VOLUME XXI.—NO. 194.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1867.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE EVENING BULLETIN PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING

(Sundays excepted),
AT THE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING, 607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, BY THE EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION.

GIBSON FEACOCK, PROFRIETORS, C. WALLACE, F.L. FETHERSTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON, CASPER SOUDER, Jr., FRANCIS WELLS. The BULLETIN is served to subscribers in the city at is sents per week, payable to the carriers, or \$8 per annum. DIARIES FOR 1863-NOW READY AT 723 ARCH street, containing blank space for each day in the year, rates of postage, table of stamp duties, &c., published and for sale by W. G. FERRY, 728 Arch street.

MARRIED. MARRIED.

HALLETT—ARCHER.—In New York, Nov. 19th. by
Rev. Howard Grosby D. D., Joseph L. Hallett, of Springneld, Mass. to Mary J., daughter of Ellis S. Archer, of
New York.

REED—HYDE.—In Charlestown, Mass., 15th inst., by
Rev. J. L. Rankin, Capt. Wm. E. Reed, of Philadelphia,
to Miss Annie E. Hyde, of Charlestown.

ROOT—SPICKLER.—On the 16th inst., at Lancaster,
Pa., by Rev. W. O. Owen, Chas. M. Root, of Philadelphia,
to Scilnda Spickler, of Mount Joy.

DIED. DURNEY.—Nov. 18, 1867, Tobias A., son of Tobias M. and Margaretta Borney.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully nyired to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 1 clock, from 620 Bouth Second street, Services at St. occhis Church. Proceed to Cathedral Cemetery. It IIASTINGS.—In Savannah, Nov. 18th, Harry Clifford instings. in the Sit year of his age, only child of Mr. and Irs. H. K. Hastings.

in the 8th year of his age, only color of the last ins. H. K. Hastings.
JOHNSTON.—On the 18th instant, at Bridgeton, N. J., drs. Mary Johnston, aged 72 years.
The funeral will take place on Friday, 22d at 11 o'clock, M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to titlend. Cars leave the West Jersey Ferry at 8 o'clock, and the last leave the west Jersey Ferry at 8 o'clock. attend. Cars leave the Wert Jersey Ferry at 8 o'clock, A. M.

MARSHALL.—On Fifth day, lith month 21st, 1887. Richard M. Marshall, in the 84th year of his age.

His friends and those of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 825 byrnes street, on First-day afternoon, the 23th inst, at 1 o'clock. Interment at South Laurel Hill.

Mc: AMMAKA.—On the 20th inst, Francis X. McNamara, in the 21st year of his age.

His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, 3125 Locust street, on Friday morning, at haif past eight. Solemn High Muss at St. Patrick's Church. To proceed to Cathedral Cemetery.

BURIAL CASKET.

PATENT FOR DESIGN GRANTED JULY 9, 1867.

E. S. EARLET, UNDERTAKER.

S. E. CORNER FOR 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 uneightly and repulsive coffin, and that its construction adds to its strength and durability. witty.

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.

ined.
bhop M. Simpson,
H. Schenck, M. D.,
Drag, J. Marston, U. S. N.,
Dry, D. W. Bartine, D. D.,
enj. Orne,
W. Claghorne,
PREV. J. W. Jackson,
E. J. Crippen,
Gieo W. Evans,
Wm. Hicks,
D. N. Sinn.

oel8-3mrp Kenj. Orne. J. W. Claghorne, EYRE & LANDELL HAVE THE FIRST QUALITY
Lyons Velvets for Cloaks.
Lyons Velvets, 28 inch, for Sacks.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.—
EMB and 222 Dock street, below Walnut, corner Pear, now offer, very low for cash, their large and varied stock of House Furnishing Hardware, Gutlery, Tea Trays, Silver Plated and Britanhia Ware, Bright and Japanned Tia Ware, Moth Chesta, Refrigerators, Clothes Wringers, Carpet Sweepers, Wood and Willow Ware, Brooms, Mais, etc., etc. Call and set an illustrated catalogue. Young Housekeepers will find it a great help. ochse, tu, th. 24

SPECIAL NOTICES. HORTICULTURAL HALL.

Grand Fair of Useful and Fancy Articles,

in aid of the FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF MANTUA. PROM NOVEMBER 25 TO 30, INCLUSIVE.

A first-class Restaurant will be established.

ous Dinner will be served on Thanksgiving POPULAR LECTURES.

Under the suspices of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. HENRY VINCENT. The English Reformer and Brilliant Orator, will deliver TWO LECTURES AT CONCERT HALL

TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 26th, Subject-JOHN MILTON,
The Scholar, the Poet, the Patriot-the prodigy of his own age, and the glory of all time.

THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 28th, Subject—GARIBALDI. Tickets for sale at ASHMEAD'S, 724 Chestnut street. TEACHERS' INSTITUTE OF PHILADEL-phia—Second Lecture of the First Annual Course.— Prof. EDWARD L. YOUMANS, of New York, Will deliver his great Lecture on

"THE CHEMISTRY OF THE SUNBEAM." AT HORTICULTURAL HALL.

FRIDAY EVENING, November 224.
Tickets of admission, price 50 cents, for safe at Trump
ter's, 225 Chestnut street, or at the door. no21.2t.rps

Cer's, 256 Chestnot street, or at the door.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMTANY.

PHILADRIPHIA, November 16, 1867.

Subscription Books for the new Five Million Gold Loan
of this Company, interest Six Per Cent. Per annum in
Gold, free of United States and State taxes, will remain
open until the 80th inst., to Stockholders, to silow all of
them an opportunity to participate. Price, 85 per cent.
Four millions have already been subscribed for. The
Company has reserved the right to pre-rate the subscriptions if the amount should exceed five millions.

SOLOMON SHEPHERD,
no1823075

Terasurer. NATIONAL BANK OF THE NORTHERN LIB

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21, 1867.
The Stockholders are hereby notified that the Bank vili pay the Three Mill State Tax, now due, assessed on heir shares in this Bank. W. GUMMERE, Cashier. Corn Exchange National Bank.

Philadelphia, Nov. 20th, 1867.

The Stockholders of this Bank are hereby notified that the Bank will assume and pay the State tax which has been assessed on their shares and is now payable at the Office of the Receiver of Taxes.

H. P. SCHETKY.

no21-3t5

MUSICAL The immortal eratorio of The Creation is to be perned to-night at Horticultural Hall by the Handel and Haydn Society under peculiarly attractive circumstances. Madame Parepa will sustain the soprano solos, supported by Mr. George Simpson, tenor, and Mr. A. R. Taylor, bass, both of whom are now established favorites in Philadelphia. The full chorus of the Society and Sentz's grand orchestra have thoroughly arsed this great work of Haydn, and we shall probably have it performed better than ever before in

We desire to arge upon the directors of the performance the great importance of punctuality and promptness. Large numbers attend these concerts from the rural districts, who are obliged to reach the several railroad depots in time for the late trains, and if fifteen or twenty minutes are lost at the opening of the concert, many may be compelled to leave before its conclusion, and thus not only disturb the audience, but render themselves unfairly subject to being classed in the category of those who do not know how to behave themselves at places of public amusement.

RIGHINGS OPERA TROUPE. The opera of The Lily of Killarney will be repeated for the last time at the Academy of Music this evening. To-morrow (Friday) evening Mr. Castle will have a benefit, when Fra

Diarolo will be given. COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT.-The grand complimentary concert tendered to Mrs. Josephine Schimpf will be given at Concert Hall on Tuesday evening, December Sd. Miss Louise Solliday, Mr. Theodore Habelmann, Mr. Aaron R. Taylor, Carl Gaertner and Professor Thunder will appear, in addition to the talented beneficiare; and as the programme is a splensalid one, a musical treat of no ordinary character may

be confidently counted upon. HASSLER'S CONORETS. -- Mark Hassler's third concert will be given on Monday afternoon next at Concert **EUROPEAN AFFAIRS**

LETTER FROM PARIS.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]
Partis, Friday, Nov. 8th, 1867.—We breathe more freely again after an interval of deep suspense. This morning the news from all quarters s favorable to the preservation of peace. The Moniteur itself begins its daily bulletin with the announcement that "the news from Italy is satisfactory;" and, by way of practical comment on that declaration, announces further that the Emperor has countermanded the departure of the 3d division of the expeditionary corps from Toulon. The confimation of the complete defeat of Garibaldi and his irregular forces, mentioned in my last letter, will have long since reached you. With divided feelings of regret and satisfaction, it is still, on the whole, impossible not to recognize that what has taken place is the best thing that could happen for Italy under the circumstances. Garibaldi's task, evidently, was not to settle the Roman question, but to revive it. In the latter, he may still boast of having succeeded as completely as he has failed, and must have failed in the former. But as long as ever he was in the field, between the two intervening armies, the extreme peril of a collision between the French and Italian forces was imminent; and as his action. even though successful, could not possibly have been decisive of the question in dispute, the sooner his presence and the danger it involved were removed the better. The next step has been the withdrawal of the Italian army within its frontiers, accompanied by a civil intimation to France to do the same, and a reminder to her of her promise to do so on the restoration of order. Here again the King of Italy has given a proof of that strong, calm good sense which distinguishes him whenever he takes the reins into his own hands, and which is the more remarkable in a man who is so notoriously impetuous and hot-headed on the field of battle. Having saved his own and the national dignity by the bold step of entering the Papal States along with the French, he wisely refrains from pushing matters to extremity, and feels that he can now retire with credit, and even steal a march upon his rivals, by "inviting" them in their turn to "right-about face," in

sition for Italy to take up, and France can hardly avoid following suit. There are reports this morning of serious disturbances at Florence, Genoa and Turin, but they are not generally credited. The Italians, with their shrewd esprit politique (in which they are already ages in advance of the French); see that their King has done the best that circumstances permitted, and acquiesce in it. But they will bide their time, and unless I mistake, will one day make Napoleon rue having by his unwise intervention (another of his blunders) alienated such a friend as Italy might have been to him, for the sake of attempting vainly to conciliate such irreconcilable enemies to his family and pretentions as the legitimists and ultramontanes. Other good news from Italy relates to finance, that all-important point in her re-establishment. sale of ecclesiastical property promises to be a success. Nearly 300 lots have been put up in all parts of the kingdom, and have found ready purchasers at prices much above those set on them. Twenty lots in Florence, offered at 281,-850 francs, brought 591,370 francs. Twelve lots at Bologna, put up at less than 100,000 francs, sold for near 350,000 francs. At Genoa also the price was more than doubled. And this in the face of such events as are now occurring. It can scarcely be doubted that prices will rise still higher under the prospect of peace.

redemption of their pledge to that effect,

France declared she would retire, says the

official gazette of Florence, "when the Pontiacal

territory was freed from its invaders, and we be-

lieve in that declaration." This is the right po-

There is also good news for peace from Germany. M. de Beust appears to have announced officially to his diplomatic agents that "France and Austria will do nothing to interfere with the development of the Confederation of Northern Germany." Thus Napoleon has endeavored to amend in Paris the other blunder he so lately made at Salzburg. He is evidently struggling hard to get into a position for meeting the Chambers on the 18th inst., and to be able to make his opening speech something better than a mere confession of failures. The temper of the country may be conjectured from an election address just put forth by the candidate for the important department of Loir-et-Cher, who recommends himself to the constituents by saying: "Let the Government renounce its baleful project for the army, the first result of which would be to carry off from commerce and agriculture so many arms which they could better employ." The candidate further demands liberty of the press, right of public meeting, and above all, a "well-defined policy," whose principal object shall be the preservation of peace.

Large assemblages of people recently took place before the tomb of Manin (the hero of Venice), in Père la Chaise, and afterwards proceeded to that of Cavaignac, on both of which nundreds of crowns of immortelles were deposited. The assemblage having assumed the aspect of a political manifestation, and attered cries of Vice Italie! à bas l'intervention! the police interfered, and more than twenty persons were arrested.

The French Moniteur, commenting on political affairs in America, and the recent elections there before the result, just announced, of those in New York, says that "every one is aware of the considerable part played by Pennsylvania in the Union, a State which, leaving to New York its commercial and financial preponderance, lays claim to high moral and political influence, and seems to be considered as the regulator of public opinion throughout the Confederation." The Moniteur considers that "the result of the elections there in favor of the conservative party demonstrates a remarkable change in the spirit of the country, which, after being for some time imbued with radical doctrines, has now come round to more conciliatory and, moderate ideas." Every one, it continues, "is struck with this change of opinion. which indicates clearly how much the constitutional and prudent policy of the President gains ground every day, and into what discredit are falling the revolutionary tendencies manifested by the Congress." The same journal alludes to the great interest which attaches to the new marine cable intended to unite France and America directly, 'without rendering those countries tributary to England." The continually increasing commer cial relations between France and the United States demand, it says, such a means of intercommunication. And the Moniteur cites with pride the recent voyage of the Periere from Brest to New York, in eight days, twenty-one hours from quay to quay, as a great honor for

the French commercial navy. M. Edmond About, writing on the alimentary portion of the late Exhibition, comes down very

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A CONTRACTOR OF THE SECOND

severely on the chocolate-dealers of Paris, whom ! he accuses partly of poisoning the public with bad chocolate, at one franc per pound, or cheating them by making them pay five francs for good. The best quality, he asserts, made from the cocoa of Caraccas, ought never to be more than 21/4 francs. As to the one-franc chocolate, he declares it to be nothing but a compound of cocoa, from which all alimentary qualities have been extracted, and meal colored with oils, and often inferior and less wholesome ingredients. "Why," he asks, "does not some honest dealer introduce the practice of selling us chocolate, on the outside cases of which shall be marked the preparation of the ingredients of which it is compounded, so much sugar, so much cocoa, so much vanilla, so much ciunamon? We should at least know what we were buying?" M. About seems to despise the English for their neglect of the above favorite French beverage. "The English," he says, "spend only 3,300,000f. a year on chocolate, and 183,000,000f. upon tea!" Do their doctors approve of their thus "drowning their food in torrents of aromatised hot water?

GREAT BRITAIN. The Femian Trials at Manchester.

The thirst for blood scens to have been assuaged at Manchester, five men (one of whom it has since been proved was innocent) having been condemned to death, the jury acquitted the next six who were placed on trial. The Government then withdrew the charge of murder against the remainder of the prisoners in order to get a verdict against them on a minor charge. The third batch were therefore tried on a charge of riot, and of beating the police constables, and preventing the rearrest of Keley and Deasey. The names of the second batch of prisoners (who were acquitted) were Martin, Wilson, Scully, M. J. Boylan, Michael McGuire, and W. Murpky. The third batch, who were only indicted on the minor charge, were Carroll, Moorhouse and Reddin. Reddin was defended by fracet Jones, and the other two by Mr. Cottingham. The evidence spaint them was very contradictory, but after bour hours discussion and conaferation, the jury found them goilty. Ernest Jones, in his speech on behalf of Reddin, is said to have greatly distinguished himself. The Presiding Judge (Blackburn) referring to it, said: "I think I ought to compliment you, Mr. Jones, and to thank you for along justice, by as able and proper a speech as I ever heard." The Judge told the jury in his charge that the question they had to consider was whether it had been made out to their astification that Carroll, Moorhouse and Reddes were present siding and sealing in the attack on the van on the litu of September. William Mur, by, Michael Joseph Boylan, Thomas Kelly and Michael Kennedy were then indic ed for riot and assaulting the police. This is the fourth batch. They all eleaded to guilty, and their trial commenced on the 9th of November. Their trial had not concluded when the mailleit. The prisoner O'B icn, alas Gould, received the following reply to his appeal to Mr. Adams for protection:

Legation of the Cintrib Brates, London, Oct. 29, 1857—Niv: I'k the did refered on Mr. Adams for protection: The Fenian Trials at Manchester.

the following reply to his appear to Ar. Agams for protection:

Legation of the United States, London, Oct. 29, 1867.—Sir: By the direction of Mr. Adams I have the cone to acknowledge the reception of your letter to him of the lath instart. From information received from a trustwoithy source, he finds that you are the same Michael UBrien who was tried and claimed American protection at Liverpool in 1868. You then received sufficient warning from the United States Consul at that place not to put yourself again in any danger, and Mr. Adams regrets to learn that you have failed to follow that prudent advice. I have the board to be fit, your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN MORAN, Secretary of Legation.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

not yet ended with us; in Trujillo the civil guard mu tinied against their chiefs, and killed Colonel Zavals, the Commander of the Department; a sufficient number of troops were at once forwarded when the news of this and troops were at once forwarded when the news of this and other entrages reached Lima. Frado's army had, by last advices, arrived within fourteen leagues of Arequipa, the vanguist being only five leagues from that place, and as the revolutionists have strengly fertified themsetves, a hard contested struggle must be expected. The late outbreaks in the Southern provinces have been quelled by the authorities, and in the North the revolutionists have not net with much encouragement. Two companies of foreign volunteers have been formed in Galizo, for the sake of guarding against a repetition of the scenes of plundering lately perpetrated. The siege of Arequipa is expected to begin as soon as the troops can reach the place; the sandy region which they have to cross greatly impedes the progress of their march, and Colonel Prado's movements must therefore be slow.

The following is the rather significant declaration of the Acting President of the Republic to the Diplomatic Corps. He says:

The following is the rather significant declaration of the Acting President of the Republic to the Diplomatic Corps. He says:

"My constant wish as a ruler is that Peru should be in peace with all the nations of the world, and as a citizen, to be the friend of every one of the Representatives present, as I have already the pleasure of being as of some of them. In the present age, in which all nations strive for prosperity, the basis of which is peace everlasting, warn are impossible. If Spain wish to renew her relations with the allied Republics, this government will offer the greatest facilities, and use every effort to incline their minds towards so great a purpose, and recolve in common accord that which may be most suitable to the interest of all parties, since the cause is solidary."

If also advocates the rigorous prosecution of the campaign, and in spite of the deplorable state of the country the Government has adopted measures worth mentioning A very rich quicksliver mine in the Department of Huancavelica will be rented by the Government, and is sure to yield a good profit to an enterprising mining company. Some gold mines have also been discovered in the mountains of Chanchamayo, accessible to emigran's y the Amazon river, as well as by way of Caliaco, and very fertile ground in its immediate vicinity is offered gratis to miners. There is at present a very fourishing German colony in said place, and the climate is exceedingly salubrious for the constitutions of Europeans. The guano consigners have laoned the Government three militions of soliars, and are said to be willing to furnish any amount required for public emergencies. One hundred thousand marks of silver, the porties of private persons, have been ordered to be coined at the Government mint, for expense of the latter, which has the right of charging three per cent, as expo. t duty on bullion or coin.

Vallatano, Oct. 17.—The British bark Epellon entered this port yeaterday with the captain and eighteen of the crew of the American ship Asia, whi

from the Falkland Islande. The former was lost on her way from Liverpool to Valparaiso, with an assorted cargo.

The Spanish Government has called its Admiral and the greater part of their squadron back for an emergency in case of difficulties at home. The contract of the Government with the Pacific Steam Navigation Company for a steamer line, by the way of the Straits of Magellan is soon expected to be approved by Congress and become law. This line will greatly facilitate the trade with Funope and the sast coast of South America, and thus offer a full compensation for the State of South America, and thus offer a full compensation for the cast blishment of the line. The first cargo of McJillone guano was taken at an elevation of about one thousand feet above the level of the sca and is of an exceptional quality, but the succeeding layers are expected to be much better. Indian depredations and robberles are reported from the vicinity of Mendeza; the savages have lately plumdered the trains near the line of the Argentine provinces. The drought and scarcity of food reported in my last still continues in the Southern provinces; the poor are suffering very much on account of the exceedingly high prices of breadstuffs and meat and it will soon become necessary for the authorities to offer relief, by purchasing provisions and sciling them to the poor at the lowest poesible rates. The American ship Memory, from vew York to California, has been spoken Sept. 18th, in lat. S. 58 deg. 22 min., long. W. 71 deg. 6 min., eighty-seven days out.

days out.
Thi Lina Marker, Pilot Bread, \$15 00@15 75 per 100
bs. Honey, \$4 25@5 00 per 100 bs.; Land. \$15 00@16 00
per 100 bs.; Butter, 37@40 cents per b.; Tallew, \$14 00@
\$15 00; Rice, from India, \$8 00@9 00.
Arrived October 25th—Bremen bark Elena, from New SIGO: RICE, HOLL ALLES, STEPPENDEN BARK Elena, from New York.

The Panama, New Orleans and Australian Royal Mail Company's steamer Hankoura has brought dates from Sidney to October 1st, and from Wellingtont October 1st. Everybody was on the qui vive awaiting the arrival of Prince Albert, and all the arrangements for his reception had been completed some time before.

A Cannibal tribe residing in the interior of the principal islands of the Fiji groupe is said to have murdered and eaten the Rev. B. Baker, a Wesleyan Missionary, and C. Chartian untives.

islands of the Fiji groupe is said to have murdered and caten the Kev. S. Baker, a Wesleyan Missionary, and G. Christian natives.

H. M. S. Brisk. immediately after receipt of the news, sailed for Fiji, in order to inquire into the particular, and punish the nuurderers. Parliament was still in session, but nothing has been transacted.

The American residents of Melbourne gave a complimentary dinner to Mr. Latham, the lately arrived Consul for the United States. The imports of the colony of Victoria from June 1st to September 21st were valued at \$80.651,000, and the exports at \$7,80,000.

The reports from Queensland about the new wool clip are of a very favorable nature. Considerable sugar and rum were also raised last season in that colony, and are now offered for sale. The new gold fields are progressing favorably; but the late discoveries of copper mines promise to exceed the most sanguine expectations, and are situated within easy carriage of shipping port on the gulf of Carpentaria. Wellington (New Zealand) papers state that soveral new gold mines have been discovered in Aukland, and given a new impetus to mining through out the colony, with the most satisfactory results. These mines evidently occupy the mind of the public, and are considered to be of the greatest importance to the colony.

FROM MEXICO.

A National Escort Offered to Accompany Maximilian's Remains—Congress Assembled—President Juarez Preparing for all Contingencies, HAVANA, Nov. 20, 1867.—The steamer Marsella, Captain Barl, from Vera Cruz, has arrived here, bringing news rom that port to the 18th inst., and from Mexico City to Dari, from Vera Cruz, has arrived here, bringing news from that port to the 18th inst., and from Mexico City to the 11th inst.

The remains of Maximilian had been given to the thurse of Admiral Tegethoff, who had received a very politic letter from the Mexican Minister, tendering at exception of Government troops to Vera Cruz at the national expense. All public demonstrations, however, both on which is the property of the prop were forbidden.
Congress convened on the 20th, when there was a querum of ropresentatives present.
Presides t Justes was proposing to present a defence of the use which he made of the discretionary powers with pation he had been invested.
It is stated that he had asked the forces belonging to

General Escobedo's command, which are to come to the capital.

The reasons of this demand are left unexplained, but it is surmised that it is owing to the large force, said to be shout 14,000 men and 340 pieces of artiflery, which General Diag has a tenny and short 14,000 nen and su preces of artifiery, which General Diaz has at come and. A Cuban, who has been some time a resident of Vera Cruz, says that he foresees revolution soon again in Mox-ico, probably about next January.

CRIME.

THE MASSACHUSETIS HORROR.

[From the Worcester Spy, Nov. 29.]

James E. Shephard, who shot his wife in this city last week, and who was arrested in Canterbury, Conn., on Monday, reached this city yesterday by the half-past two P. M. train from Norwich. Quite a large crowd of spectators assembled at the depot to see him, and the police office was also crowded. Shephard appeared periocity cool and unconcerned, and bore the scrutiny of the curious crowd without embarrasement.

He was arraigned before the police court during the afternoon, M. J. McCafferty, Eq., appearing as his counsel. Shephard pleaded not suilty and waived an examination, and was fully committed to await the action of the Grand Jury on the third Monday in December. He was taken to jail last evening.

Shephard appears quiet, and seems perfectly willing to converse in regard to the nurder, and does not manifest any particular emotion. He says it is all the work of his wife's mother said family, who poisoned his wife's mind against him and separated them. He said he killed her because he loved her more than his own life; that her friends would not let her live with him, and rather than see her in the possession of another he killed her. His intention was, if he had found her alone, to kill her and lay down beside her, with her arms around him, and shoot himself; but, said he, "it would have done no good; her friends would not let me sleep in the same grave with her if I had; they saite me too much for that, so it makes no difference." He expresses regret that he did not kill himself instead of going away after the murder. He says he has never spoken hard word to his wife, and has always supported her when he had means, and that she left him against her own will.

He said, "I have done what I wanted to her, and now I suppose the law will do what it wanted to her, and now I suppose the law will do what it wanted to her, mother of his wife, saying that when he is dead he will come back and hauut her; that she shall have no peace on cartt. When told that if he is hung it cannot Statement of Shephard, the Wife Murderer. year after he is convicted, he said, regrettully, "then she will have a year of peace, but when I am dead I will haunt her."

He says that on Friday night, after the murder, he walked to Oxford Plain and slept in a saw mill just below the plain, near where the road goes under the railroad. He ate a little on Saturday morning, at Mr. Watson's, in Webster, and slept that and the next night in barns. He also ate a little on Sunday morning; but with these two exceptions he had no food from Friday morning till on Monday after he was arrested. He had no definite end in view in traveling, but went first one road and then another, just as it happened.

He does not appear like a desperate man, and those who have known him for years say he is not "smart." He can be early imposed upon, and is usually good-natured, but has a subtle spirit at bottom, and is inclined to revenge. He was in the löth Regiment, and on his return from the war was married to a woman named Bonzey, from Millbury, but left her almost immediately, and subsequently obtained a divorce. He has been twice married to his victim, and, taking all his matrimonial adventures, has had but a sorry time of it. He is evidently careless of his future, and has no especial desire to live; but his course after the murder, and his conversation and manner, give an impression that he has not firmness enough to take his

Bloody Affair in Nashville.

Floody Affair in Nashville.

[From the Nashville Banner, November 14.]

One of the most bloodthinsty and unprovised deeds of violence ever committed in this vicinity occurred last evening at a house of ill-fame, west of Ash Barracks, knews as the "Little Barracka," alias "Little Round Honse." About five o'clock, Dr. Hogle, in company with Senator Keith, visited the house of a prostitute named Emma Ross, for the purpose of dressing, a wound in her hand occasioned by an accidental pistol-shot some time since. While the doctor was attending to the wants of his patient, who was at the time lying ill in bed, two drunken women, Christiana Halsey and Fanny Clark, rushed into the room brandlabing in their hands haives with blades at least four inches in length, and swearing that they would kill Emma Ross before they left the house. The former advanced rapidly towards the bediede with her weapon upraised, and an air of such fierce determination, that Dr. Hogle, beginning to believe that she really nitended to carry the threat into execution, seized hold of her, wrenched the knifefrom her hand and laid her on a bed, which was in another part of the room. The knife was then handed to her comrade, who seemed to be rather taken sheck and undecided how to act. After rolling about in great fury upon the bed on which Dr. Hogle had land her, and ventulag her curses ou all avanud. Garistians drew another kaife, which had been concealed about her person, spran quickly towards Dr. Hegle, who supposed that the difficulty was at an end, and stabled him in the right breast just below the nipple, the blade pemetrating some three inches and entering the lungs. Senator Keith saw her just as she indicted the wound and caught her hand, but too late. The woman was again secured and the mails a given to her companion. Doctor inficred the wound and caught her hand, but too late. The woman was again secured and the kails liven to her companion. Doctor liegle was their taken to his residence, where he received prompt attention. His wound is serious, but not dangerous, unless it should bleed inwardly. About an hour subsequent to this afair, the bloodthirsty Christiana, having again armed herself, went, in company with an equally shandoned sister, Puss Johnson, to Lizzie Johnson's abode and commenced an attack upon her while she was lying in bed. In less than five minutes they had inflicted ten ghartly wounds on the helpless woman, cutting both of her bereasts open, and hacking her arms, neck and back in a terrible manner. Tearing her dress from her bleeding body, they exulted in the belief that they had killed her, and left herlying in her gors. But for the interposition of the neighbors she would have been murdered outright. Lizzie Johnson was conveyed to a house on Criddle street, where she received the aid of a physician. Her recovery is thought to be doubtful. The murderous females were arrested and lodged in the Workheuse.

The Murder at Chambly.

The Murder at Chambly.

[From the Montreal News, Nov. 14.]

The present week has been an exciting one at Chambly, on account of the discovery of a murder which has been committed there. The facts are mainly these: On the evening of the 1st instant, Gustave Franchere, a store-keeper in that village, aged about[thirty, and unmarried, left home and was last seen at a public house in Richelieu, on the opposite side of the river, about two o'clock on the morning of the 2d instant. As his absence from home for several days at a time was not unusual, no suspicion was aroused thil last week, and then by the finding of his hat and slippers on the bank near the mill-pond, it was at once said that he was drowned. The pond was drawn off, but no trace of his body had been found up to yesterday. On Sunday last a girl in Chambly, named hargaret Lacoste, aged about eighteen, remarked causually, while visiting friends, that the body would not be found on the other side, for the man had been naurdered, and she knew in whose house. The matter was at once brought to the attention of Justice Hacket. The girl was arrested, and she confessed that early on the morning of the 2d instant deceased rapped at the door of the house in Chambly occupied by David Demers, his wife, two daughters, and the girl in question, which house has borne a doubtful reputation, and when admitted some words passed between him and the old woman, when she struck him with a poker and felled him to the floor. They supposed he was killed, and after taking \$12.50 from his pockets, the four members of the Demers family carried the body out and threw it into the mill-pond, the girl Lacosce being left in the house to wipoup the blood. All the persons implicated have confessed more or less, and though they do not agree fully as to the place where the body went into the waser, they admit it did go in, and probably before the man was dead. All five were lodged in Montreal Jail yestedday. [From the Montreal News, Nov. 14.]

OBITUARY.

Death of Fitz-Greene Halleck.

The death of the distinguished American poet, Fitz-Greene Halleck, took place on Tuesday night, Nov. 19, at his residence in Guilford, Conn. Mr. Balleck was one of the earliest poetical writers of the present century who arose to fame in this country, and together with Paulding, Dana, Bryant, Percival, Drake, Sands and others of inferior note, gave a powerful impulse ito the higher manifestations of American literary art. Of that brilliant company of poets, Mr. Halleck was among the last survivors, and his death at a ripe old age breaks another link between the present and the past, Although living of late years in great retirement, and seldom permutting any new production of his pen to see the light, he has not been lost sight of by the generation now on the stage, and his poetry continues to be cherished as a proud memorial of national genius and cultivation.

Mr. Halleck was born in the rural Connectiout village where he has just died, at a little past the age of seventy-two. The early part of his life was devoted to mercantile pursuits. For many years he was a clork in the house of the tamous Quaker financier, Jacob Barker. According to his own expression in one of his poetical epistes, he was also engaged "in the cotton trade and sagar line." He afterward entered the omposed great confidence in his business capacity, and named him in his will as one of the trustees of the Astor Library. It is nearly, twenty years since he ceased to take any active part in financial and commercial pursuits, residing most of the time in his quiet retreat at Guillord, though making frequent visits to New York, and searcely ever failing to be present at the annual celebration of the Fourthe's July.

The earliest of Mr. Halleck's collected poems was the lines to "Twilght," which appeared in the Evening Post of this city in 1818. Soon after, the humorous satires, which obtained great celebrity as the "Groone were collected for the word of the most pathetic compositions in our literature. Mr. Hallec Death of Fitz-Greene Halleck. bluedscholarship.
Mr. Hallock was a man of a singularir social turn of

THE REAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON ADDRESS OF

mind, delighting in gay and cordial fellowship, brhamming over with anecdote and whimsical conceits, with remarkable power of narrative, unfergnedly ford of discussion and argument, and often cerrying his ingenity to the extreme verge of paradox. His personal benefing was in a high degree impressive and winning. His resence had a wonderful charm for almost all classes of persons, although he did not heritate to reason the natural sweetness of his discourse with a frequent drop of verjuice, which left pretonsion and imbuellity helpless before his sarcessm. During the latter part of his hie, Mr. Hallecks entread the communion of the Roman Catholic Church, and was accustomed to defend her decrines and ritual with the vehemence of a neophyte.—N. F. Tribune.

POLITICAL.

Views of Chief Justies Chase on Specie Throughout the World, and the Extension of our Banking System.

[Washington Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

Chief Justice Glase leaves this city on Friday to attend court in Baltimore, in connection with his professional dutiler. The Chief Justice gives considerabe attention to inascin mattern. He thinks the time not far distant when the fovernment will have returned to specie payments, when he considers all the united States bonds will be redeemed in specie. On the subject of a uniform currency the world over he is, at present much interested. The Currency Conventions held in Enrope, mainly through the energy and perseverance of Louis Napoleon, resulting in an arrangement with all the principal Powers—Genmany, Russia and England alone excepted—to adopt a uniform currency, gives the Chief Justice great satisfaction. There is already much talk that Congress, during the coming session, will join this Convention, and adopt the French invertance piece as the basis of the new system. On this subject, the Chief Justice suggests that a twenty france piece, corresponding to the French Napoleon, should be called a "Union" and a ten france piece an "Eagle." The reason he assigns for the adoption of this nomenclasture, are that the world are france piece an "Eagle." The reason he assigns for the adoption of this nomenclasture, are that the world use presentative emblem among different nations. Germany is expected, also, soon to join the Convention, which will compel England to foregoher old fory notions, abolish her abominable system, and adopt a currency which the great maritime interests of the world dumand. The Chief Justice is also of the opinion that the present banking system of the linted States, has been subjected to display its practicability, and the time is not far distant when its utility will be more largely tested. The great international industries of the globe, be covered to comprehend on a large scale the financial transactions of nations, as it has been sted in the business operations of our own Payments — A Uniform Currency Throughout the World, and the Extension of our Banking System,

A Sharp Order from Gen. Ord. A Sharp Order from Gen. Ord.

Hemographers Sus-District of Abrassas, Lettle Rock, Ark., Nov. 9, 1887.—Gen. C. H. Smith commanding: Send me the name or names of any official or other person who has been making or may make inflammatery speeches to freedmen or endangering the public peace by exciting one class or color against another. Consult commanding and other officers for facts and publish this telegram. I desire to make prompt arrests and trial of such offenders. Time and place of offence and names of witnesses should accompany the charge.

Brevet Major and Brigadier-General, commanding.

DISASTERS.

A Terrible Death,

A Terrible Death.

Fer some days past workmen have been engaged in building a new railroad bridge at Bridgeport, Tenn., on the Nashville and Chattanogs railroad. The old bridge has been raised on trestle work, and is still used by trains, the new bridge being built directly under the old. The side-railing has been taken off the old bridge, and there is exarely room for a man to at and on either side of the track, while in some places there is not an inch of room. These workmen were engaged at one end of the eld bridge, yesterday morning, at work, when a negro boy employed by them, who weasbout the centre of the bridge, tasted on a hand-car toward them. There being an incline of several feet between the centre and end of the bridge, the boy found that he could not restain the impetus of the ext, and he shouted for the men to get out of the way. Two of them were able to do so, standing on tiptoe, bardy escaping being thrown off. The third man, however, named George Chond, was at a point on the bridge where the track was the only foethold. He was unable to move and fealled the boy to stop. It was too late. The car rushed onward, knocking the unfortunate man off the bridge. He fell sixty feet, striking his head and side against a rock. Assistance was rendered him as soon as possible by his comrades, and it was found that he was still alive, although the rishty bersiech. Cloud lived an hour and a latir after his fall, and then died in terrible agony, "Chattanooga Union, 13:h.

Explosion in a Coal Mine and Loss of SCRANTON, Pa., Wednesday, Nov. 20.—The Pine Ridge Colliery, two miles north of Wilkesbarre, has been closed another and quench the burning firefor several cays to shother and queen the ourning firedamp. An attempt was made to open it to-day, resulting in an explosion, which killed three men and badly wounded two. Soveral explosions followed, some of which were distinctly felt in Wilkesbarre.

The mine will be flooded with water as the only means of extinguishing the fire.

FROM NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 21.—About two hundred officers and men, who served in the ficets of Admirals Farracut and Portor, at the fall of New Orleans, not last evening at P. Dalton's corner of Rutgers street and East Broadway. for the purpose of devising measures to recover \$3,000,000 of prize money, to which they conceive they and their comrades are entitled. An organization was completed by the election of officers, and contributions were made to a fund to carry out the objects of the organization.

the election of officers, and contributions were made to a fund to carry out the objects of the organization.

The Social Science Association was in session yester day all day at the House of Refuge, Randall's Island, and in the evening the Departments of Health and of Education held simultaneous sessions in Cooper Institute. Papers were read with regard to ship-reformators, the treatment of the insene Boards of Health and Education.

To-day the Association helds its final sessions.

E. T. Wood, the newly-appointed Collector of the Third Internal Revenue District, took possession of his officer Tuesday afternoon, and made a clean sweep of deputies and clerks, appointing as his deputy a lawyor who has defended many rarties whose stills have been seized for being run in violation of the Internal Revenue laws.

The Conference of Liberal Christians of New York and vicinity, beld in Brooklyn yesterday, adjourned yester day afternoon, having attended to important business and adopted important resolutions.

The investigation into the cause of the death of John Mullen, said to have been murdered on Sunday morning at the corner of Navy and Johnson streets, Brooklyn, was been before Gronner Lynch, yesterday.

Movements of Jeffs Davis.

Movements of Jeff. Davis.

Thor, Nov. 20, 1867.—Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson Davis, accompanied by three or four members of the Howell family, I am advised, will leave the Dominion of Canada for Richmond on Thursday night, the 21st inst. The party will reach this city over the Troy and Boston Railroad, and will proceed to the capital of Virginia by way of New York, thence by sea coastwise to Fortress Monroe and up the James river to their destination, arriving on the scene of his former sreatness, should there be no mishaps, on the afternoon of the 24th inst. The distinguished State pris mer and suite will travel from Canada to court in Richmond with the greatest possible privacy, and will in no event respond to any attentions of whatever character while on his way.

Mr. Davis is in both good health and spirits, and has of late frequently expressed the hope that the government.

his way.

Mr. Davis is in both good health and spirits, and has of late frequently expressed the hope that the government would at last try him on the indictment, and so finally dispose of his case, to the end that he may seek and find permanent quiet in the most rigid seclusion of privatelife. He does not expect to linger much longer on the stage, at once of his renown and shame; but so long as he does survive he earneatly desires to avoid the gaze of men. He has but little if any confidence that his case will be finally disposed of at the coming sitting of the court. Nevertheless, his conviction is an earnest one that he will ultimately be fully and unconditionally discharged from custody, and at the hands of the Government be permitted to pass the remainder of his days in deserved, and by him now much desired, obscurity. In his intercourse with the Canadian people, among whom he has experienced a liberal host intercourse with the Canadian people, among whom he has experienced a liberal host politality, for which he is exceedingly grateful, because of its great contrast with Northern sentiment, feeling and action toward him, Davis has been uncommonly unreserved in the freedom of his conversation, pointing out, from standpoint, the causes of the failure of tempt might have succeeded. So soon as he crosses the Canada line and frontier he will again observe the old canada line and frontier he will again observe the old croticence that has so wisely marked him since his capture, confinement in and release from Fortress Monroe.—V. Y. Heraid.

THE THEATERS.—Mr. Edwin Forrest will appear this evening at the Walnut in Richelieu. Surf will be repeated at the Arch: Mrs. D. P. Bowers will appear again to-night in the drama of Hunted Down at the Chestnut. The American ofters a miscellaneous bill. COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT.—To-morrow evening the complimentary concert tendered to Mr. Stephen Caffrey will be given at Mechanics' Hall, Fourth and George streets. A number of well-known and popular musicians will participate.

CONCERT HALL.—Professor Macallister, the great magician, will remain here but three nights longer. He

magician, will remain here but three nights longer. He has reduced the price of admission, and this, with the fact that he nightly distributes one hundred handsome presents to the audience, will crowd the house every night.

night.

NATIONAL HALL.—The Bunyan Tableaux will be exhibited at National Hall this evening. A matine will be given on Saturday afternoon. PHILADELPHIA CIECUS.—A fine performance will be given this evening at Tenth and Callowhill streets by the acrobatic and equestrian troupe.

PHILADELPHIA OFFEA HOUSE.—The Progress of a Nation will be preduced to night and the control of the progress of a Nation will be preduced to night and the control of the progress of a Nation will be preduced to night and the control of the progress of a national control of the progress of

PHILADELPHIA OFERA HOUSE,—The Progress of a Nation will be produced to-night, and also The Persecuted Dutchman, with Budworth in the leading part. These are great attractions and should draw large and fashionable audiences. The patrons of this house will be glad to learn that a portion of the paquette is divided off for orchestra seats, and still further conveniences in front of the house are being made for the comfort of the audience. Drutt fait to gase the great dioramic play. The Progress of a Nation.

ELEVENTS STREET OFERA HOUSE Messon. CATUROSE & Dixey offer an unquitally attractive programme at their opers house this evening. Songs, dances, burlesquer, extravagances, and a miscellancous entertailment generally will be given.

net detrible *

FACTS AND FANCIES.

-The people at St. Albans, Vt., are sletyning. The ultra fashionable women in Paris are wearing garters with diamond buckles. -Reception trains in Paris or of fabulous.

—A poet proposed to the French academy to send 3,000 francs to Mrs. A. Lincoln. -Lake Erie is two feet lower than usual. Per-

haps the ground is higher.

—King Theodore's Christian subjects baptizes by immersion. -There is something positively classical in L.

N.'s love for Paris. Vide Illind. -Francis Joseph has made L. N. a Colonel int one of his regiments. -The Iowa masons decline to admit negroes to their lodges.

-The Cheyenne Leader says the Cheyenne gold fields are a myth. -"Patients under a monument"-a motto for

-The English dislike the Crown Prince of Prussia because he neglects his wife. -When the Suez Canal and the Pacific Railroad are finished, we can go round the world in 90

days. -A boy of fourteen, in Florida, has married, or rather been married to, a widow with five children.

-There is a fig tree in Ceylon over two thousand years old. It was planted two hundred and eighty years before Christ.

Political place-seckers have already invaded: Walrussia, and a keen contest for the Collector-ship of the North Pole is expected. -Tobacco is the solace of 200,000,000 men-and

the detestation of as many women. But then they are so-laced in other ways. -When the ladies at the Court of Sweden got through hugging and kissing Admiral Farragut, they each and all exclaimed—"farry goot!"—Ex.

—A Bostonian has invented a kettle which will boll nine different articles at a time—each by itself. -Agnes Reegau, a sister of charity in Mobile, only twenty-one years old, has just died of yellow fever—a victim of her kindness to others.

-Chicago proposes to "receive" General heridan. Whether to do so for seven hundred dollars or for two thousand, is under discussion. -A composer named Wallerstein has set "Evangeline" to music, and is coming over to America with the composition. —Some fifty ladies in Linn county, Kansas, have adopted short skirts, which fall about to the knee. Of course they are Linnen skirts.

—The "Sugar Wedding," thirty days after mar-riage, is the latest fashion. That's about as long as the sugar of matrimony generally lasts. -The drought in Illinois continues. The cisterns and wells are all dry, and in many cases

water is hauled for miles. —One of the humbug "Aztec children" died at Charleston the other day. His place will be supplied by some other unfortunate idiot. The Sorghum crop of the Northwest has been very poor this year. Manure it with dentifrice. It is good for sore gums.

-There is a rumor in New Orleans that the Glioni opera troupe, twenty odd in all, have been murdered by banditti in Mexico.

—The Utes have been invited by Kit Carson to go to New Mexico and fight the Cheyennes, and they are going:
 —Fifty thousand copies of Jean Ingelow's

prose and poetical writings have been sold in the -Six burglars worked four hours a few nights since to open the safe of the Treasurer of Lake county, Ohio. If they had been successful they would have got nine dollars.

-Charleston, S. C., is moving in the matter of removing the obstructions in her harbor. ably no city in the world has its harbor so ob-

structed with the debris of war. -The New York Tribune thinks all that is needed to restore specie payment is a notice over the door of the Treasury to this effect:—"The United States have resumed Specie Payments."

—Another base ball accident is reported out.
West. A little boy in Missouri had his nose takes off and his head rent by a bat slipping from the hands of a player.

—A good sort of a man was recently asked to subscribe to a chandelier for the church. "Now," said he "what's the use of a chandelier? After you get it you can't get any one to play on it."

Two thousand cigar makers are on a strike in Philadelphia, and the manufacturers will not come down. No matter, it will all end in smoke! —The manufacture of gold-beater's skin is a secret. Wickstead, of London, attained the highest perfection in the art. F. Puckridge is the most celebrated living manufacturer.

-The suit which Mdlle. Ballix has just gained in Paris, whereby she becomes possessor of three hundred thousand dollars, was commenced over

nundred thousand dollars, was commenced over a hundred years ago.

—Lexington, Kentucky, contains a ladies' club where smoking, knitting, billiards, crochet, cards, sewing-machines and diquor are permitted, but man is excluded. The Troy editor who published a list of "old maids" is in jail for libel, and a troop of

the fair calumniated parade every day before the window of his cell with smiles and sneers upon their faces. -Elise de Bereille loved a young Frenchman,

who loved another woman. He was too poor to marry. She killed herself and left her money to him, so that he could wed her rival. Good gracious! what an extraordinary female. -A Cincinnati paper is willing to back J. N. Free, the crazy mountebank, to "walk from there to Walrussia and return at the rate of eight miles per hour, sixteen hours per day, and to make an accompanying daily oration lasting three hours, and to be heard distinctly by a con-

course of twenty-five thousand people." -"Amelia, for thee—yes, at thy command I'd tear this eternal firmament into a thousand frag-ments—I'd gather the stars one by one as they tumbled from the regions of etherial space and put them in my trousers' pockets; I'd pick then sun—that oriental god of day, that traversee the blue arch of heaven in such majeatic splendor— I'd tear him from the sky and quench its bright effulgence in the fountain of my eternal love for Amelia-"Don't, Henry, it would be se

very dark." -The Ipswich, England, Journal announces the death of Mr. William, Martin, better knows as "Peter Parley," and says: "There have been two or three claimants for the title of Peter Parley." two or three claimants for the title of 'refer rat-ley,' but, without entering upon the question of priority, it is sufficient for us to state that Mr. Martin carried on 'Peter Parley's Annual for twenty-six years." In other words, Mr. Martin managed to live for twenty-six years on his theat of Mr. Goodrich's nom de plume.

-A gentleman who recently put up at a logicabin was awakened by a young man who commenced a screnade thus:

Oh Sally Rice I've called you twice, And yet you lie and snore;
I pray you wake,
And see your Jake,

I pray fon ware,
And see your Jake,
And ope to him the doar,
And ope to him the doar,
Or the window, I don't care which, for—
It makes but little difference
The cither you or I.

Or the window, the difference

It makes but little difference
To cither you or I.

Big pig, little pig,
Root hog or die.

The Duke of Argyll tells a good story. He
was traveling with the Duke of Northumberland
in a first class carriage on the North Eastern
Railway. At one of the stations a little commercial traveler got in. The three chatted familiarly so until the train atopped at Almyick Junction.
Here the Duke of Northumberland got out, and was met by a train of flunkeys, and servants. The commercial traveler said to his remainders. The commercial traveler said to his remainders. "Yes," said the Duke of Argyll, "he is the Duke of Northumberland." "Hess me," crelability of Northumberland." "Hess me," crelability the bagman, "and to think that he should have, been so affable to two liftle snobs like using

needs, and the present disappagate best of the latter of the contraded solve ferings as