

NEWS SUMMARY.

John Wister, aged twelve years, residing at No. 1220 Wood street, was run over yesterday by car No. 32 of the Racs and Vine Street Railway, at Forty-first and Lancaster avenue, injuring him severely. He was taken home.

The Artesian well at the Continental Hotel was completed on Saturday. The well was bored to the depth of 202 feet, and an abundant supply of water of good quality obtained. The pump will be put in operation to-day.

The Sunday school anniversary, last evening, at the First Baptist Church, Broad and Arch streets, was largely attended. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity. The exercises were of a very interesting character.

About half-past 5 o'clock yesterday morning the southern slope of the roof of dwelling No. 2130 Spruce street, occupied by E. J. Hassard, was discovered to be on fire. It burned stubbornly, and before extinguished had spread to the roof of No. 2128, occupied by Mr. Robert Guy, which was also considerably damaged.

The iron bridge over the Wissahickon creek, at Levis's lane, is now completed, and in a few days water will pass over it to supply Germantown. This bridge has four spans, each 175 feet nine inches span from centre to centre, one hundred and seven feet above water, and resting upon three wrought iron piers.

Large numbers of clerks are leaving Washington and going home to vote. There is strong opposition evinced by the mercantile interests of Cincinnati against the bridge being erected between that city and Newport, Ky.

A fatal affray occurred at a show at Dawson, Georgia, on the 27th of last month, growing out of a question of admission. Two men were killed and a woman was wounded.

State officials, except when these acts have a bearing upon national affairs or are in some way connected with the duties of the National Government. The views of the administration in cases in which the condition of Georgia has called for national action may be ascertained from the message of the President in December last, and from his approval of the acts of Congress, relative to Georgia, of December 22, 1869, and July 15, 1870.

I know the National Administration is warmly in sympathy with the Republicans of the South, and particularly with those of Georgia, whose task has been made specially arduous by the unprincipled and savage character of the opposition which they have encountered from their Democratic adversaries. I know that Governor Bullock is regarded with interest here as the Chief Magistrate of an important State, and as a prominent and active Republican, and that the administration wishes him success in his high official charge, and in every well-directed effort to strengthen the Republican party in Georgia.

Perhaps I may properly add (speaking as a citizen of Georgia), that while I have not agreed with the Governor in all things, I have ever believed that the State would make an enormous mistake in exchanging him for a Democratic Executive. In addition to our previous knowledge of the reckless temper and spirit of the Democratic party of Georgia, the action of its members in the late Legislature has furnished further evidence of the depravity of that organization. It has persuaded that the State would gain nothing in economy, in financial wisdom, in financial integrity, in administrative capacity, in respect for constitutions and law, or in any other way, by putting the control of its affairs in the hands of that party.

The matters upon which I have differed from the Governor are of far less moment than those upon which I have differed from the Democratic party, and hence I have not felt at liberty to make those differences with him a ground for any separate political action. We should all recognize the fact that, in the present emergency, the most important duty of the State is to stand by the public welfare. While the Republicans are engaged in a great battle with the enemies of Union, of liberty, of the Constitution, of peace, and of justice, they ought not to be preoccupied with any other.

Very respectfully, yours, AMOS T. AKERMAN.

DELAWARE POLITICS.

Violence and Outrage Threatened - Intimidating Voters - Assaults on Republican Speakers. The Wilmington Convention of last evening says: On Friday evening, as the speakers at the Town Meeting were returning to Middletown, they were stopped by a party of drunken and disorderly men, who, in the most abusive and insulting language, and heaping every sort of opprobrium upon the two gentlemen, forced them to dismount from their horses, and to walk to a place where they were met by some half-dozen ruffians, some of whom it is said were members of the Legislature. They were grossly assaulted, abused, and insulted, and the heads of the gang flourishing his fists in a violent manner in Dr. Taylor's face, with the evident desire of inflicting a blow, and he, who is a member of the laws world, of course, has seriously if not fatally been hurt.

We have had no conclusive evidence that notwithstanding all promises and promises, there have been persistent and outrageous threats of violence made to intimidate the Republican voters, both in St. George's and in the other places, at the little election, men crowded and hustled the colored voters away from the window, and in some cases, and with clubs, before they got to the polls, and by their apparent means kept them from voting.

Three months ago Garibaldi had done it with me if he had dared, or without me if he did not choose to work with me when I was in prison. I should like to see the France that Garibaldi will be remembered. The correspondent proceeded to Genoa, Mentone, Dijon and Dolé, to arrange for the departure of Garibaldi's son-in-law; Balse, his tried companion, and Castiglioni, just released from a Papal prison, in a little inner room.

Garibaldi's face was radiant and his welcome cordial. He was taking a meal, composed of bread, butter, apples and wine. He asked anxiously who was coming, and said that with the force of a case of duty, and to leave his country to fight for republican principles purely and simply was a case of conscience.

London, Nov. 5. - [Special to the New York Tribune.] - A correspondent with Garibaldi, at Dolé, writes on Nov. 1: "Our position becomes daily less tenable. Garibaldi has been ordered to leave Dolé, and the whole battalion is still without arms, owing to the inaction, indifference, or open opposition, among the French authorities, both civil and military."

The general commanding at Besancon affects to ignore Garibaldi's existence. An engineer arrived from Besancon, bearing orders to leave Dolé, and to lead the bridges across the Doubs, between Besancon and Dolé, thus cutting off Garibaldi's retreat if he should be beaten. An expedition was sent to Besancon, but it was refused.

London, Nov. 5. - [Special to the New York Herald.] The deliberations of the German federal constitution, at headquarters at Versailles, have made so much progress, that it is possible in a few days to submit to the King to be present at the discussions on the new Federal constitution, and in his character of commander-in-chief of the German armies he is prevented from going to Germany at present. Despite the semi-official contradictions at Versailles, I have no doubt that Count Von Bismarck has the question of the independence of the Pope, if he did not do so elsewhere he did at Florence.

It was M. Pissard, minister of the Interior, who was held as a prisoner of war at the Hotel Ville in Paris, on the 31st ult. When the troubles commenced, he sent immediately to the Ministry of Finance and to the Ministry of War, and after a few days, later upon coming up surrounded Gustave Flourens and his men. M. Pissard at once ordered strong guards to be stationed at the bank, and the office, and that the printing office, and the office of the printers, Felix Pyat and Blanguet sent emissaries to the finance department, demanding large sums to be paid immediately. M. Pissard, who was at the bank, was enabled to arrest these parties, and has them imprisoned now. He also keeps the orders for money, signed by Pyat and Blanguet, as proofs against them hereafter.

Hereafter the government will take the strongest measures against rioters. The persons thus far arrested for complicity in the disorders on that day are mainly those who have been most violent against Trocha. On the day after the riot Trocha was insulted in the street by a mob. It is reported that Blanguet and Flourens were arrested, and imprisoned in the cellar of the Hotel de Ville, and the people were demanding that they should be shot as traitors. It is reported that they will be tried by law directly after the election.

remarks, concluding by urging the majority to vote for him. General Castelar, leader of the republicans, protested against the candidature, and immediately moved a vote of censure, because the candidate had been chosen without the knowledge of the Cortes, but after consultation with his army. He offered the Italian government for taking advantage of the French troubles, in order to urge the candidature of the Duke of Aosta, and believed that Aosta, remembering the history of Maximilian, would still decline the crown of Spain.

Prin replied that there was no similarity in the cases of Mexico and Spain, and in Spain it was a republic existing de jure, and in Spain it was a republic existing de facto. The Paris Journal Official of October 31 contains the following: The officers of the government have just learned the bad news of the surrender of Metz. The government has not yet decided whether to offer heroic efforts, which were stopped only by famine and want of ammunition. France is painfully awaiting the arrival of the army. He offered to his soldiers and citizens to die for France. The enemy so gallantly, Paris will prove worthy of them, and will be encouraged by their example, and will follow them to the end.

A special dispatch from Florence says that Victor Emmanuel definitely refuses to proceed to Rome, and to admit the annexation of Rome to the Kingdom of Italy. A ministerial crisis occurred when this decision was made known, but affairs were subsequently arranged, preventing a rupture of the Cabinet. It is announced that the transfer of the Italian government to Rome will be made on July 15th, but this is contradicted by the party of progress as a mere pretext for an abandonment of the fruits of the revolution.

News has been received here from Paris to Friday last. Adam, Prefect of Police, has resigned, and Bresson has succeeded him. The Journal des Debats denounces the weakness of the government in the presence of disorder, and says that the high authorities have been called into the council chamber, where the government was sitting, mounted a table, and proposed a government of its own, including as members Flourens, Proust, and others. The name of Rochefort was hoisted, and Do. rocher announced that he would support the government by his energetic action. Escaping from the mob, he summoned the National Guard to the rescue, and order was restored.

London, Nov. 5. - [Special to the New York Herald.] - A telegram dated at Versailles yesterday, and received this morning, confirms last night's dispatch, and says that the government is on the question of confidence in the provisional government. The returns from the whole city are as follows: Yes 41,000, no 56,000. No disturbance has occurred. The result is considered to be an armistice certain. There had a long conversation with Bismarck on the third and fourth of November, and the following is the result of the interview:

At the first interview, showed Bismarck his authorization from the Paris government to arrange an armistice with the army of General Grantville. Bismarck replied that it was all very well as far as it went, but an authorization from the Emperor was necessary. Bismarck said that Gambetta and his colleagues could not disavow an agreement made by the Paris government and supported by Trochu and the army of Paris, and he understood that Trochu was with Trochu and obtain a formal authorization, in addition to the informal powers already received. Bismarck insisted that Trochu should convene an Assembly, to speak with authority, in the name of the country, and said he was willing to suspend active hostilities for this purpose, but until all last steps arranged the cease operations would have full force.

At the second interview Bismarck waived the point of the Emperor's ratification, and discussed the conditions of the armistice. He proposed that Paris should receive daily one day's ration, on the scale of the present rations, and that the food should be procured in the market. He proposed that the Germans to continue to occupy the whole territory now held by them, to cease to make forced requisitions, and to be allowed to bring forward their stores and war material without interruption. "I have signed an agreement, which has been sent to Paris to receive the ratification of the government. In the various communications which have occurred from the 20th ult. to this date, the French troops have displayed increasing valor and good discipline. The Prussian losses from that date amount to 200,000 men, killed, wounded and prisoners."

London, Nov. 5. - A correspondent writing from Garibaldi's headquarters at Dolé, on October 31st, says: "Garibaldi has a club wound on his forehead, but he is as resolute as ever, but his grown very white and worn. He could not bear to speak of Rome, and he said that the Italians should offer their services and live for republican principles in France. Could they have thought so, they might have saved Italy and helped France more efficiently, and an Italian Republic would have been established."

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MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA - THIS DAY. SUN RISES..... 6:31 MORN SETS..... 5:46 SUN SETS..... 4:50 HIGH WATER..... 9:40

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE. WASH. BUTCHER, ISRAEL W. MORRIS, JAMES DOUGHERTY, COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS. Guiding Star, Havre, New York, Sept. 17 Denmark, New York, New York, Sept. 21 City of Mexico, Vera Cruz, New York, Sept. 21

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC. City of Merida, New York, Vera Cruz, Oct. 9 Missouri, New York, Havana, Oct. 9

CLEARED SATURDAY. Steamship J. W. Freeman, Hackler, Charleston, Steamer Adams, Freeman, New York, John P. O'Neil

ARRIVED SATURDAY. Steamer New York, Jones, from Georgetown and Alexandria, with mail, to W. M. Clyde & Co.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY, one of the finest FARMS in the country. R. J. DOBBS, 119 Walnut Street.

FOR SALE. PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS - NEARBY & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, AND FOUNDRERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and being exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., and, respectively offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch.

WANTED. A STORE ON MARKET STREET, BETWEEN THIRD AND SIXTH. POSSESSION ON OR BEFORE JANUARY 1. Address at once P. O. Box 3751. 115 714P

TO RENT - THE STORE NO. 722 CHESTNUT STREET. Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. 8111

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Schrs Bowdoin, Randall, and Four Sisters, Shearer, hence, at Portsmouth, N. H., 1st inst. Schrs A. M. Chadwick, Cull, and Nellie Staples, hence, at Portsmouth, N. H., 2d inst. Schrs Ellen Perkins, Perkins, hence, at Portsmouth, N. H., 3d inst.

Schrs Decatur, Oakes, for Philadelphia, sailed from Northampton, N. H., 2d inst. Schrs Breeze, from Trenton, at New Bedford 4th inst. Schrs E. B. Freeman, Wasson, from Boston, and Riza Williams, Tinker, from Providence, at New York 4th inst.

Schrs Baltimore, Dis, from Calais for Philadelphia, at Portland 2d inst. Schrs Jacob Klezle, Steelman, from Lynn for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 4th inst. Schrs J. Pond, Jr., Thrasher, hence, at Fall River 2d inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS. Schrs St. Louis, etc. - You are pleased to learn that this important work, which was for some time necessarily suspended in consequence of sickness among the parties engaged in its construction is under way again, and will be vigorously pushed forward to completion.

MARVIN'S SAFES. The Best Quality! The Lowest Prices! The Largest Assortment! Fire-proof. Burglar-proof. MARVIN'S CHROME IRON SPHERICAL Burglar Safe

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AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. THE ONLY OPERA COMPANY IN THE FIELD. THE PAPER-ROSA AND RICHES IN ONE GIGANTIC MATINEE.

THE PAPER-ROSA AND RICHES IN ONE GIGANTIC MATINEE. CAPABLE OF GIVING ANY ACT OF DRAMA WITH-OUT A REPERTORY.

COMMENCING TUESDAY, Nov. 11. Messrs WM. CASTLE, BROOKHOUSE BOWLER, S. C. CAMPBELL, HENRI DRAYTON, ALBERTO LAURENCE, EDWARD SEITZ, ARTHUR HOWELL, J. H. CHATFIELD, RICHARD C. BUCHHEIM, BENJAMIN MISS ROSE HURDIS, MISS ZELDA SMITH, MRS ANNE BOWLER, MISS FANNIE GOODWIN, ETC.

MARY STUART. Secbach, Mary Stuart; Veneta, Elizabeth ESCOBAR; JANE EYRE, the Orphan of Louvain; Secbach, James; JANE EYRE, the Orphan of Louvain; WEDNESDAY - ARIENNE; Secbach, Mary Stuart; Veneta, Elizabeth ESCOBAR; JANE EYRE, the Orphan of Louvain; Secbach, James; JANE EYRE, the Orphan of Louvain;

THE GREAT EASTERN. First night in four years of the celebrated comedian, MIC FRANK DREW, who will appear in two characters. THE EMIGRANT. In which MIC FRANK DREW as "O'Brien" will sing "The Emigrant's Lament" and "The Fine Old Irish Gentleman."

MRS. JOHN DREW AS MISS CLARKE. Aided by the full company, concluding with the comic drama of ANDY BLAKE. TUESDAY - THE SCARLET HOURGLASS. WEDNESDAY - ROSALIND. In preparation - EDWIN DROOD.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, BEGINS AT 7:30 THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, Nov. 7. MRS. JOHN S. CLARKE as FOX, ANNE M. CLARKE as PADANTU, THE GREAT GUY RAST. In a New Original Comedy, 3 Acts, by John D. Stockton and the late William Brown, entitled THE CAMERA MISTERS.

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH STREET, below Arch. NOT MANUSCRIPT AS REPORTED. HITHERTO WE COME SAFELY THROUGH AGAIN. GRAND OPENING NIGHT MONDAY, Nov. 7th, and continue EVERY EVENING OF THE SEASON. Return of the world's favorites. DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S MAMMOTH GIGANTIC MINSTRELS.

FURNITURE. LUTZ & KLEIN, (SUCCESSORS TO I. LUTZ), No. 121 1/2 - ELEVENTH STREET. Have now on hand a full assortment of first-class FURNITURE, which their friends and customers are respectfully invited to examine before purchasing elsewhere.

BOARDING. 1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN ELEVENTH and Twelfth and Chestnut and Market streets. Vacancies for Family and Single Gentlemen. Also, a suit of rooms on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board. Also, table board. 10 241F