## Baily Evening Bulletin

CIESON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

**VOLUME XX.—NO. 199** 

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1866.

DOUBLE SHEET, THREE CENTS.

EVENING BULLETIN. PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (Sanday's excepted,) 607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia Evening Bulletin Association."

GIBSON FEACOCK, ERNEST C. WALLAGE, F. L. FETHERSTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSCR OARPER SOUDER, Jr., FRANCIS WELLS, The EVILLENCE is served to subscribers in the city at 35 casts per week, payable to the carriers, or \$500 per

MARRIED. BIERSTADT-OSBORN.-In Waterville, N.Y., Nov. 21st, by the Rev. Dr. Meachum, Rector of Grace Church, Albert Bierstadt to Rosalie Harper, eldest 21st, by the Rev. Dr. Meschulm, Rector of Grace Church, Albert Blerstadt to Rosaile Harper, eldest daughter of the Hon. Amos O. Osborn.

SAXTON—WALMSLEY.—On the 18th inst. at the residence of E. M. Walmsley. Terre Hante, Indiana, by Friends' cerem'ny, J. Edward Saxton and Mary E. Walmsley, formerly of this city. No Cards.

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STEPHENSON—MOORHEAD—On November 22d. at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. David Blair, Hugh H. Stephenson, Esq., of Oil City, to Miss Maggie A., third daughter of Colonel William Moorhead, of the city of Pittsburgh.

STIMSON—WHEELER.—At the United States Legation, Paris, on Friday. Nov. 9, by the Rev. J. R. Davenport, Lewis A. Stimson to Candace, daughter of Thomas M. Wheeler, Esq., all of New York.

WHEELER—HODGES.—At Rutland, Vt., on Thursday, Nov. 22. by the Rev. Norman Searer, D. D. Everett P. Wheeler, of New York city, to Lydia L. Hodges, daughter of the Hon. S. H. Hodges, of Washington, D. C.

CASSADY.—On Monday, 25th inst., Sarah, wife of Park H. Cassady, in the 70th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 1729. Wallace, street, on Wednesday, the 23th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M.
HUGHES.—In Scranton, Pa., Nov. 12th, of cholera morbus, after an illness of but eighteen hours, Mr. John W. Hughes, aged 37 years,
McDOUGAL.—In Pittston, Pa., Nov. 12th, Mr. John McDougal, aged 47 years McDougal, aged 47 years
McDougal, aged 47 years
McDougal, aged 47 years
SAUERS—Entored into rett. November 24th, 1866,
James W. Fagers, in the 45th year of his age.
His male friends are invited to attend his funeral,
from his late residence, No. 1711 Spruce street on Tuesday, afternoon, 27th inst., at 2 o'clock. Interment at
Woodlande. ody alternoon, 27th links, at 2 0 clock. Intermediate Woodlands.

SHULITZ.—At York, Pa., on the 21d of November, Annie Shuitz, aged 13 years, daughter of Bishop Henry A. Shuitz, of the Moravian Church.

WHITE.—On the 24th inst., Anna K., wife of Peter R. White, in the 25th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her busband, 522 couth Twelith street, on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Crosswicks, N.J. Train leaves Walnut Street Wharf, at 12 M.

MELODEON COVERS AND RICH PIAN COVERS, FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. Fine Shawls, for Christmas; fine Silks, for Christ mas; Christmas Delaines and Prints; Hdkfs., Collars Gloves and Scarfs. EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch.

SPECIAL NOTICES. COURSE OF LECTURES

S. C. AND S. A. The Executive Committee of the Social, Civil and Statistical A-sociation of the Colored People of Pennsylvania, having arranged for their Course of Lectures this season, take pleasure in announcing that HON. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,

HON, GEORGES, BOUTWELL,
of Massachusetts, will deliver the opening address, in
the National Hail, MARKET Street, above Twelfth,
on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 30th, 1888. Subject—
"Policy and Justice in Public Affairs."
The Second Lecture will be given by
FREDERICK DOUGLASS, Esq.,
On Thursday evening, January 3d, 1887, Subject—
"Source of danger to the Republic."
The remaining Lectures will be continued on each
successive Thursday evening, until the series is
er ded.

erded.
The Course is to consist of Eight Lectures.
The speakers that have been either engaged or invited for the course, independent of the above named

vited for the course, independent of the above named gentlemen, are—
Major General O. O. HOWARD.
M., General B. F. BUTLER.
Senator J. W. NYE
Mrs. F. E. W. HARPER.
Hon. HUGHL BOND, of Md.
Hon. JOHN A. B. NGHAM.
W. W. BROWN, Esq.
THE CELEBRATED BLACK SWAN.
Has kindly volunteered to appear and furnish occase.
A.onal airs at the opening and closing of each lecture.
Season Tickets, \$2. Single admission, 35 cents.
Doors open at 70 clock. To commence at 8.
Tickets may be had at Trumpler's Music store, Seventh and Chestnut streets, and at the door on the evening of each Lecture.

W.M. STILL, Chairman,

WM. STILL, Chairman,
No. 1216 Washington av. (coal office),
f U. WHITE. Sr.
Fourth Street, below Willow
J. HANKINSON,
Holymphysics Helmuth street Committee of Arrangements no26-5t rpg

F HENRY VINCENT, The Great English Reformer,

TWO LECTURES,

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, ON THE EVENINGS OF MONDAY AND WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25th and 28th.

Monday Evening-Subject-"THE GREAT AMERICAN CONFLIGT."

esday Evening-Subject-"OLIVER CROM-WELL."
Tickets for sale at TRUMPLER'S Music Store, cor-ner Seventh and Chestnut streets.
Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cts. no22-rptf?

ANNIVERSARY OF THE MERCANTILE
BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION.
The Twenty-fifth Anniversary of this Association will be held at the will be held at the

AOADEMY OF MUSIC,
On TUESDAY EVENING November 27th, at 7½
O'Clock. Addresses will be delivered by the

REV. ALFRED COOKMAN,
REV. PHILLIPS BROOKS and
HON. ALEXANDER G. CATTELL.

The Orchestra will be under the direction of Prof.
HASSLER.
Cards of admission reactions. Cards of admission r ay be had gratuitously on ap dication at the Counting Room of the undersigned

Cards of authorized Counting Room of the Counting Room of the Counting Room of the Presiden LECTURE.—JOHN SMITH DYE
Will deliver a Lecture on the
"ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF MAN,"
Illustrated by Discrease."

At ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
Corner of Chestnut and Trent streets,
MONDAY EVENING, November 26, 1866:
MONDAY EVENING, November 26, 1866:
MONDAY EVENING, November 25th, 1866:
THUR-DAY EVENING, November 25th, 1866.
dmlssion to all parts of the Hall, 50 cts. no24-2trp THE INDUSTRIAL HOME, Corner of BROAD street and COLUMBIA avenue, is open for the admission of Girls from twelve to eighteen years of age, who are neglected or deserted by their parents, and who need the shelter and instruction of a Christian home. If the public will sustain this Institution, many girls may be kept from evil and maderespectable and useful women.

Contributions may be sent to Issue W. Shen. Spectante and defin women.

Contributions may be sent to James
Tressurer, Broad and Spruce streets.

To Shinn
not be specified as a specified

OFFICE OF "THE RELIANCE INSURNO. 308 WALNUT street. PHILLDELPHIA, NOvember Zith, 1886.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of "THE REDIANCE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILA-DELPHIA" and the Annual Riection of thirteen (13) Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will he held at their Office, on MONDAY. December 71th, 1886, at 12 o'clock, M.

1026 tde,77

THOMAS C. HILL,

1026 tde,77

THOMAS C. HILL,

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

DEPARTMENT OF RECEIVER OF TAXES. PHILADELPHIA. Nov. 28, 1860
A penalty of THREE PER CENTUM will be charged on all City taxes remaining unpaid after the lat, day of December, 1866. st,day of December, 1888.
[[Signed] CHARLES O'NEILL,
ne26 8t Receiver of Taxes.

ne26 85

Receiver of Taxes.

OFFICE OF THE TREMONT COAL COMPANY, NO.16 PBILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.

PHILADELPHIA NOV. 24, 1868.

The coupons of the Tremont Coal Company due December 1st. 1868 will be paid, free of United States and
Etale taxes, on presentation at the office of the Company, on and after that date.

no26-64 GEO. H. COLKET, Treasurer.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILEOAD

BEST SPRING MT. LEHIGH FURNACE COAL,

DELIVERED, 75 6; DO. STOVE, 83.

BOX NO. 62 Germantown Post Office.

Office No. 15 South SEVENTH street, Franklin Institute Building.

BINES & SHEAFF.

no26-28trpl. North Penna, R. R. and Green Lane.

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 and 1520

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

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TYOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN AS-SOCIATION.

MONTHLY MEETING THIS MONDAY NIGHT, at 8 o'clock, ia NATIONAL HALL.

Market Street, above Twelith. Addresses by BEV. DR. BEADLE, REV. HEBER DEWTON, BEV. H. B. ENSWORTH, and BEV. J. WALKER JACKSON,

ELECTION OF 600 MEMBERS. After which an address of welcome will be made b PETER B. SIMONS, Esq., President of the Associatio Singing by the PHILOMELIC MUSIC CIRCLE, under the direction of DR. L. MEIGNEN.

All are invited. Young men especially. REMEMBER THE SOLDIER'S ORPHAN
We are desired to say that in view of a Thanks.
giving Dinner, donations of either money, poultry. or
vegetables will be that kfully received at the "Lincoln
Institution." 308 South Eleventh street, and at the
"Church Home," N. K. corner of Pine and Twenty,
second street.

THE LATE DR. BRAINERD-NOBLE TRIBUTE.

No sketch can do justice to the eloquence, fervor and truth of the memorial sermon delivered yesterday by Rev. Albert Barnes, in eulogy of the late Rev. Dr. Brainerd. "Old Pine Street Church" was filled by an immense congregation, all of whom had some affectionate association connected with his memory, and the pathetic voice of his venerable co-worker fell upon ears eager to receive the warm words of sympathy, of praise and of loving analysis of the noble character of Dr. Brainerd. It will be long ere any who heard this noble tribute to one of Philadelphia's ablest divines will forget it.

NEW WORK BY MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS. -Messrs, T. B. Peterson & Brothers announce to-day a new romance of the late rebellion, entitled "The Soldier's Orphans." It is by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens. The scene is laid mainly in this city, and the narrative is simple, graphic and extremely attractive. We will endeavor to find room for a more extended notice of its merits hereafter.

[For the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

Local Assessments. Perhaps there is no subject so little understood by the great majority of our citizens as that of local assessments. It is one of vital importance to the future prosperity of our city, and ought really to engage the attention of our public men and those on whom legislation devolves more than any other one thing.

The great difficulty arises with the assessors; they are elected triennially by the people of the different Wards, and for the purpose of retaining their places and keeping in the good graces of their constituents. they are loth to assess property at anything like its true value, although they have sworn so to do. Years ago, in the old city proper, before consolidation took place, the established rule among assessors was to assess real estate at two-thirds of its value, and the same rule was pretended to be adopted by the districts. But it was a mere pretence a sham as I will shortly elucidate I will just mention here that the Councils of the city, after strenuous efforts, procured a law to be passed by the legislature, one of the provisions of which was the appointment by the Court of Common Pleas of two persons, who, together with the oldest City Commissioner, were to constitute a Board of Revi sion. The Commissioner has persistently refused to act, and the two gentlemen appointed by the Court, who of course are r mejority, have been performing the duties of the office. That is, they are performing the duties as they understand them. One

of the main objects of the Councils in procuring the law was for the purpose of equalizing the assessments. Before proceeding to examine how that has been done I wish to call attention to the manner, in which the assessors of the districts, now all comprised within the City limits, are performing their sworn duty. According to the published statement of the value of the real and personal property as returned by the assessors of the city of Phila delphia to the City Commissioners and corrected by the Board of Revision, for the year 1867, the whole value of real estate is assessed at one hundred and sixty millio three hundred and fifty thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars (\$ 60,350,666) and the assessment of theold city comprised in this return is seventy-four million on hundred and ninety-nine thousand five hundred and forty-three dollars (\$74,199,543 being but six wards, leaving the twenty-one remaining wards but eighty-six million one hundred and fifty-one thousand one hundred and twenty-three dollars (\$86,151,123). So that the assessed value of six Wards reaches within about twelve million dollars (\$12,000,000) of the assessed value of six wards reaches within about twelve million dollars (\$12,000,000) of the assessed value of twenty-one Wards. It must be borne in mind that the area of ground comprised within the six Wards mentioned, is less than that of some of the single Wards of the twenty-one. It must also be borne in mind that a large portion of many of the twenty-one Wards i rural, and only pays a two thirds tax, and the meadow land, where banks have to be kept up, but half tax; so that in reality the six Wards pay as much, or more tax, than

the twenty-one.

As an example of the inequality of assess ments, let us examine the Twenty-second Ward. Almost every one at all conversant with the value of real estate knows that property at Germantown and Chestnut Hill rates very high; that property there is almost as valuable as in most other there is almost as valuable as in most other portions of the city, with the exception of the business part. Now, according to the return of the assessors, corrected by the Board of Revision, the whole assessment of real estate of the Twenty-second Ward, is five million two hundred and thirty-five thousand three hundred and thirty dollars (\$5,235,330) certainly not over one-tenth of its real value. The Twenty-seventh and Twentyreal value. The Twenty-seventh and Twenty-fourth wards show a still greater discrepancy, the former being placed in the return at two million eight hundred and thirtynine thousand six hundred and ninety dol-(\$2,839,690) and the latter at three million four hundred and sixty-two thousand four hundred dollars (\$3,462,400) which is certainly not over (\$3,462,400) which is certainly not over one-twentieth of their value, comprising as they do within their limits, Mantua, Hamilton, West Philadelphia, and an enormous area of the finest building sites and farm

upon the resources of the city are enormous. A great portion of the outlay for which the A great portion of the outlay for which the taxes are imposed is for improvements in these Wards. Paving, grading, culverting, water supply, keeping roads in repair, all that portion paid by the city comes out of general taxation. The old city has comparatively but little improvements to make, having already paid for them before consolidation. The people there having once paid their share are again called on to pay for the outer Wards, and not their share for the outer Wards, and not their share only, but by the false system of assessments five times or more than their share.

By a proper equalization of assessments the real estate of the city would reach at least four hundred million (to say nothing of personal property,) and the amount required for the cay government could be easily raised by a tax rate of two per cent. which would bear equally upon all classes of the community. This should be done and the city freed from the odium of charging four per cent. for taxes while in reality

the rate is not really two per cent.

The Board of Revision have been busily ergaged in performing the duties which were heretofore imposed upon the City Commissioners. Instead of equalizing the assessments, they have allowed their time to be occupied in listening to appeals for reduction of valuation, when in reality, there are but few, if any, cases where a reduction ought to be allowed. Yet, in many in-stances, I am informed, allowances have been granted. Instead of raising the assess ments where they are too low, their time has been taken up in lowering them where they allowed themselves to be convinced they were too high. The object of their ap-pointment so far has been a failure, and the expense attending upon it has to be borne by he city without any accruing benefit. The fact that they have increased the assessment over last year about a million of dollars is only what the Commissioners were in the habit of doing yearly in consequence of improvements and extensions. It is to be coped that the Board will take a different view of their duties, and before another year closes that the city.
equalized all over the city.
FAIR PLAY.

FROM NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 26.—Edward Barry, of No. 121 West Thirty-first street, was shot dead about 2 o'clock Saturday morning, at Millemann's Hall, corner of Twenty-sixth street and Seventh avenue. Barry quarstreet and Seventh avenue. Barry quarreled with James Tierney over a game of cards, and they were being separated by one of the proprietors, when Tierney drew a pistol and shot Barry through the head, the wound causing death in an hour. Coroner Gover held an inquest, when Tierney being held responsible, was committed for trial. Eugene J. Fergus, tried in the Kings Court of Oyer and Terminer during the latter portion of the week, for the killing of

ter portion of the week, for the killing of Patrick McGuann, by shooting, which oc-curred in an affray on the evening of the 6th of August last, at the corner of State and Furman streets, was Saturday morning sen-State Prison for the term of

three years and six months. Major.Gen. Benjamin F. Butler delivered an address Saturday evening at the Brook lyn Academy of Music, on the usurpations wrongs and abuses of the Executive power and the constitutional remedy therefor. The Academy was well filled and the audience attentive. Contrary to the anticipations of many, there was not the slightest attempt

at disturbance.

A large number of persons who had as sembled at the Cooper Institute yesterday for the purpose of hearing Rev. C.B. Smyth's second lecture on "The Naked Truth" were disappointed, the trustees of the build ing having refused the use of the hall for cular discourses to be delivered on the sabbath.

A sermon was preached last evening by U. C. Brewen, in the Christian Church, Twenty-eighth street, on the Pope's allocution, in which he argued that the gradua decline of the power of the Roman Catholic Church is the fulfilment of prophecy contained in the book of Revelation. The Rev. Dr. Quinn, pastor of St. Peter's Roman Catholic church in Barclay street,

delivered an address to his congregation yesterday on the subject of the Roman loan. He reviewed the causes which produced the Pontifical debt, which he attributed to the ibjustice of Napoleon Bonaparte and the attacks of Victor Emanuel; and in noticing the offer of the island of Malta by the Eaglish government as a place of refuge to the Pope if he should leave Rome, he remarked on the inconsistency of England, which had for three hundred years been the Pope's enemy, offering him the protection of its flag. Judge Benedict, of the U.S. Court in Brooklyn, Saturday, granted an injunction against the Brooklyn City Railroad Com-pany, prohibiting them from laying a track in Greene avenue. The grounds on which the injunction was granted were of the highest importance, and involve the rights of railroad companies and property-owners on the line of the railroad.

The alleged distillery fraud cases were resumed Saturday, before Commissioner Newton, in Brooklyn, Montague street, near the City Hall. Inspector Cocheu and Mr. Wilson were discharged. The case of T. B. Tilton, Esq., was adjourned to Saturday next

COURTS.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Stroud.—Joseph L. Speel vs. F. Ellwood Zell, An action to recover for certain book binding. Verdict for plaintiff for \$397 72. Ezra E. Walraven vs. Bolton Winpenny. Verdict taken for plaintiff for \$806 44.

James Creighton vs. Joseph Ladley. An action on a bond. On trial. DISTRICT COURT—Judge Sharswood.— Jobn Born vs. Frederick Flurer and Christiana Flurer, his wife. An action of ejectment. On trial.

QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Allison,—In the case of Washington Hamilton, charged with assault and battery with intent to kill Lieut. Fuller, the jury this morning returned a verdict of guilty on the first count of assault and battery). Henry Thomas was charged with obtain-

ing money by false pretences. It was alleged that the accused represented himself to be authorized to collect money for the Lincoln Hose Company. When arrested he tore up his subscription list and chewed it up. Verdict guilty.

James Faltz was put on trial, charged with assault and battery with intent to kill

John Shaffer. This case grew out of the occurrence on the 28th of September last, in the Second Ward. Mr. Shaffer alleged that he saw Mr. Faltz come for his house with a gun and discharge it, the contents taking effect more the freeze of Mr. effect upon the faces of Mr. Shaffer and a friend named Alexander. Both these men were injured in the eyes, Alexander losing

the sight of one.

The defence alleged that on the night in question Mr. Faltz's house was attacked by

city. It must also be borne in mind that the demands of these wards upon the resources of the city are enormous.

and destroy the premises. Shots were fired into the house, and finally Mr. Faltz came to the door and discharged his gun at the mob. On trial.

BOYAL MARRIAGE.

Espousal of the Cezarewitch---impressive and Striking Ceremonies.

[Petersburg correspondence of the London Times.]
Morning had scarcely dawned when the guns of Petropavlovsk, the fort on the northern bank of the river, opposite the Winter Palace, announced with iron tongues that the day of the Imperial marriage had arrived. Soon after a hurricane of clangor burst forth from the bells in the capitol. Every church having five domes at the least, and a corresponding number of bells, the air seemed to vibrate far and near with heavy harmonious sounds. To this ac-[Petersburg correspondence of the London Times.] heavy harmonious sounds. To this ac-companiment I went to the Winter Palace. There was great bustle and animation in the streets, yet the hundreds of carriages and cabs hurrying along with Russian speed failed to crowd the immense squares and thoroughfares of that imperial neighborhood. Polite footmen opened the door, and, many as were the guests and spectra that the squares and thoroughfares of the squares and spectra that the squares are squares and spectra that the squares are squares and squares and squares are squares and squares and squares are squares and squares and squares are squares are squares and squares are squares the guests and spectators that alighted every moment, with officious readiness attended to the wants and inquiries of all. Through endless halls I was conducted to the one was a wart want for the present. where I was to wait for the present. The state rooms through which I passed are nearly all covered with white stucco, and decorated with bronze ornaments of chaste and simple style. In many the Corinthian column and rectangular window prevail; others exhibit the less classic features of the Renaissance, and abound in twisted pillars laden with gilded foliage and curious will take a different arabesques; but the general character of the whole is grandeur rather than pomp, and though no attempt is made to aspire to anything exquisitely artistic, the eye everywhere meets fine and symmetrical combinations of form, size, and color. There were two throne halls, the larger of which differed but little in general aspect which differed but little to general aspect from other rooms of the same size and height. The smaller, draped with red velvet, and with the throne placed in a niche in front of a glorious picture of Peter the Great, is, perhaps, the most tasteful apartment of all I have seen. But even this seeks to impress rather by a proud plainness of sivle than by gorgeousnessor glitter.

ness of style than by gorgeousnessor glitter.
The grand unaffected simplicity with which the whole city is built is deliberately repeated in the adornment of the Imperial In a long narrow passage, which deserves to be specially mentioned, many hundreds of portraits are paneled on the walls. They represent the Generals that fought agains Napoleon I., and, with the Emperor Alexander, his victorious enemy, occupying a whole side of the gallery for himself, are an interesting illustration of a great and decisive time. Another hall, devoted to the memory of the various Field Marshals who distinguished themselves in the same war, contains the portraits of some Russian Generals, with the "Iron Duke" and old Bluther closely associated to them. There were also pictures of battles, showing within their enormous frames whole fields of contest. As they were looking down upon the gay and brilliant crowd now fast assembling in this as in every other of the neighboring rooms, one could not avoid stealing a glance at the struggles that had been required to maintain the empire intact, and to secure for it that position in the world whose lustr

for it that position in the world whose justre is reflected on this present joyful day.

Were I an Arabic writer, and allowed to ransack the whole kingdom of nature for metaphors, I should be tempted to assure my wondering audience that there is many a wood in the world which has not got so many leaves as were embroided on the many leaves as were embroidered on the uniforms of the civil and military officers present this morning in the Winter Palace. The superb assemblage consisted of the men that govern Russia.

As the crowd began to thicken the first

ladies made their appearance. Nearly all of them were clad in white silks, with trains exhibiting every hue and shade; strips of colored velvet trimming the bodies, and in many cases the skirts also, constituted the peculiar element of the "Russian dress." Another feature of the national costume prescribed for the occasion was the kakoshnik or diadem work by all the ladies, excepting the bride. It is a semi-circular band covered with velvet and studded with pearls and jewelry so graceful and becoming that it reliects no little credit on the taste of the peasent girls, the original devisers of this ornament. The ladies had magnificent robes, but the grand display of jewelry was reserved for the ball in the evening.

Leaving the Field-Marshal's hall, be-

fore the arrival of the Imperial procession I threaded my way to the Chapel Royal The whole suite of State apartments similarly occupied as the one in which I had so long tarried. The Chapel Royal, in which the ceremony

was to be performed, already swarmed with the cream of the aristocratic company invited. It is a hall of moderate dimen in the French style of the last century. White walls, copiously studded with bronze garlands, festoons, and diminutive angels, impart to it a courtly rather than a religious air. To this part of the church, destined for the congregation, and like all orthodox places of worship, entirely devoid of stalls and seats, there is joined a dome containing the altar. It is of considerable height, and separated by a gilded ikonostos from another dome, the interior of which is only descried through the aperture of the royal doors. A low arched colonnade appearing immediately behind the royal doors, and leading into the mystical depths of the lower dome, has a

peculiarly solemn effect from the grandeur and width of the adjoining portion of the church. In the first dome, which, according to the orthodox architecture, is the church proper, the clergy were already in attendance. At their head was pointed out to me the Archbishop Metropolite of Novgorod and St. Petersburg, than whom there is only one greater ecclesiastic, the Archbishop of Moscow in the ampire. With him bishop of Moscow, in the empire. With him were four other bishops, old men all, wear-ing the silver tiaras, and ample mantles of their rank. Archpriests, with uncovered heads and long flowing hair reaching to the shoulder, stood beside them in violet cloaks; other priests were seen stationed in the background. In a niche on the right stood the Court singers—boys and men of all ages. Close to them, in the front part of the chapel, I saw Prince Menschikoff leaning against the rail. A friendly old gentleman, with bright eyes and relaxed features, he certainly did not look like one who but twelve years ago caused a sanlands to be found anywhere in the a disorderly mob, who threatened to burn British diplomatic uniform, with the order

of the Thistle round his neck, was talking of the Thistle round his neck, was talking with his fellow-Ambassadors of Prussia, Austria, Denmark and France. Lord Hamilton, Mr. Clay, the American envoy, and H. Valuyeff, the Minister of the Interior, passed by, with others. Mr. Fane and Mr. Mitchell, of the British embassy, stood by the side of the Danish and Prussian officers who had come to add eclat to the festivities. A Greek general, in loose jacket and Orion. A Greek general, in loose jacket and Oriental gaiters, was noticeable by contrast, and French Marquises, German Grafs, and Italian Contes vied with Russian Princes in the profusion of Orders and the elegance of

Suddenly the hum is hushed. A master of ceremonies, baton in hand, has entered to announce the approach of the marriage procession. While the same message is given to the town by the guns outside, the equernes and fouriers de la cour enter the chapel. The masters of ceremonies, the chamberlains, and the various charges of the court follow in due succession. And the court follow in due succession. And now the Emperor and Empress come in sight, preceded by Count Schuvaloff, the Grand Marechal. His Majesty is in the uniform of a general, and leads his loyal spouse to the Metropolite, standing in the centre of the church to receive them. As the aged dignitary slowly and gently waves his cross to and fro, the Emperor stoops to kiss the sign of salvation, and to cross himself on the forehead and chest with holy water. The Empress repeats the sacred rite, and places hereelf beside her august husband. The Crown Prince Cezarewitch is the next to enter, to Prince Cezarewitch is the next to enter, to kiss, bow and cross himself in accordance with the devout forms of the Church. After him walks in Princess Dagmar, or, as she has been latterly called, the Orthodox Grand Duchess Maria Feodorowna of All the Russias. She walks in beauty. The Metropolite, who looks as though he had stepped out of the frame of some ancient picture of the church, inclines himself to the blooming girl as she conforms to the requirements of the national creed. Her Imperial Highness steps back to to the three principal members steps back to to the three principal members of her family, who have already entered the sacred edifice. The four stand together, and the eyes of all present centre upon them. In them is compassed the present and future of this immense empire. The Czar, tall, majestic, with the habit of command and the disposition to kindness clearly legible on his manly features, is not only the first, but also the finest man in the room. The Queen, whom sickness has not robbed of the femialso the fineat man in the room. The Queen, whom sickness has not robbed of the femininegrace which clothed her younger years, is readily recognized from the well known portraits of the beautiful Mary of Hesse. In a white dress, with a train of gold stuff, trimmed with ermine, and a sparkling diademonher head, her Majesty looks worthy to be a Queen. The Grand Duke, a successor to the throne, is rather stout for his age, with a good share of will and resolution stamped upon his youthful face. Like a rose growa good share or will and resolution stamped upon his youthful face. Like a rose growing in the shadow of an oak, Princess Dagmar stood beside him. Her lovely features were animated by excitement, and in her eye shone confident the hope of future happened. On her dark looks wasted a contractions. piness. On her dark locks rested a crown of priceless diamonds, graceful and light as a wreath or a chaplet of flowers. A superb en, it a jewel covering nearly the whole

upper part of the bodice can be called so, glistened on her breast. Her robe was of white moire-antique, and her train, carried by four chamberlains, of crimson velvet, trimmed with ermine. Their Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, the Crown Prince of Prussia, and the Prince of Denmark entered next. Then came the younger sons of the Emperor, Princes Vladimir, Alexis, Serge and Paul, the Grand Duke Constantine and his consort with their children, and after them the other princes and princesses of the blood closed the royal part of the procession. All went through the same ceremony of kissing the cross offered them by the Metropolite, and all in turn were kissed, so it seemed to me, by the Metropolite. He bowed lovingly down to the little children as they went up to him one after the other, and when the last of them had made obeisance before the cross returned with his clergy to the altar. The Imperial family and their royal guests then likewise proceeded to the centre of the church, the remaining members of the procession, as they came in, disposing themselves in the entrance hall. There were but few ladies in the train.

And now the service began. The clergy baving ranged themselves round the altar, prayers were intoned by them, and hymn and responses chanted by the singers. serious and measured music of the Greek liturgy is rich in beautiful cadences, and may, perhaps, be best described as some-thing between the rigid austerity of the Lutheran choral and the lighter rhythms of the Romish Church. The solos are chiefly recitatives broken by the constant repetition on the part of the choir of the responses, "God, be gracious to us," and "God, we cry to thee." In the more independent parts of the choral singing, soft voices of children are effectually blended with sonorous basses. At a certain part of the service the Cezarewitch and his bride stepped forward from the circle of the Imperial family, and having been conducted by the Emperor to a raised dais, joined in the prayers of the Metropo-lite. Later, two younger princes of the blood, one of whom I recognized as Prince Alexis, approached and held above the heads of the bridal pair the marriage crowns pe-culiar to the orthodox ritual. They resemble in shape and size the episcopal tiaras and seem to be of silver wire, or some such material, interwoven with silk. This singular ceremony continued for about twenty minutes, the officiating princes being repeatedly obliged to change their hands from weariness. Suddenly the music became softer, quicker, and more melodious. Its eloquenunotes predicted the speedy consummation of the hallowed act. To this tune bride and bridegroom were led thrice round

the altar by the Metropolite. Then they were pronounced to be man and wife. An exchange of rings in this country only takes place at the betrothal.

While the young Prince and Princess
Alexander were still receiving the congratulations of their illustrious relatives, a l archpriest, with stentorian voice, intoned a prayer for the health and welfare of the Czar, his wife and his children. His appeal to the Deity was preferred in urgent accents, the other clergy chiming in, and with many inflections and genufiections asking blessings on the head of their beloved sovereign.

A rolling Te Deum terminated the service. It was a glorious composition, and jubilantly sung. At its close the imperial family, having received the felicitations of the clergy left the chapel with their royal guests. The only difference to the order in which they entered was that the bridegroom and bride walked side by side. They all acknow-ledged the respectful salutations of the spectators. The procession re-formed, and accompanied the imperial personages to their private apartments.
As I left the palace the first snow had fallen. Russia had assumed her national

garb to welcome her future Queen.

THE SPANISH REVOLUTION.

Premature Reports of an Outbreak.

Symptoms of a Deadly Struggle.

It will be remembered that a recent Cable despatch spoke of trouble in Spain, and the rumored probable abdication of the Queen. The Paris correspondent of the London Times writes as follows, on Oct. 13th:

The Gazette de France; of all papers in the world, announced on Saturday evening that a formidable insurrection had broken out at Barcelona. It gave the news on the au-thority of private letters from Bayonne, though on the merest reflection it would seem that it was from Perpignan, which is and not from Bayonne, which is separated from it by the whole breadth of Northern Spain, that such news should reach Paris. It is true that the Gazette gave its tidings to strue that the Gazette gave its tidings 'under all reserve," and it was quite right. It has not been confirmed by either telegram or letter since then from Perpignam or Bayonne. The Bayonne correspondent of the Gazette says that nothing was known as to the "intensity of the results" of the rising, but it was hoped that the firmness of Gen. Narvaez and Gen. Colonge would be more than a match for it. According to this account the cause proclaimed by the this account the cause proclaimed by the insurgents was not anti-dynastic; that is, the cry was not "Down with the Queen!" though the word "down" is rather French than Spanish—a bas this or that; in Spain they go the whole length and say "death" -there were no shouts from the combatants of "Hurrah for the Iberian Union!" This moderation, in the judgment of the correspondent, was, however, all feigned. Gen. Prim, who is the heart and soul and head of the insurrection, warned by the little success which his last attempt found among the masses, this time instructed his subordinates to take up arms, in appearance, at least, against her ministers, and not against Queen Isabella. It was, therefore, against the Narvaez Cabinet that the Barcelona pronunciamento has been directed, and what will be sure to take place should it succeed was not doubtful.

was not doubtral.

An insurrection, any more than a war, cannot be carried on without supplies. In other times the outlay was not very heavy; for a few thousand dollars you might get up a by no means contemptible affair; but the tariff has risen since then, as many illustrions Spanish patriots know. The corretrious Spanish patriots know. The correspondent of the Gazette therefore says that the rebels cannot be in want of funds, "for many cases full of gold passed lately through Bayonne for a mysterious destination." If this be true the managers of the insurrection must be a very bungling set of persons. If the treasure crossed the frontier at Bayonne it would have to pass through Gulpuscos, Navarre, Aragon, and Catalonia to reach its destination; whereas, unless their object was to attract notice, they should have simply put it on board ship at Port Vendres, whence it would reach Barcelona in a few hours. No doubt upwards of thirty boxes of gold have lately passed through Bayonne, but they were sent on to Madrid for the use of the Government, so that the destination is by no means "mysterious," and it is the Go-vernment that has the treasure and not the insurgents. What probably gave rise to the mistake is the fact of a plot having been discovered in Saragossa, in which some part-of the troops are said to be implicated. There were, of course, numerous arrests, which, perhaps, prevented or delayed an onthreak.

The news of an insurrection in Barcelona. or some other part of Catalonia, untrue for the present, may only be premature, and from the accounts we have from all sides of the actual condition of the country, such an event may at any time occur without the least surprise. The shootings that were going on for several days after the last military insurrection, prepared the way for Narvaez, and Narvaez, as is his wont, bettered the lesson he had got from his predecessor. The whole Peninsula has since beer given over to violence of every kind, and the so-called moderates, who are once more in power, are doing their utmost to demoralize, exhaust and utterly ruin the nation. Proscriptions fall upon all in the army, in politics and in letters, who are of any note and are suspected of Liberalism, and the spy and the informer are men whose serrices are most in request and most highly remunerated. The treasury is empty, while the taxes are extorted six months in advance. The municipal elections have taken place throughout Spain and the Govern-ment boasts of the success of its candidates; whereas it is known that hardly a tenth of the electors have taken part in the ballot, and the majority of these were government employes. Commerce and industry are paralyzed; no one knows to-day what will happen to-morrow, and the discontent and disgust are so deep and so wide-spread that there is not a man, excepting those who live and prosper by the present system, who is not confident that some terrible catastrophe is imminent.

"It is amid such frightful symptoms of disorganization," observes a Paris paper, "that Narvaez and those who act with him are directing their plous efforts to save the temporal power of the Pope, or at least to induce him to fix his residence in their country in the event of his quitting Rome. The Roman question is the main object of these insane conservatives, and they do not perceive the abyss which is yawning at their

DONATIONS FOR THE LINCOLN COM-PANY.—The following donations have been received in aid of the Lincoln Company. Having been soldiers in the service of the United States they desire to emigrate to Liberia, and form a settlement to be called "Lincoln," in honor of Abraham Lincoln: Mary de Brown, \$40; Jay Cooke, \$25; Rev. R. J. Parvin, \$25; Alfred Cope, \$25; D. Parrish, \$10; Mary Jeans, \$5; M. Hughes, \$5; Miss E. Fisher, \$5. Also twenty packages of seeds, each containing twenty varieties, from D. Landreth; medicines from R. Shoemaker & Co.; a grindstone from J. E. Mitchell. There are some articles still needed for which contributions will be thankfully received at 609 Walnut street, care of Rev. Thomas S. Malcom.

A. de B. MEARS. THERE is in England a charity known as the "Patriotic Fund," for the benefit of the families of soldiers who have fallen in battle. The last report shows that nine thousand widows and orphans are placed on the books, and there are in receipt of relief at this time three thousand four hundred widows and three thousand children, of whom one thousand are maintained and educated in boarding institutions. The total amount of subscriptions to December, 1865, was £1,460,201. The annual expenditure is