Daily Evening Bulletin.

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

VOLUME XXII.—NO. 304. | PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1869. | PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE EVENING BULLETIN,
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,
(Sundays excepted),
AT THE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING.
607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,
BY THE
EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION,
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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MARRIED.

BREESE—McCULLOUGH.—At Wilmington, Del., Wednesday, March 31st, in St. John's Church, by Rt. Rev. Alfred Lee, Commander S. Livingston Breese, U. S. N., and Lizzie C., daughter of the late Rev. J. W. McCullough, D. D. [Detroit papers please copy.]

DIED.

BACKUS.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on the morning of the 4th inst., Freddie R. Backus, aged ten years, son of Frederick B. and the late Carrie H. Backus.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, High street, Germantown, at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 7th inst.

BUNTING.—Suddenly, on Second-day, the 5th inst., Samuel C. Bunting, in his 79th year.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, 3897 Walnut street, on Fifth-day, at 2 P. M.

SERGEANT.—On Sunday morning, April 4, Margaretta, widow of the Hon. John Sergeant, in the eighty-third year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited, without further notice, to attend her funeral, on Friday next, at 10 A. M., from her late residence, 251 South Fourth street.**

TIDDY.—At Staten Island, New York, on the 1st inst., Dillie L., wife of Richard N. Tiddy, of North Carolina, and youngest daughter of the late Richard Penn Smith, Esq., of this city, in her 26th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her uncle, Michael Arnold, Esq., No. 915 Vine street, (this) Tuesday, 6th inst., at 2 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

VIGELIUS.—On Saturday, 3d instant, Gust. Ad. Vigelius, aged 38 years.

The relatives of the family, and his friends, are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. S. Birnbaum, No. 1024 Pine street, on Wednesday, 7th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Interment at Laurel Hill. 1t

WALMSLEY.—On Third-day morning, 6th instant, Ann Walmsley, widow of Joseph Walmsley, in the 82d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 462 North Fourth street, on Fifth-day afternoon next, at 2 o'clock.

SPRING GLOVES—FIRST QUALITY ONLY. EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND ARCH, KEEP ONLY THE BEST GLOVES.
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SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPRING GARDEN INSTITUTE.
N. E. CORNER BROAD AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS.

The Annual Meeting of the Members of the Institute will be held in the library room, 3d floor, on THURSDAY EVENING, 6th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

The annual report will be read, and an election held for officers and managers for the ensuing year.

PHILADELPHIA, April 6, 1869.

H. McINTOSH, Secretary.

ap6 2t*

OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5, 1869.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent., and an extra dividend of Ten per Cent., were declared on the Capital Stock for the last six months, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 15th inst. *Clear of Taxes.*

ap6 1t[15] J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.

PERSONS IN DELICATE HEALTH SHOULD avail themselves of the Scientific Treatment of Drs. GALLOWAY & BOLLES.

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STEREOPTICON EXHIBITION AT THE WEST Arch Street Presbyterian Church, corner of Eighteenth and Arch streets, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, by O. H. WILLARD, Esq.

Photographic Views from the Holy Land and European cities.

Proceeds for the benefit of the Sabbath School. Admittance, Adults, 25 cents. Children, 10 cents. 1t*

SACRED CONCERT,
At the FIRST MORAVIAN CHURCH,
Corner of FRANKLIN and WOOD streets,
THURSDAY EVENING, April 8th, next, at 8 o'clock.
Musical Director, Professor Hassah M. Warner.
Several distinguished amateurs and a full Trombone Choir have volunteered their services.
Tickets fifty cents, to be had at W. H. Boner & Co's. Music Store, 1102 Chestnut street. ap6 3trp*

JAMES E. MURDOCH.—ENTERTAINING readings, to conclude with the "Wrong Room," from Pickwick. Christ Presbyterian Church, Twenty-second and Mount Vernon, THURSDAY NIGHT, April 8th, at 8 o'clock. Admittance, 50 cents. ap6 3t*

TURKISH BATHS.

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PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOciety.—Essay on Wild Flowers, TUESDAY EVENING, April 6th. 1t*

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

THE COURTS.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Stroud.—Edward Burbank vs. James A. Wright. An action to recover a balance on a book account for goods supplied the defendant for use on a plantation near New Orleans. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Hare.—J. F. & E. B. Orne vs. A. Nickerson. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiffs.

Allen McKean, administrator, vs. Harvey Connelly, administrator. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff for $2,134 50.

John Conrad vs. George Spaeth. An action to recover damages for an alleged improper arrest. On trial.

Hail Connecticut!

The New York *Tribune* says: Our news from our sister State is cheering. Connecticut has rejected her present Democratic State officers and chosen instead their Republican competitors by a small majority. James Dixon (late Johnsonized United States Senator) is beaten for Congress in the Hartford District by Julius L. Strong, Republican—a Republican gain. James F. Babcock (a Johnsonized Federal office-holder) has barely escaped defeat in running for Congress in the New Haven District, which went Democratic last April by over 2,500 majority. William H. Barnum (Democrat) is barely re-elected in the Fairfield and Litchfield District, over Sidney B. Beardsley, Republican. In the New London and Windham District, Henry H. Starkweather, Republican, is of course re-elected by a large majority. So we have a net gain of one in the delegation—half of it instead of a fourth. The Legislature is probably Republican by a small majority, securing the ratification of the XVth Amendment, at least so far as Connecticut is concerned. The Republican triumph seems complete. Nobly done, land of the Trumbulls, the Ellsworths, and of Roger Sherman! No more timely blow than yours has yet been struck for Impartial and Universal Freedom!

VELOCIPEDE VS. FOUR-IN-HAND TURN-OUTS.—A young man, who claimed that his velocipede was run against by the carriage of Dr. H. T. Helmbold, in the Central Park, recently, threatened to sue that gentleman for damages. An ankle of the velocipedian was dislocated, and the case was settled, without going to law, for $50.

The Doctor now advises all such individuals to have their pedal extremities shortened; to part their hair more in the centre; to have their lives insured, and to look more toward Heaven, or hereafter be accompanied by their nurses when they take their airings.

LETTER FROM ROME.

Hail Storm in the Eternal City—Insanity of Cardinal Talbot—The Pope's Letter to the Archbishop of Paris—Death of Rosa Taddei—A Roman Senator.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

ROME, ITALY, Piazza di Spagna, March 19th, 1869.—*Fou comme le temps de Gênes*—"Mad as Genoese weather"—is a Tuscan proverb, and well applies to the weather in Rome this season. Last week we had two hail-storms, and cold that made us think of January instead of March. On the first day the Piazza was cleared instantly. I heard the hail pattering and looked out the window beside me; clear down the distance by the Virgin Column was a single "*trap*" driving for dear life, and the usually crowded Piazza was solitary and forlorn. The gray hail-stones lay like little balls over the ground, and the water poured in torrents along the various channels. It is said that the hail-stones lay an inch deep on the Pincian. The weather this week is fine, and to-day the air is so delicious that travelers are going off to Tivoli, Albano, Frascati, and in all the various directions attractive for excursions. As next week is Holy Week, visitors are anxious to seize on the pleasant days beforehand, as during Holy Week nothing is attended to but the various interesting spectacular ceremonies. There has been an unprecedented rush on the bankers for tickets to the Functions; and Mr. Grant, Mr. Hooker's obliging and agreeable junior partner, tells me that their house has received the largest number of tickets distributed. The popularity of Americans in Rome is proverbial,—it seems only necessary to have it known that an American asks for a favor and it is granted.

Talking of being mad, poor Monsignor Talbot, who has been the Pope's Cup-bearer ever since Pius IX's accession to the Papacy, is afflicted with insanity. He has gone mad, it is said—the result of a long state of ill-health. His physicians have ordered him to the East, whither he has gone accompanied by Monsignor Howard.

Just now the subject of conversation among those who feel interested in ecclesiastical politics (the only kind of politics that is a fine art instead of a science or an instinct, as civil governments make it) is the letter that has been lately published, written by the Pope to the Archbishop of Paris. It was written as far back as 1865, but as the immobility of Roman affairs is proverbial, the letter possesses all the force of an actuality, and the situation it defines may be regarded as still existing.

The *Unità Cattolica* gives the memorable document in full, and everybody is reading and commenting upon it. One thing is remarked by outsiders—the letter must have been published by the consent of all parties, Pope, Emperor and Archbishop, and its appearance, coming just now on the eve of the approaching Council, increases its importance. One of the gravest questions that will be presented to the Council is this very subject of episcopal independence, which is treated upon in the Papal letter of '65. I would give this interesting epistle entire, but it is quite long, and, moreover, you will receive it in your foreign journals. A few words will present an outline of its principal points. The Pope reproaches Monsignor Darboy with being in opposition to the Council of Trent and acting as Febronius did.

The celebrated Father Lainez, on the morning of the 20th October, 1562—over three hundred years ago—delivered a long discourse, which was listened to with profound attention by the assembled prelates of that great Council of Trent. In it the learned Jesuit reduced to a formula (*formulated* as Emerson would say) the Roman doctrine of the universal Papal jurisdiction. By this formula the Bishops are in their administrations simple mandatories or proxies of the Pope; their subjects always have the right to refer to the centre of authority at Rome, and the Pope has power to take away any part of their jurisdiction, such as the surveillance of the religious orders, &c.

Father Lainez exposed this doctrine with great energy and eloquence, and it was adopted by the Council of Trent. He was a great man, this Father Lainez, in more things than one. I remember a story about him which the late Dr. Ryder, who was formerly President of Georgetown College, told me many years ago.

Father Lainez one day went to Father Ignatius Loyola, the founder of their order, and told him, with some eagerness, of the latest news from Rome. It was just at the period when Papal elections came quick in succession. Paul III, Julius III, and Marcellus II had followed swiftly on each other's path. The friends of Lainez talked earnestly of proposing him for the Papacy at a coming election, and the zealous Father, eager for the success of his order and their principles, hastened to inform his superior of the plan and its feasibility.

Father Ignatius listened attentively; Father Lainez grew more and more earnest, and unfolded every plan and mode of action. When he reached the end his superior looked at him quietly and said:

"Brother Lainez, go into the kitchen and wash dishes for a month."

There was an instant of silence; then Brother Lainez turned, went into the convent kitchen, and washed dishes for a month!

But to return for a few moments to Monsignor Darboy and the Episcopal independence which he claims.

Since that Great Council this doctrine of Papal jurisdiction has been often attacked, and one of the most celebrated assailants was the Febronius to whom Pius IX. likens Monsignor Darboy.

Now who was Febronius?

A churchman friend tells me the following:

In 1763, there was at Treves, in Luxembourg, an old Electoral Archbishop, George de Sconborn, who was strongly infected with Leibnitz theories and notions of fraternizing the various Christian communions. Archbishop George had for coadjutor a certain learned Doctor, famous for his skill in canonical law, and this fine art, ecclesiastical politics—John Nicholas de Hontheim. He was the real administrator of the diocese, the shining light of the Church of Luxembourg.

One fine day in 1763 this Doctor John Nicholas published a famous book under the pseudonym of "Febronius," and gave it a long Latin title, the words of which have ever since echoed in the ears of the clerical party with discordant sounds.

"Justo Febronii de statu presenti I. C. ecclesiæ et legitima potestate romani pontificis, liber singularis, ad reunientes dissidentes in religionem christianos compositus."

There you have the full title of this pestiferous publication, as it has been considered by the Papal party.

What a noise it made! The author sustained, without expressing any dogmatical heresy, that the Pope had no effective authority in the diocese; that he is only Primate by honor, and he overwhelmed with criticism the large body of Ecclesiastical "regulars" that are spread over the Catholic world,—"the noble army of saints and martyrs,"—the monks, and various religious brotherhoods who are everywhere outside of Episcopal authority, and amenable only to the Pope. Never did any work make a greater bustle at the Vatican. "Hontheim, alias Febronius," was excommunicated, Clement B. Clement 14 by his own pen even, and Pius VI. denounced him and his work to the Catholic world.

In the height of the fidget the poor Archbishop George de Sconborn died. The succeeding Prelate was a Prince of the house of Albertine de Saxe, who agreed with the Holy See, and Hontheim found Treves too hot to hold him. He was banished from Treves, of course. At that time he was 78. Solitude, disgrace, or time for reflection, whatever it might have been, made the old Doctor think better (or worse, as one's opinion may be on these matters) of the question. After a little while, he made a solemn recantation, which was received affectionately at the Vatican and praised as much as his book had been abused. Hontheim, alias Febronius, lived quietly the rest of his life, and died in Rome twelve years after, at peace with his Papal Father.

The Pope compares Monsignor Darboy to Febronius. Now, it remains to be seen if the Archbishop of Paris will take the back track as old John Nicholas did.

Rosa Taddei, sister of the famous Taddei, the Prince of *Caratteristi* on the Italian stage, died lately at an advanced age and in great poverty. Rosa had a romantic life, full of ups and downs. She was a brilliant improvisatress, and for many years was a great attraction in Roman drawing-rooms and *académies*. The princes and sovereigns who visited Rome used to delight in listening to Rosa, and giving her subjects. She improvised both verse and rhapsodical prose, and it is said she sometimes poured out very elevated and even grand passages. Poor woman, her day of glory passed away as it does to every one; and for some years she has been entirely forgotten. When Rosa died she left to the kind peasant woman with whom she had lived for many years all that she owned of value—her papers! I fancy it will be a useless heritage; and yet there is something inexpressibly mournful and attractive in this faith which the dying woman must have had in her powers. The world had forgotten her, but the memory of her success hung in a musical atmosphere about her, and under its influence she put on paper her rhapsodies, which doubtless need all the divine coloring that youth, beauty and a sympathetic voice and manner gave them. For imagination in itself is a little thing—it is a faculty that needs nourishment, and education is its proper food.

The Roman Senate has lately inscribed on the Golden Book of Patricians the name of the only descendant in direct line of the Emperors of the East, and also of the last Lascaris of 1789—Antonio Lascaris Angelo Flavia Comnenus, Grand Duke of Epirus, Larissus, Media and Macedonia, Prince of Peloponnessus, and Perpetual Grand Master, by right of birth, of the Supreme Order of the Chevaliers of St. George, instituted by Constantine. The descendant of this illustrious family has been living in obscurity (though not poverty) in Piedmont. As the Lascaris belonged to the Roman nobility, this gentleman has presented his parchments and documents to the Roman Senate. They have been found in perfect accordance with the corresponding documents in the Roman archives, and, of course, this nobleman has been re-instated in all the family titles.

Prince Lascaris will leave Turin and come to Rome, to live in the palace of his ancestors, if he can find it—if not, in some other palace, fortuckily he has handsome means. But his greatest possession is a young and beautiful daughter, full of attraction and intelligence. She has displayed brilliant powers, it is said, in pleading her father's cause, and will doubtless become a notable woman in the history of future Roman society.

These accounts of the Lascaris family, and of the poor improvisatress, Rosa Taddei, have an antique poetical charm about them, which makes me think they may be interesting to your readers; therefore I send them. ANNE BREWSTER.

AMUSEMENTS.

—The opera of *Faust*, by Gounod, is beyond all question, very popular in Philadelphia; for last evening, at its representation by the Maretzek troupe, the Academy of Music was excessively crowded, and this on the extraordinary condition of an extra charge of one dollar for a reserved seat; making two dollars the real cost of each seat not previously secured by subscription. Inasmuch as an assumed supreme and learned authority has decided that the people here will not pay more than one dollar per seat for the opera, there must be something extraordinary to fill the great theatre at two dollars a seat as it was last night filled when *Faust* was played. Evidently the people have made a mistake in violating a published canon; but whatever may have been the motive, or the attraction, or the fashion, there can be no disputing the fact that in spite of what the people say, or the press may say, the numbers in the house, and the money in the house, for last evening's performance of *Faust*, were quite remarkable.

Of the performance of the opera so much cannot be said. In general effect and in some particulars it has been much better done on former occasions. Miss Kellogg makes up well for the part of "Marguerite;" sings the music faithfully and elegantly in all except her trills, which are not the well marked vibrations between a tone and a semi-tone which a careful teacher of the old school would exact. But she is, in all other respects, a great vocalist, and she has studied this part of "Marguerite" with an intelligence and conscientiousness that deserve the highest appreciation from the critical portion of the public, as well as the uncritical portion, that finds its highest enjoyment in the refined and exquisite beauties of the opera bouffe, and that has more to say of toilette than of talent, when speaking of an artist. With all her faithful study and careful performance, there can be no disguising a natural coolness of temperament that shows itself whenever Miss Kellogg undertakes any character requiring passion for its proper interpretation. A musician can find no serious fault in anything she does in this or any other opera. But there have been poorer singers than she is, who have produced much more impression in the same opera than she did in the performance of last evening. And yet she sings and acts so well, and there are now so few women on the stage, in this country or in any other, that can sing and act so well, that it seems wrong and unjust to point out her deficiencies in temperament or in technical skill. She is one of the few very good vocalists, still young in years, that remain on the lyric stage, and she deserves as high appreciation in this country as has been awarded her in Europe, where her rank is very high. As to her special performance in *Faust*, last evening, it did not vary in any respect from that of former seasons.

The other principal personations call for some mention. Mr. Habelmann, when he last played "Faust" here, was new in the part, and to the embarrassment arising from this source was to be added that of singing in German, while the rest of the company were singing in Italian. He has now mastered both his nervousness and his Italian, and his "Faust" of last evening was in every respect a really fine performance. His acting was free, graceful, intelligent and easy, and his noble voice and remarkably pure method gave unusual effect to the exquisite music that fell to him. We have had no "Faust" here so entirely satisfactory as Mr. Habelmann's. Signor Antonucci surprised every one by his capital personation of "Mephistopheles." It was not so totally diabolical and so repulsive as that of Mr. Hermanns, and therefore it was more true to one's idea of a character that was fascinating both to women and to men. So far as voice and singing go, Antonucci's performance was unexceptionable. He was encored in his grand aria, and in all the other parts of the opera gave perfect satisfaction. Madame Cellini as "Siebel" and Signor Orlandini as "Valentine" were good. The chorus and orchestra were, neither of them, as full and efficient as they ought to have been; but with a vast and well-paying audience, like that of last evening, an impresario may think that he can afford to be indifferent concerning details, and there is no use in attempting to point out the many defects of last evening's opera. If it should be repeated, some effort should be made to correct them.

This evening *Fra Diavolo* is to be played. In this opera Miss Kellogg appears to unusual advantage. Habelmann, too, is in his glory as "Fra Diavolo," and Ronconi, as the English lord, is immense. So far as real enjoyment goes, this evening's performance will "pay" better than any one of the season.

To-morrow *Le Prophete* will be produced for the last time. As this will be the only opportunity offered to see Mad. La Grange in the great impersonation of "Fides," we recommend our readers to improve it. The performance is one of the best ever given in this country.

"SCHOOL," AT THE ARCH.

The first performance of *School*, at the Arch, last evening, was, in every respect, a success. *School* is a four *act* comedy, charmingly simple in its construction, free from strained effects, composed of possible incidents, and very original in its design. The story is so slight, that the dramatist might have taken for his motto the words of the weary knife-grinder: "Story! Heaven bless you, I have none to tell." There is the merest ghost of a plot. An heiress, an orphan, a lord, a poor lover and a baffled villain; and then the lord married to the orphan, the impecunious lover in the bonds with the heiress, and a substantial heavy uncle on hand to bestow a blessing and a tear. The sketch is nicely flavored with a suggestion of Cinderella, to whom, in some degree, the heroine bears resemblance, and the likeness is prettily borne out by the presentation of a glass slipper to the bride by her husband, who has a soul for poetic coincidences. Upon this little theme Mr. Robertson has constructed one of the most entertaining of recent dramas. The situations are always striking; the climaxes are approached skilfully and are pleasantly surprising; the dialogue is natural, witty and rapid, and the interest is well sustained from first to last. This play is a good illustration of the fact that an intricate plot is not necessary to a good drama. It proves that an intelligent playwright can accomplish a great deal with very little material. It demonstrates that action, rather than involved machinery and lofty rhetoric, is the real essential to success in dramatic literature. *School* is not as good as *Caste*. It is not as pathetic as that model play, and it has not the power to move an audience so deeply. But its merit is considerable enough to insure its permanent popularity. The very superficiality which makes it inferior to Mr Robertson's masterpiece, will, perhaps, recommend it to that large class of playgoers who care more for sprightliness and humor, than for sentiment and deep passion.

The characters in *School* are all interesting, and a few of them possess strong individuality. "Naomie Tighe" is the heiress, and the leader in the school. She is lively, audacious, sentimental after the fashion of some school girls, and a good warm friend. Mrs. Drew, whose versatility is equal to anything, from "Lady Macbeth" to "Mrs. Toodles," played the character with exquisite grace and spirit; and, indeed, this may be said of the whole company. We have none but words of commendation to bestow. There is absolutely no fault to find with the personations of any of the performers. Miss Price represented "Bella Marks," the poor girl who is the "Cinderella" of the school,—a gentle, unsophisticated maid, whom much bullying has made timid and humble. The character is a difficult one, but Miss Price looked it and played it in a most satisfactory manner. Perhaps Mr. Everly deserves the next mention. There is a rusty, forlorn, mildewed tutor in the school. He is sly, treacherous and uncommonly disagreeable. He is a "Uriah Heep" of a pedagogue; the butt of the bolder pupils, and the tyrant of the fearful ones, like "Bella Marks." Mr. Everly's personation of this unpleasant gentleman was superb—better indeed than any of the other good things attempted by this actor of late. His costume displayed the inspiration of genius, and the by-play—particularly a very villainous wink of the left eye—was worth whole volumes of text.

Mr. Mackay appeared as "Beau Farintosh," an ancient worthy, who, in the first three acts, tries to appear young, but, at last, comes out as a repentant, earnest, old man. Mr. Mackay's performance was very excellent. His make-up deserves especial mention. It was a triumph over grave difficulties. Personally he is young. In assuming this character, he had to make himself appear old, with an attempt at youth. He conquered, and so completely, as to be entitled to congratulation. Mr. Barton Hill and Mr. James, both gave capital performances. The latter gentleman improves with commendable rapidity. Mrs. Thayer, as school-marm, was naturally and cleverly severe; Mr. Hemple was sufficiently pedantic as the head of the establishment, and Mrs. Cresse made such a charming pupil that the principal's fondness for the profession found a natural explanation.

The scenery is new, and very beautiful. The forest scene, and the garden of the school, deserve separate mention. We would suggest to Mrs. Drew that the piano-playing in the third act is a nuisance, and ought to be suppressed. The instrument is a very good one, and the performer excels; but there is no earthly reason why there should be music at that particular time, and the noise partly drowns the dialogue, and entirely distracts the attention of the audience. Mr. Dodworth's orchestral music was very fair. The "thunderstorm galop!" was the most successful selection. The imitation of pouring rain and biting blasts was so natural that an old lady in the parquet circle was observed to grow nervous and assume her gum shoes and waterproof.

School will be played every night this week.

—We are informed that Max Strakosch has been enterprising enough to secure the score of Rossini's great posthumous work, *La Petite Messe*, which has created such a sensation, and excited so much enthusiasm in Europe. Mr. Strakosch will produce the Mass in New York during the present month, with first-rate artists in the parts. He promises it also in Philadelphia.

—Professor Jean began his *seances* at the Theatre Comique last night. The Professor claims to be without a rival in art-magic and legerdemain, and he went very far towards making his title clear to the championship. Some of his tricks are marvelous. We congratulate him on his existence during the present century. If he had lived some hundred years ago, he would have been made into a bonfire, as a disciple of the Evil One.

—The regular Germania Orchestra Rehearsal will be given to-morrow afternoon, in Horticultural Hall. We annex the programme, which is an unusually good one:

Overture, "Zampa"..... F. Herold
Terzetto from "Attila,"..... G. Verdi
Gedenkblaetter "Waltz,"..... John Strauss
Andante con moto from Symphony No. 1... Beethoven
Overture, "Hebriden,"..... Mendelssohn
Pilger Chor and Aria from "Tannhauser".. R. Wagner
L'Adieu "Galop,"..... Wm. G. Dietrich

The last public rehearsal of the season will take place April 28.

—At the Chestnut, this evening, *The Field of the Cloth of Gold* will be given. The Leon Brothers will appear with Hernandez, the burlesque Japs, the comic bell-ringers—whose performance is about the funniest thing in the world—together with the members of the company, all of them meritorious artists.

—*Ixion* continues at the Walnut, and improves somewhat upon acquaintance. Miss Jennie Willmore takes the title *rôle*, and plays it very nicely. *Miriam's Crime* will be perpetrated every evening, with Mr. Felix Rogers—of whose very remarkable comic powers we have already spoken—as "Biles," the lawyer's clerk.

—The "Tour of Ireland" will be exhibited at the Assembly Buildings this evening.

—On the evening of Wednesday, the 14th inst., Grau's French Comic Opera Troupe will appear at the Academy of Music. The sale of tickets for the course began at the Academy of Music yesterday. For twelve dollars a reserved seat for the whole twelve performances can be secured.

—The Fourth and last Grand Concert of the Philharmonic Society will be given in the Academy of Music on Saturday evening next. Among the artists announced to appear we may mention Miss Alide Topp, the famous pianist, and Mr. Rudolph Hennig, the violincellist. The Young Maennerchor Society also will participate. Tickets for the Concert can be secured at No. 1102 Chestnut street, at the principal music stores, and at the Academy of Music.

—Mr. Carl Wolfsohn's last matinée has been postponed until Friday, the 16th inst. Upon this occasion Mr. Edward Colonne, the great violinist, will make his last appearance in this city.

—The American Theatre promises a first-class miscellaneous entertainment for this evening.

THE ENGLISH MISSION.

Motley or Banks to be Selected.

The Washington correspondence of the N. Y. *Herald* says:

Senator Sumner informed several of his fellow Senators to-day that he had authority for saying that J. Lothrop Motley had been agreed upon by the President and the Secretary of State for Minister to England. It is understood that at the Cabinet meeting to-morrow, the foreign appointments will be considered and most of them decided upon, including the chief consular positions. Sumner thinks Mr. Motley's nomination for England will be sent to the Senate to-morrow. On the other hand, Banks's name is now mentioned for that important position.

FOURTH EDITION.

3:00 O'Clock.

LATER FROM WASHINGTON

THE ANNEXATION OF ST. DOMINGO

The Tax on Tobacco and Spirits

The Cuban Insurgents

The Annexation of St. Domingo.

[Special Despatch to the Philada. Evening Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Gen. Banks has been instructed, by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, to report a resolution authorizing the President to open negotiations for the annexation of the Republic of St. Domingo. The resolution authorizes the President to appoint a committee to carry out the spirit of the resolution, which is to be reported to the House at an early day.

From Washington.

[Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Commissioner Delano was with the Senate Finance Committee, this morning, considering the amendment that the Committee intend proposing to the spirits and tobacco tax bill, now pending in the Senate. None of the essential features of the bill are to be changed.

The Committee on Foreign Relations had the Isthmus and Darien Canal Treaty up this morning, but reached no conclusion.

A large number of wealthy Cubans have arrived here from Havana, not deeming it safe to remain on the island any longer. As many as twenty or thirty were at the Capitol this afternoon, looking at the objects of interest.

The Cuban Insurgents.

[Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The resolution relative to the recognition of the Cuban insurgents as belligerents is to be reported to the House to-morrow for action.

Forty-first Congress—First Session.

HOUSE.—The House proceeded to consider the bill providing for taking the ninth and subsequent censuses.

Mr. Garfield took the floor and explained and advocated the bill.

Mr. Butler (Mass.) demanded that the bill be read.

The Speaker remarked that it was quite unusual to have bills of its length read.

Mr. Eldridge hoped it would be ruled out of order to have printed bills read.

The Speaker remarked that the bill had had its first and second readings.

The bill was then read in full.

Mr. Garfield said that the importance of a bill on the census could not be overrated. He should not have taken the floor but for the request of the Chairman of the Census Committee (Mr. Stokes) because he (Mr. Garfield) had been chairman of that Committee last session. He reminded the House of the remarkable fact that the Constitution of the United States was the only constitution of a modern government that in itself provided for the manner of taking the census. They were living under a new dispensation of government, in which population was the great source of wealth as well as of power. He believed the time was coming when every legislator must come furnished with facts, not theories—come with a great array of facts exhibiting the wants, the wealth, the industry, the tendency and progress of the people for whom he proposes to legislate. If he came without them he would be unfit for his place. This was the age of statistics. Who would doubt that the next census would reveal more important truths concerning the situation of the people than any census had ever been taken before? In regard to representation, he expressed his opinion that instead of the number of representatives being a fixed number, the basis of representation should be fixed. The Committee had chosen as that basis one hundred and fifty thousand. This would give for the next decade two hundred and ninety members of the House, which would be an increase of twenty-seven. He believed that a population of one hundred and eighty-five thousand was too much for any one man to represent, and the result of the late war, and the personal relations in which a member is now brought to his constituents, would render it impossible for any one to do faithfully and well all the duties of his station for that number of population. In reply to a question by Mr. Lawrence, he remarked that it was impossible to say what the expense of the census would be. He knew that a million and a half of dollars had been expended the first year in taking the census of 1860, but he thought this one would be more economical.

Mr. Lawrence suggested that $5 per day was too much to be allowed enumerators, whose duties would not be of any higher order than those of mechanics. A smaller rate should be fixed, and the General Superintendent might be authorized to make an additional allowance in large cities, States and Territories, where the compensation fixed might be too small.

Mr. Washburne (Wis.), moved to postpone the bill so as to take up some of the appropriation bills.

Mr. Scofield moved to postpone it till the first Monday of December next.

The vote was taken on the latter motion, and it was not agreed to—yeas 65, nays 88—the Democrats for the most part voting against postponement.

The House then proceeded to consider the bill by sections, for amendment.

Mr. Jenckes moved to strike out everything relating to subsequent censuses, so that the bill should be a temporary matter, to be superseded by a bill to be reported and acted on at the next session.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Jenckes moved to make the salary of the Superintendent of the Census $5,000 instead of $4,000. Rejected.

Mr. Morrill (Me.) moved to reduce the salary to $3,000. Rejected.

From Boston.

BOSTON, April 6.—The unknown schooner which sunk off Cape Cod by a collision with the schooner George and Albert, was the Eneleta, of Gardiner, Me., Captain Dunham, from Hoboken for Lyme. The crew were saved by the schooner Caroline Young, from Philadelphia, which arrived here to-day.

Lake Erie Navigation.

CLEVELAND, April 6.—Navigation of Lake Erie is now open. The steamer R. N. Rice arrived from Detroit this morning.

From Maine.

LEWISTON, April 6.—The election in Auburn, yesterday, on the question whether that city would unite with Lewiston resulted in the negative by 16 majority.

The Petroleum Market.

[Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

NEW YORK, April 6.—Petroleum quiet; refined, 32; crude, 17½.

Brevet Brigadier-General Henry S. Burton, United States Army.

A telegram from Providence announces the death on Sunday last, at Newport, of apoplexy, of Brevet Brigadier-General Henry S. Burton, Colonel of the Fifth Artillery, aged fifty-one years. He was born in New York during the year 1818, and was appointed a cadet to West Point from Vermont in July, 1835. In 1839 he graduated ninth in his class, and was commissioned a second lieutenant in the United artillery. As such he served during the Florida war, being promoted to the rank of first lieutenant in November of the same year. From 1843 to 1846 he was stationed at West Point as one of the military instructors. When the war with Mexico broke out he became lieutenant-colonel of New York volunteers, distinguishing himself for his defence of La Paz, in Lower California, and receiving his commission as captain in the regular service for his conduct on that occasion. On May 14, 1847, he was made a major, and during the rebellion served with distinction, becoming lieutenant-colonel in July, 1863, and colonel of artillery in August of the same year. On March 13, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier-general in the United States Army for gallant and meritorious services at the capture of Petersburg. General Burton was one of the ablest artillery officers in our army, and his death will be as severe a blow to the service as it is a source of deep regret to his numerous friends and acquaintances.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 6.—In the Union Pacific litigation in the Supreme Court yesterday a motion made by Mr. Field for an adjournment of the several motions pending until Monday, the 19th inst., was granted, and also an order to obtain information from the company in regard to the amount of bonds and other property received from the United States, what disposition has been made of the bonds, what profits have been made upon the contracts, what are the relations existing between the company and the Credit Mobilier, and other matters. An affidavit was read from Thomas C. Durant and other officers of the company denying all the allegations contained in Mr. Fisk's complaint. The examination before the referee was continued.

George King, convicted of the Cambreleng bond robbery, escaped from custody yesterday while on his way to Sing Sing, under charge of John Moran, a deputy sheriff. Captain Rynders had told Moran especially not to take King to Sing Sing without help; but he disregarded the instructions. When the escape was known Moran was immediately arrested.

The Metropolitan Board of Health held a lengthy session yesterday afternoon. A report was received from Sanitary Superintendent Harris, regarding the landing of the passengers of the ship James Foster, Jr., which occasioned considerable discussion, and eventuated in a reference of the existing Quarantine laws to a committee, who are to report what modifications of the statutes are required. The Superintendent also reported the condition of fat-melting establishments in this city and offered suggestions for their better government hereafter.

Philadelphia Stock Exchange.

BETWEEN BOARDS.			
600 City 6s old	98	100 sh Lh Nv stk	30½
2900 Ultvns new	101½	100 sh do s5wn	30½
2000 Elmira R 6s	60	100 sh Phil&Erie R b60	27½
1000 US 6-20s '65 cp	119½	7 sh Restonv'ck	27½
1000 US 6-20s'67 c	118½	200 sh Read R b30	45¾
800 Leh Gld Ln	93½	100 sh do b30	45¾
3000 do c	93	100 sh do b60	45¾
1000 do Co old bds	95½	400 sh do its s30	45¾
50 sh Ocean Oil	¾	100 sh Feeder Dam	¾
SECOND BOARD.			
600 City 6s old	98½	10 sh C&Am its	124
2000 do new	101½	17 sh Mech Bk	31¾
2000 Lehigh 6s '84	82	213 sh Penna R its	59
1000 do s5	82	10 sh Read R	46½
6000 Penn R 1mg 6s	99	400 sh do b30 its	46¾

MR. JOHN WANAMAKER'S inauguration, yesterday, of his new clothing stores, Nos. 818 and 820 Chestnut street, was a magnificent success. From early in the morning until late at night the buildings were thronged by persons who had accepted Mr. Wanamaker's invitation to be present and participate in the ceremonies, and even the pavement was covered with knots of curious people who had not time to venture upon a detailed examination of the inside, but who partly satisfied themselves with a peep through the open door upon what the proprietor calls "The New Chestnut House for the Finest Clothing and Fashionable Merchant Tailoring."

The building is that which was occupied, until within a recent period, by Messrs. Homer, Colladay & Co. It