Daily Evening Bulletin

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

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THE EVENING BULLETIN
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J. L. FETHERSTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON,
FRANCIS WELLS.
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AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Philadelphia,
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.
☞ This Institution has no superior in the United States. my27-4t*

BRIDAL WREATHS, BOUQUETS, &c., FOR WEDdings: Wreaths, Crosses, &c., for Funerals. H. A. DREER, Florist, 714 Chestnut street.

WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS FOR PARties, &c. New styles. MASON & CO., au25tf 607 Chestnut street.

INVITATIONS FOR WEDDINGS, PARTIES, &c. executed in a superior manner, by DREKA, 1038 CHESTNUT STREET. fe20-tf

DIED.

BURKHART.—On the 29th inst., Frank Logan, son of Robert and Mary Burkhart, in his 13th year.
Funeral from his parents' residence, 671 North Eleventh street, on Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 1st, at 3 o'clock.
CADBURY.—This morning, Caroline W., wife of Joel Cadbury, in the 67th year of her age.
Due notice of the funeral will be given.
HAVEN.—August 29th, Emily, daughter of Virginia C. and the late T. A. Haven.
Funeral services at her late residence, 1102 Walnut st., on Wednesday next, at 1 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Burlington, N. J., at 2 o'clock.
JONES.—On the 30th inst., Owen Glendower, eldest son of Owen and Mary R. Jones.
MORTON.—On Sunday morning, the 30th, Davis W. Morton, in the 68th year of his age.
Due notice will be given of his funeral.
SEELY.—On the morning of the 29th instant, Mrs. Anna S. Seely, in the 65th year of her age.
The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, F. A. Hoyt, Thorp's lane, Germantown, on Tuesday morning, September 1st, at 10 o'clock.
Carriages will meet the 10 o'clock train from the city at Duy's Lane Station.
TATUM.—At New Hope, Pa., Eighth-month, 30th, 1868, Rudolph, son of John and Julianna R. Tatum, aged 10 months and 12 days.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, at 9.30 A. M., on Fourth-day, on arrival of 7 A. M. train from Kensington depot, for Lambertville, N. J. (opposite New Hope.)

FRAGRANT AND PLEASING.
COLGATE & CO.'S TOILET SOAPS are widely known—fragrant and pleasing—they have a softening influence on the skin.—Pittsburgh Christian Advocate.
au10 m w f tf lp*

GOOD BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.
BEST OUT SILK, CORDED SATIN FACE GRO GRAIN,
PURPLE AND GILT EDGE,
BROWNS AND BLUE GRO GRAIN,
MODE COLD PLAIN SILKS.
au28tf EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE
IN
LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 9. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 8), or on TUESDAY, July 28, the day before the Annual Commencement.
For circulars, apply to President CATTELL, or to
Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
EASTON, Pa., July, 1868. jy14 tf

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.
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 $1,000 each at any time before the 1st day of October next, at par, for a new mortgage bond of equal amount, bearing 7 per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 25 years to run.
The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor. my29-t oct1 S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

☞ NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—A PENALTY OF One per Cent. will be added upon all City Taxes remaining unpaid after the 1st of September, Two per Cent. October 1st, and Three per Cent. December 1st.
In accordance with an Ordinance of Councils, approved October 4th, 1867. RICHARD PELTZ,
au26tset,rp§ Receiver of Taxes.

☞ NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application has been made to His Excellency, J. W. Geary, Governor of Pennsylvania, to pardon John Fritzman, convicted July term for nuisance. au31,mt*

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

☞ NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, WASTE paper, &c., bought by E. HUNTER,
au22-tf rp No. 613 Jayne street.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

☞ HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.
ORDER No. 2.

—The Club will assemble at 5 30 P. M., MONDAY, to attend the demonstration at Eagle Station, Pennsylvania Railroad.

II.—Excursion tickets to be had at Headquarters on Monday. Price 75 cents.

By order of
BENJ. L. TAYLOR,
Chief Marshal.
EZRA LUKENS, HENRY TODD, } Assistant Marshals. au29rp-2t5

THEATRES, Etc.

AT THE WALNUT, this evening, Mr. Charles Reade's own dramatization of his story, *Foul Play*, will be presented with a good cast and fine scenic effects. These latter include two or three marine views, which are said to be more than usually excellent.

AT THE CHESTNUT the spectacular drama, *The White Fawn*, will be repeated with magnificent scenery, costumes, &c., and a ballet troupe led by Bonfanti and Sohlke.

AT THE AMERICAN a miscellaneous entertainment is announced.

A Runaway Locomotive—Fearful Scene in the Allegheny Mountains.

We learn from the Johnstown papers that an accident somewhat destructive in its results recently occurred to the engine of Mr. James Doran, while descending the Eastern slope of the Allegheny mountains. It seems that Mr. Doran had assisted in hauling the Cincinnati express west, and while in the vicinity of Kittaning Point, on his return trip to Altoona, the brake chain on his engine snapped asunder. With great presence of mind Mr. Doran reversed his engine immediately, but the strain on the steam chests was too severe, and the result was that one of them exploded, thus rendering him powerless to control it. The grade here is about ninety feet to the mile, and it required but a few moments for the engine to attain a fearful momentum, and Doran and his fireman were compelled to abandon it. At this time its speed could not have been less than forty miles an hour, and it is a matter of astonishment that both escaped without serious injury. The runaway engine, with constantly accelerating speed, rushed down the mountain, and, about four miles beyond the point where the brake gave way, collided with a freight train which was passing down on the same track. The result can be imagined. A number of the cars were completely wrecked, and the engine was stripped of the cow-catcher, head-light and a portion of the machinery.

—A Cork jury has given a verdict of £70 damages against a woman for slander, in calling a certain school-teacher a Fenian.

POLITICAL.

ROSECRANS AND THE REBELS.

The Copperhead Side of the Story.

A correspondent of the New York *World* thus pitches into Rosecrans and his mission:

At the recent grand ball, three gentlemen conceived the idea of coming in as carpet-baggers and duly accoutred did so appear in all the glory of linen dusters, carpet-bags containing one entire change of shirts and two tooth brushes for the party; and not content with this garb they acted the assumed characters to the amusement of not a few. But this was only fun and make-believe. The real article soon appeared in the person of General Rosecrans, recently confirmed by the Senate as Minister to Mexico.

Mexico, I beg to explain, is not situated in these parts, and to come by the White Sulphur is clearly not the shortest route to the Halls of the Montezumas. No! this is not Mexico, and if Rosecrans was so informed by the luminary of the State Department at Washington, and came here under that idea, he is a swindled individual. Whether his salary be now running on or not he certainly ought to get back his traveling expenses.

He came utterly unaccredited by any friend of the South or any leader of the great conservative party of the North. True it was, however, that he claimed verbally to be a person of no light consequence and influence, and such persons always so purport to be. To borrow an expression of Mr. Seward's, which I like better than the author, he "adopted himself" to represent any quantity of Yeomans and Catholics. He also claimed that he had gone on to see Governor Seymour, and that he was acting with his approbation, but it was noticeable that he did not have a scrap of a pen from that gentleman, or from any prominent member of the conservative party of New York.

Your carpet-bag place maker, however, disdains all pen and ink credentials: his tongue is his passport, and a face of brass an indorser not to be questioned. And I will here do Rosecrans the justice to say that no one of his craft—not even Mr. Herman Donsterswivel himself—could have talked more plausibly or gotten up in this chosen sport of youth, beauty and joy a grander set of political pyrotechnics.

Some seven years ago General Lee chased Rosecrans through these hills, and with wondrous celerity like facility the latter "folded his tent like the Arab and silently *stole* away." But this year it is Rosecrans who pursues Lee. This grand old soldier has no love for politics, and no special fancy, I imagine, for the politicians. He never ran for an office, and has no hankering whatever for the political arena. Since the war he has been studiously reticent and modest, refusing large presents of farms and dwellings—a candidate only for honest hard work, and finding his moderate recompense for toil as President of the Washington College, Va. Rosecrans sought him first at the Warm Springs, and missed him by a day. Not daunted by his failure, our adventurous diplomat starts next for the White Sulphur, overhauling General Beauregard by the way, and practicing on him the diplomatic wiles intended for a fuller development hereafter.

Arrived at the White Sulphur Springs, General Rosecrans seeks at once a special interview with General Lee and unfolds his views. These are the old story of the charmer or pacificator I have narrated—that there are a great many good people, many of them Republicans, who have been misled touching the conduct of the Southern people, their purposes, &c. They have been told this and that dreadful story, and it is very desirable that the really representative men of the South now here should make a fresh averment to *him*, Rosecrans, Mexican diplomat, by way of, &c., describing their own peaceful purposes and that of their people, and they do not mean to drink wine in the skulls of carpet-baggers and scallawags.

The situation was somewhat perplexing for the Southerners. One course open to them was to ask Rosecrans flatly who were his constituents, and where were his credentials and recommendations generally and in lieu of failure to produce these vouchers to bid him to go to Mexico or some other more decidedly tropical abode. But if this were done it would probably be misrepresented. It would be said that these Southern leaders had an *arriere pinsee* hostile to the Union, or knew of one among the people, they are still rebellious and must be distrusted, guarded, and kept down. The Radicals always loving a lie would seize on this reticence as proof stronger than holy writ of all they were putting forth. This last line of ideas obtained and the two or three politicians who conferred with two Generals concluded that they would answer Rosecrans's inquiries as frankly and respectfully as if he was a very babe in quest of truth and utterly ignorant of the political history of the past three years on the pregnant fact of the present submission of the South to almost unexampled wrong. They would repeat the old story that they wanted peace under a constitutional government as earnestly as if aught but a fool or a knave ever supposed the contrary. And so General Rosecrans, happy to be thus recognized without passport or credentials, writes his magnilloquent letter to General Lee, craving enlightenment as to the state of the Southern mind on political matters, and expressing rather fulsome assurance of his distinguished consideration and esteem.

The response to this letter, which was as long as the moral law, covers some five or six pages, and was quite carefully considered by the persons who drew it. Its substance has been narrated to me by some of those who drew and signed it; but I am told that it contains nothing new—only the old story of a desire for peace. These Southerners repeat their wish for harmony, for a constitutional government, for union, and for a restoration of the rights promised and so unjustly withheld. The letter, I am told, is in strict harmony with the uniform declarations of Southern men, with the proceedings of the Southern Conservative Conventions, and the New York platform. It is signed by Lee and Beauregard, and a number of prominent politicians. Among these are ex-Governor Letcher, Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, Judge W. J. Robertson, Lewis E. Harne and General Echols, of Virginia; Judge Douglas, of Florida, ex-Governor Pickens, of South Carolina; Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia; Governor Stockdale, of Texas, and other able and influential men. I have no sort of doubt that it is a very fair statement of Southern opinion, and that it will be accepted as such by all candid men. The pretence that this is a preconcerted meeting of Southern leaders is pre-eminently absurd. Such is not the fact. The White Sulphur has always been a resort for the prominent Southerners, and I am able to report, from a personal acquaintance with all of these leaders save one, that they did not dream when they left home that they would ever be involved in correspondence with a Mexican Minister, fresh minted by Seward and a Radical Senate, and compelled either to answer his nonsense or allow their silence to be distorted by calumny. To General Lee all this sort of thing is pre-eminently disagreeable. Earnestly desirous of the peace, welfare and freedom under the Constitution of his people, he seeks no office, and still less notoriety. His great fame can well be left to take care of itself. Gen. Beauregard is equally unselfish, and so are nearly all the signers of this paper. In one or two, may be, the curious may discern some symptoms of a hankering for the old political arena, that this is too natural to be very harshly censured, and I dare affirm that all would have gone on quietly drinking sulphur water if Rosecrans had not come up here "in pursuit of knowledge under difficulties."

The arrangement is that this correspondence shall not be made public unless sanctioned by the National Democratic Committee, but of course Rosecrans will let it out. To smother it now would baffle his main design.

Many, in fact most, Southerners here appreciate at its proper value Rosecrans's dodge to keep office after Seymour comes in, and consider it the best sensation of the season. The query arises, if it takes Rosecrans three years' time and a trip to the White Sulphur to get at these patent facts about the South, how long will it take him to find out the true situation in Mexico?—that bright land of mystery, romance and fable, where Munchausens and Rosecranses are as plenty as blackberries. But the music strikes up, and I must really go the ball.

[From the Utica Herald, Aug. 29.]

Facts for an Inference.

General Rosecrans comes to Utica, and is closetted several days with Horatio Seymour. He goes directly to Washington, and hobnobs with Andrew Johnson and his admirers. From there he goes to White Sulphur Springs, where he meets Lee, Beauregard, Stephens, Letcher and other ex-confederate notables, who assemble in secret conclave. The next we hear of him with a proclamation in his pocket, signed by these worthies, the contents of which, we are told, are soon to be made known through the Democratic Committee at Washington.

DEMOCRATIC OUTRAGE IN CHICAGO.

A Republican Meeting Broken Up by a Mob.

[From the Chicago Journal, Aug. 28th.]

A meeting had been called for last evening by direction of the Central Committee, to organize a Tanner Club in the Eighth Ward. The meeting was to be held in a large hall located at No. 381 Blue Island avenue, and all necessary arrangements for holding a quiet, orderly meeting were duly made. Hon. N. B. Judd, John Pope Hodnett, Esq., and other Republican speakers were invited to address the meeting, and as a very large proportion of the residents of that ward are of Irish birth or parentage, the meeting was called as an Irish Republican meeting. When the hour for the meeting had arrived, Mr. Hodnett and several prominent Republicans proceeded to the hall. It had been arranged that the organization known as the Irish Republican Tanners would convene at an early hour at the head quarters, and march with lighted torches to its hall, and participate in the meeting. While waiting for the arrival of the club, Company A made their appearance in the hall, and at once took possession of it. Alderman Rafferty called the meeting to order and nominated Thomas Halpine, Chairman, who was almost unanimously elected. He took his seat upon the stand erected for the speakers and announced the object of the meeting to be, "The discussion of the question touching the coming campaign and the duty of the Irishmen of the Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Wards therein." He said "that it was proposed to discuss these issues in a fair, impartial and honest manner, giving to each party a fair show, and then allow each one present to draw his own conclusions respecting which party was right." He called for John Pope Hodnett, who had been announced to speak. At the mention of Mr. Hodnett's name—he being a strong Republican, and an efficient one too—the crowd inside, which seemed to have come together with a common understanding as to what was to take place should an attempt be made to go on with the meeting, groaned and hissed until the scene presented was a perfect pandemonium, with each one striving to outdo his neighbor in attempting to get up a disturbance.

After making several vain attempts to carry on the meeting decently, the speaker was interrupted by the entrance of the Irish Tanners.

The Irish Tanners bore several transparencies, which, on entering the hall, seemed to excite the ire of the rebels, and a dive was at once made to obtain possession of them, in order to destroy them. A row was at once inaugurated, which became general, and the White Boys in Blue pitched in to clean out the Tanners. Clubs, pistols, and every available weapon, were freely used by the Democrats upon the Tanners, who, surrounded as they were, and terribly outnumbered, saw that to resist would be not only useless but foolhardy, and, keeping together as much as possible, they made for the door, closely pursued by the bloodthirsty disciples of Comiskey, Rafferty, Satan & Co.

When the Tanners reached the street they were immediately re-formed in line by General Salomon, Commander-in-Chief of the Tanner corps, who had just arrived in his carriage, ready for defense, should further indignities be offered, but determined to only protect themselves so far as they were able. In the meantime word had been sent to the Twelfth street station of the disgraceful proceedings, and a squad of policemen sent to the scene, they arriving shortly after the Tanners reached the street. It was found that several of their number had been badly injured by the assaulting party, and one man fatally wounded by a pistol shot in the head.

Inside the hall a scene of desolation was presented. Broken torches, torn transparencies, oil, pieces of flags, lamps, etc., were strewn over the floor, and in three places where oil had been spilled in the building it had taken fire, and for a time there were prospects of a huge conflagration. By the united exertions of the policemen and the Republicans who still remained in the building, the fires were put out and a further disaster prevented. The Tanners, finding that no further violence would be offered, marched away, cheering loudly for Grant and Colfax.

Some fifteen or twenty Republicans were severely and dangerously injured.

The Campaign in Maryland—Republican Prospects.

[From the Baltimore American, August 29.]

The meeting of the Republican State Central Committee, held in this city yesterday, to inaugurate measures for initiating an active campaign in Maryland, was very largely attended, all parts of the State being represented. The President of the Committee made a brief address, reviewing the encouraging circumstances under which the party would enter on the campaign and exhibiting the good grounds that existed for believing that the Republican vote in Maryland would show a large increase this fall. Judge Goldsborough and others of the Presidential Electors, who were present in consultation with the Committee, also spoke in the same spirit. The representatives from the Fourth Congressional District united in expressing the opinion that wita a hearty, vigorous effort the Republicans would be able to elect their candidate. The Republicans of the several Congressional districts were requested to meet in convention on the 24th prox. to select candidates for the House of Representatives, the time of the primary meetings to be fixed by the County Committees. The Executive Committee were instructed to make arrangements for public meetings throughout the State. It was announced that a Grant and Colfax ratification meeting would be held in Baltimore early in September. A resolution was adopted declaring that the Republicans of Maryland will "extend a cordial welcome to all citizens of Maryland who, preferring the welfare of the nation to the interest of party, are willing to unite with us in securing the enforcement of a strict obedience to the existing laws and the peace and prosperity of the country by the election of our candidates, Grant and Colfax, in the ensuing campaign."

Ku Klux in Chicago.

"A Fenian" writes as follows to the Chicago *Journal*:

As a loyal citizen of Chicago, an old soldier of the 58th, and a member o the Fenian Brotherhood, I wish to inform my fellow-citizens of the formation of a rebel organization, under the disguise of an Irish battalion of State militia in this city.

This organization is officered by rebels and is an auxiliary of the murderous "Ku-Klux-Klan" of Memphis.

1st. Its Colonel, Christopher Sherwin, late of the rebel army, its acknowledged head and commander.

2d. McClare, lately arrived from Memphis, is of Ku Klux proclivities, and was a writer on a rebel paper during the war.

3d. Cooney is a Canadian English spy, who was ordered to leave the headquarters of the Fenian Brotherohod by President Roberts, and warned to leave the city after two hours' notice. The President detailed two detectives to watch him, and he was found with the head English detective at Sweeney's Hotel, New York.

4th. Conway was tried by court martial in this city for stealing the money of the Irish people, and after careful examination found guilty of the theft, and publicly expelled by officers of the Fenian Brotherhood.

I wish to warn my countrymen of such men. No honest Irishman would be found in such company, and I am sure no American citizen who respects himself would associate with such men.

The officers of the "G. A. R." have got information of the doings of this body, and also the record of its leading men, and will see that they are taken care of.

The New Rebellion.

A despatch to the Chicago *Journal* gives a fuller account than our telegrams of the war in Arkansas:

ST. LOUIS, August 29.—A prominent citizen of this city has received a letter from Little Rock, Ark., giving a detailed account of a terrible state of affairs there. It says: "Open war exists. In Conway, Perry and Columbia counties the courts have been broken up and dispersed by armed bodies of rebels. A fight occurred at Lewisburg last Sunday, between several hundred rebels and a small force of Union men. The latter were compelled to fall back. Governor Clayton has gone to the scene of action with a small force of troops. Senators Wheeler and Barker and Dr. Johnson have been assassinated. The latter died, but the others may recover. Troops will be applied for at once to quell the disturbance.

A Letter from Henry Ward Beecher.

The Coshocton (Ohio) *Democrat* having interpolated a word in a sentence of Henry Ward Beecher's letter to the Boston *Advertiser* which perverted the meaning, the editor of the Coshocton *Republican* wrote to Mr. Beecher on the subject, and received the following reply:

PEEKSKILL, Aug. 13, 1868.—*Dear Sir:* You ask me whether I wrote the following sentence:

"The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in the closing sentence of a letter to the editor of the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, utters an honest sentiment in the following:

"There will be no third candidate between Grant and Seymour. It will be a fair fight between rugged (Democratic) honesty and plausible craft."—*Coshocton Democrat.*

I did *not*. The word (Democratic) was interpolated by the editor of the paper from which it comes, on purpose to deceive his readers. I regard Grant as an upright, honest man, of good administrative skill—the very man to be President in times which require steadiness, clear sense, kindness and tried patriotism. I not only believe that he will be President, but that his civil administration will be as remarkable as his military career.

Since all the men who sought to destroy this Government are rallying around Seymour it is fit that all the men who stood up for the Union should gather about Grant. It is an honor that will not happen twice in a man's lifetime to have a chance to vote for such a man as Grant. No young man can well afford to throw away his chance. Even if done, it ought to be in favor of some better man than he who, through all the years from 1860 to 1868, studied how to help Southern treason without incurring the risks and pains of overt and courageous treasonable acts.

I am very truly yours,
HENRY WARD BEECHER.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

The Pope in Camp.

The Rome correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, writing under date of August 13, has the following:

"On Monday the Pope paid his long talked of visit to the second division of his army, at the camp at Rocca di Papa, arriving, as arranged, under the escort of the Garde Urbaine. The Holy Father was accompanied by General Kanzler and his staff, and was received at the camp with repeated salvos of cannon, the whole of the troops being ranged in a line, numbering six thousand men of different arms—Zouaves, chasseurs, dragoons, artillery, and engineers. The spectacle attracted visitors from Rome and the neighboring towns, as well as the Campagna, who greeted the Pope with a few acclamations, while the bands of the various corps played the Hymn of Mentana. The Holy Father proceeded straight to the chapel, which stands, in form of a pavilion, in the midst of the camp, and was magnificently decorated for the occasion. The troops massed in front of this tabernacle, which was open, and all heard the loud tones of the Pope, announcing that he ministered expressly for their benefit. Then followed the mass, and the soldiers fell on their knees, as the roll of drums, the blast of trumpets, and the roar of cannon proclaimed the elevation of the Host.

"The Pope now took breakfast, which was served in another pavilion, while his ears were regaled by a martial chant, which the chasseurs, congregating before the tent, sang in his honor, and which celebrated the triumps of the last campaign.

"The serenade delighted the Pope, who listened attentively, and cried out 'Bravi,' finally admitting the officers to kiss his foot. The same honor was extended to the students of the English college, to those of the Polish college, as well as the students of the college recently established by the Jesuits at Mandragone, who are all nobles, and to the Garde Urbaine. The ceremony concluded with the presentation of some of the visitors from Rome. From the pavilion the Pope returned to the chapel, where he gave the kneeling army his benediction, chanted with his usual distinctness, which excited the Zouaves to a frenzy of enthusiasm. The Holy Father then visited several of the tents, and conversed familiarly with their occupants. Lastly he proceeded to the hospital, where he addressed some words of consolation to the sick, who, owing to the improvement in the weather, now number only forty.

"The Zouaves mustered to see the Pope leave the camp, saluting him with cries of 'Long live our Holy Father, long live the Pontiff-King;' and the day concluded with a grand dinner at the convent of the Greek basilica at Grottaferratta. The banquet consisted of sixty covers, and the Pope invited to his table Cardinals Mattei, De Luca, Claretti, and Borromeo, General Kanzler, Count de Sartiges, and several prelates of the court. The Holy Father ordered that each of the 6,000 men in camp should receive a bottle of Genzano wine and two cigars."

ENGLAND.

Thomas Carlyle and the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution.

Mr. Carlyle, in accepting the Presidentship of this Society, writes from Dumfries, where he is staying with some relatives: "Your agreeable announcement has come round to me here. It is indisputable. I could not have been chosen to the Presidency of your distinguished institution in a way more to my mind, or on terms less onerous. Of course I accept the honor, and intend to wear it as long as I am permitted. * * * I reckon it a spontaneous, gratuitous, and honest mark of respect, and value it as I should do few others. With every good wish for the institution I have become honorary head of, and regretting that I have nothing but wishes to give it, I remain, &c."

Victoria in Switzerland.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* publishes a letter from a friend at Lucerne, dated Saturday last. The writer says:—Lord Stanley is at the Schweitzer Hof, and we have here a number of our own country people and Americans, who may be very 'distinguished,' but do not look so. The Wallace Villa, the royal residence, is delightfully situated, high up. The house is commodious, the dining room a magnificent salon, with such a view from the windows! The 'Countess of Kent' transacts business early in the morning with Lord Stanley when necessary. The Royal dinner hour is two o'clock, when all the Royal family assemble. There is a dinner again, or supper, at half-past eight, which is living according to the German system of feeding. The Countess of Kent and suite are accommodated with horses and carriages of the place, but there are some pony cattle which look to me importations from England. The Countess drives out daily in a four-horse carriage. It is a good drag up the hill to the villa. There is little or rather no State etiquette observed: the servants are dressed in black, with the exception of one who is in Highland costume. I have once seen the Countess of Kent, looking very well, in a simple dark dress and a broad, black straw hat. I am told the countess is so pleased with Lucerne that she will remain longer than was proposed. There is a steamer on the lake at the disposal of the Court. Last night we had fireworks and a band on the waters opposite the Schweitzer Hof; that is all I have remarked in the way of rejoicings. The great people are not mobbed or annoyed in any way. Lord Stanley is up in the mountains to-day."

FRANCE.

The French Atlantic Cable.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following note: 'In a letter addressed to the *France* of the 18th of August, MM. Blackmore and Eugene Delesert persist in affirming that oral as well as written engagements had been entered into with them, and that they have a legal right to the concession of the submarine telegraph to the United States. The government repels such insinuations as entirely erroneous. The administration, which in such matters has been careful to employ only the regular and unimpeachable methods of public tender, to which it has had recourse three times, awaits and hopes that the claimants will at last decide on carrying their complaint before the Council of State, which is the only jurisdiction in such a difference. A longer hesitation on their part would be a tacit admission of the absurdity of their pretensions."

Literary Items.

On Sunday last Victor Hugo read to a select circle of his friends at Brussels, portions of the manuscript of the new romance which he has just completed. It is entitled simply "93." The French publisher has given 100,000 francs for the work.

The twenty-fourth volume of the correspondence of Napoleon I. has just made its apparance. It is the most interesting of the series; for it may be said to be a history of the fatal campaign of Moscow recounted by the Emperor himself.

An Ultimatum.

M. E. Girardin, in the *Liberté* of August 18th, puts forward the ultimatum of France in the following demands: "We demand that the work of 1829 should be resumed, and that negotiations should be opened with Prussia on this basis: Prussia to be allowed to incorporate the whole of the Saxon territory, as she has incorporated Hanover, under the condition that she will concur in and actively promote the formation of a Franco-German state, comprehending Belgium, Rhenish Holland, Rhenish Prussia, Rhenish Hesse and Rhenish Bavaria, to be ruled over by the King of Saxony, under the title of 'King of the Rhine Country,' or some such name. Again, France would have no objection that, instead of one kingdom of about 10 000,000 of people, there should be two—leaving the King of the Belgians as he is at present, with his 4,940,000 subjects, and creating a new kingdom of the Rhine lands with 4,534,000 inhabitants. In case Prussia should refuse to accede to this pacific arrangement, we demand that France should no longer hesitate in pushing the line of her actual frontier to that of her natural frontier. We demand, in a word, what we last year called "our share of the river."

War Rumors.

The *Temps* regrets to say that its correspondence from Berlin, Vienna and Madrid is of a very warlike tone. The interview between the Czar and the King of Prussia is considered very significative. The *Wanderer* of Vienna says that the recent attacks of the Russian press on Prussia were but a mask to avert attention from the close relations of the two Powers. Now that they are ready they drop the mask, and the interview between the two sovereigns reveals to the world the fact of their close intimacy. The *Avenir National* hopes that in the face of such grave facts France is not going to engage in "a mad enterprise against Germany." Such an enterprise could only succeed "by having Austria as an ally, and the late visit of Prince Napoleon has proved that Austria cannot or will not aid us against Prussia."

ITALY.

Gen. Garibaldi and the Italian Volunteers.

Gen. Garibaldi has addressed a letter from Caprera to Major Stefano Canzio, President of the Association of the Veterans of the Patriot Armies in Genoa, "thanking them for so soon rallying round the flag of duty and justice, after their recent contest with the united armies of imposture and tyranny," and preparing themselves to "wash out of Italy the stain which still remains of despotism, falsehood and treason." He reminds them that there is "no real liberty for the body without liberty of the mind," and requests them "to point out to their fellow-countrymen the degraded and miserable condition to which a regime of priests has reduced the noblest race on the earth."

Visit to Bethlehem.

A number of Philadelphians visited Bethlehem on Saturday to participate in a masked ball given to the boarders at the Eagle Hotel. The dining-room was gaily decorated with Chinese lanterns, and at the appointed time the maskers who had congregated in the parlors formed a procession and marched into the ball-room. They were a motley group, and created much amusement to the spectators and to each other. Some of the characters were very well sustained, and in most cases the incognito so well maintained that none could guess who was who. During the evening a crash was heard, and a full-grown ape bounded into the window, creating some consternation. The fun culminated when the signal for unmasking was given. The affair was highly enjoyed, and the guests of the Sun Hotel have been incited to give a similar entertainment this evening.

The visitors to Bethlehem during Sunday had an opportunity of witnessing two of the novel religious ceremonies of the Moravians. One was a funeral in the graveyard, and the other a love feast of Brethren festival in the old church, which has been recently enlarged and renovated, and can now be compared, both for size and beauty of interior, with the best of our city churches. There were nearly a thousand persons present, and each was supplied with a cup of delicious coffee, and a cake, which were partaken of while a selection of hymns were sung by the choir with orchestral accompaniments.

—Here is a scrap for one of "G. A. T.'s" letters to a Western paper that is well worth quoting: I stood on the rocky margin of the outermost Sister last Sunday, and watched the river break over the rib of rock that is the rifle-pit line of Niagara. The great white column of battle came down at a charge and leaped the barrier with so easy motion that it seemed to have collected its energies for naught. But dropping into the gulf below where confused channels led it here and there, plunging and turning to re-form its line, the scene that ensued was that of an army stricken with panic. All the great lakes pressed behind it howling "forward!" Overset, interlapped, crowded onward, rib by rib and ledge by ledge flung downward, the line of march reformed again only at the brink of the Fall when order and death were won together. Turning as a dead man turns placidly over, the column catches the light once on its face, sees the vision of the rainbow and expires.

—A New York gentleman left his boarding-house because his landlady had a habit of "shying tea-kettles at him."

FACTS AND FANCIES.

A Chinese Love Song.

Chin Sun, of Mr. Burlingame's Embassy, is the probable author of this little song, which we transpose into Roman characters. The sense may perhaps be evident upon close inspection:

Ilo veag iriwi thaim onde yes
Ands almo ncolo redno se
Sheh asaq ueue ofre alsto rehair
He relu bfe etha ve not oes.
Onbi rdsne stso upan dpup pyd ogs
Shef atte nsu pandg rows
Sofa stit ta keste nmil lin ers
Towi deno uthe rclot hes.

Ilo veto si idow nby hers ide
Anddr isk You nghys ont ea
An dpu tmya rmar oundt hepl ace
Whe rehe rwal stou ghtto be.
Thew aysh esmi lessl lov eris
A cau tionfo rtos ee.
She'lin eve rbem ybet terh alf
Fo rahe'd ma ket eno fme.

—Silk-raising is proposed in California.

—Spruce Bier—a new hearse.

—Berlin affects crimson umbrellas at present.

—Cleopatra was a woman of Marc.

—Both parties in Milwaukee are building large wigwams.

—Berlin announces an International Exhibition for 1872.

—A jury in Wales recently tossed up a penny to decide a case of manslaughter. Tails won.

—A Milanese is forming a company to irrigate the desert of Sahara by artesian wells.

—Lerol, Eugenie's hair-dresser, receives $6,000 salary.

—The Viceroy of Egypt spent $12,000,000 in a ten weeks' tour.

—The Menken's posthumous poetry was published in London August 18.

—An English jury has decided that it is not murder for a man to stamp his mistress to death with spiked boots.

—Mr. Grau will open the French Theatre in New York with the comic opera of *Genevieve of Brabant*.

—Nutt and Mrs. T. Thumb's sister are to make a match. They have made a quarter of a million between them.

—Mr. Durfee, a millionaire from Fall River, makes a sensation at Newport with a team of black Normandy horses, shod with felt, and with bells about their necks.

—Queen Victoria slept through the journey from Cherbourg to Paris. It took eight hours. John Brown, in full Highland costume, accompanied her.

—At the Paris Chatelet Theatre, Miss Sara Dowe made her first appearance in poor Menken's favorite role in the "*Pirates de Savane*," on the very day on which Adah Menken died.

—A Brooklynite killed himself to escape a mother-in-law. It is a very dangerous precedent to establish. Many a man is on the very verge of doing the same thing.

—A fellow in Indiana escaped from jail by putting on his wife's clothes and covering his face with a handkerchief, weeping violently as he passed out.

—King William has received Theodore's drinking cup, a large buffalo horn, with a hole and wooden stopper at the small end, through which royalty used to suck rum.

—An English town was lately visited with a storm of snails. It lasted about ten minutes and covered the ground with small shelled snails similar to sea snails.

—The young Cavaignac's mamma told him to behave as we related he did. She is an uncommonly plucky woman; her name is Odiot, and when her husband was in Ham she visited him in spite of bars and bolts.

—Mr. Boucicault has a new play, called "After Dark." It is adapted from the French, and the title is taken from Wilkie Collins's novel. The most effective incident is borowed from "Under the Gaslight." It is very successful in London.

—Nelaton, the Paris surgeon, when commencing practice, used to employ boys to bring him news of any accident on the street that he might rush out and secure a case. In that way he made a great reputation in surgery.

—An ill-natured woman at Saratoga says that "some women dress to please each other; some to please men, or rather one man, for as a general thing they despise men's opinions on millinery. But the most dressy women don't dress to please any body; they dress to worry women."

—The following epigram on the marriage of Patti is current:

"For *Diva's* reasons to be wed
Patti resolved, we know;
Co-partnership, no doubt, was one
That made her take a Caux."

—This is the way the moon affects a Long Branch correspondent:—"The young night-queen gave a timid shimmering light, intermitted at intervals by flitting clouds, and through their gauze-like meshes the silvery light was but dimmed—not obscured."

—The Princess Louise, Queen Victoria's fifth daughter, is a beautiful girl, fair, tall, and graceful like a lily, with well-cut features, a pensive cast of countenance, and blue, German eyes. Her walk is singularly *distingué*. Her younger sister, Beatrice, is ugly, pert and self-conscious.

—A widow of Louisville eloped with a promising young merchant and set up housekeeping in Indiana, only to find that her devotion was unappreciated, and one morning that her quasi husband had again eloped, this time with her daughter, aged seventeen.

—Colonel Gowan, the American gentleman who raised the Russian vessels sunk in the harbor of Sebastopol, is about to be intrusted with the work of searching Vigo Bay for the Spanish galleons, loaded with ingots, which were sunk by the Dutch and English fleet about the year 1702.

—The London *Athenæum* says of Mr. Disraeli's play of *Arlacos* that an audience went to Astley's Theatre prepared to laugh and came away not disappointed. Nevertheless it generously adds that "a score worse tragedies have attained a certain popularity within the memory of living playgoers."

—Morosini is the name of the new dancer in New York. The puffist, who acts as her agent, says she is known as the "Coquette of Egypt." The torchlights of the cavalcade which escorted her out of the Turkish capital were extinguished in a flood of grief at her departure.

—It is proposed to number the organ grinders in England, and license them, in order to insure their good conduct and their punishment in cases of misbehavior. The Bishop of Oxford, on hearing of the plan, said that, so far as he was concerned, he had rather see the Exodus than the Numbers of the organ men.

—One of the silliest of many silly associations has just been discovered at the West. The head of it calls herself "Princess of Jerusalem," and the object is to form a new government to be ruled by females. It came to light through the plots of a man who claims to be a "son of the divine order of things" plotting to gain her place, and be "princess" himself.

—At a recent meeting of the trustees of the Vineland (N. J.) Seminary, the sum of $8,000