Baily Evening Bulctin.

- GIPSON PEACOCK. Editor. .

"OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

VOLUME XXI.—NO. 145.

THE EVENING BULLETIN PUBLISHED EVERY EVERING (Sundays excepted), AT THE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING,

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PROPRIETORS.

GIBSON PEAGOCK, ERNEST C. WALLACE, F.L. FETHERSTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON, OASPER BOUDER, J.E., FRANCIS WELLS.

The Bulletin is served to subscribers in the city at 18 seals per week, payable to the carriers, or 28 per annum.

MARRIED. CONNOLLY - KILLORAN. - On Theeday, Sept. 24th, at St. Vincent de Paul's Church, 2id et., New York, by Rev. Father Lafont, Pastor, James J. Connolly, M. D., to Miss Ellie M. R. Killoran, both of New York.

STIRLANG -- HALEY -- At the Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., August 29th, by the Rev. Dr. ATE Treadway, Liest. Yates Striller, U. S. N., to Nellie S., deligher of Dr. Salisbury Haley, of California.

DIED. CRESSON.-On the afternoon of the 108 inst., Charledward, son of John and Alice J. Corron, in the 18th CRESSON.

Edward, son of John and Alice of Coron, and a year of his age.

His filends and those of the maily are respectfully invited to attend the functal, from the reddence of life parents, No. 1856 North Eleventh ettect, on Thursday morning, 28th Inst., at 8 o'clock.

MAGARGE. On the afternoon of the 25th Inst., Silvanus Macy, only child of Edward and Sallis E. Magarge, aged MAGAINT.

Macy, only child of Edward and Saili: E. Magaige, a. .

I year and 11 days.

Funeral from the residence of the parents, 1706 Locust street, on Thursday afternoon, at 5.06 fock.

STRATTON.—On the 224 inch., Mr. Chas. 8, Stratton, in the 562 year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his lateresidence No. 1226 North Second effect, on Finday morning, at 19 o'clock, without further notice. Proceed to Lancel Hill.

TYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND ARCH, ARE opening for the Fall Trade of 18.5—Margot Bhawle, ordered goods.
Forling new colors, and Rich Phalds.
Black Silks, superior grades.
Plain Silks, of all qualities.

BLACK GROS GRAIN SILES, WE WILL OPEN to-day a full a cortinent of Rich Richk stops Grains,
BESSON & SON, Mounting Store,
No. (1) Clie start street. PATENTED PANTS SCOT TED AND STRETGHED from 1 to 5 inches, at MOTTET'S French Steam Dyesing and Securing I from 1 to 5 inches, at MOTTLET'S French Steam 122 ing and Separing, settling On South Ninth street and 100 Race street.

SPECIAL NOTICES. COUNCIL CHAMBER,

PHILADELPHIA, Sopt. 25, 1-65.

ORDERS

The undersigned having been appointed Chief Marchal, o. the Parade on the occasion of the reception of

Major-General Phil. H. Sheridan.

U.S.A.,

BY THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

ON THIS DAY,

Announces the following

FORDER OF ARRANGEMENTS

For the information and guidance of all concerned:

The Line will form at 5.30 P. M., and move at or about 5 P. M. to wit, con the arrival of the train from Washing.

The order of parade will be as follows:

I. First Division of Pennsylvaniz, Militia, Colonel and
Brevet Brigadier-General Charles M. Prevost

Bigvet organic scatter of the commanding.

2. Major General Phil. H. Sheridan and Staff.
Mayor and Councils of Philadelphia.
Mayor and Councils of Wilmington, Del.
Councils of Cincinnat.
In carriager. 3. Union League, National Union Club, Brevet Maj.-Gen. H. G. Siekel, Marshal, 4. Fire Department, Charles Darragh, Marshal, 6. Republican Invincibles. Cluic Societies.

Civic Societies. Ward Associations, and Citizens. Colonel S. B. Wylic Mitchell, Marshal.

Divisions will take post as follows:
FIRST DIVISION.
On Broad street, left resting on Washington avenue.
SECOND DIVISION.
(Carriages.) Broad street, below Washington avenue.
THIRD DIVISION.
West side of Broad street, right resting on Carpenter-facing cast.
FOURTH DIVISION. West ride of Broad street, right resting on Christian-facing cast, West side of Broad street, right resting on Fitzwater street- facing cast.

ROUTE OF PARADE.

Up Broad street to Arch street, down Arch street to Twelfth street, down Twelfth street to Chestnut street, and down Chestnut street to the Continental Hotel, and Citizens on the route are requested to illuminate their houses and display flags.

The following gentlemen will act as Aids to the Chief STEPHEN T. SOUDER, Esq. ROBERT R. CORSON, Esq. HENRY W. GRAY, Esq. Lieut, GALLOWAY C. MORRIS. Colonel GEORGE E. WAGNER.

Major CLAYTON MACMICHAEL. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly. Marshals of Division, their aids, the aids of the Chief Marshal, and the leaders of Bands will report at the Select Council Chamber, at 9A. M., for further Marshals and their aids will report, mount d, at Union League House, BROAD street, at 5 P. M.,

All citizens desirous of taking part in this demonstration of welcome, are requested to attach themselves to the Fifth Division.

LOUIS WAGNER.

CHIEF MARSHAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION, EIGHteenth Ward, will meet THIS (Wednesday) EVEN.
ING. Sept. 25, 1867, at the Hall of the Association, Mariborough and Richmond streets, at 8 o'clock.
COL. WM. B. MANN,
JOSEPH H. BONHAM,
CHARLES H. SIDEBOTHAM,
and others, will address the meeting.
H. BUMM.

H. BUMM. Chairman of the work of the Board of Missions of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, will be held on Thursday, Soptember 20th, at 8 P. M. in St. Paul's Church, Chestnut Hill. A frain leaves Ninth and Green at 7 P. M.; returning to the city at 10-40 P. M. SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNION LEAGUE.

The members of the UNION LEAGUE are requested to

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, BBOAD STREET.

THIS (WEDNESDAY) AFTERNOON,

AT FIVE O'CLOCK,

TO PARTICIPATE IN THE RECEPTION OF

GENERAL PHILIP H. SHERIDAN.

By order of the Committee.

JAMES H. ORNE, Chairman.

ROBT, R. CORSON, Secretary.

BHERIDAN AND SICKLES! SOLDIERS' GRAND MASS-MEETING,

NATIONAL HALL. FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 27. Soldiers who intend to take part in this grand demonstration will be guided by the following instructions: Delegations from the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Twenty-First Wards will assemble at Broad and First witer streets, at half-pact seem o'clock P. M., and will march up Broad to Market, and down Market to National Hall.

march up Brond to Market, and good local and Hall.
Cel. JAS. GIVIN is assigned to the command of this livition. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly, beloestings from the liftih. Sixth. Seventh. Eighth. Ninth. Tenth. Twenty fourth, and Twenty-sevelth wards will assumble at Hond and Market streets, at half personen delock, and will match thence to National Street, and will match thence to National Streets. donal Hell.
Macor RICHAED ELLIS is assigned to the command i this Division. He will be obeyed and respected acof the Division. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Delegations from the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Twentieth and Twentverighth Words will nosemble at This teenth and Twentverighth Words will nosemble at the teenth and Spring Corden streets at 7 o'clock. Will then march down Spring Corden to Nurth there to await the arrival of the arrival of the arrival of the arrival of this detachment the whole force will noce indown Fenthus Archay Arch to Twelfth down Twelfth to Market street and National Hall.

CAPT, WM. J. MCKAY is assigned to the command of this Division. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

of this Division. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.
Delta and Twenty-fifth Wards will assemble at seven checks at the concept framkford road and York stock. Usen the artist of the delegation from the Twenty-third Ward, with band of morie, the detachments already named will join the column, which will then march down Prankford road to Master street, up Master to Second, down Second to Cates, up Coates to Sixth, down Sixthe Arch, up Arch to Twelfth, and down-fwelfth to Market and the Hall. The delegations from the Eleventh, Tweltth, Thirteenth and Sixtecath Wards will assemble at Sixth and Buttonwood, sign join this column at that point.

COL. JOHN CLARK is and gned to the command of this Division. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

The Chiefs of the several Ward delegations will assemble their commands in ample time to report to the Division Commander at the appointed rendezvous punctually at the lower stated. Division Commanders are requested to report at 182 South THIRD street, this afternoon, at five o'clock.

By direction of the Committee in charge.

It Ckairman.

REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES

ATTENTION

Philadelphia, September 25, 1867 All members of the Club are requested to assemble a

UNION CLUB ROOMS. 1102 CHESTNUT STREET, THIS DAY AT 5 O'CLOCK P. M., SHARP, participate in the reception of Major-General SHERI-

Dress, dark clothes and uniform cap. By order of the Executive Committee.

WM. McMICHAEL, President. Ww. L. Fox. Secretary.

W. HARRY MILLER, EZRA LUKENS.
A. P. COLESBERRY. Assistant Marshale.
HENRY BAIN. It PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OFFICE 34 SOUTH
DELAWARE AVENUE
PHILADELPHIA September 24, 1867.
SUBSCRIPTIONS TO SOUTHERN YELLOW FEVER
RELIEF FUND.

Total. \$4,796 50
WILLIAM L. JAMES.
General Agent Philadelphia and Southern
It Mail Steamship Company.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences THURSDAY, September (2th. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 11th), or on TUESDAY, July 30th, the day before the Annual Commencement Exercises. For circulars, apply to President CATTELL, or to

Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN. Easton, Penna., July, 1867. jy20-tf\$

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL
Steamship Company, Office No. 314 South Delaware
avenue, Philadelphia, Sept. 18, 1867.
TO THE PUBLIC,—We desire to caution the public
against making subscriptions for the Southern Yellow
Fever Relief Fund to unauthorized persons. Subscriptions should be sont to this office direct, or to WM. C.
HARRIS & CO., No. 125 South Third street, the only
persons authorized to make collections.

WM. L. JAMES,
self-Strp General Agent P. & S. M. S. S. Co.

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 skelter and instruction of a Christian home. If the public will sustain this institution, many girls may be kept from evil, and made respectable and useful women. women.
Contributions may be sent to JAMES T. SHINN, Treasurer, Boad and Spruce streets.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE ASSOCIAtion of Cotton and Woolen Goods Manufacturers of Philadelphia will be held at the Rooms of the Board of Trade, at 12 o'clock M., on SATURDAY, Sept. 28th, Mchlers and all persons interested in the Association are respectfully arged to attend, as business of importance will be laid before the meeting, sects 3t.rps.

WILLIAM DIVINE, Pres't.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND GREEN LANE STATION.

We are delivering from this place the celebrated HARLEIGH SPRING MOUNTAIN LEHIGH COAL, the hardest and purest mined, at \$7 per ton.

BINES & SHEAFF, sepimers, Odice, No. 15 South Seventh street. FAMILIES ABOUT CHANGING THEIR RESI dence or leaving the city, can receive the highest cash price for old newspapers, books, pamphlets, rags, etc. Wrappers always on hand and for sale by E. HUNTER, 518 Jayno street. Orders will receive prompt attention, by mail or otherwise.

se23 m, w, 8, 3trp*

Secretary.

MEMORIAI. BAPTIST CHERCH.—THE REcognition services will take place this (Wednesday) evening, at 7% o'clock, at the Broad Street Baptist Church, corner of Broad and Brown streets. There will be a sermen, addresses and other interesting exercises.

1t*

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518, AND 1520 Lombard Street, Dispensary Department—Medical treatment and medicines farmished gratuitously to the

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1867.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNION LEAGUE. **PUBLIC MEETINGS,**

At a meeting of the Committee appointed by the Union RESOLVED, That Public Meetings of the citizens of Philadelphia be called for

> SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 28TH, AND

SATURDAY EVENING, OCT, 5TH, The meetings to be held on BROAD STREET, in front of the LEAGUE HOUSE. By order of the Committee,

POBERT R. CORSON,

OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSU-RANCE COMPANY.

An Election for Ten Directors for the enough year, will be held agreeably to Charter at a general meeting of the stockholders for that purpose, at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, October 7th, at 10 o'clock A. M. secs-let.

J. W. Maallister, See'y.

Funeral of Sir Frederick Bruce.

Boston, Sept. 24.—The funeral services over the remains of the late Sir Frederick Bruce, the British Minister, who died so suddenly at the Tre-British Minister, who died so suddenly at the Tremont House last week, took place in the Trinity (Episcopal) church in this city this forenoon. The attendance was very large, and the exercises, consisting of the simple Episcopal service, were very brief and impressive. As a mark of respect to the deceased the office of the British Consul was closed, flags on the city, State and general government buildings were displayed at half-mast, and the bells of the city churches were tolled during the progress of the services.

Another those present to pay the last tributes of

Anticolog those present to pay the last tributes of respect to the memory of the deceased were the members of the English Diplomatic Body of Washington, the British and other foreign con-suls; the various officers of the United States army from the forts, including Major-General Foster and Gen. Benham; Commodore Rodgers and all the other officers of the Charlestown Navy yard: Senator Wilson, Gen. Banks and other Massachusetts members of Congress; Governor Eullock and staff, Mayor Norcross and members of the city government Collector Russell and other Custom House officers, the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts and various other high officials and prominent citizens. There was also present a delegation of about twenty of the Free Ritton Mutual tion of about twenty of the Free Briton Mutual Benefit Society of Montreal, and also represen-tatives of the Scots Charitable Society and Briton Charitable Association of Boston.

The only procession was that inside the church, when the remains were taken from the vestibule and deposited beneath the pulpit. The

order of it was as follows: The Clergy.
Pall-bearers, viz.:—
Hon. Charles Sumner. Monsieur Berthemy, the French Minister.
Hon. Samuel Hooper. Henry J. Pratt, of the State Department.
Henry W. Longfellow. Richard H. Bayard.

Mayor Norcross. Governor Bullock.

The Coffin.
Chief Mourners—Mr. Barrington and Mr. Howard, of the Diplomatic Corps. British Consuls from different ports. Distinguished City and State officials.

Officers of the Army and Navy.
Judges of the Courts.
Societies, &c. The interior of the church was tastefully draped in mourning, and from one of the galleries were suspended the American and British ensigns, also hung with crape. The body of the church was reserved for the delegations above mentioned, and the galleries were early crowded to overflowing with the general public. The remains were inclosed in a heavy lead coffin, and this was encased in a neat rosewood casket, the latter be-ing covered with black broadcloth, and simply ornamented with silver-studded nails. The plate pon the outer casket was plain silver, and bore his inscription:

HONORABLE SIR FREDERICK WIL-LIAM ADOLPHUS WRIGHT BRUCE, G. C. B. EORN APRIL 14, A. D. 1814. DIED SEPTEMBER 19, A. D. 1867.

The remains were conveyed to the church from the undertaker's, No. 249 Tremont street, in charge of the British Legation, at about half-past ten. Having remained in the Trinity vestibule for about half an hour, they were conveyed through the centre aisle of the church and deposited beneath the pulpit, where they remained during the services. In the absence of Right Rev. Bishop Eastburn, Rev. Dr. Potter officiated. The ceremonies were commenced by the choir singing the 125th hymn of the General Collection. commencing-

Hear what the voice from heaven declares. Then followed the reading of passages from Scripture and the general Episcopal burial service, the whole occupying about an hour. The remains were not exposed to view, but at the close of the ceremonies were deposited in the vault of the church, where they will remain until the arrival of the steamer Garnet from Halifax, which has peen specially chartered to convey the remains to

A Copperhead Prophecy. IMPENDING INSURRECTION IN TENNESSEE -- IMPORT

ANT ACTION OF THE GOVERNMENT. (From the N. Y. World.)

Washington, September 24.—The Government to-day received highly important intelligence from Tennessee of an impending outbreak at Nashville, which may develop through the armed militia of the State into a formidable revolution. It appears that the trouble has been brewing some time, and now threatens to culminate. From the elaborate telegrams to the President and General Graft, I learn that the situation is as follows:
The city authorities of Nashville have developed their purpose to hold the municipal election of that place on Saturday next under the amended charter of 1858, and in defiance of Brownlow's proclamation that the Tennessee Franchise Act overrides the charter and gives

the negroes the right to vote. Judge Gaut and four other Conservative lawyers forward un opinion which declares that the election ought to be held under the pro-visions of the amended charter of 1858 that the negroes have no right to vote; that white male citizens over twenty-one years are the only voters under the charter; and that the Commissioner of Registration has no right appoint judges and clerks of election under that charter. The government is invoked to aid the corporate authorities of Nashville to enforce their election under the charter, if necessary by force of arms, the proclamations of Brownlow t

the contrary notwithstanding. On the other hand General Cooper, of the Tennessee State authorities, declares that he will enforce the Franchise law and allow negroes to vote on Saturday next, even if it takes the entire militla of the State who are under arms; and he boasts that he can soon take possession of the city of Nashville. It is the only Conservative place left in Tennessee, and the Radicals are determined to capture it. Bloodshed and revolution were regarded as so certain to be inaugurated on Saturday that without undertaking to decide any of the points of the controversy it has been de-termined by the government to preserve the peace at the point of the bayonet. General Grant telegraphed to-night to General Geo. H. Thomas for him to proceed at once to Nashville and as-for him to proceed at once to Nashville and as-sume command. General Grant says in the des-patch, "If necessary call for more troops, but it is to be hoped that you can insure the peace without resorting to great force." The news from Tennessee will be looked for with intense EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM ITALY AND ROME.

Garibaldi Arrested by Order of Victor Emmanuel.

FLORENCE, Sept. 24, 1867.—General Garibaldi was arrested to-day, near a small town named Azevalvaga, by order of King Victor Emammuel. Garibaldi was engaged in perfecting his plan of invasion of the Pontifical territory, which embraces the idea of an inmediate march on Rome, after which, if successful, the Eternal City was to be proclaimed the capital of united Italy by the leader of the "party of action." His intentions and design were made known to his adherents, and consequently to the King's government in and consequently to the King's government in this city, by the circulation amongst the revolutionists of a very inflammatory address dated and Issued from Arezzo on Sunday last, the 22d instant

The issue of this revolutionary paper placed King Victor Emmanuel in a difficult position. By the recent convention with France, under By the recent convention with France, and which the French troops evacuated Rome, he is bound to maintain the Papal territory free from train from Italy, even at the cost tilibusterism coming from Italy, even at the cost of offending his progressive friends among the

one difficulty in progressive friends among the people.

The King has executed his treaty obligation with fidelity. He replied to Garibaldi's address by a royal proclamation, circulated also on Sunday, in which he denounced the Garibaldian movement, cautioned his subjects against aiding or taking part in it, and declared his resolve to urrest and "rigorously punish" any of his people who disobeyed him, as well as others arressed on the soil of Italy engaged in crime "against the law of nations."

By virtue of this proclamation Garibaldi has

been arrested, and from this act may ensue the settlement of the long yexed Italo-Roman and Papal temporalities questions.

The arrest of the General will produce very considerable excitement, although his prestige has been ternished somewhat in the eyes of the people by the report of his proceeding at the General Peace Congress.

Geneva Peace Congress. The Roman Question-Another Excit-GENEVA. September 11.—Garbaldi went away this morning by railway. A local journal states what I can readily believe, that he has not told any one whether he is really on the point of invading the Roman territory or not, but, in any case, he is on his road to Italy. The Italian paper Let Rifectual gives, in a letter dated 28th ultimo, the following report of a scene which took place before the Hotel des Beaux Arts in Orrieto.

Orvieto.

Garibaldi. addressing the erowd from one of the windows, said:

I cherish a grateful recollection of this dear people. I have had occasion to see them in times of more difficulty than the present—times of peril and of fear. I have seen them, when certain Jesuits would have shut the gates against us, in-Jesuits would have shut the gates against us, insist upon their rights, and affording an asylum to the wreck of liberty—the defenders of Rome. [Cries of "Rome or Death."] No, it is no longer Rome or Death; it is "Rome and Life." Our enemies are not only the priests; our chief enemy is the French Emperor. Who prevents us from going to Rome? The priests. Who else? The French Emperor. [Cries of "Death to the Emperor," "Death to Bonaparte."] Don't confound the nation with Bonaparte. The nation is great and generous; the nation is with us; all nations and generous; the nation is with us; all nations are sisters. Now I tell you there is no Italy without Rome. [Cries of "To Rome, to Rome."] We are told there are 40,000 there. If we make new appeal we shall not be 40,000 but one million, and united with a brave army we shall accomplish our redemption. [Frenzied applause.] Many of us are accustomed to the fire of battle. but we shall not bestow the honor of the bayone on mercenaries and priests. We shall bundle them out with the butt-ends of our guns. | Cries of "Out with the priests;" "death to the priests."
These people have completed the degradation o the noblest people on earth. ["True, true." International right permits the Romans to revolt

It allows them to rise out of the mud into which the Jesuits have flung them. ITALY AGAINST THE REVOLUTION.

Victor Emmanuel's Cabinet Determined Against the Revolutionists—The Arrest of Garibaldi—His War Munitions and Men Scized—The General a Prisoner in a Fortress.

FLORENCE, Sept. 24.—The Italian Cabinet, under the premiership of Ratazzi, is determined to prevent the invasion of the Papal territory by the Garibaldians or "party of action" men, and also to preserve from violation the articles of the Convention of September 15 with France, and the other treaties guaranteeing, or which may be held to guarantee, the integrity of the Papal domain as at present constituted.

General Garibaldi, in pursuance of his plans against Rome was on Monday last, at Sinigaglia

a fortified scaport of Central Italy, lying sixteen railes west northwest of Ancona, and situated on the Misa at its mouth in the Adriatic. Here the General was summoned by Italian authority, and under and by virtue of the King's proclamation in the name of the law, to retrace

his steps. Garibaldi at once refused, and upon his refusal he was immediately arrested by the officers of the Crown, and conveyed, after a short delay, to the fortress of Alessandra, a building in which he enjoyed the privilege of a conference with Louis Napoleon during the progress of the Italian war n 1859. The arms and war munitions intended for

the use of the Garibaldian troops were seized on he frontier The Italian volunteers who formed the Garibaldian ranks were also made prisoners by the agents

Intense excitement prevails in the city. THE NEWS IN ROME.

The Intended Invasion-Activity of the Papal Troops. ROME, Sept. 24, 1867.—The Eternal City is greatly excited by the important political events

which are transpiring in Italy.

The Papal troops, including the famous Antibes Legion, which many Romans regard as a French force in reality, and which caused by its presence the recent military mission of General Dynamic from Paris to Porce are activated. umont from Paris to Rome, are very active and on the alert everywhere.

THE NEWS IN PARIS.

Popular Excitement over the Advices from Italy. PARIS, Sept. 24, P. M.—The city is excited to a very great degree by the publication of the news of Garibaldi's arrest by the Italian troops and the present frustration of the revolutionary advance on Rome.

The reports are commented on freely, parties expressing themselves in approval or condemna-tion, just as they incline in feeling towards Gari-baldi's idea of progress or the conservatism of Napoleon.

FRENCH TROOPS IN ITALY. A Fleet at Toulon for Their Embarka-

Toulon. Sept. 24, 1867.—A number of French transports and war vessels are already assembled at this naval station, under orders of the Minister of Marine, ready for the duty of embarking aforce of Imperial troops and conveying them to Italy, to the aid of the King's government in its action against the revolutionists.-N. Y. Herald.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

Consequences of the Late Insurrection [Madrid (Sept. 6) Correspondence of the Independence Belge,] The course of executions has commenced at Barcelona, Tarragona, Valencia, and other large towns. The councils of war get rapidly through

their work, and discharge their grim duties to the full satisfaction of the Government. In order still more to intimidate any who might bereafter be tempted to Join any armed bands, the unfortunate prisoners now in hand are condemned, not to be shot, but to suffer the ignorulnions popular, of the context.

are condemned, not to be shot, but to suffer the ignominious penalty of the garotte. Two inhabitants of Valencia suffered this punishment on Monday last. On the following day there were five executions in Barcelona and four Tarragona. The less heinous prisoners are daily sent off by hundreds to the penal establishments, there to undergo hard labor for any number of years varying from 12 to 20. Fearful reprisals are in store for a future which cannot be very far distant. The terror in the provincial capitals, which have been the scenes of recent events, is at its height, and exceeds anything I can describe. The most moderate men are aghast at the bare thought of the severities intended against thought of the severities intended against the mass of captives taken with or without arms; they still hope the Queen will herself be alarmed at such extensive bloodshed, and will be induced to appoint a transition Ministry for

be induced to appoint a transition Ministry for the purpose of conciliation, whose special mission it should be to bring back the Progresslts within the limits of legality, by means of considerable concessions. It is too late for such a remedy, which, moreover, the Queen would not adopt. Whenever a change of Ministry shall happen, the Neo-Catholic and Absolutist Party will succeed to the office now filled by Marshal Narvacz and his friends, and Senores Pezuela and Nocedal will be called upon to enforce a policy which has always been among the instincts of the Spanish Court. The Generals commanding the different military divisions have published edicts directing the formation of what are called in Spain somatenes—that is to say, a levy or masse of all persons competent to bear arms in

an masse of all persons competent to bear arms in each locality to defend the public peace, under the control of the Mayors, whenever any cayse of apprehension may arise. The most, ricorous penalties are invoked against citizens who may fall to observe the orders of the authorities. The Civil Guard coutinues to be concenties. The Civil Guard continues to be concentrated in the towns, thus leaving an open field for

trated in the towns, thus leaving an open field for thieves and robbers. Security there is none in the villages and country districts. Considerable robberies are reported from all quarters, but the Government, it is true, think it very convenient to attribute these crimes to the armed bands which dispute its authority. The provincial deputation of Navarre is rapidly proceeding with the formation of its battalion of volunteers; the officers summoned to command are already appointed. It is asserted that several other d-putations have It is asserted that several other deputations have made similar offers to the Government, which have been accepted. We have thus the spectacle of representative corporations employing in the purchase of arms and uniforms the funds raised from tax-payers for sanitary purposes, for the maintenance of roads, and the support of schools. To these friends of order it little signifies that the towns continue to be centres of infec-tion, that schools for the instruction of the chil-dren are wanting, or that numerous localities are deficient in means of communication, when above all things it is necessary to maintain in full vigor the present reactionary system of Government. All furloughs to officers and private soldiers have been stopped; in short, all the measures taken by the Government show that while it boasts of having pacified the country, it apprehends at any moment a general insurrec-

From the New Orleans Republican of Sent 19th 1 Manufactures of Philadelphia.

Although New Orleans is in direct communication with the great city of Philadelphia by mship, railroad, and telegraph, we question whether many of our readers are really aware of the magnitude of the factories located and in successful operation there. Her papers, which come to us regularly, bear daily evidence of regular and prosperous business, and it is impossithat and prosperous obsiness, and it is impossi-ble to read the Press; the Buillers, the Intelli-gencer, the Ledger, or the Gazette without realizing the fact that the population of a great city, rich in productive wealth, forms the constituency of these ably conducted journals. But even with this superior means of becoming acquainted with the true condition of affairs, we are somewhat astonished to notice that the Quaker city of Philadelphia puts forth a claim to being not only the greatest manufacturing city on this continent, but, with the exception of London, the greatest in the world. We are all fa-miliar with its reputation as a quiet and pleasant place of residence, but that it should claim to be great industrial centre will be news to many. As the matter is one, however, in which our merchants are directly interested, and the consumers of goods indirectly, we will give a brief

synopsis of its claims.

synopsis of its claims.

In 1860, according to the census returns, there were in Philadelphia 6,298 manufactories, having a capital of \$73,318,885, which employed 98,000 hands, and produced an annual value of \$136,-000,000. Recently Mr. Edwin T. Freedley, a well known author, has prepared a volume of seven hundred pages, on the manufactures of Philadelphia and demonstrated that in 1866, the factories produced over two hundred millions of delivers of produced over two hundred millions of dollars of staple goods. This is an astounding exhibit; no other city on the American continent approxi-mates this amount. In 1855 the State of Massachusetts, including Beston, Lowell and all her famous manufacturing towns, did not produce more than two hundred and forty millions. In 1860 New York had only seven small cotton goods manufactories, and no woolen mills. Philadelphia is now the commercial centre of two hundred and sixty cotton and woolen factories, and has besides several thousand hand looms, of which the annual product is equal to that of seventy additional mills of average size. The class of dry goods manufactured in Philadelphia is of those low-priced staple goods which are especially adapted to the wants of the people in the Middle, Western and Southern States. Millions of yards of pantaloonery, cottonades, checks and stripes, tickings, osnaburgs, Kentucky jeans, and narrow textile fabrics, are made there every year. Of carpet-ings, the product amounts to nearly ten millions of dollars: of ready-made clothing, to eighteen millions; of refined sugar, over twenty millions; millions; of refined sugar, over twenty millions; of boots and shoes, over five millions; of stoves nearly three millions. Philadelphia claims to have the largest military goods manufactory, the largest chemical factories, the largest cordage tactory, the largest bookselling house, and the largest locomotive works and machine shops in the United States. It is quite evident that her proximity to the coal mines and iron beds her law repts and facilities afforded and iron beds, her low rents and facilities afforded mechanics for comfortable and economical living, have given Philadelphia a start in manufacturing which nothing but her want of enterprise can retard. It is moreover evident that with the pro-gress already made in manufacturing, the Philaelphia market is worthy the attention

who wish to purchase goods at first hand.

As the high rents of New Orleans preclude for the present all hopes of our being able to compete in manufactures with any city in the world, it may be worth the while of some of our dealers to look into the Philadelphia markets for articles which the world was and markets for articles which she produces and are in great demand in the South. Thousands of tons of iron of all shapes and sizes are sent annually to New York and shipped thence to the customers of that city to every part of the continent. For such things as are manufactured there, Philadelphia must necessarily furnish a cheaper market than Ne York. The subject is one worthy of attention.

Sailing of Troops for Walrussia. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 24, 1867.—The steamship John L. Stephens, with one company of the Second artillery and one of the Ninth infantry. and General Jeff C. Davis and staff, leaves to morrow morning for Walrussia. About forty cabin passengers also depart for the new Terri-General Rousseau and commissioners will go in

the U.S. steamer Ossipec. -Jenkins says that the author of Beulah "looks as if she would weigh about one hundred and fifteen pounds." PRICE THREE CENTS. FACTS AND FANCIES.

-A young girl in Hartford died of hard study Dr. Gwin wants to go to the Senate, and the Boston Advertiser tells him, "Gwin and win!" The Lowell Courier wants to know if sickles and apple pickers are not autumn-atic machines.

Bangor claims the honor of inventing the moustache cup.

The Unitarian Association is about to publish a liturgy for the use of that denomination. —A villain in Minnesota last week poured herosene oil on a pair of horses, and set fire to it. -One and a half per cent. of the Russian population go to sabool.

A patent has been taken out for tanning catfish skint.

—Coffins with bells for cases of premoture burial have been patented in France.

—The Prefect of France has issued regulations for the sale of horse and mule meat.

The Pope confers the dignity of "assistant of the Pontifical throne" upon all Bishops who attended the late centenary celebration. —Is there any good reason why sidewalk fruit-venders should not be called gutter-perchers?— N. Y. News. -The Lowell Courier speaks of a man in that

—The Lowell Courier speaks of a man in that city who hovers about a bed bottom on exhibition because he finds it a perpetual spring.

—Francis Lieber, the eminent jurist of Columbia College, is in favor of discarding the unanimous principle of the jury system.

—Chewing oakum is said to be a cure for the appetite for chewing tobacco. Oak-um and try it, all ye tobacco-chewers.

—The Public Library of Roston has an insurance of the superior of

—The Public Library of Boston has an invention called an Indicator, which tells the visitor what books are in and what books are out.

—Prince Charles of Hohenzollern is a failure.

He was expected to do great things in Roumania, but has wofully disappointed the expectations that were formed of him. — "Nobby" French and English young gentlemen sometimes use pincers to take off their clothing, which is so tight-fitting that it cannot be

otherwise removed when wet. The first load of "provisions" sent to Virginia City, when the population was but a handful of pioneers, consisted of eighteen barrels of

whisky.

A Stonewall Brigade man says he marched.

30,243 miles during the war—some of it in pretty
quick time.—Ex. And a large part of it backwards, too. —A. Low, the aeronaut, thinks he can manufacture ice at \$3 a ton, which is certainly a low price. Ex.—The other ice-dealers oughtn't to

-low him to do it. -A paper in Western New York chronicles the movements of Blondin, the rope-walker, as "musical gossip." Ex.—Well, isn't he continually touching cords and making notes?

—A Connecticut paper has discovered a seventeenth reason why Gen. Grant should not be nominated for the Presidency, viz.: "He smokes too much."

—Contributions for persons sick with yellow fever were called for in Galveston. One tender-hearted and humane gentleman sent to a friend who was very sick two boxes of sardines and a jar of pickles. —The Path Mall Gazette is enraged at hearing that, in this ingenious country, men who have lost a limb "are actually walking abroad, in patent leather boots, or artificial legs that are alto-

gether above suspicion." The Chicago Remu New York World a Latin quotation, "Quis custodiet custodes?" which it translates, "what cust would diet on custards," and then complains that it does not see the application.

-George Francis Train's celebrated dinner speeches in London, which used to be reproduced at such length in this country, were delivered to a dozen boon companions in a chop-house down

-The widow of Ira Aldridge, the negro trage-dian, went to Russia to obtain his body, but could not afford to bring it away, because the priests exacted an enormous fee for every parish it would have to pass through. —A Dutchman went to a court in Cincinnati for a marriage license. Not being able to speak English he was understood to want naturali

— Queen Isabella of Spain has published a decree throughout South America and Mexico, forbidding all her subjects from hoisting their national days on any protonary whether tional flag on any pretence whatever. So the Spanish flag has left the new world at last. -A Western New York paper wants the ladies

—A Western New 10rk paper wants the ladies to play base ball, maintaining that it is "worth-twice as much as this insipid, Amanda-Arabella game called 'Crow-K,' which is nothing but a mighty poor kind of billiards on the grass." Mr. Violins, the greatest wine merchant of England, is dead. He was a sportsman; never had but one sort of wine in his cellar; never kept a clerk; never sent in a bill; never was in London, and never rode on a railway. Creditors

—A Vermont paper holds up as a sad warning to disobedient boys the case of a youngster who was sent out by his aunt the other day to pick berries, but who ran off to see a base ball match, and had four of his precious toes cut off by the

couldn't play on that Violin.

—Bishop Johns has deposed the Rev. Geo. T. Williams from the Episcopal ministry, at the request of Mr. Williams, who thought his usefulness destroyed by the charge of thett brought against him in New York, although the indictment was quashed by the Grand Jury. -Maine lightning is very peculiar. Two young —Maine ignining is very lectuar. I wo young: fellows were driving near Gorham, when the team was struck by lightning. The horse was changed in color from light chestnut to black, but jogged along, rather "dull for a mile or so, but afterwards got as well as ever," as the paper

which vouches for the veracity of the young men says.—Ex. -Some enthusiastic correspondent of the Irish anadian traces Fenianism back to the time of the Pharaolis and down through the days of Re-hoboam and other unworthies to the present, concluding with the prophecy that it can never be conquered until England conquers America. Then it has had and is destined for a longer lease

of life than we gave it credit for. -At the recent celebration of the Welsh Na-tional Eisteddfod, at Caermarthen, the national festival of the Welsh, one of the bards delivered

testival of the Weish, one of the bards of himself of the following:

"Gwyr Amlwg 1 Gor Emlyn—hedd
Ym yr haeddent gael englyn;
Gan Iago, hen blanigyn,
Rhy hwn glod i gorir un glyn." The Boston Post says: "Jay Peak, Vermont, proposes to celebrate on the 26th by tumbling a little pebble of a hundred tons' weight down a precipice a thousand feet, illustrating on a large sente the proverb that a rolling stone gathers no scale the provero mat a rooming stone gathers no moss. The stone will be carefully examined after the roll to prove that there is no moss

upon it. -At Doctor B.'s death his widow thought to At Doctor B. 8 death his window thought to pay respect to the deceased by requesting the altendance of his medical friends at the funeral, among them Dr. R. The following note was received by Mrs. B. in reply to her invitation: "My. Dear Madam: It would afford me much pleasure

to be present at the Doctor's funeral, but you know that my motto is, 'business before pleasure'—therefore I must decline. Yours, R." —Mr. David Verity, a farmer in Clarke county, Ohio, who employs a colored man, lately got the following terrible note: "Mr. David Verity Sir. You are here by notified to Ship that un bleached American out of germin town Ship with in the days if you dont dewit you must suffer the consequence and it was the heavy.

cuquence and it may be heavy. Bool Skin.
"we mean what we Say." Thus doth the Democracy progress toward