Evening



Bulletin.

VOLUME XXIV.—NO. 8.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1870.

WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS for Parties, &c. New styles. MASON & CO., 907 doll/flow tf5

MARRIED.

DULLES—OROTHERS.—On the 19th of April, by the Rt. Rev. William H. Odenheimer, Bishop of New Jorsey, Andrew Cheves Dulles, Esq., to Mary Barton Cooke, clicat daughter of William S. Crothers, Rsq. MILLIGAN—BIENVSTER.—On the 14th instant, by Rev. Joseph H. Presely, Frank Milligan, Esq., to Miss Ada J. Brewster, all of Erle, Ps.

ORMEROD—WATTS, At Nice, Prance, on the 17th of March, by the Rev. Charlos Childore, at the English Church, Captain Richard Winstanley Omerod, of Herefordshire, England, to Miss Matilda Watts, daughter of the Hon. H. M. Watts, of Philadelphis.

BARBER.—On the morning of the 20th inst., Carrie, wife of James S. Barber, and daughter of Israel and the late Elizabeth Fish.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

GASKILL.—Buddenly, on the morning of the 19th inst., Willie C., son of Charles M. and Camilla S. Gaskill, aged 3 years and 2 months.

KENDBICK.—On the 19th instant, of scarlet fever, Jennic Bringhurst, youngest daughter of William D. and Maggic Kendrick. aged three years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the fameral, from the residence of her parents. No. 226 Chester street, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

LLOYD.—On the 17th inst., Tillie Irving, only daughter of liugh and Jeannette M. Lloyd, aged 5 years and 1 month.

month.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents. Darby, Delaware county, Pa., on Thursday, April 21st. at 3 o'clock P. M. Interment at Woodlands Cemetery.

BOTSON.—On the 17th inst., Charles B. Notson, sou of Dr. William and Mary M. Notson, in the 30th year of his age.

The male relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, 221 inst., at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, 318 Bainbridge (late oippen) street. 2t
WHITEHEAD.—At St. Augustine. Florida, on the
th inst., William Whitehead, of Newark, New Jersey,
to Civil Engineer in the service of the Pennsylvania
silened Company

1870. IRON BAREGES, PLAIN 1870

BROWN TRON BAREGE.
MODE IRON BAREGE.
PEARL IRON BAREGE.
VIOLET IRON BAREGE.
EYRE & LANDELL.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

JOHN

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MR. J. B. ROBERTS.

the eminent Tragedian and Elocutionist.

Chromos of the above celebrated Painting, in size 20 by
25 inches, price \$10.

ADMISSION.

25 CENTS.

Including the entire valuable collection of the Academy.

NEW YORK MEDICAL UNINEW YORK MEDICAL UNINEW YORK MEDICAL UNIVERSITY.—A numerous assemblags, including many prominent members of the press, were present last evening to celebrate the anniversary of the New York Medica. University, in the magnificent reception rooms of the college building, No. 8 University place.
The proceedings were opened by Secretary Powell reading the sixth annual report, from which it transpired that during the year 1899 the large number of 26,340 patients had been treated. Of this number 18,500 had been restored to health, and but 313 pronounced incurable. Some 6,000 desporate cases had been greatly relieved, and many had not been further reported.

The University is duly incorporated by the State of New York, and has branches in most of the prominent cities throughout the Union. Like most new undertakings, the University has been presecuted; but it would appear that the sound basis of its foundation, notwithstanding all opposition, is daily gaining the public confidence. During the year 1809 sixteen students passed a satisfactory examination and became graduates.

"Professor J. Walter Scott then read an able discourse upon" Medical Esthetics," in which he illustrated the persecutions to which all prominent reformers had been subjected, especially those of the medical profession. He furthermore alluded to some remarkable discoveries that had been made by members of the University during the last year, especially in reference to cancer and small pox. The treatment of cancer by chemical chromium was wonderful, as within a few hours after the application the tumor became perfectly carbonized and detached. In cases of small pox carbonic acid was a proven specific.

and detached. In cases of small pox carbonic acid was a proven specific.

Professor Hassett read a serio-humorous paper, entitled "Why I left the Allopathic School," in which he niluded to the erroneous systems still pursued. He claims the chemical school to be the most successful, and also that it is gradually revolutionizing the practice of physic in this country.

After terminating the business reports the company adjourned to a splendid supper, where good fellowship and joviality prevailed until a late hour. The pleasures of the evening were greatly beightened by Mr. J. G. Russell, one of the guests, who volunteered some popular airs, which he rendered in a style that gained universal applause.—New York Heraid. April 15.

The Philadelphia Branch of the New York Medical University is represented in this city by Mr. JOSEPH C. HAROLD, Soventeenth and Chestnut streets. 115

BIBLE STUDY—HALL YOUNG street, To-Monko Ohristian Association. 1210 Chestnut street, To-Monkow (Thursday) EVENING, at 7% o'clock. To be conducted by JOHN WANAMAKER. Esq. Subject—"Water from the Rock." (Exodus xvii; 1,7.) 1.7.)
Instruction in Sacred Music to the audience by Prof.
JOHN BOWER.
All are welcome. Young men especially invited. 1t

All are welcome. Loung men especially invited. It FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.—THE stated monthly meeting of the Institute will be held on THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, 20th instant, at 30 clock. Members and others having new inventions or specimens of manufactures to exhibit, will please and them to the Hall, No. 15 South Seventh street before 7 o'clock P. M. LIAM HAMILTON, Actuary.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY. VOTES on the question of keeping the Library open as a Reading-Room on Sunday will be received until 10 o'clock on SATURDAY NIGHT. If any of the members have not received the ballots sent to them, they can procure them at the Library.

T. MORRIS PEROT, President.

The second of th

PITHOLE OIL COMPANY, NO. 11
PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of 5 cents per share, payable on and after the 26th.
LEWIS COOPER, President.
Piwladelphia, April 18th, 1870.

EASTER FAIR FOR THE BENE-The District Fails For The District For The District Fails For The District For The Distric

1109 GIRARD STREET. 1109
TÜRKISH, RUSSIAN AND PERFUMED BATHS.

was a dismal day. The rain pelted the window of the editerial sanctum viciously, as if the clerk of the

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HOOFLAND INTERVIEWED.

weather, vexed by some quorulous paragraph reflecting on the management of his department, had ordered his understrappers to throw cold water on our efforts to entertain the public. The city news market was as dull as the leaden sky, and the country sheets, guiltless of anything that savored of the sensational, were in every sense of the phrase "wet blankets." Melancholy as a dyspeptic owl, our liveliest reporter sat brooding in a corner, scratching his head, and finding nothing in it but a vacuum. A bright thought struck us. Such things will sometimes happen to an editor, even in a northeast rain-storm. "Let some body be interviewed," we not ness rain-storm. Letsome pour pointervieweu, "we exclaimed, looking cheerfully at our played-out attache. He brightened up and inquired who it should be. We cogitated. The leading politicians, financiers and clergymen had all been done—in fact overdone. The whole was tised of them it was a long and the leading politicians. public was tired of them—it was of no use "going through" any of them again. Another bright idea flashed through our pericranium. "Drop in," said we, "on a man who has never yet been interviewed a public benefactor, whose name has been before the people for thirty years, and to whom thousands of them owe the good digestion that waits on appetite and the health that waits on both-a vetoran philanthropist, whose name, from our boyhood's hour, has been as conspicuous on every coign of vantage as the handwritin on the wall' in Belshazzar's palace, and who, at a time when but too many candidates for public favor are 'weighed in the balance and found wanting,'continues to enjoy the confidence of the masses. In short, go and pay a friendly visit to Dr. Hooffand, and report the rebult at these beadquarters."

"It is a bitter day," remarked our special. "The more appropriate," we replied, "for an intorview with the discoverer of the most popular Bitter in existence." Electrified by our bitter pun, he took his hat and umbrella and vanished tout de suite. In about an hour and a half he returned with the fol

Found Dr. Hoofland in his laboratory with a face as ull of henevolent sunshine as a day in June, and opened are upon him at once.

Reporter-Good morning, doctor. I have come to inter-Dr. H. (dryly)-Ah! In my young days they called that

sort of thing pumping. But this is the age of "word-painting." Go ahead. Reporter-How old are you, doctor Dector-Well, you needn't mention it to the ladies but I am in my eighty-soventh year.

Reporter—You are a wonderfully hale looking man for that age. Eccuse me, doctor; but do you take your Dector-I do, young man; perhaps if I did not, I shouldn't be the "hale fellow well met," you seem to

Reporter-I can remember your remedies ever since was a boy. Are they still as popular as every Doctor-Unless my ledger and bank account deceive ne, young man, their sale has been steadily increasing

for more than twenty years.

Reporter—How much, at a rough guess, have you expended in advertising during that period?

Doctor—in round numbers, about a million of dollars, t costs a good deal to guide the people to health through the newspapers. The tolls on the tarnpike of

the press are pretty heary.

Reporter—Yes, but it is the only road by which a good thing can reach the goal of universal publicity and universal acceptance. What remodies are you preparing now ? "Hoofland's German Bitters," Doctor-Four : Hoofland a Greet

"Hoofland's Podophyllin (extract of manlrake) Pilla. Reporter-I should like to have a brief account of the nature of these remedies. Doctor-The Bitters is composed of fluid extracte-the active principles of roots and herbs grown in Germany, it contains no alcoholic stimulant, and is the most po-

tent general remedy known for dyspepsia, liver com-plaint, jaundice, debility, and all diseases of the digestit e and secretive organs.

Reporter—The "Tonic" is made from the same ingre dients, and is intended for the same class of ailments, is

Boctor-Yes; but it contains in addition a certain shount of pure Santa Cruz rum, the finest stomachic in the world, where a diffusive stimulant is necessary. It is also delightfully flavored with aromatic extracts agreeable to the palate, and is intended to take the place of the Bitters in cases where there is a lack of constitutional vigor and vitality. It is also a powerful blood depurent and a purifier of all the animal

Reporter-Well, doctor, and what is Greek Oil Doctor-The great antagonist of pain. It instantly alleviates the terture of rheumatism, neuralgia, toothsche, headache, ear-ache, sprains, bruises and the like. Pain cannot exist where it is properly applied.

Reporter-The pills, doctor, what are they Dector—A compound of four vegetable extracts. The alcoholic extract of Mandrake, called Podophyllin, which acts on the liver as powerfully as mercury, without any of the evil effects of that pernicious mineral, is the most important of the four. Of the others, one acti upon the stomach, two upon the upper and lower bowels, and the remaining one renders the operation of all the rest painless. Used in connection with the Bitters and Tonic, they are an absolute specific for liver complaint, dyspepsia and constitution. Indeed, I know of no disease, not organic, which can withstand the alterative ease, not organic, which can wholesand the alterative and renovating action of these three remedies.

Be porter—These are certainly remarkable statements

Can you establish them by competent proofs?

Dector—Proofs! vir—look here! (taking down from a shelf a thick quarte volume and displaying its contents.) This contains over five hundred testimonials, and I can how you several more volumes of the same size if you will step into my library in the next room, Here (turning over the leaves) you see are letters of the strongest character from Hon, Geo. W. Woodward, formerly Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, now member of Congress; Hon. James Thompson, our present Chief Justice; Hon. George Sharswood, Jus tice of the Supreme Court; Hen. W. F. Rogers, Mayor of Buffalo; Hon. James M. Wood, ex-Mayor of Williamsport, Pa.; Rev. Wm. Smith, of the Baptist Church; Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church and hundreds of a Church, and hundreds of other distinguished citizens, Glance at them and say if anything could be more posi disince at them said say in anything could be more posi-tive and conclusive. There is scarcely a village in the United States which does not contain living witnesses of the efficiency of my preparations, and they may be num-bered in the cities of Philadelphia and New York by

Reporter-Well, this is certainly what the lawyers call "unimpeachable evidence." I was not prepared for such a mass of testimony as this. Doctor-De you know the handwriting of these members and ex-members of the Bench of Pennsylvania?

Reporter-I do-some of them, at least. Reporter-Unquestionably. Doctor-Well-speaking judicially-do you think I Reporter-Beyond all cavil. One must be as incredu-

ous as Thomas to question such proofs as these. One question more. Do you think you can cure tubercular Doctor-No; when the lungs are honey-combed with tubercles the patient is beyond mortal aid. But persons suffering from liver diseases, dyspepsia or chronic de-bility are often supposed to be consumptive, and all these

Reporter-Do you expect to live many years longer? Doctor-Barring casualties, I do. You know our Councilman from the First Ward, Thomas A. Barlow,

don't you? norter—Yes, very well.

Doctor—Be kind enough (handing a paper) to examine that cortificate. Is it his?

Reporter-I recognize the signature. Doctor—Well, you will see that he says his mother has used "Hoofland's Bittors" for thirty years; that she has taken no other medicine, and is now seventy-nine years of age, and attributes her excellent health to that proparation. She continues to take the Bitters, and expect to live many years longer, and so, under Providence, do I.

do I.

Reporter—I sinceroly trust you will. As they say in Spain, "May you live a thousand years, and your shadow never be less,"

Doctor—II hast a tenth of that time I think it will be another pretty strong voucher for the genial properties of my Bitters, inasmuch as I take one or two doses every

Reporter—I think the whole world should be supplied with your medicine.
Doctor (dryly)—I intend they shall.
Reporter—Good morning.
Exit Beporter with a determination, if he is ever bilious or dyspeptic, to make his stomach and liver acquainted with Dr. Hoofland's remedies.
The office for Dr. Hoofland's medicines is No. 631 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Swenteenth and Locust, are superior to the genuine its vanas. Come and sec. Key West Cigars, sold by McOARAHER, Seventeenth and Locust. Smoke and be happy. api6-6trps

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We have now on hand, and are constantly receiving the latest styles of French Bonnets and Round Hats for Ladies and Children.

Also. Infants' Bonnets and Hats.

api66t rp§

THE CATHOLIC FAITH.

The Canons of the "Schema de Fide." The Augsburg Gazette, whose publications concerning the Coumenical Council have caused much excitement at Rome, publishes as the text of the Canons of the Schema de Fide Oatholica, a document of which we make the following translation: I-OF GOD, THE CREATOR OF ALL TRINGS.

1. If any one denies that there is one only and true God, the creator of all things visible and invisible, let him be accursed. 2. If any one blushes not to declare that there is nothing except matter, let him be

3. If any one says that the substance or essence of God and of all things is the same, let him be accursed.

4. It any one does not confess that the world 4. It any one does not confess that the world and all it contains have been produced by God from nothing, in all their substance; or if he says that God did-not create by the effect of his tree will and exempt from all necessity, but that he also created necessarily, and that he loved himself necessarily; or if he denies that the world was created for the glory of God, let him be accursed.—We wish, moreover, to put every one on his guard against the deceptions of those who, to mask the implety of their doctrines, misuse the most holy name of their doctrines, misuse the most holy name of the Trinity, of the Incarnation, of the Re-demption, of the Resurrection, et cetera, to divert into the most provide and in the cetera, to divert into the most perverse meanings of pantheism the venerable mysteries of the Christian religion.

II. OF REVELATION. 1. If any one denies that the only true God, our Creator and our Lord, is, through his works, certainly known to man through the natural light of reason, let him be accursed.

2. If any one says that he cannot, or that it is not useful, that man be instructed by divine revelation concerning God and the worship due to Him, let him be accursed.

3. If any one says that man cannot be divinely elevated to that knowledge which surpasses natural knowledge, but that he can and ought to arrive, by himself, at the possession of everything true and good, let him be accursed.

4. If any one refuses to accept as sacred and their complete integrity, as verified by the Council of Trent, or if he denies that they are divinely inspired, let him be accursed. III. OF PAITH

1. If any one says that human reason is so independent that God cannot enjoin on it faith, let him be accurred. 2. If any one says that divine faith is not different from natural knowledge having for its object moral and religious truth, and that, consequently, it is not necessary for the latter to believe in truth revealed by divine authority,

3. If any one says that divine revelation cannot be made credible by external signs, and that, therefore, men can only be brought to faith by the internal experience of each in-dividual, let him be accursed.

4. If any one says that there can be no miracles, and that, therefore, all that is told of them, even in the Holy Scriptures, must be classed as fables or myths, or that miracles can never be acknowledged with certainty, and that they do not sufficiently prove the Christian religion, let him be accursed. 5. If any one says that the faith by which Christians give their assent to Evangelical preaching is only a conviction derived from proofs drawn from human knowledge, or that the grace of God is only necessary for that living faith which acts from charity, let

him he accursed 6. If any one says that the condition of believers, and that of persons not yet arrived at the true faith, is the same, so that believing Catholics may legitimately doubt the faith they have already accepted under the authority of the Church, by suspending their assent until they obtain a scientific proof of the credibility and truth of their faith, let him be

IV. OF FAITH AND REASON.1. If any one says that divine revelation can contain no mystery, truly and properly so called, but that all the dogmas of faith can be comprehended and demonstrated by reaon exercised according to natural principles,

let him be accoursed.

2. If any one says that human knowledge natural revelation, or that the conclusions of such knowledge, although repugnant to Catholic doctrine, cannot be proscribed by the Church, let him be accursed

3. If any one says that it is permitted to entertain or teach opinions condemned by the

Church, provided they are not condemned as heretical, let him be accursed.

4 If any one says that at times a meaning may be given to the dogmas of the Church, according to the progress of knowledge, different from that which the Church has understood and still understands let him become tood and still understands, let him be ac-

THE AGITATION IN FRANCE.

Prince Napoleon on the Plebiscitum.
The Francais, a Ministerial journal, reproduces the following opinion expressed on the 1st of last September by Prince Napoleon (Jerome) on the subject of the appeal to the peo-

ple upon which the Emperor's Government seem now irrevocably determined: "I do not approve the *Plebiscitum*; it only bears the semblance of Democracy. It is the legislative power directly exercised by the people. This power seems to me, unless it be in very rare cases, an illusory power. If the Emperor has a right to make a direct appeal to the people, that right should be seldom used—perhaps, never; for a Plebiscitum is a sheet-anchor; it is the last stage before a revolution. What an error it would be to ask of a

Plebiscitum the approval of a modification in the Constitution! If the people answer 'Yes,' it is a delusion; if they say 'No,' it is a "I admit that the people may, under excep-tional circumstances, be consulted with re-spect to a person, with respect to a definite

question of peace and war, with respect to the cession of a province in the event of a dis-astrous war; but even in such cases it is necessary that he who answers should know and understand the purport of the question. It is necessary that the question should be clear and simple. How many such questions have occurred to us in our public life? Let the Plebiscitum, therefore, be reserved as a right of the Sovereign, but on condition that he should have recourse to it as little as possible. To consult directly the people is a kind of coup d'stat, and it supposes a dissent between the Emperor and the representatives of the people. Were it otherwise, the Emperor would find it more natural to go hand in hand with the representations the representations of the represe SPAIN IN REVOLT.

The Unpopularity of the Ayuntamientos — Prim's Difficulty-Riots, Disorder and Bloodshed All Over the Country. MADKID, April 6.—Blood! blood! once more in Spain. This time it is not republic or monarchy—not Catholicism or Protestantism, but

archy—not Catholicism or Protestantism, but the persistency of the government in enforcing the quintos, or conscription for the army and navy. They promised in the first moments of the revolution to abolish this mode of recruiting. Last year Prim solicited it "only for this once." There was a great outery in the country, and a great row in the Cortes, but he got it. This year he asks it again, and declares he can't do without it. He wants 40,000 fresh men to fill up his army of 80,000, and have them he must, and he will. "The quintas," he cries, "but for this time only!" Long debates were held in the Cortes, the republicans fighting a gallant fight, disputing his ground inch by inch, and his Quinta bill article by article. Besides this, they organized demonstrations in every town and village of Spain, and in one of these, in my presence, Prim himself was stoned in town and village of Spain, and in one of these, in my presence, Prim bimself was stoned in the streets of Madrid, to the cry of "Down with the Quintas! Fulfill your promises to abolish the Quintas!" All was, however, to no avail; the "Generals" preponderated in the Cortes, and the "military element" out of them, and so the bill was passed. Last Sunday was fixed for the sorteo, or drawing of lots throughout Spain. It passed off peacefully in most places, but not in all. There was a row in Malaga, and some policemen were wounded. In Salamanca the mob broke into the place where the sorteo was going on and prevented the business for was going on and prevented the business for the day. It had to be effected yesterday with the day. It had to be effected yesterday with the presence of the military forces. In Tordero the mob destroyed the wires. In Castellon they tore up the lists and the lotting had to be done twice over. In La Granja the Civil Guard had to interfere. In Huiloa, Seville, Bejar and Carthagena there were disturbances more or less grave. In La Bisbal the Ayuntamiento refused to risk their heads by trying to verify the sorteo. In many other places petty disturbances arose, which nothing but the appearance of military force prevented becoming serious. In Bejar, after the lottery, the seventy youths drawn fied to the mounthe seventy youths drawn fled to the moun-

But the worst was in and around Barcelona There was terrific popular opposition, and the sorteo had to be put off till yesterday. Barricades were thrown up in the barrio de San Antonio. Men, women, and boys engaged in this facility and the sorteon of contract of the sorteon of the sorteo The troops bad to carry them by storm. In the neighboring town of Sans, only fifteen minutes distance, barricades were raised, and a terrific struggle ensued before the troops could carry them. Even the Gazette says ten soldiers and officers killed and wounded, and thirty of the people. The second Alcalde was wounded. people. The second Alcalde was wounded. Driven out of Sans, the rebels fied to Gracia, another town close by, and here they concentrated a strong party, being swelled by armed men from the population and from Barcelona itself. They formed immense barricades, cutting down for this purpose all the beautiful trees which form the paseo from Gracia to Barcelona. All round Barcelona the alarm sounded. The Captain-General had no easy task. He had to send troops to Gracia, and to Sans, and yet to keep enough in the city of Barcelona itself to overawe the threatening aspect of the population. On Monday ening aspect of the population. On Monday afternoon he despatched four columns of troops with artillery to Gracia, where, in the meantime, the revolters had prepared a stout resistance. At dawn yesterday the troops reconnoitered the place, and were lired upon. The artillery replied, but from that moment all the telegraphic lines communicating to Madrid were cut, and so we know nothing as yet of the result, or of what is doing in Barde Paloma was burnt by the rebels, so trains cannot pass. The foregoing, therefore, is all I can tell you this mail, which is just closing.

ENGLAND AND HER COLONIES.

The Red River Question in Parliament In the House of Commons Mr. Whalley asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, with reference to the intelligence that Colonel John Scott had been put to death by Riel, the rebel leader in the Red River settlement, whether any steps had been taken to vindicate the authority of the imperial government, and for the protection of the loyal inhabitants beyond such as were communicated to the House by the right honorable gentleman on the 22d March; and, with reference to the following observations of Sir Philip Wodehouse, the Governor of Cape Colony, in a speech to the Assembly: "In North America we have un-mistakable indications of the rapid establishmistakade indications of the rapid estatons in the rapid estatons and of a powerful independent State. In Australia it is probable that the several settlements, with their great wealth and homogeneous population, will see their way to similar conditions. In New Zealand the severance is being accomplished under very painful circumstances;" whether the government proposed to take any steps to correct the mischievous impressions such language conveys, and thus remove a cause of uneasiness in the minds of her Majesty's loyal subjects in the

minds of her Majesty's loyal subjects in the colonies.

Mr. Monsell—In answer to the first question, I beg to say that I deeply regret to have to inform the honorable gentleman that we did receive yesterday at the Colonial Office a letter giving us information of the execution of Mr. Scott; but considering the difficulty of access to the Red River settlement for seven or eight menths of the year, I do not see how any other steps can be taken by her Majesty's any other steps can be taken by her Majesty's government to vindicate the authority of the imperial government, and protect the loyal inhabitants, beyond such as were communicated by me to the House on the 22d of March. As by me to the House on the 22d of March. As to the other question, I think the honorable gentleman would have done better to have re-served that question until the discussion we reserved that question until the discussion, which is appointed to take place on the 26th of this month, with regard to the relations between this country and the colonies for responsible this country and the colonies for responsible government comes on. It is impossible for me to give an adequate and sufficient answer to the question in a few sentences, but I would refer the honorable gentleman to the paragraph in Sir Philip Wodehouse's speech, which immediately precedes that which he has quoted. There he stated that he was and had always been an opponent of responsible government. been an opponent of responsible governm jesty's government, and I believe this House, as well as the majority of the colonies them-selves, are decidedly of opinion that large communities of our race can never either contented or happy unless they have responsible government, in other words, unless they have liberty; and that the result of the introduction duction of responsible government into the colonies has been to deepen their affection to this country and their loyalty to the sovereign. Accordingly, in answer to the despatch which contained the speech from which the honor able gentleman quotes, my noble friend, Earl Granville, has expressed his entire dissent from the views of Sir Philip Wodehouse. [Hear, hear.] -An Indian meeting held by the citizens of

Gallatin, Nev., passed some practical resolu-tions in reference to brother Lo; such as— "Resolved, The Indian of poetry and romance is not the Indian in fact, the latter being possessed of every attribute of beastly depraylty and ferocity." —A Western paper says that George Francis
Train will stand no more chance for the
Presidency against the other petticoat, Mrs.
Woodhull, "than a peanut would to take root
in a snow-bank." REVISION OF THE BIBLE.

Plan of the Proposed Work. Dr. Jacob, late headmaster of Christ's Hos-pital, London, writes as follows to the Times

pital, London, writes as follows to the Times of that city:
While the question of a revision of our English Bible is exciting public interest, permit me, as one who has had some personal experience in a work of this nature, to invite attention to a plan which has been already tried, and which seems to suggest a safe and practical solution of the difficulties of this important

subject.
The Religious Tract Society is publishing an edition of the Bible, the greater part of which has already appeared, exhibiting (1) an improved form and arrangement of the text, and (2) emendations of the authorized version—emendations of improved randarings in the (2) emendations of the authorized version-emendations of improved renderings in the more important instances in which the labors of later scholars have shown that the translation tors to whom we owe our justly venerated English version were in fault. The aim has English version were in fault. The aim has been to give to English readers the benefit of all such emendations as have the sanction of the best authorities, omitting all which are either doubtful or trivial. There have been also added explanations of obsolete words and translations of Hebrew and Greek proper names and phrases.

names and phrases. If nothing more were done in the proposed In nothing more were done in the proposed revision than incorporating such emendations as these into the texts of our English version, a great benefit would be conferred on our population; and in doing this it would be most desirable to adhere to the cautious and conservative principles above alluded to. But it would, no doubt, be thought right to include the consideration of improved Helpray and the consideration of improved Hebrew and Greek texts, which in the emendations of the Religious Tract Society's edition was not en-

The manner in which the "improved renderings" in this edition were considered and selected, deserves also to be noticed, and was as follows:

The committee of the society, comprising Churchmen and Nonconformists, intrusted the work to a sub-committee, by whom the proposed emendations were submitted to the editors, who expressed their approval or disapproval of them, and recommended any alterations or additions which they thought destrable. These remarks and suggestions were then carefully considered by the committee, and in many instances the editors were again, and even a third time, consulted before the final decision was made. This plan was found to work very harmoniously and with excellent effect. And why should not a similar commiteffect. And why should not a similar committee for the revision now talked be formed of experienced and thoughtful men, selected from our established church, the churches in Scotland, the Protestant churches in Ireland, our principal Nonconformist bodies, and, if possible, the leading Protestant churches in America. Such a Committee, duly appointed, might obtain the services of editors of learning and high character to aid and methodize their labors; there is no reason why they should not work together as harmoniously as the Committee of the Religious Tract Society has done, and their carefully-weighed correchas done, and their carefully-weighed corrections would command the respect and confi-English reading population throughout the world.

CRIME IN A NEW PHASE.

A Ship Fired at Sea for Insurance Money
---Explosion of a Box Filled with Olls
on the Steamer George Washington-Narrow Escape from Destruction of
the Vessel and Her Passengers--Two

Arrests.
The N. Y. Times says: A fire broke out in the hold of the steamer George Washington, about the 6th inst., during the voyage of the vessel from this port to New Crleans, with several passengers port to New Cricans, with several passengers and a valuable cargo on board. It was quickly suppressed, although not until considerable damage had been done by water. Subsequent search as to its origin revealed the fact that it first commenced in a large box containing explained in the officers of the stepment. plosive oils, of which the officers of the steamer previously had no knowledge. On the return of the vessel to this port the Captain commu-nicated the facts to Mr. Seaman, the agent of the line, at No. 86 West street. It was then ascertained that the contents of the box had been shipped as machinery, and that the bill of lading had been used to secure an insurance of \$1,600 on the combustible stuff from the Montreal Fire Insurance Company, the insurance having been obtained by A. Komp, doing business as an agent for sewing-ma-

chines, &c., at No. 215 Centre street.

The latter was arrested on a warrant by Deputy-Marshal Crowley yesterday. He confessed that he had shipped the box, but denied that he was unaware of its real contents. He said he insured it in his own name, to oblige a friend named A. Lange, a picture-dealer, of No. 206 William street. picture-dealer, of No. 206 William street. Lange was subsequently taken into custody, and was questioned in regard to the box. He admitted that he had packed the explosive oils, and gave the name of another man as having assisted him. He said that, besides the oils, he had filled the box with straw and with a small cigar box, in which two rats were confined. He furnished no reason for his conduct, but it was conjectured that he wished to destroy the box by fire, in order to procure the insurance money. insurance money It is said that if the plot had not been frus

trated by the prompt action of the officers of the steamer, it would have probably caused the loss of the vessel and of the persons on board. Lange and Komp were each com-mitted to Ludlow Street Jail, by Commissioner Osborn, in default of \$2,000 bail, to await an examination on Thursday next, on a charge of having shipped explosive oil in a manner

PAPAL INFALLIBILITY.

Opinion of an English Prelate. Dr. Newman, one of the most distinguished accessions to the Church of Rome which has been made during the present century, has written a letter to a Catholic prelate on the Pope's course in relation to the dogma of infallibility. We need scarcely remind most of our readers that Dr. Newman was perhaps the ablest of all the men in the Episcopal Church of England, and that his loss is deeply lamented by members of that church to the present hour. A considerable number of young men who had been his pupils at Oxford tollowed him into the Romish communion. The words of such a man must needs have weight with all Catholics. The Ecumenical weight with all Catholics. The Œcumenical Council, he declares, excites little else than fear and dismay. Pratically, all true Catholics hold the Pope to be infallible, but to define that infallibility is to de the Church a great injury. "Think," writes Dr. Newman, "of the store of Pontifical scandals in the history of eighteen centuries which have partly been poured forth and partly are still to come." He declares that he prays for the intercession of Augustine, Ambrose and the other Fathers of Augustine, Ambrose and the other Fathers to avert the calamity. The English Ritualists were hovering on the outskirts of Rome, and now they are to be driven back. It will be seen from this brief summary that Dr. Newman is no less zealous than converts in general, but his advice is, on this occasion, not destined to produce much fruit.—Times.

—The Marseillaise, Rochefort's paper, politely calls. Edmund About "a mean, venal, treacherous and servile scribbler. —A Connecticut member of an inventive out suicidal family has ingeniously made way

with himself by a shot-gun rigged across a barrel and fired by improved mechanism. -A temperance lecturer was asked, "If water rots the soles of your boots, what effect must it have on the coat of your stomach?" PRICE THREE CENTS.

MUSICAL

The Handel and Haydn Concert.

At the Academy of Music, last evening, the Handel and Haydn Society gave their third concert. The programme consisted of selections from Rossini's Stabat Motor and the whole of Haydn's fixth Mass. The solo singers were Mrs. Sasan Galton Kelleher, soprano; Miss Fanny Keim, contralto; Mr. Jacob Graf, tenor, and Mr. H. R. Barnhurst, basso. The chorus of the Society and the orchestra were under the direction of Mr. Engelke. To get rid at once of the worst we have to say of the performance, we say here that the orchestra was very bad. The chorus was not as full as usual, and in parts of the mass there was a good deal of uncertainty in their singing, evidently owing to a want of confidence, which, in turn, was owing to a want of sufficient re-

hearsing. But there was a great deal that was still very enjoyable in the performance. Mrs. Kelleher's voice is not so loud as many of those that have been heard in the Academy; but it is true, sympathetic and telling. Then she sings with feeling and intelligence, and with that excellent method which shows the best of all vocal training—the Italian: Bigger voices have sung the "Inflammatus" in the Academy, without producing as good an impression as she did. Then, in the duo "Quis est homo," and in the tender "Et incarnatus est" and 'Agnus Del" of the mass, the religious fervor of her singing was as effective as her artistic skill. The Handel and Haydn Society has, at no concert, had a more acceptable chief soprano than Mrs. Kelleher. This we say with a distinct recollection of Mme. Parepa Rosa's singing in the Stabat Mater.

The lady who sang the contrakto part-Miss Keim-has a very fine natural voice and sings correctly. She wants the training from which Mrs. Kelleher has derived so much advantage. This, if there is in her the feeling which is indispensable in the composition of a really good musician, will make her a good artist. She deserved great credit for the manner in which she did all assigned to her last evening. Mr. Graf sang, as he always does, correctly and with feeling. Even the "Cujus Animam," which was written in a dramatic Italian style and for a dramatic Italian singer, was very enjoyable, although he is German and not dramatic. In all the concerted pieces his musician-like accuracy and his clear, ringing, although heady voice, contributed incalculably to the success of the performance. Mr. Barnhurst, the basso, has a good voice, which needs developing and education, not in the ere alphabet of the notes, but in the manner of delivering them, and giving them their full meaning along with the full meaning of the words set to them. There is a need of all this even in singing Haydn's masses; there is still more need of it in singing Rossini's music. Such need was shown in Mr. Barnhurst's singing of the "Pro peccatis," which was very tame.

After all, artists are almost excusable for singing coldly and in lifferently before a Han del and Haydn audience. Nothing could be. imagined colder, more indifferent and more unsympathetic than the audience of last evening. The few that wanted to applaud, and tried to, were discouraged after one or two efforts. Even the best singing of the soloists and the most creditable undertakings of the chorus were passed by in silence. The auditors seemed to think they were in a prayer meeting and many of them dared not to make any noise, except that noise which is most trying -the conversation in undertone in which people who have no business to go to concerts, like to indulge while music is going on which other people like to hear undisturbed by such noise. A little judicious and discriminating applause would have been worth hours of such disturbance. The managers of the society, however, deserve great credit for last night's concert, and they are to be congratulated on having obtained the services of so admirable artist as Mrs. Kelleher. The church choir that may secure her services regularly will deserve like congratulation, though wehave no reason to suppose that she would accept such an engagement.

Prof. Pearce's Concert.

We have received the Book of the Words of the various selections to be sung at the Boy Cheir Concert, which will be given at Musical Fund Hall, under the direction of Prof. James Pearce, on Saturday evening next. The concert bids fair to be a very attractive. one, and those who enjoyed the choruses and part songs so admirably performed at Mr. Kopta's concert, a few weeks ago, will be glad of the rare opportunity of listening to some delightful ballads, madrigals and glees of the olden time, with the addition of the famous "Devil's Trill," and a "Fantasie from Otello," played by Mr. Kopta; and the charming song, "Where the Bee Sucks," by Mrs. Susan Galton-Kelleher.

As appropriate to the present season, the first chorus will be a very beautiful Easter carol, "Christ our God and Lord has Risen,'s the words by Professor Coppee, and the musie by Mr. James Pearce. Mr. Pearce deserves much encouragement for his efforts to introduce to the Philadelphia public a style of music hitherto almost unknown; and as his admirable and successful training of his pupils was universally acknowledged by those who attended Mr. Kopta's concert, we hope the Boy Chorus and their Director will be greeted by a large audience on Saturday evening. The following is the programme for the.

concert:

Chorus—Row by usy attenting and Sir Henry Bishop Duet—From "Lucia di Lammermoor," — Donizetti Mg. and Mrs. Susan Gulton Kelleher.
Part Songe "O hush thee, my bable," "The blue bells of Scotland," — Sullivan Violin Solo—Fantasia, "Otello," — Erast Wenzel Kopta.

Part Song—"All among the barley," — Miss E. Stirling