PRIOR THREE CENTS

VOLUME XXI.—NO. 179.

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1867.

THE EVENING BULLETIN | EUROPEAN NEWS. PUBLISHED EVERY EVERING (Sundays excepted AT THE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING.

607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, EVERING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION. HIBSON FEACOUR. ERNEST C. WALLACE. L. FETHERSTON. THOS. J. WILLIAMSON, ASPER SOUDER, JR., FRANCIS WELLS.

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

DIARIES FOR 1868—NOW READY AT 723 ARCH street, containing blank space for each day in the year, rates of postage, table of stanp duties, &c., published and for sale by W. G. PERRY, 728 Arch street,

MARKIED. P CABSELL.—LOWERY.—On Thursday, 31st of October, in Baltimore, by the Rev. L. M. Leumon, Charles C. Cassell to Miss Maggie A. Lowery, both of Baltimore. DIED.

ATLEE.—On the morning of the 2d inst., Anna L., wife of Edwin A. Atlee, and daughter of l'eter Ihrie, Esq., of Esston, Pa.

Funeral from the residence of her husband, 817 Franklin troet, on the 5th inst., at II o'cleck. Interment at Laurel Hill.

MERCER—In Paris, on the 14th of October, 1887,
Singleton A. Mercer, in the 17th year of his age.

5t.

BNYDER.—On Sunday, November third, inst., in Pettswille, Pa., Ada, eldest daughter of George W. and Isabella eral from the residence of her parents, on Wednesday afternoon, sixth inst. ETRALEY.—On Nov. 2d, J. George Straley, in the 23d bTRALE I.— An Average Very Color of the family, also Mitchell Lodge, No. 286, A. Y. M.; Philomathean Lodge, No. 19, I. O. O. F.; Mt. Horeb Encampment, No. 18, L. O. O. F.; and Independent German Order of Harugari, are invited to attend the funeral, from his dwelling, No. 4633 Main street, Germantown, on Tucsday, November 5th, at 3

FILAL CASKET.

PATENT FOR DESIGN GRANTED JULY 9, 1867.

E. S. EARLEY, UNDERTAKER,

S. L. CORNER OF TENTH AND GREEN STREETS.

claim that my new improved and only patented that. (VASKET is far more beautiful in form finish than the old unsignity and repulsive coffin, that its construction adds to its strength and duraty.

My, the undersigned, having had occasion to use in our milics E. S. EARLEY'S PATENT BURIAL CASKET, old not in the future use any other if they could be ob-ined.

would not in the Iduate are, and John Simpson, Bishop M. Simpson, J. H. Schenck, M. D., Cora, J. Marston, U. S. N., Rev. J. W. Jackson, E. J. Crippen, Jacob S. Burdsall, Geo. W. Evans, Geo. W. Evans, J. W. Claghorne, D. N. Sinn. ocl8 EYRE & LANDELL HAVE THE FIRST QUALITY
Lyons Velvets for Cloaks.
Lyons Velvets, 28-inch, for Sacks.

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

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AT REGULAR STATED MEETING OF THE Guardians of the Poor for the Township of Germanmantown, held October 31st, the following preamble and resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Some malicious and sianderous parties did, since our last meeting, publish and circulate an anonymous circular charging this Board with corruption and mismanagement; therefore, be it

Resolved. That the publication of said circular was a libelous and malicious slander upon this Board and its members, and the authors of the same we pronounce base, malicious faisifiers, cowards, who serven themselves being an anonymous circular to attack the character and reputation of honest men. Void of principle or character, they do not hesitate to degrade themselves by issuing anonymous and scurrilious faischoods against others. By order of the Board.

WM. M. TAYLOR,

WM. M. TAYLOR, PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, TREABURER'S DEPARTMENT.

PRILADVIPHA Nov. 2, 1867.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS,
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semiannual Dividend of Three Per Cont. on the capiti stock of
the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable
on and after November 30, 1807. Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of
the Company, 288 Bouth Third street.

Persons holding Scrip Certificates can have them cashed
on presentation at this office.

THOS. T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE OF PHILADELPHIA.

The opening Leture of the First Annual Course will be delivered at Herticultural Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING, November 5th, by WILLIAM BOUSEVILLE ALGER, of Boston. Subject. "The School of Life." EVENING, November but, by "The School of Life."
ALGER, of Baston. Subject—"The School of Life."
Choice reserved sents. for the course, for sale at
TRUMPLER'S, 926 Chestant street. Evening tickets
without reserved seats, price 25 cents cach, for sale at the
Hall on the evening of the Lecture.
Doors open at 6% P. M. Lecture to commence at 7%
104-105.

P. M. no42th

OFFICE ETNA MINING COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, October 31st, 1987.

Notice is hereby given that an installment of One Dollar per share on each and every Share of the Capital Stock of the ETNA MINING COMPANY has this day been called in, payable on or before the 14th day of November, 1887, at the Office of the Company, No. 324 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

By order of the Directors. no4-lots B. A. HOOPES, Treasurer. A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-holders of the Columbia Mutual Silk Manufactar-ing Company of Philadelphia will be held on THUKS-DAY, Nov. 14th, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., at 415 Locust

By order of the President.
H. A. OESTERLE, Becretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE NORTHERN
LIBERTIES.

LIBERTIES.

PHILADRIPHIA, Novvember 4, 1967.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Tenper Cent. for the past six months, clear of United States tax, payable on demand.

W. GUMMER, Cashler, Cashler. Cashler.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE, TAKE NOTICE.

A public Temperance meeting will be held at
Spring Garden Hall, N. W. corner. of Thirteenth and
Spring Garden streets, on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov.
5th, under the auspices of Progressive Division No. 34 S.
of T. Hierophant and Morning Star Divisions, and the Order in general, are respectively invited.

DOLLED TO THE STATE OF philadelphia, November 1, 1867.—We have this day formed a co-partnership under the mame of AUSTIN & UBERGE, for the transaction of the Commission Stock Business, at No. 313 Walnut street.

J. BELL AUSTIN.

OHAS. H. OBERGE.

THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, November 4, 1867.
The Directors have declared a Dividend of Nine Per Cent., clear of taxes, psyable on demand.

B. B. COMEGYS, Cashier. NOTICE.—APPLICATION HAS BEEN MADE
to the FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY for a new Pellcy of Insurance, in lieu of one heretofore issued in the name of HENRY M. PHILLIPS, No.
15657, the same having been lost or misiaid. not m th 6t\* HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1818 AND 1320
Lombard street, Dispensary Department.—Meiical treatment and medicines furnished gratuitously to the

THE CLINTON COAL AND IRON COMPANY will meet at the Merchants' Exchange on WEDNESDAY next, at 12 M. Room 30. no4-24\*rp

AMUSEMENTS.

RICHERGS' OFERA TROUPE.—This evening the opera of Norma will be presented at the Academy. The cast will include Miss Richings, Mrs. Seguin, and Messrs. Bernard and Resire.

THE THEATERS.—At the Chestnut this evening Mrs. The Theatres.—At the Chestnut this evening arts.
D. P. Bowers will appear in the sensational drams of
Lady Audley's Secret. At the Walnut Mr. Edwin
Forrest, the tragedian, will make his first appearance
in the historical tragedy of Virginius. He will be
supported by Mr. Barton Hill and Miss Lillie. At the
Arch Mrs. Drew will produce Olive Logan's new play
entitled Surf. This is understood to be a satire upon
modern society, and is said to contain some excellent
points. At the American a miscellaneous bill will be
offered this evening.

Philadelphia Chrous.—A performance will be

PHILADELPHIA CIRCUS.-- A performance will be PHILADELPHIA CIEOUS.—A performance will be given this evening at this popular establishment, corner of Tenth and Callowhill streets. All the accomplished acrobats and equestrians of the company will appear. ELEVENTH STEELT OPERA HOUSE.—Messrs. Carncross & Dixey offer a number of novelties at their opera house this evening. Burleaque opera, Ethiopian farces, songs, dances and eccentricities generally will be presented. The "world-renowned elephant" will go through a number of first-class evolutions during the evening. go through a

PHILADELPHIA OPERA HOUSE.—This evening an unusually attractive programme is offered at this popular place of amusement. Every member of the excellent company will appear in burlesques, songs, light fantastic evolutions, and a plentiful supply of those eccentric delineations, jokes and conundrums which go to make up a first-class minstel performance. BLITZ.—Signor Blitz will give an entertainment this evening at Assembly Buildings.

-A French sailor became so "indignated"at the A rench saint occasion of minigrated at the Bangor theatre, the other evening, at seeing the French flag hauled down in the play of the French Spy, that he rushed down to the stage, and began a furious speech of mixed French and English, to the confusion and amusement of the actors and audience. He was better satisfied. however, as the play progressed, and cheered heartily at its close.

-The cousin of General Lafayette lives at Detroit. Mich. He served in the war of 1812, had two sons in our army during the late war, and is

The Situation in Italy--- Garibaldi Intrenching His Forces---More Territorial Purchases ---Important Paris Correspondence.

THE HOMAN QUESTION.

Army.

FLORENCE, November 2, Midnight.—Garibaldi still remains at Monte Rotondo, to which place he retired when he heard of the landing of the Brench, and the advance of the Italian troops, deeming it hazardous to make any attack on Rome under these circumstances with the insuficient force under his command.

He has concentrated all the bands of volunteers

He has concentrated all the bands of volunteers at Monte Retondo, where he has taken up a strong position and gone into camp. His men have since been activively engaged in throwing up entrenchments, which are now complete. Here, prepared for an attack, he will await reinforcements and watch the course of events.

To the summons of the King to disarm, Garibaldi replies by refusing to disband his army, or give up his enterprise against Rome unless a change is made in the present reactionary minischange is made in the present reactionary minis-try which will put the government of Italy in accord with the national will.

The Emperor Napoleon has made a proposi-tion to the King of Italy to submit to the cluzens of Rome and the inhabitants of the Papal Provinces the settlement of the Roman question by a popular vote; but the Italian Government declines to accept the plan for the solution of a question in which the interests of the whole nation are so deeply concerned.

Prussia Picdged to Support Italy Against France—The Italian Prime Minister Accuses France of Violating the September Convention.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 2, Noon.—There is no longer any doubt that the French troops have entered the Holy City. The Italian Reserve has been called out. It is reported on good authority that the Government of Prussia has pledged her support to Italy in the event of a rupture of the friendly relations between that country and France. It is known here that there is a crisis in the relations between France and Prussia, which causes much uneasiness and apprehension in monetary circles.

London, Saturday, Nov. 2. 3 P. M.—General Menabrea, the Prime Minister of Italy, in a note, justifies the advance of the Italian troops into the Papal Territory. He says the dignity of the Italian Government, and the violation of the September Treaty by the French required this movement

### GREAT BRITAIN.

Farewell Dinner to Charles Dickens. LONDON, Nov. 2, Midnight.—A farewell dinner was given to Charles Dickens this evening by his literary friends in anticipation of his ap-proaching departure for the United States. The affair took place at the Freemason's Tavern. E. Bulwer Lyhton presided at the table and made a falicitous speech, which was responded to by Mr. Dickens. Several other speeches were made full of good wishes and kindly feeling for the distinguished author.

The Debut of Miss Kellogg in London.
London, Nov. 2.—Miss Louisa Kellogg, the
American prima donna, made her first appear-American prima donna, made her hrat appearance in Europe at Her Majesty's Theatre this evening as "Margaret" in the opera of Faust. The house was completely filled. The Prince of Wales was present and occupied the royal box. The audience was brilliant, critical, and enthu-The audience was brillian, critical, and entina-alastic. Miss Kellogg was well received at the beginning; and during the progress of her per-formance was greeted with frequent but discrimi-nating applause, which before the end of the opera became warm and general. Her success was complete.

The Fenian Trials-Gen. Warren Found Guilty of Treason and Flony.

Dublin, Saturday, November 2—Noon.—The trial of General Warren, for complicity in Fenianism, was concluded last evening. He was found guilty of treason and felony.

# DENMARK.

The Reported Purchase of the Danish West-India Island.

Copenhagen, Nov.2d, Evening.—It is again re-ported that the United States have purchased the lanish West India Islands, but the amount to be panish West India Islands, but the amount to be paid is now stated to be fourteen million dollars in gold. Mr. Cristenous, formerly Governor of St. Thomas, it is said, will be sent to Washing-ton by the Danish Government to complete the transfer of the Islands.

# SOUTH AMERICA.

The Allied Forces and the Paraguay an Fortifications. LONDON, Nov. 2.—Brazilian papers say the allied forces on the Parana will not undertake any operations for the siege of the Paraguayan fortifications at Humaita.

# LETTER FROM PARIS.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.] Paris, Tuesday, Oct. 22, 1867 .- At last the Moniteur has spoken, and we know what, for the moment at least, is the denouement of the crisis of almost unparalleled intensity which has held all France, all Europe in suspense for so many weeks past. It is not an hour since the official ournal appeared, and every one is eagerly reading the intelligence; for, although the news of ust evening and the tidings from Toulon strongly pointed in favor of the resolution now announced to have been adopted, yet the phases of the question and of the impending negotiations were known to vary so suddenly from hour to hour, tha until the final decision was published none could venture to count upon it with certainty. Of course you will have learned what that decision is long before these lines can reach you, and I only pen them in order to convey to you some idea of the extraordinary excitement under which we labor at the moment when this question has received its solution. The whole country, indeed, may be said to have been shaken by it; for there is not a class of society, from the imperial family itself downwards, which has not shown itself interested and more or less divided on the subject. Religious and political feelings, family and social traditions and preudices, financial, commercial, and industrial interests, all felt themselves concerned and implicated, more or less, in the questions of the temporal power of the Pope, the establishment of Italy in her natural capital, and the re-occupation of Rome by a French army, with all the attendant peril and complications involved in such a measure as the last. The Paris papers have teemed with articles on the subject, so vehment as almost to make one believe that the press was free again in France. Nor have the provincial journals been behindhand, but everywhere, north, south, east and west from Bordeaux to Strasbourg, and from Marseilles to the Pas de Calais, clericals and liberals, imperialists and oppositionists, have been fighting the same battle of opinion. One cannot wonder that the Emperor Napoleon has been at his wits' end to know what to do; that he has so long vacillated between the expediency of one line of policy or another, and that he has at last adopted a sort of compromise, which, though it

to Civita Vecchia is countermanded, and does not sail. Such is the main feature of the announcement contained in this morning's Moniteur, and certainly it is a relief to feel assured. and will be accepted as such by all friends of national freedom and of Italian independence, that the soil of Italy is not to be again violated by foreign invasion. I doubt whether the clerical and ultramontane and legitimist parties will forgive Napoleon for thus stopping short of the extreme measure of a second intervention by force, or accept the excuses which he offers them for so doing. Nor, on the other hand, will the libera party be conciliated by the way in which Italy has been treated, nor in the terms and concessions exacted from her as the conditions of non-interference. But as

the announcement of the Moniteur is short, and professes to give the rationale of the government action, as well as the action itself, it may be better to lay it before your readers almost in its own words: "In presence of the aggression of the Pontifical States," says the official journal, "by revolutionary bands who have crossed the frontier, the Government had decided on sending an expedition to Civita Vecchia. This measure was the fulfilment of a duty of dignity and honor. The Government could not see the signature which France affixed to the Convention of September violated and disregarded. But the Italian Government has made the most implicit declarations and assurances. All necessary measures have been taken to impede the invasion of

the Pontifical States, and insure the complete observation of the Convention. In consequence of these communications, the Emperor has ordered the embarkation of the troops to be discontinued." Then in another paragraph, immediately below, the Moniteur announces the resignation of Ratazzi, and the appointment of Cialdini to form a Cabinet; evidently intending to hold forth these events as the consequences of and the guarantees for the fulfilment of the above stipulations. Such is the intelligence which will be flashed across to you in a few slight words, but of the importance of which you could only form a correct idea if you had been a witness of the excitement and painful suspense which have absolutely tortured the public mind for the last ten days. The first question now asked is: will the decision come to allay the excitement and alarm which have so long prevailed? And undoubtedly it may be replied that it will do so for the moment. The country generally will regard the abandonment of the expedition as a reprieve; and even the clericals, though they will

with the check which will be given to the insurrection, combined as it is with the recent success of the Pontifical troops. Indeed, I have reason to believe that, but for the latter circumstance, the Emperor might not have recalled his troops. The sort of ultimatum exacted of the Italian govern-ment is understood to have been a formal promise to stop the passage of the Garibaldians, to close the enlistment offices, and to issue a royal Proclamation inviting the nation to fulfil its engagements. It is to the imposition of these terms that Ratazzi has demurred and sent in his resignation. You will hear every sort of rumors respecting what passed during the negotiations with Italy. believe, however, I may state with confidence that Victor Emmanuel himself wrote to inform Napoleon that if French troops re-entered Italy, he should have no choice left, in the present ex citement of the Italian people, but to march his

own forces also across the frontier, let the conse-

quences be what they might.

cry out loudly against trusting to the "perfidions" promises of Italy, must be partially satisfied

moment on French soil, being due to-day at Strasbourg. He comes on to-night to Nancy to sleep, and to-morrow will enter Paris with the same ceremony as previous royal and imperial visitors. His Majesty Francis Joseph brings with him, besides two Archdukes, his brothers, "all his cabinet," including, of course, Baron de Beust. This looks like "business." and has revived the idea that he may be coming to Paris with other objects besides those of "sympathy," and seeing the Exhibition. He will, however, no doubt witness the final end and closing of the greatest and very probably last of European Universal Exhibitions. The report that the Champ de Mars might perhaps be kept open a week or two longer gratuitously or at lower rates, has been officially contradicted by the Imperial Commission, with the alacrity which that body always displays when it declines to accede to anything generous, or which demands some pecuniary sacrifice. The notice says that the "big shop" will close on the 31st instant, and that the occupants may begin the removal of their goods and chattels on the 1st of November. All offers for materials must be sent in before the former date. Everywhere you see now pavilions and buildings in the Park ticketed up for sale. Almost all active operations have ceased. The workshops and machinery are scarcely kept any longer in motion; every one is "waiting to go away," and the place looks dull, dirty and used up. A vast quantity of material seems to be destined for Russia, and the contemplated Exhibition in that country. A friend who desired the other day to purchase one of the convenient rolling chairs for an invalid, was told that the

whole batch had been bought up for St. Petersburg. The French government has contradicted the statement that the concession of a new line of trans-Atlantic telegraph between France and the United States had been made to a company. Nothing, we are told, has yet been decided on

the proposal. The Moniteur, when noticing the models of pleasure-yachts in the Exhibition, says: "If you go into the American section you will see hanging against the wall of the machine gallery a small model, which is a chef-d'œuvre. It will recall to you the form of the celebrated America, which long ago traversed the ocean to inflict a memorable defeat upon the English. But both bow and stern are still sharper and better balanced than in the America, and looking nearer you will see, in letters of gold, the name Fleetwing. It is in fact the model of one of the three famous vessels which last winter per-

formed their epic voyage across the Atlantic." The French Geological Society has just made an appeal to the public for subscriptions for a new voyage of discovery to the North Pole, which, instead of following Kane's route by Smith's Sound, shall start by Behring's Strait and proceed right up the Arctic Ocean.

Visit of the Buke of Cambridge to Admiral Farragut.

On Saturday, the 19th of October, His Royal Highness, the Duke of Cambridge, who was absent from London during the Admiral's visit to that city, went to Portsmouth and paid a compilimentary visit to Admiral Farragut, prior to his departure. The Duke was accompanied by Lord Paulet, Lord Henry Lemon, Sir Hope Grant, Sir George Buller, Col. Syrwhite, Col. Jervoise and compilimentary with the Col.

may avoid exasperating his enemies, will pro-bably procure him few friends. The expedition | Flag-Lieutenant Boger, R. N. The party pro-ceeded on board the steam yacht Vivid for Spit-

As the Vivid neared the Franklin, the American seamen manned the yards smartly, and when His Royal Highness went on board, a royal salute was fired from the Dahlgrens. The matines were under arms in line on the upper deck, which was crowded with seamen. As the Duke of Cambridge walked to the quarter-deck the band played "God Save the Queen." The Ame-rican officers introduced to the Duke were Capt. Pennock, of the Franklin, Capt. Wyman, of the Ticonderoga, Commander Harmony, of the Froite, Major Montgomery, and Lieut.-Com.J. S.

Watson.

The Duke had been received at the companion ladder by Admiral Farragut, and by him conducted to the state cabin, and after the introduction took place, and the Prince had enjoyed an animated conversation with the Admiral and his officers, the royal party made an inspection of the Franklin, visiting each deck and the engine rodns. Some specialties were noticed by the Duke and explained by the Admiral, The Duke particularly noticed the dress of the marines, which he said was singular but graceful. The Duke's inspection of the ship lasted more than an hour, and he expressed to Admiral Farragut the great satisfaction his visit had afforded him, and

thentook a cordial farewell. Asthe Duke returned to the deck of the Vivid, the royal standard was hauled down from the Franklin, and the four-star flag of Admirrl Far-ragit again flew. The ensign of royalty, on being hoisted on the Vivid, was saluted with twenty-one guas by the Franklin. As the little yacht steamed away to Portsmouth Harbor, the royal standard was repeatedly dipped in compli-ment to the United States Admiral, the parting salutition being announced by the dipping of the American flag.

American itag.

Some rumors obtained circulation in the English and Continental press that some 200 or 300 men lad deserted from the Franklin in Sweden and in England. We are able to deny this on the highest authority. Twenty-six men only deserted from the frigate, and these is consequence of some misunderstanding about the leaves of ab-Almost immediately after the departure of the

Duke of Cambridge the United States squadron sailed from Spithead in a westerly direction.

ITALY. Proclamation of the King of Italy— The Relation to Prussia. A correspondent of the *Independance* states that King Victor Emmanuel is about to issue a A correspondent of the Independance states that King Victor Emmanuel is about to issue a manifesto to the Italian nation, candidly and openly exposing the present situation. In it he will declare that he shares and will continue to shan the sentiments which animate his people; that he willight not abandon any of the national aspirations of Italy; that he would like to march immediately at the head of his people to complete the work of unity, and satisfy the registmate wishes of the country, but that he considers it his duty to weigh well the responsibility it would entail upon him and his Government if he exposed Italy to a war with a powerful neighbor. Such a war would not only result in the complete financial ruin of the country, but would jeopardize the national work, which has only been effected after enormous efforts and sacrifices. Under these circumstances he thinks he will be doing a patriotic act in receding from a resolution of which the consequences might be incalculable, and he is convinced he will be serving the cause of the country in yielding before the superior forces of a Power which he reckons among his most taithful allies, and to which Italy is greatly indebted. allies, and to which Italy is greatly indebted. The nanifesto will add that the King yields thus without prejudice to the national aspirations, without renouncing any pretension of Italy, and solely for the purpose of avoiding the calamities of a fearful war; and he hopes that the nation will understand that he enjoins simply a delay—a delay of short duration—during which Italy will prepare for the accomplishment of her task, by applying herself to her interior organization, and the re-establishment of her organization,

by applying nersent to ner interior organization, and the re-establishment of her finances. The King will conclude by appealing to the patriotic devotion and wisdom of all his clitzens.

The same paper learns from Florence that the Prussian Embassador has frequent interviews with M. Ratazzi, and that he never ceases advising an energetic action on the part of ceases advising an energetic action on the part of

The Emperor of Austria is probably at this It is stated that the wounds of Menotti Garibaldi will necessitate the amputation of

The Battle of Nerela-Menotti Garibaldi's Order of the Day.
The Piedmontese Gazette of the 19th publishes

The Preamontese Gractite of the 19th publishes the following despatch from the headquarters of Menotti Garibaldi:

Yesterday evening, on the 13th, we were attacked at Monte Libietti by the Zouaves, and we repulsed them. We have had from 35 to 40 men put hors de combat, and seven killed. The Portificals had twelve killed and other serious losses. Not being able to remain on the mountain for want of shelter I have to fall back upon Norola.

MENOTTI GARBALLIN. MENOTTI GARBALDI.
On the 14th the following order of the day was issued from Nerdia.

On the 14th the following order of the day was issued from Nerda.

OMPANIONS IN ARMS!

Yesterday we were victorioid, as volunteers should be, especially when they are fighting for a cause like ours. The victory has occasioned us some losses. The blood of the martyrs should be an example to us. We ought to be proud of having put to flight the enemy which disputes with us our own soil; but you must remember that the duties of a soldier in presence? of the enemy are order, discipline, obedience. In announcing with extreme pain, the irreparable loss of two of our valorous champlons. I beg all my companions in arms to keep in honorable memory the names of Rossini and Capusai, who nobly fell whilst fighting for their country. I am impatient to receive the names of those who have distinguished themselves in the name of the barve half. Fazari, who, whits valinatily leading its men to combat in the midst of a quick fire, had his horse shot under him, and was himself severely wounded in the left foot. Let us imitate him, and we shall be doing our duty. General Garibaid, writing frem Gappara, says: "Salute for me the brave fellows who are with you. Tell all the !! Italians that I will follow you. With pride, I wish you victory."

NAPOLEON'S WAR PREPARATIONS. Imperial Letters to Victor Emmanuel.

Imperial Letters to Victor Emmanuel.

From the Paris Presse, Oct. 19.]

It is said that the Emperor, in sending to Marshal Neil orders to adopt the necessary measures for embarking an expeditionary corps, if required, forwarded at the same time to Victor Emmanuel a letter written in the most present terms, to remind him that their two signatures were aliked to the Convention of September, and that honer required them each to observ, or to have respected, the engagements made. It is moreover said that the Emperor, being informed of the language used by the Chevalter Migra at Paris, after having sanctioned the sending of the despatch, which was communicated in a semi-oficial manner to that diplomatist, addressed direct to Victor Emmanuel, another, in very pressing language, calling on him to form no illusion as to the obligations imposed on France by her honor, and not to place her under the necessity of turning her arms against her former ally. That communication is said to have created a great embarrassment in the mind of Victor Emmanuel, and to have determined him to refuse his, assent to the invasion of the Pontifical territory, which his Ministers proposed.

The reply of Kins Victor Emmanuel was such as might

and to have determined him to refuse his, seent to the invasion of the Pontifical territory, which his Ministers proposed.

The reply of King Victor Emmanuel was such as might be expected. It may be summed up in these words: "I have housely executed the Convention of the 15th of September; all that was possible I have done; I shall continue to do all that I am able." An understanding appeared yesterdny likely to be established between the Cabinets of Florence, and Paris in consequence of the assurances given by M. Nigra, and which were expected to be ratified by M. Ratazzi. Not only were promises given of an increased vigilance and energy in watching the Pontifical territory, but hopes were entertained that the Cabinet of Florence might be induced to adopt, as was demanded by France, measures for bringing back to their regiments the soldiers whose desertion was more or less real; closing the offices for the enrolment of volunteers and prohibiting public subscriptions. Whether there has been at Flovence, as rumored, a Ministerial medification in a radical sense, of M. Ratazzi, while preserving this portfolio, has made appirely evasive reply, declining to make any precise engagement sand merely giving assurances of sincerity, the hopes which had been raised by the language of M. Nigrayers soon dissipated, and the French government has thought necessary to prepare for all eventualities.

The Fronch Commander-in-Chief.

Three brigades of infantry, it is said, and several batteries of mounted artillery, under the command of Gen. de Failly, sid de camp of the Emperor, were designated to receive orders to proceed to Marseilles and Toulong, there to embark. We only know as yet that Gen. Bumont commanding the First Division of the Fourth Army Corps, and Brigade Generals Doens and Dulessia, commanding briddees of that sciive division, form part of the command.

General & Failly went to the Corps. The French Commander-in-Chief.

CRIME.

The Murderer of General Bailey in Missouri.

The Murderer of General Eniley in Missouris.

[From the St. Lonis Republican, Nov. 1.]

It will be rememberedithat four or five months since General Balley, late Sheriff of Bates county, was murdered by two persons, brothers, whom he had in custody as prisoners. The murder was committed with circumstances of unusual treachery and barbarity, and his body thrown into a ravine or creek in an out-of-the way place. The sfinir created intense excitement, and though a larger event was offered for the arrest of the murderers, and great exertions were made to capture them, nothing certain was heard of them afterwards.

A correspondent, writing from Humansville, Polk county, now informs us that du the 36th of October two men rode into that place, mounted on fine horses, one of them leading a horse and the offier a mule. Soon after their arrival one of them was recognized as William McWaters, one of the murderers of General Bailey. Finding himself known, McWaters, with his companion, immedately rode off. Shortly after the citizens, to the number of six or seven, started is passuit of them. At about titree miles distant they were evertaken by three or four of the pursuers, at a place where taken by three or four of the pursuers, at a place where taken by three or four of the pursuers, at a place where taken by three or four of the pursuers, at a place where taken by three or four of the pursuers, at a place where taken by three or four of the pursuers, at a place where taken by three or four of the pursuers, at a place where taken by three or four of the pursuers, at a place where taken by three or four of the pursuers, and pursuers telling McWaters demanding to knew what was wanted. Being told they had come to arrested. At the same time he drew two revolvers and called on his companion to aid him, who appears to have, in some sort, connented to doe of At his stage a partly ensued, the pursuers telling McWaters they charged him with the murder of General Balley. This he emphatically denied, but conditionally agreed to surr

forever. We have warred against the white man, but never because it gave us pleasure. Before the day of pression wante, no white man came to day of the court villages and went away hungry. It gave its more joy chare with him than it gave him to partake of our hospitality. In the far distant part there was no suspicion among is. The world seemed large enough for both the red and the white man. Its broad plains seem now to contract, and the white man grows jealous of his red brother. He once came to trade: he now jealous of his red brother. He once out his trust in our friendship, and wanted acchield but our fidelity, but now he builds forts and plants big guns on their walls. He once gave us arms and powder, and bade us hunt the game; we then loved him for his confidence; he now suspects our plishted faith, and drives us to be his enemies. He now covers his face with the cloud of jealousy and anger, and tells us to be gone, as the offended master speaks to his dog. We thank the Great Spirit that all these wrongs are now to cease, and the old day of peace and friendship to come again. You came as friends, you talked as friends, you have patiently heard our many complaints. To you they may have seeined trifling—to us they are everything. You have not tried, as many do, to get from us our lands for nothing. You have not tried to make a new bargain merely te get the advantage. You have not saked to make our annulties smaller; but, unaked, you have made them larger. You have not withdrawn a single gift, but velunarily you have provided new guarantees for our education and comfort. When we have the saked, you have made them larger. You have not withdrawn a single gift, but velunarily you have provided new guarantees for our deucation and comfort. When we have the sake th

tion, may consider it the effusion of a romantic correspondent; but there were eight reporters and seven commissioners present, who, singular as it may appear to unbelievers, transcribed it in the

The Political Views of Gov. Andrew. A. G. Browne, Jr. Esq., of Boston, a per-sonal and political friend of Ex-Gov. Andrew, replies as fellows to a letter of inquiry from the

of that intention
Thanking you for the opportunity you give me to vindicate the memory of Ex-Governo Andrew from such reinors, I am yours, faithfully,
A. G. BROWNE, Jr.

FROM NEW YORK.

New York, November 4.—The three hundred and fitteth anniversary of the Reformation was celebrated in the German Lutheran churches in this city yesterday, the services at the Lutheran Church of St. Matthew, in Walker street, being especially interesting. Discourses were delivered by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Stohlmann, in the morning, and by his colleague, Rev. Mr. Baden, in the evening, and a festival of the Sabbath School children was held at 8 P. M., at which each of the pupils was presented with a medal, commemorative of the anniversary.

The great coin sale closed on Saturday night. Some very tine specimens brought high prices. Ameng these were a Franklin medal, (\$37), a Polish Lafayette medal, by Olessezozinski (\$15), a medal commemorative of the abolition of the slave trade by Great Britain (\$25), and several Washington medals, at prices ranging from \$5 to \$160. The last mentioned price was paid by Cogan for a Unda Stome of Bellimore, gave from \$16 to \$100 as Washington. The same gentionan paid \$165 for a Washington. The same gentionan paid \$165 for a Washington. The same gentionan paid \$165 for a Washington. Sty 56 and for a silver piece, struck from the same dies, \$37, 56, and for a silver piece, struck from the same dies, \$37, 56, and for a silver piece. struck from the same dies, \$37, 56, and for a silver piece, struck from the same dies, \$37, 56, and for a silver piece, struck from the same dies, \$37, 56, and for a silver piece, struck from the same dies, \$37, 56, and for a silver piece, struck from the same dies, \$37, 56, and for a silver piece, struck from the same dies, \$37, 56, and for a silver piece, struck from the same dies, \$37, 50, and \$450; two furnishes (1822), \$5, 50, and \$9, 50; an Republican dollar of 1824, \$10; another, \$5; a pattern dollar, \$160, 50; two furnishes (1822), \$5, 50, and \$9, 50; a Republican dollar of 1824, \$10; another, \$5; a pattern dollar (1827), \$18, 50.

John McDevitt, who is to play a match at billiards with Joseph Dion, has announced himself as the Great Unknown. This s

### The Indian Commission.

[Correspondence of the New York Times.] Commission Camp, Medicine Longe Creek, Friday, Oct. 25.—Another treaty of peace was yesterday signed by the Apaches. This tribe, composed of 70 lodges only, have confederated with the Kiowas and Camanches. Just after the conclusion of the negotiations, Satanta, the old chief of the Klowa Nation, came up to the Com

conclusion of the negotiations, Satanta, the old chief of the Klowa Nation, came up to the Commissioners' tent, accompanied by one hundred of the principal warriors of the tribe, and addressed them in a farewell speech, as follows:

"It has made me slad to meet you who are the Commissioners of the creat Father. You no doubt are tired of the much talk of our people. Many of them have put ourelves forward and filled you with their sayings. I have kept back and said nothing, not that I did not consider myself till the principal Chief of the Klowa Nation, but others younger than I desired to talk, and I left it to them. Before leaving, however, as and camanches have made with you a peace, and they intend to kep it. If it brings prosperity to us we of course will like if the better. If it brings prosperity and it shall stand. Our people once carried war against Texas. We thought the Great Father would not be offended, for the Texans had gone out from among his poople and become his enemics. You now tell us that they have pleaged their word, and that word shall last, unless the whites shall break their contracts and invite the horrors of war. We do not break reaties. We make but few contracts, and them we remember well. The whites make so many that they and leaves the wholes shall break their contracts and invite the horrors of war. We do not break reaties. We make but few contracts, and them we're member well. The whites make so many that they are liable to forget them. The white chief seems not to be able to govern his braves. The Great Father seems powering when he sees the wrong of his people committed on the red man, and his voice becomes loud as the roaring winds. But like the wind, it soon dies away and then do an you have done, the sun, of pence would shine forever. We have warred against the white man came to our villages and went away hungry. It gave us more joy to share with him thun it gave

# POLITICAL

replies as fellows to a letter of inquiry from the editor of the Springfield Republican:

No. 19 Court Sprager, Boston, Thursday, Nov. 1, 1827.

—Sameel Howles, Esq.—My Dear Sir: Your opinion concerning the rumors which you mention is perfectly correct. Thave repeatedly conversed with ex-Gevernor, Andrew concerning this political canvass, and I know that he never had the slightest inclination to support any organization opposed to the Republican party; and also that he was always radically opposed to any secret social or political organization whatsever. It is true that Col. Adams was once a member of his military staff, and was his personal friend. But it was the expressed intent of Ex-Governor Andrew to cast his vote for Governor Bullock; and circumstances are within my knowledge which make it probable that, had he lived, he would this very day have made a public avowal of that intention

The manager will offer two other price, ranging in value from \$30 to \$250.

Saturday evening or flovernor Richard Yate, of Int. fols, dolivered a speech on the pelitical issues of the day, nois, dolivered a speech on the pelitical issues of the whole at Cooper Institute, under the auspices of the Union Reat Cooper Institute, under the auspices of the Wains Reat Cooper Institute, under the suppless of the Wainsternite.

and Dean Richmond collision was required Sixtures, morning before the Government Inspectors. The testimony was closed and an adjournment ordered until Wednesday next, when counsel will sum up and salviatt their briefs.

Terrible Accident.

(From the Wilmington Commercial of Saturator, I. At about noon to day a German named William Hale, in the employ of Edward McManus, at his meat-packing establishment in Tatnall street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, while fixing a window lost his balance and fell backward into a large kettle of boiling lard. He remained therea large kettle of bolling lard. He remained theresome time before he was discovered, as he was alone in the shop at the time of the socident, and whilst waiting and calling for help he pulled all the clothes off himself, and when first discovered he was standing; in the door of the shop calling for help. Assistance was immediately rendered, and he was carried to the house of Mr. Frank Bickta, near by, where Dr. Tracy was called in and did all that was possible to relieve his terrible suffering.

Hale had worked but a short time for Mr. McManus; he lived in Spring Alley, and had a wife and three children. His injuries are deemed necessarily fatal.

necessarily fatal.

FACES AND FANCIES.

-Clerical rates Curates. -The "Black Crook" has reached Quebec. -A beggar of St. Liouis is worth \$65,000. -It is generally understood, that the Kaw

Indians are a branch of the Crows: The Dutch Government wants to increase fits army. Well, it can if it chooses. Nobody cares

-Much adieu about nothing—the parting of young ladies.—Ex.

—Fenian Roberts turned up last in Troy, where the chambermaids cut off the supplies.
—The little Prince Imperial of France is a good typo. Yes; a good typo Napoleon.—N. F. News. —There is a black female who professes Eng-lish grammar at Oberlin College, in Ohlo.

Island towns where the servant girls have not been previously bled. The crew of the Edwin Forrest, of Boston, have given a silver pitcher to the man Edwin

-Fenian circles are organizing in those Rhode

-Bennett's Erening Telegram has backed out of the field of one-cent journalism, and Ben Wood. is triumphant. -It is said the price asked for the N. Y.

Herald establishment is eleven hundred thousand dollars in gold. -Senator Wilson predicts that Gen. Grant will be nominated for President, and that his majority in Massachusetts will be 75,000.

-To-morrow the Paris Exhibition closes, and one of the grandest "shows" the world has ever seen is over. —Texas is invaded by grasshoppers which go through a wheat field quicker than any reaper. In this part of the world the wheat goes through

the hoppers. -A clock in a New Brunswick (N. J.) church steeple the other day went largely on a strike, and struck 884 times. Perhaps that was the time of day in Brunswick.

—Selwyn's new theatre in Boston has a green curtain made of billiard cloth at six (dollars the yard. Actors are not expected to take their cues from it. -A practical joker in England saturated the hair of a sleeping companion with napths, and set it on fire. The laugh came in when he was

The New Jersey Good Templars have voted not to allow female membership. Perhaps it doesn't make any difference, in their opinion, whether women drink rum or not.

Belle Boyd relies more upon her "record" than upon her talents, and the result was seen in an audience of forty persons at Lexington, Ky., last week.

—Miss Kellogg will appear in Her Majesty's Theatre, London, November 2: She has re-ceived cash in advance, precisely the same enormous salary as Patti. -Eddyville, Iowa, is haunted by a ghost. It - addythie, lows, is haunted by a gnost. It is fifteen feet high, robed in horror, and escorts all lonely persons who are caught walking, out after dark, to their homes. We suppose it offersits arm to ladies unless it is a perfectly 'armless.

Lieut. J. C. Braine, of the rebel navy, who has been, since the close of the war, and is now a prisoner at Fort Delaware, will soon be released. He is the last of the prisoners of war. He has been kept in merely to save his life, for "when the Braine is out the man will die."

Every one of the five or six Japanese troupes in this country has "the original All Right." The poor boy was also in Paris and was killed in Chicago. We know of no one who has a harder or more varied life than this ubiquitous boy seems

-On one day this month the London Clearing House did a business of thirteen millions sterling, and over one hundred thousand entries were made by one hundred clerks. The accounts were all examined, a balance struck and found correct by 11 o'clock the next day.

—The head of an unhappy family in Liverpoo is now under arrest for wife-murder. A few days before his wife had cut one of his eyes out of his

head, and the quarrel which led to the murder arose out of a dispute about the funeral expenses of one of their children, who lay dead upstairs. —Children in mission schools are prefty sharp sometimes, and show it in rather unexpected ways. A boy, whose teacher was absent prefty often, came to the superintendent with the request: "Say, Mister, can't you give me a regular man? I am tired of being shoved around so." —Sister Patrocinio, the "bleeding nun," who has been a power in the Spanish Government, recently died, and her death is popularly believed to have been attended by suspicious circumstances. It was she who, years ago, pleaced her hands and feet, in imitation of the wounds of the Saviour, and was convicted of imposture.

Among the reforms which Baron Beaust is zealously pushing forward the dismissing of the secret police is not the least. Besides securing the inviolability of letters, he turns addit as infamous crowd of informers, and saves the exchequer a yearly expenditure of one hundred thousand thalers.

-An extraordinary case is on trial in the de-—An extraordinary case is on trial in the fle-partment of the Dordogne, France, where Eloi Leymarie, fifteen years of age, stands charged with the murder of M. Delbos, of Nadaillac, in the arrondissement of Saabat. M. Delbos was a Professor, who, after having followed his occu-pation in Algeria, had retired to Nadaillac, where he occupied a small house. he occupied a small house.

—A practical joker residing in Aarderf, Switz-

—A practical joker residing in Aarderf, Switzerland, lately stated that he was going to Zurich and should bring back the choiers. He went away, not to Zurich at all; but when he came back he was properly put into the Absonderungshau, fumigated, and for several days kept in a room furnished with a sack of straw only, before he was allowed to mingle with his townsmen.

—The eldest son of the King of Slam and herr to the throne is dead. He was born in 1823; his name was Krom Mu'n Mahesuarsivavilus, and he leaves twenty-nine half, brothers, and thirty-three half sisters, so that there is no immediate danger of the line becoming extinct. The people who had to speak his name often must be glad of his departure.

ple who had to speak ha hame often mast be glad of his departure.

A young Hindoo named Roostumjee Burzoojie, only 16 years old, and son of a doctor in
England, lately committed suicide by placing his head on the track of a railroad. Of course, twas instantly killed. No cause is assigned for this act, except, one cold-blooded rascal regested, that he could not bear the burden of his name. The jury, however, said that his mind

was unsound.

The Duke of Larechiefoucauld is entertaining — The Duke of Larodistonesuid is cractarizing an immense hunting party at Gaudin are. The chateau, built in the time of Louis XII., standar in the midst of a forest feeming with grouse and phessants. The stables contain 1 of horses. The guests who go out with the Duke wear a special dress, as in the days of the Grand Monarch, when every great house, had its own distinctive hunting contains. And a band of musicism is charged.