## Daily Evening Bulletin

CIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1866.

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DOUBLE SHEET, THREE CENTS.

EVENING BULLETIN.

VOLUME XX.—NO. 190.

FUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,
(Sunday's excepted,)

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GIBEON PRACOCK, ERNEST O. WALLAGE, F. L. FRINGESTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON UASPER SOUDER, Jr., FRANCIS WELLS. The BULLETIE is served to subscribers in the city at 18 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or \$800 per

MARRIED.

HOWELL—EDWARDS.—On Fourth day, the 14th linst., at Friends' Meeting, Orange street, Jacob Howell, of Bast Bradford, Chester county, Fa., and Eliza R. Edwards, Jr., daughter of Samuel H. Edwards, of this city. No Cards. DIED.

COLLINGS.—On Tuesday morning, the 13th inst. Margaret, whe or uscop a conings, in the bias year or her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 539 Market street, Camden, N. J., on Friday afternoon, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further afternoon, the 18th 118th, at 2 o'Clock, William all variables notice.

FLETCHER.—On Wednesday evening, the 14th inst., at his residence, Delanco, N.J., Thomas Fletcher, Esc., in the 80th year of his age

FOX.—On the 14th inst., Alfred R. Fox, son of Wm. and Julianna Fox. is the 28th year of his age.

The relatives and male friends are invited to attend his foneral, from the residence of his parents, No. 330

North Second Street, on Sunday morning, the 18th inst., at 9 o'clock. To proceed to Monament Cametery.

Black AUSTRALIAN CRAPES, at 90 cts, and \$1:
Black Baratheas, 50 cents; Black Victoria Cords,
57% to \$1; Black Poplin Alpacas, 87% and \$1; Black Alpacas and Glossy Mohairs, 44 cents to \$1 50, &c.
BESSON & SON, Mourning Store,
No. 918 Chestaut street.

DOI: 610-610

EYRE & LANDELL ARE PREPARED TO SUIT FAMILIES WITH HEAVY CANTON FLANNELS.
STOUT WELSH FLANNELS.
UNSHRINKING FLANNELS.
LINEN AND COTTON SHEEFINGS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

The Orator,

Statesman,

Scholar.

And the Uncompromising Friend of Humanity. WILL SPEAK AT THE ADADEMY OF MUSIC,

On Tuesday Evening, November 20th.

Subject—"THE DANGER OF THE HOUR." Tickets for sale at Trumpler's Music Store, corner Seventh and Chestnut streets.
Reserved seats 50 cants. Admission 25 cents.
Proscenium Boxes, holding eight, \$5 00.
Private Boxes in Balcony, holding six, \$4 00.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture at 8 o'clock, no14t?

DETHE TWELFTH ANNIVERSARY

Young Men's Christian Association.

OF PHILADELPHIA, Will be held in the

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. ON

Thursday Evening, Nov.15. Addresses by

Addresses by

Rev. Rr. CLARK of Albany.

BISHOP SIMPSON, of Philada.

D. L. MOODY, Esq., of Chicago.

Gen. HOWARD and many distinguished s will be present.

SPEOIAL ERQUEST.—Those who hold tickets, and
for any reason may not be able to use them will
oblige the Committee if they will return the same to
the Secretary, at the hall, 1210 Chestnut street, so
that others who are applying may receive them.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ROSSINI'S

ROSSINI'S

ROSSINI'S

ROSSINI'S

Mr. H. L. BATEMAN, Prompted by the suggestions of numerous patrons of the Bateman Concerts, anxions to hear Mme. PAREPA, Signor Brignoil, and the other eminent artists under his management in some grand work of Sacred Music. is most happy to be able to announce that he has succeeded in securing the valuable assistance of the HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY, of Philadelphia, and A POWERFUL ORCHESTRA.

For a magnificently Grand Rendition of Rossini's Immortal STABATMATER.

On FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 23d, 1856,
At the American Academy of Music, in which the Solo parts will be sustained by MME. PAREPA,

MRS. CAROLINE SCHIMPF,

BIGNOR FERRANTI.

SIGNOR FERRANTI.

SIGNOR FERRANTI.

SIGNOR FERRANTI.

SIGNOR FERRANTI.

SIGNOR FORTUNA.

The Cheruses by the justly celebrated HANDEL and HAYDN SOCIETY, numbering upwards of 360 voices, and comprising the most prominent Choirs in Philadelphia, assisted by a GRAND ORCHESTRA of Forty Perf. rimers. all under the direction of Mr. CARL

SENNIZ, Ausical Director.

Prior to the Stabat Mater, the Orchestra will play—Overture—RUY BLAS.

Prior to the Stabat Mater, the Orchestra will play—Overture—RUY BLAS.

To be followed by the Grand Air, from "Sampson", by HANDEL, "Let the Bright Seraphin," sung by MADAME PAREPA, With Trumpet Obligato, performed by MR. ADOLPH BIRGFELD.

FRIOE OF ADMISSION—ONE DOLLAR to any part of the House. Secured seats 50 cents extra, which may be had on Saturday morning, Nov. 17th, at the Music Store of C. W. A. TRUMPLER.

SPROLAL NOTICE—Nor Tickets will be sold at the Academy prior to the day of the Concert. noi5-st THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY OF the M. E. Church, will be held THIS EVENING, in the UNION M. E. CHURCH, FOURTH Street, below Arch at 70 clock.

Clock.
The Board of Bishops will be present.
Major General John W. Geary, Governor elect of the hajor General John Victoria, Specific to preside Addresses by distinguished ministers and laymen. Tickets of admission, free of charge, can be had on plication at the delication, iree of charge, can be had on plication at the dethodist Episcopal Book Room, 1018 Arch street, liggins & Perkinpine's, No. 55 North Fourth street den

Brisen & Son's, No. 8 North Sixth street. SEAMEN,—A series of meetings will be held in the following Churches this week, the object of which is to awaken as deeper interest in this city in behalf of the men of the sea:

Tuesday Evening, the Baptist Church, Spruce street, near Fifth,—Rev. Mr. Smith's.

Wednesday Evening, Calyary Church, corner Fifteeth and Lower Egyptatary near Fifth,—Rev. Mr. Smith's.
Wednesday Evening, Calyvary Church, corner Fifteenth and Locust,—Presbyterian.
Thursday Evening, corner of Eleventh and Wood,—
Congregational—D. D. Stockton.
Friday Evening, Union Methodist Church, Fourth
street above Market.
Saturday Evening, Bethel Church, corner of Shippen
and Penn streets.
nol3-5trp and Penn streets.

nol3-strp

ANNIVERSARY OF THE MERCANTILE

BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION.

The Twenty-fifth Anniversary of this Association will be held at the

On TUESDAY EVENING November 27th, at 7%

O'clock. Addresse will be delivered by the REV. ALFRED COORMAN, REV. PHILLIPS BROOKS, and HON. ALEXANDER G. OATTELL.

The Orchestra will be under the direction of Prof. HASSLER.

Cards of admission was to the direction of Prof.

HASSLER.
Cards of admission may be had gratuitously on application of the undersigned. Members will be supplied by the Secretary.

WILLIAM C. LIIDWIG. WILLIAM C. LUDWIG,
President nol4-tf.rp3

DB. H. WADE. MEDICAL ELECTRICIAN, northwest corner EIGHTH and SPRUCE Streets. Students of the Philadelphia Medical College are invited to form a class for instruction on the first MONDAY of December. Office hours for invalids, 10 A. M. till 7 P. M.

RETROUVEY'S THE MOST EFFECTUAL, BEAUTIFUL, AND HIGHLY PERFUMED PREPARATION EXTRACT.

HOWARD HOSPITAL, Nos., 1518 and 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department, Medical treatment and medicines furnished gratuitously to the poor.

SPECIAL NOTICES. SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, PHILA-SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA. Nov. 14, 1865,
The Board of Directors have this day declared a cash
Dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. on the Capital
Stock, and SIX PER CENT interest on the Scrip of
the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State taxes.
They have also declared a Scrip Dividend of
TWENTY PER CENT. on earned premiums for the
year ending October 31, 1865, cretificates of which will
be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and
after the 1st December proximo, free of National and
State taxes.
They have ordered also, that the Scrip Certificates of
profits of the Company, for the year 1862, be redeemed
in cash, at the Office of the Company, on and after 1st
December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on
that day.

HENRY LYLBURN,
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OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY, PHILADEL1. The Stockholders of this Company, whose names appeared as such on their books on the 8th day of September last, at 3 P. M., are hereby notified that the privilege to subscribe to new stock at par, on the terms of the circular of August 29, 1865, will expire on the 1st day of December next, at 3 P. M.

1015,tde1 SOLOMON SHEPHERD,
1015,tde1 no15,tde1

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

[Correspondence of the Phila Evening Bulletin.]
PARIS, Tuesday, October 30th, 1866.—] mentioned in a recent letter that the reorganization of the army would be one of the first objects which would occupy the attention of the government, on the resumption of business after the summer holidays. The Moniteur of this morning corroborates what I then said, by announcing the formation of a Commission under the Emperor himself, for the carrying out of this important project. The "gravity of recent events in Germany," is broadly alleged as the reason which necessitates a change in the military organization of the Empire; and the object of said change is, with equal frankness, stated to be the "defence of our territory and the maintenance of our political influence." The expressions used seem to imply that the boundaries of the empire are considered as insecure, as well as to admit that its political influence in Europe has been impaired.

But it is not only as regards her army and her needle-guns that the Emperor Napoleon condescends to take a leaf out of the book of Prussia. He has cast an envious eye upon certain parts of the financial system of her Executive. And this leads me to speak of certain rumors about a loan and ministerial changes, which have doubtless ere this reached you, and concerning which I have recently received some confidential, and, I think, authentic information, which is not without interest.

Although the imperial government has reason to be satisfied with the general prosperity of the country, exceptional circumstances have, nevertheless, arisen which have caused it to look ahead and enquire whether it might not shortly be in by the regular channels. Amongst such circumstances the distress at Lyons, the inundation and the scanty harvest stand most prominent. The first mentioned case of disquiet has been little noticed, chiefly because strict orders were sent round to all the newspapers, and especially to those of Paris, not to speak of it. The distress itself was occasioned by the sudden change of fashion which led to the complete abandonment of embroidered in favor of plain silks for ladies' dresses, and the consequent throwing out of work of vast numbers of silk hand-looms. The workmen so situated, with true French instinct, instead of endeavoring to help themselves, immediately prepared to frighten the government into helping them. They got ready a threatening demonstration composed of many thousands of people. As there was no saying to what consequences such a manifestation might lead in a country like France vigorous measures were at once taken The whole army of Lyons was con signed to barracks, and orders were issued to the military authorities to act with the utmost energy and decision, in case of need. Meanwhile, the Prefect of Lyons tried conciliatory measures also, and offered to receive delegates from the workmen. I will state presently the result of this step. Such circumstances as the above. however, made the government desirous of having funds at its command, and the project of a "peace loan" was revived. This was favored by the presence, accidental or designed, at Biarritz, at the same moment, of Baron Haussmann, the Prefect of Paris of M. Perein, of the Credit Mobilier; M Bihie, Minister of Public Works, and of General Fleury, all great advocates of the 'extension of credit" system, and of borrowing and spending as much money as possible. This coterie, with the Empe ror at its head, concocted a scheme I understand, at Biarritz, for a loan of a milliard of francs. Five hundred millions of this sum was to be devoted to the distress at Lyons. With five hundred millions an immense impulse can be given to public works throughout the entire country, and especially in the districts ravaged by the inundations. The remaining five hundred millions were to constitute an "imperial reserve fund," to meet future "eventualities." à la mode de Bismark and the King of Prussia. This precious scheme, which I am assured, was fully discussed and agreed

on at Biarritz, required the assent of only

one other person to be carried into

execution. But that person was one of im-

portance, being none other than M. Fould

the Minister of Finance. So extremely

doubtful, however, was his acquiescence,

that projects for a remodeling of the cabinet

were even debated, in case of M. Fould's

retiring, and in that event it was proposed

that Baron Haussmann should become

Minister of Public Works, M. Bihie, of Fi-

nance, and General Fleury, Minister of War

the latter appointment having been long

a pet project with the Emperor, altho' he

knows it to be distasteful to the country and

even dangerously repugnant to the army.

Well, to shorten my story, the Court returns

to Paris, councils are held at St. Cloud, and

the loan scheme is broached to M. Fould.

It need hardly be said that a proposal to

into consternation, by a loan of a METEORIO SHOWERS. milliard, in the midst of peace and an increasing revenue, prove utterly repugnant to that prudent minister, not only would his resignation, it was found, be certain, but that of his wiser colleagues, should the proposed plan be persevered in. Accordingly, at a recent council held at St. Cloud, the loan was finally abandoned. But | Twelve Thousand Meteors Seen with derived from private, and I think from authentic sources, is curious as demonstrating at once the secret uneasiness, wrigglings and strange underhand plannings and plottings which are always going on about one thing or another, in the privacies of the im-

perial court and cabinet. There is but room left to add that the Emperor, finding that no part of the proposed milliard was forthcoming for such purpose, has ordered his Minister of the Interior to inform the workmen of Lyons that he will give 300,000f, out of the civil list, and that the Empress will provide as much more out o the funds of the Society of the Prince Imperial to enable them to set up co-operative associations to carry on silk-weaving on their own account.

THE BATEMAN TROUPE,-The Bateman Concert last night was even a greater success than that of Tuesday night. The Academy was literally packed with a brilliant and most enthusiastic audience. Mme. Parepa, Brignoli, Ferranti and Fortuna all evidently felt the inspiration of the occasion and sang with more than usual effect, and Mr. Mills and Mr. Rosa excelled themselves in the exquisite style of their per. formance. Mme. Parepa was heartily encored, and her "Comin' through the Rye," especially brought down the delighted house with prolonged applause. Mr. Bateman has certainly established a permanent popularity for his excellent troupe in Philadelphia, and will hereafter be sure of the warmest welcome at all times.

The visit of Governor Geary added to the furore of the occasion. The distinguished visitor was escorted to the Director's box by Mr. J. Gillingham Fell, President of the Union League, Mr. Spering, President-elect of Select Council, Mr. James A. Freeman, and Mr. John B. Budd. The latter gentleman introduced the Governor to the audience, who paid their respects to our new freely the burging and civing him three Executive by rising and giving him three hearty cheers.

Facts and Fancies.

It is stated that Church has an order for a new "Niagara," which he is going to paint this winter. Lazy fellow! Why don't he go to work and paint this fall and not wait for winter to paint a new one?

The Springfield Republican warns its readin preparation, such as sending up a bull's eye lantern, attached to a huge kite, from Hampden Park. And who will deny that such an arrangement would be an airylight?

A Southern writer remarks of General Beauregard that his European tour has ma-terially improved his personal appearance. His hair, which was rapidly becoming as fils hair, which was rapidly becoming as "gray as a badger," has changed to a beautiful black color during his absence. Possibly that gascon gentleman has found his long-sought "last ditch" and has been dye-

In St. Petersburg tipsy people are lodged for night at the police stations, and in the morning obliged to do penance as scaven-gers. That would be an uncommon light penance in these parts. At the last meeting of the French Acade-

my of Sciences an announcement of the dis-covery of a new telescopic planet was re-ceived from M. Luther. It has been named Antiope, and is the 90th in the series. We should have expected M. Luther to have called his "bright, particular star" Anti-

The Norfolk Virginian says, with a charming innocence, "We are disappointed, as we expected to be, at the result of the election in New York."

New York."

It is proposed that there shall be an international contest for Beauty at the coming Paris exhibition. European ladies have signified their willingness to compete for the belt, "provided no American ladies put in their claims." Paris decided a question of that sort, ages ago. The smallest part of the proposed contest will be the belt.

An hair to a harmonian and of the contest in An heir to a baronetcy and a fat estate in

England was found in the person of a butcher of New South Wales. He will know how to render his fat estate available. But he will be bothered to know whether to call himself Sir Loin or the Baron of Beef. Fox. the celebrated billiard player, has been badly wounded by an accidental pistol shot. Just retribution. He has doubtless iamaged many a fellow with intentional cannon shots.

A conspiracy against crinoline has been concocted by the ton of Paris. Crinoline itself is concocted by the ton in this country.

Dr. Schenck's Mandrake Pills—A Sub-stitute for Calomel. These pills are composed of various roots and herbs, including a small proportion of Mandrake, the compound having the power to relax the secretions of the liver as promptly and effectually as blue pill or mercury, and enectually as blue pill or mercury, and without producing any of those disagreeable or dangerous effects which often follow the use of the latter.

In all bilious disorders, these Pills may be used with confidence, as they promote the discharge of vitiated bile, and remove those obstructions from the life and remove

hose obstructions from the liver and biliary ducts which are the cause of bilious affections in general. Schenck's Mandrake Pills expel asca-

rides, or seat worms, which are so troublesome to many persons, producing piles, fis-tula, dysentery and other painful disorders. Schenck's Mandrake Pills cure sick headache, and all disorders of the liver, indiache, and all disorders of the liver, indicated by sallow skin, coated tongue, costiveness, drowsiness, and a general feeling of weariness and lassitude, showing that the liver is in a torpid or obstructed condition. In short, these pills may be used with advantage in all cases when a purgative or alterative medicine is required.

The success that has attended "Dr. J. H. Schenck's Mandrake Pills" has induced

SCHENOK'S MANDRAKE PILLS," has induced unprincipled persons to offer for sale Pills called by the same name, but not company to the same name, pounded of the same ingredients. Pleaseask for "Dr. Schenok's Mandrake Pills," and observe that the two likenesses of the Dr. are on the Government stamp; one when in the last stage of consumption, and the

other in his present health. throw the money market into confusion, and the country, and perhaps Europe, North Sixth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Brilliant Display Observed from Greenwich Observatory, England.

the Naked Eve.

The New York Herald has the following Cable despatch:

Prussia as the traditional ally of Russia; it is a question of binding engagements entered into with reference to a special object and in anticipation of events already determined upon. \* \* \* If Russia, in the execution of her plans in the East, should meet with any other obstacle than the Turks, Prussia will range herself on her side. If any foreign intervention should thwart the work of assimilation which Prussia is accomplishing in Northern Germany, or the already prepared absorption of the minor States south of the Main, Prussia can rely upon the armed co-operation of GREENWICH OBSERVATORY, ENGLAND Nov. 14—6 A. M.—The expected meteoric showers were observed last night. At nine o'clock a few meteors fell; at eleven o'clock they had increased in number and size, and between one and two o'clock this morning the maximum was reached. the maximum was reached. The night was clear and the stars were out in great numbers. The whole heavens were bril-liantly illuminated. The showers of meteors were of great

while the Cabinet of St. Fetersburg omits nothing in order to Russianize one portion of the Polish provinces, the Cabinet of Berlin is engaged in Germanizing others. It has compelled them despite all previous engagements, to enter into the North German Confederation, in order to destroy the last vestige of their Some of the meteors burst forth in splensome of the meteors burst forth in splendor; one, breaking behind the rising clouds flashed like sheet lightning, and another of emerald hue burst near Eta Leonis at fifteen minutes after two o'clock A. M., its trail of flame being visible for a minute and a half, and then faded away in brilliant nebulæ.

At three A. M. they commend to dimi entire accomplishment of the design is the strip of Poland which has preserved its language, its religion and its customs under the rule of Austria. \*\* \* It is not only in the accomplishment of their common object that Prussia and Russia find Austria in their path, but also in the pursuit of their ambitious designs. Who could defend against Russia the Valley of the Mouths of the Danube? Who could afford the most speedy and effectual aid to the Sultan, if not Austria. Who could, by its counsels, by its in-At three A. M. they commenced to diminish gradually, until, at the present moment,

hey are all, meteors and stars, fading away in the morning light.

We counted five thousand in one hour, nearly twelve thousand in all, with the naked eye.

THE NEXT WORLD GIRDLE.

Progress of the Russo-American Tele-

The San Francisco Bulletin, of October 17th, gives the following details concerning the progress of the Russian-American Telegraph enterprise; The Western Union Telegraph enterprise; The Western Union Tele-graph Company's bark Olara Bell has ar-rived from Ghijiga Bay, at the head of the Okhotsk sea. Her outward voyage was performed by way of Petropolovski, where performed by way of Petropolovski, where she found orders to proceed to Ghijiga, which had been selected as the base of operations on the coast of the Okhotak sea. The company's steamer, George S. Wright, carrying Colonel Bulkley, the Engineer-in-Chief, arrived at Petropolovski on the 24th of July, and sailed on the 6ih of August for Anadyr bay and Norton sound. The Russian corvette Variag, seventeen guns, which had been assigned to the service of the Telegraph Company, was at Petropolovski on the arrival of the Wright, and her captain at once reported to Colonel Bulkley for orders.

The Variag sailed on the 6th of August for the mouth of the Amoor by way of Ghijiga and Okhotsk, having on board Count P. Anossoff, Russian Commissioner, to the Telegraph Company, and Thomas W. Knox, American journalist with the expedition, who proceeds overland from Nilvales Sheit.

American journalist with the expedition, who proceeds overland from Nikolaeffsk to St. Petersburg. The Variag reached Ghi-jiga on the 15th of August, and sailed four lays later for Okhotsk

Major S. Abasa, Chief of the Asiatic Division of the Russo-American Telegraph, has established his headquarters at Ghijiga. established his headquarters at Ghijiga. During the past winter he explored in person the route between Ghijiga and Okhotsk, and determined the position of the lines for that distance. Capt. Mahood explored the route from the mouth of the Amoor to Okhotsk, and joined Mejor Abasa at the latter point. At the same time Capt. Kenson made a survey from Ghijiga to the Anadyr Bay, and located the route of the telegraph. Thus the whole distance from Behring Sea to the terminus of the line at the mouth of the Amoor has been explored

and the route selected. In the region around Ghijiga working parties are busy in the preliminary work, and will have a considerable quantity of poles ready by the end of Summer. From Ghijiga to Okhotsk and the mouth of the Amoor the line mostly follows the valleys behind the coast range of mountains, but in some places follows the shores of the Okhotsk Sea. Timber is abundant on the most of the route, except in some places where mountain ranges are crossed and in the region immediately around Ghijiga, where poles must be cut on the Ghijiga River and rafted as near as possible to the places where they will be used. Along the whole route, wherever laborers could be procured, they have been engaged in the

vork begun. The natives throughout the whole region the natives throughout the whole legion have shown themselves entirely friendly. Captain Macrae and St. Arnold traveled two months among the Tehwenties, and were kindly treated during the whole time. Major Abasa and Captain Kennon traveled Major Abasa and Captain Kennon traveled among the Koraks on their route from Petropolovski to Ghijiga, and found them well disposed. The Koraks have offered to be ready with their dog teams to assist in transporting material whenever desired, and have contracted to supply any amount of reindein meet for approximate Major and have contracted to supply any amount of reindeir meat for provisions. Major Abasa has purchased dog teams in Kamschatka and among the Koraks, and established fisheries for the preparation of a

large supply of dog food.
The Government officials have been prompt in affording every assistance to Major Abasa and his subordinates, without waiting directions from St. Petersburg. Count Anossoff has issued orders to all the officials to render any desired service that may assist the completion of the line. As soon as the necessary material is received and distributed, the work will be pushed with great rapidity.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL IN IDAHO, -The THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL IN IDAHO,—The Idaho Statesman says there was a Chinese robbery on the evening of the 12th ultimo, about a mile and a half below Boonville. Four Mexicans, disguised, robbed three Chinese camps. Three have been arrested on suspicion, and one is awaiting examination. One feature of the case is that under the civil rights bill the testimony of a Chinaman against a white man will be for the man against a white man will be for the first time submitted to court in Idaho terri-

A SERIOUS CRISIS.

Russia.

[From the Paris La Presse, Nov. 1]

sia can rely upon the armed co-operation of

countries have a common task to accomplish—the destruction of the Polsh nationality. It was Prussia which conceived the idea of

order to destroy the last vestige of their national existence. The sole obstacle to the entire accomplishment of the design is the

Austria. Who could, by its counsels, by its in-

The Alliance of the Czar with Prussia and "Young Germany"—French Views of the Diplomacy and French Anxiety for the Result—Important Action Towards Poland and the East.

The alliance between Russia and Prussia is now an accomplished fact. It is not now a question of the continual interchange of good offices which was revealed to indig-nant Europe, in 1863 by the Extradition Convention of Posen of that permanent complicity which led the Nord to speak of Prussia as the traditional ally of Russia; it

The showers of meteors were of great beauty and brilliancy, and radiated from the constellation Leo, near the star Gamma Leonis. Their direction was mostly from the east to the west. The paths of the meteors were from three to four degrees in the north. Near Ursa Major twenty or thirty were observed at one time, and crossing the zenith fifty or sixty more of unusual size and duration, the majority being larger than stars of the first magnitude. Several exoded from the vicinity of Jupiter; one, of immense dimensions, was colored red, blue, green, orange and amber. Nearly all had trails of fire. Of two flaming from Leo at the same It was Prussia which conceived the idea of the dismemberment of Poland, which prepared its execution, which precipitated its accomplishment, and which has assuredly had a lion's share of the spoils. United by their complicity in this crime, Prussia and Russia are now laboring with common zeal to efface the last traces of the Polish name. While the Cabinet of St. Petersburg omits nothing in order to Russianize one portion orange and amper. Nearly all had trails of fire. Of two flaming from Leo at the same time, one crossed Beta Geminorum and the other Mars. Two more, one red and the other of an oriental sapphire color, crossed

Austria, Who could, by its counsels, by its influence, by its support, preserve the States of South Germany from absorption? Who is the necessary [ally of Saxonia? Who retains possession of Bohemia so ardently coveted, if not Austria? Let Austria disappear or he abased and Prassia and Russians and Russi appear or be abased, and Prussia and Russia will have removed the chief obstacle to the accomplishment of their designs. Will these designs will these designs ever conflict with each other? these designs ever conflict with each other? What interest has Prussia in the Black Sea or at Constantinople? Has Russia any greater interest in opposing obstacles to the designs of Prussia in Germany? She sought by matrimonial alliances and by the hidden workings of indefatigable diplomacy to by matrimonial animices and by the induent workings of indefatigable diplomacy to create for herself an influence over the petty courts of Germany. What advantage has she ever gained by it? Did that influence, she ever gained by it? Did that infinence, backed by all the efforts of Prussia, succeed in inducing Germany to take part with the Czar in the Crimean war? Would it not suit her better that all Germany should be in the grasp of Prussia, as then, to avail herself of its power, she would only have to arrange with the Cabinet

of Berlin? Thus, then, nothing exists to divide Russia and Prussia; everything tends to unite them. "Backing each other," writes a Russian statesman lately, "Russia and Prussia may defy the rest of Europe." We believe that Russia and Prussia are now backing each other. making preparations at Nikolalef which are not very consistent with the spirit of the letter of the Treaty of Paris. Her journals are daily demanding the restitution of the lost bank of the Danube. Her official agents stand aloof at Bucharest, and protest by their abstention against the concessions of the Porte: Finally, Russia is accumulating very

considerable forces upon the Austrian fron-Austria discovers every instant in Bohemia, in Moravia. in Silesia, the hand of Prussian agents. The Prussian functionaries in their elations with the Austrian authorities, display systematic arrogance and hauteur. Finally, the personage to whom Prussia has confided the principal authority in Saxony during the occupation has told the Saxons as a farewell that before five months have elapsed he will be re-instated at Dresden, not again to withdraw from it. It has appeared to us profitable to point out these facts. Before seeking to obtain the facts which their union promises to them they are now endeavoring to complete their alliance. They wished to ascertain whether the al-liance between Prussia and Italy could not liance between Prussia and Italy could not endure after the war terminated. They do not despair that the prospect of a protectorate over Egypt may render England indifferent to the fate of Constantinople.

The London Times, in one of those articles, the unexpected appearance of which always marks an avoidation in the govern-

always marks an evolution in the government policy, or a change in the views of the directing classes, has made light of the fate of Constantinople and of the Ottoman Emof Constantinopie and of the Ottoman Empire altogether, while, on the contrary, attaching to the destines of Egypt an importance sufficiently great to warrant the sacrifice of the last shilling, and of the last soldier of England. How far will this new programme obtain the assent of public pinion in England? What chance has it opinion in England? What chance has it of being accepted and approved by the Cabinet of London? We do not pretend to know. We do know that Europe is passing through a crisis, and that the peace at Niko sburg was only the termination of its first period.

AMUSEMENTS.
The Walnut—Mr. Booth in "The Fool's Revenge;" afterpiece, "Woman's Life." Tomorrow, for his benefit, Mr. Booth in "Hamlet." The Arch-Mr. Bryant in "Shamus O'Brien." To morrow Mr. Bryant's benefit. The Chestnut—Mr. Jefferson in "Our American Cousin" and "The Spitfire," At the American and City Museum lively bills are offered. At the former Young America takes a benefit to-morrow, and at the latter Robson presents his claims to-morrow. At Assembly Building Signor Blitz appears in one hall and the hemian Glass Blowers in another. Bohemian Glass Blowers in another. At the Eleventh Street Opera House the Minstrels give a jolly programme.

PLEASANT.—A Memphis paper says:—
"Night after night affrays occur; men are shot within a few yards of our office; bullets are fired into windows; and it is 'D—n you!" click! bang! I am shot! nightly, from one end of the city to the other."

For SALE.—The buildings and grounds of the Marine Hospital at Galena, are offered for sale by the government.

THE FUTURE COURSE OF PRESI-DENT JOHNSON.

Anxiety in Europe About His Difference with Congress---Significant Letter from a Member of the Cabinet--Mr. Johnson will Obey All Absolute Laws---No Probability of a Conflict in Any Case.

(Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.) Washington, Wednesday, Nov. 14.—The WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 14.—The following is a portion of a communication to day addressed by a member of the Cabinet to a friend of the Administration in New England, who seemed to be apprehensive that the difficulties between the President and Congress might induce action on the part of the former which would tend to widen the breach, if it did not put important interests in peril. The member of the Cabinet says: Cabinet says:

Cabinet says:
Notwithstanding his long public career,
few men seem to be less understood than
President Johnson. That he is a man of strong convictions and earnest purposes is evident from the manner in which he advocated and pushed forward imporhe advocated and pushed forward important measures in Congress, like the Homestead Bill, and the stand which he took against secession and in favor of the Government during the late civil war. He believes that the manner in which he proposed that the Government should deal with the Southern States was not only a magnanimous one, but the only one likely to result in a speedy and hearty reconciliation between the sections, and he has felt it to be his duty to sustain his views by the exercise of such powers as his views by the exercise of such powers as the Constitution had clothed him with. But the Constitution had clothed him with. But while this has been, and, doubtless will continue to be his course, he will violate no law, nor fail to perform the duties which are legally devolved upon him. He will veto every bill that he may regard unconstitutional, no matter how unpopular it may be for him to do sopout he will execute with scruplous fidelity all laws, and especially those to which he has declined to give his Executive sanction. The apprehension which you seem to feel, and which many others share with you, that Mr. Johnson will attempt to force Southern Representatives into Congress, or do any other imprudent thing by which the public peace will be disturbed, or the public credit be deranged, is utterly unfounded.

public peace will be disturbed, or the public credit be deranged, is utterly unfounded. While he will exercise fearlessly the power which he possesses under the Constitution, in furtherance of the measures which he thinks are the best calculated to promote the public weal, he will not constant with Congress for pursuing the quarrel with Congress for pursuing the same independent course. He regrets the disagreement between the Legislative and Executive branches of the Government, and would, I doubt not, yield much to effect a reconciliation. He will not, however, sacrifice his principles nor violate the Constitufice his principles nor violate the Constitu-tion, according to his interpretation of it, no matter what pressure may be brought to bear upon him. He means to do right as he understands the right, and will trust to time for the vindication of his course. He will be as true to the Constitution and the Government as President of the United States as he was true and steadfast to the Union in the darkest days of its trials.

The Case of Rev.Mr.Williams, the Alleged Pickpocket.

[From the Petersburg Index, Nov 18.] This gentleman arrived here on Sunday merning and is stopping with his friends in this city. The examination before the Jus-tice's Court came off in New York on Saturday, and the evidence elicited was about that previously published, except that about that previously published, except that Miss Irwin, the principal witness for the presecution, contradicted her previous testimony before the Police Court in several points. The whole evidence for the prosecution was heard, but Gen. Roger A. Pryor, counsel for the accused, did not think proper to bring forward the basis on which the defence reated, nor to apply for bail. On defence rested, ner to apply for bail. On motion of the State's Attorney, however,

motion of the State's Attorney, however, the prisoner was released upon giving bond in the sum of \$1,000 to appear for final trial on Wednesday, the 21st inst.

We are informed that great interest has been expressed in the case at New York, and that great kindness has been shown Mr. Williams by a large class of present Mr. Williams by a large class of persons, convinced, as all who know him here are, of his utter innocence of fault in this matter. Bishop Johns, who happened to be in the city, has expressed his willingness to testify to the high religious character of the victim of a chain of unfortunate circumstances, and has said that he could rely with no more nas said that he could rely with no more implicit confidence upon the probity of any clergyman in his diocese. A letter has also been received from the vestry of Mr. Williams's church, in Suffolk, written without solicitation, stating the implicit confidence of the congregation of the innocence of their pastor.

The accused gentleman's statement will be of interest to the many friends he has in this vicinity.

He says that, entering an omnibus as he was going on a call to Bishop Potter, he took a seat, without choice, for there were three persons already upon each side, next to Mrs. Morse, the lady whose pocket-book was taken. Shortly after taking his seat he noticed the porte-monnaic lying between himself and Mrs. Morse, who sat on his left, and carrying over his right hand he took the pocket-book, thinking that some person previously occupying his seat had dropped it, and intending to advertise in the morning papers for the owner. Upon leaving the omnibus he was seized upon complaint of Mrs. Irvin and at once arrested.

He got out, as was proved, at the point most convenient to the residence of Bishop most convenient to the residence of Bishop Potter, and though involuntarily recoiling from the rough handling of the man who first seized him, almost instantly upon understanding that the owner of the book was present, gave it up and made exactly the same explanations here given.

same explanations here given.

All of the circumstances point strongly to the supposition that the guilty party was some person who had preceded Mr. Williams in his seat near the lady robbed. Her pocket had been out professionally, with evidently a very sharp instrument, and a dozen photographic cards were missing as well as the unfortunate pocket-book, yet the search to which Mr. Williams's person was subjected showed that he had about him no instrument sharp enough to have out the dress, and the cards were not found either upon his person or in the omnibus. The Episoopal clergymen of New York, as a body, showed the greatest kindness to his gentleman.