Daily Evening Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

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F. L. FETHERSTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON,
FRANCIS WELLS,
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NVITATIONS FOR WEDDINGS, PARTIES, 40 DREKA. 1023 CHESTNUT STREET. 1620-175

MARRIED. GIGNOUX—LAWLESS.—At St. James Church, Chicago, by the Rev. Father Couway, Alexis Gignoux, of New York, to Miss Mattie Lawless, of Providence, R. L.

DIED.

AMER.—On the 31st ult. William Augusius, son of William and Mary Amer, in the 22d year of his age.

Th. clatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 800 North Broad street on Thursday afternon, 2d inst. at 3 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

DE HOWENS.—Un Wednerday, Exptember 2d, at Wort Philadelphia, William S. Peirce, infant son of François and Sally A. H. De Bowens, axed 7 months.

HAVEN.—August 29th, Emily, daughter of Virginia C. and the latte T. A. Haven.

Funeral services at her late residence, 1101 Walnut st., this (Wednesday), at 1 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Burlington, N. J., at 2 o'clock. Puneral to proceed to Burlington, N. J., at 2 o'clock.

SEAL.—On the morning of September 1st, Mr. John F. Scal, in the 23th year of his age.

Notice of funeral will be in the morning uppers.

SINTON.—On Second day morning, the 21st ult., Martha Sinton, widow of the late James Sinton, in the 22d year of her as

N.—On Second-day morning, the 31st ult., Sinton, widow of the late James Sinton, in the The claims, whose of the late James Binton, in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late revidence, No. 1579 Biount Vermon street, on Fifth day afternoon, the 2d imit, at 2 o'clock, without turther notice. Interment at Friends Southwatern Ground.

Pragrant and Pleasing. Collate & Co.'s Toiler Soaps are widely known-fragrant and pleasing they have a softening influence on the skim-Pittsburgh Christian Advocate.

RLACK DRESS GOODS-FALL STOCK OF

Ofros Grain Silles,
Irish Poplins,
Silk and Wool Poplins,
All wool Poplins,
Ottoman Poplins,
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Westers

Anstralian Grapes,
Baratheas,
Alpacas,
Tamises,
Mouselines de Laines,
Parislemnes,
Alpaca l'orlins,
Double Wars alpacas.
Mohair Lustres,
Biellian Mohairs,
Bilk-warp Gashmeres, &
ON: Mourning Dry Gool ashmeres. BESSON & BON. or sale by BESSON & BON. use, No. 913 CHESTNUT Street.

OOD BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.

I 89 OUT BLE. CORDED SATIN FACE GRO GRAIN.
PURPLE AND GLIT EDGE.
BROWNS AND BLUE GRO GRAIN.
MODE COLD PLAIN SILKS.
autzit EVRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

DET TENTH WARD!

GRANT, COLFAX AND PEACE. A meeting of the GRANT AND COLFAX CLUB of th

TENTH WARD will be held on THURSDAY EVENING. September 2d, at 8 o'clock at BEOAD and RACE streets. The meeting will be addressed by
HON. CHARLES O'NEILL,
A. WILSON HENSZEY, Esq.

JOHN PRICE WETHERILL, Prest, John McCwlloch Secretaries.

Ninth Ward Again in the Field.

*The Glorious Victory in Ninth Ward Last Year to be Repeated."

An Adjourned meeting of all REPUBLICANS OF THE AD Adjourned meeting of all the Committee of a CAM-FAIGN CLUB will be held TO-MORROW (Wednesday) EVENING, at the Hall, MARKET and MERRICK Streets, at 8 o'clock. CHARLES O'NEILL, Tem. Chairman. JOHN L. HILL, Sec. pro. tem.

Readquarters Republican Invincibles ORDER No. 3.

L The Club will assemble THURSDAY, September 3d, 1968, at 7 o'clock, for parade in the Third Congressional District.

By order of BENJ. L. TAYLOR, Chief Marshal.

se3-rp-2t

HENRY TODD, Assistant Marshals. GRANT AND COLFAX.

The First Ward Grant Club will meet this evening Headquarters, Sixth and Dickerson, for Parade.

JAMES M. TYLER, Secretary.

SeTit

SPECIAL NOTICES. PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE

138 LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 0. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 9), 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. jyl4tf HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 AND 1520
Lombard street, Dispensary Department,—Medical
treatmen and medicines furnished gratuitously to the

NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, WASTE BAPER, &c., bought by E. HUNTER, appet of the control of the

THEATRES, Etc. AT THE CHESTNUT, to-night, the White Faun will be repeated, with ballet dancing by Solike, Bonfanti and the troupe, and with the handsome

scenery, transformations, &c. AT THE WALNUT, to night, Foul Play will be repeated, with all the fine scenic effects. AT THE AMERICAN a miscellaneous entertainment will be given.

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.—The first matinee of this institution will be given at the Academy of Music this afternoon. It is intended to give a Music this afternoon. It is intended to give a series of ten matinées of the best class during the season. The conservatory is in a flourishing

Roman brigands were compelled to cut off a rich banker's nose before he could perceive the propriety of disgorging. Probably they did it to keep him from coming to blows.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

LETTER PROM MARSEILLES.

General Marmora's Revelations_Excitement in Italy-French Occupancy of Rome-Republicanism in Mar-

(Correspondence of the Phila. Evening Bulletin.)
MARSEILLES, August 17th, 1868.—The Italian kingdom, from the Alps to the Palermo, is still in a state of excitement about the note of the Prussian Minister, published by General La Marmora. while Prussia herself says little or nothing, and leaves all the scolding to Austria about the "mean advantage" which she was about to take two years ago of her alliance with the Italian kingdom. In a political point of view, Italy is dead at present, and her friendship cultivated neither by Germany nor by France. Napoleon is, of course, anxious to dissolve the alliance formed between Prussia and Italy, but his friendship with the Pope is too intimate to admit any sincere alliance between himself and King Victor Emmanuel. His Holiness in Rome keeps himself busy reviewing his troops. After baying visited the camp of the Zonaves at Rocca-de-Papa last week, he held a general review of all his men, and expressed himself very much pleased with the general bearing and the devotion of his little army to the Papal Sec. In case of disturbances or serious difficulties breaking out in Europe, the fifteen thousand men which the Pope has at his disposal would be of little avail for the preservation of the temporal power; descrition and general demoralization would soon take the upperhand in an army composed of the most antagonistic elements and of men of all nations, who have no sympathy with and no ties to the Papal government. What has supported the throne of Pius IX. for the last five years was the French corps of occupation, which, when once withdrawn, will cause the temporal power to fall at once to pieces. As for the partisans of our government, they feel bigger than ever since the new loan has met with such unexpected success. They interpret this happy occurrence in their favor, and are endeavoring to prove to the world at large how very popular Imperialism is among the French, and that every French citizen would willingly give up his last cent, if it became necessary thereby, to save the Napoleonic dynasty from its enemies. This city, however, being strongly republican in its principles, is of a different opinion, and case of a foreign war being called forth by the Emperor, and without just provocation from abroad, I consider myself safe in asserting that the revolutionary spirit would get the upper hand in Southern France and soon infect the North and the whole of the Empire, thereby either compelling Napoleon to peaceful measures or destroying the throne, created by talse representations and by a fraud on the nation. Not many days ago public feeling has manifested itself in this city at a review of the garrison, when the speciators spontaneously bursted into acclamations for peace, in answer to the warlike

finds an echo in all parts of the Empire.

The Political Situation. The Lonion Review, refusing to see any proof that the French people wish to find themselves again under a regime of brilliant literary men such as M. Guizot and M. Thiers, doubts if the fabric of the Empire will suffer much from the assaults of M. Rochefort and others of the same assaults of M. Rochefort and others of the same class. The demonstrations of the students are of even less importance. It is a point of honor with all young men to be opposed to the Government of the day, and students on the Continent pass through their Republican fever as children do through the measles. The return of M. Grévy for the Jura is of greater gravity. If, however, it proves that in that part of the country the policy of the Government is not sanctioned. the policy of the Government is not sanctioned, it also proves that the Imperial institutions do not prevent a free expression of the popular will, in whatever direction that will may point. The proligious success of the last loan is proof conclusive that the mass of Franchmen have faith in the extension of the product the stability of things. Politicians who assert the contrary forget two facts, viz.: that Paris is no longer France, and that journalists are no longer the State. The masses rule. It is they who made the Empire, and (unless their inter-

ests are forgotten) it is they who will maintain it.

A Severe Blow. The London Spectator says:
The Empire has sustained a severe blow. For the first time since the coup d'état an agricultural department has elected an avowedly Republican member. M. Huot, a most respectable can didate, has been recommended to the peasants of the department of the Jura by all officials, and had secured the hearty support of the priesthood. His rival, M. Grevy, had been denounced by the Prefect as a fee of the dynasty, and as the author of an amendment to the Constitution of 1848 substituting a Premier for a President as head of the Eventive was particularly obnoxious to of the Executive was particularly obnoxious to Napoleon III. Nevertheless, the electors returned him by 22,428 to 11,135. The news has excited some emotion in the Tuileries, and it has been resolved to hold the elections for three vacant departments immediately, and so ascertain if the spirit of resistance has become general, or is confined to the mountain farmers. No local cause for the result is assigned even by the Gov-ernment prints, and one of them acknowledges that the system of electoral tuition has received a severe check.

SPAIN.

The Revolutionist Exiles Protest of the Buke de Montpensier. The following is the protest of the Duke and

The following is the protest of the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier against their exile from Spain, alluded to in our cable telegram as published in the Courrier de la Gronde. The document is addressed the Queen of Spain:

Lishon, August 3, 1868.—Madam—By the direct instrumentality of the Captain General of the Andalusia, we have received your royal order of the Andalusia, we have received your royal order of the Ath of July, which enjoins us to leave, with the least possible delay, the Spanish peninsula, and to fix our residence outside the kingdom. Telegraphic despatches subsequently designated to us the frigate Villa de Madrid, in which to make our compulsory voyage, leaving us the choice of the foreign country in which we might be pleased to pass our exile.

be pleased to pass our exile.

We shall not attempt to seek out the first causes of the difficulties which met us on our landing in Portugal, when we were threatened to be deprived of the liberty at first accorded of selecting the place of our exile; but in the embar-rassing position prepared for us as regards Lis-bon, as well as in the disrespectful reception given in the port of Cadiz to the royal colors fly-ing upon the frigate which conveyed us, the signs ing upon the frigate which conveyed us, the signs of a useless persecution cannot possibly be ignored. Until now we have considered it our duty to remain silent respecting the measures taken by your Majesty's government. But at present, on the point of quitting the Villa de Madrid—worthy representative of our beloved Spain—with our foot on a foreign soil, we are bound to depart from the reserve imposed on us, since silence might be interpreted as arising from an invincible apathy or as indicating humble submission to a merited chastisement.

We shall be exceedingly brief, Madame, in

raising our voices to your Majesty. As the royal order of the 7th mentions no explicit complaint which need be noticed, we refrain from offering explanations which we should have given fally had we been openly accused: "the country is sgitated, the revolutionists are making use of your name as a railying cry and take it as the object of their machinations," such are precisely the considerations on which rests your extra legs! measure, assalling our high position, of which you have intentionally made mention in order the more to humiliate us. Such allegations do not deserve to be discussed. But if we believed it opportune to detend ourselves against imputado not deserve to be discussed. But if we believed it opportune to detend ourselves against imputations concealed under transparent allusions, when we are reminded of the duty of loyalty, with respect to which we had no occasion to have our memory refreshed, we should say to your Majesty: If unhappy Spain is now passing through a difficult crists (which we deplore with all our soul), we are not the generating cause of it. Elsewhere must be sought the origin of the lamentable agitations which serve as a pretext for our condemnation. Whenever a people becomes uneasy and agitated, the reason is that a grave uneasiness afflicts it: because there no individuals and no names exist powerful enough to serve as a fisg and draw a nation in their train.

We protest energetically against this manifest

We protest energetically against this manifest violation of the fundamental law of the State and of the eternal principles of justice perpetrated in the steps taken by your Majesty's government, and for that purpose we do not invoke either the considerations of our rank or family ties. If the former give a special emphasis to our protest they add nothing to the injustice committed, and the latter must be forgotten in presence of the arbitrary act which exiles us without any indirect intimation. We do not consider it consist-

ent with our dignity to mention them.
Solely in the name of our rights, in our character of Spaniards placed under the protection of the general laws of the country, do we now protest before your Majesty against the violence which drives us from our beloved Spain.
We wait for the reparation to be as public and as solemn as the insult which we have received. May Heaven preserve your life for

many years.

Mania Luisa Fernanda; Antonia. ROME.

The Recent Attempt to Blow Up the Roman Barracks.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: The tribune of the Roman Consulta has fust printed the process against the persons accused of having blown up the Sersistori barracks and mined the barrack Cimarra, as well as designed to set fire to the magazine of Fort St. Angelo, containing 50,000 pounds of gunpowder. The process, of which very few copies have been struck off, has been distributed only to the cardinals and one or two of the ambassadors. The Italian journal affirm that eight of the accused have been con-demned to death, and the remainder to hard labor for life, but this is anticipating the event, s the sentence is not yet pronounced

The Ballroad Disaster in Wales The Alergele (Wales) correspondent of the condon Times gives the following account of the rightful railroad accident which occurred at that

Certainly anything like so awful a railroad ac cident has never occurred in this country. Per-bone who witnessed the collision from the bank state that for a considerable time the line for come distance was as if covered with a sheet of flame. Until an immense quantity of water had been thrown on it the fire was not extinguished, addresses of the Minister of War, which had just and when put out at one spot it broke out in another. All this time the bodies of the pas-sengers in the three first-class carriages next the been held in Paris. Such is the spirit of our population, and we confidently believe that it ngine and tender were burning literally to ashes. In some cases an inch or two of a dress are all that was found in a heap of charred remains to show that they are those of a lady. In several cases even cinders of the bones have not been left. What were human forms had been gathered up like so much black dust. The body of the stoker, who lay under the engine, was almost the only one that presented the appearance of a dead man. The flesh was burned off, but a calcined skeleton, with every rio visible, was left. The name, "Prince of Wales," is still to be seen on the locomotive, which is now standing on its wheels close to the Abergele station; but the tender made a tremendous somerset and went right over the engine and its funnel; it is went right over the engine and its funnel; it is smarked to pieces. Of the carriages in which the passengers were seated nothing exists to show that they were carriages but the wheels and axles; what were the bodies lie in thousands of pieces ike small firewood that had been reduced to char

> It is believed that twenty-seven persons have The smoke, pitchy black, as from a funnel, which the petroleum emitted intercepted the view of the carriages in front, and it was only after the sides had been burned so that the interior because of calcame visible, and the numerous outlines of cal cined human forms were seen in various tudes, that the awful truth was realized. neat and steneh were overpowering. The liquid are burned up the grass and hedge of the ambankment, the telegraph poles and electers. The flames increased in intensity for several minutes and literally swept the carriages, driving in one window and out at the other, and properly a beat so intense that it was impossible to ducing a heat so intense that it was impossible to ducing a heat so intense that it was impossible to approach within a considerable distance of the trair. The passengers in the London carriages, who had escaped with a very slight shock, owing to the enormous weight and velocity of the en gine having prevented any serious rebound, alighted from their carriages immediately after the collision and vied with each other in endea the collision and vied with each other in endea-voring to render what aid they could. The country people in the vicinity and a large number of workmen from a slate quarry near the spot, who had been alarmed by the concussion were also soon gathered on the spot and a number of pails having been got together a line of men was formed across the intervening sands and buckets of sea water were obtained in the hope of subduing the flames. All these efforts proved fruitless, how-

water were obtained in the hope of subduing the flames. All these efforts proved fruitless, however, and the fire continued to burn with increasing fury until every vestige of the woodwork of the Chester carriages and one of the Post-office tenders was entirely consumed, nothing remaining but the iron framework and wheels, the greater portion of which was red hot.

It was a considerable time before the burnt carriages could be approached, owing to the intense heat thrown out by the fused mass of iron and burning embers, and when search was commenced for the sufferers little more than charred remains of human bodies could be discovered. In most of the cases the bodies were headless, and in many it was impossible to discover whether

most of the cases the bodies were headless, and in many it was impossible to discover whether the sufferers were males or females.

Every particle of clothing was destroyed on all the sufferers and for a long time only one body was recognized—that of the venerable Lord Farnham, whose dentity was established through an inscription inside a gold watch, recovered from his remains. It has since been as certained that Lord Farnham was traveling with his wife, Lady Farnham, and a valued old recertained that Lord Farmam was traveling with his wife, Lady Farmam, and a valued old retainer of the family, Miss Stafford, who was in the same first class carriage with them. In their suite were also traveling Mary Ann Kellett, lady's mald, Outen, his lordship's valet, and Charles Buckingham, footman in the same service, all of Stafford release to the control of whom are lost. Lady Farnham, before going to Buxton last month, called at Hunt & Roskell's and took from their care in a small bag more than \$6,000 worth of her own jewelry, with which she is supposed to have been traveling on

Thursday.

The engine and tender of the mail express had fallen over on the down side of the railway, burying Holmes, the stoker beneath, but the first guard's break fell over the up line, to the clearing of which active efforts were applied early. Before five o'clock the up line was sufficiently clear to allow the up Irish-express to pass, and that its attention to the day express. shortly afterwards the down express, which had gone back to Abergele station, was sent forward to Holyhead, conveying all the London passen-

of a treaty, but the articles are suggestions that each country should establish a Commission to secure copies, that all Commissions should interchange, and that the Princes should help. The change, and that the Princes should help. The idea is attributed to the Prince of Wales, and is a very sound one; only we would venture to suggest that as all these highly placed gentlemen are subjects, not invested with diplomatic functions and not authorized to bind anybody, they should use terms not quite so strictly diplomatic, and publish their proposals in a form a little leas suggestive of State papers."

POLITICAL.

GEN. GBANT IN CHICAGO. A Magnificent Ovation.

The informal ovation to General Grant on Saturday night was such as was never accorded to any other man in Chicago. Full 5,000 Tanners were in procession, and marched to the residence were in procession, and marched to the residence of General Grant's brother, No. 923 Wabash ayenne. When the Tanners resched that point, they found an immense crowd of people, fally one-half of whom were ladies, all intent upon honoring the great chieftain. It is eafe to say that the entire number reached fifteen thousand. The avenue in the vicinity was brilliantly illuminated with calcium lights.

After music by the Light Guard Band. General Grant made his appearance on the balcony and

Grant made his appearance on the balcony and addressed the crowd in a few words. He said: Ladies and Gentlemen: I thank you for this spontaneous compliment. As you well know, I do not make speeches, and I hardly can find language in the presence of this immense assemblage even to express my thanks. You must simply, upon this occasion, allow me to return from the bottom of my heart my sincere thanks for this

The applause that followed this little talk swelled up like the mightlest waves of the ocean. Hon. J. V. S. Cannon followed with a capital

speech of ten or fifteen minutes. Nine cheers were then given for Gen. Grant. He was again called out for another speech. He sald: "I thanked you once for your kindness; all greeting, for this magnificent turn out. I feel that I should like to meet each of you and shake hands with all of you, but that's impossible. So I can but repeat that I sincerely thank you."

Hon. N. B. Judd then made a brief and eloquent speech.

uent speech. One of the younger branches of the Grant family. the son of his father, was discovered by them on the plazza, and was cheered heartily for full sixty

After a speech from John C. Dove, Esq., the crowd dispersed.

Vermont. Of the magnificent Republican triumph the

New York Tribune says:

We have glorious news from Vermont. The
Republicans have carried the State by a majority
of 27,000—to put it at the very lowest figure—being a gain of 7,000 over last year. The Senata is
unanimously Republican, and the House nearly so. In almost every town we have Republican gains. The vote seems to be the largest ever polled, and the contest was animated. The Democrats made a desperate struggle. They were met in the proper spirit, and the result is a decisive

The lessons of the triumph is this: Work will BRING VICTORY. In Vermont, as in all loyal States, the Republican party and the Republican policy are indersed by every calm and thoughtone side we have the enemies of the country, on the other its friends. It is the issue of Sumter over again. Then Beauregard menaced the na-tional existence, just as Biair now threatens the national peace. All that Lincoln wanted was

peace,—all that Grant wants is peace. Now, as then, the country responds, "Amen."

If our friends anywhere would have been justified in self-confidence and apathy, it was certainly in Vermont. Success was assured. Il the offices were in the hands of our friends o matter how tame the canvass, the fruits o victory were secure. But Vermont felt that she had a moral triumph to win. She was the first of the New England States to pronounce upon the nomination of Grant and Colfax to answer the menaces of Blair to give an opin-ion of the contemplated pro-Slavery revolution. The influences that increased our vote in Ver-mont would prevail in other States, and so the Republicans labored for victory at home, and for the comfort and encouragement of friends in distant and doubtful States. They worked hard—even with the disadvantage of necessary farm work and very warm weather. Every vote was brought ont. The party went into action with full ranks, and the victory surpasses our highest

opes.

Maine comes next. We dare not hope for a victory so decided, but our friends are in earnest, and every town rings with the busy note of pre-paration. Nine more weeks of work remains be-fore the Presidential election.—Let it be genuine, shall have a Vermont triumph. Friends, give every hour to this duty. Organize every township. Get out every vote. Work—day and night—to poll-our full strength and to prevent frands among the Democrats. We have the vices of the property of tory in our hands—but we can only gain it by working everywhere as heartily as our friends have worked in the noble Green Mountain State.

Mr. A. H. Stophens's Opinions. Mr. Alexander H. Stephens has had a conversa tion with a newspaper reporter, upon the politi-cal situation. His opinions are not of much value, but we give a few paragraphs to illustrate the uter perversion of truth which characterizes his speech, in common with that of the Southern

"How do you regard the present condition of the country, Mr. Stephens?" I commenced.

'As exceedingly deplorable. The last vestiges of constitutional freedom are rapidly disappearof constitutional freedom are rapidly disappearing and we are fast verging into centralization and despotism. Unless some wonderful change takes place, unless the people of the North exercise that wisdom for which Americans have been so remarkable in the past, though they seem to have lost it latterly, the world shall ere long witness the establishment of an empire on the ruins of this once great republic. The measures inaugurated by the dominant party are the surest indications of coming despotism. They have frampled the constitution under foot, and have legislated solely to keep themselves in have legislated solely to keep themselves in power and to effect the same object. Without a political revolution occurs meantine the government will be merged into a despotsm—an empire. If Grant is elected next November I never expect to see another Presidential election."

expect to see another Presidential election."
"What is your opinion of Grant personally?"
"That he is entirely underrated by the country and the press. I know him very well. He is a remarkable man and one that few appreciate, of decided military genius, indomitable energy and determined will—just the man for a coup d'etat such as the present Emperor Louis Napoleon performed when he placed himself on the throne of France." France.

Do you know the other candidates, and what would result from the election of Seymour and

"Blair I know: Colfax I know; Seymour I don't know. They are all very clever fellows. Blair and Colfax I served in Congress with, and personally I have no objection to any of them. Bluir is a man of ability, integrity and character; so is Seymour, as far as I know; and Colfax may be placed in the same category.

'How would the Southern people act with regard to universal sufrage in the event of the educess of Seymour and Blair?" "They would ablde by judicial decisions, and there is little doubt that all this party legislation to secure power would be overthrown. Conventions would be called and the people would regulate suffrage as best they thought proper. I believe a system of qualified suffrage on an educational basis would be universally adopted in the South in such an event."

"Do you anticipate any trouble during the Presidential election between the races in the newly reconstructed States?"
"No; except when it is provoked by the unprincipled whites who have associated themselves with the negroes to get office. The whites [will

with the negroes to get office. The whites [will remain, as they have been, peaceable and quiet, relying mainly on the North for deliverance from the frightful condition in which they are placed. The cry of the Radieals 'Let us have peace,' means let us have war. They desire it, and to make political capital inaugurate riot and bloodshed, if not thwarted by the forbearance of the white." Would the negroes resort to arms in casethey

word deprived of suffrage?"

"If they would and did and fought for it they should the certainly be entitled to it, but as a body or a people they would not do it. An occasional instance there might be among them of men who would, under the inspiration and gul-dance of whites, clamor for the right of suffrage, but so rare as to be scarcely noticeable. As a race, out so rare as to be scarcely noticeable. As a race, a people, they do not appreciate liberty. It is not in their natures. They are sleeply children of the sun, with none of the genuine aspirations of the whites to be free. But if an evidence of what I say were wanted I can point to Tennessee, where eighty thousand whites — Anglo-Saxons—have been disfranchised, and they do not resort to arms. In Georgia there are twenty-free thousand, and throughout the South in the same proportion, but we hear of no insurrection five thousand, and throughout the South in the same proportion, but we hear of no insurrection or rebellion on that account. Therefore it is clear the negro will scarcely fight under the same circumstances, notwithstanding that it may be said, "And the colored troops fought bravely."

"How do you regard the finances of the country and the Southern people in favor of paying the national debt?"

"I am precisely of the same opinion as Mr.

"I am precisely of the same opinion as Mr. Pendleton on the subject of the finances. His views accord with mine fully."

The Republicans of Chestnut Hill

Moving.

Last evening the Republicans of Chestnut Hill raised a magnificent Grant and Coltax flag at the house of Christian Dougherty. As it was flung to the breeze, the cheers of the vast crowd in attendance burst forth, and the utmost en-thusiasm prevailed.

thusiasm prevalled.

The meeting was called to order by Wm. F. Smith, Esq., Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, who proposed Matthias Haas, Esq., as Chairman, who was unanimously chosen. A. Wilson Henzey, Esq., candidate for Senator in the Second District, was then introduced, and made a powerful reserve. the Second District, was then introduced, and made a powerful speech, encouraging all to fight vigorously for the candidates of the Republican party. He was followed by Major Pratt and William Moran, Eeq., in addresses which awoke enthusiastic cheers from the crowd. The meeting, which adjourned at a late hour, was one of the largest ever held at Chestnut Hill, and the utmost good feeling was manifested.

During the evening the Germantown Cornet

During the evening the Germantown Cornet Band discoursed some excellent music, and the Germantown Glee Club executed some of their campaign songs in fine style.

Republican Meeting at Allehtown, Pa-A very large and enthusiastic Grant and Colfax meeting was held in Allentown last night, and was addressed by General Carl Schurz, of St. Louis, and Professor Miller, of Chicago.

A most brilliant torchlight procession paraded the streets, accompanied by bands of music and fireworks. The assembled multitude numbered not less than 8,000 persons. Large delegations were in attendance from Bethlehem, Catasauqua,

Whitehall and Staleyton. The Victory in Vermont.

The Union League House and the headquarters of the National Union Club were gaily decorated with flags to-day, in honor of the great Republican victory in Vermont. Bunting was also displayed from other buildings in commemoration of the glorious result.

Republican Invincibles. We are requested to call the attention of members and others to the order, in another column, for parade to-morrow night. The members should be out in force to do honor to our good triends of the Nineteenth Ward, and show the residents of the Third Congressional District that the Lypinbles are in carries. he Invincibles are in earnest.

BURIED ALIVE.

Strange Exhibition in Newark—A Buricd German Resurrects Himself.

A German gentleman, advanced in years, named Franz Vester, at present a resident of Newark, recently obtained a patent for a safety-coffin, designed so as to provide a way of escape to those who might be buried during suspended animation, as is supposed may on occasions happen, particularly during the prevalence of epidemics. This invention consists of a coffin constructed similar to those now in use, except that it is a little higher, to allow of the free movement of the body; the top lid is moveable from head to breast, and in case of interment is left open, with a spring atcase of interment is left open, with a spring attached for closing the same; under the head is a receptacle for refreshments and restoratives. The most important part of the invention is a box most important part of the invention is a box about two feet square, resembling very much a chimney, with a cover and ornamental gravework on the top. This box is of sufficient length to extend from the head of the coffin to about one foot above ground. The cover is fastened down by a catch on the inside, and cannot be unfastened from the outside. Just below the cover is a bell simigraph of these resed on street relivacy cars with a lar to those used on street railway cars, with a cord appended, which, upon being pulled, sounds an alarm, and at the same time a spring throws a cover from the "chimney-box." Then, if the person on the inside have sufficient strength, he or she may take hold of a rope suspended from near the fop of the chimney-box, and, with the assistance of cleets nailed to the sides, ascend to the outer world; or otherwise the individual can rest at ease, munch his lunch, drink the wine, and ring the bell for the sexton to come and asaigt him out.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Vester gave an exhibition of the working of this invention, by being buried, and after more than an an hour's interment resurrecting himself. The exhibition took place at Baire's Brewery Garden, on Springfield avenue, Newark; and although fifty cents admission was charged, some

600 people were assembled to witness the novel exhibition.

About 3 P. M. the grave-diggers, having excavated a hole six feet deep, a black coffin with silver trimmings was placed upon two supports over it. A circle was made with a rope, around over it. A circle was made with a rope, around which assembled an excited crowd of men, women and children, while every tree-top and elevated position was occupied by spectators. When everything was propared, Mr. Franz Vester came forward and took his position in the coffin, the lid of which was placed over him, at which time he was greeted with many an anxious and jocular "good-by."

The coffin was lowered to the bottom of the grave. Meanwhile the band played a dirge and

grave. Meanwhile the band played a dirge and the crowd made comments and drank lager, which was handed around by the several waiters. which was hantet around by the set down over the coffin, over which some wreaths of flowers had been strewn. The grave-diggers set to work with a will, and in fifteen minutes Mr. Vester was with a will, and in nicen minutes Mr. Vester was effectually buried, with at least four feet of earth between him and daylight. The burial was to have taken place at 2 P. M., but did not come off until an hour later. After the lapse of an hour and a quarter, a gentleman stated that Mr.

Vester was to remain down below for two hours; but that some of the spectators were anxious to return home, and consequently, if agreeable, Mr. Vester would appear at once, or remain the specified time. All present being satisfied a signal was given, and a minute after Mr. Vester, unadded standard out of his living grave, wife no aided, stepped out of his living grave, with no more perceptible exhaustion than would have been caused by walking two or three blocks under the hot sun. His exit was received with great enthusiasm and applause, and hundreds rushed to embrace and congratulate Mr. Vester upon the success of this most novel invention:

It is stated that Mr. Vester will give a similar exhibition in New York in a few days.

FACTS AND PANCIES,

-How about Vermont?

-Also; How about Wilmington? —A shoe-peg factory in Lancaster, N. H., turnsy out a hundred bushell of pegs every day. -The United States Hotel at Saratoga is to be rebuilt at a cost of \$1,000,000.

-A new color in Paris is called "indescribable." Therefore, we can say no more about it.

An unromantic fellow says that Caux loves
Patti for her franc-ness.

-Why is a promising base-baller like flour-and eggs? Because he's calculated to make a good batter.

—A Peruvian deposited \$200,000 in gold at lew York as the basis of his summer operations at Saratoga.

The grandson of an Englishman named Isaac England, claims for that person the invention of the melodeon. don of the meiodeon.

"'Arthur Sketchley" is to write a book on
Emerics, and as he was not successful here, he

will, of course, pitch into us. —"Why did Adam bite the apple?" said a Sunday School scholar to a country lad. "Because he had no knife," said the urchin.

—A marrying man in Brooklyn has now his fifth wife and five mothers in law in his house. His motto is "Let us have peace."

—It is said that Eugenie forbade Louis Napoleon to see Queen Isabella. Bella's morals are
not up to the Montijo standard of propriety.

—A New Orleans woman put a charcoal furnace in her bedroom to drive out the mosquitoes, and succeeded in suffocating her family.

—The World comforts itself over Vermont by shouting "The Dutch have taken Holland." True for you! But what about that "Five thousand Democratic increase?" —In the Zoological Gardens London, the animals suffered extremely this season from heat, the Siberian bears particularly. Immense blocks of ice were placed in their dens for them to lick.

-Mr. Matthew James Higgins, who died lately in London, wrote for twenty years in the London Times under the signature of "Jacob Omnium." He wielded a bitter and sarcastic pen. —The persecutions of the press are carried on with such vigor in Prague that no editors can be found willing to sign their names to any articles. The journal—the Correspondance—is signed by a porter well known in this city.

—One of the prominent Parislan Jewelers is doing a good business by making all kinds of jewelry in the shape of lanterns. All Paris is. excited, and wants everything a la Rochefort or a

—A German publisher naively advertises a translation of Oliver Wendell Holmes's last novel with the notice that the English author of the work has given him exclusive authority to issue a German version of the book.

a German version of the book.

—A Frenchman writes from New Orleans to the Paris Reveille, that if Seymour and Blair should be elected, Butler and a great many leading Radical Senators and Representatives would never dare to return to Washington. But Seymour and Blair will not be elected. mour and Blair will not be elected -The Georgetown (Col.) Miner has an adver

tisement which we insert gratis. Melvina is a spunky woman:
Notice.—Frank S. Butler advertises me as having left his bed and board. This is a mistake, as I owned the bed and took it with me. MELVINA BUTLER.

-The Sultan is at loggerheads with the Em-

peror Napoleon respecting the management of the French College to be opened at Constantino-ple. The Emperor wants the direction to be entrusted to a French officer and combine civil with military education, but the Sultan holds out for, one of his own subjects. —The Sport, a Paris sporting paper, says:
"We have found out at length what has pecome
of the false Louis XVII. the famous Mathurin & sabatter. He is now a very old man, and re-joices in the possession of 194 wives. He is the

presumptive heir of Brigham Young, and has for a long time past been second high priest of the -It is reported that the Chinese on the Rusmuch and extended a cordial welcome to them.

The main reason is that the missionaries distributeBibles bound in leather, and the Chinese make shoes with the bindings and save their soles at

English expense. -The Rev. Sidney Smith says: "We are in fa--The Rev. Sidney Smith says: "We are in favor of a certain amount of shyness when a kissis proposed, but it should not be too long, and, when the fair one gives it, let it be administered with warmth and energy—let there be soul in it. If she closes her eyes and sighs immediately after it, the effect is greater. There is much virtue in a kiss when well delivered. We have the memory of one we received in our youth, which lasted us forty years, and we believe it will be one of the last things we chall think of when we

—When Admiral Farragut was at Genoa, a little girl, eight years old, arrived at the door of the American Consulate, where the hero of Mobile spent a few hours. The little girl said she wanted to see the Admiral, and when she was taken to him she handed him a bouquet and said, in Italian,her father had served in the American war, and had been killed in Louisiana. Her mother had died after her return to Italy, and she was now alone with her grandmother. The Admiral kiesed the little girl and made her a handsome present.

-The Boston Transcript says: "We have seen an admirably-executed medal in bronze, which is a most acceptable and artistic sonvenir of the prea most acceptable and artistic souvenir of the present campaign. On one side is a fine portrait of General Grant in bold relief, and on the reverse the mottoes, 'Patient of Toil,' 'Serene amidst Alarms,' 'Infexible in Faith,' 'Invincible in Arms,' surrounded with the often-quoted words of the general, 'I intend to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer.' These medals were struck in Switzerland."

One of the minor French papers prints the One of the minor French papers punts the following under the sensational heading of "A Horrible Tragedy":—"During the celebration of Patti's wedding an unknown person, who had been for some minutes concealed behind one, of the pillars of the church, suddenly drew forth and plunged in his breast a long dagger, at the same time uttering a piercing cry. At this sound Madame the Marquise de Caux turned about and became very pale. She had just recognized—whom? Art, which she had wedded scarcely a

—Young Engene Cavaignae, whose refusal to accept a college prize at the hands of the Prince Imperial has created such a great sensation in France, was educated in stern hatred of Imperialism by his energetic young mother, who was but nineteen years old when her illustrious husbut nineteen years old when her illustrious hus-band died. Cavaignac died very suddenly in the country, and his wife, though she was over-whelmed with grief, had the corpse placed in her carriage, and drove with it to Paris, which she reached in nine hours afterward. Her son was only a year old at that time. When Thiers called on her, a short time after her husband's death, she showed him the child, and, pointing to the little boy, exclaimed, "He shall never take the oath." The French Government has long since placed her under the special surreillance of the police.