

VOL. X .-- No. 79.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1868.

FIRST EDITION | Spanish army has played an important part in the revolutions which have been so common in

SPAIN.

Success of the Insurrection-Probable Disenthronement of the Queen-History of the Bourbons in France and Spain.

As it may now be regarded as certain that Queen Isabelia and ber chuidren will be excluded from the thione of Spain, we have in her ex-pulsion another example of that retributive ustice which has followed the race to which the belongs for the last eighty years. The question of who is to be her successor being yet unsettled, it would be premature to say at sent that she will be the last reigning Bourbon sovereign; but in the meantime we give a brief sketch of that celebrated royal house, the his-tory of which the events taking place in Spain invest just now with a peculiar interest.

ORIGIN OF THE BOURBONS.

The House of Bourbon, which has given so many sovereigns to France, Spain, and Italy, is of French origin, deriving its name from the old lords of Bourbon, a noble family which conturies ago held very large landed possessions in the former province of Bourbonna's, situated in the centre of France. Through the marriage of a member of the Capet family with a Bourbon beiress, the of the Capet family with a Bourbon beiress, the noble house became allied to royalty in the thirteenth century, and about the middle of the sixteenth we find the first of the race on a throne, in the person of Antoine de Bourbon, King of Navarre. Antoine was the father of the gallant and renowned Heury of Navarre, who arterwards became King of France under the title of Heury IV. With this celebrated Prince begins the history of

THE BOUBBON DYNASTY IN FRANCE.

And what a history! Extending from 1589, when Henry IV ascended the French throne, to 1830, when Charles X was driven out of his kingdom by the revolution of July, it embraces a period filled with events of the deepest interest and of the highest possible importance to the human family. From the accession of Henry IV up to the time of the first French Revolution, there was no break in the royal Revolution, there was no break in the royal succession of the Bourbon line in France. Louis X111, Louis XIV, XV, and Louis XVI, were all Bourbons; but, taking the first and the last of these five kings as regards their qualities as rulers, nothing could pre-sent a sharper contrast than the character of the first French Bourbon sovereign, Henry the specified and "the good" as his prophede "the great" and "the good," as his people de-lighted to style him, and that of the unfortunate "son of St. Louis," who fell by the guillotine. Whatever the original virtues of the House might have been, by the time that the volcanic outburst of the revolutionary spirit first shook France, and tumbled a dishonored throne into the dust, the race had become wofully degenerate. The guillotine did not, however, in ish it in France. From the stormy days of the Revolutica, and through those of the Consulate and the Empire, the two brothers of the unfortuthe Empire, the two brothers of the unfortu-nate Louis lived in exile; but when Napoleon fell, the elder of them was placed on the French throne by the Allies under the title of Louis XVIII; a son of Louis XVI, who died while yet a child, in 1795, had been the seventeenth of that name, Louis XVIII had uo children, and on his dist which these places in 1824 he was name. Louis XVIII had uo children, and on his death, which took place in 1624, he was succ eded by his brother. Charles X. Bat ex-perince had ut; erly failed to teach wisdom to this obstinate and tyrannical ruler, who sought to restore the absolutism of the French monar-chy, the consequence of which was that a revo-lutionary outbreak occurred in Paris in July, 1830, compelling the King to flee from France, and finally to abdicate. The latter he did in favor of his grandson Henry, Duke of Bordeaux, but the act came too late to save his house. Louis Philippe had already been chosen King Louis Philippe had already been chosen King of the French, and the Bourbons were, to all

Spain of late years, and has again and again taken sides with the leaders of the Liberal cause. This was so in 1820, when it was sought to compel Ferdinand to restore the Constitution of 1812; in 1836, when the military insurrection occurred at Malaga for the same object; and notably in 1854, the date of Espartero's last triumph over the unprincipled Christins, the Queen mother. The latest military insurrection was that of 1866, headed by General Prim, which proved unsuccessful.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Irish Church Difficulty.

We are enabled, says the London Globe of September 19, to state that the report of the Royal Commission on the Irish Church, which has been awaited with such intense anxiety, has been issued to day, and we are happy to add that the recommendations of the Commis-sioners appear to be such as, if adopted, will remove all ground of grievance which has tormed the pretext of Mr. Giadstone's assault upon the Church Establishment in Ireland. The Commissioners propose to reduce the bishop-ricks by four, abolishing those of Meath, Kilmore, Killaloe, and Cashel. Their proposais also comprehend a rearrangement of dioceses. The total revenues of the Irish Church are returned as little over £600,000, the rent charged amounting to £320,000. It is also recommended that all deaps except eight should be removed, but that two archdeacons should be retained for each diocese. The Royal Commissioners propose the extension of enlarged powers to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and the vesting in them of all surplus revenues for the purpose of providing adequate endowments for populous parishes. It will be seen that these recommendations of the Commisabuses and anomalies in the Church of Ireland. and if carried into effect would doubtless satisfy all sections of Protestants, except those who are bent on destroying the establishment in its connection with the State.

John Stuart Mill on the Relations Be-tween Masters and Workingmen.

Mr. John Stuart Mill, M. P., has addressed the following letter to the *Bustrated Weekly News*, in whose columns the system of small percent-age partnerships between masters and men has been advocated as a means of adjusting the differences at present existing between labor and capital:-

and gradually increasing corrective of their ope-ration. I look also with hope to the ultimate working of the foreign combination. The operatives are now fully alive to this part of the case, and are beginning to try how far the combination principle among isoorers for wages admits of becoming national instead of only local, and general instead being o' confined to each trace without help from other trades. The final ex-position of the limits of what the trade u lon principle can do. And the larger view of questions which these considerations open up and which is already visibly enlightening the minds of the more advanced work-ceople, will discess them more and more to look for the jost improvement of their condition rather in becoming their own capitalists, or allying the missives on fair conditions with the owners of capital, than in their present uncomfortable and often class.rous relations with them. J. S. MILL. Rocebuck's Folly.

Roebuck's Folly.

Says a correspondent:-Of Mr. Roebuck's foolish speech I thought we had neard the last, but this morning the Dai y Telegraph revives it in an article which is well meant, I dare say, but which is just as absurd as Mr. Roebuck's attack. I have always thought that Americans have more to complain of in the defenses of their friends in England than in the aspersions of their enemies, and the Daily Telegraph supplies a new condrmation of the theory. It mentions some men whom it considers distinguished-many of the names enumerated being justly so characterized-and goes on to speak of Mr. Vanderbilt and another gentleman in a very different spirit, and with as much igno-rance as ill nature. The writer evidently has he has named have really held, and his coarse imputations convey the impression that he writes with a bitter animus against all Americaus, although he pretends to be their advocate. What a pity it is these exceedingly clever gen tlemen cannot let Americans alone once for all. and write about something which their flippancy and insolence could not degrade.

lars, ran to the house and called his father. The mistake was at once painfully apparent. Dr. Thompson was at once called, and after a pain-ful operation the ball was removed and the unfortunate man, weak with the loss of blood, was made as comfortable as possible. His wounds, though serious, are not mortal. It appears that Mr. Morse returned on the 2 o'clock owl train from a business engagement at Saybrook, and walked from New Haven to Fair Haven. This accounts for his appearance at the gate at the

early hour mentioned. DISASTER.

Destructive Fire in New York-Loss, Haif a Million. The New York Tribune of this morning reports the following:-Yesterday alternoon, at about 41 o clock, a

fire was discovered in the entensive United States bonded warehouse situated on the East river, a short distance north of the Fulton ferryhouse, known as the Empire Stores, and owned by Messrs. J. Nesmith & Son. The building had formerly been occupied as an oil refinery, and the floors and beams having become thoroughly impregnated with oil, made the wood so highly combustible that the water poured in upon the burning pile had but little or no effect. The first indication of the fire was a slight smoke, which was observed by Mr. Dixon, the United States Inspector, issuing from the cracks of the closed iron shutters of the second east window of the upper story. The slarm was promptly given, but it was twenty minutes before a stream of water was directed toward the seat of the conflagration. The origin of the fire is unknown. A large quantity of Istle grass was stored in the upper story, and the fire had deeply penetrated this inflammable material before it was discovered. The building was of brick, and four stories in height. It extended from the river front through to Water street, a distance of two hundred feet, and the fire worked its way rapidly through the guany cloth and other combustible articles until it had the mastery of the entire upper floor. At about $5\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock the flames burst through the upper roof, and scon atter the floor fell in, causing the wall on the Water street side to bulge out and fall. The crater thus opened to view was a magnificent sight. The walls which separated the Empire stores on either side from the adjoining stores were fortunately dbuble, and the firemen easily pre-vented the flames from spreading. Meanwhile, those connected with the store began to get out what they could from the lower story. About two dozen casks of palm of belonging to Coleste & Co. were saved and belonging to Colgate & Co. were saved, and also about 100 bags of coffee belonging to De Castro & Co. With these exceptions the entire contents of the building were destroyed. The buildings A and B, which were destroyed, were owned by Messrs. Nesmith & Son, who are fully insured. As their contents were for the most part insured, almost the whole of the loss will fall upon the insurance companies. The tollowing is a list of some of the firms having gools stored in the building:-De Castro & Co., 3000 bags coffee: Becker & Co., 1500 bags coffee. a quantity of jute, and other articles; Charles Zuling & Co., several hundred bales of india-Zuling & Co., several hundred bales of india-rabber: Bruguiere & Thebaud, 125 bales istle grass: Richard Thackeray & Co., 300 bags cof-ice: H. H. Raven, a large quantity sugar; Ribou & Monoz, several hundred bales of rubber; T. T. & F. A. Dwight, sugar; Baindahl & Co., a quantity of wool. This list is very imperfect, and it is impossible to state with accuracy the quantity of the articles mentioned, as several accounts are keet by the Covernment officials accounts are kept by the Government officials connected with the stores, and goods are being taken out and consigned for storage every day. The shipping along the docks was towed into the stream before the fire had made much progress, and was thus saved from destruction. The fire was still burning among the ruins of the building at 12 o'clock last night. Between the hours of 6 and 9 it made a beautiful sight for the passengers on the Brooklyn terries. It is impossible at present to give more than a rough estimate of the loss, but it can hardly be less than \$500,000.

canal and lodging in the thick bones just in the rear of the car. As soon as the shot was fired Mr. Morse, supposing he was assaulted by burg-then he had been sent at the outset of the late war, in obedience to orders, to Baton Rouge, there to take possession of the Arsenal; when he Lauled down that flag he cut out of it the Yankee stars, and run up the stripes with the other stars remaining."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Election Troubles.

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pected assessment, but opon his own peril: if he was right he would be sustained; if he was wrong he would be publyhed. I. was spreed to act upon the suggestion of the Court, and the parties made their exit. Next followed a precisely similar cuse in regard to the Eastern assessment division of the Filteenth ward, the petition setting forth that the general extra assessment was being held by two assessors at the N. E. corner of Fineenth and Brown streets, with closed duors. Mr. Sampel C. Perkins, representing the assessors, said that noice of this proceeding was served upon his clients very late last evening, and consequently they had been unable to make any formal return. The foort here suggested, as in the preceding mat ter, that the Assessors permit a gentiement of each party to be in the room with them to wilness the tro-ceedings, and then permit the cultisens to enter as they came up for assessment. Mr. Perkins said that of these Assessors had performed the duiles of that position in this ward for the years, and that both of them had acted last year in this same place. It was a small room, in fact they one that was used for elections, and the clitzens were only required to go in o der to a small opening at the window, and make their applications for assessments. Judge Ludiow asked then. If there would be any objection to proceeding as had been suggested, to which Mr. Perkins replied he thought there would not. Mr. Gerhardt, for the petitioners, said that if Mr

which Mr. Perkins replied he thought there would not. Mr. Gerhardt, for the petitioners, said that if Mr Perkins would answer authoritatively for the Asses-nors this would be satisfactory. Mr. Perkins said he could not do this, since he had not seen his clients to-day, and be had not the autho-rity of a mandamus from the Coart, but he most awauredly would advise them to do as the Coart de-aired. Mr. L. C. Cassidy, also for the petitioners, protested against this, saying that if they would not give a ready sequences to the latimation of the Court, he thought it strong proof of thele intention to com-mit frand; and as the rights of clitzens were at stake. Mr. Perkins said he thought these proceedings should be regular, and he should be permitted to file an answer; and Judge Ludlow consented t, give him as hour's time for that purpose. But Mr. Perkins usid this would not even give him time to see his clients.

clients. Jcdge Ludlow decided that this was trifling with the Court not upon the part of coussel, but upon that of the Assessors: for the assessments were to be made yesterday, to-day, and to-morrow, and if this application was to be turned into a protracted hear-ing the object of the law would be defeated. He would consent to give iwo hours' time for the return of the process. when was accound. would consent to give two hours' time for the return of the process, which was accepted. Next came the petition for a mandamus at ainst the Sheriff. This was supported by an afhdavit alieging that the Sheriff in his election proclamation had so designated the precinct houses as to leave the Third Division of the Third Ward without any at all, whereupon the mandamus was prayed for to comoel him to issue a supplementary proclamation, Daming for this division the house generally used for that purpose.



FROM CHICAGO.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Trouble in Speculating Circles - The Failure of the President of the Board of Trade.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph

CHICAGO, Oct. 1 .- Contrary to general expectation, the corner in corn, which has nearly roined many speculators here, has not yet broken, and sales for to-morrow have been made at \$1.08@1.10. At one time to-day prices were forced up to \$1.15.

The failure of E. H. Robbins, corn merchant, and President of the Board of Trade, was owing to heavy dealings in grain and the present corner in corn. Mr. Robbins yesterday sent the following letter to the Board, action on which was deferred till to day :-

To the Board of Trade of the city of Chicago:-Gentlemen:-Circumstances having recently occurred which I feel disquality me from continuing in my present position as President of the Board, I hereby respectfully tender my resignation of such office. Signed, Signed, E. H. ROBBINS.

A man named G. A. Baker, and a young woman named Amanda C. Bailey, from Madiison, Wisconsip, attempted to commit suicide at the Planters' House, Dubuque, Iowa, yesterday P. M., by taking laudanum. The woman diel in the evening, the man recovered, and was lodged in jail to await developments.

Messrs. Edwards and Piper, who were recently appointed by Governor Oglesby Commissioners of Illinois, on behalf of the cattle interest, to confer with the authoritles of New York State on the subject of the burdensome restrictions imposed on Western cattle dealers in consesequence of the Spanish fever, reported to the Governor yesterday forenoon that they have succeeded in relieving all restrictions on well cattle, although found in company of diseased ones. And through their instrumental. ity a national convention of cattle dealers will be called by the authorities of New York to meet about the 25th of next November, to sgree upon a uniform mode of regulating the cattle trade with special reference to the disease which has prevailed during the last season.

The Canadian Ministers of Customs and Agriculture have agreed to remove the prohibition from importing cattle from the United States from the 8th of October, but inspectors will be appointed to examine cattle until November.

Conflagration of Stores-Loss, \$100,000.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, Oct. 1, 1868.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

There is rather more demand for money, and the rates are rather higher. Call loans rule

and the rates are rather higher. Call loans rule at 5@6 per cent.; prime mercantile paper ranges from 6@7 per cent. per annum. The Stock Market was very duil this morning, and prices were unsettled. Government se-curities were i@4 per cent. lower. 1044 was bid for 10-40s; 1122 for 6s of 1881; 112 for '62 b 20s; 1093 for '64 5-20s; 1094 for '65 5-20s; 1074 for July, '65, 5-20s; 1074 for '67 5-20s. City loans were unchanged. Bailroad shares were inactive. Pennsylvania Railroad shares were inactive. Pennsylvania Railroad shares were inactive. Pennsylvania Railroad shares were inactive. Pennsylvania for July, '65, 5-20s; 1074 for '67 5-20s. City loans were unchanged. Bailroad shares were inactive. Pennsylvania Railroad shares were inactive. Pennsylvania for Elmira common; 41 for Little Schuylkill; 565 for Minehill; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 41 for preferred do.; and 25 for Philadelphia and Erie. City Passenger Bailway shares were without

City Passenger Railway shares were without change, 50 was bid for Becond and Third; 70 for Tenth and Eleventh; 15 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 22 for Sprace and Pine; 65 for West Philadelphin; 101 for Hestonville; and 31 for Green and Coates. Bank shares were in demand at full prices,

batk shares were in demand at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 242 was bid for North America; 163 for Philadelphia; 130 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 61 for Conmercial; 324 for Mechanics'; 107 for Southwark; 60 for Girard; 314 for Manufacturers'; 73 for City; 44 for Con-solidation; 65 for Commonwealth; 71 for Cora Exchange; and 121 for Central National.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lengh Navigation cold fat 23 @234, a slight decline; 10 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 194 for preferred do.; 71 for Morris Canal preferred; and 14 for Susquehanna Canal. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANCE SALES TO-DAT Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third stree F(BST B)ARD.

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-The following are this morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:-10:00 A. M. 1484 [11:32 A. M. 1405]

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11-91 44		1401 12.92 44	•	1903	

11.30 " 1391 12:11 " 1391 1404 12:22 " 1391 -Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of ex-change to-day at 3 P. M.:-U. S. 6s of 1881, 1121 @112; do. 1862, 112; @112]; do. 1864, 1094@ 1094; do., 1865, 1099 @1094; do. 1866, new, 1074@ 1073; do., 1867, new, 1074 @1044; Due Com-pound Interest Notes, 1194; do. October, 1865, 1184, Gold, 1394@1392, Silver, 134@136, -Messrs. William Painter & Co., baakers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:--United States 6s, 1861, 1124@1124; U. S. 5-208, 1862, 1124@1124; do., 1865, 1074@1074; do. Jnly, 1865, 1091@1094; do., 1864, 1094@1094; do., 1865, 1091@1094; do. Julv, 1865, 1074@1074; do. Jnly, 1867, 1074@108; 1868, 1074@1095; S., 10-408, 1044 @1044. Compound interest Notes, past due, 119-25. Gold, 1394@1392.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Oct. 1. - The Flour Market is moderately active, and 1800 barrels were taken most extra family, by the home consumers at \$6'50@7 50 for superfine. \$8@8 75 for extra; \$9@ 9:50 for new spring Wheat extra family; \$9 50@10 for old spring Wheat do. do; \$9:59@11.75 for Pennsylvnia and Ohio do. do.; and \$12@13 75 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at \$9@9 50. We quote Brandywine Corn Meal at \$6 25. The Wheat Market is dull, and there is no inquiry except for prime lots. Sales of fair and prime red at \$2 20@2 30; 600 bushels common white at \$2.45; and amber at \$2.30@2.35. Rye may be quoted at \$1 60@1.65 % bush. for Pennsylvania. Corn is dull, with sales of yellow at \$1:26@1-27; 700 bushels white at \$1:23; and 1000 bushels of high Western mixed at \$1 26@127. Oats are dull and drooping. Sales of 3000 bushels Western at 73@75c., including 2100 bushels to arrive at 78c.

homen appearance, forever excluded from th French thione. The only surviving desc-ndant of Charles, and representative of the alleged claims of the Bourbons to the French throne, is that same grandson, known as the Count de Chanbord, who is forty-eight years of age. He is, of course, an exile, but is regarded as the lawful King of France by the legitimists, whose hones of a restoration he feeds by occasionally holding levees in kingly style.

THE BOUEBONS IN SPAIN.

The establishment of the Spanish Bourbon dynasty originated with Louis XIV of France, who, in the year 1700, succeeded in placing his grandson Philip, Duke of Aujou, on the throne Spain as Pallip I. The descendants of Pallip ruled without interruption until in 1808 Napo-leen compelled King Charles IV to resign, and nominated a successor to him in the person of Juseph Bonaparte, the Emperor's brother. Charles died at Rome in 1811, and after the overthrow of Napoicon the eldest son of Charles ascended the Spanish throne as Ferdinand I. Dying in 1830 Fordinand left the crown his daughter Isabella, in whose favor he hal set aside by royal decree the Salic law forbid ling a temale to sit upon the throne. The claims of Isabella were contested by Ferdinand's brother, Don Carlos, which gave rise to the Carlist war; but Don Carlos having failed to establish his pretensions, eventually resigned them, and died in 1835. His son, the Count de Sontemolin, in 1860, renounced all claim to the throne of Spain. The Bourbon princes of Spain bave invariably exhibited all the worst characteristics of their race-foremost among which are a passion for absolute power, and a proneness to sensual self-indulgence-and under their pernicious rule every interest, the prosperity of which constitutes the strength and glory of a nation, has dwindled away.

NAVAL AND MILITARY STBENGTH OF SPAIN.

The naval strength of Spain is far below that of either England, France, Russia, or the United States. According to the latest official returns p : blished last year, the Spanish navy, at the and of the year 1866, consisted of a total of 118 vessels, having an armament of 1071 guns. these 29 ships were of the first class, 18 of the second class, 54 of the third class, 18 of smaller dimensions, and 8 not classified -the whole number including several then building. Most of these vessels are steamers, and of the first class 14 are iron-clad frigates, carrying among them 161 guns. In the same class there are 11 screw irigates, carrying 461 guns in all. The whole are mauned by a force of 14,680 sallors, and 7980 marines, with 1121 officers of all ranks. Since Nelson at Trafalgar, in 1805, indicted such a terrible blow ou the naval power of Spain, her navy has never enjoyed that consideration which belonged to it previous to that terrible fight, and its operations late in the Pacific against Cuili have not added to its renown. Doubtless it has suffered, in common with every branch of the Spanish service, from the blighting influences of a reactionary Government, Still, for a power not ranking as first class, it presents on the whole a very respectable show, and its adhesion to the cause of the revolution cannot fail to have a powerful effect, in a moral as well as material

point of vew, upon the issue of the struggle. The latest official returns giving the strength of the Span'sh army are of no later date than 1863, in which year the entire military force of the kingdom amounted to a total of 234,261 men, rank and file and officers, the former being 227,098 and the latter 9203. This total includes the provincial militia and the National Guards, which, deducted from the whole, will leave the regular army at the figure of about 195,000 men. Of these, 164,000 are infantry, 17,000 cavalry, and the remainder artillery and engineers. At the death of Ferdinand Vil, in 1833, the miliis y force of Spain consisted of only 60,000 men and 8000 horses, but in 1859, when the war with Morocco was about to be undertaken, it was increased to 250.000 men, and at present, as will be seen, it is nearly three as will be seen, it is nearly three times as large as it was thirty-five years ago. A large part of the army is stationed in Cuba and the Philippine Islands, the number of soldiers in the former colony alone being about one-fifth of the entire military force of Spain.

France and Spain.

If we are to believe the telegraph, two meetings are to be held to-day and to-morrow be-tween the French Emperor and the Queen of Spain. The negotlators sent by the latter press the matter were, it appears, so urgent in their requests that it was impossible for the Emperor to refuse acquiescence. It is no orious, however, that his Majesty desires to avoid being mixed up with the political embarrassments which Queen Isabelis has brought upon herself. He has enough of the annoyances caused him by the Ultramontane party in France without being desirous to add to them the suspicion of favoring the reactionary and fanatical policy pursued by the Spanish Government.

General Dix.

A Pails correspondent, on the 19th ult., spcaks thus :-Some of the papers here will have it that General Dix has requested to be recalled. This is about as true as the report that he is in favor of Seymour's nomination for the Presidency and the payment of the Federal debt in a depreciated currency. No, the General will remain at his post until his term is finished, and then he will carry away with him the regrets of his diplomatic brethren, as well as of all his coun-trymen in Paris. Mrs. Dix will return here from the United States, in the spring, in order to accompany the General on a continental tour.

Gambling at the German Spas.

M. de Moltke, brother of the Danish Ambassador, lost 48,000 francs at Wiesbaden on Sunday last. The better the day the better the deed, I suppose. A Polish gentleman, who goes by the soubriquet of "the man with the twelve rings," won 112,000 francs and left. At Baden-Baden the Duke of Hamilton has been a heavy winner. It is a pity to see men of fortune and position encouraging by their example this detestable vice.

Artistic News.

Antontin Vechte, surnamed the French Ben-venulo, is dead. He fought his way up from the humblest beginnings, and has left the reputation of a great genius. For two table orna ments executed for the Baron de Rothschild he received the large sum of 160,000 trancs. Hu last work was the cover in platina of an illumi-nated Bible executed for the Duc d'Aumale.

SAD MISTAKE.

A Citizen Supposed to be a Burglar is Shot.

From the New Haven Journal, Sept. 28.

Incited by the operations of burglars in Fair Haven, lately, Mr. Leonard Russeli and two com-panions undertook the task of watching for the position near the Second Congregational Church, in front of the house of Mr. Zadoc R. Morse, from which place they had a view of the roads in four directions. The night was dark and rainy. The watchers kept their places till an rainy. early hour in the morning, when Mr. Henry Morse, the son of the gentleman above mentioned, walked unconcernedly to the gate in front of the house, and was on the point of entering, when he stepped on the foot of Mr. Russell, who was sitting or lying beneath a tree near the gate. Startled by the unexpected occurrence, he sprang to one side and demanded Who is here?' Thereupon Mr. Russell, supposing he was accouted by some one of the gaug of burglars who have so excited the Fair Haveners, drew a navy revolver and fired at Morse, the ball taking effect just below the right cheek-bone, passing through the auricular

OBITUARY.

Phincas D. Gurley, D. D.

The Washington Star of yesterday says: -This morning, at eight o'clock, the death of the Rev. Dr. Phincas D. Gurley, the beloved pastor of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church took place at the residence of Judge Casey, on C street, between Four-and-a half and Sixth streets. Dr. Gurley has been in bad health for a year past, from a derangement of the stomach. me months ago, with the hopes of bettering his health, he spent a short time with friends in Philadelphia, and returned in April to make preparations for a trip to California, but after reaching New York it was found that he was too weak to undertake the voyage. He then proceeded to Clifton Springs, Western New York, where he remained until a week ago, when it was apparent that he could not survive many days. He was then brought to this city and taken to the re-idence of his friend Judge Casey, where every attention was paid him, Drs. C. H. Nichols, Edwards (of the army), and A. Y. P. Garnett attending him. He has been

1. F. Carnett attending mm. He has been gradually sinking for a week past, and, autici-pating his early demise, last Sabbath he sent a message to his congregation. He retained his consciousness to the very last moment, and before he death spoke in affection-ate terms to caose of his relatives and iriends present, leaving messages of love and affection to these heaving messages of love and affection to those absent and the members of his congregation. Dr. Gurley was born at Hamilton. Madison county, New York, No-vember 12, 1816, and graduated at Union College in 1837. Being impressed with the conviction that it was his duty to enter the ministry, he studied at the Theological Seminary at Princeton, N. J., from which he graduated in 1840. In the fail of the same year he was settled as the pastor of a Presbyterian congregation at Indianapolis, where he remained for nine years. being then called to the pastoral charge of the First Church, at Dayton, Ohio, where he remained four years. About sixteen years since he received and accepted a call from the Street congregation of this city, and very soon became a favorite with our citizens, and the church under his charge prospered. Some three or four years were spent here, when a project was made to unite with the congregation then worshipping at the intersection of H street with New York avenue, and the decrased actively engaged in bringing about a union of the two congregations, which was effected. The edifice on F street was sold to the Willards, and the old building on New York avenue was in a short time replacing by a splendid edifice, in which the very large congregation now afflicted by the death of their beloved pastor, worship. Dr. Gurley was a man of commanding stature, but was modest and retiring in his disposition a singularly easy and graceful speaker, and the arrangement and style of his discourses was such as to attract the attention of his hearers. As a citizen be had hosts of triends, and his loss will be keenly felt by the community. Drs. Nichols, Dexter, and Todd this morning

held a post mortem examination, which revealed the fact that the stomach had thickened and ulcerated in patches, one or more of the ulcerations being perforated.

His funeral will take place on Saturday next at 1 o'clock.

Braxton Bragg and the Flag.

At a Democratic meeting in New Orleans on Thursday night last, Colonel Hatch was among the speakers, and in the course of his remarks said that the radical city paper thought (it strange that "Mr Bragg, Mr. Hatch, and Mr. Hays" should take part in bringing to New Orleans an American flag. He would tell those connected with it (we quote from the Picagune) that "there was not a radical in all Louisiana, whether carpet-bagger or indigenous, who had done more brilliant or useful service in defense of that flag-service which had reflected more

him to issue a supplementary proclamation, having for this division the house generally used for that purpose. Mr. Gerhardt said that the Sheriff had not yet signed his affidavit inretarn to the rule, but ha would state that, sciing under an ordinance of Councils passed on the lith of September, he had sent forth the preclamation, therein naming the houses designated by the ordinance. Mr. O'Fyrne, for the petitioners, said the ordinance was in violation of law, was therefore void, and con-sequently the house nominated for this division was not the one required by law. The matter was postponed until the Sheriff should make his return. Mr. Cassidy called the attention of the Court to the matter was postponed until the Sheriff should make his return. Mr. Cassidy called the attention of the Court to the matter was postponed until the Sheriff should named a different place; and the Sheriff should named a different place; and the Sheriff to could be the Sheriff to correct the Court was asked to order the Sheriff to correct the Court was asked to order the Sheriff to correct the Court was asked to order the Sheriff to correct the Court was asked to do. At 12 o'clock Mr. Persins came into Cours and pre-sented the return of the Assesso s of the Eastern dt fation in the Fifteenth ward, which the Court is do do. At 12 o'clock Mr. Persins came into Cours and pre-sented the return of the Assesso s of the Eastern dt islor of the Fifteenth ward, which was a general desial of all the allegations of the petitioners' affi-davits except one, the one setting for that the asses-sors had refused to admit a gentleman into their room. Mr. Cassidy said that the Court must perceive that

room. Mr. Cassidy said that the Court must perceive that the relurb was evasive. He wanted only to know whether they would agree to permit a reputable per-son, to be named by coursel or by the Court itself to go there, and, representing the minority, observe what was going on. But he thought they did not intend to sgree to that. It was a very slimple ques-tion, whether, so long as these persons did not crowd or justic the Assessors. they had not as much right there as any people have here. The Court saked if they objected to a person of each party geing in?

Mr. Cassidy replied that was just what they did

Mr. Cassidy replied that was just what they did object to. Judge Peircs reminded Mr. Perkins that the return had not denied the affidavit of the petitioners in respect to the relusal of the ascessors to admit the poison mentioned to enter, and their persistance in not accepting the suggestion of the Court inrew sus-picion upon the Court. Mr. Perkins said trankly that he would advise the Assessors to take this suggestion, but he considered they had the right to judge what parties should enter their room.

their room. Judge Pairce replied that he could not say they had the power of saying that this person should enter and that one not.

the power of saying that this person sheald enter and that one not. Judge Ludlew here remarked that if the sugges-tions were acted upon, the Court, for the pr tection of the assessors, would extend the order no further than to the admission of two persons to remain in the room with them. If the two assessors were of the same party, it was absolutely necessary to have a person of the opposite party present. But such a person would have nothing to do but to sit there and make his observations, and had no right to interfere with the work of the assessors. Mit. Fred rick Bower was named by Mr. Cawidy as the person who should go there, and atter much hesi-tation was accepted by the other party; and thus erded the maiter for the present.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S, Third street:-1893

Coroner's jury impanneled in the Bons-parte case rendered the following verdict:-"That the said Morris Bonaparte came to his death by being struck in the breast by Engine No. 38, of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Rallroad Company, hear Cobb's creek, on said road, September 29, 1868."

HOUSE ROBBERY. - Yesterday, about 12 o'clock noon, some thieves got into the room of Margaret Connor, in the dwelling No. 515 Wal-nut street, and succeeded in escaping with \$75.

SUDDEN DEATH. - This morning a lady named Wyatt fell dead on the sidewalk. She was conveyed to No. 2235 Sepviva street, and the Coroner was notified.

The second and and

CHICAGO, Oct. 1 .- A fire last night, in the coffee and sugar jobbing house of George M. Flauders & Co., No. 47 Walker street, did \$40,000 damage. The adjoining wholesale grocery of Childs & Briggs was damaged by water to the extent of about \$30,000. The latter are insured for \$65,000, mostly in New York companies. Flanders & Co. are also fully insured. The total loss will exceed \$100,000.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations. By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 1-A. M .- Consols, 941 for both noney and account. American securities quet and steady. United States Five-twenties, 73; Erie Railroad, 312; Illinois Central, 953. PARIS, Oct. 1-A. M. -The Bourse is firm

Rentes, 697, 25c. LIVERPOOL, Oct. 1-A. M.-Cotton buoyant; middling uplands, 104d.; middling Orleans, 104d.

The sales are estimated at 15,000 bales. Breadstuffs dull.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Oct. 1-P. M.-Illinois Central, 96. Other securities unchangel. LIVERPOOL. Oct. 1-P. M.-Cotton buoyant;

upland middlings, to arrive, gid. Cotton at Havre firm and active; tres crdi-

naire, 128f. Breadstuffs heavy. Beef and Pork quiet.

Lard dull. Turpentine declining.

Diamond Robbery in Massachusetts. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 1.-The safe of J. Neval, diamond setter, was blown open last night, and \$3000 worth of diamonds and jewelry stolen. The safe was of the Samuel Jones Salamander patent, and was badly damaged by the explosion. No ciue ito the robbers as yet.

CONVERTS.

A Democratic Candidate for Governor Comes Out for Grant. The Detroit Post of 29th ult. speaks as follows: --General A. S. Williams was the Demogratic candidate for Governor of Michigan in 1866. General Williams is now United States Minister at San Salvador, South America. The following extract from a private letter written by General Williams to a friend in this city, in which the General declares himself in favor of the election of Grant and Colfax, will be found interesting reading, particularly by the Democrats who voted for General Williams for Governor in 1866:

-Mrs. Stanton has been to Vineland, N. J., and is pleased to find bloomers worn there.

-The ex-Auditor-General of Michigan has recovered six cents damages from a libellous newspaper in Detroit.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt. Bark is wanted. Sales of 45 hogsheads No. 1 Quercitron at \$45 % ton.

Seeds.—Prime new Cloverseed is selling at \$5 68 50 7 64 lbs. Timothy ranges from \$3 25 63 50. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at \$2 55 2 90. Provisions are dull and drooping. Bales of Mess Pork at \$80 630 50; and Mess Beef at \$23 50 24 for Western city packed family.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIAOCTOBER 1.

Gregg. Schr Fiy. Fennimore, Lynn, Castner, Stickney Schr Fry. Fennimore, Lynn, Oastner, Stickney & Wellington, Schr Frairie Bird, Thompson, St. John, N. B., Work-man & Co. Schr Mary G. Farr, Maloy, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co, Schr Emma D. Finney, Tuttle, Savannab, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co. Schr Gen. Sheridan, Buell, Fall River, J. Rommel, Jr.

Schr Gen. Sheridan, Buell, Fall River, J. Rommel, Jr. ABRIVED THIS MORNING. Steamship Brunette, Howe, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to John F. Ohl. Brig Anna M. Knight, Knight, 4 days from New York, in ballast to E. A. Souder & Ce. Brig ida M. Comery, McLeilan, 5 days from New York, in ballast to Warren & Gregg. Schr H. N. Squire Fisk, 5 days from Portland, with plaster to E. A. Souder & Co. Schr J. W. Webster, McVey, 15 days from Sagua la Graade, with sugar to S. & W. Weian. Both Caroline Grant, Greenleaf, from New York, in ballast to Warren & Gregg. Schr Geo, W. Krebbs Carlisle, from Pawiucket. Schr Geo, W. Krebbs Carlisle, from New York, in Schr Geo, W. Krebbs Carlisle, from New York. Schr Geo, W. Krebbs Carlisle, from New York. Schr Fiy, Facemire, from Lynn, Mass. Steamer W. Whilden, Riggans, 18 hours from Bal-Umore, with mdse to A. Groves, Jr. MEMORANDA. Brig P. M. Tinker, Barnard, hence, at Boston yes

terday. Brigs Annandale, Tucker, and Eurus, Wiley, hence,

Brigs Anhandale, Tocker, and Eurus, Wiley, hence, were below Boston yesterday. Bohrs F. C. Eimer, Ida F. Wheeler, Pathway, Thos. Holcemb, Wm. Alles, hence for Boston, and Island Home hence for Portsmouth. at Holmes' Hole 29th uit. All the yessels before reported salled on the 28th. Schr A. M. Finnsgan, Collins, hence, at Matanzas

Schr A. M. Fiansgan, Collins, hence, at Matanass jein nit. Schr A. M. Fiansgan, Collins, hence, at Matanass jein nit. Schrs J. V. Wellington. Chipman; D. Collins, Ram-sey; M. M. Weaver, Weaver, Goo. H. Bent, Smith; Z. L. Adams, Nickerson: Epuraim and Anna, Green; Salite B. Lake; and Josepu Hay, Hathaway, hence, at Boston 20th nit. Schr E. Lawer, Gray, from Providence for Phila-delphia, at Newport 27th uit. Bear E. C. Cranmer, Cranmer, for Philadelphia, salied from Newburyport 27th uit. Bear Edward Peck, Maytin, for Philadelphia, salied from Norfolk 25th uit. Schrs Ann Twibell, and Ann Rambo, Eskridge, hence, at Richmond 25th uit. Schr J. E. Simmons, of Camden, N. J., bafore re-ported sunk of Cape Poge, collided with a brig, light-loadad. Schrs Pearl. Pinkham, for Beverly: M. K. Sustah.

Sobrs Pearl. Pinkbam, for Beverly: M. E. Benth. Schrs Pearl. Pinkbam, for Beverly: M. E. Henth. Smith. for Portsmouth: Ann Ritas. Geswell, for New. Port: and Addie Hart. for Scape. all from Philadel-phin sailed from New London with ns. Schr Resding RR. No 45, for Filadelephin, sailed from New London 20th ult. Echrs J. G. McShane, Johnson, and G. W. Middle-ton, Hegan, hesee, at Norfolk 3sth ult.

[BY TELBORAPH.] NEW YORK Oct. 1.—Arrived. steamships Europa, from Giasgow, and Missouri, from Hayana.

28

New York Stock Quotations, 1 P. M.

CORONER'S VERDICT. - This morning the