VOLUME XXI.—NO. 156.

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1867.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

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IBSON PEACOCK ERNEST C. WALLACE,
II. FETHERSTON. THOS. J. WILLIAMBON C.
ASPER BOUDER, JE. FRANCIS WELLS. The BULLETIN is served to subscribers in the city at 15 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or \$8 per annum.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED OR Written; new styles of French and English Papers W. G. PERRY, Station

MARRIED.

BROWN-UTLEY-At Rome, N. Y., Sept. 26th, by Rev. W. E. Knoz, at the residence of Hon. B. N. Hun-ington, James P. Brown, of Pittsburgh, Pa., to Eliza-seth, deaghet of Rufus Utley, of Rome, N. Y. HAVEMEYER-HAVEMEYER.—In New York, Oct. db. by the Rev. L. R. Dickinson, Augustus H. Havemeyer, of Mary B., daughter of the late Diedrich Havemeyer, all of New York. all of New York.

BTANLEY—BENCKERT.—On the 8th Inst., by the
Rev. J. senders Reed, Rector of Gloria Ded-Chursh, Jas.
R. Stanley, of Chicago, and Fannie, daughter of the late
Geo, F. Benckert, of this city.

· DIED.

AUSTIN.-In New York, Oct. 6, Edward Ellot Austin, on of the late Hon. Charles L. Austin, of Albany, aged 20 years.
DIVINE.—On Sabbath morning, 6th inst., James R.
Divine, son of William and Margaret Divine, in the 25th Divine, so not William and Margaret Divine, in the 25th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, rorty-scoond street, above Byruce, Weat Philadelphia, on Wedneday, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock. Interment at Woedlands Cemetery.

KOOP.—At Brewen. Germany, on Friday, September 25, after a short illness. Sallie C. Koop. wite of Herman Koop, of Brooklyn, L. I., and daughter of Charles H. White, Ess., of Philadelphia.

LORILLARD.—At Saratega, 'Oct. 6th, Peter Lorillard, of Sew York in the 724 year of his age.

OTT.—On the 5th inst., Joseph Ott. son of Mary and the late Jacob Gtt, of New Orleans, axed 23 years.

Ills funeral will take place from his late residence, in Haverford township, Delaware county, at 9 o'clock, without further notice. Services at 8t. Dennis' Church. Partiages will leave Mr. Simon Gartland's office, Thirteenth effect, above Chestnat, at 8 o'clock precisely.

TASKER.—On Tuesday, the 9th last, Maria L., wife of dee, R. Tasker, and daughter of the tate Wm. K. Brooks, aged 25 years.

Due notice will be given of the funeral. ged 25 years. Due notice will be given of the funeral.

LYPE & LANDELL HAVE THE FIRST QUALITY Lyons Velvets for Cloaks. Lyons Velvets, 28-inch, for Sacks.

YEE & LANDELL FOURTH AND ARCH, KEEP A time need timent of Castimeres for above Clothes, Casnes for Business Buits. PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at MOTTET'S French Steam Dye-

and Scouring.

1m 28 South Ninth street and 735 Race street. POLITICAL NOTICES.

JUDGE ALLISON'S OPINION

JUDGE LUDLOW.

A letter has been received from Europe from Hon. Jeseph Allison, in which he says:

"I have seen the address to Judge Ludlow, so numerously and respectfully signed, and cannot permit myself to doubt the result. You are at liberty to say privately and pub-HOLY THAT I AM FOR HIS RE-ELECTION. oct-turp;

SPECIAL NOTICES.

JOHN B. GOUGH, HORTICULTURAL HALL, ender the auspices of the "YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION."

WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 9, Subject: "ELOQUENCE AND ORATORS." THURSDAY EVENING, October 10. Subject: "FACT AND FICTION."
Adual-d-a, Fifty Cents. No extra charge for reserved Tickets for sale at ASHMEAD'S, 724 CHESTNUT frest, and at the door of the Hall on the evening of the

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture begins at quarter beforeight. OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., and an extra Dividend of Pan per Cent., was declared on the Capital Stock, tay able to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the Lith instant. Clear of taxes.

ca) able to the Stockholders of their regar representation and after the 17th instant, clear of taxes, 6240t; J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protein. 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 87 per ton.

BINES & SHEAFF, see-imrp; Office, No. 15 South Seventh street. HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 AND 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department.—Medi-cal treatment and medicines furnished gratuitously to the

AMUSEMENTS. See Second Page for Additional Amusements.

ONCERTHALL,

CHESTNUT street, above TWELFTH.

For a short time only, coimmencing on

TUESDAY EVENING. October 15th,
and every night after until further notice, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 2%
o'clock. The wonder and marvel of the age, Magnideent
and Divine. The

APOCALYPSE.

o'clock. The wonder and marvel of the age. Magnideent and Divine. The APOCALYPSE.
The Book of Revelation unscaled.
THE VISIONS OF BT. JOHN PRESENTED TO VIEW THE VISIONS OF BT. JOHN PRESENTED TO From designs by the celebrated French artist, Gustave Dore, and the most eminent artists in this country and Europe. Fifty splendid designs, repre-enting what St. John saw when a door in licaven was opened, as described by him in the Book of Revelation, commencing with the visions of the Bevon Golden Candlesticks, and ending with the visions of the Bevon Golden Candlesticks, and ending with the visions of the The DAY OF JUDGMENT.
THE RIGHTEOUS ASCENDING TO HEAVEN,
The RIGHTEOUS ASCENDING TO HEAVEN,
The Wicked descending into
THE BUTTOMLESS PIT.
Views of the New Jerusalem, the Future Home of the Christian—A Street in the New Jerusalem—The Chiffel AND TREE OF LIFE, Golden Pavements—Magnificent Palaces, with Jeweled Columns and Gilded Dones, the whole forming a scene of UNPARALLELED BEAUTY, it seeming to the beholder one perfect biaze of glory.

NOTICE.—These representations, which have filled the largest halls in all the cities of this country with the most refined and intelligent in the community, were placed before the public by the request of the most eminent divines of

ALL DENOMINATIONS. They have been preduced upon a scale of Magnificence and Splender never before attempted, at a cost of over FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, by that most eminent Artist, Hammatt Billings, Esq., whose brillint conceptions of the Visions of St. John have fully borne out the statement made by the Rev. Albert Barnes, of this city, author of "Barnes's Notes on the Book of Revelation," that these "visions would make the finest drawings in the world." And in order that the entire community may be enabled to view these beautiful and instructive representations, the price of ADMISSION TO ALL PARTS OF THE HALL IS PLACED AT TWENTY-FIVE (25) (FNTS.

PLACED AT TWENTY-FIVE (25) CFNTS. No Reserved Seats.

EXHIBITION WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 2% o'clock, when children will be admitted for 15 cents each. Doors open, Evening, at 7 o'clock; commence at 8. Afternoons, doors open at 2 o'clock; commence at 2%. Ticket office open during the day.

day.

**EPReligious papers circulating over 300 copies in the city will please publish advertisement, call attention to the same, and send bill to Concert Hall, October 15th. oct-6tt.

A. GUDNEY, Proprietor.

Murder in Covington, Ky.
CINCINNATI, Oct. 7, 1867.—A young man,
named Ben Brookshaw, of Covington, was murdered to-day by a barkeeper of the city, who shot him through the head in the course of a quarrel. -There is one church in Virginia to every 414 of the population; in Mississippi, one to every 380; in Fennsylvania, one to every 544; in New York, one to every 734; in California, one to every 1,297; in Massachusetts, one to every 752

-A man in Tennessee thought to gratify his spite against a deceased enemy, by abusing him over his open grave, when a son of the latter over his open grave, when a son of the latter quieted his father's maligner forever, by a blow from a stone.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

COUNT BISMARCK'S LATE CIRCULAR.

THE ROMAN REVOLUTION. Particulars of Garibaldi's Arrest.

The French Press on the Situation.

LETTER FROM PARIS.

(Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin. PARIS, Tuesday, Sept. 24th, 1867.—I have not yet had an opportunity since my return here of reverting to the visit of the Emperor Napoleon to Salzburg, and the consequences which have flowed from that ill-advised manifestation of 'sympathy" with Austria. I have, indeed, rather waited until the denouement of that last little Napoleonic drama was complete, and until one could appreciate fully the situation in which it has left the several parties at its close. I apprehend there are few persons now who can entertain much doubt as to whose advantage that ill-judged step has most tended to promote. If any man were inclined before to hesitate in forming a judgment on the subject, the recent circular of Count Bismarck must have materially assisted him, I think, in making up his mind. The last act, indeed, of that subtle, daring and audacious statesman may be said to close the series of rebuil's and misadventures which Napoleon has once more brought upon himself and the French nation, and to permit Europe also to feel some degree of confidence that, for the present at least, public tranquillity will not be interrupted. But let us just for a moment trace the results of Napoleon's interviews with his friend Francis Joseph, and see what advantage he has reaped from his Austrian policy and where it leaves him. The matter can hardly be otherwise than interesting to American readers, because it is only a corollary to that illfated Mexican expedition from which so many vils have sprung and which has been so severely ounished. For had that never taken place, Maximilian would never have been the protege of France, would never have fallen a victim to his own ambition and that of his patron; nor the latter have ever been led, in order to show his sympathy and regret, to take a step which has redounded once more to his own mortification and unpopularity, and the advantage of his adversaries. Napoleon had scarcely quitted Salzburg before he was made aware of the mistake he had committed and the tempest of emotion he had raised. And first, in France the alarm was so great, especially among financial and commercial classes, that Napoleon has been ever since employed in controverting his ownact by his own words. He has been obliged to make peace-speeches at Arras and Lille, to dictate peace-circulars to his foreign Minister, M. Moustier, to send down his Min-of State, M. Rouher, postister

haste to Nantes, to protest that the Emperor meant nothing but "peace, and durable peace," however much his action might seem to inilitate against such a conclusion. But was it worth while, people ask, to throw all the great interests of the country into confusion, and be thus compelled to make apologies and explanations on all sides, in order to indulge feelings of sympathy, and to take a step which was certain to be misinterpreted, to be imputed to political motives, and to give rise to every kind of conjecture? People here shrug their shoulders imatiently, and say if the visit to Salsburg was really one of mere "sympathy," as asserted, it was an act of egregious weakness and short-sightedness; but if it really contemplated a coalition with broken-down Austria against all Germany, then it was an act of downright madness. So much for the feeling in France. In Germany matters are still worse. It is only necessary to take up a German paper, or to read the Grand Duke of Baden's opening speech to his Parliament, or, still more, the debates of the Parliament itself, to estimate the full effect on the German mind of Napoleon's unwise proceedings. Whatever lingering reluctance might yet remain to throw in their fortunes wholly and unres rvedly with Prussia has vanished at once before the threat, or even the semblance of a threat, of foreign intervention. Americans will well understand, from their own recent experience, the force of such a feeling. Nothing can be stronger than the language of the Baden deputies: "The Prussian flag," says M. Kirsner, "is viewed with jealousy and disfavor across the Rhine, and that is a proof that it is our duty to serve under it if we are true friends of German greatness." "Duty and honor," says M. Beck, "demand the union of North and South; it is puerile to dream of a Southern Confederation, and only traitors would dare to pronose an alliance with foreigners." One could almost fancy one was listening to the debates of Congress-so exactly do German ideas and very words correspond with American. It is the same all over Germany, and this is one of the most striking fruits of the Salzburg folly. Count Bismarck was not the man to let such a slip, or mistake, or false manœuvre of a political adversary, escape him, or to fail to take advantage of it Skillfully "availing himself of the feeling which has been roused in Germany, with mingled sarcasm and sagacity, he comes down upon the Emperor Napoleon and upon France with the now famous circular, in which he announces that France and Austria have disavowed all intention of interfering with the internal arrangements of Germany;" thus tearing up and throwing in the face of those powers the last shred of that Treaty of Prague to which they have hitherto clung so closely, and as good as announcing the union of North and South to be an accomplished fact. Such is the real history and such the consequences of the last Napoleonic blunder, be that blunder sentimental and "sympathetic," as asserted, or political and manouvering, as is still shrewdly suspected. In either case the result has been the same; nor can it be wondered at that the prestige of a ruler who so commits himself is rapidly on the decline, both among his own subjects and

other nations. You have heard, of course, of the great international safe controversy, in which Silas C. Herring came off so triumphantly, but has since been so scurvily treated by his opponent Chatwood and his English judges. A very clear and impartial statement of the whole matter has been published on the part of Mr. Herring, showing, first, that the terms of the wager were that that party should be declared the winner who succeeded first in extracting a marked piece of wood from his adversary's safe; and, secondly, that the said piece of wood was first extracted from Chatwood's safe by Herring's men. No one who read Herring's statement can doubt this, and

the correctness of it is confirmed by Mr. Hoyle

this being the case, there cannot, one would think, be the least doubt that the wager has been won, I say that the "wager has been won," because that point, at least, has been clearly decided, for the wager was who should first take out the piece of wood. That people should still dispute which is the best safe (when both proved so good) is just possible, and even think that the trial may not have decided the absolute superiority of one over the other. But that the "wager" has been fairly won and ought to be paid, seems to admit of no doubt. And yet we are told that the

two English members of the Committee of Four have resigned, and refuse to give a decision. This certainly seems a most unfair proceeding. In an excellent and temperate letter published yesterday, Mr. Herring protests against this mode of shirking the question at issue and demands an official report and verdict. Whether he will obtain it or not, I know not; but of this I am sure, that if he does not obtain it from the Committee, he will receive it at the hands of every fair-think-

ing person in both countries. The Imperial Commission of the Exhibition keeps up its character for blundering and greediness to the last. A short time ago it was advertising its season tickets at the "reduced" price of 40f., when weekly tickets taken to the end of the season would only cost 36f.! It has now reduced its tickets to 20f., which no one, I feel sure, will pay. Again, the exhibition building now closes at 51/2, when it is dark; but the Commission generously offers to let people into the Park "after 6 o'clock," when it is still darker and colder, "for 50 centimes." Of course no one goes, nor would they were it open gratis. The razzia upon the chairs has done immerse injury. One great German testablishment tells me that its receipts, which were often \$800 per day before the chairs were taken away, are now not above \$160 or \$180. Yet the Commission had deliberately conceded to this establishment the same right of chairs which they afterwards sold a second time to M. Bernard! The receipts of the Exhibition are said to amount to 71/2 millions, leaving 11/2 millions to be received in order to cover the estimated expenditure.

THE ROMAN REVOLUTION.

Manifesto of the Roman Junto. Rome, Sept. 7, 1867.—The establishment of concord between the various factions of the Roconcord between the various factions of the Ro-man liberal party was generally desired, in order that they might unitedly carry out the enterprise of freeing Rome from the yoke of the priests and accomplishing the unity of Italy. This wish was, after great effort, fulfilled, and we, suc-ceeding the National Roman Committee and the Centre of Insurrection, were accredited by both those bodies to our fellow-citizens by a manifesto addressed to the Romans on the 13th of July last. We undertook our difficult charge. of July last. We undertook our difficult charge, trueting that Romans and Italians, without violating the September convention and without depriving Rome of the initiative of the insurrection, priving Rome of the initiative of the insurrection, would assist us by every means in their power. In fact, what have our enemies been doing for several years past? Legitimists and Sanfedists in Europe and throughout the world emulously strive to send here, their last rock of refuge, every sort of help, money, mind and men. Their public and secret associations, the meetings improvised here and there, the parish churches transformed into recreniting offices, and the efforts of private persons cruiting offices, and the efforts of private persons have joined all countries in a vast conspiracy against civilization and against Italy, choosing Rome as their battle-field. Can Rome alone, in the miserable political and economical condition to which she has been reduced, struggle against all the forces thus brought to bear upon her by he religious and political fanaticism of the world? Must she alone, after having from 1818 to this day prodigally contributed intellect, money and men in all the liberal movements and great wars of the nation, must she alone struggle against the united strength of the cosmopolitan reaction here assembled in conspiracy? The Italian Government is bound, it is true, by the Italian Government is bound, it is true, by the September convention. In order to secure the removal of the French flag from Pontifical territory it has had to renounce all forcible means of planting the Italian flag on that territory. But will the Italians be less clear-sighted respecting their true interests than their complications of the very country who now than their enemies from every country who now make head at Rome? Has not Italy national associations, constituted with the sagacious obect of assisting the great efforts of the nation outside the sphere of diplomatic responsibility Has she not institutions and generous citizens who can and will extend the necessary support to those who labor for the fulfillment of the national aspirations? To those associations, to those institutions, to those citizens we now address ourselves.

Intending to carry out as soon as possible a Roman insurrection, without embarrassing the Italian Government, without rashness and without previous fracas, we have in readiness a vast organization. But, as every one knows, this organization cannot be maintain without great expenditure, and the preparations for the day penditure, and the preparations for the day of action are very costly. Our treasury, that furnishes (all, has received for several months past no other contributions than the offerings of this patriotic population, impoverished by long tyranny and a series of noble sacrifices. We are in the breach awaiting your help. It has unexpectedly fall us, the liberal party, now strongly organized, cannot but remain in the power of the intriguers.

May such misfortune, such shame never fall

May such misfortune, such shame never fall upon Rome and Italy!

THE NATIONAL ROMAN JUNITA.

THE NATIONAL ROMAN JUNTA.

REPLY OF GARBALDI.

GENESTRELLI, Spep. 16.—To the Autumal Roman Juntar:
Your appeal to the Italians will not be in vain. In Italy
there are many followers of Vincent de Paul, many
Jestita—many who have sacrificed on the altar of the
belly—but it is also consolatory to say there are many
brave men of Ban Martino—many heroto bersagtieri
of the Recelatia—many soldiers of the first ar
tillery in the world—many descendants of the
three hundred Fablans, and a remnent of the thousand of Martals, who, if I am not mistaken, make up
a hundred thousand young men who now fear to be too
many teddvide the small glory of diving foreign mercennice and priests out of Italy. With regard to the
means, Italy always had the misfortune to be rich enough
to quaintain foreign armites, and among her rich citizens
patiots are not wanting who will, I am sure, assist you
with splendid offerings. Forward, then, Romans, break
your chains upon the cowls of your oppressors, and the
Italians will share your glory.

GARIBALDL

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribunet.

The Arrest of Garibaldi.

FLORENCE, Sept 23, 8 P. M.—I posted letters just now written at Sina Lunga, where, at 5.40, the General was arrested by some twenty caribiniciand two companies of the Twenty-seventh regiment of the line. They surrounded the house at 4 A. M., arrested the master, all the guests, shut horses and coachman in stables.

Then the lieutenant went to the General saying, "A letter for you," and he read it in bed. It was the order of arrest. "I understand," he said, "I suppose I can take my bath." Certainly: but

"I suppose I can take my bath." Certainly; but the officer of the 27th refused, and carried him off just as he was, without a second shirt. A special train awaited him at Sina Lunga; they popped him in and carried him by way of Scina, near to Florence; there, finding that the tidings had spread, orders were sent to convey him to Alessandria, where he now is. I write on the point of starting, so excuse haste.

Florence in fury! The people have snatched arms from the National Guard; several sbirri

wounded; all the troops in the streets. My next from Alessandria. FORTRESS OF ALESSANDRIA, September 25, 11 A. M.—Again a hasty line, to tell you that I have seen Garibaldi in his filthy den; that I am supposed not to have seen him; that I am awaiting permission to see him.

He is, on the whole, very angry: first, that as a Deputy he, the invincible, has been arrested not in delicto flagrante, seeing that he was merely on a visit to a friend with two secretaries; seeondly, that he has been plunged into a beastly

the English secretary of the committee. Now ! bugs, and lice.

He reclaims his American citizenship, and if I get out of this and see your Minister I guess he will get it. Henceforward he remains Italian, but refuses to be a "subject" of Victor Emmanuel. When I left Florence the city was in a state of seige, Ratazzi hidden or escaped, the people frenzied As I reached Voghera, Marquis and Marchioness

Palavicini—he of the Spielberg, afterward Prefect of Palermo—rushed into the carriage. "What can we do for the General?" "Send him eight blankets, eight sheets and twelve towels for his vapor bath;" and away they sped.

At one station off Alessandria I was advised that another "special train" of prisoners was telegraphed.

I much fear Menotti is of the number. If so, adien Rome. If he remains free, the aim of Garibaldi will yet be realized.

The Military Preparations at Florence. The Italie of Monday announces that the Min-ster of War has sent orders to the commanders Ister of war has sent orders to the communices of military divisions to despatch troops to the Rapal frontier.

Several chests, containing 300 rifles, and directed to Perusa, were seized at the Florence railway station on the 23d, and some arrests were made in Florence the night before. The Cost of Following a French-Ro-

man Policy.
The Florence Gazette believes it can state that the extraordinary movement of troops required by the menaces of an expedition against Rome have so modified the figures of the War Budget, that at the re-opening of the Chambers the Go-vernment will have to ask for additional credit.

A letter from Rome asserts that all the officers of the Antibes Legion sent in their resignations on the 21st. A telegram of the 24th contradicts the report.

Views of the French Press. [From the Journal des Debats, Sept. 26.]

At Aspromonte, Garibaldi was vanquished; at sinalanga he was arrested without a combat. For the second time the prudence of the Italian government has avoided the gravest complica-tions in deciding to strike the soldier who gave slicily and Naples to the Kingdom of Italy and Victor Emmanuel. The day after Aspromente it was asked with uncasiness what effect would be produced throughout the realm by that act of vigor; and the indifference of the majority of the Italian nation on learning the defeat of its popular here may be removed. of the majority of the mainar matton on learning the defeat of its popular hero may be remembered. At present, the bold act of Asinalunga seems as if it would create some difficulties for M. Ratazzi, as a despatch informs us that public order has been disturbed at Florence. Let us hope that the movement has been disturbed at morence. Let us hope that the movement has been without gravity, and that the Ministry will remain master of the ground. After having for the second time shown that he dared to act in case of necessity, M. Ratazzi explains what he had done in a feach nate. The tone of it what he has done in a fresh note. The tone of i is very suitable, and appears to us calculated to produce an excellent effect upon all Italians who can neither forget the former services of Garibaldi, nor yet carry their recognition so far as to permit him to launch their country into the most

perilous adventures. [From L'Union, September 2d.]
What are they going to do with the leader of action, and with its other members—officers or simple volunteers—who have been arrested? Logic and justice would demand that they should be tried and condemned as disturbers of the public be tried and condemned as disturbers of the public peace. This, however, is not the line of conduct which the Government in Florence seems inclined to follow. In that city it is said that Garibaldi. will have his choice of remaining confined at Alessandria, or of returning to Caprera: "The respect that to a general and a deputy," says the Opinione, "forbids the use of rigerous treatment." We may just observe that Persano was an admiral and senator, and that he was nevertheless deprived of his rank and prosecuted not for reveal to a present of the same properties. rank and prosecuted, not for revolt or any fault or commission whatever, but simply for incapacity. Notwithstanding the arrest of Garibaldi, we do not think that the Piedmontese soldiers will retire for some days from the vicinity of the pontifical frontiers. General Cialdini, who is stated to have recently made very urgent representations to his government, on the necessity of putting an end to the attempts of the party of action, is said to be appointed to the command of the army of observation in place of General Nunziante. We cannot forget that the first-named officer was at the head of the troops who in the earliest instance invaded the Roman territory.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Aid for Garibaldi.

The Globe states that on the 24th, £2,000 were forwarded from London to Italy for the aid of Garibaldi's expedition to Rome; that a few days one gentleman forwarded a donation previously o of £500, and that very large sums have been sent from England since the 1st of September.

Fevianism in Manchester and Ireland. Arrests continue to be made of persons impli-cated in the rescue of Deasy and Kelly, but the principals have evidently got clean off. A rumor prevailed that they had sailed on the Hibernian for Quebec, but the probabilities are greater that they took passage in a steamer bound for a livited states port

Two persons, man and wife, have been committed for trial for threatening the life of one of the informers, the magistrate refusing to bind

the mormers, the magistrate retusing to bind them over in the usual way.

The authorities in Manchester profess to believe that the two "head centres" are still hidden in Manchester. The number of persons arrested for compilidty in the rescue, since the last accounts, amounts to 24. On the 24th about 30 counts, amounts to 24. On the 24th about 30 noted Fenians, convicted at the last assizes and who were confined in the Mountjoy prison, were shipped on hoard Her Majesty's ship Helicon for England, their destination being Pentonville-Prison, England. This removal has been in consequence of the Government receiving notice of a plot which was being formed for an attack on the prison.

The real name of the Fenian prisoner who es-

The real name of the Fenian prisoner who escaped from Clonmel jail, turns out to be Captain O'Brien. He was the Lleutenant of Burke, of the Tipperary rising, and originally belonged to the Irish police. After leaving that body he came to America, and during the war joined the Union Army, rising to the rank of Captain. He appears to be well known to Fenians on both sides. The bars of his cell window, at a height of nearly forty feet from the Iground, were cut with a file: The bars of his cell window, at a height of nearly forty feet from the Iground, were cut with a file; several were dislodged, along with one of the stones in the masonry adjoining. The escape was further accomplished by a small rope doubled, and by the tying together of the sheets of the convict's bed. The rope and file are supposed to have been supplied from the outside, and a bar with which he worked from within was wrenched from a stove in the isil from which he must have from a stove in the jail, from which he must have contrived to remove it by repeated efforts while passing from the execute ground to his cell. A Government investigation has been held, and the local board of superintendance have had a meeting under the presidency of Viscount Lismore. The point of escape was within not more than fifty yards of the police barrack.

The Globe announces that it is the intention of the Government to send a special commission to Manchester, upon an early day, to try the prisoners charged with being engaged in the late Fenian outrage there.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Important Proposition --- A Strong Attempt to be Made by Congress to Mar-monize Matters with the President on the Southern Question.

on the Southern Question.

(Washipston Correspondence N. Y. Herald.)

An important proposition has just been started by influential Republicans which seems to meet with considerable favor, and may have a controlling influence upon the action of Congress at the applyaching session and upon the next Presidential election. It is that a Congressional Committee shall be appointed, by the consent of all Senators and Representatives who concur in the proposition, to wait upon President Johnson the proposition, to wait upon President Johnson and request him to state definitely what plan he has to submit for the speedy reconstruction and admission of the Southern States, as he has hith-

hole, and has not slept a wink, owing to sleas, | erto opposed every policy that has been initiated by Congress. They presume that he has a defi-nite practical plan of reconstruction in his own mind, which he believes would be effective, and which would meet hisapproval? They would then ascertain to a certainty whether there is any pos-sibility of the legislative and executive branches of the government harmonizing on a policy that would restore the ex-rebel States to representation before the next Presidential election, or tion before the next Presidential election, or whether the country must remain in its present condition until those two branches shall be brought into accord by the decision of the ballotbox in 1868. Attempts have before been made to patch up a compromise between the President and Congress, but they have been only individual volunteer efforts. The proposed movement convolunteer efforts. The proposed movement con-templates the concurrence of a sufficient number of Republicans to secure a majority of each House should any agreement be possible, and the application to the President will be formal and authoritative. It originates with those who fear authoritative. It originates with those who tear that impeachment may bring a destructive finan-cial crisis upon the country, and is said to meet the approval of Senator Morgan, of New York, and other representatives of constituencies par-ticularly concerned in the financial prosperity of the country. It would, moreover, form the nu-cleus of a new constitutional party all over the Union.

General Sherman—New Cabinet. (Correspondence of the Boston Post, Oct. 6.) General Sherman arrived here this morning, in obcdience to a telegram from President Johnson, and speculation is rife as to the purpose of the summons. General Grant declared to a member of his staff to-day that he had no knowledge whatever on the subject. Rumor says he will be called to an official position in or near Washington, as he is known to be a firm friend of the President. He is son-in-law of Mr. Thomas President. He is son-in-law of Mr. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio. who may be called to a seat in the new Cabinet. Mr. Johnson is evidently strengthening himself, in view of the revolutionary policy of the Radicals. General Sherman called on General Grant during the day, and is spending the evening with President Johnson.

Among other speculations on the new Cabinet is reported to the street he M. Market Mr. t is reported on the street that Mr. Henry Hilof New York, will be appointed Secretary of

State; Thomas Ewing, Secretary of the Treasury; General Steedman, Secretary of War, Governor English, of Connecticut, Secretary of the Navy; General Frank P. Blair, Postmaster-General, and Judge Black, Attorney-General. I am disposed to believe that the larger portion of this rumor will prove to be true.

The Radical Plot for Revolution."

[From the Washington Intelligencer, Oct. 7.]
The subject of the Maryland militia having now been pretty well ventilated and discussed, we should like to have some information about the "splendid military organizations" to which our "splendid military organizations" to which our opponents from time to time refer. One of these, termed the "Grand Army of the Republic," is a secret and oath-bound military organization, and numbers, as we hear, some two hundred thousand members. We should be glad to have some account of this force; how many are its actual numbers, what are its designs, and why, if its purposes be not revolutionary and unlawful, it is deemed essential to preserve secrecy. These queries answered satisfactorily, we might be willing to wait before ascertaining the truth of the report now extensively current. the truth of the report now extensively current, that a large portion of this force is to be brought here at the meeting of the Congress in November next, in order to be ready to overthrow the Executive branch of the Government at the word That this conspiracy only waits upon the chance of a radical triumph in the great States to be atched into full life is sufficiently probable to alarm every man in those States who owns a Government bond or has a dollar to lose by the lazards of revolution hazards of revolution.

MEXICO.

The Celebration of Mexican Independence.

We are in receipt of papers from the City of thousand. Shake

We have a form to form the city of thousand. Shake

We are in receipt of papers. ...

Mexico to Sept. 19.

On the 15th of September the anniversary of the National Independence and of the Restoration of the Republic was celebrated in the City of Mexico, where the greatest enthusiasm prevailed among the people. The ceremonics commenced the people of the theatrest the President, acamong the people. The ceremonies commenced by meetings in all the theatres, the President, ac-companied by Mr. Lerdo, and others of his Ministers, presiding at the National. The building was brilliantly illuminated, and decorated with the national flags and colors. The house was densely crowded. The greatest enthusiasm vailed, when at two and a half o'clock the President made his appearance on the stage, which had been beautifully fitted up for the reception of the Chief Magistrate, the Cabinet, and other high dignitaries of the republic. Ignacio Rami-rez, after having read the Declaration of Independence, delivered a very eloquent address, and was repeatedly interrupted by general applause. The singing and music which followed were marked by the able performance of the artists. Beside Ignacio Romero several others delivered speeches becoming the occasion, and Colonel Garay showed in his address the imperative necessity which im-posed upon the Republic the painful duty of taking the life of Maximilian. Urging the necessity of the civil power being placed over the military for the safety of the Republic, he culogized with a few words the merits of the President, to which the citizens enthusiastically responded. At 11 o'clock the President addressed the andience, and declared himself devoted to the welfare of the country and the defence of its liberties and independence. He then returned to the National Palace, followed by the cheers

to the National Palace, followed by the cheers and acclamations of the people.

Just before the departure of the President a voice was heard from the highest gallery in the theatre, addressing Juarez, and thanking him in the name of the workingmen of the capital for his devotion to the cause of the people.

The President was followed by thousands to his private residence, who kept up a continuous cheering until the dawn of day. About midnight Juarez started for a walk in the plaza, hoping to maintain his incognita; he was, however, recognized, and it was with the greatest difficulty that he succeeded in escaping into his own house he succeeded in escaping into his own house again. During his absence from home the crowd in front of his house called for his family, and nothing but the appearance of his daughters on the balcony would satisfy them. On his return the calls for the President were so continuous that he at last had to present himself. He de-

livered the following address:
"Citizens: The Government will comply with all your demands, will meet all your wants, if you will only give us time to do so. The reorganization of the country is now the chief aim of the Government, and peace once established firmly, our whole attention will be devoted to the prosperity of the workingmen and the welfare

of the people generally."

The next morning was celebrated by a procession composed of all the scholar of the various charity schools and other institutions, the veteran soldiers of the republic, the municipal authorities, the President and his ministers, followed by a long row of citizens, the corps of invalids, and the garrison of the city. Firing of salutes and theatrical performances in the evening terminated the festivals on this memorable occasion. POLITICAL MATTERS IN TEN-NESSEE.

RESSEE.

Governor Brownlow's Message — Probability of His Election as United States Senator.

Nashville, Oct. 7, 1867.—Governor Brownlow's message, which will be delivered to the Legislature to-morrow, recommends the repeal of the law disqualifying negroes from holding office and sitting on Juries. He does not advise that suffrage be extended to disfranchised whites, but indulges in a great deal of bitterness against rebels and political epponents. There is a strong probability that Brownlow will be elected United States Senator. In that case Senator Senter, who was elected Speaker of the Senate to-day, would be Acting Governor. be Acting Governor.

There is a dog in London twenty-six years eld, of the Newfoundland breed. His black coat has been turning gray for the past two years, and What a regular old wag

FACTS AND FANCIES. To Permsylvania, BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Oh, State, prayer-founded! never hung Such choice upon a people's tongue, Such power to bless or ban, As that which makes thy whisper Fate, For which on thee the centuries wait, And destinies of man.

Across thy Alleghanian chain; With grounings from a land of pain,
The West wind finds its way;
Wild waiting from Missouri's flood, The crying of thy children's blood

And unto thee, in Freedom's hour
Of sorest need, God gives the power
To ruin or to save,
To wound or heal, to blight or bless
With fruitful field or wilderness, A free home or a grave.

Nay, more; transcending time and place, a The question of the human race Is thine to solve anew; And, trembling doubtful on thy breath, A thrill of life or pang of death
Shall reach the wide earth through:

Rise to the level of the time,
And, if a son of thine Betray or tempt thee. Brutus like, For Fatherland and Freedom strike, As Justice gives the sign. Wake, sleeper, from thy dream of case,

Then let thy Virtue match the Crime,

The great Occasion's forelock seize, And let the North wind strong And golden leaves of Autumn be Thy coronal of victory
And thy triumphal song.

New barracks, to cost \$160,000, are to be built--Only one whale has been caught this season by the entire Hudson's Bay whaler fleet. -A bronze statue of Charlemagne is to be

erected in Liege -The Duke of Richmond possesses 340,000 -Sixty million pounds of tea have been shipped

from China this season. -A colony of English farmers is expected in —The storms in Killarney have damaged the rustic and other hedges about that charming lake. Tourists will remember them.

-The Emperor of the French paid the funeral expenses-5,097 francs-of the late M. Ponsard; the dramatic actor.

—A penny subscription has been set on foot at Lyons, France, to give a gold medul to the widow of John Brown. —Garibaldi's red shirt still flames in Italy. He says he will fight it out on that clother-line, if it takes all summer.

-A Chicago criminal lawyer cleared a thiof by his eloquence, and the fellow robbed him next day of two hundred dollars.

—Fernando Wood says he can take the steamer for Europe, and come back the Mayor of New —The tanners in Japan are proscribed in Society; no other classes will associate or intermarry with them.

-England is enlisting volunteers in Arabia for the Abyssinian expedition, by the Sultan's per-

—Negro laborers, while digging a well in Pen--Thirty-three people-travelers and guides-

—Spiritualists in the United States number six thousand. Shakers five thousand. Democrats

after to-day can't be found to be counted. -Sterling Price's life was insured for \$10,000. The hearse that was used at his funeral was the same employed to convey the remains of the la-

-A student, or doctor's assistant, in St. Thomas's Hospital, London, actually dined off a corpse recently. The case was investigated and and the cannibal dismissed in disgrace. -Tennyson, the English laureate, has a street

mented Lincoln to Springfield.

named after him in Boston. Follmes, the Massa-chusetts laureate, has a hole named after him it is called Holmes's Hole. -An eight-foot alligator recently made its debut at West Baton Rouge. A crowd with axes, revolvers and guns surrounded him, and, after a hard fight, killed him.

—A young man in Dayton, Ohio, is going through the bankrupt court with only one creditor—a young lady with a five thousand dollars breach-of-promise verdict. -A brother of Robert Burna's "Mary Mor-

rison" is an ordnance sorgeant in the United States army. He is stationed at Newport, and is over eighty years old. -"Encumbrance sore long time I bore Derision was in vain;
But when short skirts became the mode,

They eased me of my train.' In Ambrose Thomas's new opera "Hamlet," in reheareal in Paris, Ophelia is to be represented floating down the stream wreathed with flowers, as in Millais's celebrated picture.

-The leading Baptist paper of England declares that the ministers it most delights to honor are the men of great physical bulk—the fat men, in other words. Where then would poor little St. Paul have been among the English Baptists? —Some cottages are advertised for sale at Taunton, England, and in the advertisement it is stated that "each of these houses will give the franchise to the occupier, under the new reform

—An organ-grinder at Norwich, Conn., dia-plays on the sides of his instrument, neatly framed, a divorce from his wife, a letter of dismissal from a church, and a recommendation of

character.
—The Herald thinks that, Buddhism and E. F. The Heraid thinks that, Huddhism and G. F. Train are much alike, "both being so far above ordinary understanding as to be incomprehensible alike in silence and "literance." Train has got beyond budding and taken to blowing. In the year 1700, Prussia had a population of seventeen hundred thousand, and two thou-

and square miles. She has now six thousand three hundred square miles, and twenty-four -The latest hymn of extraordinary popularity

—The latest dynn of extraordinary populately in England is entitled "Paradise." It has quite equalled in general acceptation the well-known. "Jerusalem the Golden," and will soon be introduced in some of the leading churches in this. country. -A couple cloping from hard-hearted parents were recently married on a Grand Trunk rall-road train. Of course, they indulged in car-esses, and made one more tender to that train. Of course the bride couldn't travel without, a Grand

There appears to be no Mr. Babbington White in the literary circles of London, and his alleged plagfarism from Feuillet, it is intimated, was the work of the lady novelist and editor (Miss Braddon), who was so "shocked" at its exp Trunk.

posure.

The Pall Mall Gazette describes the Pan-Anglican Syncd as "the absurdity of misplaced modesty, decorum and timidity. The Church of England was long since said to be dying of decency. It, or rather its bishops, are now about to call in all the world to witness a crisis in the

disease.

At the recent agricultural fair at Bridgewater, Ct., an enterprising undertaker exhibited in the hall a hearse, coffins, gravestones, &c., one sample coffin being placed in the hearse. But this inneral spectacle was outdone by a coffin at a stationery stand outside, containing a wax corpie, and ingeniously arranged with a mirror under the lid, so that the remains could be viewed in any loth position, without the mourners hears. upright position, without the mourners ticing put to the trouble of looking inside. Certainly an extraordinary undertaking.