Daily Evening Bulletin.

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

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THE EVENING BULLETIN
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING
(Sundays excepted),
AT THE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING,
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BY THE
EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION.
PROPRIETORS,
GIBSON PEACOCK, ERNEST C. WALLACE,
F.L. FETHERSTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON,
CASPER SOUDER, Jr., FRANCIS WELLS.
The BULLETIN is served to subscribers in the city at 18 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or $8 per annum.

DIARIES FOR 1868—NOW READY AT 728 ARCH street, containing, blank space for each day in the year, rates of postage, table of stamp duties, &c., published and for sale by
oct8-tf W. G. PERRY, 728 Arch street.

MARRIED.

FERGUSSON—CURTIS.—On the 12th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Charles E. Murray, John Fergusson to Emily Curtis, both of this city. No Cards.

HOWELL—CARSON.—On the 7th inst., at Baltimore, Md., by Rev. E. D. Owen, Darius M. Howell, of Philadelphia, to Mary E., daughter of David Carson, Esq., of Baltimore.

SHEWELL—DAVIS.—In Brookline, Mass., 7th instant, by Rev. Dr. Lamson, Thomas R. Shewell, of Philadelphia, to Laura W., daughter of Robert S. Davis, of Brookline.

DIED.

ASHBY.—On Friday, Nov. 8th, at Pittsburgh, Anna Ashby, wife of Charles Ashby, in the 68th year of her age.

BUDLONG.—On the morning of the 12th instant, after a lingering illness, William H. Budlong, in the 32d year of his age.

CLARKE.—On the 11th inst., William M. Clarke, in the 67th year of his age.

His relatives and male friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son, William D. Clarke, N. 26 South Third street, Camden, N. J., on Friday, the 15th inst., at 11 A. M.

FRAZER.—On Nov. 10th, at Govanstown, Baltimore county, Md., Elizabeth, beloved wife of Alex. Frazer, a native of Scotland.

HARKNESS.—On the 11th instant, Charles, only son of Norris W. and Martha Harkness, aged eighteen months and twenty-five days.

MERCIER.—In Paris, on the 14th of October, 1867, Singleton A. Mercier, in the 57th year of his age.

His friends and those of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, the 13th inst., at the Tenth Presbyterian Church, Twelfth and Walnut streets, at 11 o'clock, precisely.

SHERIDAN.—On the 8th instant, at his residence, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Owen Sheridan, Esq., in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Wednesday, the 13th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M. To proceed to North Laurel Hill. Carriages will be at the Chestnut Hill Depot upon the arrival of the 9 o'clock train from Ninth and Green streets.

STRATTON.—At Baltimore, Md., on Saturday, 9th inst., Mrs. Ellen Stratton, in the 55th year of her age, from Waterford, Ireland.

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,
Genl. Orme,	Wm. Hicks,
J. W. Claghorne,	D. N. Sinn.

oct8-3mrp

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.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.—E. S. PARSON & CO., 220 and 222 Dock street, below Walnut, corner Pear, now offer, very low for cash, their large and varied stock of House-Furnishing Hardware, Cutlery, Tea Trays, Silver Plated and Britannia Ware, Bright and Japanned Tin Ware, Moth Chests, Refrigerators, Clothes Wringers, Carpet Sweepers, Wood and Willow Ware, Brooms, Mats, etc., etc. Call and get an illustrated catalogue. Young Housekeepers will find it a great help. oct5-s,tu,th,6t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE LECTURES.—THE Lectures before the Institute will commence on TUESDAY EVENING, 12th inst., and be continued on Tuesday and Thursday Evenings, at 8 o'clock. The courses for the season will be:
First—On Light, by Prof. H. Morton, Ph. D.
Second—On Electricity, by Prof. R. E. Rogers.
Third—On Astronomy, by Pliny E. Chase, Esq.
Fourth—On Pneumatic Chemistry, by Theodore D. Rand, Esq.
Fifth—On Chemistry of Solids, by Prof. A. R. Leeds.
Sixth—On Ventilation, by L. W. Leeds, Esq.
Seventh—On Mechanics, by Prof. H. Morton, Ph. D.
Tickets to the Lectures and other privileges may be received by membership in the Institute. For particulars apply to the Actuary, at the Institute Building, No. 15 South Seventh Street.
Tickets for those not members—One dollar for each course. no8,5t,rp

NOTICE.—
NO. 11 STATE HOUSE ROW, SECOND STORY, OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES, CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.
The State Tax of three (3) mills per dollar upon the assessed value of each share of National Bank Stock held by residents of this county will be payable at this office (in accordance with an act of Assembly, approved April 13, 1867,) on and after Monday, Nov. 11th, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.
RICHARD PELTZ,
Receiver of Taxes,
No. 11 State House Row.
no6-6trp

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY cautioned not to receive or negotiate any paper purporting to be signed by me, as I have none such in the market.
This caution is rendered necessary because of certain forgeries of my name having been made at different periods.
[Signed] JAMES HARPER,
1811 Walnut street.
Attest to signing, THOS. S. HARPER,
H. BALLENTINE.
Philadelphia, Nov. 8, 1867. no8-s,tu,th,3trp

THIRTEENTH ANNIVERSARY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, at HORTICULTURAL HALL,
On THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 14. Exercises to commence at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D., of New York (late of Dublin); Rev. EDWARD L. CLARK, of New Haven; Rev. PHILLIPS BROOKS, and others. Tickets may be had gratuitously, at the American Tract Society's Store, 1210 Chestnut street, after 10 o'clock, A. M., on Wednesday, 13th inst. no12-2t,rp

GIRARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NORTHEAST CORNER CHESTNUT AND SEVENTH STREETS.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12, 1867.
A dividend of Five Dollars per Share has been declared by the Directors of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on and after this day, clear of all taxes.
ALFRED S. GILLETT,
Treasurer.
no12-4t,th,s6t

A COURSE OF SIX PUBLIC LECTURES ON GEOLOGY will be delivered in the Scientific and Classical Institute, S. E. corner of Seventeenth street and Ridge avenue, on the afternoons of Thursday, commencing Nov. 14, at quarter before 4 o'clock. Terms, $1 50. Introductory Free, by
no11-3trp J. ENNIS, Principal.

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

THE HURRICANE AT ST. THOMAS.

Additional Particulars—Terrible Suffering and Distress on the Island—Additional Details of the Marine Disasters.

ST. THOMAS, October 31st, 1867.—On the 29th instant, at twelve o'clock M., the barometer fell below tempest, accompanied with rain and the wind from northwest. At two o'clock P. M. there was a lull of about twenty minutes, when a storm came on with greater force from the northeast. Not a dwelling-house on the island that has not suffered, and many houses have no roofs. The small houses of the poor classes were levelled to the ground, and there have been buried already over one hundred persons who were killed on shore; a like number are wounded and maimed. Every few moments the harbor throws up the dead, and it is one continued string of coffins through the streets. Over five hundred persons were drowned. In some cases not a soul is living to relate a word as regards their vessel.

The steamer Wye lost fifty-three souls. The steamer Rhone, at Peter's Island, about thirty miles to windward, where she was waiting to be despatched for Southampton, out of one hundred and fifty souls twenty-one were saved. Spanish steamer Camaguey, whose heroic captain, Aguilar, saved many lives, lost seventeen out of thirty. American ship Charles Sprague had but the captain and one man saved. In fact hardly a vessel but can report some of the crew missing. Men were lifted bodily from shore and carried to a watery grave. Not a wharf nor a lighter is left. Houses were carried one thousand feet in the air. The streets are six inches deep with bricks, tiles, shutters, doors. Every tree is as it were uprooted. The English steamer Columbian had just arrived with eight thousand packages dry goods, and was sunk in less than three hours after anchorage. Eight million dollars will not pay the loss. Merchants suffered heavily with the rain, as the tops of stores went off. As regards the telegram from this island in your paper of the 23d, the dock has not been raised, and there is now no hope of it, as the vessels have smashed it, and four are sunk alongside. Up to date three hundred and sixty persons have been buried of those who lost their lives in the late hurricane.

FROM CUBA.

Another Raid on Freemasons—The Reported Cholera Cases.

HAVANA, Nov. 10, by way of Key West, Nov. 11, 1867.—Last week, at Puerto Principe, the police surprised and arrested the members of a Masonic Lodge, not in regular standing, while holding a meeting at their rooms. No cause was assigned for this summary proceeding. However, the members were set at liberty on the third day after the arrest. Proceedings have been instituted by the Medical Censor against such doctors as maintain that the late sporadic cases of cholerine are likely to prove epidemic.

MUSICAL.

MOZART'S SYMPHONY IN G MINOR No. 2.—The year 1788 was a memorable year. It was remarkable for the severity of the winter, the failure of crops and consequent distress and poverty among the people of Europe. Its disasters and sufferings are supposed to have led to the French Revolution. Stagnation in commerce made dull times for singers, musicians and composers. The people would not, or could not, go to concerts. Mozart had little employment, unless it were to compose trifles, which were begged from him by the dead-heads and shysters of the day; for this notable and respectable class existed then as now. But their taste was not so refined as it is now, and Mozart grew tired of writing trifles for folks who could not appreciate good music. Thus he sat down and made the year 1788 more agreeable for the recollection of its good fruits than its bad. The year 1788 produced the three *chefs-d'œuvre*, the masterly symphonies in C major (known as the Jupiter), the one in E flat, and the subject of our present writing, that in G minor. These three master works were composed within a period of six weeks, and are believed to be his last productions of this kind. In this year he also added some pieces to his score of *Don Giovanni*, which had been produced in Prague the year previous. Mozart's symphonies are wonderfully grand compositions which give a permanent enjoyment, and which may be heard from time to time, and again and again, without creating fatigue or dislike.

The great Orchestral Symphony has been raised by Mozart and Haydn to an elevation little dreamed of by the generation of their day, and even to this day some of the nations of the civilized world are without an adequate performance and appreciation of its masterly workings. How many in this enlightened country have had the privilege to hear, and the capacity to enjoy this delightful tribute to the senses and the intellect? Up to this moment of writing, has it been in the power of any of this generation, in our own city, to hear these works performed within reach of their own homes? But now, happily, a full and perfect orchestra, larger than, perhaps, those which originally performed these grand efforts of these renowned masters is at our own door, and gives us an interpretation of their sweet secrets as traditionally handed down from the very mouths of their creators.

The genius of instrumental music, of Mozart especially, is beautifully characterized in the following passage: "The present strain seems not only to recall, but almost to renew, some past movement, another, and yet the same! Each present movement bringing back, as it were, and embodying the spirit of some melody that had gone before, anticipates, and seems trying to overtake something that is to come; and the musician has reached the summit of his art when, having thus modified the present by the past, he at the same time weds the past in the present to some prepared and corresponsive future. The auditor's thoughts and feelings move under the same influence, retrospection blends with anticipation, and hope and memory, a female Janus, become one power with a double aspect."

For producing such music as this, Mozart suffered the usual penalty attendant on bold innovation and anticipation of the future; he was neither understood, nor, of course, rewarded. The composers of instrumental common-place immediately preceding, or contemporary with him, were provided for. Dr. Burney found Vanhall, though somewhat crazed in intellect, living at Vienna, in comfortable retirement; his symphonies, which had been engraved in Holland, established his fortune. Dittesdorf, another symphonist of the day, who produced a series of works illustrative of Ovid's Metamorphoses was rewarded by an addition of nobility to his name, and a post under the Austrian Government. Mozart alone was turned over to that unfailing patron of the muse, Necessity. The pleasure he had in this kind of writing is apparent. He lingered with fondness over those productions upon which he chiefly calculated for his reception with posterity. Of this, the symphony in G minor affords an example; he returned to it and made a second score, in which he added two clarionets to the two hautboys, and, to make room for these instruments, altered the original in several places.

A music publisher in Vienna, Hofmeister, advised Mozart to write in a more popular style or he could not continue to purchase his compositions; his answer given with unusual bitterness was: "Then I can make no more by my pen, and I had better starve and go to destruction at once." How oddly this sounds to us, for if Mozart's compositions are not popular whose can be said to be so? Even his opera airs are sung by pious worshippers as hymn tunes, and that is an index of their easy appreciation.

During the period of the composition of the three Symphonies already spoken of, Mozart's wife lay ill of a serious disease, and his love for her prompted him to be constantly at her bedside, and it is said that these works were thus written by him while nursing his faithful Constance Weber, who in her health was an excellent companion to him, and often gave him useful advice.

This great Symphony will be performed by Carl Sentz's efficient orchestra on Thursday afternoon, at Horticultural Hall, and its production will doubtless be in the same superior style that has made this fine body of musicians such an excellent reputation. Mrs. Behrens, an excellent soprano, well known in musical circles, sings Meyerbeer's *Robert*, and Mr. Wm. Stoll, Jr. plays a violin solo by Rode. These matinées are now permanently established, and meet with great success.

HASSLER'S CONCERT.—One of the largest audiences ever assembled in Concert Hall was present there yesterday afternoon upon the occasion of Mr. Hassler's first concert. The programme was an excellent one, containing selections from Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Rossini, Strauss and other celebrated composers. A new galop by Mr. Hassler was well received. Mr. J. Graf was in fine voice and gave general satisfaction. The whole performance was a good one and cannot fail to give increased interest to those which are to come. Those who were prevented from entering the hall yesterday by the immense crowd can use their tickets on Monday afternoon next. It is worthy of remark that when a portion of the audience yesterday attempted to leave the room just before the conclusion of the performance, the doors were closed and egress prevented until the audience were dismissed. This was a wise precaution, and will serve in the future to prevent confusion.

RICHINGS' OPERA TROUPE.—The opera of *Martha* was given last night at the Academy by this company to a crowded house. We have before spoken of the very admirable manner in which this charming composition is represented by the Richings company, and it will be only necessary to say that the performance last night was fully up to the usual standard. To-night Auber's opera of *Crown Diamonds* will be produced.

AMUSEMENTS.

MARIE ANTOINETTE.—Mrs. D. P. Bowers appeared last evening in her long-promised personation of "Marie Antoinette." It was a bold venture at this particular time, when the grand creation of Ristori, without doubt the finest dramatic conception and representation ever exhibited upon the American stage, is fresh in the minds of the people; and it proves that Mrs. Bowers possesses an excellent opinion of her own powers, and has unlimited confidence in herself. There are some intensely patriotic people in this community who are prepared to indorse any efforts of an American artist simply because he or she is an American, and to sneer at the taste which can perceive exalted merit in a foreigner. But there is such a thing as carrying patriotic enthusiasm a little too far. Educated and sensible people are not likely to condemn or praise an individual because of his or her native or foreign birth. The same perceptions that recognized genius in Booth and Jefferson, discovered it also in Ristori. Genius is cosmopolitan; it belongs to no nationality, but is of the universal brotherhood of man, and finds a welcome and a response everywhere. The press and the public of this country would never have lavished honors upon Ristori as they have done, if she had possessed merely talent—as Mrs. Bowers does—because she was a foreigner. She created new characters, and, indeed, a new school of drama, of which these very imitations are an evidence; but it is a matter of regret that while her *rôles* have been appropriated, it has not been found possible to reproduce something of her manner.

The play last night was in many respects a good one. It professes to be a dramatization from Mrs Muhlbach's novel, and the arrangement is that of Mr. Wolff, the leader of the orchestra at the Chestnut. Mr. Wolff has had large experience as a compiler of plays, and this is so well done in the main, that it is a matter of regret that he did not simply dramatize from history, rather than from a fiction which is at once poor and full of historical inaccuracies. The play is in some respects superior, and in others inferior to that of Giacometti. It contains none of that absurd and stupid flattery of the United States which fills the latter, but has a comic character and one or two lugubriously humorous passages, which are entirely incongruous with the spirit of the drama, and very offensive to sensible people. Buffoonery seems strangely out of place in scenes which represent the blood-drenched streets of Paris during the period of the reign of terror. Laughter and coarse humor probably there were, but it was of the grim and terrible kind, and never got as far down as to call a man "a brick," or to speak of a starving child being so thin that "its bones cut you like a razor, when it sat in your lap."

The character of "Marat," too, is incorrectly drawn, and improperly played. He was a wild, ferocious demagogue, but he was a bold, able and influential man. In this play he is drawn a miserable, cowardly combination of sneak thief, and theatrical heavy villain, who does not believe in the righteousness of his own cause. The scene in the garden in Trianon, where the king is insulted in the vilest manner by "Marat" and "Santerre," is without foundation in fact, and is too exaggerated to be decently fictitious. This is the case also with the plot to escape, in the fourth act, where "Marie Antoinette" is induced to try to learn to smoke, so that she may obtain a despatch written upon the paper of a cigarette! The idea is ingenious enough, but surely the simple history of that time furnishes sufficient dramatic interest to have relieved the compiler from the necessity of drawing upon his imagination. The whole of the first act is weak and ineffective. The rest of the play is good, and, indeed, with the exception of the comic scenes, excellent. The fight at the barricade is well-managed, and is an episode of considerable value to enable one to interpret properly the drama.

Of Mrs. Bowers' personation of the Queen, we will say that she was every inch—Mrs. Bowers. She evidently takes her idea of Marie Antoinette from Mr. Wolff's play, and, while this is in a certain sense proper, she should not forget that she is giving a representation of a well-known historical personage, and the intelligent public look for an interpretation of the character with which they are familiar, rather than for a delineation of the dramatist's idea. Marie Antoinette, although a good woman, a faithful wife and an affectionate mother, was an Austrian princess and the Queen of France, and was proud, imperious and haughty. In this view, portions of the scene at Trianon were simply impossibilities. She permitted a certain familiarity on the par. of her intimate associates, but she was not free and easy with them, although her calumniators have said so. She did not embrace them, nor permit young ladies in short petticoats to walk about with her, school-girl fashion, with their arms around her waist. Neither did she hug the King in public, or receive advances from impudent lovers with an agonized expression of countenance, and send them away sadly with a gentle rebuke. She was a dignified woman, although sometimes careless of etiquette, and as troubles increased about her, her character developed itself, and she became the calm, determined and energetic counsellor of the vacillating King, whom she would have saved, if her advice had been taken. Mrs. Bowers did not represent this person faithfully. She was constantly going off into hysterics—she was agitated and perturbed, and even in that splendid episode where she addresses the mob, and declares her love for France, instead of a fervent, impassionate appeal, her voice wavered, and she broke down at last in tears.

We would not have it understood, however, that there was absolutely nothing good in the performance. The final parting with the King, in prison, was acted with consummate skill, for here the Queen is represented as she was, filled with anguish and the keenest distress. Mrs. Bowers managed this scene most admirably, and in a great measure redeemed the impression left by the preceding acts. In the prison scene in the fourth act, she was also excellent. The attempt at escape was given with all the dramatic effect possible, and the parting with the Dauphin was inexpressibly touching and affecting. This was beyond question, the finest episode in the play. In it, Mrs. Bowers displayed her powers to the best advantage, and was truthful to nature. The great danger in such an intense passage is a tendency to over-acting. This, Mrs. Bowers happily avoided; she was neither too hysterical nor too tame. This scene alone, was worth the whole of the rest of the play. The fifth and last act was also capital.

It is our sincere and earnest desire to do justice to Mrs. Bowers, and to encourage in her, and in other American actors, any attempt to elevate the drama in this country, and it is best, in view of this fact, to speak plainly and candidly of a performance like that of last night. More harm is done by injudicious and silly flattery than by honest censure. We reiterate therefore, that Mrs. Bowers's "Marie Antoinette," while in some portions, particularly the last half of the play, an excellent performance, is full of blunders in conception, which must be corrected if she wishes to make this a great character. She must abandon her mannerisms, clasping her hands to her face, starting, heaving tremendous sighs, biting her lips, and constantly indulging in hysterical sobs. She must be calm, dignified and queenly, and where the requirements of the part demand freedom with her associates she must strike the happy mean between ridiculous familiarity and prim propriety. In the second act, while in the presence of the king, also, she must be more calm and self possessed, and not walk about the room in an agony of terror and rage, displaying fear and threatening vengeance. When she makes these improvements, her personation of the character will be more nearly correct, and much more acceptable than it is now.

THE THEATRES.—*Surf* will be repeated at the Arch this evening. Mr. Edwin Forrest will appear to-night in the play of *Damon and Pythias*. *Marie Antoinette* will be presented at the Chestnut to-night by Mrs. Bowers. The American offers a miscellaneous bill this evening.

CONCERT HALL.—Professor Macallister, the magician, will give another of his entertainments at Concert Hall to-night. The Professor is a master of sleight of hand, and some of his tricks approach the marvelous. A number of presents will be distributed among the visitors.

PHILADELPHIA CIRCUS.—The accomplished equestrian and acrobatic troupe engaged at this establishment, corner of Tenth and Callowhill streets, appear this evening in a number of startling and wonderful performances.

PHILADELPHIA OPERA HOUSE.—A most attractive programme is offered for this evening at this pleasant little theatre. Mr. Budworth will appear in some of his most laughable delineations, while Eph Horn and Frank Moran will indulge in those Ethiopian eccentricities for which they are so famous. Songs, dances, burlesques, farces and first-rate conundrums, good gags and racy local hits will, of course, be interspersed among the leading features of the entertainment in agreeable profusion.

ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE.—Messrs. Carncross & Dixey will present this evening a laughable burlesque entitled *Mac's Fishing Party*, which contains some excellent local hits and plenty of humor. In addition to this, burlesque Italian opera will be given every night in the style for which this establishment is famous. There will be also extravaganzas, farces, speech-making, singing, dancing and a medley of other good things presented.

BLITZ.—Signor Blitz will give an entertainment this evening at Assembly Buildings.

From Cuba by Steamer.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

HAVANA, Nov. 4.—There is a rumor that the Government intends to increase the new taxes with an additional four per cent., so that the total charge will be about eighteen per cent. on an average. I cannot vouch for the veracity of this, but if it is certain that a deficit is the motive of that augmentation, I feel inclined to admit that there is some ground to believe that sooner or later, the rumor may become a fact. I speak so because everybody is aware that most of the country townships have a heavy deficit this year, and that our own city court is on the brink of bankruptcy in such a manner that, as I am informed, they owe a great deal of money to the contractors for gas and for paving the city. On the other hand, the treasury is almost empty; the retired functionaries, the officers' widows and the emigrants from St. Domingo are two months in arrears, and I have heard it asserted also that the army and navy receive every month just only what is indispensable for their regimental mess. The military authorities are granting furloughs to a portion of the soldiery, and the greater part of the cavalry horses have been sent to pasture in the country, in order to save expenses.

You may hear many well-grounded complaints from these men, but the military virtues and patriotism, both of privates and officers, are stronger than the dissatisfaction. This is very lucky for the tranquillity of this island, and it would be dangerous to abuse their confidence.

The attempt at a revolt made some time ago in Puerto Rico, by the artillery, is attributed to the same cause. It was then said that when the corporal and the private commissioned to give the signal for revolt presented themselves in the guard-room, and, out of their wits, missed their shots at the two officers who were on duty, they shouted hurrahs for Prim! There is reason to doubt that the agency of the General's friends has been the only motive for such an act, and it is believed that the crime they plotted had other causes. Such a wickedness cannot find room in the mind of General Prim, who is well aware that a revolt in Puerto Rico, as in Cuba, would mean assassination and ruin. It is now positively known that the object of the soldiers was to plunder the treasury and city court chests, the commercial establishments and the houses of the wealthiest men; to take by surprise two steamers which were lying in the port, and to proceed with their booty to the United States, believing that there they would safely enjoy their ill-gotten money. But what really impelled them to plot that crime is a question difficult to answer.

It is asserted that the government's treasury was exhausted, and that the troops were not paid regularly on that account. The privates in Puerto Rico, and also the non-commissioned and some of the commissioned officers, depend exclusively on the government pay to satisfy their wants, and may therefore have made an attempt at insurrection. The Spanish government ought to do their utmost to keep the troops in Puerto Rico and Cuba in good humor, if they wish to rely upon them in case of need. The Spanish soldier possesses the great merits of bearing up under adversities and loving affectionately his country; this cannot be doubted, and for the same reason he must be treated with kindness, and, if possible, with liberality; but at any rate with justice. The cholera panic has disappeared; even those persons most terrified begin to laugh at the hubbub created by the event which occurred in Casa Blanca. The people of this island are pleased with the news of General Lersundi having at last accepted the Governorship of Cuba, and some are already flattering themselves with the idea of getting some profitable employment under him.

Duels are not a rare thing here; on the contrary, it may be said that we have an average of two or three every month, mostly between Spaniards and Creoles. A few days ago a sabre duel took place between a Creole and a Colombian, the latter being severely wounded in the thigh.

It seems as if the clouds got tired of pouring water upon this island: the last two days were very fine and fresh, and there is every prospect of our mild and welcome winter making its appearance.

The expected arrival of Madame Ristori is anxiously looked for by the amateurs of art. Trade begins gradually to revive. The journal of Manzanillo announces the death, from yellow fever, of Captain Overgand, of the American bark Hopper, which was loading there. The same journal adds that two of the crew of the Hopper died also of yellow fever.

The news from all parts of the island gives favorable accounts of the sugar crop, which is expected to be extraordinarily abundant.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

THE ITALO-ROMAN QUESTION.

Progress of the Agitation—General Durando to the People of Naples—The French Circular—The Movement in Rome—Pius the Ninth in the Hands of His State Secretary.

When the City of New York left Queenstown the Italo-Roman question was the all-engrossing topic in England and on the continent.

The Agitation in Naples.

Gen. Durando, the Governor of Naples, addressed the people wise appeared before his troops with cries of "Rome forever," "No foreign intervention," in the following words:

Fellow-citizens—I accept with pleasure the generous and patriotic sentiments expressed by the *élite* of the population of this noble city, and I shall be the interpreter of them to the Government. *Fellow-citizens*—Although the obstacles are great, I am nevertheless confident that the unity of Italy will be accomplished. [Bravos.] The greater, the stronger, and the longer the resistance the more vigorous shall be our efforts to arrive at the unity of the nation. [Bravo.]

The French Circular.

The following is from the circular note issued by the Marquis de Moustier to the French diplomatic agents, under date of October 25, noticed in our cable despatches:

Sir:—We do not wish at this moment to occupy ourselves with enumerating the successive incidents which have given rise to and pushed to extreme consequences a crisis as threatening to the security of the Holy See as it is dangerous to the true interests of Italy. It suffices for us to record them from the point of view of our right and our honor, and to confirm the duty for us resulting therefrom.

The September Convention was called for and freely signed by the Italian government. It obliged that government to protect the frontier of the Pontifical States efficaciously against all aggression from without. No one can now doubt that this obligation has not been fulfilled, and that we have a right to replace matters in the position they occupied prior to the loyal and complete execution of our own engagements by the evacuation of Rome. Our honor certainly imposes upon us the duty of not failing to recognize the hopes founded by the Catholic world upon the value of a treaty bearing our signature.

Let us hasten to say, however, that we do not wish in any wise to revive an occupation of whose gravity no one is better aware than we are. We are not animated by any hostile idea towards Italy, and we faithfully retain the remembrance of all ties which unite us with her. We are convinced that the spirit of order and legality, the only possible basis for her prosperity and her greatness, will not delay in loudly asserting itself. As soon as the Pontifical territory shall be liberated and security is re-established, we shall have accomplished our task, and we shall withdraw. But henceforth we must call the attention of Powers as much interested as we ourselves are in causing the principles of order and stability to prevail in Europe to the reciprocal situation of Italy in the Holy See.

We do not doubt that they will consider, with a sincere desire to settle them, the questions to which so large a number of their subjects attach moral and religious interests of the most elevated character.

Such, sir, are the considerations you will take care to set forth, and which I feel confident the government to which you are accredited will appreciate.

MOUSTIER.

Garibaldi Before the Battle of Monte Rotondo.

[From the London Daily News, October 30.]

It was on the 23d that Garibaldi, after having announced in Florence that he had a mission to perform, and that he would either accomplish it or die, crossed the Roman frontier. Before he did so, however, he addressed his volunteers, who amounted at this time to about 3,500, in a short speech, and with a voice that trembled with emotion, "Let those," said he, "who are not willing to die leave the ranks; let those who have not strength enough to endure fatigue, long marches, cold, hunger and thirst, go home. I have nothing to give you, and I can promise you nothing except perhaps to die. If this does not suit you, go away." Addressing Menotti, he said: "I have given such orders, what do you think of them?" "Excellent; nothing better." "Then I will go forward to Corese." "We shall follow you." Garibaldi then sat down in a poor *auberge* to a repast of bread and cheese, and soon after moved forward toward Corese. On the following day, the 24th, he occupied Corese, Monte Libiata, and Monte Maggiore, having collected together the different bands previously commanded by Menotti, Caldesi, Salamone, Mosto and Frigessi, who were reported to be defeated, disheartened and dispersed. On the 25th he arrived at Monte Rotondo. Here he encountered the Papal troops.

The Disturbances in the City of Rome.

[Rome (October 24) Correspondence Paris Debats.]

The news circulated here during the last few days of a French intervention has produced extreme irritation. On Monday great agitation prevailed; but peace was not disturbed. Tuesday morning the Romans were stupefied on finding that some of the gates of the city were closed; and others barricaded outside, leaving only sufficient space for the passage of a carriage. During the whole day the city was in a state of fermentation, trenches were dug and earthworks erected. About half-past four the Pope went to the gate of the people. He descended from his carriage, inspected the works of defence, seemed to approve of them, addressed a few words of encouragement to the workmen, and returned to the Vatican. At dusk menacing groups formed in the streets. All the shops were immediately closed, except the bakers', which were besieged by purchasers anxious to lay in a stock of bread. About six o'clock a considerable number of people were assembled. Arms which had been concealed in two small houses were distributed to the crowd. Some received rifles, others pikes. During this time the gate of St. Paul was opened to admit several companies of chasseurs, who fired on the insurgents unawares, killing ten or twelve men. The rest of the band then dispersed in the fields. Almost at the same time collisions took place at several parts of the city. One armed band endeavored to seize the capitol, but was repulsed. Another engaged the gendarmes in the square at Montanara. Everywhere the insurgents were beaten by the troops. We are in a regular state of siege, although it is not proclaimed by the government, as it does not like acknowledging to Europe that it is at war with its subjects—but wishes to make out that the risings in Rome are the work of the foreigners—that is, Italians. I can certify that this movement is essentially and exclusively Roman, and that no foreign element is mixed up in it. The insurrection would have been far more general if arms had not failed. At all events, it was quite important enough to prove the antipathy of the Romans to their government, and that they are not faithful subjects, devoted and satisfied with the power that weighs upon them.

The Situation in Rome as Seen by a Roman—Pius the Ninth and his Secretary of State.

[From the London Times, Oct. 28.]

The following particulars about Rome by a Roman well acquainted with his native place, may be found interesting; they may be depended on for strict accuracy and veracity.

The other day, the 23d, I was in Rome for a few hours. The appearance of the city was gloomy. Many shops were closed; the streets deserted, only trodden by patrols of soldiers and gendarmes; six of the town gates were shut and barricaded with barrels full of earth. There were troops coming back to the city; half a battery recalled from Velletri was taking up its position at Macao (*Castrum Prætorium*), and the heights round the city were held by troops. The posts on the Quirinal and the Vatican were reinforced; all the Leonine city was occupied by foreign troops—*i.e.*, the Castle of St. Angelo and the Serristori barracks by zouave battalions, and the barracks near the Angelica gate by foreign chasseurs.

As I was on the spot the fire brigade were busy unburying the bodies of about twelve zouaves, who had been killed by the bursting of a mine at the Serristori Barracks. The explosion had occurred on the evening of the 22d, when there had been firing in the city between insurgent citizens and patrolling troops. Encounters had taken place near the Capitol, between the Temple of Vesta, the Portico of Octavia and the Tarpeian Rock. I was told that the bursting of the mine was to be a signal for a general rising, if the bands had come near the city. But these, on the contrary, were executing a movement of concentration, awaiting Garibaldi's arrival for a united onset. Garibaldi did in fact arrive, and is now at the head of all the bands at Monte Rotondo.

The Antibes Legion is being concentrated at Civita Vecchia, where it receives reinforcements from Marseilles. Every steamer conveys from one hundred to one hundred and fifty recruits. A convoy of ammunition left Rome for Civita Vecchia when I was in Rome. It was intended for the use of the Legion quartered at that seaport. On the morning of the 22d, the political prisoners who were shut up in the Castle of St. Angelo were conveyed to Civita Vecchia. All those with whom I spoke expressed their wishes and hopes that the Italian army should go and free them from their misery.

Cardinal Antonelli is now isolated, as no one approves his policy. *He keeps the Pope in a perfect state of ignorance*, and prepares a repetition of the incidents of 1848-9 by inducing the Pope to escape from Rome to Civita Vecchia, which is to be the fiasco of 1867. In that town they have been getting ready the Delegates apartments for the possible reception of His Holiness.

GREAT BRITAIN.

News via London about Grant's Presidential Aspirations.

[Washington Correspondence London Herald.]

Some well-informed men are asking of themselves and of each other the question, "Will General Grant accept a nomination?" The rank and file of Grant's supporters take it as a matter of course that their hero will accept the candidature. The Presidency, even as it is, is an attractive bait; but it is sufficiently attractive to catch the Triton of our minnows? As general, Grant holds a life office, yielding an annual income of $18,000. This valuable position, with all its honors, must be relinquished if the Presidential nomination be accepted. It is well known that the salary of the President is insufficient to meet the expenses of his establishment; the most frugal Chief Magistrate can save nothing from his annual pay of $25,000 (less than £4,600, under present rates of Federal currency). Grant, then, to become President, must abandon his comfortable office of General, with much honor, little work, and fair pay; must prepare to spend all the savings from his salary and all the money contributed by friends; must consent, at the end of four years, to enter, in poverty, the limbo of "ex-Presidents." He must agree to face the wrath of parties, to submit without protest to the vilest accusations, to run the risk of violent deposition from office. The general is a quiet man; he sees that beyond the name there is very little honor in being President; he is not of the sort that loose the bird in the hand beat and the bush for a possible pair. He has lately expressed his sentiments very plainly on this subject. On Friday last, Hon. E. B. Washburne, Hon. Roscoe Conkling, and other friends called upon him at the War Office. They told him that they should talk plainly with him. The late elections had shown, they said, that he alone could command the votes of the vast majority of the people. They were prepared to promise him the nomination of the Republican convention. They wished to know if he would accept it; they desired a statement on this point, that they might know what to say to their friends—what course to pursue. General Grant said, substantially, "Gentlemen, you have been frank with me, and I will be frank with you. If I could get the Presidency by simply asking for it, I would not take it. The position has few attractions for me. I desire to preserve whatever reputation I have. If I could be assured that it is the unanimous wish of the people that I consent to become a candidate, I would bow to that command, though it might involve no end of personal trouble. But the difficulties are not small." The general proceeded to detail his objections, in substance as recited above. The chairman of the delegation said that he believed it to be the wish of the people that Grant should accept a nomination. He relied upon the generosity of the American people to provide for all trusty public servants. He hoped that Gen. Grant would consult the happiness of the nation. After some conversation of a general nature the committee withdrew. The plan of the leaders of the Grant party is to contribute a fund of $250,000, to be presented to Grant as a compensation for the sacrifice involved in the surrender of the generalship. This, with the sum previously presented to Grant, will, it is thought, furnish a source of income even greater than the amount of salary now received by the General. Of course, nothing was said to Grant about this project. Yesterday Gen. Grant received a visit from the members of the Maryland Synod of the English Lutheran Church. Dr. Morris, President of the Synod, addressed the General in a brief speech. He hoped that as Grant "had saved the country in the past he would save it in the future." One of the visitors chimed in with:—"When we next call upon you, General, we hope to find you in a whiter house." To these hints Grant replied:—"I have no desire for a higher position, or any increase of duties or power." Undoubtedly this is Grant's feeling. He will not seek the