

The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin

GIBSON PEACOCK, Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON, Publisher.

VOLUME XXIII.—NO. 50.

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1869.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

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

WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS
For Parties, &c. New styles. MARSON & CO.
202 N. 3rd Street, Philadelphia.

WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS
For Parties, &c. New styles. MARSON & CO.
202 N. 3rd Street, Philadelphia.

DIED.
DODD—On the 6th instant, William P. Dodd, aged 72 years, at his residence, No. 1234 Chestnut Street.

DIED.
DODD—On the 6th instant, William P. Dodd, aged 72 years, at his residence, No. 1234 Chestnut Street.

DIED.
DODD—On the 6th instant, William P. Dodd, aged 72 years, at his residence, No. 1234 Chestnut Street.

DIED.
DODD—On the 6th instant, William P. Dodd, aged 72 years, at his residence, No. 1234 Chestnut Street.

DIED.
DODD—On the 6th instant, William P. Dodd, aged 72 years, at his residence, No. 1234 Chestnut Street.

DIED.
DODD—On the 6th instant, William P. Dodd, aged 72 years, at his residence, No. 1234 Chestnut Street.

DIED.
DODD—On the 6th instant, William P. Dodd, aged 72 years, at his residence, No. 1234 Chestnut Street.

DIED.
DODD—On the 6th instant, William P. Dodd, aged 72 years, at his residence, No. 1234 Chestnut Street.

DIED.
DODD—On the 6th instant, William P. Dodd, aged 72 years, at his residence, No. 1234 Chestnut Street.

DIED.
DODD—On the 6th instant, William P. Dodd, aged 72 years, at his residence, No. 1234 Chestnut Street.

DIED.
DODD—On the 6th instant, William P. Dodd, aged 72 years, at his residence, No. 1234 Chestnut Street.

DIED.
DODD—On the 6th instant, William P. Dodd, aged 72 years, at his residence, No. 1234 Chestnut Street.

DIED.
DODD—On the 6th instant, William P. Dodd, aged 72 years, at his residence, No. 1234 Chestnut Street.

DIED.
DODD—On the 6th instant, William P. Dodd, aged 72 years, at his residence, No. 1234 Chestnut Street.

DIED.
DODD—On the 6th instant, William P. Dodd, aged 72 years, at his residence, No. 1234 Chestnut Street.

DIED.
DODD—On the 6th instant, William P. Dodd, aged 72 years, at his residence, No. 1234 Chestnut Street.

DIED.
DODD—On the 6th instant, William P. Dodd, aged 72 years, at his residence, No. 1234 Chestnut Street.

DIED.
DODD—On the 6th instant, William P. Dodd, aged 72 years, at his residence, No. 1234 Chestnut Street.

DIED.
DODD—On the 6th instant, William P. Dodd, aged 72 years, at his residence, No. 1234 Chestnut Street.

DIED.
DODD—On the 6th instant, William P. Dodd, aged 72 years, at his residence, No. 1234 Chestnut Street.

DIED.
DODD—On the 6th instant, William P. Dodd, aged 72 years, at his residence, No. 1234 Chestnut Street.

DIED.
DODD—On the 6th instant, William P. Dodd, aged 72 years, at his residence, No. 1234 Chestnut Street.

DIED.
DODD—On the 6th instant, William P. Dodd, aged 72 years, at his residence, No. 1234 Chestnut Street.

DIED.
DODD—On the 6th instant, William P. Dodd, aged 72 years, at his residence, No. 1234 Chestnut Street.

DIED.
DODD—On the 6th instant, William P. Dodd, aged 72 years, at his residence, No. 1234 Chestnut Street.

DIED.
DODD—On the 6th instant, William P. Dodd, aged 72 years, at his residence, No. 1234 Chestnut Street.

DIED.
DODD—On the 6th instant, William P. Dodd, aged 72 years, at his residence, No. 1234 Chestnut Street.

DIED.
DODD—On the 6th instant, William P. Dodd, aged 72 years, at his residence, No. 1234 Chestnut Street.

DIED.
DODD—On the 6th instant, William P. Dodd, aged 72 years, at his residence, No. 1234 Chestnut Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.
BETHANY MISSION SABBATH
SCHOOL, TWENTY-NINTH AND WALNUT STS.,
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS AND EVEN-
INGS, June 10 and 11.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN
CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, ROOMS OF
NATIONAL UNION CLUB, 100 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA., June 7, 1869.

NOTICE—APPLICATION WILL
be made to the Court for the partition of the
lot of land owned by the late John P. ...

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
Stockholders of the Philadelphia Steamship
Dock Company will be held on ...

POLITICAL NOTICES.
HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN
CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, ROOMS OF
NATIONAL UNION CLUB, 100 CHESTNUT STREET,

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN
CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, ROOMS OF
NATIONAL UNION CLUB, 100 CHESTNUT STREET,

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN
CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, ROOMS OF
NATIONAL UNION CLUB, 100 CHESTNUT STREET,

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN
CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, ROOMS OF
NATIONAL UNION CLUB, 100 CHESTNUT STREET,

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN
CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, ROOMS OF
NATIONAL UNION CLUB, 100 CHESTNUT STREET,

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN
CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, ROOMS OF
NATIONAL UNION CLUB, 100 CHESTNUT STREET,

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN
CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, ROOMS OF
NATIONAL UNION CLUB, 100 CHESTNUT STREET,

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN
CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, ROOMS OF
NATIONAL UNION CLUB, 100 CHESTNUT STREET,

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN
CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, ROOMS OF
NATIONAL UNION CLUB, 100 CHESTNUT STREET,

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN
CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, ROOMS OF
NATIONAL UNION CLUB, 100 CHESTNUT STREET,

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN
CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, ROOMS OF
NATIONAL UNION CLUB, 100 CHESTNUT STREET,

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN
CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, ROOMS OF
NATIONAL UNION CLUB, 100 CHESTNUT STREET,

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN
CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, ROOMS OF
NATIONAL UNION CLUB, 100 CHESTNUT STREET,

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN
CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, ROOMS OF
NATIONAL UNION CLUB, 100 CHESTNUT STREET,

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN
CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, ROOMS OF
NATIONAL UNION CLUB, 100 CHESTNUT STREET,

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN
CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, ROOMS OF
NATIONAL UNION CLUB, 100 CHESTNUT STREET,

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN
CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, ROOMS OF
NATIONAL UNION CLUB, 100 CHESTNUT STREET,

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN
CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, ROOMS OF
NATIONAL UNION CLUB, 100 CHESTNUT STREET,

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN
CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, ROOMS OF
NATIONAL UNION CLUB, 100 CHESTNUT STREET,

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN
CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, ROOMS OF
NATIONAL UNION CLUB, 100 CHESTNUT STREET,

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN
CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, ROOMS OF
NATIONAL UNION CLUB, 100 CHESTNUT STREET,

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN
CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, ROOMS OF
NATIONAL UNION CLUB, 100 CHESTNUT STREET,

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN
CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, ROOMS OF
NATIONAL UNION CLUB, 100 CHESTNUT STREET,

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN
CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, ROOMS OF
NATIONAL UNION CLUB, 100 CHESTNUT STREET,

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN
CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, ROOMS OF
NATIONAL UNION CLUB, 100 CHESTNUT STREET,

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN
CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, ROOMS OF
NATIONAL UNION CLUB, 100 CHESTNUT STREET,

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN
CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, ROOMS OF
NATIONAL UNION CLUB, 100 CHESTNUT STREET,

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN
CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, ROOMS OF
NATIONAL UNION CLUB, 100 CHESTNUT STREET,

OUR SACRED ARCHITECTURE.
Broad and Spruce Streets Baptist Church.
With a little care in the detail, and a close
adherence to the spirit of the design, it seems
as if we might have, at the above named cor-
ner, a monument that shall really be a mile-
stone in our progress in the most enduring of
the fine arts.

The plan reveals freshness and
imagination. The designer has not squeezed his
building into any of the common Gothic or
classical moulds so often adopted to save the
trouble of thinking, but has considered well
his locality, his proportions, his points of view,
and the special mode of worship to be shel-
tered by the edifice.

This architect, who by the
late lamented Bishop Potter, is a gentle-
man of scholarly attainments, who ap-
pears to have studied the history of
church architecture, and to have reduced
the images in his mind to a series of fea-
tures approvable for their simplicity, direct
use, and elegance.

If the construction can
only be allowed to go forward in the pure
taste, the severely grave, the chastened sym-
ptom of ornament, contemplated by the de-
signer, it seems to us that without much cor-
rection we may adopt the pattern as a lesson
in beauty and harmony. The danger is lest
Mr. Wheaton Smith's congregation, affected
at the wrong moment with that spasmodic
economy which often in this country restricts
the expression of taste, will allow some of
the beautiful intended details to be omitted,
or replaced by cheap work. This would be a
great mistake; for the plot is not large, being
about 70 by 120 feet, and affords for its di-
mensions and location opportunities to display
in the largest light a concentrated richness of
finish.

THE EXTERNAL DETAIL.
The structure at first sight will recall the
churches of Southern Gothic style which are
characteristic of the plain-tiers of Lombardy,
and attain their highest finish at Venice. The
exuberant sculpture of the surface which ex-
ists further North is not copied, but a partial
substitute is provided in the agreeable relief
of colored stones. These contrasted stones are
built in, as at Venice, so as to form part of
the construction; they are not incrustated or ve-
neered upon the surface like the parti-colored
marbles of Florence. The architect, therefore,
is justified in calling his style, so far as it goes,
a reminiscence of Venetian Gothic.

The contrast of color is obtained by facings
of the beautiful green serpentine from Chant's
Ford, relieved with a dressing of Ohio
"Clog" stone. The two doorways will be
adorned, quite in the Venetian spirit, with
columns of various precious granites, outside,
and marbles inside, polished to the
highest degree, and so tastefully adjusted that
the small dimensions proper to costly stones
will be concealed, as at Venice, by the cir-
cumstances of their continuation and setting.

The capitals designed for the pillars of the
principal doorway are already placed, and are
works of art; they consist of crossed branches
of palm, boldly undercut, and spreading with
fluted Gothic gracefulness. The variegation
is continued in the high-peaked roofs, which
are relieved with dormer windows of building
stone, filled at the top with fluted metal-
work, and spotted down their sides with fig-
ures of gray and red slate from Vermont.

Another noteworthy detail is that of the tympan
over the tower-doorway; this is formed of an
expensive sheet of Scotch granite, but as its
plain and magnificently polished it has no
more architectural significance than a pane of
glass. The situation is one which by all tradi-
tion and habit demands sculpture impera-
tively. For the corresponding space over
the main doorway, Mr. Struthers, who has
charge of the stonework, is causing to be pre-
pared a beautiful bas-relief from Ary Scheffer's
world-renowned group of Christ's Consolator.

THE PLAN.
This comprises several features of novelty.
The first anomaly to strike the eye is the loca-
tion of the tower, which instead of making an
effect at the corner of the building is placed,
after turning a low and plain corner, one-third
of the way up the eastern side. We suppose
the liberty of placing a tower on the south
face of a church was too incongruous a thing
for the cultivated architect; in its present loca-
tion it occupies a footing on the east face,
which is not much better, but the
whole design is a medley of courage-
ous liberties taken with ecclesiastical
tradition. The Baptistery is an ample feature
at the north end of the building, and the organ
is placed against the western wall, and closes
what by courtesy may be termed a transept.

In the position of the Lecture and School-
Rooms conveniences equally take the prece-
dence of custom; this position is taken up in
front of the Audience Room, instead of be-
hind it; and a rich screen of plate-glass
framed in carved walnut may be opened
so as to turn the whole interior into one
large auditorium. Parallel with this
screen, at the other or northern
extremity, will stretch the face of the taber-
nacle enclosing the Baptistery; this will be a
superb carving of walnut, lofty in proportion,
and including gates of wrought metal-work,
richly illuminated. A short gallery on the
west side will extend from the organ to the
Lecture-room, supported on light iron
columns, illuminated; that on the eastern side,
running from the Tower to the Pastor's
Study, springs from a pair of beautiful pillars
of dark marble, respectively quarried in New
York State and in Tennessee. The interior of
the roof will be ceiled with plaster, relieved
with massive wooden traceries of decorative
forms.

THE WINDOWS.
There are three fine large ones; a rose over
the principal eastern door, a magnificent
chancel window over the Baptistery, and a cor-
responding one in the south end, giving light
to the Sunday-school. These are all to be filled
with stained glass. It is intended to make
the principal window, that in the chancel over
the Baptistery, a work of high religious art. The
pious commitment, undergoing the rite of
baptism in the ample and elaborate font,
will be reminded by the painted pane of
his Lord's condescending submission to the
same ceremony, at the hands of John. The
painting of the baptism of the Saviour, for
this window, the gift of a member of the
church, was originally intended to be imported
from Munich; and we hope it is not too late
to return to the first plan. Mr. Gibson will

fill the other windows with decorative glass
of a fine quality; but when it comes to a piece
of high pictorial art, even here, in common with
all of his profession in this country,
can receive no commission that will
be so reliable as a good example would be.
Some of the Munich glass swears that such
includes designs suggestive of the classic purity
of Raphael, translated into a color which
Rubbens himself, from the circumstance of
transmitted light, could not possibly equal.
We sincerely hope that the church will have
this been conferred upon it; now is the time to
decide; and the opportunity is hanging over
the contributors to the enterprise, to obtain a
sublime and gem-like specimen of sacred fine-
arts, to which the whole architecture of the
church would form but a setting.

EXTERIOR DETAIL.
The exterior of the great eastern rose-window
will have its own wealth of ornament. The
transept gable which it nearly fills will be one
frame of carvings and symbols. The orna-
ments, in themselves different, are a mass of
devout suggestions. Beneath a cross which
finishes the apex of this gable, are carved,
enriched with foliage, the words, "Agnus Dei";
and following them, at intervals, similarly
carved, the monkish selection of titles each
ending in the cross, "Lux," "Dux," "Lix";
and "Bex"; and below, the text, "Blessed
are they that trust in Him" while around the
great arch, spanning the porch and rose window
above it, are seen carved the rose, the lily, the
wheat, the vine, the lion, the crown, and the
star, symbols which need no translation to
those who know the blessings of a trust in
Him, who is "Our Leader," "Our King," "The
Alpha and the Omega," "The Root and the
Sprig," "The Lily of the Valley," "The Bread of
Life," "The True Vine," "The Lion of the
tribe of Judah," "The Crown of Glory," and
"The Bright and Morning Star."

The capitals of the four splendid columns
that are to frame the belfry entrance, will be
equally rich with the elegant palm caps of
the other doorway. They are to suggest the
seasons,—the daffodils of spring, the bending
grain of summer, the fruits of autumn, and the
ice-laden branches of winter. Above their
foliage, this text: "While the earth re-
maineth, seed-time and harvest, and cold and
heat, and summer and winter, and day and
night, shall not cease."

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE BUILDING.
Our Baptist citizens have here the opportu-
nity to give reins to their liberality in im-
proving the finish of this well-begun construc-
tion. Two arguments especially appeal to
them, in this regard. The building is of so
convenient a size that any detail will have
value upon it, like the elaboration of a jewel,
and it is so central and conspicuous a situa-
tion that its completion in a worthy manner
will be appreciated by every Philadelphian,
and by every stranger passing through the
city. We earnestly hope that sufficient spirit
can be found among Mr. Wheaton Smith's
parishioners to develop a fine architectural
plan in a spirit worthy of it.

The architect is Mr. Edward Tuckerman
Potter, 56 Wall Street, New York. The stone-
work will be under the charge of Messrs. Struthers
& Son, and the carpenter work in the hands
of Mr. Catnach. We are indebted for some
of our information to an article in Sloan's
"Architectural Review."

REVERBY JOHNSON AT HOME.
A Conversation with the Ex-Minister to
England—His Views on the Rejection
of the English Treaty—His Speech on the
English Ministry and People.

At the New York Times
has the following:
WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 6.—Finding
myself in Baltimore yesterday, and learning
from a telegram that Mr. Johnson, late Min-
ister to England, had arrived there on Friday
morning in the North German steamship Ohio,
I determined, as a representative of the Times,
to make a visit and present him my con-
gratulations on his return to his home. The
paper in question said that "the veteran jurist
and statesman looked hale and vigorous after
the ordeal of a sea voyage and the more try-
ing political buffetings of pending difficulties
between the United States and England."

Mr. Johnson threw himself on a lounge in
the cool, Indian-mattress parlor, where he re-
ceived me. "Yes," said he, "the English are
a great people. They are very rich, very
powerful, and they are very brave. I have
known them from first to last. They die there
about 8 o'clock in the evening, and those pub-
lic entertainments are splendid affairs. And
he, the old gentleman's eye twinkled and his
face was wreathed in smiles at the pleasurable
recollections of his innumerable battles."

He continued: "I found nothing but good-
will and respect for me when I returned home
with open arms. I was tendered more in-
vitations to dinners, public and private, than
I could eat. I addressed multitudes of people,
and the old gentleman's eye twinkled and his
face was wreathed in smiles at the pleasurable
recollections of his innumerable battles."

He expressed the hope that he was better
than, and said that he had his home friends
purposed to give him a dinner. To this he
made no reply. A shade passed over his face,
and I imagined that he was then revolving in
his mind the respective merits of American
and English banquets, drawing conclusions
by no means friendly to the culinary achieve-
ments of his countrymen.

I attempted to get him again on the subject
of England, but he was obstinate, and persisted
in questioning me on domestic affairs.

THE NEWSPAPERS.
"What do they say here?" said he.
"The newspapers."
"Yes, the newspapers."
"Well, some of them abuse you very freely,
and think you made yourself too public; that
you accepted many invitations to public
hospitalities, and that you should have lived
more privately."

"They know nothing whatever about it.
That is the only abuse I have received, and
I am not at all hurt by it. They have abused
me all the time. By the way, what kind
of person is Smalley?"
"I told him something about Smalley."
"How is Sumner?"
"He is in Washington."

"How is Sumner?"
"He is in Washington."

"How is Sumner?"
"He is in Washington."

"How is Sumner?"
"He is in Washington."

"How is Sumner?"
"He is in Washington."

"How is Sumner?"
"He is in Washington."

"How is Sumner?"
"He is in Washington."

"How is Sumner?"
"He is in Washington."

"How is Sumner?"
"He is in Washington."

"How is Sumner?"
"He is in Washington."

"How is Sumner?"
"He is in Washington."

"How is Sumner?"
"He is in Washington."

"How is Sumner?"
"He is in Washington."

"How is Sumner?"
"He is in Washington."

"How is Sumner?"
"He is in Washington."

"How is Sumner?"
"He is in Washington."

"How is Sumner?"
"He is in Washington."

"How is Sumner?"
"He is in Washington."

"How is Sumner?"
"He is in Washington."

"How is Sumner?"
"He is in Washington."

speech having been approved by the Senate,
the English people at first thought that
the war was declared, and were
prepared to accept it in that spirit;
but they have since changed their minds,
and now they have justly arrived at the con-
clusion that Sumner is, after all, but one Am-
erican citizen, and does not represent the views
of the Administration. Motley has gone over
there. I left before he arrived. I do not be-
lieve that he has got any instructions what-
ever. They objected to my making speeches
at the United States desired to be on friendly
terms with England. What has he done?
The very first thing he does on landing is to
say that his mission is pacific. I said that my
mission was pacific. Sumner says that his
speech was made in the interest of peace.

Why, we are all for peace?
For a few minutes Mr. Johnson here relaxed
into silence, and then broke out again: "Sum-
ner's speech is absurd! Do you know what
they say of it in England? Clarendon says
that it is absurd and provocative; that it is
not the speech of either a lawyer or a states-
man, that its propositions are wholly inadmis-
sible."

ENGLISH PAPERS AND THE SPEECH.
"Why don't the English papers publish Mr.
Sumner's speech?"
"Why, because it is too nonsensical. Claren-
don says that the United States are not a
Government. The United States have private
individual claims against England, and Eng-
land has no claims against England as a
Government. These the English peo-
ple and Government are willing to submit
to an arbitration. Clarendon says that
the English Government would reject the treaty
because the holders of Irish Republican bonds
might come in under its terms. The Americans
whom I have met here, however, are much as the
English people do. It is a foolish speech.
Take that point which he makes about a block-
ade. That decision in the prize cases in I. I.
Black is totally against him. The English pa-
pers have not published and will not publish
his speech."

Mr. Johnson was very indignant on this sub-
ject. He could not tolerate the idea of attach-
ing any importance or significance whatever
to the ideas of the Massachusetts Senator. He
started up from his seat, and walking up and
down the room, nervously and rapidly, said:
"I have done the work for these 'adventur-
ers'—killing sixty captives, seven can-
non, 3 flags, and wounding 100. That here
in one breath speaks of the enemy as 'cow-
ardly,' and in the next moment says they
were hard for four mortal hours. And at the
end of such a long fight the Spaniards lost one
killed and 16 wounded. After such a bril-
liant battle one would be prepared to see
that the Government troops found it con-
venient and honorable to retire. It is the
policy of the cannon taken? Nor have we heard
anything further as to the disposition made by
the Spaniards of the 160 wounded men. The
whole story is a lie, but it is a clever fabri-
cation from beginning to end. The truth is this:
The Spaniards were thrashed, and the
evidence is given by themselves. The official
account is that many of our men were
charged with carrying other troops to the
aid—and why? It may be said here that
Quesada and Jordan had got their forces side
by side long ago, and that the former's
lieutenants was not far off at the close of
the battle. The latter captured a good supply
of eatables, for the troops, and had several
hundred men in the camp, in a fair way of
being lazzared. The expedition was on the
morning of the 14th, and was on the ground
thirty-six hours before their presence was
discovered by the Government troops. They
had no guides, and the command of the
three houses or huts to be occupied and
arranged as forts or parapets. In these
circumstances were cut, and the seven can-
non were left. They were not far off at the
place. This was all done previous to the
engagement.

Bloodshed and murder are openly and nota-
riously practiced in all direct and indi-
rect wars. There is a military Tribunal at
Puerto Principe, presided over by one Stefan,
and almost daily the patriots are laying down
their lives as martyrs to the cause. And as
it has always happened in all just wars, the
world being occasionally some grand exam-
ple of nobleness of soul is exhibited to the gaze
of mankind. Gen. Quesada hereforth bears an
immortal name. His military career was
sad, an old man of 63, has just died a noble
death. His offence was sympathy with the
insurgents. He was tried by the court martial,
but gave encouragement to his fellow coun-
trymen when placed in similar circumstances,
by saying, "I desire nothing else than that
others may (under such circumstances) have
the same heart that I now have." The whole
island is entirely and wholly in the
hands of the volunteers; and when I say
volunteers, I exclude their officers. These
cannot control their men at all, as has been
lately seen. They treated the officers of the
Fifth, Herrera, with contempt, and the
Colonel of the Sixth has received worse treat-
ment still. The predecessor of Ibanez, Col.
Galdames, was forced to resign. Ibanez
was shot by his own men. The true state-
ment of the case is simply this: The govern-
ment of Cuba is now wholly in the hands
of the mob. There is no government.
The Spanish authority no longer exists
as such. And this spirit of mobocracy
will go on from word to word until
the Spaniards (the decent ones) them-
selves will unite their fortunes (if such an
arrangement can be made at all) with their
opponents—the Cubans. As to the power
of Spain, that is already at an end, and the
question now is, what must the wealthier
Spaniards do? All who can are leaving the
island, but there is a vast number who cannot
get away. They must make the best they can
of the situation. The shrewdest ones are go-
ing, however, because they see nothing but
disaster ahead. It is one of the oldest
maxims among us, very rich, and lately
Captain in one of the battalions, sails on the
Morro Castle to-day for Spain. Many others
are preparing to follow suit. You know the
old proverb: "Rats—always desert a sinking
ship."—A. J. S.

AMUSEMENTS.
At the Arch Street Theatre this evening, Mrs. Drew
will produce Wilkie Collins' play "Black
and White." The drama will be presented, by splendid
style with new and original scenic effects, new costumes,
and first-rate casts including Mrs. Drew, Miss Mary
Wells, Miss Mary Logan, Misses Barton, Mackay,
James, Temple, Meagher and Bryant.

Mr. Joseph Jefferson continues to play "Eip Van
Winkle" at the Walnut. He is drawing full houses, a
fact which assures us that legitimate drama of the best
kind still has many warm admirers in this city. Those
who have not seen Mr. Jefferson during the recent
engagement should not fail to do so. His personation is
riper and better than it ever was.

At the Theatre Comique this evening, Mrs. Drew
Gallon, a lady of high musical culture, will have
benefit in "A Marriage by Lameters and Jo