Daily Evening Bulletin.

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

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THE EVENING BULLETIN
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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.

FIELD—DAVIS.—In Worcester, 24th inst., at All Saints Church, by Rev. Wm. R. Huntingdon, William H. Field, of Philadelphia, and Miss Anna E., daughter of Hon. Isaac Davis, of Worcester, Mass.

DIED.

AUDENREID.—On the morning of the 25th inst., in the 28th year of his age, Major Lewis C. Audenreid, son of Mr. George Audenreid, of Northampton county, Pa.

His relatives and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, on Wednesday, the 30th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., from the residence of his uncle, Lewis Audenried, Esq., No. 512 North Seventh street. To proceed to Laurel Hill. [Lancaster, Allentown, and Easton papers will please copy.]***

BELDEN.—On the 14th inst., of yellow fever, at Galveston, Texas, Henry A. Belden, aged 28 years.

HARTSHORNE.—On the 24th inst., at Summerhill, near Frankford, Susan Wain Hartshorne, in the eighty-third year of her age. 1t

HENDRY.—On the 24th instant, Mrs. Sallie R., relict of the late Edwin A. Hendry, in the 35th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 2005 Arch street, on Monday afternoon, the 28th instant, at 2 o'clock.

HILYARD.—On Sixth-day morning, the 25th instant, at the house of his uncle, Wm. H. Burr, 1616 Vine street, James Hilyard, Jr., in the 22d year of his age.

His friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his father, James Hilyard, in Rancocas, Burlington county, N. J., on Second-day afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Persons taking the Camden and Burlington county train, foot of Market street, upperside, at 10½ o'clock, will find carriages waiting at Masonville station.

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. D. 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.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A GENERAL MEETING OF
The Members of the M. E. Church,
IN FAVOR OF
LAY REPRESENTATION,
will be held at the
Spring Garden Street Church,
Corner of Twentieth and Spring Garden Streets, Philadelphia,
ON
Monday Evening, Oct. 28th,

At half-past seven o'clock, to take such measures as will secure the favorable action of the next General Conference.

Addresses may be expected from
Hon. JUDGE BOND, of Baltimore, Md.
WM. J. JONES, Esq., of Elkton, Md.
BENJ. HAYWOOD, Esq., of Pottsville, Pa.
S. M. HARRINGTON, Esq., of Wilmington, Del.
Rev. JAMES RIDDLE.
JOSEPH PARRISH, M. D., of Philadelphia.
Prest. WM. H. ALLEN, LL. D.

By order of the Committee of Arrangement.
C. HIESKELL, Chairman.
JOHN FIELD, Secretary. oc25-3t

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOcust street above Fifteenth. Preaching to-morrow at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., by Rev. Dr. E. E. Adams. 1t*

THIRD REFORMED CHURCH, TENTH AND Filbert streets, Rev. J. W. Schenck, Pastor.—Services to-morrow at 10½ o'clock morning and 7½ evening. 1t*

WESTERN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SEVenteenth and Filbert streets.—Rev. Mr. Bridell will preach Sabbath morning and afternoon. 1t*

BROAD STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER of Broad and Brown streets. Preaching to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. J. E. Cheeshire. 1t*

REV. G. D. CARROW, D. D., WILL PREACH in Union M. E. Church to-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock. Subject—"The Sea of Galilee." 1t*

FRANKFORD. — REV. J. F. SUTTON WILL preach in the New Presbyterian Church, corner of Main and Harrison streets, Frankford, To-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. 1t*

GERMANTOWN SECOND PRESBYTERIAN Church, Tulpehocken and Green streets.—Preaching to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by the Pastor elect, Rev. Mr. Ijams. 1t*

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, FILBERT street, above Seventeenth.—Divine service to-morrow (Sunday) at 10½ A. M. 7½ P. M. Rev. L. W. Bancroft, D. D., will (D.V.) preach morning and evening. 1t*

CHURCH OF THE NATIVITY, ELEVENTH and Mt. Vernon streets. Sermon on Sunday morning by Rev. R. J. Parvin, and collection in behalf of the Evangelical Education Society. 1t*

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH STREET, above Race.—The newly-appointed Pastor, Rev. J. F. McClelland, will preach on Sabbath, 27th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are cordially invited. 1t*

ST. JOHN'S EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH, REV. J. A. Seiss, D. D., pastor. The Seventh Jubilee of the Reformation will open on Thursday next, Oct. 31, with appropriate services, in the morning at 10½; evening, 7½ o'clock. 1t*

RE-OPENING OF GREEN STREET M. E. Church to-morrow. Rev. Bishop Simpson, and Rev. R. R. Meredith, of Newark, N. J., preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Family gathering Monday evening at 7½ o'clock. 1t*

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWENTIETH AND Cherry streets.—This Church will be opened for Divine Service, To-morrow (Sunday) Evening, at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. John P. Lunday. Afternoon prayer will be omitted. 1t*

THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will for the present worship in Horticultural Hall, on Broad street, between Locust and Spruce. Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. R. Beadle. 1t*

NORTH BROAD STREET UNITED PRESBYterian Church, Broad, above Poplar.—Services by the Pastor, Rev. Lafayette Marks, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Communion in connection with the Morning Services. 1t*

BIBLE LESSONS FROM THE BOOK OF NAture.—Series resumed. "The Precious Things of the Lasting Hills" will be the subject of sermon by Rev. Dr. March to-morrow (Sunday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the Clinton Street Church, Tenth, below Spruce. All seats free, and the public cordially invited. 1t*

CENTENARY M. E. CHURCH, MORGAN'S Hall, Fourth and Market streets, Camden, N. J.—On Sunday morning, October 27, the Rev. G. D. Carrow, D. D., will preach and administer the Holy Communion. Service commences at 10½ o'clock. The Rev. Henry Baker, Jr., A. M., pastor, will preach in the evening. Services at 7½ o'clock. 1t*

BISHOP WHITE PRAYER-BOOK SOCIETY.—The Thirty-fourth Anniversary of the Bishop White Prayer-Book Society will be held in the Church of the Epiphany, on SUNDAY EVENING, the 27th instant. Service to commence at 7¼ o'clock. The Annual Report of the Board of Managers will be read, and a Sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Colton. A Collection will be made in aid of the funds of the Society.
1t* JAMES M. AERTSEN, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ORIENTAL DETERSIVE SOAP.—This is decidedly the best and greatest labor-saving soap in the world. It is made upon a new principle, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. One pound of it will go as far as three of any other family soap. Clothes need no boiling, very little hand rubbing, no wash-board required. Over two hundred thousand families are now using it. For sale by dealers everywhere. Manufactured only by
McKEONE, VAN HAAGEN & CO.,
oc25,3trp* Philadelphia and New York.

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

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GERMAN, GREEK, LATIN.—THE SUBscriber having taken (accepted) charge of the CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT in a SCHOOL outside of the limits of the city proper, will meet his friends, as well as the public, on MONDAY, October 28th, at N. E. corner Eighth and Buttonwood streets, from 4 to 7 o'clock, P. M., to arrange for a limited number of new, or the resumption of the duties of former Courses. He guarantees to STEADY ADULTS (steady as to both attendance AND study) a COMPLETE RUDIMENTAL instruction, intended in German as for SPEAKING, in GERMAN in THIRTEEN, in LATIN in FIFTEEN Lessons.
Post-office Address, Holmesburg, Phila.
1t* C. C. SCHAEFFER.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14, 1867.
At the request of numerous Stockholders of this Company, who failed to receive in time copies of the Circular of October 3, addressed to them, the subscription books to the new Convertible Loan will remain open until the 28th instant.
oc16to28§ SOLOMON SHEPHERD, Treasurer.

YOUGHIOGHENY COAL HOLLOW COAL Company.—A meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of November, 1867, at the office of the Company, No. 163 Second street, Pittsburgh, at 2 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.
oc26-s tu th 6t* A. O. FRANCE, Secretary.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE OF PHILADELPHIA. First Annual Course of Lectures.
Choice reserved seats for the course for sale at TRUMPLER'S New Music Store, 926 Chestnut st. Members can also procure seats at the same place. oc21-6trp*

PHILIP LAWRENCE, PROFESSOR OF ELOcution, Thirteenth and Locust streets. Stammering cured in a few lessons. oc24 th sa tu 3trp*

POLITICAL NOTICES.

EIGHTH WARD.

Citizens of the Eighth Ward, in favor of the nomination of
GENERAL U. S. GRANT
for the Presidency, will assemble at the southwest corner of Broad and Walnut streets, on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 28th, 1867, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of forming a GRANT CAMPAIGN CLUB.

Henry C. Carey.	Edw. Shippen.
A. E. Borie.	Isaac G. Colesberry.
Edward Browning.	Edwin Greble.
Geo. D. Wetherill.	Joseph H. Trotter.
George T. Lewis.	John C. Martin.
John T. Lewis.	Alex. J. Harper.
Samuel J. Christian.	Lewis Wain Smith.
A. D. Jessup.	oc26-2t*

A Funeral at West Point.

The following extract of a recent letter from a West Point Cadet to his parents in this city gives a touching account of that singularly rare occurrence, a funeral at West Point:

"Farewell was buried last Thursday, or rather, the funeral services were held in the Chapel, and the corpse escorted to the dock. His parents arrived on Wednesday evening. His father served with distinction, was a captain, I believe, during the war, and was discharged completely broken down—a perfect wreck. They are poor people; and saddest of all, "Jimmy," as he was called, although his name was John, was the *only one remaining of six* children. The services were imposingly solemn—softly the organ murmurs its sad tones, a mournful accompaniment to the sweet mellow voice of the clergyman reading the opening sentences of the burial service, as he in his robes precedes eight stalwart soldiers bearing the draped box. As they slowly walk up the aisle the congregation rise, and with bowed heads stand awaiting the disposition of the remains, and the entrance of the chief mourners and the classmates. After placing the coffin on the supports at the head of the aisle, and covering it with beautiful flowers, the congregation and class seat themselves, and the reading of the Lesson is commenced, then a psalm is sung, and the final prayers are read.

"I have read and heard of the solemnity and grandeur of some of the religious ceremonies of the Catholic and other churches, but this scene at this funeral service was more than my unaided imagination had ever pictured. In the desk, with his whitened locks and bowed head, kneeled Professor French. Flowers of brilliant beauty decked the altar: this, with the drapings of the Chapel walls and their speaking frescoes, was of itself a scene to be remembered. But, in additition, imagine a very large congregation, the entire corps, the officers in full dress uniform, every head bowed, and the softly modulated voice of the audible supplicator, real music of itself, as he, with appealing sympathy, read the touching words of the Episcopal burial service, only interrupted by the smothered heart-broken sobs of the poor mother. O, there was a sad solemnity in this that was intensely painful. It was almost awful. Then, when they carried the corpse out, followed by the delicate and worn-looking father, coarsely clad, the spasmodic twitching of his face and his despairing stare telling the story of that fearful anguish, on whose arm leaned the mother, poorly dressed, whose drooping head and burning tears told of her crushed hopes and bleeding heart, do you wonder I had a suffocating sensation in my throat that would keep coming?

"But enough of this sad picture. The procession moved to the dock, the ferry-boat slowly departed, and the corps returned to barracks, with one man less to answer at roll-call.

"The corps is in mourning for thirty days. Two of his most intimate friends were detailed to escort the body to Illinois, and his classmates pay the entire expenses of the funeral."

Another Case of Child-Whipping in Cambridge.

[From the Boston Transcript, Oct. 22.]

Another case of girl-flogging occurred in the Dana Primary School on Centre street yesterday. The victim is Margaret Lynch, 9 years old, a daughter of Daniel Lynch, and the teacher who inflicted the punishment is a Miss Doe, who came from Salem a few days ago, highly recommended as capable of controlling a "hard school" by persuasive rather than by harsh measures. She has not yet been confirmed as a permanent teacher by the Committee. According to the child's story, a companion had playfully slapped her, unobserved by the teacher, and she returned the compliment in a similar manner, being caught in the act; whereupon the woman proceeded to beat her over the shoulders with a heavy ruler, and did not stop until her back and left shoulder were rendered insensible to pain. The child went home from school as usual and complained to her parents, who brought her to the Second Police Station for the purpose of entering a suit. An examination of the pupil disclosed serious bruises upon the left shoulder, the skin of which had been broken in many places, and also the marks of the end of some heavy instrument on the right shoulder. A Committee of City Council was in session at the time, and the bruises were exhibited to them in the Clerk's office in City Hall. The opinion of all present was that the punishment was brutal, and Mr. Lynch was advised to enter a complaint before Justice Ladd this morning. Several members of the School Committee becoming aware that the case was likely to be brought before the Police Court, called upon the father of the girl this morning, and requested him to suspend criminal proceedings against Miss Doe until the affair was investigated by him, a request that was at once acceded to by them.

THE COURTS.

QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—A hearing on a writ of *habeas corpus* was had this morning, in the case of Rachael and Mary Jones, charged with poisoning and causing the death of a child named Richards, on the 18th of August. The testimony heard this morning was the same as that presented to the Coroner's jury. The defendants and parents of the deceased were neighbors, and it was alleged that the defendants were in the habit of throwing cakes to the child, and on the day she died, a peach was cast into the yard, and partially eaten by the child, who died a few hours afterwards. The mother of the child testified that the defendants had, nine days before the alleged poisoning, threatened to "fix" both the mother and child. The portion of the peach not eaten was thrown away, and as there was no testimony to show that the defendants threw it into the yard, the Commonwealth abandoned the case, and the defendants were discharged.

—Somebody has hoaxed the San Francisco people wonderfully, by announcing in the papers there that an opera company has been formed for that city, including Malibran, Rubini, Lablache and other celebrities long since dead.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

LETTER FROM PARIS.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 11th, 1867.—The course of events in the Roman States may no doubt change at any moment; but, as at present advised, we can scarcely doubt that the attempts at direct insurrection there have so far proved a failure. Nor is such a result to be wondered at; nor does it prove anything in favor of the popularity of the temporal power of the Papacy, or of the contentedness of the people who are placed under it. With the frontier strictly watched on the Italian side, only a few scattered individuals, a very small amount of arms and ammunition, and, probably, not a single gun, have been able to cross the barrier. On the contrary, what do we find on the Pontifical side? A large body of regular troops, commanded by officers who have been specially selected for their fanatical attachment to the Papacy, many of them belonging to old legitimist French families. Magazines abundantly supplied with arms, artillery and munitions of war of every kind were left behind by the French. Nor is this all. For some time past, at the express instigation of the French Bishops, private individuals in this country, known for their zeal and devotion to the cause, have been urged to select, fit out and send to Rome as Zouaves men among their dependents who could be most trusted. No attempt was made by the authorities here to put a stop to this private enlisting, which was indeed rather encouraged by the Empress and the clerical party around her. I saw a calculation the other day, according to which upwards of two millions had been thus expended only by private persons; and this you call non-intervention! And thus it is that France, on her side, executes the Convention of September, and leaves the Roman people and their sovereign face to face with each other! French citizens are allowed openly to equip mercenaries to keep down the Romans (*qui facit per alium, facit per se*), while a single Italian citizen, Garibaldi, to wit, who desires to help the Romans in his own person, is immediately arrested by virtue of the same Convention! This is reciprocity with a vengeance, and fully explains how it is that the *Moniteur* is able to inform us, with such hypocritical complacency, that "all is tranquil" at Rome, and that "the city has never departed from its usual calm aspect!" No wonder that Rome is "calm," when for years past not an offensive weapon has been allowed to remain in the hands of one of its inhabitants, while an army of ten thousand foreign mercenaries is concentrated within its walls. But one is weary of exposing the wretched fallacies by which the last stronghold of national injustice and oppression is kept up in Italy, and that right of constituting herself as she likes within her own boundaries denied her which is now accorded to all other nations.

Your readers will remember probably my description of the American Farmers' Home in the Champ de Mars, and the attention attracted by that construction and its contents. A most important addition has just been made to the latter by the arrival of four valuable cases containing books, pamphlets, photographs and engravings, presented by Governor J. W. Geary, of Pennsylvania, and J. W. Forney, editor of the *Press*, and Secretary of the U.S. Senate, and also contributed by various societies and individuals, as well as by the State of Pennsylvania and the city of Philadelphia. It is to be regretted that these valuable contributions should arrive only at the eleventh hour; but we hail them gladly, with the welcome of "better late than never!"

At last the committee appointed to decide the question in the great battle of the safes, to which I have several times before adverted, has fulfilled its duty and delivered its report. I am happy to say that that report is in conformity with the facts and justice of the case, and that, however blameworthy the conduct of Mr. Chatwood and his partisans may have been, the great international controversy has been decided in a manner worthy of the two countries who entered the lists. It would indeed have been a scandal had two great nations not been able to meet in this pacific contest without one of them having to accuse the other of adopting unfair means to hide a defeat. As it is, the decision is a fair and honorable avowal of the superiority of Mr. Herring's safe over that of his English rival. The committee very properly testify to the *excellence* of *both* safes, and to the power of both to resist a force superior to any that burglars are ever likely to bring to bear against them. But that was not, as I have before remarked, the question in dispute, or the subject of the wager. The question was, which of the safes was the *best?* And that has been decided by the report of the Committee, which declares its opinion to be, first, that Mr. Herring's Safe is "the better in the quality of the material employed;" and, second, that Mr. Herring's Safe is "the best in its capability of resisting all kinds of burglars' appliances" Best, therefore, in quality of material, best in principle of construction, the victory is thus decisively awarded to the safe of Mr. Herring, who, consequently, receives back his deposit of 15,000 francs, *in toto*, while that of his unsuccessful rival is devoted, first, to the payment of the necessary expenses of the trial; next, to be distributed in equal proportions between the charities of London, Paris, and Washington. Thus ends the pacific contest, which threatened at one time to lead to much ill feeling and many hard words, but which, I trust, will now only serve to stimulate one kindred nation to preserve its superiority—the other to attempt to rival that superiority more successfully on a future occasion. Every one here is reading with great interest Mr. Horace Greeley's speech at the American Institute, and the Old World is pricking up its ears at the sound of the courteous challenge which is there thrown out to it by the young giant across the Atlantic, to meet him at New York on the 4th of July, 1876, the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of American liberty, "at the most magnificent exhibition the world has ever yet seen." Let us hope that the splendid prospect thus held out may be eventually realized, and that Mr. Chatwood, with a better safe than his last, and Mr. Herring with a better still, and our worthy selves and a great many others, may all be there to see and enjoy the triumph of the New World and the astonishment of the Old.

Meanwhile it cannot be said that the largest, and probably the last (at least in our generation) of European Exhibitions is closing exactly in a halo of brightness and success. I mentioned last week the failure of the chief *restaurateur* for a sum of $300,000. The *Temps* newspaper, commenting on this melancholy catastrophe in a serio-comic vein, says: "Yes, all will have been great in this wondrous Exhibition of 1867. Great the Palace, great the Park, great the illusions, great the deceptions, great the mistakes, the blindness and the follies of the Imperial Commission, great the discontent of the public, great the ruins." A *fête* is spoken of as in contemplation to celebrate the termination of this jubilee of Art and Industry. If a subject be required for a new Cantata, that of Peace being used up, we should suggest another—"disappointment." Is it not of a piece with the above satire, that an Exhibition so spoken of by its own promoters and country people should be about to have its closing scene celebrated and illustrated by the presence of a broken-down sovereign like Francis Joseph of Austria!

ENGLAND.

The Fenian Alarm.

[Correspondence of the New York Times.]

The Fenian alarm in England has somewhat subsided. The threats that English mobs would deal in their rough fashion with Irish residents in England have only called out counter threats—not only from Irishmen, but from English-bors and loyal men of Irish blood—this Irish blood being considerably thicker than water. The *Pall Mall Gazette* protests against these panic threats. It says:

"An Irish-American, freed from the restraints of his religion and hardened by his familiarity with the life of his adopted country, is not to be called a savage. He is a shrewd reckless, unscrupulous enemy, determined to do all he can to injure this country at the risk of his own and other people's lives, but singularly unlikely, as it seems to us, to worship anything whatever, and especially to worship the wonderful force of the English nation, as shown in the exploit of hanging a few Fenians a few weeks before the expected time."

The *Register*, a London Catholic weekly, calls upon Government to suppress the disloyal Anglo-Irish journals. "When journalists write against order, and in favor of rebellion," it says, "they ought to be destroyed like mad dogs." That depends upon who the rebels are and where the rebellion. If Fenians, and in England or Ireland, of course no one could say a word against it. But, in Greece or Italy it is another matter. It is scarcely a week since one of the largest halls in London rang with the cheers given by the Reform League for Garibaldi and the assassin Orsini.

After all, as Cardinal Antonelli is reported to have said to the Bishops at Rome, "you see Fenianism is worth something." It is bringing the Irish question to a speedy settlement. The best definition of that question ever given was in a speech of Mr. Disraeli. He said: "They have a starving population, an absentee aristocracy and an alien church; and that is the Irish question. What would honorable gentlemen say if they were reading of a country in that position? They would say at once the remedy is revolution." And so they would, if it were any country but one under their own government.

Negotiations Between the English Government and Rome.

Two Irish papers, *The Cork Examiner* and *The Limerick Reporter*, profess to have authority for stating the points discussed at the late Synod of the Roman Catholic prelates in Dublin, and the conclusions arrived at regarding them. The origin of the meeting is, first of all, ascribed to "inquiries addressed a few months ago by the Government, through Lord Stanley, to Cardinal Antonelli, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the Irish prelates would accept an endowment for the Catholic clergy as a solution of the Church question." The Roman Government transmitted what is spoken of as this "proposition" to Cardinal Cullen, who summoned the prelates to consider it along with other questions. The queries submitted by the Cardinal to the bishops are stated to have been: *First*—Whether they should accept a share in the present revenue of the Established Church. *Second*—Whether, in the event of the partition scheme being considered objectionable, a distinct and separate endowment would be accepted by the Catholic clergy. *Third*—Whether, in case the clergy should repudiate personal stipends, they would receive an endowment for the purposes suggested by the Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty—the maintenance of churches and glebes. After long deliberation, it is said, these propositions were each and all rejected, the third alone having received any support. The "overtures" to the prelates were thus, according to the announcement, answered negatively; and an opinion was further expressed that the revenues of the Irish Church "should be appropriated for the relief of the poor in Ireland." It is known that the subject of Irish university education was fully discussed, and that a small minority of the bishops were disposed to prefer another arrangement to the chartering and endowment of the Catholic University, which, previous to the discussion of last session on Trinity College, Dublin, were the form of the unanimous claim of the Roman Catholic hierarchy. No document has yet been issued by the prelates indicating their views on any of these matters.

Admiral Farragut.

The Franklin, Admiral Farragut's flagship, was on the 10th taken from Gravesend down to the Nore, the Frolic remaining at the former place. The English papers report that a considerable number of men deserted at Gravesend, although a small stern tender was occupied every night in watching. The *Morning Herald* states that 250 men deserted from the Franklin at Cronstadt and Stockholm, and that the desertion of those at Gravesend was caused by having their "leaves stopped." The Masonic entertainment given by the brethren of Gravesend to the officers of the Franklin passed off most satisfactorily.

On the 9th ult. Admiral Farragut was the guest of His Royal Highness Prince de Joinville, at Peddington, in Surrey.

The Franklin left London for Portsmouth, and she was to leave that port on an early day for Lisbon.

The *Saturday Review*, in an article on Farragut's visit, says:

In their complimentary reception of Admiral Farragut the Board of Admiralty have for once represented the feeling of the country. While the American war was raging the lack of British sympathy, which caused so much bitterness among the Northern politicians, never stood in the way of the heartiest recognitions of skill and valor, on whichever side it was displayed. The leaning toward the South, which it seems the Americans will never forget, was itself not wholly political. The heroism with which the armies of Lee and Jackson contended against odds that seemed to exclude hope was almost enough in itself to decide the sympathies of all except those who were strongly committed by political affinities to the cause of the North. The same sentiment of admiration for valor and resource gave to Admiral Farragut an exceptional popularity in this country quite irrespective of the side on which he was fighting. The man who ran the gauntlet of the batteries to which New Orleans vainly trusted for defence, and who, with masterly skill, first taught the lesson how an invulnerable iron-clad might be fairly worried to death by a host of feebler enemies, had altogether too much the character of the ideal British sailor to allow the keenest opponents of his cause to remember on which side his feats of bravery were performed. Accordingly, throughout the war, the name of Farragut was scarcely less honored in England than those of Lee, Stuart and Stonewall Jackson. It was creditable to the Admiralty that, laying aside all National jealousy and exceptional caution, they frankly admitted their distinguished visitor to the innermost secrets, if there are any, of our dock-yard administration.

Admiral Farragut's Visit to Copenhagen—Interesting Correspondence Between the Admiral and Minister Yeaman.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 25.—The following is a copy of a correspondence which took place between Admiral Farragut and United States Minister George H. Yeaman, at Copenhagen, on the recent departure of the Admiral from that port:

U. S. SHIP FRANKLIN, OFF COPENHAGEN, Sept. 20, 1867.—*My Dear Sir:* I cannot leave without expressing to you my sincere thanks for your kind attention, not only to me but the officers of my squadron, both officially and unofficially, during our short and pleasant stay at Copenhagen; and I assure you that it will at all times be most gratifying to me to hear of your prosperity in the important position you now hold, or in any other which it may please the Government to bestow upon you. With my kind wishes to Mrs. Yeaman and family, I remain very truly yours,
D. G. FARRAGUT,
Admiral Commanding European Squadron.
To His Excellency George H. Yeaman, U. S. Minister, Copenhagen.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, COPENHAGEN, Sept. 23, 1867.—*My Dear Sir:* I know not how to thank you sufficiently for your kind and flattering letter of the 20th inst., addressed to me just before your departure from Copenhagen. I and my family have so much enjoyed the visit of yourself and officers, and of Mrs. Farragut and the other ladies, that your parting attention seems to us like double and unexpected happiness. I know that you and they will accept the assurance that whatever exertion we made to render the visit an agreeable one to yourselves was done more as a pleasure than as a duty. Your kind wishes for me in my present employment, and any other the Government may hereafter confer upon me, have at once rewarded and encouraged me in the wish to serve our country and in singleness of devotion to its institutions. In testimony of my own appreciation of the prominent and leading part you took in saving these from destruction, I beg your permission to borrow and adopt as my own the last sentiment which the King of Denmark proposed to you at his table on Thursday evening. Mrs. Yeaman, Miss Triplett, and myself, desire to be remembered with the liveliest regard to the ladies, and to your gallant officers. Personally and officially I thank you and them, and congratulate the Government and people of the United States, for the very favorable impression which has been made in Northern Europe by your cruise in the Baltic and adjacent waters. Our naval science has been illustrated, our political institutions honored, while, socially and politically, Americans have acquired an increased consideration. I remain very truly your friend, GEO. H. YEAMAN.
To Admiral D. G. Farragut, Commanding European Squadron United States Navy.

ITALY.

Napoleon's Former Views of the Roman Question.

The Emperor, on the 12th of July, 1861, wrote to Victor Emmanuel in these terms: "The Italians are the best judges of what suits them, and it is not for me, the issue of popular election, to pretend to influence the decision of a free people." In refusing to recognize in Rome, says the *Avenir*, the right which he declared inviolable at Milan, Naples, Florence and Turin, the Emperor stands in contradiction with himself. He would give up the Romans to those councillors of the Papacy of whom he speaks, in his letter to M. Thouvenal, as men who, "without any regard for the legitimate vindication of the rights of the people, condemn without scruple a part of Italy to eternal inaction and oppression."

Roman Exiles Joining the Movement.

The *Italie* of Florence, of Sunday evening, says:

We learn that many Roman exiles are proceeding toward the frontier in order to join the ranks of the insurgents. Several cases of arms, it is affirmed, have been successfully taken into the Roman territory. Most of the insurgents have hitherto been without weapons. At Padua, Rome has been proclaimed the capital of Italy, and a prompt solution of the question in that sense has been demanded. A great number of persons were present, and everything passed off in the utmost order.

A New Proclamation.

There is some intelligence from Ancona, dated the 4th, in the *Corriere delle Marche*, which states that the young men there were all on foot, and eager to go to the assistance of their brethren in Viterbo. Committees of enrolment had been constituted; but the Government was doing its duty, and many had been arrested for attempting to elude the vigilance of the authorities and get off by the railway. The *Movimento*, of Genoa, thinks that Viterbo will be the Gaeta of 1867. It publishes a proclamation issued by a Committee of Public Safety which has assembled there. The document runs thus:

"*Romans:* You have been more than abandoned by men who, without knowing your real wants, and without being equal to the occasion, pretend to lead you to the fulfilment of your destiny. You have been betrayed. Every citizen has the right, in critical conjunctures, to take in hand the direction of affairs, when others desert their post in the moment of danger. The arrest of Garibaldi is due to the men whom you have been obeying; guided by their fears and their timorous minds, they have placed the greatest of Italian citizens in the hands of their soldiers; but on our mountains, in the midst of our brethren, who have already commenced the struggle, is one of his sons—Menotti Garibaldi. This life is sacred, and we must protect it with the rampart of our breasts. We have assembled in Committee of Public Safety, in order to take the general direction of the movement. Hold yourselves in readiness, and when the moment shall have arrived we shall give you the signal to put an end, by a great deed of arms, to the era of the temporal power of the Popes."

The Feeling of the People.

A Florence correspondent writes to the *Débats*: "At the point at which affairs have arrived the Roman question must necessarily be solved. The maintenance of the *statu quo* is impossible, and there is no Italian Ministry which could resist the movement. No illusion must be formed on this subject; reading the journals suffices to prove this. At Turin, the *Gazetta del Popolo* has opened a subscription, and 100fr. are given to every individual who goes to join the insurgents. The Pontifical Government has already in thought made the sacrifice of its Provinces. It only hopes to preserve the city of Rome; but that is still an illusion. To-day the Holy Father must choose between a voluntary arrangement, such as a treaty with Italy, or an Italian garrison at Rome. There is no other possible issue to the existing situation. The Italian Government has no desire to destroy the Papacy; it only asks to come to an understanding with it, and give it all the guarantees which may be possible. This is where it differs from Garibaldi, who, taking his stand as a religious reformer, wishes to substitute a sort of new worship for the Catholic faith. Thus it may be believed that if the revolution breaks out at Rome the Italian troops will immediately occupy the Eternal City, so as to prevent the revolution establishing its headquarters there. But take it for certain that the crisis is henceforth inevitable and near. I believe that the French Government is at present convinced of it, and has renounced all idea of intervention."

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—The investigation into the causes which led to the recent collision between the Dean Richmond and Vanderbilt was resumed before the official Inspectors yesterday. Witnesses on behalf of both steamers were examined. The evidence was chiefly in regard to the signals given by the vessels on the occasion of the disaster.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivered an eloquent address before 5,000 persons last evening at the American Institute Fair. His subject was "American Inventive Genius." He advocated earnestly the erection of a suitable building as a great repository for inventions and representative industries and as a great centre of native genius.

A Mrs. Rosenfeld arrived here from St. Louis, Mo., on Thursday, and at about noon left her seven children standing in front of a store while she went in to get change for a bank-note. On her return to the street, five of the children, two boys and three girls, ranging between three and twelve years, had disappeared. Police-Inspector Dilks will be thankful for intelligence concerning these children.

The Revenue Inspectors yesterday seized 998 barrels of whisky and two distilleries, the latter belonging to Kenvy & Beadle and Nicholas Henry.

POLITICAL.

The Massachusetts Election and the Republican Party.

[From the Boston Advertiser, Oct. 25.]

Very few nominations for Representatives have yet been made in this State, and only a little more than half the Republican Senatorial Conventions have been held. Almost every Senatorial District which has been heard from, however, has shown a square contest between the friends of prohibition and of a license law, in which in many cases neither party has rested content to be beaten. The prohibitionists are already counting up their gains, but, in fact, it is much too early. Four of the Suffolk Districts are yet to nominate, and the double set of candidates in many cases will make the result very doubtful up to the last moment, so far as a liquor law is concerned. It is safe to say that politics have not been in such a "mixed condition" before in Massachusetts for many years. In some cases the Democrats will undoubtedly gain by this disturbing question; in other cases they will lose. On the whole, as any change for them must be for their advantage, they can hardly help coming off better than last year.

The condition of affairs is now such as to demand the earnest labors of Republicans, who have become so used to consider overwhelming victories as a matter of course, that they can with difficulty be roused from their apathy by any such consideration. We see nothing to change our opinion that all relief from unpopular and injudicious legislation must come through the Republican Party. As an organization it rests distinctly on enlightened national principles, which must always command the support of the great mass of the people of Massachusetts. That public sentiment is changing on certain questions of State Legislature is evident, and the candidates of the dominant party must take their tone from their constituents. But nothing can be gained by an undue haste, which will throw additional power into the hands of a party whose whole record and belief is so repugnant to the theory of a free government. Such a course would bring with it a train of evils, and while one mistake in legislation might be corrected, a dozen others from which there would be no relief would in turn distress the community far more seriously.

Negro State Convention Called in Kentucky.

A call has been issued by the Colored State Central Committee of Kentucky for a State Convention of colored men, to meet in Lexington on the 26th of November next, for the purpose of "considering what steps are necessary to be taken to secure to them the right of testimony before the Courts, the right of impartial suffrage, and to transact other important business, which will be laid before the Convention at the proper time." The call says:

"Our colored friends are requested to send their best men. Public meetings should be held at once in the several counties and the delegates chosen, care being taken to select only such men as will be certain to attend the sessions of the Convention. Each delegate will be required to show his credentials. We deeply feel the need of the encouragement and support of all our friends, and we respectfully urge them throughout the State to attend the Convention and advise with us in our deliberations."

FACTS AND FANCIES.

—Michigan affords a home to 8,000 Indians.

—Madame Parepa-Rosa, it is said, is going to California soon.

—One of our western exchanges calls a newly-married couple "honeymoonists."

—In Texas this year there are no pecan nuts worth s-pecan of.

—Meriden, Conn., makes tin toys for the whole country. What a merry-den it must be.

—Austria has had no bullion currency since 1848.

—Charlotte Cushman is worth a quarter of a million.

—It costs two millions of dollars a year to support a regiment of cavalry upon the plains.

—Gottschalk has purchased a silver mine in Atacamaca, which promises well.

—Menken has returned to Paris, and the heart of Dumas is glad.

—Julia Ward Howe speaks six languages, it is said.

—Parton prepares to puff Pittsburgh. Hope he won't puff the smoke.

—Baron Beust, of Austria, is going to England. Who cares?

—When is a contumacious Councilman like an engineer putting water into a defective boiler? When he is going to fillibuster! See?

—Rubini, a London magician, cuts off a woman's head, which talks after decapitation. A case of the ruling passion strong *after* death.

—A Brooklyn paper announces the marriage of Miss Katharine Puhrls and John M. R. Schwine—literally casting pearls before swine.

—At a tournament in Missouri three of the chevaliers called themselves respectively Last Knight, To-morrow Knight, and Other Knight.

—The late Dr. Véron never had but one patient, and him he killed by opening an artery instead of a vein.

—"Robert Browning is to give us a new poem, before spring, of fifteen thousand lies," says an exchange. Lines it meant, of course.

—The Mexicans of California and Mexico have presented Juarez with a large oval medal of gold.

—Bandmann, the Anglo-German tragedian, will appear at the Lyceum, London, in February.

—The *Spectator* thinks our American word Fall, for Autumn, is very laughable. How about the English name "Spring?"

—An apt inscription in a churchyard reads thus:

"To the memory of Mary Mum,
Silence is Wisdom."

—The pretended letters of Pascal, which have created such a stir in the scientific world of late, now turn out a humbug. Change the P to an R, and it will be all right.

—At a "social science" meeting in Boston, Mrs. Dall said she thought the licentiousness of men did more to deteriorate the race than the over education and fashionable habits of the women.

—The celebrated Archdeacon Dennison usually condenses his sermons into ten minutes space. An example that some of our preachers might follow with advantage.

—Dr. Dio Lewis, of hygienic renown has had his marble bust—a good one, too—carved by Edwinia Lewis, a young colored lady, now studying her art in Rome.

—The Queen of Spain feels scandalized at the report that she is writing a book. "The Happiness of Nations," the reported title, is not her *forte*.

—The new statue of Camoens has been unveiled at Lisbon. The king, queen and diplomatic body were present, and a grand ball was given at the palace in the evening. Many streets were illuminated.

—There is in Montreal a little French newspaper published expressly to advocate annexation to the United States; but its views do not seem to find much favor out of its own circle.

—A man in Syracuse who neglected to support his wife and children has been sent to the penitentiary for two months. It is not likely that the condition of the family will be improved by carrying the sentence into effect.

—A woman in France has sold her hair fifteen times since her childhood. It grows twelve inches every year, and has yielded a profit to her of two thousand francs. She does it to relieve her distresses.

—Epitaphs are sometimes not more happy than the lives they speak of. Here is one from the tombstone of a Puritan couple:

"OBEDIAH AND SARAH WILKINSON.
Their warfare is accomplished."

—Eleven churches in New York have boy-choirs. There must be a considerable surplice supply of singing boys in Gotham. In France boy-choirs are much more numerous; thus there are twenty quires in Rheims.

—King William of Prussia has a very handsome addition to his income in the English property of the Hanoverian Crown. By the treaty of 1714 this property belongs to the *de facto* ruler of Hanover. It yields an annual revenue of about £600,000.

—A clergyman of the English Church in Jamaica attracts attention by driving to church in a "monkey coat," military cap, knickerbocker boots and spurs. His reverence is all right, on the Bishop Hopkins theory. There is nothing prohibiting such a costume in the Prayer Book.

—One Jerome Strange had the misfortune to be captured in Calabria by a party of bandits. His ransom was fixed at twelve thousand dollars. The money arrived one day after the time appointed—a delay which cost Mr. Strange his right ear.

—Forbidden fruit is sweet. It has until lately been a rule in Brussels that wine-shops should close at one o'clock in the morning, and there were many violations of the law. Now the restriction is taken off and they close at half-past twelve.

—The Paris member of the house of Rothschild received the news of Garibaldi's arrest an hour and a half before the first meagre despatch reached the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs. With this bit of knowledge he made 500,000 francs at the Bourse during the afternoon.

—Pittsburgh has been seized with a most remarkable collecting mania. The articles sought for are buttons of all sizes, kinds, and colors. The more insane will cut the fastenings from the garments of their dearest friends to add a specimen to their collections.

—In a cemetery in Western Massachusetts is a tombstone with this inscription:—

SWEET BABES.
They came into this world to see,
A sample of our miseree;
They turned their little heads aside
Disgusted at the sight and died.

—Hon. Aaron Shaw, an ex-Congressman and ex-Judge of Illinois, while attending court at Laurenceville, challenged the prosecuting attorney to a foot race for five dollars a side. The challenge was accepted, the race run, and won by Judge Shaw. The grand jury has found an indictment against both gentlemen for gaming.

—It is stated by the New Orleans *Crescent* that not a single case of yellow fever has occurred in the immediate vicinity of the Nicolson pavement. Neither has any frightful murder occurred in the immediate vicinity of the BULLETIN building, but we don't consider it a preventive, nevertheless.

—Mme. Sourkof has just received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of Zurich. She is Russian by birth, and studied at St. Petersburg with great credit until the Russian government forbade the conferring of degrees in medicine upon women. Sore cough ought to be successful in curing pulmonary diseases.

—The recent revival of Dumas's "Antony" in Paris was made the occasion of a fervent popular tribute to its venerable author. He wept himself nearly blind, but regained his eyesight sufficiently to write to the actor Duverger before going to bed a note which finished with these words: "Let us not despair of art, my dear child, with your future and my past nothing is lost."