Daily Evening Bulletin.

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

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WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS for Parties, &c. New styles. MASON & CO., au25tf§ 907 Chestnut street.

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED in the newest and best manner. LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver, 1033 Chestnut street. fe20 tf

MARRIED.

HOLTZ—FISHER.—June 8th, by Dr. John McCron, of Baltimore, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. George N. Holtz, of Baltimore, to Miss Georgie Fisher, of Philadelphia, Pa. [Baltimore, New York and Boston papers please copy.]

DIED.

KIRKPATRICK.—On Monday, 7th inst., at Brooklyn, L. I., Josephine Spooner, wife of Wm. Kirkpatrick.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at St. Paul's Church, Third, below Walnut street, on Thursday, 10th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M. **

REED.—At the residence of his father, Abel Reed, 830 North Sixth street, on the morning of the 9th instant, Montgomery S. Reed.
Due notice will be given of the funeral.

ROBERTS.—On Monday, June 7th, in the 23d year of her age, Sallie, wife of George B. Roberts, and daughter of Richard B. and Josephine Brinton.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 901 Spruce street, on Thursday morning next, at 10 o'clock

[For the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

TRIUMPHAL REQUIEM.

FELIX JOSEPH BARBELIN, S. J.

I'm bid to sing while others weep,
To joy, while they sad vigils keep;
While in the house of mourning they,
The house of feasting claims my lay.

I must, like Israel's sons of yore,
Sing Zion's song by Babylon's shore,
And tune to life the harp unstrung,
Which grief hath on the willows hung.

O, stricken souls, I envy no
The privilege of your sadder lot,
While you in shades of sadness roam,
Mine! mine! to chant his triumph home.

The faithful servant of his God,
Whose presence healed where'er he trod,
Bearing within the *flesh's* veils
The *spirit* of the Saint of Sales.

Then why should we lament his loss,
Since he is freed from life's dread cross?
Or envious count as cost of pain,
The price of his eternal gain?

O. FELIX *nimis!* sacred rite,
Baptismal gave that name aright;
Happy on earth, thy children's love
Hails thee, thrice happier above.

Bl s servant of thy Lord, well done!
Thy labor o'er, the goal is won.
Pray, that, as here, so, band in hand
Thou'lt lead us through the heavenly land.

In vain my feeble harp essays
To sound a worthier key of praise;
The song must faint its cords along,
When saints become the theme of song.

CHARLES H. A. ESLING.

JUNE 9, 1869. 1t

DARK LAWNS AND LIGHT ORGANDIES.
DARK FRENCH LAWNS,
FINE FRENCH ORGANDIES,
MAGNIFICENT GRENADINES,
IRON BAREGES, FIRST QUALITY.
EYRE & LANDELL.

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AT 818 AND 820 CHESTNUT STREET
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MAY BE HAD EVERYTHING
Seasonable and Fashionable.
JOHN WANAMAKER.

my6 rp

BIBLE LECTURE.
HALL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 1210 CHESTNUT STREET.
Bible Lecture TO-MORROW (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
To be conducted by JUDGE PEIRCE.
Subject—"The Beatitudes." (Matt. V, 1 to 12.)
All are welcome.
Young men especially invited.
Union Prayer Meeting every Saturday evening. 1t

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the American Academy of Music was held on Monday, 7th June, 1869, at 4½ o'clock P. M., in the Foyer of the Academy.
WARD B. HASELTINE, Esq., was called upon to preside, and MICHAEL NISBET, Esq., was appointed Secretary.
The Annual Report of the Board of Directors was presented and read by the President, JAMES C. HAND, Esq., and referred, with the Treasurer's Report, to the Board, to be printed and distributed to the Stockholders.
The meeting then proceeded to an election for twelve Directors, the Chairman having appointed JOHN B. KENNEY, Esq., as Judge, and ROBERT M. HOOPER, Esq. and EDWARD S. MAWSON, Esq., Tellers, to conduct the same, who reported that 1,262 shares had been voted, and that the following named gentlemen were elected:

James C. Hand,	Fairman Rogers,
George S. Pepper,	Thomas Sparks,
James Traquair,	James L. Claghorn,
John P. Steiner,	Daniel Haddock, Jr.,
Ferdinand J. Dreer,	William Camac, M. D.,
Frederick Graff,	Henry M. Phillips.

At a Meeting of the Directors, held on the 18th inst., the Board was organized by the choice of the following officers:
President—JAMES C. HAND.
Treasurer—JAMES TRAQUAIR.
Secretary—MICHAEL NISBET.
Solicitor—AUBREY H. SMITH. 1t§

MERCANTILE LIBRARY, JUNE 7, 1869.—In order to facilitate Removal to the New Building, no books will be given out or renewed after WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst. The Library will be open for the return of books until the 23d inst. Those having books out are requested to return them prior to that time. The Newspaper and Chess Room will remain open as usual.
By order of the Board.
JOHN LARDNER, Recording Secretary.
je9w s5trp§

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE illness of the Musical Director of St. Malachi's Church, Eleventh street, above Master, the Sacred Concert announced to take place on Thursday evening, 10th instant, has been postponed until THURSDAY EVENING, 17th instant. je9 2t§

BETHANY MISSION SABBATH School, TWENTY-SECOND and SHIPPEN Sts.
STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.
THURSDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, June 10 and 11.
It is determined to make this Festival a great success, and will be well worth a visit.
A fine band of music will be in attendance.
Tickets for sale at the following places:
J. H. COYLE & CO., No. 310 MARKET Street.
GEORGE H. BROWN, No. 40 S. FOURTH Street.
CHARLES E. MORRIS, No. 715 WALNUT Street.
JOHN WANAMAKER, 818 and 820 CHESTNUT St.
J. E. GOULD, CHESTNUT Street, below TENTH.
SHINN'S Drug Store, BROAD and SPRUCE Streets.
je7 3trp§

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.
(FACULTY OF ARTS.)
THE ANNUAL PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS of the Junior, Sophomore and Freshman classes, at the close of the College year, will be held daily (except Sundays), from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 2 o'clock, P. M., from June 4th to June 22d.
EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION to the College will be held on June 23d, beginning at 10½ o'clock.
THE COMMENCEMENT will be held June 24th.
FRANCIS A. JACKSON, Secretary.
je4,17t§

A BASS SINGER WISHES AN ENgagement in an Episcopal Church. Is competent to lead a choir. Address D. T. R., No. 37 North Water street, Philadelphia, Pa. je7-3trp*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

B. FRANK PALMER, LL. D., SURgeon Artist, has just been commissioned by the Surgeon-General to supply the Palmer Arm and Leg for mutilated Officers of the U. S. Army and Navy. The Governmental offices are to be located in Philadelphia, New York and Boston, and are all conducted by Dr. PALMER. my27 78trp§

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, May 15, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The books are now open for subscription and payment of the new stock of this Company.
THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.
my18-30trp§

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—State rights of a valuable invention just patented, and designed for the slicing, cutting and chipping of dried beef, cabbage, &c., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. State rights for sale. Model can be seen at the telegraph office, Cooper's Point, N. J.
my29-tf§ MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

TOURISTS AND OTHERS IN want of fine Havana Cigars, or choice Smoking Tobacco, will find my stock complete with all the leading brands. A few of those Cabargas left at less than cost of importation. McCARAHER, Seventeenth and Locust streets. je3 5trp*

TURKISH BATHS.
1109 GIRARD STREET, TWO SQUARES FROM THE CONTINENTAL.
Ladies' department strictly private. Open day and evening. ap1-tfrp§

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

DIVIDEND NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF the Camden and Atlantic Land Company have declared a Dividend of Eight Per Cent., payable to the Stockholders on demand.
J. LLOYD, Secretary.
je7 3t rp*

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 31, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1869.
Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South Third street.
The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M., from May 30th to June 5th, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.
NOTE.—The third instalment on New Stock of 1868 is due and payable on or before June 15. my4-2mrp§

SINGULAR REVELATION.

The Parkman Murder—Curious Letter from a Pretended Juror.

[From the New Orleans Times of June 4.]

We received a few days ago the annexed letter, purporting to be written by Thomas Barrett, in relation to a murder, which, at the time of its occurrence, created more excitement throughout the United States than any crime either anterior or subsequent. Prefacing it with the remarks that we believe it either not genuine or else the writer to be a lunatic, we yet submit it to the public, as a specimen of the confidences so often thrust upon public journals:

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 31, 1869.—*To the Editor of the New Orleans Times:* Wishing to free my conscience by a brief statement of facts about an affair that has annoyed me for nearly twenty years, if you will make this public you will relieve my mind, to a certain extent, of a grievious burden that has been weighing me down for that long, long time.

On the 23d of November, 1849, Dr. George Parkman, of Boston, an old, respectable and well-known physician, suddenly disappeared from his home, (and shortly afterward—on the 27th—the remains of a man were found about the premises of the Medical College, corresponding in many respects with the missing man. Whereupon Dr. John W. Webster, who had charge of the institution, was indicted for the murder of Dr. Parkman, and was finally convicted by an ignorant and prejudiced jury, of which I was a member.

Now, Sir, I wish to state the truth about this affair, and do declare that the real murderer was myself.

Prof. Webster was as innocent of the crime as an unborn babe, and I wish to redeem his memory from all that has been said about him.

I will not go into any details as to the disposition made of the body, but I will say that no one has ever found them out yet.

I have lately arrived here, and after a long struggle with myself, I am determined to relieve myself of this terrible incubus. Yours truly,

THOMAS BARRETT, of the Jury.

Upon examination of the record of the trial, we find there really was a juror, named Thos. Barrett, who was the second one sworn, and who is described as a printer. Of course the letter-writer's theory is refuted by the fact that previous to the execution of Prof. Webster he made a confession in which every detail of the crime was carefully related. He also followed this up with a letter to the brother of the murdered man, delivered after the crime had been expiated, in which the utmost contrition was betrayed and forgiveness besought.

The letter which we have given above, written by a person who claims to have been one of the jurors by whom Professor Webster was convicted, is certainly a strange one, whether written under the goadings of conscience or the promptings of insanity. No impostor or friend of the family could hope by such a confession to overturn a verdict which has had the full sanction of popular opinion for nearly a quarter of a century. The letter is written with a firm hand, is carefully punctuated, and betrays no signs of madness. It will be perceived that the writer's theory is that the remains found in the Medical College were not those of Parkman, and that he alone is a custodian of the terrible secret which is not even yet betrayed.

THE ROBBERY OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, CLEARFIELD, PA.

Arrest of One of the Robbers in St. Louis.

[From the St. Louis Republican, June 5.]

On May 12, the First National Bank at Clearfield, Pa., was entered and robbed of about $20,000. The bank was broken into during the night, the door of the safe was ripped open and the money taken out. Next morning the burglars were pursued and two of them were caught, one of them being the notorious safe-blower known as Jack Nelson, alias "California Jack." The third man, named Jeddie E. Lamoine, made his escape, and arrived in this city on Tuesday last. Meanwhile a requisition was procured from Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, on Governor McClurg, and armed with this document the cashier of the Clearfield Bank, Mr. Daniel W. Moore, came on to Missouri, and, going up to Jefferson City, procured a warrant for the arrest of Lamoine. Yesterday the matter was placed in the hands of the Chief of Police, and the latter detailed officers Harrigan and Tracy to make the arrest. Lamoine was arrested by them about four o'clock, at his residence on Franklin, near Garrison avenue. He offered no resistance. The prisoner was delivered over to Mr. Moore, who, accompanied by officer Tracy, left last evening, for Clearfield, Pa., where the robbery was committed. Lamoine was arrested some time since, on suspicion of having been connected with the safe robbery of the Franklin county (Mo.) treasury of some $10,000, but was acquitted. He has been engaged in the liquor business on the northeast corner of Fourth and Green streets, under the firm of Lamoine & Co. He had been in business at that place some six months, and broke up about three weeks ago. He is about thirty-five years of age, and has a wife and children in this city.

AMUSEMENTS.

—At the Arch, this evening, the new play *Black and White* will be given by Mrs. John Drew and Company.

—Miss Blanche Galton and Mr. Thomas Whiffin will have a benefit at the Theatre Comique this evening, in *Les Deux Aveugles* and *Jessie Lea*.

—The concert at St. Malachi's Church, on the occasion of the opening of Messrs. H. Knauff & Son's new organ, has been postponed until Thursday of next week, in consequence of the illness of the musical director.

—The Chestnut Street Rink, at Twenty-third and Chestnut streets, will be open this evening for those who wish to practice or learn velocipede riding.

—Mr. Joseph Jefferson continues to play *Rip Van Winkle* at the Walnut.

—The American Theatre announces a first-rate miscellaneous entertainment including the performances of the De Lave family, of Emmett the Dutch comedian and other good artists.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

LETTER FROM PARIS.

The Paris Elections—Official Declaration of the Poll—Paris Declares Itself Ultra-Democratic—Liberal Recognition of M. Thier's Talents as an Orator—The Liberal Sentiment in the Large Cities—How the Government Worked the Rural Districts.

[Correspondence of the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

PARIS, Friday, May 28, 1869.—The official declaration of the poll was made yesterday morning at the Hôtel de Ville, but the figures do not differ materially from those which had been already announced. The result remains what I have previously stated it to be. Paris has declared itself to be ultra-democratic and irreconcilably hostile to the Imperial régime. With the single exception of M. Thiers, every one of the deputies at present returned or about to be returned by the capital, will be of the color and pledged to the hostility above intimated. The exception made, or probably about to be made, in favor of M. Thiers, for he is not yet finally elected, only proves the rule. Had any less distinguished statesman and orator than himself been opposed to Count d'Alton-Shee, the latter, an ultra democrat, would have been elected in preference. And even as it is, there is no doubt that M. Thiers is chosen far more because his talents as an orator are necessary to the Opposition, than because his personal political opinions represent those of his electors or are such as to satisfy them. But the Government was known to be especially desirous of getting rid of M. Thiers, and that fact greatly assisted his re-election; just as the official favor shown to M. Emile Ollivier produced the precisely contrary effect. Both are strong instances therefore of the utter and uncompromising hostility of the Paris constituencies to the personal rule of the Emperor. And in all the great towns of France the same feelings have been displayed. At Bordeaux, Marseilles, Lyons, Nantes, the vote, whether successful or not in the first instance, has been such as to demonstrate beyond all possibility of doubt the spirit of the urban population; and if the result has not been at once final, it is owing entirely to that system, which I have formerly described, of "tacking" on large rural districts to sections of towns, so as to swamp the votes of the latter.

The result of the elections in the Department, are now also pretty nearly ascertained, and may be briefly summed up as follows: In 230 circumscriptions the elections have been final and in 55 there must be a second poll. Out of the above 230 the Government has already gained 200, and the Opposition only 30—a result fully justifying what I said in my last letter, to the effect that a vast majority of the rural districts *must* go for the government, and that the Opposition could only hope to be successful here and there. The above, however, represents, I think, the full amount of the Government success, which is certainly large enough, in all conscience, but is not likely to be extended further. Of the fifty-five elections which remain to be decided, the Government, judging from the state of the polls, can expect to win very few, if any. At least, it must be entirely the fault of the Opposition if such should be the case. In every instance, I think, without exception, even where the official candidate already stands at the head of the poll, the votes given to him are exceeded by the combined votes given to the several Opposition candidates. If the latter agree to unite their forces, they are certain to win. In several circumscriptions an Opposition candidate already heads the list, and in a few the contest only lies between liberals, or between a liberal and a democrat. I scarcely think it is too much to calculate, that out of the fifty-five decided elections, fifty will go for the Opposition. If to them we add the thirty votes already secured in the Provinces, with the nine votes which may be considered safe in Paris, we arrive at a minority of about ninety, or just short of one-third in a Chamber estimated, in round numbers, say at 300. I give these figures not as being precisely exact, but as representing pretty accurately the relative numerical force of the two parties—I say the "two" parties advisedly, for if there be one thing made more plain than another by the experience of these elections, it is that all intermediate differences are thrown into the shade, and that the struggle henceforth is to be between those who would uphold the Empire and those who seek to overthrow it.

But the above is only a numerical view of the relative position of the Government and the Opposition; and is very far, in my opinion, from representing either their real comparative strength or the perils of the situation. A really free and constitutional government, under monarchical form, which commands a majority of one hundred in the House of Representatives, would, no doubt, be strong enough, and have nothing to fear. But the question is, what do the two hundred Imperialist deputies really represent? The country or the Government? The opinions, feelings, ardor, prejudices even, of the constituencies who are supposed to return them; or only the opinions and pressure of the local administrations? The liberal Provincial papers, as well as the Paris press, as I before remarked, teem with exposures of this corrupt influence, and with threatening letters from Prefects and Sub-Prefects to Mayors and schoolmasters, and every class of officials, as well as to the electors themselves, upon the consequence of giving support to the opponents of the Government. The subordinate officials have been everywhere threatened with dismissal, and the rural electors told that they must expect nothing for their commune—neither new bridges, nor roads, nor school-house, nor church, nor market, nor anything—unless the official candidate be returned. Now, under these circumstances, the question undoubtedly arises, what is a majority obtained by such practices worth? The Emperor may certainly boast of having 200 "deputies" at his back, but has he the "country?" We all know what the ninety or one hundred opposition deputies represent. There is no mistake about them. They represent the implacable hostility to the Empire and the Emperor of the hundreds of thousands of electors who have braved all pressure, and all influences and all consequences, in order to express their opinions. It is only natural to ask what degree of action might be expected, in case of difficulties arising, from two parties constituted as above, and of which we can as readily suspect one to be lukewarm, indifferent, and even alienated, as we know the other to be fiercely and energetically hostile. And yet between these two parties Napoleon is about to take his stand—a position which draws from one involuntarily the exclamation: "Let him that *thinketh* he standeth take heed lest he fall!"

ROME.

Relief for the Pope—The Papal Forces—A Superstition About the Cardinals—The Anglican Church Demanding Recognition.

ROME, May 10.—The Pope is relieved from the tedious duty of receiving deputations and delivering speeches, which led him to call the last few weeks his "little Lent," and the doctors consider it absolutely necessary that he should go into the country. But he refuses to make a stay there, and will only consent to undertake short excursions which do not involve more than a few hours' absence from Rome. His Holiness is opposed to the scheme of a camp at Mentana, in observation of the projected Italian camp at Colfiorito. The other day he remarked that his army cost him 15,000,000 francs a year, and that it was not worth his while to spend a million more in order to fling a defiance at Italy. Notwithstanding this disposition to count the cost, however, the Pope has decided to add a German legion to his forces. This corps will be composed entirely of Prussian subjects, or of Germans belonging to the Confederation of the North. It will form a legion exactly corresponding with that of Antibes. Since the demonstrations on the 12th of April, the Holy Father has felt more confidence in his position, and, in consequence, has ordered the removal of the barricades erected at Porta Pia and Porta San Lorenzo, as a precaution against a Garibaldian inroad. Still, the police talk of new plots, and have lately renewed their arrests, which they say include several revolutionary agents.

The *International* represents Cardinal Antonelli to be seriously ill. This is an exaggeration, as the Cardinal is suffering only from his usual gout, and is able both to give audiences and to take the air in his carriage, which he does daily. Cardinal Patrizi is in much the same condition. The Sacred College is a little troubled by the death of Cardinal Haulick, primate of Croatia, as there is a popular superstition at Rome that Cardinals die in threes, and many of the body are now ailing.

Several English clergymen are here for the purpose of obtaining a recognition of their Anglican ordination, when, they say, they will be ready, with a number of their brethren, to unite themselves to the Church of Rome. The Pope, however, absolutely refuses their request, and has ordered some theologians to draw up a paper containing the reasons for this *non possumus*; at the same time he urges the applicants either to be content with the position of Catholic laymen, or to receive ordination in the Roman Church. The clergymen have expressed their determination to attend the Council. The Vatican continues to be disturbed by the pamphlet about the Council, ascribed to General Menabrea, and Monsignor Nardi is preparing a reply, which, among its other assertions, denies the right of the Catholic Powers to intervene, and also the claim of their representatives to a deliberative vote.

Rome is losing its taste for good music, and the concerts at the Capitol were a complete failure. The "Moise" was hissed at the Argentina. That theatre, however, is about to produce a new opera, by a Roman lady, Mdlle. Senaki, governess to the children of Prince Torlonia, which is expected to prove a success. The censor has compelled M. D'Ormsville, the author of the libretto, to change one of the scenes from the Italian camp at Solferino to the French camp in the Crimea.

Fresh "finds" are reported from the Emporium Romanum, and great admiration has been excited by two blocks of antique yellow marble of exquisite beauty, and two blocks of the rare marble called *porta santa*.

CHRISTIANITY AND DRUGS.

The Roman Government and the Physicians.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:

We learn from Rome that Monsignor Carletti, President of the Tribunal of the Sagra Consulta, has by order of the Pope sent a circular to all physicians practicing there. Its provisions, unless we are misinformed, are of a nature to edify all right-minded persons. It appears that a little wholesome pressure is to be brought to bear on the sick and dying for the benefit of their souls; all physicians are accordingly forbidden, under pain of excommunication, to continue visiting such of their patients as may be dangerously ill, unless such patients shall have confessed their sins within three days after the doctors have been called in, and unless they shall have declared their readiness to receive the extreme unction. This coercive measure is intended to prevent the recurrence of deplorable cases, in which, owing to accident, inadvertence, or nonsensical scruples on the part of the sick, they have died without receiving the consolations of religion. It is, we are told, by no means of recent contrivance, being founded on the provisions of a bull issued in 1725, which had lapsed, and was itself only a repetition of an older injunction to the same effect. It is satisfactory to see any indication of the spirit in which the Papal Court is likely to act at the coming Œcumenical Council; even more gratifying is it to perceive that, at a time when it is sought to better mankind by moulding into one homogeneous whole whatever was good at different periods of history, the claims of the dark ages have not been forgotten.

REVERDY JOHNSON'S HOPEFULNESS.

He Makes a Ridiculous Blunder.

The Manchester (England) *Guardian* says:

A curious illustration, says our London correspondent, of the over-sanguine temper of Mr. Reverdy Johnson came within my cognizance accidentally since his departure to his own country last week. Though deputed on a difficult mission by an administration which had but six months to live, Mr. Reverdy Johnson, on his arrival here in August last, forthwith entered into a contract for a residence in Portland-place for a period of five years, at a much higher rent than that which had been paid by his more phlegmatic predecessor. The agent of the owner, though little of a politician, had shrewdness enough to introduce a covenant in the lease providing for the payment of a very large sum as compensation in case the minister plenipotentiary should find it convenient to leave England before the period had expired; and under this stipulation Mr. Johnson, I understand, was obliged to pay ere quitting England a forfeit to the amount of upwards of £2,000.

Remarking upon this the *Pall Mall Gazette* says, sarcastically: If this statement is correct, we fear it will add much to the difficulty of settling the American question. We earnestly hope that Lord Clarendon will protest against the amount being added to Mr. Sumner's claim on the British taxpayer. The country does not wish for war but it cannot admit that it is responsible for any want of sharpness on the part of Mr Johnson; nor is it any fault of ours that he was permitted to leave our shores. We really could not have detained him until the lease of his house had expired against his will. We do not care what degrading apology the American government may exact from the house-agent who negotiated the contract, and who is really responsible for what has occurred; and as to sympathy, not only in the workshops and public-houses, but also in the clubs and drawing-rooms of London, there is a universal feeling that the terms were rather high. We are quite ready to submit the question of our liability as a nation for the decision of a mixed commission of house-agents; but we hope the affair may be yet arranged amicably by Mr. Motley taking the house off Mr. Johnson's hands.

SPAIN.

The Possible Occupant of the Spanish Throne.

The Paris correspondent of the New York *Times* says:

The relations between the Imperial family and that of the Ex-Queen of Spain continue to be of the most intimate character. On Saturday last the Emperor proceeded in his *coupé*, without attendants, to the Grand Hotel and paid a visit to Don Sebastian, with whom he remained closeted some time. I received a letter yesterday from Madrid, from a gentleman who has access to the highest sources of information, and he states to me that Prim stands pledged to the Emperor to bring in the Prince of Asturias, and this in spite of his famous *'jamas, jamas, jamas,* as applied to the restoration of this branch of the Bourbons. What I state to you is not the revival of the old story, but a statement alleged to be based upon a recent renewal of the pledge. In the case of almost any other man than Prim it would be regarded as incredible, but in his the inconsistency would be perfectly consistent. It is said that a family council was held this week at the residence of Queen Isabella to consider the question of the expediency of her abdication, and that in principle it has been decided upon. There are hesitations, however, as to the time at which it is to be announced. The decision of the point will probably rest with the Emperor, who is now pulling the wires of the political puppets at Madrid, notwithstanding all the assertions that are made to the contrary.

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

Seizure of Prisoners—Rosita Fernandez and Gen. Espinar—Bargain, Intrigue, and Corruption—A Strange Conspiracy—Roloff, the Pole.

HAVANA, June 1.—Frederico de Armas, an accomplished gentleman, whom Lersundi sent to Spain with Agüero, has been, upon his return, seized by the volunteers and imprisoned. Miguel Andux, Manuel Porto, Rikardo Pimental, Pancho Perez, Delgado, and others, have, likewise, been made prisoners. Mr. Lanza, a political prisoner, is the victim of the ferocity of the Spanish element. His head has been shaved, his mustache cut off; he has been handcuffed, and now has on the clothing apparel of a penitentiary convict. He wears a shirt on which there is read this: "For being a traitor." This is the infamous practice of the Cubaños.

Now comes something that savors of scandal. A woman has been here for some time past who goes by the name of Rosita Fernandez. She was known as the intimate friend of General Lersundi, but for some time past has, according to what everybody says, sustained a similar relation to General Espinar. She is exceedingly pretty, and resides in the Paseo of Charles III. Well, the Superintendent of the prison (Cabanas) recently noticed that this woman bore a *salvo-conducta* (permit) to see any and all the prisoners, especially those of them who had means, and she went in and out of the fortress whenever she pleased. The Superintendent was advised by a very wealthy man, called Hernandez, that Rosita had been to see him and had told him that for $2,000 paid into her hands, he would be released. The Inspector of Police was notified of this, and in order to test the matter thoroughly, put into the hands of Hernandez $2,000 in bills, which had been, however, previously marked. On the following day, Rosita, when going out of the Cabanas, was searched, and the identical $2,000 in bank notes was found upon her person. She was taken to the *Casa de recogidas* and put *in communicado* (prevented from talking with any one), by order of Gen. Dulce. Now, according to the report of the matter given by persons entitled to the fullest credit, it was fully proved, upon examination, that Rosita, Perez Calvo, and the Director of the Administration, P. Escosura, were working in union to set free all the prisoners who had any money. This revelation has created with the Spaniards a want of confidence in everything and in everybody. It is now claimed that all the officials, civil and military, are *salable*, and that the insurrection, for this very same reason, cannot be put down. Salvo-conductas are selling in the interior at the rate of 30 ounces apiece, which is equal to $510.

The Anarchy in Havana—Captain-General Dulce's Life Clamored For—Proceedings of the Armed Mob.

HAVANA, June 2.—The population is alarmed, and a perfect commotion is feared. Last night we had the prelude that always leads to violent action. Gen. Pelaez arrived here last Thursday quite unexpectedly, the cause not being known as to wherefore he had given up the command of the troops which are operating in the Cinco Villas. He went to the Hotel Telegrafo, and at this place last evening the volunteers took it upon themselves to give him what is called a *charivari*. Pelaez managed to escape; no one saw him as he did so, but it is now ascertained that he got away through a back door, as his retreat by any other route would have been impossible. Had he not succeeded in this movement his head would most assuredly have been lost. The clamor and cries launched forth by the 500 men surrounding the hotel struck dumb all our organs of sensation. "Death to Pelaez," "Death to the traitor," "He who gives safe conducts," "Let us have his head!" An infinite number of cries went up from this crowd of semi-barbarous men, and the tumult was terrible. There reigns now the most complete discord among the Spaniards. But this was not all. Lieut.-Colonel Modeto, of the Engineers, Private Secretary to the Captain-General, was, about 9½ o'clock in the evening, the recipient of somewhat similar honors. About 5,000 volunteers came out and participated in the amusement. Modeto lives in the Colgada del Monte, opposite the railroad depot, where everything could be well seen. Espinar, the *Segundo Cabo*, came out and endeavored to allay the excitement, but his efforts were unavailing. He was treated to the most obscene language that could proceed from human lips, and, quitting the place, he went in search of the cavalry. This arm of the service got to the spot at about ten o'clock, amid one of those melees which might lead one to suppose that all the devils had just been released from their deep prisons below.

The accusations against the Lieutenant-Colonel were that he had been receiving money from the insurgents, in pay for service by him rendered in matters pending before the Captain-General. In a few minutes, as if struck by some sudden impulse, the 3,000 volunteers went headlong until they reached the Plaza de Armas. Perhaps 2,000 others of their comrades had been, in the march from the Calzada to the Palace, added to their strength. A *charivari* was *tendered* to General Dulce, and however unwelcome it was, he was compelled to submit to the infliction. The great multitude roared out obstreperously, "Death to Dulce!" And thus passed away the whole night. Early in the morning the declaration was made from many lips that Dulce must be out of command of the Morro before 12 o'clock, or he should be put to death. In the meantime constant cries were made for General Pelaez, that his head and body might be put asunder.

At the last hour great agitation reigns. The artillery, cavalry and marines have surrounded the Palace. More than 7,000 volunteers are vociferating in the Plaza: "Death to Dulce!"—*N. Y. Tribune.*

SHOCKING DISASTER AT LODI, N. J.

Five Men Take Arsenic by Mistake—Four of them Dead and the Other Not Expected to Recover.

A shocking occurrence of involuntary suicide by wholesale happened yesterday at the print works at Lodi, N. J., a little hamlet situated on the banks of the Passaic river, about two miles from Passaic village, whereby four men came to their death and a fifth was in a dying condition at five o'clock last evening. It seems these men, who were Hollanders, employed in the Lodi Print Works, have been in the habit of concocting a beverage composed of water mixed with a small quantity of oil of vitriol, to which was added a drop or so alcohol to give it a spirituous flavor. Just before dinner yesterday five of the workmen decided to partake of the usual stimulant, and entered the room where the chemicals are kept for that purpose. It so happened that the man in charge of the room, who usually supplied the chief ingredients of the hazardous decoction, was absent, and accordingly the men essayed to help themselves. Instead of taking the jar containing the vitriol, however, they took the one next to it, which was filled with arsenical acid, or the essence of arsenic in a very concentrated form, and of which they partook in about the same proportion as they usually did of the vitriol. The consequence was, in a short time all were taken violently sick, with terrible spasms and gripings, and two of them, named Jacob Breesche and Kohbertz, died in less than an hour. The others lingered until half-past three, when their agonies were relieved by death; and the fifth, a young man, was apparently dying last evening. Alll those that died were men of family.

The occurence has cast a gloom over the whole community, and there was considerable excitement even at Paterson, at which place the report was received last night in a terribly exaggerated form. The above are the main facts of the case, which, it is to be hoped, will prove a warning sufficient to put an end to such a dangerous practice.

MR. GEORGE PEABODY.

Rumors of His Ill Health Untrue.

George Peabody arrived in the Scotia yesterday. The London *Daily News* denies the rumor that the great benefactor left England in broken health and for the last time. It says: "We are glad to know that he goes forth with settled purposes to complete a great work of mercy already auspiciously carried on, and with the full intention of returning, after some time, to the land of his adoption. He is even the almoner of his own bounty, and, having taken measures for the expenditure of £250,000 in dwellings for the industrial poor of London, he carries out to America his added gift, to enlarge the beneficent operations of the Freedmen's Children's Education Trust. As he departs, Mr. Storey, the American sculptor, is coming, bringing with him the statue upon which he has been engaged for twelve months, and before Mr. Peabody is seen again amongst us his image will be found upon its proper pedestal in the city which acknowledges in him one of the greatest of its benefactors."

THE MORMONS.

What a Ferocious Gentile Would Do With Them.

The editor of the Salt Lake *Reporter* expresses himself in the following bloodthirsty fashion:

The Omaha *Herald* wants to know for what we would hang Mormon leaders? For murder, theft, and incestuous adultery, all combined, and all of which can be proved against them. Yet, we would regard the law of the Territory in so far as to leave with them the choice of punishment—hung, shot or beheaded. We are not particular, so it's one of the three. We don't deny that Bro. Stenhouse is both able and genial. So was Byron's Corsair, and mild-mannered, too. As for Messrs. Hooper and Eldridge, they are so far removed from Stenhouse in all approaching virtue and honesty as Eden blest surpasses Eden curst. We would not hang these two, on the same principle that the Doctor would not hang an idiot for a crime committed. We wish the Doctor had lived in Salt Lake City for two or three years; his feelings concerning "this much persecuted people" would now be far different.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

—George Sand is growing very corpulent.

—Florida is eating new watermelons.

—Jenny Lind is to sing in Hamburg in her husband's unsuccessful oratorio of "Ruth."

—Rossini's Mass has been produced at Baden by Krauss, Alboni, Palermi and Steller.

—Voorhees, of Indiana, is perfecting a scheme for repudiating the national debt.

—Dickens gets $900 a year from the sale of his works in Germany.

—The Emperor of Austria is a very skillful billiard player.

—The Western crop of tobacco is estimated at 120,000 hogsheads this year.

—A reward is offered by Western farmers for a grasshopper trap.

—Chopin is to be remembered in Warsaw with a monument.

—Rubenstein, the pianist, is going back to Russia.

—The high-whey-men of the nation—dairymen.

—White leather harnesses are fashionable in San Francisco.

—Texas couples who can't wait go over to Louisiana for a reconstructed license of marriage.

—A realistic manager in San Francisco introduced a live baby on the stage, with results disastrous to the pathos of the play.

—Mr. Burlingame is soon to proceed to St. Petersburg, where he will meet with a magnificent reception.

—A New York organ firm is filling an order for an instrument to go to Yokohama. It will be the first organ ever heard in Japan.

—Mrs. Scott Siddons went to England because of the death of a near relation, and will return in September.

—Winnebago Indians have just had a medicine dance and pow-wow in Adams county, Minnesota. The closing banquet was made off four dogs, scraped like pork and boiled whole.

—A Mormon missionary was nearly lynched in Norway, a few weeks ago, by the friends of young women whom he was enticing to Brigham Young's paradise.

—Rossini and his wife, then a famous singer, used to get fifty pounds a night for playing at soirées in London. That was as far back as 1819.

—Rossini was once threatened with assassination, because he dared, in defiance of all rules, to introduce a roll of drums in an opera.

—A man was caught, the other day, on a shaft in a Minneapolis saw-mill, whirled at the rate of 600 revolutions per minute, and finally sent floating down stream in very small pieces.

—A match for the championship of bootblacks in Chicago broke up in a row, caused by a "foul" on the part of one of the contestants, who spit on the boots instead of in the blacking-box.