GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

THE

VOLUME XXII.-NO. 118.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1868.

Paily Chening Bulletin.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

EVENING BULLETIN PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING (Sundays excepted). AT THE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING, 607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION. EVENING BUILDAIN COM. BIBSON PEACOOK, CASPER SOUDER, JE. L. FEITHERSTON, OIT HOB.J. WILLIAMSON, FRANCIB WELLS, The BULLTIN is served to subscribers in the city at 18 bents per week, payable to the carriers, or 88 per annum.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Of Philadelphia,

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.

EF This Institution has no superior in the United States.

my27-tf3 INVITATIONS FOR WEDDINGS, PARTIES, &O. DREKA, 1023 CHESTNUT STREET. 1620-115

BEIDAL WEEATHS, BOUQUETS, Sc., FOR WED-dings; Wreaths, Crosser, Sc., for Funerals, H. A, DREES, Florist, 714 Chestout street. su24 im5 WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS FOR PAR-tics, &c. New styles. MASON & CO., su2515 907 Chestnut street,

MARRIED.

BRIGHAM YOUNG-BEVERAL OTHERS.-Bait Lake iv, 16tb instant, in the presence of the Bainta Brigham oung to Mrs. J. B. Martin. Mise & mily P. Martin, Mise L. Pendergust, Mrs. R. M. Jenickson, Mise Busie P. Cleve-nd, all of the county of Berke, England. No Carde.

DIED.

DIED. FORD.—On the morning of the 24th instant, Henrietta, Wilson William Ford, in the 22d year of her asc. The relative and friends of the family are respectfully into a the attend the funcral, from the residence of her humband, No. 1621 Bommer street, to morrow (Thursday). a GREENBANK —On Monday afternoon, August 24th, Rev. Richard M. Greenbank, of the Philadelphia Annual Conference, in the 76th year of his age. The members of the Conference, and the friends of the family, are invited to attend his funcral, from his late residence, No 1624W allace street, on Thursday, 27th inst., at 1 ociock Jr. M. Bervices at the Hedding M. E. Church, at 2 ociock, precisely. LANNEY.—On Bunday, August 23d, in New York, of cousting the function of the state of the Mondal form the state studence, when the state of two hold forger at her 24 dight.

MICHENER. -On the 324 inst., of typhold fever, at her Intervidence, near Port Deposit, Cocil county, Md., Harriet B. Michener, in the 64th year of her are, widow of the late John D. Michener, formerly of Buckingham, of the late John D. Michener, formerly of Buckingham, of the late scene D. anteness, the 25th instant, after PENNOSE. On the morning of the 25th instant, after a brief illness, schocca W. Penrose, relict of the late Samuel B. Penrosa of this city. WELSH. -At Port Henry, N.Y., on the evening of the 25th inst. Addie, eldest daughter of Charles and Adeline

eish. Dae notice will be given of the funeral. YIL'I BERGER.--On the 25th instant, Willie H., son of cob H. and H. Matilda Wiltberger, in the 9th year of neral from the residence of his parents, No. 708 Wal-treet, on Thursday afternoon, 27th instant, at four

FBAGRANT AND PLEASING. COLUMTE & CD.'S TOILE I SOAPS are widely known-fragrant and pleasing -they bave a softening influence on the skin.-Pittsburgh Christian Advocate. aplom w ftf lpl

BLACK AUSTRALIAN CRAPES.-FALL STOCK of Australian Crapes and Barathess, just opened by BESBON & SUN, Mourning Dry Goods House, 918 Chestnut street.

BLACK -PARISTENNES. JUST OPENED, BLACK Derisiennes and Tamiree. Mourning Dry Goods House, BEBSON & SON, \$18 Chestnut street. GOOD BLACK AND COLORED SILKS. G BJOUTMIK, CORDED SATIN FACE GRO GRAIN. FURPLE AND GULT EDGE. BRUWNE AND BLUE GRO GRAIN.

ODDS AND ENDS OF LONDON LIFE

King Theodore's Horse-Equipages in Byde Park-English Steeds Generally-London City Proper-Some Silly Old Customs,

Correspondence of the Philadelphis Evening Bullstin, 1 Music-March from Faust. Rule Britannia, God Save the Queen, Red, White and Blue, and Wearin' o' the Green 1 LONDON, August 11, 1868. "Well, that is rather odd, and what the end of it will be I can't make out," says the reader. "No more can I," says the writer, "for in London the grotesque amounts to a fascination; and of all the odd places in creation, that city is the oddest where if you go to the left you're right, and if you go to the right you're wrong;" that is, when you drive or go on horseback, because the rule here is not "turn to the right. as the law directs," but turn to the left. If you ask an Englishman "why?" he replies, "We always like to have the whip side of our horses and, turning to the left, we keep a look-out on the right side." That is certainly true, and not only of your own horses, John, but any other King Theodore's, for instance, at the man's. Crystal Palace. He is mewed up in an inclosure about fifteen feet square, and a shilling extra will admit any one who is curious to see this trophy of the Abyssinian war. To say "mewed up" is to use an English expression. Stables are unknown in London. They are all called

"mews."

Where a million of pounds is paid for an acre ground, mews are scarce on private property. The consequence is that corporations or associa. tions purchase or rent the ground, build the stables, and each parish or district is furnished with a boarding-house for horses, price according to the size of the apartment occupied. Now don't sneer, reader; please remember this article is partly on the odds of London, and the difference in the size of horses is as great in Lopdon as between a Newfoundland dog and a Mexican Chewawa or pocket in America. For instance, on dog Hyde Park a family of seven, the majority being grown people, father, mother, nurse and footman and three children, will come trundling along in a basket cosch running on four wheels, all the same size, being about two feet and a half in circumference, the size of the back wheels of our children's velocipedes, with not two, but one little dump of a home, who isn't a Shetland pony nor a donkey, but one of a breed of English horses reared on the principle of a dwarf pear tree, for quality and not appearances. A tough. heavy, shaggy, obstinate little animal, whose speed and strength are like John Bull's love of Hingland, never questioned.

Presently the Princess of Wales comes dashing along in a barouche so high that a small pair of stairs is necessary to climb into it, and a pair of magnificent horses, whose tails are over a yard long, without coming near the ground, carry this precious burden from Palace to Park. Br The contrast has not reached a climax yet. If vour imagination is quick enough, catch up to the little horse and little carriage with a big family in it, and just as you get to the Marble Arch, the Oxford street entrance to Hyde Park,

The London Press on Thaddens Sievens. The Star thinks that in recent times no man probably exercised so commanding an influence upon American politics as Mr. Stevens. It says: In all that appertains to the reconstruction of the Southern States he has been the railing spirit the Southern States he has been the ruling spirit of Congress. By great force of will, by the un-sparing use of invective, by a thorough know-ledge of parliamentary usage, and by a deep at-fachment to the cause of human freedom, Mr. Stevens not only made himself the foremost man in the House of Representatives, but succeeded in carrying through both braches of the in carrying through both branches of the Legislature a series of measures which whether his own name is destined to future of the American nation. Thaddeus Ste-yens had a bitter tongue, but its bitterness was more keen because it was constraint used. vens had a bitter tongue, but its bitterness was more keen because it was generally used 'against traitors and evil-doers. His hostility to the South was the natural consequence of his anti-slavery opinions. Twenty years so, when he first en-tend Congress as one of the representatives of from Pennsylvania, his voice 'was constantly raised in denunciation of negro slavery. It was, therefore, not surprising-indeed it was to his immortial homor-that when the opportunity occurred he resolutely determined to give effect to the opinions which he had advocated during his previous career. The civil and political equality now enjoyed by the negro 'race in the Southern States is, in a great measure, the fruit of that determination. His financial herceles will soon be forgotten; but this noble monument of that determination. His financial heresles will soon be forgotten; but this noble monument of his labors as the leader of the Republican party will survive even his own personal fame. He died in harness, and after his work had been fully accomplished, for although his impeach-ment of Mr. Johneon proved abortive, yet he as completely defeated the policy of the President and his advisers as if he had actually succeeded in removing him from the evaluat office, which

and his advisers as if he had actually succeeded in removing him from the exalted office which he has so unworthily filled? The Daily News thinks that Mr. Stevens had outlived his work, the principles for which he struggled having been established by legislation, and that he "was not the man for leadership in reconciling times." The News says: He was more a revolutionary leader than a statesman. He had that firm grasp of great prin-ciples and that enthusiastic confidence in their application which leaders of great pational move-

spilication which leaders of great national move-neuts always possess; but he had none of that power to understand and appreciate a policy other than his own, which is so necessary to a stateman. He could never see that there might be two opinions on great national questions-those who were with him were for their country; those who were against him were against their country. He could not change with circumstances, but played the crusader when the crusade was over, and kept sounding the trumpet of battle after the victory was won. For a yest of battle after the victory was won. For a year or two past he has been the stormy petrel of politics. His weird look, his wonderful energy in triumphing over manifest physical decay, and bis excited oratory, made him the most remarka-ble figure in the House of Representatives. But bis influence over legislation was but small, and his sway over the popular mind had departed from him. His work was done when the battle was won and the Concressional-college family. was won and the Congressional policy firmly established, and his departure from the scenes of his triumphs will leave a personal vold, but can-not be said to leave any important place unfilled, either in the leadership of his party or in the counsels of the nation

either in the leadership of his party or in the connects of the nation. The *Telegraph* believes it, in a great measure due to Mr. Stevens's vigorous and persistent warfare against slavery, and his flery and nure-lenting denunciation of the treason of Southern, rebels, that the Republican party was enabled to conduct the war to a victorious accomplishment of all the great and at victorious accomplishment of all the great ends at stake:

held in his hand. The youth, who is, I believe, fifteen years old, did not move from his place. A professor of his college, thinking he did not hear the summons, made signs to him to come forward. He hesitated for some time, then rose f from his place and made a movement as if to answer the appeal; but at that moment a lady, understood to be his mother, Madame Cavaignac, halt rose from her seat, and made a sign with her arm forbidding him to stir. Another burst of applause followed, in the midst of which the young man, who appeared much moved, and did not seem to know what he had best do, resumed he his seat. The Minister remained standing for fort. his seat. The Minister remained standing for some minutes waiting for him, but as nobody

come minutes waiting for him, but as nonoury came forward to receive the prize, as well as the congratulations of the Prince Imperial, he re-quested that "the pupil Cavaignac being ubsent," the next prize man should be called up. absent," the next prize man should be called up. This incident somewhat troubled the order of the proceedings. Little attention was paid by the spectators to the rest of the ceremony and it became the principal topic of conversation the rest of the day. The applause which was heard within the walls of the Borbonne was renewed out of doors among the young people, and as they grew somewhat tumultuous some arrests, it is said. were made by the servenu de ville

is said, were made by the sergens de ville. With my recollections of General Cavaignac and my admiration for his conduct, I still, think and my admiration for his conduct, I still, think, that the advice given to his son to refnse the honors awarded for proficiency in his studies by the head of the University of which he is a pupil was not in the best taste. If it be a degradation to accept rewards of merit from the hands of the Grand Master of the University, it is no less a degradation to receive his education at a college of the University, and not less so to accept the degree of Bachelor of Arts and Sciences, because the diploma is made out in the name of the diploma is made ont in the name of the Emperer and is signed by his Minister of Pub-lic Instruction. Among the many persons who have been elected, since the empire, members of the French Academy there are several who as-surdly do not cherish friendly feelings towards the Emperer or imperial institutions. but this the Emperor or imperial institutions; but this does not prevent them from presenting them-selves in academic costume at the Palace of the Tuileries to solicit his Majesty's approval, and to receive, without displeasure, his congratula-tions, should he think proper to express them. In the Constitutionnel M. Boudrillart asks : "Can it be the presence of the Prince Imperial

that prevented young Cavaignat from accepting, like his comrades, his reward? Such a preten-sion would be most strange. Poor young man ! Perhaps he has never been told that after the Perhaps he has never been told that after the days of June it was against his father's life that all the attempts of the demagogues were di-rected. Whosever represents order in France, whether his name be Louis Philippe, Cavaignac or Napoleon, will be sure to have against him a party-that has been devouring us for the last eighty years—the party of anarchy, the enemy of liberty as of order, and the scourge of all honest men." honest men.

The following letter on the subject appears in

The following letter on the subject appears in one of the evening papers: "I hope, sir, you will give the publicity of your journal to the following facts: Yesterday, during the distribution of prizes at the Sorbonne, the recollection of a life of integrity and devotedness' caused the proclamation of the name of Cavaig-nac to be received, with sympathy. The young inheritor of that name did not think proper to go to receive the accolade of the son of him who caused his father to be arrested in the night; thrown into a prison yan, and, shut up like a cauged his father to be arrested in the night, thrown into a prison van, and, shut up like a matefactor, conducted to the fortness of Ham. Each one will, appreciate that conduct accord-ing to his conscience. But by the side of the young Cavaignese was one of his cond-trades, educated with him, full of joy int the good fortune of his friend, and joining heartily in the applause given to him. Has the latter been made responsible for the refusals of Cavaig-nac to receive the crown which awaited him? of all the great ends at stake: From the day on which the defeat of Ball Ruft first convinced the North that the battle was for hie or death, Stevens and his colleagues began to proclaim the traith that the South could never be subdued so Jong as war was not declared against slavury as well as against the Confederacy. The doctrine at its first enunciation was not at all popular; but, hotwithstanding the onj-cry of the Northerin Democrats, the Republican "Mountain," as Stevens and his friends were called, kept on declaring that there could be no peace till the "peculiar institution" had been nac to receive the crown which Awaited him: Anyhow, the fact is that his applause was looked upon as a crime, and that he was ordered to only the place. He replied that he was ordered to quit the place. He replied that he had a right to ap-plaud. He was told that he would be taken out by force. "Do sol" he replied; for he felt that to submit to an act of injustice would be to authorsubmit to an act of injustice would be to author-ize it. When the proceedings were over the Cer-scur of the Lycce. Charlemagne interpellated the mother of the young densis; a widow to whom note of the trials of life has been spared a woman easy to crush. "You are quite rejoiced," he said, "at the success of your son in the competition? Well, then, he has turned a day of rejoicing into one of sorrow. He is expelled from the Lycce. Let him not come to morrow peace till the "peculiar institution" had been abolished At the outset they were laughed at, reviled as traitors, condemned as fanalics; but they kept on their Cato-like cry that Slavery-must be destroyed, till at last the course of events justified their coursel, and they found that Gofrom the Lycke, Let him not come to morrow to the distribution of prizes." Why thus punish another by the side of the real criminal, if, invernment and people were both upon their aide. Just so since the war; Thad Stevens's cry, "The Commonwealth is still in danger," had finally brought his party to accept the doctrine that democratic institutions must be established deed, to respect the memory of a father be a social crime? Why should there be two victims to explate the crime of public sympathy? Cavaignet has intimated that he considered him-Cavagnac has intimated that he considered him-self expelled with his friend by a measure which is now submitted for the approval of the Minister of Public Instruction. Lucky if he support alone the consequences of an act which he alone re-solved upon and did. V. LESUEUR. in the South as well as at the North. The per sonal energy and talent of Thad. Stevens achieved what Sumner, Wade, and Builer, without him, would have failed to do, and negro suffrage was made a tenet of the Republican platform. The *Telegraph* estimates Mr. Stevens's personal char-

our correspondent informs us, when other boys were proclaimed as *laureates* who happened to bear such names as Favre, Pelletan, or Roche-

Rome.

Home. The Pope has hit upon a fine plan to sober down his ever unruly Romans. In the year of the Council he intends to celebrate also the "Year of the Jubilees" (Anno Santo), which on account of his "absence" in 1850 did not come to-pass. This would be no joke. All "wordly smusements," such as theatres, concerts, balls, &c., would be entirely at an end during that whole year. We wonder how the Romans would like that?

like that? The Azzeiger, of Mayence, publishes a letter from a Pontifical Zouave, written in the name of nearly 300 Germans, his coursdes, who have been arrested for attempting to desert their colors. The writer, alarmed at the prospect of from three to fifteen years in the galleys, en-deavors to justify describer by citing the lying promises which attracted the men. They were nonsided, by the agent two promises another promised, by the agent, two premiums, amount-ing to 560 francs, and 10 sous pay dally, instead-of which they had no premium whatever, and got only three sous per diem, not to mention bad treatment, which made their position intolerable.

A letter from Rome contains the following: "By her marriage with the Marquis de Caux, Mile. Patti has become cousin to M. de Falloux, the famous ultramontane champion, and to Mons. de Falloux, the rector of the Apostolic Chancery, and one of our future Cardinals. The Achancery, and one of our future cardinals. The noble at d charming dirat is thus secured a place in Paradise where her nightingale notes will, I am sure, effect miracles. Mile, Patti passed a portion of her childhood in Rome, and the Man-quis de flaux was for some time attached to the Embassy here, and left behind him pleasant sou-vening " venira.

The Frontier Between France and Spain.

The Pall Mall Gazette says :- M. Prevost-Paradol relates in the $D\dot{e}bats$ how, after affecting years of contestation, the frontier between France and Spain has at length been fixed. It might have Spain has at length been fixed. It might have been supposed that the natural limits having been clearly defined by the Pyrenees, the task of drawing a frontier line between the two countries would have presented no difficulties, but it seems that every yard of mountain was con-tested, and the Spaniards in some instances produced documents dating from 812, or the time of Charlemagne. On their side the French were 'rather short of old parchments, many having been destroyed during the revolution, but they are not dissatisfied with the treaty signed on behalf of their government by General Callier. M. Prevost-Paradof says it. Is interesting to find that the Spanish villages annoxed to France by Mazarin at the treaty of the Pyrences are en-tirely French in feeling, and he concludes his ar-ticle by remarking that during the fifteen years occupied by these negotiations more than one occupied by these negotiations more than one treaty, the result of force, has been signed and violated. He hopes that the Franco-Spanish arrangement, peacefully conducted, will have a long existence.

Fires in Russia

A St. Petersburg letter, in the Nord, says "Moscow is spffering from drought as well a St. Petersburg; the woods in the neighborhood have also been visited by fires; and so much so have also, been visited by hres; and so much so that the streets of the city have for some days past been filled with smoke."

The Eruption of Mount Vesuvius Con-tinued Flow of Lava-Singular Pho-itomena, "During the whole of July," says a Naples cor-respondent, "Mount Vesuvius has been in a state of greater or less eruption, and has exhibited a most magnificent spectrale. For four months most magnificent spectacle. For four months, within a few days, it has been continuously pourlearned that the end was drawing near; so that our professors are now under the necessity of dis-tinguishing three phases of the craption--the first-extending from the night of the 12th or 13th of November to the 15th of January; the second from the 15th of January to the 11th of February, during which interval it exhibited great varieties with less activity; the third from, the 11th of with less activity; the third from the lith of February to the present time, a period of diminution, according to Palmileri, though ap-pearances and the daily reports are such as to re-fute the hypothesis. About the beginning of this latter period little lava, flowed, and the im-pression was that the eruption was nearly over; but on the 12th greater activity, which continued till the 15th of February, was observed, the deto-nations were loud, generally in the morning and then evening; some stones were thrown out, and then comparative silence ensued. During these two or three days several shocks of earthquake were registered, and the apparatus of variation was disturbed. A few sublimates were collected on the summit, but not sufficient to mark the end of the eruption. On the 17th yet greater activity was perceptible, and its periodicity was con-firmed; twice a day Vesuvius puts forth all its energies, interesting equally the scientific and "The guides of Vesuvius who reside in Resina say that in their town great shocks were felt, sufficient to make their doors and windows-tremble. Columns of stones, they add, were shot into the sir at the height of three hundred metres, something little short of nine hundred feet. The lava too, progressed considerably, formicet. The lava, too, progressed considerably, form-ing at the foot of the cone five different streams, which poured over like cascades. On the 18th the great cone began again to roar with con-siderable violence, and two shocks of earthquake were felt distinctly in Resina, the very summit of the cohe fell in, forming by the obstruction of the material three craters, which threw out large quantities of stones, and offered, as it were, a megnificent display of fireworks. The entire cone trembled, too, as if shaken by an entire cone trembled, too, as if shnken by an earthquake, for four or five seconds, while later in the day the lava forced an opening in the direction of the Plano dello Ginesfull ten metres in width. From this time to the end of the month the monutain has continued to thunder, and to throw out masses of red hotlaya, which, dividing into many streams, present at a distance a spectacle of great beauty. Frequent though slight shocks have been felt at Resina, and, indeed, other places in the immediate neighborhood, but they create no alarm, as the people are so accustomed to their return. On the night, however, of 27th there was one unusually strong. It seems now to be confirmed that the volcano acts under lunar influence. In truth, the periods of its greatest eruptions get every day about half an hour later, coinciding with the evolutions of the planeter, the planet. "I have only to note the nature of the materials which have been thrown out during this the third phase. The ashes and the sublimates have been in small quantities, which, according to Palmieri's own assertion on several occasions, indicate that the cruption is not near its terminaindicate that the eruption is not hear its termina-tion. The sublimates which have appeared, how-ever, on the smoke-holes have been chlorure of copper and of lead, while the absence of chlorure of iron has been noted as remarkable, although on the top of the cone it has been found united with 'oligisto' iron. The concourse of visitors is greater than ever."

F. L. FETHERSTON, Publisher

PRICE THREE CENTS.

FACTS AND PANCIES. - Napoleon wears a \$100 Panama;

-The new Mormon Tabernacle is described as modeled after a colossal soup tarten. -A military order has been issued at Mauras forbidding the soldiers to wear beards.

-The editor of the Independence Belge gets \$20,000 yearly.

--Disraell says he would like to buy up all his novels at the price of all he is worth. -Clara Louise Kellogg will leave Europe next: week.

-Lamartine believes America to be the ideal. Republic of which Plato dreamed.

-The Rothschilds have come into possession of the finest blue diamond in Enrope.

-The Lient. Governors of the Dominion Pro-vinces are sad because the Colonial Secretary won't allow them to be called "Excellency."

-Eleven hundred women of Manchester, Eng-land, have demanded to be put upon the polling iist.

-Kuriz has gone to Utica to photograph 'Seymour at Home." He will be found at home or several years to come. -The thirty-nine men who attended the olam-

bake in Connecticat recently, weighed 8,767 pounds, or upwards of four tons.

-Prince Metternich expects that the comet will bring him as marvelous a vintage of bock this year as in 1811.

-Oscar Becker, known for his attempt on the life of the King of Praesia, has just died in a hos-pital at Alexandria, Egypt.

-A genuine ghost has appeared in New At-bany, Ind., that points to a wound in its breast and disappears.

-Sweden, the country of nitro-glycerine, has, like Belgium, forbidden its sale and transportation.

-It is said that Julius Cæsar, when angry, would never speak a word before first having counted one hundred.

-Cincinnati has a Republican Club with mili-tary organization, which calls itself the Carpetbaggers.

-The emaclated survivors of the Libby and Andersonville prisons are asked by the Demo-crats ts yote with the wretches who scourged and starved them!

-It is reported in Rome that Cardinal Bona-parte will be appointed by the Pope to the Arch-bishopric of Bissendorf, Translyvania, which will make him primate of the united Greeks.

-Dr. Bock, of Leipzig, wages war against patent medicines by analyzing each new nostrum as it appears, publishing its ingredients and the cost to the manufacturers.

-There is a happy father in Hampshire county who rejoices in nine hundred pounds of daughter. His seven damsels are fair specimens of the good effects of meantain air and country living.

-The Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne is about to visit France en congé for three months. Prince de Metternich is going for his congé to the Cha-tenn de Lobarnieure teau de Johannisberg.

-The Louisville Journal says woman, with all her beauty and worth, should remember that man was the chief matter considered at the creation. She was only a side-issue.

-Cornell University has a full set of the British patent office publications, which already fill 2,800 volumes and increase at the rate of one hundred volumes a year.

-The Manchester, England, Unity of Odd Fellows has a find of three million pounds ster-ling, and a membership of four hundred thousand,

-A music publishing house in London, has is-sned a song entitled "Our dear old Church of England, dedicated by express permission to the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli." -Herr Pixlo is directed by the King of Baya-ria to paint a series of paintings to illustrate Wagner's last, "Die Meistersänger von Nürn-berg." -Hepworth Dixon sneers in the London Athenaum at Mr. Bigelow's recently published edition of Franklin's Autobiography, and igno-rantly doubts its authenticity. Dixon is an ass. -The Canton of Neufchatel, in Switzerland, produces annually about eight hundred thousand watches, representing an approximate value of. \$7,000,000. The trade employs about thirty thousand hands.

ODE COL'D PLAIN SILKS. EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch. sul2tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Headquarters Republican Invincibles ORDER No. 1.

The Mambers will assemble

Wednesday, August 26th, 1868, At 7 o'clock P. M., sharp, for Parade, in the First and Second Congressional Districts, and to receive our new stand of colors.

BENJ. L. TAYLOR, Chief Marshal, EZEA LUKENS. Assistant Marshals. au24 Serbs

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE. PHILADELPHIA, August 19, 1863, A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE UNION LEAGUE of deiphia, will be held at the LEAGUE HOUSE, ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, At 8 o'clock P.M., To take such action as may be necessary in view of the approaching elections. By order of the Board of Directors. GEORGE H. BOKER aul9.7t PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE **EN**

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE:

The next term commences on THUESDAY, September 0. Candidates for admission may be examined the day pofore (September 9), or on TUESDAY, July 28, the day interview the series of the second partment before the Annual Commencement. For circulars, apply to President CATTELL, or to

Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN, fessor R. B. XOONGELLIN Clerk of the Faculty. jy14 tf EASTON, Pa., July, 1868. JUST OFFICE OF THE LOCUST MOUNTAIN COAL AND IRON COMPANY, No. 230 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

STREET. PHILADELPHIA, August 20, 1868, At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day a semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, clear of Brate faces, was declared, pavabl to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on an

after Augus: 31st. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 1st proximo EDWARD ELY, au20 teel Treasurer.

OMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH FOURTH

GTREET. PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1933. NOTICE to the holders of bonds of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:-The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of (B) (00 each at any time before the lat day of October next, at par, for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing y per cont, interest, clear of United State and State taxes, having 5 years to rue. The bonds not surrendered on or before the lat of Octo per next will be pld at maturity, in accordance with Each rue.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL COMPANY. - THE Bard of Managore of "The Continental Hotel Company" have declared a semisannal dividend of Three Per Cent: on the Preferred Stock of the Company. Three Per Cent: on the Preferred Stock of the Company. September 1st, 1868, at the office of the Treasurer, Noi 816 Arch street, in the city of Philadelphia. au26 615 J. SERGEANT PRICE, Treasurer.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS, -A PENALTY OF One per Cent, will be added upon all City Taxes re-maining unpaid after the let of September, Two per Cent. Socober 1st, and Three per Cent. December 1st. In accordance with an Urdinance of Councils, sppryved. October 4th, 1867. Richard RD PENZZ

au25.dtsep55

DIVIDEND -OCEAN OIL COMPANY.-A DI-tion diend of FIVE OENTS per share has been de-clared, payable on and after September 1st next, clear of faxes. Books close 35th, at 8 P. M.; open September 2, au24 26 28 51 445 DAVID BOYD, JR., Treasurer.

HOWARD HOSPITAL NOS. 1518 AND 1530 Lombard street, Dispensary Department, -Medical Breatmen and medicines furnished gratuitously to the

NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, WASTE paper, Sc., bought by apacti rp No. 613 Jaynestreet.

ou will see a long line of Flemish horses, high as an omnibus almost, and nearly all of them white, with immense bushy fetlocks and rough coats, drawing on a balance . cart great blocks of granite. Of course they stop just before the gate, and one horse is sure to stand directly on

the left drive. What would you feel like doing in such position, reader, with the fall knowledge that a good dinner was waiting at home for you and an appetite somewhat sharpened by your drive John Bull, senior, makes no ado about it but giving a slight spur away go pony, carriage, mother, nurse, footman and the three children right under the big horse and come out all right on the other side, without grazing his big legs with either side of the carriage! Some young American who has "done London" may say, "I know all about big horses in London; I went to the breweries and know how they grow horses!" That is quite another thing. The strong horse described above was Flemish, an imacter as follows : There was something grand in the very ferocity portation. The immense, smooth-coated, fine of his anger. He hated the Southerners as Cato lid the Carthagenians, as William III, hated the French. Their friends were his enemies, their looking brewery horses are not strong. They are fed on malt, and get puffed up, and get beautiful silky coats, but if they are wounded by any foes his friends. Extreme old age failing strength, and mortal pain never softened the fury with which he hunted President Johnson down from

accident their blood is so poisoned by the inhala lation of the fumes from the brewery vats that they die of gangrene. The same is the case with the men who work in the brewery. There are, of course, strong English cart horses

apply to him that famous phrase, while we may nan." With his death we may fairly expect bred, but they are not so large as strangers are wiser counsels to prevail in the Republican party. The Standard finds Mr. Stevens animated by no other motives than "hate" and "revenge," as it led to suppose before they visit England. The medium sized carriage and riding horses are fine, but the French horses are might well do with such a misapprehension of his character as the following sentences betray: Implacable in his hatred of every human being, much prettier. Some persons have the mistaken idea that London is so immense that, comparaexcept a negro, who owned a Southern State a his birth-place; hard and cruel by nature, so that tively speaking, there is no end to it. But the city of London has an end at Temple Bar, that tale of misery or distress was never known to work which had to be done by the roling party during the civil war. ** ** Stummer for nearly twenty years, and Stavens for more than thirty, had waged incessant warfare against the Southern party; and while one was smarting individes the Strand and Fleet street, or city of Westminster, from the city of London. These two cities and thirty-five other towns form one vast metropolis, called London, just as Southwark, Kensington, Spring Garden and the city der the personal outrage committed by Brooks in the Senate, the other is said to have carried his fondness for the negro into his own home. When the war broke out the hearts of both lesped for joy, and when it was brought to an end "revenge" proper used to be called Philadelphia, but were not one until the Consolidation, some years ago, when the grand illumination of Philadelphia gave evidence of the people's satisfaction. Such an event in London would not was the only cry which ever came to their lips only be a matter of importance to the people. but save her Majesty the Queen some trouble Koung Lavaignac and Napoleon at the Norbonne — General Cavaignac's Widow Signals Her Son to Refuse the 4 rown For instance, if she enters "the city" which is governed by the Mayor of London, she must ask permission of that descendant of Whittington. On her approach, the gates of Temple Bar are immediately closed, though never shut at any other time. An officer of the Queen goes to the gate, knocks loudly, and it is opened by the Mayor's orders. Then the key of the city is formally presented to the Queen, and she goes on her way. This ridiculous old custom is never allowed to be broken, although there is no more sense in it than there would have been, (before the consolidation) in the people of Spring Garden putting a gate at Sixth and Vine streets, so the Mayor of Philadelphia would have had to ask their permission to enter the district. On one occasion the Queen, wishing to go incomito. entered "the city" in her carriage, but was immediately recognized, mobbed and informed that the Queen of England should not encroach on the privileges of the Mayor of London ! That was an end to her experiment, and may as well

the Polytechnic, where the couplet that heads

this article was sung.

Widow Signals Her Son to Refuse the **Crown.** (Paris (August 18) Correspondence of London Times.) An incident occurred the other day, during the distribution, of prizes to the best pupils of the colleges and lyceums connected with the Univer-sity, which was held in the great hall of the Sor-bonne. The proceeding is one of much solem-nity; it is held annually, at the commencement of the vacations; it invariably attracts a great-number of spectators, among whom are some of the highest official personages, civil and military, and it is presided over by the Minister of Public Instruction, who, in his capa-city of Grand Master of the University pronounces an oration and places with his hand the rowns of laurel on the heads of the lauerates who-have obtained the highest prizes in their respec-

E. D. W.

rowns of laurel on the heads of the lauerates who have obtained the highest prizes; in their respec-tive classes. Among the youths who were most distinguished for Greek composition in the soc-ond class of his college. (Charlemagne) was the son of General Cavaignac, and the moment his name was proclaimed, which it was on two loc-casions, a burst of applause followed: M. Duruy, who, as Minister, presided, had by his side the Prince Imperial, who appeared to be delighted with the whole proceeding, attended by his governor, General Prossard; and his pri-vate tutor. No one joined more heartily in the end these scraps of information that interest visitors in London. Some day the readers who have faithfully read this triffing article shall be vate thior. No one joined more heartily in the applause bestowed on the son of his old comrade than the General, and his example was tollowed rewarded with an account of a great holiday at.

FRANCE.

Young Cavaignac (From the London Star.] Young Cavaignac's refusal of his prize at the Sorbonne, the other day, must be an incident pe-culiarly disagreeable to the French Government, as it is quite distinct in its character from all other expressions of ill-will toward the Empire on the part of its enemies. Opposition from al kinds of men the Government has had to beau the hour of his defection. He was neither good, nor wise, nor generous; but in his time he did signal service, and, with all his suits, we may often enough, but opposition from a schoolboy-it is exceedingly awkward. And the worst of it is the severity of any-punishment that can be inflicted on the young collegian must necessa-rily be in inverse proportion to the magnitude of the affront he has put upon the imperial setton of learning. Frenchmen are super a st patron of learning. Frenchmen are sure to at tach immense importance to an act that seems its spring from an almost instinctive repugnance, and these of them who do not like the Empire will have no difficulty in seeing in this solitary recusant of imperial favors the representative of win have to underival favorated in this point of the presentative of young Brance-the France of the future. The det has already produced its fruits; nearly all the journals have articles on. it, and the articles/of the Oppestion have already given it a turn far from agreeable. The *Presse*, will not attempt to depict the embitions.", with which young Cavalg-nac, at the bidding of his mother, resumed his seat. "The pride of the soul defies analysis and discussion, and when this pride is associated with the memory of a man who was a great citizen it is entitled to the most profound respect." "It was foreat fault," asys the *Journal de Paris*, "to have placed, the sons of Napoleon and of Cavalgnae ince, to face, exposed to the plaudits of youth who ever guard the sours of great men." "If General Cavaignae was a grand citizen, and a defender of order, why did you selze, him in the hight, and send him to Mazes in the common prisoners yan!" asks the *Avenir*, Na-

the common prisoners' val!" asks the Avenir, Na-tional, in reply to an article in which the Constitutionnel tries to make the best of the matwho showed himself a truly great citizen in thos days of June when *ibb.* "cruhed anarchy, and saved Society and France." And what can the Government do to the 3"infant," who has given it this heavy. *souffel?* "He has no journal ito suppress, he cannot be fined, unless they take his product money by more the toop ho dono pocket-money sway. The worst that can be done pocket-inners sway. The worst that can be done with him is to expel him, from, his Lyceum—as the i unlucky i ind. Genet,who, ... cheered him too loudiy, was expelled by the censor the moment the ceremony came to an end—and that punishment must seem strangely inadequate to the offence in official area, and would but access the offence in official eyes, and would but serve to increase the intensity of the public sympath by his pupil. Young Cavaignac was called up by the Minister to receive the crown which he

THEATRES, Etc.

THE CHESTNUT.—The White Farm continues to draw large audiences at the Chestnut, and there seems to be a fair probability that it will have a long and successful run. The scenery, costumes, and general paraphernalia are superb, and the dancing is of the best description.

THE WALNUT .- Mr. Leffingwell will appear again this evening in Fra Diavalo and in the farce, Too much for Good Nature. Mr. Leffing well's Burlesque of Mr. Edwin Forrest is one of the most laughable imitations imaginable, and his "Romeo Jaffer Jenkins" is an original, unique and amusing conception.

THE AMERICAN.—A general entertainment, in. cluding dancing of the ballet troups is announced at this theatre to-night.

-A St. Louis husband, after a quarrel with his wife, took a singular revenge by putting crape on his door, and announcing her death. This so en-raged the lady that she immediately cloped with an affinity.

-The Richmond Disputch is writing down Admiral Farragut. That naturally follows the failure of the attempt of the rebel Democracy to shoot him down, which occurred some years

-A new safety valve has been patented in England, so contrived that when the water falls below a certain height, a float upon its surface raises a valve and permits the water to escape directly into the fire, thereby extinguishing it.

-Some curious prizes were offered at the Vi-enna schutzenfest. Among them are mentioned a bundle of bath towels, cases of sardines, accor-decons, stuffed birds, a rocking chair, a chest of cigars, a pair of blue silk stays, a photographic apparatus, and a feather bed.

-The success of the Prussian landwehr system has infected all Europe with a desire to ini-tate it. Turkey has just asked the Prussian. Government to place at its disposal a certain number of officers to assist in organizing a landwehr.

-The Revue des Deux Mondes says that the wine drank by the lower classes is not wine, but a mix-ture, the basis of which is sugar ; that even in France French brandy is scarcely known, and that while more than 200;000 casks of Maceira. are sold. only 1.000 are made.

-The following were bachelors : Michael Angelo, Boyle, Newton, Locke, Eayle, Shenstone, Leibnitz, Hobbes, Voltaire, Pope, Adam Smith, Swift (almost), Thomson, Alsenside, Arbuthnot, Hume, Gibbon, Cowper, Goldsmith, Iamb, Washington Irving.

-Here is one of the tough hot weather yarns, in which the English people believe: A Ports-mouth, England, the other day, with the ther-mometer at 122 degrees; a gentleman named Rastrick, a chemist at Southese, whils crossing Rastrick, a chemist at Boatasea, while crossing the harbor in a waterman's wherry, had his um-brella (which he was carrying to protect himself from the heat of the sun) destroyed in a most extraordinary manner. It is supposed that one of the frame wires must have been exposed, and that the sun's rays falling directly apon is; the wire became red hot, so that the silk with which the two was covered was soon share. the frame was covered was soon ablaze.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADENTS. This in-stitution, chartered by our State, under the able management of Col. Theodore Hyatt, is located at Chester, Delaware county. The building oc-cupies an elevated site, is 175 feet long, 50 feet deep, and four stories high. The grounds com-prise twenty-five acres, a portion of which are tastefully laid out and decorated with ornasiontal trees. The building, with property and grounds attached, cost nearly \$190,000, and is geagened for the accommodation of one-hundred raders, with the staff officers requisite for their, govern-ment. One grand feature of the Academy is a magnificent drill-room and grunnshim flog feet long, 60 feet wide and 25 feet high. The cadet quarters are divided into about fifty 'compart-ments, designed each for the occupater of two persons. The campus, embracing several acres, alfords a angerior place for the is institution to unito with moral and mental, education a thorough course of military instruction, both theored PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY, ACADEMIX -This incourse of military instruction, both theoretical and practical. Everything throughout the whole. Academy has been arranged so as to promote the health, comfort and therough education of the