# Pailn Coaing Bulletin

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

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PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1866.

DOUBLE SHEET, THREE CENTS.

### EVENING BULLETIN. FUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (Sunday's excepted.) AT THE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING,

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GIBSON PEACOCK, ERNEST C. WALLACE.
Y. L. FETHERSTON, THOS. I. WILLIAMSON
GASPER SOUDER, Jr., FRANCIS WELLS The Bulliague is served to subscribers in the city at its per week, payable to the carriers, or \$8 00 per

# BOYD—CLEAVER—On the 2th inst., by the Rev. H. J. Gaylord. Charles B. Boyd, of Philadelphia. to Julia F. Cleaver, of Port Penn, Delaware, REYNOLI'S—JANVLER—On the 2th inst. by the Rev. J. Rudderow, Herbert Beynolds, M. D. to Ella V. Rich, daughter of Dr. E. Janvier, all of Philadelphia.

DIED. BROCK.—On the 28th lant. of harles C. Brock.

His male friends are invited to attend his funeral, on

Tuesday, 30th last., at 10% o'clock, A. M., from his late
residence, near Old York Road Station, North Pennsylvania Railroad. Funeral service at St. Paul's
Church Cheltenham, at 110 clock. Train leaves Third
and Thompson Street Staion, at 10 c'clock, A. M.
Burial at Laurel Hill Cemetery.

FISHER.—At Germantown Pa., on the 28th inst.,
in the fifty-nith year of her age, Nancy Andrews,
wife of Jabez Mana Fisher. Interment at Providence.

R. L. 'Providence and Denver papera please copy.!\*

FILICKWIR.—On the 27th instant, at his residence,
in the city of Chester. Jeremiah W. Fickwir, ig the n the city of Chester, Jeremian W. Flickwir, in the ath year of his age. Due notice will be given of the

HESTON.—On Saturday morning, Rachel C. Heston.
Funeral at Glassboro, N. J., on Wednesday morning,
at 10 o'clock, to which the family and friends are respectfully invited. Cars leave Camden at 8 o'clock or Glassboro.

NEEDLES.-On Second day, 29th inst., Cornelia J.

NEEDLES.-On Edwd. M. Needles, and daughter of
Hume Jenkins. Due notice will be given of the will be given.

WEBB.—On the 2sth inst., Eliza, daughter of toe late

Hon Wm Webb. of Charleston, S. C. Funeral to

proceed to St. Luke's Church, Germantown, at 2 P. M.,

on Tuesday, the 20th inst.

Masonic Notice.—The officers and members of Grand Lodge, of Pa., and the fastern Star Lodge, No. 186, A. Y. M., and members of the order generally requested to meet at the Hall, Chestaut street, on Wednesday, next at 3 P. M., to pay the last tribute of respect to their decessed brother, P. M. George Smith, By order of the W. M.

DYRE & LANDELL IMPORTED FOR FALL J. SALIKS, St. Bernard Woolen Cleakings. Dagmar Woolen Shawis, Mosaic Woolen Shawis. Splendid Plain Silks. Magnificent Plaid Poplins.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

### A HALL OF THE

Young Men's Christian Association OF PHILADELPHIA,

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The Association seek to promote the social, mental and spiritual welfare of young men by the use of the following among other means:

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Business—Essay, Debate, Music and Social Intercourse.

COURSE.

JYCHM every Monday night except the fourth, Public Monthly Meeting every second Monday. The Lyceum affords opportur tites for Improveme in Composition, Declamation. Debate, and becoming the Composition of Coder. First Tuesday in each month, Social Reunion. Third Tuesday in each month, Managers Meeting. Fourth Tuesday in each month, Union Prayer Meeting.

hilomelic Music Circle, rehearsal every Thursday

Philomelic Music Circle, remeason

Night at 8 o'clock.

Dr. L. MEIGNEN, Musical Tonductor,
Professor Goldbaboro, Pianist.
The elect of this Foclety is the promotion of Musical Science and the cultivation of musical taste,
any Lady or Gentleman naving some knowledge of
music may, on application, become active members.
No expense attached to membership,
Classes in French, German Greek, Latin, Elocution,
Logic, Rhetoric and Music will be formed next week.

Free to Members. Free to Members.

A series of Lectures are now being given. Tickets to members free on app leation

A series of Grand Musical Entertainments are being arranged for, to be free to members.

All young men over fourteen (14) years may become

incumstances.

All young men—the strangers in our city especially

are cordially welcomed to our rooms, and invited to

It?

# SPARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE.

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In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of Anowiedge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.: ENGINEERING, Civil, Topograpical and Mechanical: MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS. There is also at forded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and DOMMERCE, of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY; and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our own country. For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN; EASTON, PA. April 4, 1868. Clerk of the Faculty. my3-8mo?

my3-6mo?

OFFICE OFT THE MERBIMAC MINING
COMPANY OF LAKE SUPERIOR, No. 132
WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. Oct. 27, 1856.
NOTICE—The Assignees of this Company will offer
at PUBLIC SALE, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, AT. 12 O'CLOCK, NOON, ON FRIDAY,
FEBRUARY, 15, 1867, all the Beal Estate of the Company, consisting of 400 acres of land, valuable improvements, machinery, &c., situated in Outonagon county,
State of Michigan,
Full particulars will appear in catalogues on the
day of sale, or by inquiry as the Office, 132 Walnut
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PANY, under Bansome's Patent.—A limited amount of Stock in this important enterprise is now offered for sale on very advantageous terms. The Company has secured the pa'ent for the entire State of Pennylvania of this valuable material, now extensively used in England and elsewhere. Subscription bodge, tegether with samples of the stone and full explanations in regard to its manufacture, may be found at No. 620 Market street, up stairs and at the office of BLOAN & HUTTON, Architecte, No. 152
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OCTIMP

NOTICE—An adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of the SWIMMING, AND KATING
PARK ASSOCIATION OF GERMANTOWN will be
held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 31, 45 7%
O'clock, at LANGS? ROTH'S HALL, to adopt a Constitution and By-Laws.

CHAS, H. STOKES.

CHAS. H. STOKE3.

HOWARD HOSPITAL, Nos. 1518 and 1522 Lombard street, Dispensary Department, Medi-al treatment and medicines furnished gratuitously

AN OWNER WANTED.-Lieutenant Frank Hampton, of the Second District Police, de-

sires an owner for two brown steers found

### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Messrs. Roberts Brothers, Boston, have ately published a volume, the very title of which carries its charm with it; "Charles Lamb's Memoirs," by the venerable "Barry Cornwall." Mr. Proctor, although approach ing four-score years has undertaken this memoir as a real "labor of love," and the personal reminiscences of this last survivor of Lamb's personal friends possess a rare attraction. It is not so much en account of any new light cast upon the well-known character of "Elia," but because every lover of letters loves all that can be told of Charles Lamb, that this new memoir will be read and enjoyed. It abounds with incidents drawn from Mr. Proctor's own memory, and is altogether a charming picture of that most charming of all the English literati. A valuable appendix to the volume gives the recorded opinions of various distinguished authors, on the subject of Lambis genius and character. For sale by Ashmead and Evans.

motives of this great auther. Familiar as most English readers are with Milton's verse, comparatively few of the present generation know much about his prose assavs, which really constituted the great labor of his life. The present volume is an admirable selection from these productions of his mind and pen, and deserve an attentive and general perusal. It is indeed one of those books "which no library should be without." For sale by G. W. Pitcher.

James S. Claxton has recently published a reprint from the London edition of a little treatise on the Millenium, by Rev. J. G. Gregory, M. A. It is entitled "The Church and the World, at the Revelation of Anti-Christ." The author, without fixing any precise time for the coming of the Millenium, is profoundly impressed with its near approach. His discussion of the subject is marked with much scriptural research, and the deductions which he draws as the result of his investigations are eminently useful and practical.

J. B. Lippincott & Co. publish, in a very handsome volume, "The Divine Attributes," by Emanuel Swedenborg. The writings of this remarkable philosopher and theologian are comparatively little known by the massof intelligent American readers, and in the attractive form in which they are now presented many will be tempted to investigate the theories of Swedenborg who have never studied them before.

The Presbyterian Publication Committee 1334 Chestnut street, have just issued a neatly printed volume, called "England Two Hundred Years Ago," by F. H. Gillett. The story is laid in England at the time of the accession of Charles II. and treats of the trials of the non-conformists of that day. The book has much historical interest and will be a valuable addition to the parish and Sunday School library.

An Excursion Towards the Setting Sun-At 9 o'clock this morning a party of gentlemen started from this city, via the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. They intend visiting the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division, arrangements having been made to take the party through to Fort Riley, Kansas, and back without change of cars, as we understand. The route of the party is as follows:

Going West they proceed to Pittsburgh; hence, via the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, to the city of Chicago. Thence to Quincy, Illinois. Thence, over the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, to Leavenworth. At this point the Union Pacific Railroad is reached, and the party will proceed to Lawrence, Topeka, and finally to Fort Riley, on the western verge of Kansas, where the railroad at present stops, on its way to the Pacific. On the return trip the company will travel by rail to Kansas City, to St. Louis, to Indianapolis, to Columbus, to Steubenville, and thence, via the Pan Handle route, to Pittsburgh. From this point they will return to Philadelphia via the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. It is supposed that the trip will occupy about two weeks. The following comprised the excursionists who left this morning—Gen. Wm. J. Palmer, Edward Miller, the distin-Wm. J. Palmer, Edward Miller, the distinguished civil engineer, Thomas A. Biddle, Esq., Strickland Kneass, Esq., Theodore Cuyler, Esq., Casper Souder, Esq., of the EVENING BULLETIN, Charles G. Leland, Esq., of the Press, Dr. Le Conte, Wm. H. Clement, Esq., Capt. W. F. Colton. A few gentlemen from Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Cincinnati (including Governor Dennison, of Ohio, will also join the party. Every of Ohio), will also join the party. Every preparation has been made to have the trip a great success, and the excursionists will doubtless return with many new ideas concerning the great West, and particularly the route of the Union Pacific Railroad.

AMUSEMENTS. The Arch-Mrs. Drew in "Women Will Talk;" also the burlesque "Mazeppa." The Walnut--Mr. Booth in "Romeo and Juliet" and "Taming of the Shrew." The Chestnut

—Miss Leo Hudson in "The French Spy;"
also "Nursey Chickweed." The American

—Miss Kate Fisher in "The Cataract of the Ganges;" also the feats of El Nino Eddie. City Museum—Saturday night's bill re-peated. Assembly Building—Signor Blitz. Eleventh Street Opera House—Carncross &

Dixey's Minstrels. In Allusion to the "Lost Cause," the Memphis Bulletin well says: "In truth, there can be no cause lost that was never won and never defined. If we fought to establish another Union, we fought without a purpose, since we already had a Union; if to duplicate offices, it was a politicians' war; if to secure freedom of States, we should have fought under the "old fiag," and never gone beyond a "Provisional Government." The Bulletin, however omits the fact that the rebellion had a cause in slavery, and as that is lost forever, so are all the elements that nurtured it. It is the will of the nation that the South shall guarantee that in no form shall that cause ever

### THE FENIANS.

IMMENSE MASS MEETING IN NEW YORK.

Speech of Head Centre Stephens, &c.

[From to-day's N. Y. Times.] Large green posters displayed upon the corners of the streets and the dead walls of the city, during the past week, have informed the community that Mr. James Stephens, Central Organizer of the Irish Republic would on vesterial offernoon Republic, would, on yesterday afternoon deliver his last public address in America at Jones's Woods. The Stephens' meeting previously held in this city have not been. numerically speaking, extraordinarily suc-cessful. This was attributed to two reasons one of which was the dissensions which existed in the Fenian ranks, and the latter mead and Eyans.

Ticknor & Fields have published "Treasures from Milton's Prose" edited by Mr.

Fayette Hurd. The work consists, as its title indicates, of choice extracts from Milton's Prose Writings, illustrating the various phases of the character, opinions and phases of the character, opinions and phases of the character, opinions and process of the character. vertised to speak at 2 o'clock P. M., and for an hour previous to that time it was almost impossible for native-born citizens to get to the ground by the public lines of travel, so densely packed were the cars with our Celtic population. All the cars on the Second and Third avenue roads were put in requisition conveying from fifty to seventy-five passen gers each. There were Irish women and Celtic maidens in the seats of the cars, Hibernians on the platforms, Emerald islanders on the roof, and natives of Erin's green Isle sitting in the windows with their legs hanging outside, and beating the "devil's tattoo" the panels. Two or three of the cars broke down beneath the weight of Fenians crowded upon them, and additional mo-tive power had to be applied to those which succeeded in making the trip. However objectionable Sunday mass meetings may be, they are certainly a source of profit to railroad companies. From every direction the Fenian stream flowed toward ones's Wood, and when the hour arrived for the exercises to begin there was not less than one hundred thousand persons present. This mass of humanity swarmed throughout the entire park, seeking out and admiring the autumnal beauties, and they were many, of this rural spot. "Weighing machines" and "lung testers," usual hangers on of all crowds, were duly in attendance, while the blind woman with her squeaky violin,gave you a "God bless you" for the penny dropped in her apron; and that ether woman, with her highly polished apples, and the dirty little boy with wormy peanuts, offered their wares for sale, tempting chirdren in arms to cry aloud until "mamma" invested currency therein to appease them. All the ingredients which go to make up an immense crowd were there; and Celtic New York, in its Sunday blb and tucker, enjoyed a holiday. Nothing Irish was lacking, save whisky and fighting.

The Arrangements.

As you enter Jones's Wood you pass

through a small grove and then enter upon an open grass plot of some ten or twelve acres. In the centre of this open space was erected the speaker's stand. From this spot the ground gradually rises in all directions, so that the platform occupied the centre of a natural amphitheatre, admirably formed for the accommodation of a great multitude. As our police authorities do not believe that mass meetings for sectional purposes are in accordance with our national institutions or the sentiment of the community, they in no wise give them encouragement. Accordingly the large detail of policemen usually seen at all publicgatherings in the city were to the property when the course of the cours not present yesterday. Superintendent Kennedy, after consultation with the Police Commissioners, refused to send a police-man, to preserve order at the meeting, and consequently the Fenians were left to take care of themselves. A reserve of policemen was held at the adjacent station-houses, however, to be in readiness in case any of the characteristics of a Donnybrook Fair should break forth in Jones' Wood. A small should break forth in Jones Wood. A small body of Fenians, who wore green ribbons in their button-holes, were supposed to be a species of police-citizen-soldiers, and com-petent to preserve order. There was little occasion for their services, but had they been called upon to exercise their functions they would have been about as successful in that great crowd as was the man who tried to "whistle down the wind." Speech of Mr. Stephens.

At about 3 o'clock a shout up near the hotel in the Park, announced that Mr. Stephens had appeared upon the ground. The crowd swayed in that direction, and as his bare bald head became visible, bobbing about amid the multitude, theer upon theer proclaimed the satisfaction of his admirers. The race for the speaker's stand then commenced, the crowd closing so ra-pidly and so closely about it that for a time there was some doubt of his being able to reach it. With the assistance of several sixeet committeemen, whose energy was equal to their length, Mr. Stephens reached the stand alive, although somewhat the worse for wear. The surging crowd greeted him with vigorous shouts, and with waving of hats, canes and shillalahs. Some minutes elapsed before order was obtained, the many thousands in their eagerness to get within hearing distance of their chief, crowding and jamming toward the platform until that frail structure was threatened with speedy and complete anni-hilation. Mr. Stephens at length began to speak, but his voice could not reach one-twentieth part of his audience, and those who were not able to hear him soon became restless, and pushed and crowded upon one another disturbing the entire mass. Several rimes the speaker was forced to pause in his remarks, and finally ceased speaking without having said all he intended. It was an impossibility for the voice of any man to be heard by all assembled there, and it was equally impossible for so many to remain quiet and orderly. Mr., Stephens and nothing but what he has a regionally said. said nothing but what he has previously said stitutioning but what he has proviously said id his speeches, and which has been reported in the *Times*. He addressed the audience as "Fellow-countrymen and friends of liberty from all lands," He said, I know there are many of you present here to-day who are the representatives of struggling nationali-ties, and who are looking for the establishment of a univeral Republic which shall extend all over the face of the earth. This immense meeting will convince our friends as well as our enemies that Fenianism has not, as has been asserted, died out in America. It will also convince the friends of liberty that we are in earnest, and that I was in earnest when I said that I would begin the fight in Ireland this year, I as-

sure you, my countrymen, that I shall be there, and that our battle-flags shall be unfurled upon Erish soil before the New Year dawns. [Great applause.] I have had hard work to convince you of my in-tegrity, and of the integrity of the men at home; but at last you believe, and this meeting shows that you put confidence in me. The great trouble with Irishmen in America has been their want of faith in their brothers at home, and you have been led astray by false representations. You could not have abandoned us in the hour of our peril had you known how Ireland stood. Nor would the great American people have ridiculed and derided us had our standing been known. But this could not be—we were obliged to work in secret, and to keen a strict watch on every secret, and to keep a strict watch on every one, and whoever has reported that we were not organized never knew anything about us. One year ago we had two hundred thousand sworn members, and fifty thousand of these were well drilled and disciplined soldiers. At that time the British army in Ireland was in our power and had we received from you the assistance you had promised us, every man of that army would have been captured by us, and Ireland would to-day have been a free Republic. We have realized three great triumphs in Ireland, each one of which was equal to a revolution. We had educated the Irish people to believe in Republican ideas, and to-day were they allowed to choose their own day were they allowed to choose their own form of Government, nine men in every ten would vote for a Republican Government

guish between the spiritual and temporal duties of their priests. We taught them to rely upon the clergy in all matters pertaining to their religion, but in matters of State to look upon a priest only as a citizen. I knew from experience that no hope of freedem to Ireland could be entertained unless this was done. I remember that in 1848, when we were in arms, a priest who was a stranger to us, and who was unknown beyond his own parish, could by his suphority disperse our callery. could, by his authority, disperse our followers at any moment. And they did this more than once. Now, if an officer of the Army of the Irish Republic was to be opposed by priest or bishop, he would be unneed by the Irish soldiers. The people had to be taught to make this distinction between the spiritral and the secular relations the clergy held toward them. The third triumph Ireland had made was the gathering together of a powerful army. The people unused to arms, had been trained and disciplined until they were as good soldiers as I ever saw, and were animated by a determination to re their native land to freedom. You failed us then. The arms and munitions you had promised did not arrive, and we were prostrated for the time. But this prostration was only temporary. Within the past three months I have heard from nearly every parish in Ireland, and learn authoritatively that the organization is as stron as ever it was, and that the spirit which animates it is also as strong. The speaker referred to the dissensions in this country among the Feniaus, but said they were now happily nearly, if not entirely, healed. He cautioned his hearers to beware of all rersons who should attempt to distract them from giving aid to Ireland by pro-posing expeditions to Canada or elsewhere, lounced as enemies to Ireland one

and all who should oppose the fight which was to occur on Irish soil. Mr. Stephens concluded by reiterating the statement that he would raise the standard of freedom in Ireland before the dawn of the New Year, and that, too, under most favorable auspices

Most layorable auspices.

A Spy in the Army.

Just as Mr. Stephens concluded his remarks a rush was made by the crowd toward one side, and presently a struggling mass of people were seen to push rapidly toward the trees in rear of the stand. Word passed that a spy was among them, and it was said that the notorious Dawson, the English detective, who caused the arrest of so many Fenians in Ireland last year, was the unfortunate person. Cries of "Bring a rope," "Hang him," &c., were often repeated, and for a time it really looked as if the individual would speedily be dangling from the limb of a tree. Mr. Stephens, however, demanded that the man be brought to the platform, and the order was complied with, after much struggling and pushing and threatening. When the poor fellow was finally pulled upon the platform he was nearly used up with the hustling and fright he had received. He proved to be an Irishman, and gave his name as W. H. Tully, and said he resided in Ninth street. He was subjected to a severe examination, and was at length vouched for by some well-known person. He did not care to descend from the platform, however, until Mr. Stephens He did not care to descend from had drawn the crowd away by returning to the hotel. When Mr. Stephens disappeared the immense assemblage dispersed quietly and in good order, crowding all the downtown cars to overflowing, and forming a continuous procession down the several

The Fenian Trials. The Committee appointed by Tammany Hall to confer with the President in rela-tion to the late Fenian trial, left for Washington on the 7 P. M. train. Mr. Stephens announced at the meeting that he did not believe the British Government would hang the Fenian prisoners lately condemned to death in Canada. The announcement was received with great applause.

# A Hunt After a \$120,000 Package of U.S. Bonds.

[From the Hartford Times.] We hear a curious story about a package of some \$120,000 in Government Bonds, which may be worth relating. As we understand it, the bonds were the property of a large wool house in this city, and the package had been taken by one of the partners for safe keeping. It was afterward decided to send the package to branch establishment of the house, located in one of the western cities; and a son of one of the partners was deputed to get the bonds and partners was deputed to get the bonds and take them West. He procured the package at the house where it had been left, on street. It was in a tin box, or case. He wrapped it in a paper, put it in his carpet bag, and started for the business house of the firm, in another part of the city. On passing through Asylum street, he stopped at Casper Kreuzer's boot and shoe shop, to procure something in his line, and in making room for it in his carpet-bag, he took out the tin box wrapped in a paper, and laid it for a moment on the counter. On adjusting his carpet-bag he forgot to put in the bonds, and left the package on the counter. Nor did he discover the loss on going to the firm's house of business, but af-ter arranging his affairs, went off on the cars with his carpet bag. About a month after his arrival at the west, the firm here sent him certain directions in regard to the sale of a portion of the bonds. He, not finding the package, and thinking he must have left it in the safe at home, telegraphed back that he had no bonds. The firm then telegraphed him to return home immediately, for

bonds were missing. He came on, and had a consultation with the firm in the counting room. It was his belief, and their's too; that he had put the bonds into the safe, and that somebody had obtained access to it, in an unguarded moment during business hours, and made off with the tin-box. In the midst of this troubled doubt, he suddenly started up with the exchanation that he must have left the package it Kreu-zer's boot store, and off he went to find it. Entering the shop, he said to the proprietor "Kreuzer, I'll take that parcel I less here some time ago." The bootmaker turned and reaching up to a show-case where he kept boots on exhibition in the shop, produced the package. It had never been opened, It had lain for a fortnight on a shelf or counter where they were accustomed to unroll and cut leather, and where the to unroll and cut leather, and where the proprietor had placed it, under the impression that it would soon be called for. Finally, seeing that it was not called for, he unrolled the paper, and seeing a tin box, put it, without opening it, in the show-case for safe-keeping. And thus the \$120,000 in Government bonds, after being lost for six weeks; were all recovered. This case shows that people are sometimes careless in large matters as well as small ones.

Relations of the Empire Towards Prassis and Germany — Rapid Increase of the Population.

[St. Petersburg (October 11) Correspondence of the London Standard. As no one knows what may be the limits of Count Bismarck's ambitious views, people naturally speculate upon the probable late of those neighbors to whom he may consider it advantageous to extend the benefits of Prussian administration, and there are persons here as well as abroad who think that the German provinces be-longing to Russia on the Baltic are not safe. They have no faith in the loyalty of the landers. They think that they are dissatis-fied with the government, and would be very glad to form part of the great Ger-man nation. It would, however, be wrong to attribute too much importance

Livonians, the Esthonians, and the Cour-landers. They think that they are dissatisto the disputes between the German Russians and the imperial government. They only wish to remain German so far as retaining their religion, their language and their customs is concerned. It is true, they have been too exclusive, and would willingly have continued the old system of preventing Russians from acquiring land in the provinces, and of keeping the local administration in their own hands; but they have nothing to gain by a change of masters. By their intelligence, their education and their probity they are enabled to play a conspicuous part here, for they are in advance of the Russians in point of civilization, whereas if they belonged to Germany they would probably soon sink into insignificance. The fact of their occupying some of the most important positions renders them very unpopular, and we often bear the Russians dolefully enumerate along list of names of Germans employed in the diplomatic service, in the army and navy, and in the various branches of the administration. The chiefs of some of the adminis-tration. The chiefs of some of the depart-ments share the popular prejudice on this point, and would gladly fill up their vacan-cies with Russians only, but they find it impossible. Their excellent training is one of the causes of the superiority of the Ger mans. The Russians have long refused to believe in a classical education; they teach their sons everything except Latin, and consequently have plenty of philosophers at eighteen, who have a smattering of every-

thing, and think themselves properly qua-lified to make plans for changing the form f government.
The recent trial of the Karakozoff conspirators, some of whom were students, sev eral mere boys, has, however, convinced the Government that the advocates of classical education are right, and as no one is more impressed with this conviction than Prince lieven, the new curator of the University St. Petersburgh, the present system will probably be modified. When this is done the Russians will have a better chance of competing with the Germans. In the mean-time they may be assured that it is no more the desire than the interest of the Russian Germans to be annexed to Prussia. No one understands this better than Count Bis-marck himself, who evidently intends to keep on good terms with this country. The near relationship between the reigning families will always have considerable influence in keeping up a close connection between the Courts, and the best understanding ex-

ists between the two Governments. The Russians show that M. de la Paletta made a very moderate calculation when he said that in less than a century the popula-tion of Russia would be a hundred millions. In 1850 it was 75,431,000, in the present year it is 82,272,000. Should this rate of increase continue it will only require sixteen years to bring the population up to the dreaded figure.

Wedding Trousseau of the Fature Empress of Russia.
[Parls, Oct. 15, Cor. of London Telegraph.]

I must now see if I can make your readers understand the glories of the trousseau of the Princess Dagmar! I do not understand them myself, but that is no reason for not

describing them. One Madame Boyer, a milliner, took me to the top of a high place, and behold what I saw!

The first glory developed—the presentation dress of the princess, after the marriage—is composed of a train of rose pink velvet, trimmed with a deep border of mag-nificent silver lace, of a most beautiful floral design and cobweb-like texture. Bouquets of the same were appliques to the train at

equal distances.

The petticoat of the richest rose satin, trimmed with the same lovely lace as the

. There was also the princess's pillow, the covering formed entirely of the richest guipure. Many articles of underdothing were also displayed, all of the richest and most fairy-like description; indeed, so fine that you could hardly see them without a magnifying glass.

magnifying glass.

I also saw the gold lace, embossed with pearls, for the trimming of a dress for the Empress of Russia; but it was not yet decided whether the dress should be made of white satin or turquoise blue velvet. Having seen the effect of this beautiful trimming on each of the materials above mentioned, I should decide in favor of the white

satin, had I a voice in the matter.

There was also a dress for her Majesty, the Queen of Wurtemburg, quite of a simple kind, and for morning wear. It was composed of a rich blue silk, trimmed with yelet of a deeper shade, and was, indeed, what I think slang people in your country would call a "howler" would call a "howler."

would call a "nowler."

By-the-bye, I forgot to tell you that the robe of the princess cost "only £200."

The ladies with whom I had the happiness to be were in fits of delight at the "cheapness," "Cheap as possible," said Mrs. X.
"Mais c'est une vraie occasion," cried ou Madame de Z. But somehow I noticed tha.

the husbands gradually got near the door, and looked at their watches as if they had important engagements elsewhere.

Affairs in Italy.

Great preparations are being made at Venice to celebrate the entry of the King of Italy into that city. The Bucentaure, the historic galley upon which the Doges of Venice married the Adriatic has been reconstructed and magnificently ornamented. The King will be conducted to the Ducal Palace along the Great Canal, traversing Venice in its greatest length. Among the patriotic manifestations that will take place is one that is calculated to produce the most profound sensation. One of the most beautiful women of Venice, entirely clothed in mourning, and covered with chains, will in mourning, and covered with chains, will be presented to his Majesty at the raomenm of his coming in sight of the city, but; in place of the keys of the city, the Podests will offer to the King a symbolic are destined to strike off the chains of Slavery. At the same instant the shackles of the captive and her mournful restments will discuss a strength of selling the chains of strike and selling the chains of the captive and her mournful restments will discuss the capture of selling the country of the capture appear at the sound of salvos of artillery and of popular acclamations. Venice, personified, transformed into a goddess of liberty, will then present to the King the traditional cushion upon which will be found a golden key.—*Express*:

A telegram from Venice says: Con. Revel has left here for Verona, to make arrangements with the Austrian authorities for the Venetians at present in Austrianot. to be appear at the sound of salvos of artillery

Venetians at present in Austria not to be sent to Venetia while cholera prevails. These Venetian troops will be furloughed for an indefinite period.

dens. Lebout and Moring have left for Palmanora, which will be occupied immediately by the Italian troops.

A despatch from Florence says: The Ital-

ians will enter Verona on October 15th, and Venice on the 19th.

The Austrian Government have agreed to the Italian proposition that the Venetian soldiers who are at present in Austria should not be removed to Venetia for the present on account of the prevalence of cholera.

The Official Gazette publishes the text of

the Official Gazzae publishes the text of the Austro-Italian Treaty of Peace, the chief points of which have been felegraphed. The subscriptions to the National Loan are progressing very satisfactorily. Several commanss, instead of paying only the in-stallment due on October 3, have paid up their entire share of the loan. their entire share of the loan.

Facts and Fancies.

The Roleil publishes the following anecdote concerning the Emperor of Austria while out shooting:

"His Majesty is always attended by Captain of the Guards, whose duty it is to observe the effect of each shot and announce serve the effect of each shot and announce it. The Emperor, for instance, strikes a partridge. 'Partridge!' cries the Captain. Next time it is a buck. 'Buck!' shouts the Captain. One day the Emperor fired, missed his game, and wounded one of the gentlemen of his suite, The latter on being struck uttered an exclamation. 'His Highness the Duke of Hackenberg!' announced the Captain without the slightest chapter. the Captain without the slightest change of

feature or tone. Speaking of sending Morrissey to Congress—he would be a shrewd voter if not a great speaker, for he has learned to discriminate closely between the eyes and nose.

A benevolent gentleman, traveling in the Green Mountains, discovered at the door of a farm house a baby brandishing a two inch mortising chisel, to its imminent danger. Taking away the sharpedged tool, he sought the mother. "Madam," said he, "I thought it my duty to stop and tell you that your little child has got the chisel." "Oh, sir," said she, "I'm ever so much obliged to you. I knew something was the matter with that child end didn't know when it are when the child, and didn't know what it was. They've got it awful down to Bennington."

A seven-year old of our acquaintance was being instructed, the other day, by his mother in the Calechism, and in reply to the question "What did your sponsors promise for you?" triumphantly replied: "To announce all the devils and the promps what is in the Christian faith." Absolute fact.

The Emperor of Austria is very much shaken in his health. Wonder if it affects his hand-writing? If it does it will disturb, Bismarck—("disturb his mark"—d'ye see? The captain's wife of the schooner Teideur, which foundered at sea last week, saved herself and the crew by whipping off her balmoral skirt and flaunting it to attract the attention of a passing vessel. She first tried the effect of her (w)hoop, but could not make herself heard.

During the year Maine has shipped to Boston 1,980,000 dozen of eggs. They were all carefully stowed in the main hatch. Swann wants to turn out the Police Commissioners, because they will not violate their oath of office; in fact, because they won't be for-Swann.

There is a regular match of base bawl at the Philadelphia Academy of Music, almost every evening during the Italian opera Why should there be no free seats in a

church? Because you ought not to be made good for nothing. Punch, in his old age, is getting stupid, but he occasionrlly wakes up to a pretty good thing, as when he suggests that the

companion game to Parlor Croquet is Cricket on the Hearth.

What it Costs to Rebel.

One of the editors of the Selma (Ala.) Messenger, writing from Tuscaloosa, says: "A little business in the Court-house led me to inquire into the financial condition of this inquire into the financial condition of this portion of the country, and I learn that Sheriff's sales are becoming so common that almost no purchasers are found for the valuable lands and other property exposed for sale. A gentleman informed me that some twenty farmers had been sold out lately, their lands bringing less than one dollar per acre. A sad instance of the reverse of fortune produced by the war was verse of fortune produced by the war was mentioned in the case of old Mr. Prewett, of this county, whose estate was sold out on the first Monday in this month. At the breaking out of the war he was the weal-thiest citizen of Tuscaloosa county. He owned three hundred and sixty slaves, and owned three hundred and sixty slaves, and large tracts of land. He had large sums of money out at interest, secured by mortgage on negro property and land. He was a homespun, economical countryman, who bought everything at the lowest price for cash. He paid his physician's bills before the deeper left the house. When the deeper left the house when the had a large sums of money out at interest, secured by mortgage on negrous the house when the house cash. He part the house. When General Croxton came to Tuscaloosa he took from this old man some forty head of horses and mules, all his money, provisions, etc., which was his first calamity. Next came emancipation, which swept his slave pro-perty. Next came the breaking up of all men to whom Prewett had loaned money. men to whom Prewett had loaned money, or for whom he stood security. Finally an execution was levied on his property for a few thousand dollars, and all his real estate was sold mades the was sold under the sheriff's hammer for six hundred dollars,"