Daily Evening Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor. OUR WHOLE COUNTRY. F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

VOLUME XXI.—NO. 165. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1867. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE EVENING BULLETIN
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING
(Sundays excepted),
AT THE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING,
607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,
BY THE
EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION.
PROPRIETORS.
GIBSON PEACOCK, ERNEST C. WALLACE,
F. L. FETHERSTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON,
CASPER SOUDER, JR., FRANCIS WELLS.

The BULLETIN is served to subscribers in the city at 18 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or $8 per annum.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED OR Written; *new styles* of French and English Papers and Envelopes.
W. G. PERRY, Stationer,
oc8 tf 728 Arch street.

MARRIED.

BARKER—BAKER.—By Friends' ceremony, on the 16th inst., at Woodside, Long Branch, Wharton Barker, of Philadelphia, to Margaret C., daughter of Joseph and Rachel C. Baker.

PATTERSON—STUART.—On the 16th instant, at St. Luke's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Howe, assisted by the Rev. John A. Harris, C. Stuart Patterson to Ellen Stuart, eldest daughter of George H. Stuart, Esq.

ROBB—THOMPSON.—On Thursday, Oct. 17th, instant, by the Rev. Henry A. Boardman, D. D., Samuel Robb and Sarah G. Thompson, daughter of Judge Thompson, of the Supreme Court. It

WILTBANK—BAYLIS.—October 16th, by Rev. R. Eddy, Robert Wiltbank and Miss Martha H. Baylis, daughter of John Baylis, Esq. No Cards.

DIED.

BEESLEY.—On the 17th inst., Dr. Theophilus E. Beesley, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. Wm. D. Stroud, on the Old Lancaster Road, near Hestonville, on Second-day, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock. P. M. Carriages will leave No. 32 North Eleventh street, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Interment in South-western Ground. **

JENKS.—At his residence in Newtown, Bucks county, Pa., Michael H. Jenks, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Seventh-day, the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon. Conveyances will be at Schenck's Station upon the arrival of the 9 o'clock morning train from Kensington Depot. **

MEE.—On the morning of the 18th inst., John Mee.**

ROESE.—On the afternoon of the 17th inst., Frederick A. Roese.

His male friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 9 South Twenty-first street, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery. **

SMILEY.—On the 18th, Andrew J. Smiley, M. D. Due notice will be given of the funeral.

BURIAL CASKET.
PATENT FOR DESIGN GRANTED JULY 9, 1867.
E. S. EARLEY, UNDERTAKER,
S. E. CORNER OF TENTH AND GREEN STREETS.

I claim that my new improved and only patented BURIAL CASKET is far more beautiful in form and finish than the old unsightly and repulsive coffin, and that its construction adds to its strength and durability.

We, the undersigned, having had occasion to use in our families E. S. EARLEY'S PATENT BURIAL CASKET, would not in the future use any other if they could be obtained.

Bishop M. Simpson, Rev. J. W. Jackson,
J. H. Schenck, M. D., E. J. Crippen,
Com. J. Marston, U. S. N., Jacob S. Burdsall,
Rev. H. W. Bartine, D. D., Geo. W. Evans,
Benj. Orne, Wm. Hicks,
J. W. Claghorne, D. N. Sinn. oc18-3mrp

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

EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND ARCH, KEEP A fine assortment of Cassimeres for Boys' Clothes, Cassimeres for Business Suits.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL Steamship Company, Office No. 314 South Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Oct. 17, 1867.—Subscriptions to Southern Yellow Fever Fund:

Thos. F. Bradley	$10 00
Joel J. Bailey & Co.	50 00
S. & J. M. Flanagan	100 00
	$160 00
Previously acknowledged	$6141 50
	$6 301 50
Inquirer, North American, Age, Press, EVENING BULLETIN and Evening Telegraph, gratuitous advertising, each $50	$300 00
American Telegraph Company, gratuitous telegraphing	50 00
	$6,651 50

STATEMENT OF YELLOW FEVER FUND.

Amount of subscriptions in cash		$6,301 50
Cash paid advertising	$21 50	
Cash paid printing and distributing circulars	65 50	
Cash remitted Howard Association, New Orleans	3,500 00	
Cash remitted Howard Association, Galveston	2,714 50	
Total		$6,301 50

WILLIAM L. JAMES,
General Agent P. & M. S. S. S. Co.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE OF PHILADELPHIA.
BRILLIANT COURSE OF SCIENTIFIC AND POPULAR LECTURES.
The opening lecture of the First Annual Course will be delivered at
HORTICULTURAL HALL,
NOVEMBER 5.
BY
WILLIAM ROUSEVILLE ALGER,
of Boston.
The remainder of the Course will comprise:
Two Lectures by Prof. ROBERT E. ROGERS, of Philadelphia; one Lecture by Prof. E. L. YOUMANS, of New York; one Lecture by Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, of New York.
It is expected that Prof. LOUIS AGASSIZ, of Boston, will also lecture in the Course.
Tickets, with Reserved Seats, for the Course, will be for sale at Horticultural Hall, on Saturday, October 19, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M.
Price of Tickets—Two Dollars each. 1t*

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11, 1867.
At the request of numerous stockholders of this Company, who failed to receive in time copies of the Circular of October 5, addressed to them, the subscription books to the new Convertible Loan will remain open until the 28th instant. SOLOMON SHEPHERD,
oc11-[illegible] Treasurer.

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

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CHESTNUT.—Mr. James E. Murdoch appears this evening, upon the occasion of his farewell benefit, as "Rover," in the comedy of *Wild Oats*.

THE ARCH.—*Innisfallen* will be presented this evening for the last time but one. Miss Kate Reignolds will take a benefit, appearing in *Innisfallen* and the farce of *A Loan of a Lover*.

THE WALNUT.—Miss Charlotte Thompson will take a farewell benefit to-night, and will appear as "Fanchon," in the beautiful drama of *Fadette; or, the Cricket*. It is to be hoped that the house will be crowded from pit to dome.

THE BLACK CROOK.—Mlle. Betty Regal will have a benefit to-night, and will appear in some of her most fascinating dances. There will be a matinée to-morrow and a performance in the evening, after which this brilliant spectacle will be withdrawn. Every one should see it before it leaves the city, for there may not be an opportunity to look upon its like again.

THE AMERICAN.—A number of entertaining novelties are offered at the American this evening. The whole ballet corps will appear with the combination troupe.

PHILADELPHIA OPERA HOUSE.—This popular place of amusement offers a splendid bill for to-night. Eph Horn and Frank Moran, together with the other Ethiopian stars of the troupe, will indulge in delineations and eccentricities, while songs, dances and burlesques will be produced in profusion.

ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE.—The great attraction for this evening will be the "Wonderful Japs and Arabs," who will contort, evolute and flip-flap to an unprecedented extent. This is a most excellent and laughable burlesque, and will have deserved popularity.

THE APOCALYPSE.—Concert Hall is crowded nightly with audiences assembled to witness the wonderful and startling portraiture of the Vision of St. John. The idea of this exhibition was suggested by Rev. Albert Barnes's "Notes on the Book of Revelations." He says, in his preface, "the symbols used in these Revelations could be illustrated and could be used to constitute the most splendid views ever conceived."

BLITZ.—Signor Blitz will give a performance this evening and a matinée to-morrow afternoon at Assembly Building.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will give their usual public rehearsal at the Musical Fund Hall to-morrow, at 11 A. M., with the following programme:

1. Overture—Barber of Seville..........Rossini
2. Song—In the Forest—Corno Solo..........Marschner
Performed by H. Kuestenmacher.
3. Masken-Bilder—Waltz..........Lanner
4. Andante con moto from Symphony No. 1..........Beethoven
5. Overture—Return from Abroad..........Mendelssohn
6. Terzett—Brewer of Preston..........Adam
7. Second Finale from Lorelei..........Wallace

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.—The opening lecture of the annual course given by this association will be delivered at Horticultural Hall by Mr. Wm. R. Alger, of Boston, on the evening of November 5th.

—Richmond has a new organ made by Simmons of Boston, with nearly forty stops, and costing $6,000. The old Richmond organ, the *Examiner*, had so many "stops" from its subscribers, that it was played out, some time ago.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1867.

THE FULL OFFICIAL RETURNS.

Sharswood's Majority, 1,202.

Counties.	Governor.—1866.— Geary.	Clymer.	Judge Sup. Court.—1867.— Williams.	Sharswood.
Adams	2910	3126	2137	2829
Allegheny	20511	12795	16333	9994
Armstrong	3758	3078	3235	2934
Beaver	3310	2385	2818	2278
Bedford	2591	2835	2305	2644
Berks	7121	13288	6117	11912
Blair	3526	2768	3113	2590
Bradford	7131	3091	5816	2638
Bucks	6805	7390	6224	6910
Butler	3544	3061	2939	2662
Cambria	2613	3295	2068	3020
Cameron	374	303	358	300
Carbon	1906	2339	1687	2124
Centre	3094	3565	2790	3173
Chester	8500	6221	7751	5853
Clarion	1776	2813	1410	2603
Clearfield	1650	2786	1477	2740
Clinton	1751	2337	1602	2228
Columbia	1965	3583	1696	3153
Crawford	6714	4969	5400	4018
Cumberland	4030	4567	3451	4231
Dauphin	5691	4301	5217	3847
Delaware	3647	2262	3207	2148
Elk	376	916	286	751
Erie	7237	3957	5504	3128
Fayette	3569	4359	3181	3859
Forest	100	76	289	319
Franklin	4299	4106	3773	3962
Fulton	775	1055	709	1019
Greene	1699	3230	1343	2753
Huntingdon	3248	2239	3009	2258
Indiana	4458	2109	3608	1867
Jefferson	2015	1912	1806	1851
Juniata	1516	1814	1368	1665
Lancaster	14592	8592	12799	7475
Lawrence	3560	1410	2833	1281
Lebanon	4194	2696	3625	2501
Lehigh	4159	5731	3514	5141
Luzerne	8733	12387	7985	10401
Lycoming	3871	4448	3604	4357
McKean	877	714	705	845
Mercer	4416	3757	3935	3414
Mifflin	1725	1835	1565	1769
Monroe	705	2699	543	2359
Montgomery	7286	8342	6586	7683
Montour	1130	1523	1006	1383
Northampton	3859	6870	3027	5979
Northumberland	3361	3829	3023	3469
Perry	2581	2495	2427	2292
Philadelphia	51205	48817	49587	52075
Pike	360	1084	235	901
Potter	1346	620	1134	481
Schuylkill	8793	10514	7256	8380
Snyder	1792	1326	1630	1199
Somerset	3062	1759	2756	1541
Sullivan	436	761	421	683
Susquehanna	4129	2981	3947	2690
Tioga	4791	1628	4090	1425
Union	1991	1287	1675	1200
Venango	4409	3492	3040	2610
Warren	2687	1572	2131	1459
Washington	4977	4712	4618	4513
Wayne	2357	2883	2320	2586
Westmoreland	5046	6113	4212	5645
Wyoming	1408	1499	1357	1454
York	5896	8780	4848	7671
	307,274	290,096	266,824	268,026
	290,096			266,824

For Geary..... 17,178 For Sharswood, 1,202

MUSICAL.

CARL SENTZ'S MATINEE.—A large and appreciative audience greeted Mr. Sentz's orchestra with marks of pronounced approbation. The Symphony No. 2, D Major, by Haydn, was most deliciously rendered, the coloring and shading of the large mass of the strings giving it a most charming effect. The *Flambeau Dance*, by Meyerbeer, was vociferously encored, and the *Miserere* narrowly escaped the same compliment. Mr. Bishop's ballad was an acceptable contribution to the concert, which throughout was attended with great enthusiasm.

HABELMANN'S CONCERTS.—The success attending these popular costume concerts was marked, and leads us to hope that more of the same kind may be given. Mr. Louis and Mad. Johannsen ably assisted, as did also the chorus of the Mendelssohn Society. The audience was large and enjoyed the entertainment.

CARL WOLFSOHN, the eminent pianist, sailed from Hamburg in the Germania, which was forced to put back at Southampton on account of an accident to her screw. Mr. Wolfsohn's friends will be glad to learn that he is expected to leave Southampton on the 19th instant, and will probably be at his home by November 6th.

MUSICAL FUND HALL.—A Grand Concert will be given to-night at the Musical Fund Hall, for the benefit of Miss Anna Fithian, a graduate of the Institute for the Blind. Miss Fithian has evinced much musical talent, and her blindness as well as her extremely limited circumstances, entitle her to the warm sympathies and encouragement of our music-loving people. She will be supported this evening by Messrs. Wood, Reybold, Righter and Parvin, Miss Gill and Miss Haslam.

Pilot Boat Sunk by the Tonawanda.

[From the Savannah Republican of Oct. 15.]

When the steamship Tonawanda was coming up the river this morning, and when abreast of Fort Jackson, about half-past six o'clock, the Tonawanda being at the time in charge of her pilot, ran into and sunk the pilot boat Young America. The latter was standing across the river to the northward and eastward when the occurrence took place. There was a strong flood tide running, and the wind was light from the northward and westward. When close aboard of the steamship the pilot boat suddenly shifted her helm to port, and when most over the steamship parted her wheel chain. The Tonawanda immediately stopped her engines, and rang the bells to back strong. The attempt was unsuccessful, she striking the pilot boat just aft the fore rigging on the starboard side, cutting her in about two feet just below the water line. After the collision, the bells of the steamship were rung to stop and go ahead, with a view of pushing the yacht upon the flats. She, however, sank in about fifteen minutes, in about three fathoms water. Those aboard the yacht were rescued by the steamship, no lives being lost.

The Young America was one of the fastest vessels of her class in our waters, and had recently been thoroughly overhauled at a heavy expense.

THE BAROMETER.—On the 26th of August M. Radan read a paper before the French Academy, in which he alleged that the principle of the barometer was fully known to both Magellan and Maguire. The statement induced Signor Secchi to go into the history of the subject, and elicited a note from him in the *Comptes Rendus*, September 9th, in which he states the following conclusions: 1. Neither Magellan nor Maguire understood the true principle of the action of the static barometer; 2. They suggested apparatus quite impossible to construct, and which they failed to construct themselves; 3. The impossibility of construction explains why this instrument fell into oblivion.

UNWHOLESOME VAPORS.—The nature of unwholesome vapors has been investigated by M. Lemaire, who, believing that miasmas are produced by large quantities of the lowest animal and vegetable organisms, collected the air of a room in which twenty persons had slept, and which had no ventilation. On condensing the vapor of this air and submitting it to microscopic examination he found it charged with bacteria (*B. termo*), vibriones and monads, the latter being of the form of a pointed oval. He then examined the vapor collected from the outer atmosphere and kept for forty-eight hours, and though it presented a few bacteria and vibriones, it contained no monads.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

LETTER FROM PARIS.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 4, 1867.—Matters remain very much in the same state with respect to Italian and European affairs as when I last wrote, and it is not therefore necessary for me to dwell on those subjects or repeat what I then said. The only public incident requiring notice is the extraordinary panic which took place yesterday at the Bourse. Every sort of sinister rumor was afloat: fresh differences with Prussia; bad reception of General Fleury at Berlin; new complications with Italy; above all, the alarming state of the Emperor's health. The Commissary of Police made his appearance on Change to contradict these reports; the Syndic of the Bourse invited people to come to his cabinet to hear the same contradiction; and the *Moniteur* next morning, in a rather fierce note, threatened the propagators of false news with prosecution. The chief basis for the above alarm seems to have been the sudden departure of M. Rouher for Biarritz, with, it is said, the Italian Minister; and a sort of assemblage at that place of M. Fould, Marshal Niel and other political persons, as well as the above. Something seems to be brewing, and there is a general impression that the understanding between Paris and Berlin is even less good than it was, and also that Italy, taking advantage of this, and incited and perhaps encouraged by Prussia, is becoming imperative as to some fresh arrangement with regard to Rome. We shall probably learn more on these subjects in the course of a day or two.

The public reception given to T. Buchanan Read, by his countrymen in Paris, as I recently mentioned, has excited so much attention, and his poem of "Sheridan's Ride," and his manner of reciting it, have been so much admired, as to lead to the publication of Mr. Eytinge's spirited sketch on the subject, accompanied by the words. These have had a large circulation in Paris, and have found their way among people of all nations, making this great feat of American arms to be known in Europe in a way in which it was never known before. Thus the reception given to Mr. Read by his countrymen has redounded to the national honor as much as to the personal gratification of the guest himself, and the action taken has proved patriotic as well as friendly. Mr. Read himself, as I understand, intends proceeding to Rome, there to follow his profession of an artist during the winter.

Nor is it only in deeds of war, in poetry and with the pencil, that America stands forward prominently at this moment amongst the Parisians. The *Journal des Débats* devotes nearly the whole of its weekly *feuilleton* and the pen of its best musical critic, M. Ernest Reyer, to the description and praise of the famous American pianos, which have proved such a centre of attraction to the entire musical world of Europe during the whole period of the Exhibition.

I am glad to see that in a further published account of the great Safe contest, Mr. Hayle, the official English Secretary, speaks out his mind honorably on the conduct of the Chatwood party: "I was disgusted," he writes, "with the partisan spirit shown by Mr. Chatwood and his representatives, and I am ashamed, for my country's credit, to say that I felt they were not seeking a trial for the merits of the Safes, but to gain a victory for Chatwood at any risks." After such testimony as the above, Mr. Herring may, I think repose on his laurels with safety and equanimity.

I mentioned recently the general expectation that the Exhibition of 1867 would prove a failure in a financial point of view, and that a considerable deficit would have to be made good by the several parties who stood guaranty for the expenses. It is not yet time to speak of such a conclusion with certainty, because the Imperial Commission keep their accounts pretty closely to themselves. But a fact has just been made public which seems to reveal that a department of the Exhibition has been unsuccessful which has always had the air of being, and has always been assumed to be, the most flourishing of all: and that is, the eating and drinking department. And yet M. Gousset, the proprietor of the largest restaurant in the Champ de Mars, has just been declared a bankrupt, and his liabilities estimated at nearly two millions. If the restaurants have not succeeded at the Exhibition, it may well be asked what has?

There is one party, however, which has already been a clear gainer by the great event of the year, and that is the City of Paris. I see by the returns just published of its revenue for 1866, that the increase of the *octroi*, or city dues upon provisions, has been no less than six millions on those of the previous year, in consequence of the larger stock laid in, with a view only to the approaching assemblage. The entire *octroi* for the past year amounts to the incredible sum of ninety-six millions, almost all derived from articles of prime necessity. What may not be expected from 1867 itself, when the bare prospect of it, only, brought such a haul into the Prefect's net! When Paris raises and spends such a revenue on her "embellishments," one cannot wonder at hearing that M. Thiers is preparing, for the extraordinary meeting of the Chambers next month, a tremendous denunciation upon the extravagant outlay on unproductive objects.

The Paris Omnibus Company is endeavoring to increase its outside charges, which are at present three *sous*, or cents, without the right of correspondence. Yet this Company, to judge from its last report, has had its share in the benefits of the Exhibition. Last year the average daily sum making at this season by each carriage was only 78f.; this year it is 93f. Moreover, it has increased its omnibuses by nearly one hundred, the number now being 723. Again, the total returns since the 1st of January have risen from 14 to 16 millions, or an increase of two millions on the first three quarters of the current year.

FRANCE.

A Secret Letter From Napoleon.

The London *Globe* prints the following letter of Napoleon III., which, says *The Globe*, has never hitherto been published, and a copy of which we have obtained from an authentic source at Berlin. It is very curious, as it shows the views which the French Emperor entertained (or at least which he wished the public to believe he entertained) a year ago, in regard to the annexations of Prussia. It was the letter which caused M. Drouyn de Lhuys to resign his office of Minister of Foreign Affairs:

"AUGUST 12, 1866.—*My Dear Monsieur de Lavalette:*—I call your serious attention to the following facts: In the midst of the conversation which took place between Benedetti and M. de Bismarck, M. Drouyn de Lhuys on the idea to send to Berlin a draft of a convention on the subject of the compensations to which we may be entitled.

"This Convention, in my opinion, ought to have been kept secret; but it has been noised abroad, and the newspapers go the length of saying that the provinces of the Rhine have been refused to us.

"It results from my conversation with Benedetti, that we should have all Germany against us for a very small advantage.

"It is important not to let public opinion go astray on this point. Get these rumors contradicted very energetically in the newspapers. I have written in this sense to M. Drouyn de Lhuys. He sends me to-day the *Correspondance Havas*, which I inclose. The true interest of France is not to obtain an insignificant aggrandizement of territory, but to aid Germany to constitute herself in the manner the most favorable to our interests and to those of Europe.

"Receive the assurance of my sincere friendship.
"NAPOLEON."

* French Embassador at Berlin.

THE ITALIAN REVOLUTION.

An Austrian Account—50,000 Troops on the Papal Frontier.

The official *Evening Post* of Vienna, Oct. 4, publishes the following private telegram from Italy:

"The Italian Government has raised to 50,000 men the force stationed on the Roman frontier, for the purpose of preventing the incursion of Garibaldians into the Papal territory. Vessels of war are keeping watch over Garibaldi at Caprera. The situation is regarded as critical. Four bands of Garibaldians have crossed the frontier in sufficient strength to take up a position."

The latest news received by the Government, however, is reassuring. It states that the incursions of the bands, as well as the assemblages of insurrectionists on the Papal territory, are inconsiderable.

FROM CUBA.

Latest News by the Mail Steamer.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

HAVANA, Oct. 13, 1867.—Political news is of second-rate importance for the present, and everybody devotes his attention to business matters. In fact, those who discuss local politics are reputed to be persons who have no other means of living and nothing to lose, while the business men are not at all anxious for political changes in Cuba. Even the professed conspirators are quiet, or go to work with so much discretion that their secret exertions are quite harmless. Now and then some exciting bills are posted on the street corners against the sons of old Spain, but the public only laugh at them. The appointment of a new Captain-General produces sometimes an excitement here which may be called a political one, and as soon as the news of the nomination reaches our shores some persons think that the nominee is fit for the post, while others are of a different opinion; but from the time he takes the reins of the government everybody acknowledges his authority, and a good many seek to have access to his evening entertainments. You are aware that General Manzano died last month, and his death has been lamented by all the inhabitants. Now it is said that General Lersundi comes again to fill the vacancy. Generally speaking, the announced appointment of General Lersundi has had a good effect here, and he will meet with a warm reception and a good deal of sympathy on one condition: that is, he must not bring with him those persons of doubtful character who, during his former brief command, grouped round him and alienated the esteem of well-minded persons, although he had adopted measures which had exalted him in the opinion of the public.

At Sagua La Grande things have occurred which I do not venture to relate *in extenso*, as I am not very sure of their authenticity; but they must be of a very serious character, to judge by the measures taken by the acting Captain-General. He is said to have discharged from office the Governor of the District, the first Judge (alcalde mayor), the Attorney-General, three or four aldermen, the Chief of the Police, and a number of minor functionaries, and it is stated that the more culpable are to be sent to Spain as prisoners. They are accused of having been more or less directly committed with a kind of Masonic lodge, in which many affairs were discussed detrimental to the welfare of the country. Masonic lodges are not allowed on this island, and it may be that the Captain-General wishes only to punish this contravention.

With the exception of a few robberies and barbarous murders recently committed in some parts of the Island, I may say that the country enjoys calm and security. The local authorities in the districts and the civil guard have succeeded in apprehending some of the highwaymen, but, unfortunately, justice is not meted out to them with sufficient speed, to the great detriment of public security and morals.

Our commercial crisis is far from being at an end; the custom revenue during the last four or five months, as compared with the same period of 1866, tells us that in the higher regions of our commerce there is yet a lull, and if we go down the scale, we will hear the shopkeeper, the jeweler, the tailor, etc., complain of absence of customers, so that many of them have reduced the number of their employés, and do not even go into the expense of advertising. Money is very scarce.

Rain is continually falling in abundance throughout the island, to the delight of sugar-planters, who anticipate a very large crop. About theatrical matters I can only mention the performances of the eminent actor, Senor Valero, recently arrived from Spain, who, although 50 years of age, is yet in some characters the great actor who by his rare talent has made himself a lasting name.

THE MARKETS.

Sugar is dull, owing to the firmness of holders, who ask more than the offers of 8½@9 reals for No. 12. Molasses very scarce, and consequently no operations; prices very firm, from 4½@4¾ reals ℔ bbl. (of 5½ gallons.) Coffee closes rather dull at from $14 50@$15 50 ℔ qutl. for Cuba and P. Rico, current qualities. Honey has remained without change, 4@4¼ rs. Tobacco—The demand continues brisk, especially for fine tobacco, and prices show a decided upward tendency; the crop having turned out to be small. Cigars remain quiet without any material change. Freights—Demands for the United States moderate and at previous rates.

IMPORTED ARTICLES.—Apples in demand at $7@$10 ℔ bbl. Beans—The market stocked, $1 50@$1 75 ℔ arrobe. Beef nominal, $14@16 ℔ bbl. Butter abundant, $20@$24 ℔ qutl. Cheese—American, $18@$20 ℔ qutl. Coal Oil 4½ reals ℔ gall. for tins; 3½@4 reals for bbls. Corn scarce, 5@5½ reals ℔ arrobe. Flour $13 50@$14 ℔ bbl; demand not very active. Hay—American, common size, $4 50@$5 ℔ pack. Hams in small request, $18@$23 ℔ qutl. Lard—Arrivals large, $16 50 ℔ qutl., and $19@$19 50 for tins. Oats in fair request, $2 75@$3 ℔ qutl. Onions in fair demand, $4 25@5 ℔ bbl. Potatoes in active demand, $5@$5 50 ℔ bbl. Salt in demand, $3 25@$3 50 ℔ 200 for fine, and $1 37@$1 50 for coarse. Tallow scarce and in good request, $12 50@$13 per qutl.

FROM MEXICO.

Additional News by way of Cuba.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

MEXICO, September 28th.—There is reason to believe that General Escobedo is opposed to the Convocatoria, and that he has written in that sense to his friends abroad. It seems that the Government is going to suspend the confiscation acts, and commute that punishment into heavy fines, which the parties concerned will have to pay.

The Emperor of Austria has bestowed the hereditary title of princess of that empire on the wife of Miramon.

The arrival of Gen. Porfirio Diaz in Apetatitlan was celebrated by the people, and the Governor of the State, as well as the municipal authorities, give him a brilliant reception.

Many of the political prisoners condemned to exile are kept in San Angel, and treated in an inhuman and cruel manner. Baron Magnus has returned to the capital.

The Governor of Toluca has sent fifty men of infantry and fifty of cavalry, with orders to pursue the rebels of Monte de las Cruces. Tamaulipas papers state that Desiderio Pavon has taken supreme command of that State, and that the people of that region want Porfirio Diaz to be their next President; similar sympathies make themselves perceptible in Vera Cruz. Leon Guzman is superseded by Florencio Antillon as Governor of Guanajuata, the former having to give an account of his conduct to the Government.

There seems to be little doubt but that Porfirio Diaz will be elected President in the States of Vera Cruz, Puebla, Tamaulipas, Tabasco, Chiapas, Yucatan and Campeachy.

Late advices from Mexico furnish the following items of intelligence:

The national festivities of September 16 were celebrated in the capital and elsewhere in the most splendid manner.

The wife of Gen. Santa Anna has presented a petition to the President beseeching him to desist from arraigning the General, and contains, in support, a long history of his services. The Vera Cruz *Concordia*, of the 26th ult., says that several organs of the capital opine that his case ought to have been brought to a termination ere this, and they themselves are kept ignorant as to whether he is to be tried or not.

It was said that General Escobedo was against the *convocatoria*, and that in that sense he had written to his friends in the capital. The liberal party, styled the *liberales puros* of Jalisco, vote against the reforms which the *convocatoria* of August 14 designs to provoke in the constitution, being denounced as anti-constitutional, and protest, throwing the responsibility on Lerdo de Tejada for having authorized it. The "elecciones primeras" on the second ult. have clearly shown that the citizens abstained from voting for the reforms, rejecting the questions contained in the tickets and limiting themselves to the election of their candidates. Owing to the *convocatoria* the government had substituted Leon Guzman for Florencia Antillon in the administration of Guanajuato. The first has to appear and give an account to the government for his acts.

The property of ex-Minister Somera is not to be sold; his punishment has been compromised by a fine of $50,000.

Baron Magnus had returned to the capital.

CRIME.

TERRIBLE CASUALTY.

A Little Boy Roasted to Death in a Burning Building—Heroic Conduct of the Child's Mother—Particulars of the Fire in Burnside Street.

[From the Chicago Republican, 16th.]

Yesterday forenoon a fire occurred at No. 560 Burnside street, near Thirty-first, which resulted fatally to a little boy, son of Mrs. Germain, who resided at the above named place. While performing her domestic duties Mrs. Germain had occasion to go up stairs, leaving her children, three in number, playing in the kitchen about the stove. Scarcely fifteen minutes had elapsed, when she heard screams of terror in the room below, and hurrying down, discovered the kitchen all in flames and her children huddled in one corner, screaming for assistance. With that determination which only a mother has when her offspring are in danger, she rushed through the flames, grasped the two younger children, and telling the boy to follow her, made her way from the burning building. On getting outside she discovered, to her horror, that the boy still remained in the room, and putting down the two she had rescued, went back for him. The flames had made such progress by this time that she could not pass the barrier of fire between her and her child, and she was forced to desist. Her feelings, as she heard the cries of her son, who was being slowly roasted before her eyes, coupled with the knowledge that she was powerless to save him, can better be imagined than described. When the flames had gained complete control of the house, and the cries of the burning boy had ceased in death, stupefied with horror she convulsively clasped her remaining children to her breast and left the scene.

The cause of the fire is not known, as the two children who were saved are too small to give any reliable account of it, but it is supposed that some clothing which came in contact with the stove ignited, thus communicating the flames to surrounding objects.

A long search for the remains of the child who perished in the flames was consummated by the discovery of a mass of blackened flesh and bones.

A Romance of the Epidemic in New Orleans—Death of a Son of Gen. Von Moltke, of Prussia.

[From the N. O. Times, of Oct. 13th.]

Several singular circumstances illustrative of the vagaries of human nature have occurred in the Fifth Military District of late. Recently a private soldier, a clerk at headquarters, was summoned to Europe to enjoy a large fortune of which he had become legal possessor. Another private, serving as farrier to an artillery company, stationed on the Texas frontier, has just been discharged to permit his assuming the honors of an English baronetcy, and the care of twenty thousand pounds a year.

For some time past a private soldier of Company G, 6th U. S. Cavalry, was detailed for clerical duty at District Headquarters. He passed by the name of Sachow, although it was generally known among his companions that this was not his proper cognomen. He was very reticent concerning his family affairs, making no confidants whatever. He was a Prussian, but when and where he arrived in America we have not learned. He first comes into notice as sergeant-major of the 1st Louisiana cavalry, where he won the reputation of a good, faithful and brave soldier. His conduct since the war has not tended to lessen his fair fame in the estimation of his superiors. Stricken down by the yellow fever, he lived but a short time; but even on his deathbed refused to reveal to his most intimate friends aught relating to his previous history beyond the fact that his family are of high rank in Prussia, that he had been a law student at home, and that he hoped his parents and friends would be impressed with the belief that he had died in battle.

Since a notice of his death appeared in the city papers, the following letter has been received by Gen. Mower:

ST. LOUIS, October 5, 1867.—*To the Major-General Commanding Fifth Military District, New Orleans:* GENERAL—The New Orleans *Crescent* apprises me of the death of Mr. Charles J. Sachow, late a clerk in General Headquarters.

Deceased was an old friend of mine, who studied jurisprudence in the same University where I took my degrees, and, as far as I know, I am the only person in this country who knows his real name and is acquainted with the whole family. Mr. Sachow's father is an officer of high rank in Prussia, and has never heard a word from his son since the latter's departure from Europe, six years ago. This Sachow himself told me when I saw him last in New Orleans.

Deceased, who once was the pride of his family, and had the reputation of a student of great talent, was unfortunately led astray by bad companions, and for a while led a most reckless life, causing much grief to his father, who naturally disapproved of this mode of life of his son. And, as the latter would not desist, the family finally broke with him, and he changed his name, one of the best in the land, and left his native country for parts unknown to his kindred.

Under these circumstances, I feel that I owe it to the bereaved father to tell him where repose the ashes of his poor son; but before I fulfill this duty of humanity, I wish to know whether Sachow, while sick, made disclosures with regard to his family in Europe or not; and as I know of no better source of information, I take the liberty to address myself to you, with the respectful request to have the matter investigated, and to inform me of everything of interest to my friend's family.

Have the goodness to ascertain where the body is buried, and if, as I hope, the man known in your department as Charles J. Sachow has done his duty as a citizen and a soldier to the satisfaction of his superiors, please, General, give me an official certificate to that effect. It may prove a consolation to his noble father.

If any of Sachow's former comrades have a likeness (photograph) of him, it would be a charity to send it to his family by me.

My deceased friend, although not faultless, has never in his whole life committed a dishonorable act, and I have been told in New Orleans, that his kind heart and gentlemanly qualities have won for him many friends in this country.

I need not tell you, General, how great a service you will render a respectable family by granting the favors asked in this letter, and I rest assured that you will kindly comply with my request.

Any communication which you will be pleased to address to me will reach me at the Prussian Consulate-General, in New York.

I have the honor to be, General,
Your obedient, humble servant,
VALDEMAR JOHNSEN,
Late British Vice Consul at Matamoras, Mexico.

Gen. Mower replied to the above as follows:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, NEW ORLEANS, October 4th, 1867.—*To Valdemar Johnsen, Esq., care of Prussian Consulate General, New York city:* DEAR SIR—In reply to your letter of the 5th inst., making inquiries in regard to the death of Charles G. Sachow, I have the honor to state that Private Sachow died of yellow fever in this city September 20th, 1867, and was buried in Cypress Grove Cemetery No. 2. He entered our service sometime in 1863, and was appointed Sergeant-Major of the 1st Louisiana Cavalry, serving as such until honorably mustered out of service with the regiment.

He next enlisted in the regular service September 24th, 1866, as private in the 6th United States Cavalry. Nothing definite was known here of his parentage while at these headquarters.

It has been ascertained, with tolerable certainty, that the father of young Sachow is Count Von Moltke, a distinguished Prussian General, and Chief of Staff to the King of Prussia. He has the credit of planning the victorious campaigns of last year against the Austrians.

Private Sachow performed his duties faithfully and well. His gentle and unassuming manners won for him many friends, and he was generally beloved by his comrades.

Inquiry has been made, but no picture or photograph of the deceased can be found in this city. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, JOS. A. MOWER,
Brevet Major-General U. S. A.,
Commanding Fifth Military District.

THE WAR IN CANDIA.

French Refutation of the Charges of Cruelty Against the Turks—Testimony of the Refugee Women.

[Translated from La Patrie, of Paris, Sept. 29, for the New York Herald.]

The *Epoque* has received a letter from Athens which is quite worthy of attention. We make the following extract from it:

Let us now take a look at the transportations of women and children which we have made. On our own responsibility we took off about 9,000 all told. Now these 5 600 (of whom 2,500 are children) have been scrupulously interrogated and *only one woman* has asserted that she was violated by a Turk. Four-fifths had not even seen the Turks. I had an opportunity of questioning over 300 of these women and they all told me that they had not even noticed the Turkish soldiers. They used such forms of reply as the following:—"We have been told, or a captain has informed us, that the neighboring town had been occupied by the Turks; that they were about to butcher us, and forthwith we left."

One group asserted that they had seen the flames of a neighboring town; but, as to massacres or cruelties, they had witnessed nothing whatever. Moreover, I assure you the children were in superb condition and quite healthy; they seemed to have suffered no privations or unusual fatigue, any more than the women. Some of the women were handsome; but, strange to say, there were very few girls or young women. One would be inclined to think that those who left were picked out, or rather that those were given the preference to leave whom they wished to save.

Our vessels did not bring back a single volunteer; they gave over bringing any emigrants whose departure was looked upon as *inhuman* towards the remainder. However, the Italians, the Austrians and the Russians kept on bringing all classes away. I calculate that 30,000 Cretan women and children, all told, have sought refuge in Greece—rather over than under that figure. The Greeks, however, are far from being satisfied with the matter, as they have to feed and care for the refugees; and, although the latter are put upon allowance, their support is quite onerous. Some are sent as far as Lamia, where the unfortunate Cretans will have to pass a hard winter, should they even survive its rigors and escape the fatal results of sickness.

But now after the women—after the volunteers—the question is, are we to have the men thrown upon our shoulders? If so, how must this affair end? There is but one alternative: Crete must be ceded to Greece. In such case the result would be a similar movement in the Epirus and in Thessaly, without taking into account the likelihood that Crete would revolt in turn against Greece. Hence, I say, we stand in the very midst of revolution.

LEGEVEL DE LA COMBA.

If, as everything leads us to believe, the correspondent of the *Epoque* is well informed, we have in the above extract good grounds enough for charging more than one erroneous opinion on the subject of this unfortunate Cretan insurrection, the nature and aim of which have been so often misrepresented.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Interview Between General Canby and Governors Orr and Worth.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 17, 1867.—General Canby returned last evening from Columbia, after a full and satisfactory conference with Governors Orr and Worth. The principal object of the conference was to make arrangements for the financial affairs of the States. The fiscal year expires at the end of this month, and no means exist for carrying on the State governments. Measures were agreed upon to meet this difficulty.

The following new jury order was adopted:

GENERAL ORDERS—No. 100.—HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT, CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 17, 1867.—Upon the representation of the Governor of South Carolina that for want of sufficient time it will be impracticable to impanel juries in some of the District and Circuit Courts of this State, in accordance with the provisions of General Orders No. 89, current series, from these headquarters, in season for the fall terms of the said Courts, and that a delay in the administration of justice may result therefrom, it is ordered:

First—That in all such District and Circuit Courts the jurors already drawn and summoned under the provisions of General Orders No. 31, be impaneled for the trial of all jury causes that may be set for trial at the next ensuing term of the said Courts. The right of challenge by reason of non-registration to be allowed and exercised as prescribed by General Orders No. 89.

Second—In drawing juries at the fall terms of the district and circuit courts, for the next term of the said courts, the juries shall be drawn from the lists of all citizens who have paid taxes for the current year, and in the manner prescribed by the laws of the State; and, to the end that the right of challenge shall be effective, the Sheriff of each district will be furnished with the list of registered voters in his district, after the same shall have been revised in conformity with the act of Congress of July 19, 1867. The execution of Special Orders No. 116, paragraph 6, current series, from these headquarters, is suspended until the revision of the registration as aforesaid has been completed.

Third—Whenever juries have been empaneled for any district or circuit of this State, in conformity with the provisions of General Orders No. 89, such panels shall be deemed and held to be valid and effective panels.

By command of
Brevet Major-General ED. R. S. CANBY.
LOUIS V. CAZIARC, A. A. A. G.

Senor Romero and family, General Canby and staff, and a number of other officials and citizens, upon invitation of the Collector of the Port, went on an excursion around the harbor, in the revenue cutter Racer, this afternoon, and visited Fort Sumter, Castle Pickney, Battery Wagner and other fortifications. The Wilderness is expected to-morrow. A despatch received from the Collector at New Orleans says the Wilderness left the Passes at the mouth of the Mississippi at half-past two o'clock on Saturday afternoon for Charleston. Collector Mackey has made all the arrangements for expediting his passage on her arrival. Romero was serenaded at the Charleston Hotel this evening, a large crowd in attendance.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

The Sick Man.

[From the Anti-Slavery Standard.]

Hardly any sick man gets well without having, now and then, what the nurse calls a pull-back. The American people, rapidly getting over its long disease, has just had a pull-back. There's no reason to be discouraged. The cure will go on.

We pointed out, in a recent article, how inconsistent and absurd it was to suppose that a few battles had converted the whole American people into Abolitionists. The late elections are a comment on that text. Brought squarely to the test, Ohio cannot yet be just on her own soil. That same population would see the *necessity* of giving to the South Carolina negro the ballot. Without that they know the Union would not be safe. Selfishness dictates justice in the reconstruction of the South; but the sense of justice is not keen enough to protect the negro at home—so Ohio rejects her equal suffrage amendment. Pennsylvania, always for sale and in the market, has been snapped up by an eager purchaser in the wrong party.

Some critics insist that these changes are owing to temperance movements in one place, financial soreness in another, and mistaken nominations in a third. All these causes, doubtless, were acting; but the primary and most efficient cause is that the leaders of the dominant party—the people's teachers—have never taught their followers one single lesson of justice. From Mr. Lincoln down to the last canvass speaker, the cry and the argument has been: "Do thus much to save the party. Dole out this and this measure of justice, not for its own sake, but because we must. The party *needs it*."

A people drugged with such opiates, the moment the burden of the war and the weight of danger is taken off, springs back to its old race-hatred. Hence the easy victory of the rebels in Ohio and Pennsylvania. While a large portion of the people has been ready for any measure of justice, and would have followed Lincoln to any height of national honor, another portion, poisoned by his infidelity to principle, has remained in just that equivocal state of mind that left them an easy prey to the Pendletons and the Vallandighams. Wade reaps to-day the harvest of that party atheism which he has sometimes countenanced, and which his later and general fidelity has not sufficed to neutralize.

What shall we do? Press bravely on. Impeach the traitor of the White House. Men with white lies, who fancy themselves statesmen, cry "Oh, no—that will create sympathy for him and wreck the party." Utter want of self-respect has wrecked the party, nothing else. To bear blows unresistingly may be clear duty for an individual; it is death to a party. The nation has gazed on and seen Johnson insult and defy Congress. Men conclude that Congress is either too stupid to understand or too pusillanimous to resent the insult. The panacea that Senators and Governors propose now is, that we go on and invite more Presidential insult, in hope that so the people will pity Congress and hate Johnson. It is a fatal policy. *Such pity* passes soon into contempt. The old Whig party marched to its grave in the fond conceit that its patience would win sympathy. It found too late that the masses distrusted its foes, but despised a Whig.

Nothing but daring courage, gallantry, will win back popular sympathy. Hang out the banner of impartial suffrage and rebel disfranchisement on the outmost wall. Throttle the President. Clean out that nest of unclean birds—the Cabinet. Rally patriotism to the front. The disheartening of Bull Run was never wholly cured till Grant moved on Richmond. Teach men to forget Ohio and Pennsylvania in the blaze of a fiercer onset.

Every other policy is death—slow death. Slavemasters despised the Whig because they saw he feared them. They respected the Abolitionist because they saw he defied them. Republicans will find, that the same feelings are at work now. As an eloquent Western man says, "We have abolished the slave. We have not abolished the master." This terrible truth Senators are forgetting. The same policy of defiance which saved us heretofore is our only resource now. It will cow rebels alike in Carolina and Ohio; and it will teach, rally and unite the people. No man doubts that the North really means to exact the full results of its victory. Act to-day so as to convince the South that this is truer now than ever before.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 18th.—The match of Kentucky against Time for $5,000 a side, came off on the Jerome Course yesterday, and resulted in Kentucky's losing by 11¼ seconds.

The three-year old sweepstakes (two miles) race, at Jerome Park, was won by Connolly, beating Morrissey (second), Flora McIvor and Yorke—time, 3.43¾. Onward won the Stewards' Cup (value $2,000), three miles, beating Red Dick—time, 6 minutes ¾ second. The selling race for two-year old colts (three-quarters of a mile) was won by Mr. Watson's Bonnie Braes, beating Cycloid, La Henderson (who was left at the post), Wood's Breckinridge filly and Dowling's Breckinridge filly—time 1.20. The mile and a quarter dash was won by No. Three, who beat Stonewall Jackson by a head, beating Twinkle, Clara Clarita and Lurline—time 2.15.

The investigation in the case of Mr. Arnold, charged with embezzling funds of the Tradesmen's Bank, was continued before Commissioner Osborn yesterday. Mr. Barry, President of the Bank, gave further testimony as to the entries on the books, after which the case was adjourned till Monday.

Mr. Peter B. Sweeny, the City Chamberlain, replies to the charges of the Citizens' Association that he does nothing and receives too much pay for it, by saying that it is a mistake. He keeps the accounts of the city and county funds, and pays the public debt and the interest thereon as it accrues, and the salaries of the city and county employés.

A meeting was held at the Cooper Institute, last evening, to consider the subject of improved railroad management. Hon. Freeman Clark presided, and addresses were delivered by Judge Sherwood, of Texas, and Hon. Horace Greeley.

There were four seizures reported yesterday by the Revenue officers. One of five barrels of whisky, one of twenty-five barrels, one of ten barrels, and the rectifying establishment of Wm. R. Lewis & Co., Nos. 101 and 103 Furman street, Brooklyn.