Daily Evening Bulletin.

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F. L. FETHERSTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON,
FRANCIS WELLS.
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MARRIED.

GROVESTEEN—GALE.—In the city of Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 1, 1868, by the Rev. James A. Little, Mr. James Henry Grovesteen, Jr., to Miss Amelia Harriet Gale, all of New York city.

RODENBOUGH—FOSTER.—On Tuesday, September 1, at the Church of the Incarnation, New York, by the Rt. Rev. W. H. Odenheimer, D. D., Bishop of New Jersey, assisted by the Rev. Henry E. Montgomery, D. D., Brevet Brigadier-General Theo. F. Rodenbough, U. S. A., to Elinor Frances, eldest daughter of Andrew Foster, Esq., of New York.

DIED.

AMER.—On the 31st ult., William Augustus, son of William and Mary Amer, in the 23d year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 800 North Broad st., this (Thursday) afternoon, 3d inst., at 3 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

COOK.—On the 2d instant, Addie, infant daughter of Robert and Fanny Cook, aged 11 months.
Funeral from their residence, No. 1624 Arch street, on Friday morning, the 4th inst., at 11 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

GOOD BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.
$2 50 OUT SILK COLORED SATIN FACE GRO GRAIN.
PURPLE AND GILT EDGE.
BROWNS AND BLUE GRO GRAIN.
MODE COLD PLAIN SILKS.
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POLITICAL NOTICES.

☞ TENTH WARD!

GRANT, COLFAX AND PEACE.

A meeting of the GRANT AND COLFAX CLUB of the TENTH WARD will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, September 3d, at 8 o'clock at BROAD and RACE streets.
The meeting will be addressed by
HON. CHARLES O'NEILL,
A. WILSON HENSZEY, Esq.
JOHN PRICE WETHERILL, Prest.
JOHN MCCULLOCH, } Secretaries.
HENRY HEINS, }
se2-2trp§

☞ Headquarters Republican Invincibles

ORDER No. 3.

I. The Club will assemble THURSDAY, September 3d, 1868, at 7 o'clock, for parade in the Third Congressional District.
By order of
BENJ. L. TAYLOR,
Chief Marshal.
EZRA LUKENS, } Assistant Marshals.
HENRY TODD, }
se2-rp-2t§

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE
IN
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. jy14 tf

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

☞ NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, WASTE paper, &c., bought by E. HUNTER, ap28-tf rp No. 613 Jayne street.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

[Translated for the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

FRANCE.

The Emperor on Queen Victoria's Visit—Napoleon Feels Insulted and Ready to Fight.

From the *Gaulois* we translate the following notice of an important letter which it describes "under all reservations" in the following terms:

"I am assured of the existence of a letter which has been addressed by the Emperor to one of his most intimate friends, (Persigny?) a man with whom he is on the most confidential terms, and whose advice has been found often the most sagacious and always the most sincere.

"This letter alluded to the conduct of Queen Victoria in not returning the visit which she had received from the Empress.

It is true that the Empress herself had dispensed the obligation of the visit. Still the Emperor, in the aforesaid letter, has not concealed his dissatisfaction at a behavior unheard of in the history of the official world, and has allowed his friend to understand how little of belief (le peu d'illusions) he retains in the *rôle*, not very friendly towards France, which the Queen is to play at Lucerne; England being about to meddle with the commercial Union now concluding between France, Belgium and Holland.

"As for a war, the Emperor declares himself ready for one, but he announces that he prefers to wait until a favorable pretext shall be presented.

"This should be a letter of the loftiest importance; its significance is such that, notwithstanding our confidence in the source whence we have obtained it, it is impossible for us to give it without guarding it with all the reserves possible. The future will reveal which is right, our correspondent, or the official journals, which will not fail to overwhelm us with contradictions."

—Switzerland is not behind in the general armament question; for recently about 105,000 breech-loading rifles have been added to her stock, and the general expenditure for war material reached the sum of $875,000 up till last June.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

The Latest Sensation at the Capital—Binckley Redivivus—His Attack on Rollins is Like the Hudibrastic Gun, and Will Kick its Owner Over—Rollins has Troops of Friends Ready to go His Bail, but They are not Needed—He Turns the Tables on Binckley and Demands His Removal—A Tempest in a Teapot—Importance of the Pennsylvania Election in October, &c.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2d, 1868.—The excitement of to-day was the reported arrest of Commissioner Rollins, upon charges preferred before one of the United States Commissioners in New York. Nearly all the morning Mr. Rollins's office was crowded with anxious friends, all impatient to know the extent of the "fuss." A man never knows how many real friends he has till he gets in trouble, and the amiable Commissioner no doubt felt this morning that an admirable opportunity presented itself to test the sincerity of friendly professions, for the most of those who hied to the office supposed that a marshal's officer at least would have the Commissioner in durance vile, when "bail" would be at a premium. Suffice it to say, he had "any quantity" of offers of bail, or any other assistance supposed to be needed by a person in such desperate straits.

But to the gratification of everybody the Commissioner took it very coolly, and bade his friends dismiss their fears, for he did not intend to pay any attention to the humbug accusations conjured up by Binckley. Then, too, the smiling and accommodating private secretary of the President, Wm. W. Warden, Esq., came over directly from the Executive Mansion, and in the most insinuating and diplomatic style assured the Commissioner that the President had not instigated the charges—had nothing to do with them—and, indeed, was rather mortified at Binckley's conduct. This was more than we had a right to expect of Johnson. But, nevertheless, he made the *amende*, and so promptly, that few doubt his entire sincerity, so far as this case is concerned.

Before this, Rollins had taken the offensive by going over to Secretary McCulloch and demanding the immediate removal of Binckley for his outrageous conduct, and there is a pretty strong probability that Binckley will be decapitated, even before Congress meets.

Binckley is determined to be famous or *in*famous—he don't care much which—so he selected the present time to make a grand sensation by concocting the arrest of Rollins, which he (Binckley) supposed would create a "tremendous excitement." But Binckley's plans have come to naught, for the President and Secretary McCulloch both disavow his act, if they do not positively condemn it, so Binckley's sensation is likely to cost him his official head. "A consummation most devoutly to be wished."

REJOICING OVER THE VERMONT ELECTION.

The Republicans have been rejoicing all day over the "good news" from Vermont, and the "straw" from Wilmington, Del., which shows how the wind is blowing in that direction. This election in Vermont has redoubled the interest which centres in the result in Pennsylvania, and nearly every Pennsylvanian is button-holed on the streets, in hotels, passenger railway cars, and in every place of public resort, and plied with questions as to how the old Keystone State will go in October. I, for one, have never doubted that we shall carry the State by a handsome majority in October, and have so expressed myself; but there are some croakers who are always frightened at the smallest speck of disaster, and are ready to desert their guns even before the battle has commenced, and a few of these have been prognosticating the State as "doubtful," or "if we carry it, it will be by a very small majority," &c., &c., till some of our Republican friends began to believe that Pennsylvania really *was* doubtful. The Vermont election settles that point, for it indicates as clearly as the noonday sun that in all the Republican States the Republican vote will be largely increased over any previous election, just as the Democratic vote in the Democratic States of Maryland and Kentucky will show a corresponding increase in those States. This is caused by the extraordinary exertions being made by each party in States where they have undisputed sway, but that there will be any other result than the election of Grant and Colfax in November, no sane man believes. Still, our leading Republicans are nervous about Pennsylvania, and it behooves your Republican people to be "moving on the enemy's works" without further parleying.

The grand Soldiers' and Sailors' National Convention, to be held in Philadelphia early in October, is looked upon here as certain to arouse the dormant enthusiasm of your city and State, and will be productive of the most excellent results.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEYSHIP.

So many erroneous reports have been published concerning the actual state of the District Attorneyship affair, in relation to Judge Cadwalader's refusal to recognize O'Neill, that I have taken some pains to obtain information from an official quarter as to its actual *status* at this time. It appears that Judge Cadwalader said he could not admit the validity of the appointment of O'Neill till he had heard an argument. That argument has not occurred, but will be made, it is supposed, when the Judge returns to Philadelphia. What course will be taken by the Executive Government if the court should finally decide against the validity of the appointment of O'Neill is not yet known, as the law officers have not advised on the subject.

ROLLINS'S CASE STRENGTHENED BY BINCKLEY'S INDISCRETION.

The result of Binckley's indiscretion has been greatly to strengthen Rollins's position in the matter of the appointment of Supervisors, and his friends to-day all advised him to "stick" firmly as he had commenced, and to make no concessions. He will certainly do so.

RETURN OF EX COLLECTOR HANCOCK.

John Hancock, ex-collector Fourth Pennsylvania District, and latterly acting collector of Revenue at New Orleans, has returned here, General Steadman having resumed control of the office there. Hancock intends returning to Philadelphia to take an active part in the campaign against Judge Kelley. SUSQUEHANNA.

A CURIOUS DOCUMENT.

Dramatic Criticism One Hundred and Twenty Years Ago.

The following is a criticism of Garrick's performance of a part in a drama entitled *A Miss in Her Teens*, produced in the Covent Garden Theatre, London, in February, 1747. The critic contributed his opinions to the *London Magazine*:

"As it is an old Maxim, that the Taste of the Town is best discovered from their theatrical Diversions, I have given uncommon Attention to the Success of a Dramatick Performance, which has much ingrossed the Conversation of all Companies; and, whether it be owing to a Respect for the Author, or the Merit of the Production, has been indulged a very long Run, having all along equally filled Covent Garden Theatre with Company and Laughter.

"I have been one of the numerous Spectators twice myself, and have also read the Piece with just Attention; so thinking I must be tolerably well qualified for such an Operation, and that it will not a little oblige the Town, who are greatly divided in applauding or censuring they at present know not what, I venture to make you a Present of a Dissection of Miss in her Teens; or, The Medley of Lovers.

"This Farce, indeed, has little of Novelty to recommend it, the Subject having often before been handled with equal Mastership and Delicacy. It is true too, that some Characters are unnatural, and others faulty; that there is very little Plot, and no Moral: But these are Blemishes which it shares in common with many celebrated Comedies; and it is Merit enough, to intitle it to be made a Skeleton, that

"Mr. G—rr—k is the Author of it.

"The best Actors have performed in it.

"And that the Town have been hugely diverted with it.

"Mr. Garrick's Action in both his Scenes is inimitably adapted to his Character; and it is remarked of the Tragedy of the Earl of Essex, that tho' it has not one good Line it never fails of drawing Tears from the Spectators; so, though I believe no other Actor living could divert us in the Character of Fribble, yet it is impossible to see Mr. Garrick in it without very great Entertainment. Were I disposed to be serious, my Thoughts would lead me to lament the Misfortune of having good Actors upon the English Theatre; for it is, certainly, a Misfortune to have our Understanding lulled to sleep, and to be obliged, whether we will or no, to be highly diverted we cannot tell why; that Nonsense must please from Mr. Garrick; Stupidity from Mr. Woodward; and very gross Bawdry be excused in Mrs. Pritchard.

"But as the natural Barometer of the Mind resembles the artificial one of the Weather in this, that the Spirits in the one and the Quicksilver in the other, never rise suddenly extreme high to keep that Pitch, a Fall being always very soon the consequence; so Reflection at home succeeding Entertainment at Covent Garden Theatre, Astonishment is introduced at

"The Possibility of Mr. Garrick's diverting us with the trifling Circumstances of a Piece of black Silk on his Finger; a Cambrick Handkerchief on his Neck; the Posture in which he presents a Pill or Salve Box; the arming of a chair; the Advances to a Duel; and the Trip on, and Jaunt off, the Stage. It is a Pity Mr. Garrick should impose the ridiculous talk upon himself, of diverting us in so unaccountable a Manner.

"Next comes poor Woodward—he is to divert us with the Length of his Sword, and the shortness of his Jerkin; a Distortion of the Face being occasionally thrown in to surprize a laughter. But Woodward is not much to be pitied, because he's in his Element.

"But perhaps Mrs. Pritchard is the most to be pitied; if it is a disagreeable Task to be brought upon the Stage for no other purpose than—to talk Bawdry.

"I have done with the Plot, Action and Characters in this celebrated Farce, and shall have very little Trouble in examining the Sentiments and Moral. For, the Sentiments are adapted to the Taste of the two Galleries, each Character taking and forcing Opportunities to convey Covent Garden Ideas; old Sir Simon Lovelt himself, resolving, in his Passion, to ravish the whole family. And as to the Moral,—It is, that, let Education take her utmost care of Female Minds, yet Nature is powerful enough to debauch them.

"This is the Skeleton of *Miss in her Teens*, acted and published in the Year One thousand seven hundred and forty-six, for the diversion and instruction of—young Ladies.

"And to applaud the Taste of the Town, the Author, in his Advertisement, returns the Public Thanks for their so favourable Reception of such a Trifle."

THE DRAMA IN LONDON.

Thirty Years Ago and Now.

In the course of a dramatic article, the London *Telegraph* says:

Thirty years ago theatrical property had reached its lowest point of depreciation. A stern theological reaction—Evangelical on one side and Puseyitical on the other—and the distractions of the contest over the first Reform bill, were unfavorable to theatrical business. There were spasms of expensive speculation, followed by dreary intervals of dullness, but as a rule managers were ruined, the public was indifferent, and the standard of acting was low.

The English Opera House had tried English Opera and failed. The mountebanks and the animal dramas were the rage. Even Mr. Braham wrecked a magnificent fortune in his theatrical speculations. The Queen's Theatre became the "home of the mouldiest enterprises," and the East End theatres dragged out a miserable existence.

Now, however, the two expensive Italian opera enterprises may lose money, but the rival managers continue to raise salaries and increase expenses yearly. The Haymarket and the Adelphi are both prosperous. At the Lyceum, Mr. Falconer is reported to have made £20,000 by a single piece.

The *Telegraph* says:

'Of the Princess's what need is there to say more than that Mr. Boucicault is constantly making Mr. George Vining's fortune and his own? The once hopeless little Strand has become a fashionable place of entertainment. The erst despised 'Miss Kelly's,' now the New Royalty, has, under the generalship of Miss Oliver, taken the favor of theatrical patrons by storm. The Olympic is still popularly frequented. The St. James's is thronged by aristocratic amateurs of a remarkable *genre* of entertainment. The Dobbins have, it is true, deserted Astley's, but is not a tragedy by Disraeli in course of performance there? The former 'Dusthole' of Tottenham Court road is now the delightful Prince of Wales's, where Miss Maria Wilton continues to present the public with dramas of modern life, so admirably written, and acted with such polish and refinement that a stranger might imagine that the lords and ladies among the audience had walked bodily from the stalls and the boxes on to the stage to let the groundlings and gallery know what "Caste" and "Play" were like. In addition to this resuscitation of the old theatres—in addition to a new and highly-improved Surrey, and to the large, the popular and vigorously-managed houses of the East End—we have, or we are promised half a dozen new theatres in London. St. Martin's Hall has become The Queen's; an inn-yard and a factory in Holborn have been merged into a theatre and an amphitheatre; Old Lyon's Inn is to be turned into "The Globe;" and the Strand Music Hall will be, by next Christmas, the Gayety Theatre."

Rascality of a Mormon Bishop.

The Salt Lake City *Reporter* speaks as follows of the attempt of a Mormon Bishop—also a contractor on the railroad, to swindle his employés: We are informed that a Bishop and a party of men, from one of the wards of the city, took a sub-contract upon the joint stock plan, under the general contract of Brigham Young. They purchased the necessary tools upon time, and finally completed the work, the Bishop keeping all accounts and looking after things generally. The men are now informed that it will take more than will be received for their work to pay for the tools, which, the Bishop says, will have to be sold to help pay the tool-maker's bill. The Bishop will not exhibit or make a statement of any accounts, and the poor laboring men, after spending several weeks at the hardest kind of work, are in a fair way to be swindled out of their money. It is a beautiful system, indeed, that will permit the practice of such outrages upon the rights of men. As long, however, as they will stand such proceedings, without asserting their rights, just so long will they have to suffer.

The Arkansas Riots.

A despatch to the St. Louis *Democrat*, under date of September 1st, gives the following additional account of the riots in Arkansas:

"Governor Clayton has returned from Lewisburg. The insurrection has been quieted, the court reinstated, and the trial resumed. The difficulty was commenced by the rebels breaking up the court with an armed force, and dispersing the Union men. The latter soon collected a hundred strong and took position in a cotton field, and whipped three hundred rebels. Several of the latter were shot and others are missing. The Union loss was none. Governor Clayton, on arriving, addressed the insurgents, ordering them to disperse. Meanwhile the Sheriff arrived with a posse of three hundred strong, and quiet was restored."

—The pretty Princess Dagmar writes very graceful sonnets.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

More About the "Wickedest Man"—He is a Humbug—Hoffman's Nomination—The Office Seekers—General Items.

[Correspondence of the Philada. Evening Bulletin.]

NEW YORK, September 2, 1868.—The melancholy days are coming—the saddest of the year—the days of the falling leaf—the days when the turtles sing—but they will not crowd too closely upon the heels of departing summer. Even now, while your correspondent chronicles such facts as he deems it best for the public to learn, and as he moralizes in his usual way upon the evil that is done in this overgrown city everyday, the air is hot and oppressive, and the perspiration flows in streams from all the pores of his body. Yesterday the thermometer averaged about 79° but if there is any reliance to be placed upon signs, to-day is much warmer, despite the splendid rain which fell last night.

"The Wickedest Man in New York" is again on the carpet. He is now the nine days' wonder. He has closed his dance-house, turned his brothel into a chapel of prayer, his bar-room into a mission, and himself into one of the most sanctimonious individuals of modern times. Under the tuition of A. C. Arnold, a gentleman clerically inclined, but somewhat given to the business of peddling quack medicines, Mr. Allen, the Wickedest Man, now hopes to become one of the Lord's chosen people. He has spent only twenty-five years of his life in a round of such iniquity as would make the the vilest sinners of Sodom shudder to think of, and the ministerial fraternity, who take a brotherly, and as it were, a Barnum-y interest in him, express themselves as being hopeful of his ultimate reformation. It is needless to say that Henry Ward Beecher, Chapin, Frothingham, Cheever and gentlemen of that stamp have not yet been induced to lend their influence in insulting humanity with this "last sensation." Let it be known to your readers that this Allen is to-day a wretch as vile as he was on Saturday night, at 11 o'clock, at which time he had his *odalisques* about him, and led them in a bawdy song to a sacred tune, and gave saints' names to filthy pictures on his walls, and read from what purported to be a Bible a hideously obscene story, and invited the coarse men around him to "see to the women." His only object now is to make his notoriety pay. He will remain pious until the opportunity is presented for establishing a more stylish dance-house in another place, and turning his calling to better account. Curiosity to see and hear the "Wickedest Man in New York" will draw thousands to his shop who never would be induced to seek pleasure there, and as he will establish the rule which his numerous visits from ministers recently rendered necessary, viz.: that every man coming to see him should leave or spend $2—his change from infquity to righteousness will be a profitable one.

In politics we have little that is new to talk about. Grant will surely be elected if Seymour does not receive a majority of the electoral votes, at least this is the unbiassed opinion of large numbers of both Democrats and Republicans. The Democratic Convention at Albany have nominated John T. Hoffman as their candidate for Governor. He is their strongest man. Michael Connolly, "Big Judge" as he is familiarly known here, has drawn out from the Democratic Union Organization, and given his allegiance to Tammany Hall. In case Hoffman is elected, the "Big Judge" becomes Register of the City and County of New York, with salary and perquisites worth about $65,000 per annum. General Rosecrans was here on Monday night. A *Tribune* reporter was sent to bore him about the White Sulphur Springs mission, but the General was very prudently reticent or non-committal, and the reporter filled his half column with fol-de-rol and a chorus.

A. J. I. F. C. H. Duganne, editor of the *Sunday Dispatch*, has started a little twelve-paged sheet, called *This Week*. The first number will appear on the 15th. It is printed by Blackwell, and is owned by somebody who hails from Liberty street. Whether it will take or not depends entirely on the weather, the state of trade, and the temper of the public. That it will deserve success is not for a moment a matter of doubt.

Some of our Jersey friends are becoming tired of their wives. One unhappy husband yesterday threw his spouse into the Hackensack river; and another, at Hoboken, came very near killing his with a pistol ball.

This last case, however, was accidental, and only serves as another lesson for those who will keep loaded firearms in their dwellings. How much better to keep a good Bradbury piano, or a set of stationary tubs, or a Newfoundland pup, or some other piece of furniture that will not go off and hurt people.

HAYTI.

The Situation—Salnave's War Steamer Silvain Captured.

JACMEL, Saturday, Aug. 8, 1868.—At Port-au-Prince affairs were very much the same as when we last reported.

The principal event had been the capture of the town of Petite Goave by Gen. Normil, and the subsequent seizure of Salnave's war steamer, Silvain. The capture of Petite Goave took place after desperate fighting, and the slaughter of 700 Piquets or savage negroes, who had risen in favor of Salnave.

On the morrow of this occurrence the war steamer Silvain, thinking that the town was still in Salnave's possession, made her appearance and anchored in the harbor. When the ship came in sight a large body of men appeared on the shore and cried "Vive Salnave." The Commodore and other officers then landed and were invited to join the crowd in partaking of champagne. While drinking the poor fellows were arrested and imprisoned, and two boats well armed were sent off to capture the steamer, which was easily secured. The news caused great excitement as Salnave had sent on board the Silvain (also called the 22d December) all his wealth, viz.: $600,000 in Haytian paper and $120,000 in gold, besides some valuable furniture and jewelry. The capture of this steamer maddened Salnave, who determined to revenge himself on the merchants of Port-au-Prince. So he declared that he required of them $200,000 in gold, without even saying for what purpose the money was needed. These poor merchants are already almost ruined, but fear may compel them to find the amount. It is asserted that Salnave intended marrying a young lady from Gonaives, and that the furniture on board the Silvain was to be used in their new dwelling.

It is surprising to see how the Americans assist Salnave. Report says that he has promised to sell them a portion of the island. They have a small steamer here, which they keep running, giving news and assistance to Salnave's party.

Salnave has now two presses at work, issuing new bills of $100, $10 and $2; but they can't work fast enough, although they make $200,000 per day. He now requires $6,000,000 to pay off the soldiers.—*N. Y. Times.*

MEXICO.

Attempted Revolution in Vera Cruz—New Pronunciamiento—Uprising in Campeche.

VERA CRUZ, Tuesday, Aug. 18, 1868.—So various and contradictory are the rumors here that it is almost impossible to arrive at the truth as to what is going on in the interior, and even in the vicinity of this city. The revolution attempted in this State under Prieto and Dominguez appears to have ended in smoke. Parties acting under their lead are reported to have been attacked and routed at various points; and the leaders are said to be attempting to escape from the country. A squad of prisoners, some nine or ten in number, and said to have belonged to that party, came in to-day. There were two Captains among them.

At Puebla it was reported that three columns, under the command of Gens. Cortina, Carrion and Cabriolo, would attack the revolutionists of the Sierra, who, numbering some fifteen hundred men, had taken a strong position and fortified themselves in the Cerro San Miguel.

We hear almost daily of new pronunciamientos in all parts of the country. In the State of Campeche, one has been started by D. J. A. Munos, who collected about one hundred and fifty men, armed with rifles, and marched upon Pocyaxun, where he compelled the officials and leading men to join in the proclamation repudiating the State Government. They acknowledge the General Government. At last accounts the revolutionists occupied the town of Tenabo. And so come reports of uprisings all over the country. Some are against the General Government, and in favor of various aspirants for the Presidency; others are more modest, and only aim to upset the State authorities. All have some ostensible political and patriotic object, but love of excitement and the hope of plunder are the real motives, in almost every instance.—*New York Times.*

Royal Insurance Company.

The report by the Directors of the *Royal Insurance Company* presented at the annual meeting of the shareholders held on Friday, the 7th inst., is of more than usual length, and of more than usual interest. The satisfactory results of the past year's business are not only fully set forth; but the causes that have led to them are clearly defined. For the first time the Directors and their zealous and over-worked manager, Mr. Percy M. Dove, have left us little to say. Hitherto, we have been accustomed to draw upon and combine, in various ways, the figures which represent the past action of the company, in a manner calculated to show what may be accomplished by unflagging energy, high character, diffused reputation, and professional skill. But the ground is, at length, cut from under us; the directors and their able officers preferring to tell their own story their own way; and a very pleasing story they have to tell.

Setting out with the Fire business for 1867, we learn from the report that the premium receipts for the year amounted to the enormous sum of £460,553; not much short of half-a-million sterling—more than the revenue, heretofore, of a small German kingdom. Excluding Sundays, the receipts amounted to close upon £1,500 per day throughout the entire year. None but those who are engaged in the management of such colossal institutions can form the slightest idea of the labor and responsibility associated with such multitudinous transactions; every one of which is surrounded by its separate elements of peril. The money actually received, day by day, is sufficiently astounding; but what shall be said of the responsibility it involves? Assuming 5s. per cent. as the average rate of premium, the sum at risk, in respect of each day's receipts, is £600,000—for the week £3,600,000—for the entire year not very much short of two hundred millions.

The result of the year's business is, that after paying all losses and management charges, there is a net surplus profit balance of £56,373; which the Directors have applied to the payment of the usual dividend and bonus, leaving a balance of £17,892 to be added to the previously accumulated reserve fund; which now amounts to £138,805; a fact not stated in the report. It is a large sum to retain; but not more than is requisite to maintain the financial equilibrium of the company, in the event of a recurrence of Fires exceeding the average expectation of the office. We adopt the term expectation, for there is a law of Fire Expectation, as well as a law of Expectation of Life; and it is only by careful, searching, and anxious examination of every proposal, that safety for a company can be secured. A property proposed for Insurance may be dressed up for the occasion quite as designedly as the proposer for a life policy prepares himself for medical examination by attempting to physic himself out of a whitened tongue, adopting means to subdue a quickened pulse, and abstaining from getting drunk for at least a week before the examination takes place. In both classes of cases everything that implies hazard is, so far as may be practicable, removed out of the way, or carefully concealed. The point is powerfully illustrated in the *Royal* report, by a tabulated statement of the amount saved by the office during the past year by a rejection of risks which the Directors and officers of the Company did not deem it prudent to accept. The following are the classified items:

In the Agency Department		£53,901
" Home "		960
" Foreign "		13 700
" Guarantee "		4,250
		£72,811

The meaning of this is very simple. In every instance of rejection there must have been some ground for doubt, or suspicion, sufficiently strong to induce the Company's managers and agents to keep an eye upon the property so as to be able to mark the result of the caution that has been exercised. The aggregate of these results is, that on the day the annual meeting was held, the shareholders were nearly *seventy-three thousand pounds* better off than they would have been if the proposals which applied to the destroyed property had been accepted. It is a very remarkable example of vigilance on the part of the Company's agents; and a startling proof of the disastrous consequences that would inevitably arise from a want of its exercise.

Other causes that have had a favorable influence on the business of the past year are specified in the report:—the lessening of the crime of arson, from the number of convictions that have taken place and the consequent dread of detection—a revision of the rates of premium on certain classes of risks—the additional caution arising from the heavy losses by Fire Companies during the last three or four years—and the prospective influence of further legislative protection against incendiarism by Judicial Investigation into suspicious fires. Still the greatest protection of all will be the continued vigilance of agents, and firmness by managers in the rejection of all risks of more than ordinary hazard.

We may now pass to the Life department. The new premiums for the past year are not separately stated; but we may arrive at them by approximation from the statement that the average annual amount of sums assured during the last three years has been £801,000. The object in taking the average for these three years is to compare it with the average for the preceding quinquennial period (1859—1864)—£668 000. The progressive increase in the Accumulated Funds in this department is thus exhibited:—

In 1864, after appropriating the portion of Profits of the preceding five years to the Shareholders, the Funds stood at...	£621,434	15	5
In 1865 the amount invested for the year, after paying all claims and expenses, was.....	103,146	7	8
In 1866 do. do.....	124,165	7	5
In 1867 do. do.....	128,583	5	10
Whilst an estimate of the first Six Months of 1868 shows a Credit Balance of about.....	54,000	0	0
Total sums now invested on the Life Account.....	£1,031,329	15	11

A MILLION of Accumulated Funds, as we once before observed, is the Tattenham-corner in the great race between Life Assurance Companies of the higher class; and the *Royal* Insurance Company having now got into the straight running, we shall be able to see which of its competitors in advance it may be able to overtake and pass.—*Post Magazine and Insurance Monitor.*

—There is not a shadow of truth in the report that the owner of a yacht that "forged ahead" in a late match has been arrested for counterfeiting postage stamps.—*Judy.*

—Turkish carpets are made by hand in Ushak, in Asia Minor, 138 miles east of Smyrna, and four thousand people are employed in the manufacture. An attempt was once made to introduce the use of steam in preparing the threads, but the people were so attached to the old warp that a riot was the consequence, and the plan was abandoned. U-shak carpets by hand!

FACTS AND FANCIES.

—Paropa comes East next month.

—Jenny Lind is living in strict retirement.

—Eddy is acting in classic drama in Buffalo.

—The Grecian Bend is now vulgarly known as the "colic stoop."

—A man is going to sail up the Erie canal in a tub. That fellow will have to be locked up.

—The Methodist preacher, Peter Cartwright, is in bad health.

—Heller, the bankrupt magician, is performing in London.

—Nilsen asks $36,000 a season from the Paris Grand Opera.

—Joe Jefferson begins an engagement in New York next month.

—Miles O'Reilly's poems are soon to be published.

—Napoleon's stable cost him last year no less than $180,000. When he was President in 1848 his whole salary was but $100,000.

—Tennyson has an income from his works of about $7,000 per annum, and is said to be exceedingly thrifty withal.

—The Paris Post-office has fifty-five branch offices in the city and five hundred and forty-three boxes. There are seven deliveries daily.

—Queen Olga, of Greece, is an ardent admirer of our American poets, and has them all in her library.

—Southern papers are displaying their learning by searching out the etymology of the word "scallawag," which they say comes from Spanish.

—"Address to the nervous and *deliberated*" is the heading of an advertisement in a Petersburg paper.

—An amateur of New York city is setting to music the prologue to Longfellow's "Golden Legend."—*Ex.*

—Many of the most noted negro minstrels cannot read a note of music but have to learn all their songs by rote.

—A valuable jewel, stolen from the royal treasury, at Lisbon, two years ago, was recently recovered at Athens. It was a diamond worth $150,000.

—An exchange says Lamartine is still declared dying. He is the most vigorous invalid of the century, and bids fair, if he continues dangerously ill, to live a hundred years.

—The Dutch papers report abundance of fruit in Holland. Large baskets full of plums sell for fifteen cents, or about one cent for two hundred and fifty plums.

—Alexandre Dumas, senior, relishes a pipe of tobacco and opium, and a glass of absinthe about two in the morning, above everything else in life.

—The carriage road and railroad over Mount Cenis, Italy, have recently been partially destroyed by a fearful storm. Communication was suspended for several days.

—The Viceroy of Egypt has selected the plans of a palace to be built at Cairo, the estimate for which amounts to two and a half millions of dollars in gold.

—A London shoemaker took his wife for a trip to the country, and for economy's sake locked the children up to starve for a few days until their return.

—The manufacture of wood-soled boots and shoes is one of the latest Boston novelties. It is claimed that they will last much longer, are impervious to water, and only cost about one-half as much as leather.

—Another accident is chronicled among the tourists in Switzerland. A young English lady while climbing up the mountain at Chamounix was crushed by a huge block of stone rolling down.

—A Paris correspondent writes that the Menken's last sickness was induced by extravagant revelry at a "blow-out," given in honor of her taking a residence in a pretty cottage at Bougival.

—At the village of Graulhet, France, a man recently sold his horse and wife together for the sum of $40, and the wife duly ratified the contract by administering a sound thrashing to her degenerate better half.

—Patti and her husband drive about in a chocolate-colored landau, lined with cloth and silk of the same color, with servants in a dark-green livery trimmed with silver. Patti is now a landauner, and drives her own Caux-ch!!!

—A political opponent of Sir John A. Macdonald, working on a house in Ottawa, lately threw down upon the Premier a quantity of mortar and brick dust, and soiled his clothes. Hodd conduct! as an Ottawan would say.

—Maretzek hopes to make money by his double German-Italian troupe in his tour in the West. He thinks that New York is the place to give opera when one wants to lose money with promptness and despatch.

—We learn from an English paper that twenty-five thousand people of the sect called Perfect Love or Entire Sanctification Religionists, have just held a camp meeting "at Manheim, in the Lancaster county of the United States."

—The old settlers of Illinois had a great gathering the other day at Clear Lake, near Springfield. The oldest settler in the company of 4,000 to 5000 assembled, went to Sangamon County in 1817.

—Gail Hamilton declines to be a Vice-President of Sorosis, while warmly indorsing the Woman's Club idea. She objects to the male nomenclature of officers in vogue, and nominated herself to the position of "Grand Aunty," which was unanimously accorded to her.—*N. Y. World.*

—Recent explorations have led to the discovery that the asphaltum deposits of Switzerland are very much more extensive than has been supposed. Already forty thousand tons annually are produced and sold and the prospect is of a large increase.

—Among the trinkets for which a Paris jeweller has sued the Princess de Mingrelle, are a heart with pearls and diamonds, $400; a diamond cross, $200; diamond ear-rings, $200; gryphon medallion, with roses, $200; humming-bird ear-rings, $280.

—English liberals are warned to look carefully at the record and principles of their candidates for Parliament. It is more than hinted that Mr. Disraeli counts upon the formation of a third party in the House, with whose assistance he hopes to keep office.

—A fire recently took place at Northumberland House, London, by which about £50,000 worth of pictures and rare objects of art were destroyed, especially a collection of Sevres vases given to the Northumberland family by Charles X. of France.

—London paid an enormous amount for the levelling of Holborn Hill, but it is estimated that a great gain was made by doing so. This result is figured out by considering the loss of vital power of the forty million pedestrians, the two million horses with riders, and the three million carts and vehicles of all kinds which passed over it, an incline of one foot in fifteen, in the course of a year.

—Of President Lincoln Thad. Stevens said: "He was eminently a *frank* man. He once rated me soundly for a speech I made on the conduct of the war, saying I was too fast, and would ruin all. I, of course, thought him too slow, and we had a pretty hot discussion. Just about a year later he sent for me, and I went to him. It was a hot day, and he was lying about on sofas and chairs, in a disjointed way he had. I knew him by the fragments, and so was able to reconstruct him. 'Mr. Stevens,' he said, 'I have just been reading a speech of yours.' 'I am flattered, Mr. President,' said I, 'but I am not aware that I have made any speech lately.' 'I know it,' he answered, 'but this is a speech you made last year—the one I scolded you about, you remember?' 'Oh, yes, Mr. President,' said I, 'one don't easily forget *your* scoldings. I remember perfectly.' 'Well, Mr. Stevens, *you* were right and *I* was wrong.'".