in South America Brazil forms an exception, because it is governed by a monarch who is honest, enlightened, and a friend of liberty. The ambitious ideas of conquest attributed to him are false, and in the present war Brazil is completely right. It knows the provoking turbulence of its neighbors. In all its wars Brazil has always given solemn proofs of its moderation and disinterestedness, and it may be said that the neighboring Republics owe their prosperity and the liberty they enjoy to Brazil. No better proof of this is needed than the Argentine Republic, that has prospered so much since Rozas was expelled from the country, at the cost of such great sacrifice of blood and money on the part of Brazil. Lopez, I feel certain, is even worse than Rozas, and Paraguay also will owe to Brazil its civilization and liberty."

THE FINE ARTS.

THE CALVERT GALLERY, a small private collection very carefully selected, will be dispersed tomorrow evening at the establishment of B. Scott, Jr., 1020 Chestnut street. The following pictures are really worth attention, for the successful features which we shall indicate:

No. 54, a large subject by Nordenberg, is considered the gem of the group, and will delight those who like the Düsseldorf style of painting. It is a complicated scene of weighing rustic beauties in a mill. The picture tells its story to perfection.—57, "The Unlucky Number," has still more excellence as a piece of painting. An armorer is employed to mend a cuirass after a battle. A bullet-hole, precisely opposite the heart, tells a horrible story of sudden slaughter, which is finished by the raven tearing on the floor a bloody cloth which has formed the lining. The armorer, to his superstitious surprise, finds, from an engraved mark, that the piece has pertained to a suit of mail designated by the fatal number 13. This single figure, capitally painted, is better than a whole battle-piece. —Van der Vin, in 59, presents a simple ferry-scene, one of the best pieces of tone in the collection; a *pendant* to the picture is owned and highly prized by Ball, Black & Co., the New York jewelers.—No. 52, by Sondermann, represents two pretty children playing in a doorway, in the radiance of noon; a fine warm effect of light, pleasing figures, and felicitous accessories. —No. 42, by Stroebel of Amsterdam, evidently a careful student of Rembrandt, represents a committee meeting in a sombre interior relieved by glowing passages of sunlight.—No. 30, Dutch wharf-scene, by Hulck, has light *watery* water.—37, by Savry, cattle-scene, is a fair example.—38, "The Coming Storm," is by Musin, of the Brussels school, a beach-scene painted much as a Frenchman would have painted it, with good tone but defective wave-drawing. — Koekkoek, the father, presents his elegant, enameled-looking landscape ideal in No. 49, and M. A. Koekkoek, with a stag-hunt, and W. Koekkoek, with one of his Dutch street-views, justify the favor in which this industrious family of picture-makers are held in this country.—The French picture, No. 10, by Lanfant de Metz, was selected with an artist's discrimination by poor Julliard, the capable painter who reverted to his native land, in 1867, to learn,—and only returned to his adopted one to die.

The collection is rich in interesting Philadelphia pictures; Mr. Calvert hardly ever selected a work of a fellow-townsman that was not a credit to the art of our city, and to the discernment of the patron. The female head by Sully, No. 27, used to be surrounded by admirers while exposed by its owner at the Sanitary Fair.—W. T. Richards, whose pictures so seldom escape into the public auction, is represented by an effect of sunset light on a heaving sea, as rare as it is true. This (No. 46) is one of his close studies made at Narragansett. —E. D. Lewis, in No. 51, "Valley and falls of the Amonoosuck, White Mountains," displays himself in a great diorama, filled and saturated with sunshine. This picture reveals his very best qualities, and very few of his weaker ones.—There are several sketches by Hamilton; Hamilton cares little for these easy trifles—it is the connoisseurs who value them.—E. Moran's "Outward Bound," No. 14, is small, but large enough to develop one of his happy effects of vapor on the water.—Schuessele, in a large and recent picture, No. 35, exhibits the beautiful Alsatian costume, such a favorite with Doré. Two handsome women are depicted, one of whom is puzzled over a sheet of blank letter-paper; the legend is, "What shall I say to him?"—Milne Ramsey, who is sending from time to time such beautiful fruit-pieces from his Paris studio, is represented by a dessert group that was a particular favorite with himself; he left the picture regretfully with Mr. Calvert on his departure, feeling hardly able to part with it, and doubtful whether he could ever match again certain grays in the background, certain coruscations in the wineglass, and a certain mysterious bloom on the fruit.

No. 29, "The Captive Bird," an unchallenged original by Roux, is exciting the interest of the antiquarians. It is a figure of French beauty, life-size, and ¾ length. The color is very sweet and just, and the conception piquant; it is a valuable example of what may be called soubrette art. Jean Raoul was a French painter of gallantry at the beginning of the eighteenth century. Gaining the prix-de-Rome in 1704, he resided and studied in Italy on the favor of that prize, and upon returning to Paris in 1714 began to execute works of decoration for the prior of Vendôme, (his patron and a Roman acquaintance) and others among the luxurious clergy of the time. He entered the Academy in 1717. His many portraits are generally *historiés* or decked out with allegory: a large number represent the actresses of the day, whom he delighted to paint as Venus, Pomona, Ceres, "and sometimes (says the French memoir) as Vestals." His works, which have been largely reproduced by the French engravers, are usually more burdened with pedantry, and more divergent from modern taste, than the pleasing figure in the picture now exhibited. The history of the latter is a somewhat curious one, and will be communicated to the buyer. But a single work of Raoul's (a Telemachus and Calypso) adorns the Louvre, but his portraits and decorations are common in French collections.

The sale will commence to-morrow at half past 7 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

—The Handel and Haydn Society have completed their arrangements for the performance of Rossini's Oratorio of *Moses in Egypt*, and in a few weeks expect to present this great work in a style worthy of the memory of the great composer. The coming performance will be the last of the season, but it should not be so, as two performances would certainly be well sustained by the public. It is understood that the solo parts are confided to Miss Maria Brainerd, of New York, (her first appearance in Philadelphia), Mrs. S. Mozart, Mr. George Simpson, Mr. Graf, Mr. Gilchrist, and lastly, Mr. A. R. Taylor, to whom is assigned the part of "Moses. With such an array, the performance ought to be the great event of the season.

This oratorio has been repeatedly performed in Boston, where it is a great favorite, but has been performed here but once (and then without an orchestra), owing to the great expense necessary for its proper production. The character of the music is exceedingly brilliant, and its six solo parts require voices of extraordinary compass and culture. An unexpected difficulty in its production arose from the fact that the orchestra parts were not to be obtained in this country or in England; the only publication being in Italy, and that the operatic arrangement. This difficulty was overcome by the kindness of the Boston Handel and Haydn Society, who have loaned their orchestral parts for this occasion.

The vast difference in the cost of bringing out a work of this kind, in comparison with ordinary concerts, is not properly appreciated. The rehearsals of the choral music and of the orchestra, the cost of the music, and of a grand orchestra of the best musicians, the expense of bringing soloists from other cities to give a satisfactory *ensemble* in the performance, and the liberal advertising to bring it before the public, require a formidable outlay, when it is considered that it is for one performance only.

It is well known that in Boston oratorios are continually given through the winter, and the taste of the religious public is improved by these opportunities. Our Society should do more, during the season, and more pride should be taken by those who do not attend the opera, to sustain their efforts. The Handel and Haydn probably have in their library a dozen standard oratorios, which they have studied, and could sing, if properly sustained; but the necessity of purchasing and producing several new works each season, entails upon them great expense. Standard operas are produced year after year to full houses, and the appreciation of the music evidently improves with the knowledge of it. Why should it not be so with sacred music? *The Messiah* is frequently sung every winter in New York and Boston to large audiences, but is rarely heard here. The evident pleasure with which the Contralto solo from it was received at the last Handel and Haydn concert is an evidence that it ought to be kept before the people and performed every season. The Society is rising rapidly in the estimation of the religious public, and can exert an influence which will soon enable it to aim at greater ends. It has a large list of subscribers of influence and taste, and it should adopt some plan to bring them more in contact with the working members. The mere subscription is not all that is now needed; there are many, who, knowing nothing of the Society except in its concerts, would, we have no doubt, gladly give such assistance if called upon. This would infuse greater vitality, enlarge the views and increase the ability of its Directors to make their concerts perfect, and would, we have no doubt, enable them to exert still larger usefulness, and add to the prestige which the Handel and Haydn now enjoys, of being one of the best music societies in America.

—Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams will appear at the Walnut Street Theatre this evening in *Shandy Maguire, In and Out of Place*, and a *Loan of a Lover*.

—*A Victim of Circumstances* and the burlesque *Pocahontas* will be given at the Arch this evening.

—Miss Susan Galton will appear in the comic opera *Fanchette* at the Chestnut Street Theatre this evening. Mr. Whiffin will have a benefit on Friday night.

—The American announces performances by the Japs and by the stock company.

—The French Comic Opera Company will begin an engagement at the Academy of Music on Monday night next. Tickets can be procured at Bower's, No. 1102 Chestnut street.

—MacEvoy's "Hibernicon" will be exhibited at Assembly Buildings to-morrow evening.

—Mr. Jas. E. Murdoch, the tragedian, will give select readings at Morton Hall, West Philadelphia, to-morrow night.

—At the Academy of Music, to-morrow evening, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will lecture upon "Rational Amusements."

—In "La Dame de Monsoreau," now performing in Paris, the actor Melingue, who has to defend himself in a combat against sixteen assailants, becomes so fatigued toward the close that he is obliged to retreat to the wings, when another actor, dressed precisely like him, takes his place and continues the fight, taking care to keep his back to the audience.

—In his new book on the use of tobacco, Dr. Griscom lays great stress on its directly poisonous effects; and his ugly catalogue of the consequences of excess in its use includes nervous disturbances and palpitation of the heart, blindness, dyspepsia, jaundice inflammation of the liver; dysentery, cancer, destruction of the teeth and jaw, paralysis, ear-ache, imbecility, idiocy, insanity and death. He insists further that the common notion that tobacco prevents malaria, or aids digestion, is wholly unfounded.

FIFTH EDITION

4:00 O'Clock.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

Mr. Schenck's Financial Bill

The House Passes it by a Vote of 119 Yeas to 61 Nays.

PRINTING THE CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS.

LATEST CABLE QUOTATIONS

Passage of the Financial Bill by the House.

[Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The House has passed Mr. Schenck's finance bill by a vote of 119 to 61. The first section declares in favor of an early resumption of specie payments, and that all government obligations, which are not otherwise specified, shall be paid in coin after the greenbacks are made equal to coin. This section was retained by a strong vote of 129 to 54.

The second section of the bill legalizes gold contracts.

Printing Congressional Debates.

[Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The Senate has passed a resolution authorizing the Printing Committee to contract with the present proprietors of the *Globe* for printing the Congressional debates, if they can make a satisfactory contract.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 24, Evening.—Consols, 93 for money and account. Five-Twenties firm at 79¼. Railways quiet. Erie, 24¼. Illinois, 97¼.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 24.—Five-Twenties, 83.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 24, Evening.—Cotton declining; Uplands, 12d.; Orleans, 12¼d. The sales to-day were 7,000 bales. Shipments of cotton from Bombay to February 19th, since the last report (according to Reuter's despatch), 33,000 bales. Turpentine, 32.

LONDON, Feb. 24, Evening.—Refined Petroleum, 1s. 10d. Linseed Oil, £28 6s.

ANTWERP, Feb. 24.—Petroleum flat at 57@57½f.

HAVRE, Feb. 24.—Cotton quiet; Low Middling, afloat, 142f.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The Senate has passed the joint resolution authorizing the Committee on Public Printing to conclude a satisfactory contract with Rives & Bally for reporting, and publishing the debates for the next two years.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 24.—At a late hour last night the following challenge was sent to Gallagher, the winner of the prize fight yesterday:

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 23.—I hereby challenge Mr. Charles C. Gallagher to fight me a fair stand-up fight, according to the new rules of the London prize-ring, in one week from to-day, for $1,000 a side. $250 are left by me this day at Isaac Campbell's saloon, corner of Fifth and Green streets, as a first deposit on the match, and I hope Mr. Gallagher or his friends will have game enough to cover it.

[Signed] THOMAS ALLEN.

The tobacco factory of John W. Wray & Co., in Alton, Illinois, was burned last night, and the adjoining block seriously injured. The loss is not known.

Fortieth Congress—Third Session.

[SENATE—Continued from Fourth Edition.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the joint resolutions reported by the Joint Committee on Printing, to provide for the reporting and printing of the debates of the next Congress.

Mr. Anthony said that the Committee had not been able to come to any definite conclusion on the subject, and had therefore decided to report two resolutions, leaving Congress to choose between concluding a new contract with the lowest bidder, Mr. Crowell, and having the work done at the Government printing-office. The Committee could not with any confidence recommend either plan. If deciding to make any change, it should be remembered that the present publishers of the *Globe* had done their work very well and satisfactorily.

[HOUSE—Continued from Fourth Edition.]

Mr. Brooks (N. Y.) said he would vote for the bill, and he remarked there was not time to say a few words upon it. He contended that the Democratic party had always been a hard money party, and that it was not till the days of the Republican domination that the country was flooded with an irredeemable paper currency.

After some further remarks by Messrs Judd, Bromwell and Broomall, Mr. Schenck moved the previous question on the bill and amendments.

Mr. Shanks moved that the bill be laid upon the table.

Ship News.

BOSTON, Feb. 24th.—Arrived, steamship Persia, from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24th.—Arrived, steamships India, from Glasgow, and Electra, from Naples and Palermo.

King Mud.

Messrs. Editors:—Your remarks in reference to "King Mud" in your edition of the 22d inst. are very good, and to the purpose.

They suggest the following: I know of no way of bettering the condition of the streets than by placing the cleansing of them in