Daily Evening Bulletin.

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MARRIED.

BACKUS—CLARK.—In Canandaigua, N. Y., on Thursday, Feb. 25, by the Rev. F. D. Allen, the Hon. Samuel D. Backus, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., to Zilpha A. Clark, daughter of ex-Governor Myron H. Clark.

DIED.

JOHNSON.—On Third month, 1st inst., at her residence near Centre Bridge, Solebury, Bucks county, Pa., Sarah Johnson, relict of John L. Johnson, dec'd., in her 86th year.

The relatives and friends are invited to her funeral, on Fifth-day morning, Third month, 4th inst., at 10½ o'clock, from the residence of her son, David R. Johnson, near Centre Bridge, Bucks county, without further notice. Carriages will meet the 7 30 A. M. Belvedere Railroad train from Kensington, at Centre Bridge Station, on 4th inst.

KEYSER.—On the 2d inst., after a very short illness, Peter A. Keyser, in the 64th year of his age.

The family, his male friends, and members of the Grand Lodge A. Y. M., of Pennsylvania, Franklin Lodge, No. 134, A. Y. M., and Philadelphia Royal Arch Chapter, 169, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Green street, above Tulpehocken street, Germantown, on Friday afternoon next (5th inst.), at 2½ o'clock.

LE ROY.—On Monday, March 1, at the residence of Rev. Dr. De Koven, Middletown, Conn., in the 93th year of her age, Catharine Cayler, relict of the late Robert Le Roy, Esq., of New York.

PENTLAND.—On Sunday, February 14, in London, England, after a short illness, John Allen Pentland, Esq., of Belfast, Ireland.

PRICE.—On the 2d instant, at Minneapolis, Minn., Richard Price, formerly of this city.

SHREVE.—At Mt. Holly, March 1st, Mrs. Edith Ann Shreve, in her 44th year.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Thursday, March 4th, at half-past 11 o'clock. Services at St. Andrew's Church at half past 12.

BLACK BATISTE.
Black Poplins.
Black Drap de Sole.
Black Tamise.
Black Parisienne.
Black Mousseline.
Black Bombazines.
BESSON & SON,
Mourning Dry Goods House,
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One case at $1 25.
One case at $1 37½.
One case at $1 50.
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NEW SPRING GOODS, SILKS, &c., &c.
1 CASE SPRING STYLES POPLINETTA.
1 CASE STRIPED PERCALES.
1 CASE PERCALE ROBES.
1 CASE RICH FRENCH CHINTZES.
EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

American Academy of Music

JAMES E. MURDOCH

Will deliver an address for the Benefit of the SOLDIERS' ORPHANS of the LINCOLN INSTITUTION and the NORTHERN HOME on TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, March 9th, at 8 o'clock.

Subject—"RECOLLECTIONS AND IMPRESSIONS OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN," illustrated in Poetry and Prose.

Reserved Seats, Parquette, Parquette Circle and Balcony, One Dollar. All other parts of the house, 50 cents. To be had at TRUMPLER'S, 926 Chestnut street.

mh3 tmh9inc rp§

Headquarters, Post No 1, G. A. R. U. S.

A Stated Muster of the Post will be held on TO-MORROW (Thursday) EVENING, the 4th inst., at the BANK OF REPUBLIC BUILDING, No. 809 Chestnut street, at 8 o'clock P. M.

Punctual attendance requested.

By order of WM. ARTHUR, Post Commander.

Official—Jos. R. C. WARD, Post Adjutant. It*

NOTICE.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the BIG SAND CREEK OIL COMPANY, of West Virginia, will be held at the office of J. S. Hoffman, 429 Walnut street, on the 15th day of March, 1869, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of authorizing the sale of the Company's property, the settlement of its debts and surrendering up the Charter from whence it came.

By order of PATRICK BRADY, President.

mh3 6 10 13t

BIBLE STUDY.
HALL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 1210 CHESTNUT Street.
PETER B. SIMONS, Esq., will conduct the Bible Study TO-MORROW (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
Subject—"The Woman of Samaria."
March 11—CHARLES E. LEX, Esq.
Subject—"The Temptation and Fall of Man."
All are welcome. Young men especially invited.
Union Prayer Meeting every Saturday Evening. 1t§

INTRODUCTORY LECTURE TO THE SPRING and Summer session in the PHILADELPHIA UNIVERSITY OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY, NINTH and LOCUST Streets, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 3, at 7½ o'clock, by Prof. PAYNE and other members of the Faculty. The public are invited. 1t§

RE-OPENING OF CANAL NAVIGATION.—The Express Steamboat Company between Philadelphia and New York, W. P. Clyde & Co., Agents, will resume business on MONDAY, 8th inst., the Delaware and Raritan Canal re-opening on or about that date. mh3 3t

THE OFFICE OF THE "INSURANCE REporter," published weekly by C. ALBERT PALMER, has been removed to No. 237 Dock street, (Old Post-office Building). 1t§

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of "The American Exploring Company of Philadelphia," will be held at the Office, 506 Walnut street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, March 9th, 1869, at 12 o'clock M. JOHN W. HASELTINE, mh3 5t§ Secretary.

WILLS OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL,
RACE ABOVE EIGHTEENTH STREET.
Open daily at 11 A. M., for treatment of diseases of the eye.
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HENRY DAVIS, 853 North Third street.
C. NEWLIN PIERCE, 501 North Seventh street.
ROBERT COANE, 1637 Girard avenue.
ATTENDING SURGEON,
Dr. Thos. Geo. Morton, 1421 Chestnut street. ja6 w s 26t rp§

STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

Ashcroft's Railway, Steamship and Engineer's Supply Store, 123 South Fourth street.

Steam and Water Gauges, Improved Safety Valves and Low Water Indicators, for preventing Steam Boiler Explosions, and every variety of Engineers' Supplies. fe19 12t§

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

AMUSEMENTS.

See Sixth Page for Additional Amusements.

CARL WOLFSOHN'S FIFTH MATINEE AT THE FOYER OF THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 5th inst., at 4 o'clock. Assisted by M. EDOUARD COLONNE, Violinist, and HERR RUDOLPH HENNIG, Violoncellist; Accompanyist, THOMAS A'BECKETT, Jr. Admission, $1. mh1 3t§

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM STOPPERAN vs. EMMA M. STOPPERAN. September Term, 1868. No 43. In Divorce.

To EMMA M. STOPPERAN, Respondent:

Madam—Take notice, that the depositions of witnesses in the above case, on the part of the libellant, will be taken before HARVEY C. WARREN, Esq., Examiner, at the office of the subscriber, No. 315 North Sixth street, in the city of Philadelphia, on FRIDAY, the 19th day of March, 1869, at 4 o'clock, P. M., when and where you may attend if you think proper.

FRED. DITTMANN, Attorney for Libellant.

mh3 15t*

INDIA RUBBER MACHINE BELTING STEAM Packing Hose, &c.

Engineers and dealers will find a full assortment of Goodyear's Patent Vulcanised Rubber Belting, Packing Hose, &c., at the Manufacturer's Headquarters.

GOODYEAR'S,
308 Chestnut street
South side.

N. B.—We have now on hand a large lot of Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Gum Boots. Also, every variety and style of Gum Overcoats.

LETTER FROM PARIS.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

PARIS, Tuesday, February 16th, 1869.—The intermission of gaieties which Lent is supposed to bring with it during this portion of the Paris season reminds one of the old cry of: *Le Roi est mort! Vive le Roi!* Balls, indeed, are out of fashion for a moment; but they are so instantaneously succeeded by concerts, often preceded by grand dinners, that of either gaiety or feasting there can hardly be said to be a cessation at all. Seldom has the sound, if not exactly the dance of pleasure, been louder in Parisian *salons* than during the past week, when all society has seemed to conspire together to banish even the appearance of asceticism or *ennui*. Beginning with a first grand dinner and concert at the Hotel de Ville, followed up by a similar entertainment at the Tuileries—the sound of revelry and harmony has never ceased. Any attempt to recapitulate one-half, or even a much smaller portion, of what is going on, would probably be only tiresome to those at a distance from the dazzling scene, or consist in a catalogue of names only known, or at least only familiar, to persons on the spot. But one may, perhaps, by glancing just at a few of these réunions convey some general idea of the nature and quality of Parisian high-life and its doings at the present moment. For instance, the Concerts given by the Empress during Lent are something very different from the large and somewhat miscellaneous balls which have preceded them. To the former, some three or four thousand "persons" are invited; at the latter, the "guests" rarely exceed so many hundreds, and are either personally known to their imperial host, or for the most part introduced to her by her private friends, after permission for that purpose asked and obtained. But no more "boring your Minister to death for tickets" will obtain access to this more select circle. Talent often commands entrance, and especially musical and vocal talent; and as American society in Paris shines pre-eminent in the latter quality among the fair sex, they are often included in the privileged few. Often have the fine voice and cultivated style of Mrs. M——n been heard in the imperial *salons*, where the almost severe elegance of her toilette is admired as much as the perfection of her song. Several times of late I have seen that lady entirely devoid of "puffs and *panniers*," when all around her were blown up into walking balloons; and, although but little used to mark such things, I have been compelled to admire the elegant simplicity, the *simplex munditiis*, which gave style and *tournure*, and made the *belle Américaine* the admired of all admirers, without effort or exaggeration. But I beg pardon for this personal digression. The concerts at the Hotel de Ville are less select than at the Tuileries, but still very elegant. They are always preceded by a grand dinner of some sixty covers, the invitations to which are highly prized by amateurs of wines, for the excellence of which the Prefect's table is justly celebrated. Here the music is always wholly professional, and it need hardly be said how great a blank is left by the impossibility of even once hearing the notes of Patti swelling through the beautiful and well-known *Salon des Arcades*, where these brilliant concerts are always held.

It is a common remark now in Paris—and I heard even a Chambellan de l'Empereur make it himself the other day—that the splendor of official life here almost destroys private society. And what private "at home" indeed can pretend to vie in attraction with the above; or again, with such réunions for instance as those now just recommenced by the Princess of Metternich, at the Austrian Embassy, on Thursday evenings, and known as the Princess's "*Petits Jeudis?*" *Petits* indeed! And on such a scale! A labyrinth of *salons* opened, through whose mazes you wander all the evening without ever knowing whether you have seen the whole, besides galleries and corridors innumerable, and snug corners, and even a still snugger smoking-room—while music steals all around upon the ravished ear, and the eye is entranced with long accumulated and innumerable works of art. There is another chosen rendezvous, dignified by the title of "little"—*lucus a non*—known as the Petit-Luxembourg;—a small palace adjoining the larger one, where the President of the Senate and his lady receive every Sunday evening. Here the Court Noblesse of the second Empire come forth in all the traditional grandeur of the First Empire, military and civil. Heavens! what uniforms, gold lace and decorations are there beheld on the backs and breasts of the men, and what toilettes on the—but no, I must not carry out the description further, especially remembering how scanty to the fore and how superabundant aft, are the "decorations" of the other half of the community in the present day!

Then again come such semi-official *salons* as those of the celebrated romancer, poet, ex-Director of the Théâtre-Francais, &c., Arsène-Houssaye, where Princes and Ministers, and diplomatists, and men of letters, and men of art, as well as the entire world of female fashion, meet on a sort of neutral ground, both of taste and politics, and where the "liberty of the mask" gives a piquancy unknown to more reserved and stately réunions. Such a varied crowd probably does not meet within four walls at any other point of the universe. It is even whispered that the Empress was once there herself, to see the fun and frolic, and hear the explosion of wit, for it is astonishing what repartees are both listened to and struck out, under cover of a black mask and a pink satin domino trimmed with white lace! *Incognito* makes us wondrous bold!

But speaking of art and artists reminds me that American art, as well as American beauty and toilet, is conspicuous just now in Paris. There was a charming réunion last week at Albert Bierstadt's, presided over by the illustrious artist's charming wife and sister-in-law, and "decorated," in the best sense of the word, by some of his own immortal productions, hung around the walls of the *salons*. It was gratifying to see there Gudin, the French "painter of the sea," admiring so cordially the American "painter of the land;" and to hear, too, the brilliant touch of Mlle. Carreno, accompany the speaking tones of Sighicelli, the first violinist of Paris. You had but to look around you to know at a glance that here the American element predominated. The "good looks" of the women told you that at once; even if you did not discover it by their frank and unrestrained gaiety, and the absence of that *manièré* and conventional style and air which creates the monotony of the French *beau monde*. But I must end my trifling sketch of fashionable life in Paris, which I have, indeed, only attempted to give because it is in fact the predominating feature of the moment.

GRANT ITEMS.

Cabinet Conjectures—Gossip in Washington—The Possibilities and Certainties of the Future.

GEN. GRANT AND HIS CABINET.

A letter from Senator Schurz to his journal in St. Louis, the *Westliche Post*, contains the following:

"Grant has kept his secrets admirably well, and one knows as little of his Cabinet to-day as a month ago. He has only expressed himself clearly in regard to the general character of his admirers. 'If I were a member of the Senate,' he lately said to one of the newly-elected Senators, 'and a Democrat had been elected to the Presidency, I, as a Republican, would not hesitate to confirm the nomination of good Democrats as members of the Cabinet. But if a President elected by the Republican party should undertake to nominate men for his Cabinet who were not completely in sympathy with the principles and the policy of the Republican party. I would deem it my duty to oppose them with the utmost determination.'"

This does not leave any doubt in regard to the general political character of the Cabinet.

GRANT NOT TO HAVE "AN ORGAN."

The Washington correspondent of the *Herald* says:

A number of persons have been trying to make arrangements to start a new organ in the interest of Grant, but their success has been anything but encouraging thus far. Grant, on being consulted about it, said he did not want any newspaper organ at all, and would recognize no paper as authorized to represent him specially.

AN OLD LADY ANXIOUS ABOUT THE PRESIDENT.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Journal* says:

A New York clergyman who called at headquarters on Monday afternoon was informed by General Grant, with evident satisfaction, that an old lady who had gone out of the audience-room as he (the clergyman) had entered, wanted to know who the Cabinet were to be, as she had a large house to be rented and thought that one of them might like it. "I told her," continued Gen. Grant, "to read the newspapers, but she replied that she had yet found nothing in them about the Cabinet at all reliable." This appeared to please the President elect much.

CABINET RUMORS—THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS, &C.

The Washington correspondence of the New York *Times* contains the following:

Cabinet rumors still thicken the air, despite the fact that everybody knows that nobody knows anything about the matter but General Grant. People will speculate, guess, and predict, and correspondents are compelled to take cognizance of such material in the absence of anything more reliable. The mystery of the Cabinet is regarded on all hands as the best kept State secret in the country's history. To-night there comes a nervous rumor that John A. Dix is to be Secretary of State, then a conjecture that Pierrepont will be Attorney-General, forgetting that if anything goes to New York, it must be, in the nature of things, either the State or the Treasury. Hamilton Fish is set up as the figure-head of the Administration a dozen times a day, and as often taken down. The names of Griswold, Morgan and Commissioner Wells still palpitate upon the air. The latter's stock has suddenly taken a turn upward, but nobody knows the reason, unless he cannot be persuaded to go and talk to Grant at present on any subject. Boutwell and Hooper loom up in the uncertain future a dozen times a day, but without object or purpose. All is still locked in the bosom of the wonderful little man whose immobile features and expression are adjuncts of safety to the country. Only three more days of waiting before this racking curiosity is satisfied.

Gen. Grant has suggested the idea in recent conversation that the three leading Customs Revenue offices at New York are national in their character, and that not alone New York, but the whole country are interested in their administration. If Gen. Grant should act upon this idea, the country need not be surprised to see these offices filled by a selection of one from the city, one from the State, and one from the country at large. I have reason to believe that these offices will receive very early attention.

Although it has been freely stated that Mr. Johnson has notified General Grant of his willingness to participate to the usual extent in the inauguration ceremonies, it is, nevertheless, not true. General Grant has not received any such intimation, and his action will not be subject to any change because of the reception or non-reception of such an intimation. He will ride to the Capitol with his staff.

Gen. Grant has finished his inaugural address. It covers six pages of letter paper, and is estimated to be about the same length as that of Mr. Lincoln in 1865. Nothing definite concerning its tenor has transpired, except that it will urge the ratification of the Constitutional Suffrage Amendment and the payment of the public debt in coin.

There are some absurd stories afloat that he will take a threatening position on the Alabama claims question, but they are fomented for a purely sensational purpose. He will read the address from a manuscript copy, which will immediately be furnished to the press.

Gen. Grant has decided that upon taking the oath of office as President his commission as General becomes vacant without the formality of a resignation. Acting upon this determination, he will on Friday, simultaneously with the nomination of his Cabinet, send to the Senate the name of Lieutenant-General Sherman for the vacant post of General. I do not understand that the filling of the vacancies below this grade consequent upon this promotion has yet been determined upon. If it should be, the impression prevails that Major-General Sheridan will receive the promotion of Lieutenant-General.

THE FORMATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S CABINET.

A Washington correspondent of the Hartford *Evening Post*, in correcting some misstatements respecting the formation of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, gives the late President's own version as it was on one occasion stated by him in the presence of several gentlemen from Connecticut, with particular reference to Secretary Welles. The correspondent says:

Mr. Lincoln stated that upon the night after the election he remained at the telegraph office until 1 or 2 o'clock, at which time it was reasonably certain that he had been elected—that he went to his residence and retired, but that he did not and could not sleep, his thoughts naturally turning to the great responsibility which devolved upon him, and he began to consider whom he could call around him as his advisers and supporters—that during that night and the subsequent day his Cabinet was blocked out, substantially as it was afterwards formed; that a few changes were subsequently made, but that no change was made in the New-England member, either as to the individual selected or the position assigned him.

Mr. Lincoln also stated that he was subsequently opposed in his choice by Mr. Hamlin, by Hon. Preston King, by Gov. E. D. Morgan, by Mark Howard, Esq., and others, who urged the selection of Mr. Welles. What influence these gentlemen may have had in preventing a change in Mr. Lincoln's original plan, cannot of course be stated. It is known that he was pressed to appoint Hon. John P. Hale, Hon. Amos Tuck, Hon N. P. Banks and others. His determination to appoint Mr. Welles was announced some time before he left his home. Hon. Mr. Fogg, of New Hampshire, who went to Springfield to urge the selection of Mr Tuck, stopped at Hartford on his return, and stated that Mr. Lincoln said to him that the New England member of his Cabinet had been determined upon, and that it was Mr. Welles.

When in Hartford, in the winter of 1860, Mr. Lincoln spent a day with Mr. Welles, and the interchange of views on the great questions before the country which then took place, Mr. Lincoln often alluded to as having made an impression on his mind, as it influenced and probably governed his act on in selecting the member of his Cabinet from New England.

THE LAST OF THE JOHNSON PARTY.

The New York *World's* Washington man sends this:

The last meeting of the old Administration took place at 11 A. M. to-day, in President Johnson's private office at the White House. All of the members of the Cabinet tendered their resignations, which were *pro forma* accepted. What little business was left was disposed of, and after a general hand-shaking all around, the members retired from the setting sun. Secretary Seward will leave at once for Auburn. Mr. Frederick Seward, Assistant Secretary of State, will remain a short time to settle up family affairs, and to turn over the Department to the incoming Secretary. For Mr. Seward, this closes a continuous residence of twenty years in Washington—twelve as Senator, and eight as Cabinet officer. Secretary Browning soon returns to Quincy, Illinois; Secretary McCulloch settles down near Washington; Mr. Evarts remains for the present, as does Mr Randall, while Secretary Welles goes to Connecticut next week. The President has all the papers filed in the executive mansion, properly indorsed, and ready to be transmitted to the departments to which they belong, and he is now prepared to vacate the White House on the 3d of March, and leave it in possession of the officers of the Metropolitan Police, to be occupied by General Grant, if he should choose to do so, on the 4th of March.

NEWS BY THE CUBA CABLE

Coolie Importations—Revolutionary Items.

HAVANA, March 2.—Intelligence from Santiago de Cuba states that a steamer has arrived there with a number of Coolies on board, but the negroes would not allow them to land.

The *Prensa* says that Captain General Dulce has ordered 150 of the enrolled volunteers to take the prisoners captured to their destination in Spain by the Cadiz steamer.

The erection of a large barrack in this city for the use of the volunteers is in contemplation.

It is probable that the brig J. D. Lincoln will be permitted to clear from this port. For some days past the authorities have refused her clearance.

BY MAIL.

Unruly Demonstrations of the Havana Volunteers—Dulce's Address, &c., &c.

HAVANA, Feb. 24.—On yesterday the Spanish mail steamer Nuevo Almendares came into port with seventy-five political prisoners from Sagua, Remedios and Cardenas. They have all been lodged in the Moro. Numerous political prisoners have also been brought here within the past three days from Bahia Honda, Pinar del Rio, Guanajay, Guines, and other places, and, with a dozen or so taken up in Havana, have been lodged in the same bastile. It looks very much as if both the Moro and the Cabanas are to become ere long brimful with the victims of the government's harshness and suspicions. These may yet fare badly and terribly. The volunteers of Havana are nearly all clamoring for their blood, and eager for a repetition of their riotous and murderous proceedings of the 22d, 23d and 24th of last month. On last Sunday the officers and soldiers of a battalion of volunteers—the Fifth—while returning to their quarters from duty outside the city limits, made themselves hoarse shouting "*Viva Espana* and death to her enemies!" the Colonel, Ramon Herrara—the same wealthy merchant who played so discreditable a part during the last month's reign of terror—leading in this blood-desiring demonstration. On Monday morning a large crowd of volunteers in uniform, but unarmed, surrounded General Espinar, the second in command on the island to Captain-General Dulce, on O'Reilly street, and through a number of spokesmen demanded of him: first, the lives of the enemies of Spain (*los enemigos de Espana*) confined in the Moro, the Cabanas, Fort Principe and the prison; second, that the further emigration of Cubans from the island be prohibited, since it does great injury to business. General Espinar very properly refused to entertain such demands, but told the volunteers to go to their homes, which after a while they did. These unruly demonstrations have alarmed General Dulce somewhat, and he has had a conference with the officers of the volunteers and with a delegation of their sergeants and corporals, in which, amid a good deal of blarney talk, he has urged upon them the necessity of a firm support of his government and their duty to preserve order and tranquillity at all times. Whether this will do any good is very problematical. General Dulce possesses neither the respect nor confidence of the great mass of the volunteers, as every well-informed person here knows, and therefore his talking to them about necessities and duties cannot have much effect.

He has also published in all the Havana journals an address to the volunteers, thus:

Superior Political Government of the Province of Cuba.—VOLUNTEERS: Beware of the counsels of the evil-minded, who contemplating the cause of the insurrection as already lost, seek, in the introduction of discontent, alarm, and mistrust in your ranks, a means to render your valorous and patriotic efforts for the suppression of the revolution sterile.

I am sure they will not succeed in this, because I know your merits and your virtues; but, nevertheless, it is my duty to put you on your guard against their manœuvres. The period of the amnesty has expired. The time for the action of authority, widened and fortified by the extraordinary faculties with which I have been invested by the government of the nation, has arrived. My decree of the 12th inst., an emanation from these faculties, by which councils of war for the trial of offences of disloyalty are ordered, shall be inexorably followed out, and the penalties prescribed for those found guilty executed with vigor. The same shall be the case with the punishments adjudged by the ordinary tribunals for offences committed before the promulgation of the decree.

Volunteers! rely upon the justice and rectitude of these decisions, and do not become the echoes of those who would stain the sacred cause we defend with excesses unworthy of your culture and the fame of noble and strong men you have won. Maintain order and the supremacy of the law with an admirable discipline. We are soon to commence an active and vigorous campaign against those who are disturbing the public peace in fields not occupied by the troops nor guarded by you. Union, then, and discipline, which is the law of strength, let us have. Rely in the authority with which the patriotic aspirations of all of you shall be represented by your General.

DOMINGO DULCE.

HAVANA, February 22. —*N. Y. World.*

Prisoners in Havana.

A Havana letter to the New York *Times* says:

The condition of the political prisoners in the Moro and Cubanas forts is said to be most lamentable. Those who are confined in the forts suffer a great many hardships—are herded together like animals, cut off from all intercourse with their friends, and not allowed to receive any comforts or delicacies, or even necessaries of life. I am told that in one large room there are several hundred, and the greater part have no cots or blankets to rest upon. Their only food is the *rancho*, or coarse rations of the common soldier. In several compartments of the fort where the prisoners are confined, the only light received is from a window in the roof, thirty feet high. How comfortless and cheerless must such a confinement be! Among these prisoners are to be found many Americans. In the common jail are several who have already suffered imprisonment for months, only on suspicion because of the lack of passports to enter the island, or even on account of the discovery of a rifle or a pair of pistols among their luggage. The Courts, both civil and martial, must have their dockets full.

Extensive Fire in Wisconsin.

The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* of the 27th ult. gives the following account of a fire in the town of Chippewa Falls:

We learn by a private letter that on Wednesday afternoon a fire broke out in a confectionery store at Chippewa Falls, and spread until the best business portion of the town was destroyed.

We understand that many of the goods were saved from the business houses, although in a very bad condition.

Last evening the citizens were using their utmost endeavors to arrest the further extension of the flames, and fears were entertained by our informant that Mitchell's Hall would be consumed, as there was no evident abatement of the fire. The loss is estimated at over $200,000.

Marine Intelligence.

PORTLAND, March 3.—The steamer North American sailed to-day for Liverpool, having been detained by the non-arrival of the Canadian mails by reason of the immense snow drifts.

LOSS AT SEA.

The Ship Harry Bluff Wrecked off Nantucket Shoals—Four Lives Lost—Intense Suffering of the Crew.

The Boston *Post* contains the following account of a disaster already announced by telegraph:

We are indebted to the mate of the brig Clara Jenkins, Mr. A. Philbrook, for the following particulars of the loss of the ship Harry Bluff, off Nantucket Shoals, shortly before midnight, on Thursday night last:

The ship Harry Bluff, Oliver, master, was bound from Cadiz to Boston, with a cargo of salt and wine, when, as above stated, she went ashore on Nantucket Shoals. In launching the boats, one of them was upset, and two of the crew drowned. The captain, mate, second and third mates, and fourteen of the crew, then took to the long-boat, with the bodies of the two drowned men. They remained in this boat at the mercy of the wind and storm from midnight of Thursday till twenty minutes past 10 on Saturday morning, when they were picked up by the brig Clara Jenkins, and every attention showed the suffering men by the officers and crew, the men freely giving up their berths to contribute to the comfort of the sufferers. The Jenkins was from Bangor and bound for Messina, but put into this port yesterday afternoon. Two of the crew died in the long-boat at 2 o'clock on Friday night, being literally frozen to death, and it is remarkable that all of the others did not perish. The crew of the shipwrecked vessel was composed of fourteen negroes and two white boys—including the four officers, twenty people, four of whom perished.

At three o'clock yesterday afternoon Collector Russell, who was on board the revenue tug Hamlin, boarded the Clara Jenkins off Fort Independence and at once proceeded to provide for the survivors of the Harry Bluff by having them taken at once to the marine hospital at Chelsea.

The ship was only partly insured. She encountered heavy gales off the Western Islands and sprung a leak and was obliged to keep one pump working all the time.

A portion of the crew were enabled to save part of their clothing, but the captain saved nothing except the clothes he stood in. Much credit is to be awarded to the officers and crew of the Clara Jenkins for their kindness to the suffering mariners, and also to Collector Russell for his promptitude in attending to the wants of the rescued crew. The names of those who perished are as follows: John Brown, cook, of Baltimore; J. Austin, of the West Indies; W. Scarlly, of Nova Scotia, and J. Short, of Fall River—all colored.

FAMINE IN THE WEST INDIES.

A Swedish Colony Suffering.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:

A piteous wail comes up from St. Barthélémy, in the West Indies, the single colony possessed by Sweden. The Government physician, Dr. Goes, reports officially to Stockholm that within the four weeks preceding the date of his letter no less than nineteen deaths have occurred on the island from sheer starvation, and 600 more people are on the point of sharing the same horrible fate, unless help is speedily forthcoming. It is chiefly the children and half grown-up people who have to suffer most. The youth of both sexes, but chiefly the girls, present a miserable spectacle with their prematurely old countenances. In many districts, chiefly Marrigot, the populace have reached a point of physical exhaustion which unfits them for the slightest exertion. The visitor meets in the different cottages worn-out decrepit children or young women, in whom even the capacity or desire to rise and accept a proffered gift seems to be wanting. Hurricanes and droughts speedily following each other within the last few years have utterly destroyed the only crop which that soil is capable of yielding; and even if the fund which is now being raised for these poor creatures at Stockholm does amount to a sum sufficient to save them from starvation for the moment, the question still remains about the future.

THE MARYLAND AND DELAWARE CROPS.

Wheat and Peaches in Caroline Co., Md.

The Denton *Union* of the 25th ult. says:—The wheat crop in this county, so far as our own observation extends and from what we can learn from others, is looking exceedingly well for this season. We have seen a number of fields, and in all the wheat somewhat set and of a very healthy color.

We have the opinion of close observers of the fruit trees and the weather to the effect that the cold has not damaged the peaches. They think the buds were not far enough advanced, and as this has been a "dry freeze," believe no great injury, if any, is done.

WORCESTER COUNTY.

The Snow Hill *Messenger*, of the 27th, says of the "cold snap," last week, that on Tuesday night the wind rose higher than it was during the day, with a cold, keen blast for some time. Ice was found thick as a quarter of a dollar. It is thought that the fruit is badly injured, though the wind blew so hard. Our only hope is that the water was shaken from the swelling buds before the ice formed. To us, the destruction of our fruit crop interferes with our luxury alone. To our neighbors in Delaware, and our adjoining counties, it is a matter of bread and butter. We sincerely hope that our fears will not be realized.

LOWER DELAWARE.

The Milford *Mutual Friend*, of the 27th ultimo, says: "Grave fears are entertained among our farmers in regard to the prospects of fruit this season. The mild weather of late has brought out the buds in some localities, and if a cold snap comes the injury to this most important branch of Delaware's wealth will be serious. As an exchange truthfully says: the prospects are that we must either suffer a scarcity of fruit or a lack of ice the ensuing summer. If the wishes of our farmers were consulted they would declare for fruit. Sussex county cannot suffer many more failures."

Parties in Suits as Witnesses.

The following petition, from members of the Bar of Philadelphia, has been sent to the Legislature of this State:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania—GENTLEMEN: The following bill having been introduced into both the Senate and House, we beg leave to submit our reasons in its favor:

"That in no case now pending, or which may hereafter be brought in any Court in this Commonwealth, shall any person be disqualified from testifying as a witness, by reason of his or her being a party thereto, or otherwise interested in the result thereof."

Except in actions by or against the representatives of decedents; and provided that this act shall be operative only in the city and county of Philadelphia.

REASONS.

The law has been in successful operation in England for more than ten years.

In New York for about ten years.

In New Jersey about eight years.

And is the law in the United States' Courts sitting in Philadelphia.

The anomaly is presented here of one rule of evidence between Fifth and Sixth streets; and another, totally different, between Fourth and Fifth.

All the advances in the law, thus far made in this State, were limited in their operation to the city of Philadelphia: as witness the act allowing a judge to enter a non-suit.

The law requiring affidavits of defence.

Practically at this day, parties are allowed to testify for themselves in the following cases:

In filing affidavits of defence.

In filing affidavits for the continuance of cause.

To prove service of subpœna.

In applications for attachments, and to set forth fully, under oath, what is expected to be proved by the absent witness.

To make affidavits of the loss of original papers, and thus lay the groundwork for the admission of secondary evidence.

In proceedings in Equity, both parties file their sworn statements; and both at law, and in Equity, each party is at liberty to call and examine his adversary, under oath, in open court.

And yet the jury who desire all the light that can be furnished them, are not allowed to hear the testimony of parties who, of necessity, are the best witnesses and know all about the various transactions; and their examination enables the jury to see the exact point in controversy.

This last advance has been found to work admirably in bringing out the whole truth, and is demanded by the spirit of the age. Let the experiment be made in Philadelphia.

COMMITTEE OF BAR, of Philadelphia.

THE FINE ARTS.

SALE OF THE EFFECTS OF THE ARTIST LEUTZE.

The Artists' Mutual Aid Society of New York, of which the late historical painter Leutze was a member, have arranged a sale for the benefit of his widow, the collection being largely made up of the studies, sketches, art-properties and other effects of the deceased. The vendue will be conducted at Clinton Hall, N. Y., by Leavitt, Strebeigh & Co., on the evenings of Thursday and Friday next.

Forty paintings by Leutze form the nucleus of the sale. These include the cartoon for his intended allegory of Emancipation, designed for the Capitol at Washington; portrait of the Russian Minister, for Leutze's last picture, the Treaty of Alaska; portrait of a Venetian lady, interesting as having received touches from the artist only four hours before his death; a likeness of Grant; and various other portraits and conceptions. The considerable library of the deceased, including many illustrated works; his portfolios, with a proof of Dupont's engraving of the Hemicycle; and the armor, costumes and furniture belonging to his studio, complete the list of personal effects. Besides these will be sold twenty paintings contributed for the same benefit by members of the Society, among whom are Darley, Lambdin, McEntee, Elliott, and a clay model by J. Q. A. Ward. A variety of contributions by disinterested well-wishers complete the catalogue, including works by Rothermel, Bispham, Laurie, Huntingdon, Kensett, Eastman Johnson, Homer and many others.

We hope the sale will be a pecuniary success, and that the family of one of our few historical painters will not have cause to regret that their worthy head chose to dedicate himself to an honorable but precarious career. The machinery of the affair has been well managed, and we would call the attention of our own Aid Societies to the success with which this New York association has canvassed among the art of the country at large for sympathy and aid. The Artist's Fund of this city has done well already, in several instances; the relict of poor J——, a short time back, as well as the widow of M——, less recently, have had cause to remember with gratitude the Society for which their husbands worked in lifetime; but the assistance in these cases was rendered with a secrecy and decorum perhaps a little too scrupulous. The cases were different; for Leutze's name is ringing in the country's ears, and will be quoted to-day by thousands who ascend the stairway of the Capitol decorated by his great mural painting. It is felt as an honor by any artist to contribute his name to the catalogue in the title of which is that of Leutze. But Aid Societies are especially, and always will be, for the benefit of the weakest and not the strongest members. The chances are that the families of the best artists will be least in need of their help. And there will be an advantage, even in the case of the least noted artist who shall next drop from our ranks, in invoking that concert of action amongst the whole profession which the New York painters have here displayed.

AMUSEMENTS.

—*The Emerald Ring* will be given at the Walnut to-night, by Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams.

—At the Arch, this evening, *A Victim of Circumstances* and the *Corsican Brothers* will be given.

—*Robinson Crusoe* will be given at the Chestnut this evening by Miss Susan Galton and her company.

—"The Arabian Nights' Entertainment" will be given on Thursday evening, at Concert Hall. There will be a miscellaneous performance by a variety of artists. One hundred presents will be distributed to the audience.

—The first ambitious effort of Offenbach in the line of burlesque was his *Orphée aux Enfers*, written when Gluck's great serious opera of *Orphée* was having its extraordinary run at the Theatre Lyrique, and Madame Viardot was making a real sensation in the principal rôle. The burlesque made a decided hit, and deservedly; for none of Offenbach's operas contain so much good and carefully written music as his *Orphée aux Enfers*. As played by Mr. Fisk's French Company at the Academy of Music, last evening, before a very large audience, it met with decided favor. The part of "Eurydice," assigned to Mlle. Tostée, is less important than those in which she has won her peculiar laurels. Indeed, in the long second act, which is the best in the opera, she does not appear at all. The success of the piece is, therefore, due to its own merits and the general excellence of the performance, rather than to the fascinations of the prima donna. The part of "Jupiter" sustained by Duchesne, was the perfection of burlesque. Leduc as "Pluto," Decré as "Orpheus," Lagriffoul as "Mercury," and Guidon as "John Styx," were also capital. Guidon, indeed, who only appears in the third act, made the best hit of the evening in his funny song, "Quand j'étais roi de Béotie," which was encored. The opera is not one demanding analytical criticism; but it is well worth seeing as well as hearing. While there is, on the part of some of the women, a rather unnecessary display of ugly legs, there is nothing else in the performance that is indecent. And there is so much rollicking fun all through, that one cannot help enjoying it. The finale of the second act, in which all the gods and goddesses sing and go through a variety of grotesque manœuvres, is excessively funny, and it was encored last evening. The finale of the opera, including a jolly dance, is also very amusing. The piece is one that will bear repetition better than any other in the repertoire. For this evening *Barbe Bleue* is announced, with Mlle. Irma and Mons. Aujac in the principal parts.

—Mr. Carl Wolfsohn will give another of his charming classical matinées in the Foyer of the Academy of Music on Friday afternoon next.

—On Saturday evening, in Natatorium Hall, Broad street, below Walnut, Mr. Charles H. Jarvis will give the fifth of his series of classical soirees. An excellent programme will be offered, and Mr. Jarvis will be assisted by Messrs. Gubleman, Wm. Stoll, Jr., Theo. Kammerer, and Rudolph Hennig.

—At the American there will be a variety performance this evening. The Japs will remain only during the present week.

—Mr. and Mrs. Madison Obrey will give a select musical and humorous entertainment at Assembly Buildings, this evening. We commend this performance to the public as one of the most interesting of its class.

—On Monday evening next Mr. James E. Murdoch will give select readings at Horticultural Hall.

The Bridge at Columbia, Pa—Passage of the First Railroad Train.

The Columbia *Spy* of yesterday says:

On Monday morning last, the locomotive, built expressly for running over the bridge, with freight train attached, passed over the new bridge at this place, in charge of Wm. F. Lockard, Superintendent Philadelphia Division, Pennsylvania Railroad. Quite a crowd of spectators were assembled at each end of the bridge for the purpose of witnessing the passing of the "first train of cars over the new structure."