Daily Evening Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1868.

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MARRIED. CLARK—DE YOUNG.—On the 9th instant, by the Rev. E. Smith, Wm. M. Clark to Octavia Boyd, daughter of ic late J. R. De Young.

DIED.

BEYNON.—At his residence, Reading Pa., on the 13th inst., I icholas E. Beynon, formerly of this city, in the 7th year of his age.

CLARK—On the 12th instant, Samuel Clark.
The relative and male friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, George Clark, near Holmesburg Hiwenty third ward, on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock M., without further notice. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery. Carrieges will be in waiting at Molmesburg Station, Philadelphia and Trenton Hafiroad, for the train which leave a Kensington Depot at 10.15 A. M..

CONKAD.—Suddenly, in Builington, N. J., September 14th, at the residence of her son in law, Franklim Woolman, Mrs. Eliza Conrad, aged 39 years.

Die notice will be siven of the funeral.

SIEVEN. of Hoboken, N. J.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from St. Paul's Church, Hoboken, on Wednesday, the 15th inst., at 13 o'clock P. M.

Warder, in the 42d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1615 Arch attent, on Fourth-day (Wednesday), 18th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

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SPECIAL NOTICES. THE HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE CATY OF PHILADELPHIA."

This excellent and efficient benevolent institution has recurred a permanent location by the purchase, on favorable terms, of the property No. 533 Arch efrect. The entire lower floor of the building has been fitted up for the use of the Association and is now occupied by it. The upper floors are let out at a rate which reduces the item of rent in the expenses of the Boclety to a meronominel amount. Friends of the Institution are invited to call in as they pass.

The General Ascent of the Society. Mr. Emanuel H.

The General Agent of the Society, Mr. Emanuel H. Foland, and the Missionaries, Messrs, Wilmer W. Walter and Albert G. Rowland, will soon commence their annual calls for aid, and it is hoped they may meet with liberal responses.

nual calls for aid, and it is noped they may meet with the rate reponded.

The Society is a purely benevolent organization and is not sectarian in its character. Its officers and managers are:

PRESIDENT—GEORGE H. STUART.

Vic. PRESIDENT—ALEXANDER G. CATTELL.

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The next term commences on THURSDAY, Septemb Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 9), or on TUESDAY, July 22, 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. GERMANTOWN CRICKET CLUB.
GERMANTOWN, September II, 1868.
The Stated Annual Meeting of the Club will be held at
the "Wetherill House," Sansom street, above Sixth, on
MONDAY, September 14th, 1863, at 3 o clock, P. M.
self 21tr; WM. C. MORGAN, Jr., Secretary.

MISS ELIZA W. SMITH'S BOARDING AND Day School, No. 1834 Spruce street, will recoper September 14th. se7-12trp. HOWARD HOSPITAL NOS. 1518 AND 1530

NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, WASTE paper, &c., bought by E. HUNTER, No. 618 Jayne street.

TO BENT. TO LET-STORE S. F. CORNER FIFTH AND Walnut streets. Inquire P. D. MYERS, 115 South

—"At Clara Mundt's" says the Berlin correspondent of the Baltic Gazette, "I met yesterday, Berthold Auerbach. I was much surprised at his appearance. You would take him for a dry old lawyer much sooner than the author of so many heart-stirring novels. He is a clever chess-player, and it is amusing to hear him curse himself in a humorous way when he is at a loss to know what move to make. He does not look quite a old as he is, and I have been told that there is still an immense amount of work in him, which will be good news to his innumerable friends and

—There are over one thousand Dutchmen, mostly married men, in the Papal army. The wives and children of these men have remained at home, where most of them had to be sent to the poor-house. The Dutch Government sent, in consequence, a note to Cardinal Antonelli asking him to set aside one-half of the pay of the Zouaves in question, for the support of their families. When the worthy soldiers were informed that the government was about to comply with the demand, they threatened to desert en masse; and in order to pacify the m, promises that no part of their pay should be withheld from them had to be made to

DISASTERS.

THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE.

LATER PARTICULARS. Immense Loss of Life and Destruction immense Loss of Life and Destriction of Property—Towns and Office swallowed up with their inhabitants—Three Hundred Thousand People Without Homes,

The Lima correspondent of the N. Y. Times

The Lima correspondent of the N. Y. Times writes as follows:
Lima, Monday, August 24, 1868.—The warnings of a great calamity, of which I gave a hurried account in my last letter, have been terribly fulfilled. From Quito to Chiloc, the whole of our Western coast has been visited with ruln too dreadful for discription. Whole cities, with their inhabitants, have been swallowed by the yawning earth or submerged by the overwhelming sea. The extent of the calamity can be only estimated at present; but every hour brings in fresh tidings of disasters from the coast and the interior, and the loss of life cannot fall below 30,000 souls, while it may reach the number of 60,000. But the extent of this appalling disaster is only partially represented by the loss of life. Happy the fate of those who perished instantly, compared with that of thousands who survive. Provisions of any kind are scarcely to be had, and the country is filled with starving people seeking shelter and food. The Peruvian Congress has authorized the President to spend \$2,000,000 on the destitute; and the guano agents have loaned the Government \$500,000 of the money, without interest. But this sum will go but a small way toward relieving the actual wants of the thousands who are cast homeless and destitute upon an almost rulned country. writes as follows: are cast homeless and destitute upon an almost

lieving the actual wants of the thousands who are cast homeless and destitute upon an almost ruined country.

Although South America, and especially the Western coast, has often suffered from earthquakes, none of equal extent has occurred since the country was known to Europeans. The sheeks commenced on the 13th inst., about 5 o'clock P. M., and were felt in a radius of about 1.000 miles, from the port of Casma, near the northern extremity of Peru, down to Cobija, in solivia. In different places the shocks lasted from two to seven minutes, and caused greater ravages than any similar calamity that ever befell this country before; for not only were whole towns shaken down, and their destruction completed by fire, but the sea, retiring to extraordinary distances, returned on the coast at the rate of ten miles an hour, and with a wave full fifty feet high, that covered the towns and swept away in its reflux everything within its power, leaving big ships bigh and dry. The places where the convulsion was felt most severely are Arequipa, fifteen leagues inhard, and Moquegua, ten leagues distant. The first of these cities is close to the volceno called "Mista," and the second close to the "Ubinas." Tacna and Ica, distant from the sea six or eight leagues, have suffered little in proportion to the others. Callao providentially escaped destruction by the earthquake, though it suffered great damage by the inundation and the extensive fire, of which I wrote in my last.

The news from every part of the country is

The news from every part of the country is beautrending. Complete rain has befallen the land, from Pisco to Iquique, and we do not yet know the full extent of the disaster. It was asscreed that Cerro Pasco and Hauncavelica, with about 80,000 inhabitants, had disappeared, en-guised in the earth, but later reports lead to the belief that the extent of the calamity, as far as these cities are concerned, has been greatly exag-

The news from the different towns along the cost and in the interior comes in slowly, and is confused and contradictory. I give the latest particulars, as they reach me, from private correspondence and the newspapers. THE CITY OF ADEQUIPA.

Arcquipa, the most beautiful city in Peru, as completely overthrown by the earthquake of the 13th. It was solidly built of stone, and contained about 50,000 inhabitants. Without ex-segeration, I may say that not one stone has been left upon another. Not a church is left standing, not a house is habitable. The solidity of the buildings enabled them to resist the first shocks, and gave time to the inhabitants to escape to the streets and squares, but was not sufficient to arrest the continued violence of the earthquake. The number of persons buried be-neath the ruins was about 200. The earthquake commenced with an undulating

movement, and as the shock culminated no on could keep his feet, the houses rocked like ships in the trough of the sea, and came crumbling down. The shricks of the women and the crash of falling masonry; the upheaving of the earth and the clouds of blinding dust made up a scene of terror that cannot be described.
Nineteen minor shocks took place that night.

and at latest accounts the earth still continued in motion. Nothing had yet been done toward disinterring the dead; but I do not think any are buried alive, as certain death must have been th fate of all those who were not able to get into the The earth has opened in all the plains around

the city, and water has appeared in various places.

The neighborhoods of Tinbaya and Sabandia and all the outlets of the beautiful city have shared her lot. The Misti, a volcano in whose lap the town was built, opened on the side toward the north, and threw forth earth and ashes; the wa-ter which the inhabitants used to drink has turned black, and of an insupportable taste.

louiour. This city, the most important place in Southern This city, the most important place in southern Peru, was almost totally destroyed. A few minutes after 5 P. M., on the 13th inst., the inhabitants were terrified by loud subterranean noises, presaging the approach of an earthquake. The shock immediately followed. Every building was shaken to its foundation. The population rushed into the streets, and those who were not rushed into the streets, and those who were not buried by the falling walls made their escape into the country with all speed. Had they remained in the city the entire population must have perished, as immediately on the passing of the iirst shock, the sea retired for some distance and then returned with a great, rush and a roaring sound more terrible than the loudest thunder. The wave was of dreadful height and force, and it swept irrealstibly over the town, completing the ruin begun by the earthquake. Not a mercantile establishment has escaped nor does a vestige remain of the most opulent and hand-some section of the town. The massive buildings belonging to the nitrate merchants, mostly constructed of stone and lime, have entirely disappeared. Buildings constructed of timber were pt away at once, leaving nothing to mark the

place where they stood.

The inroad made by the sea extended to the Panters, part of which was covered by the wave, and that section of the town known by the name of the Puntella, has been entirely destroyed, leaving nothing but the debris of innumerable

houses.

It is supposed that over two hundred persons were killed by the earthquake. Among the victims were the British Consul, Mr. Billinghurst, and several of his family. Some of his family made their escape in a boat, which was providentially carried inland by the advancing tide and left on a rising piece of ground.

left on a rising piece of ground.

The archives of all the Consulates have been icst. The same has occurred in the Judiciary and official departments, the Custom-House nd its dependencies having been totally washed away.

ARICA.

This lately flourishing city, through which the greatest part of our commerce with the neighboring Republic of Bolivia flowed, and which was the most picturesque of our ports, after having been destroyed by the earthquake, was obliterated by the sea. There, as in the other towns on the coast, the water having retired to a great distance, fell with irresiatible force on the ruins of the buildings, and has left a sad and silent beach, where but a short time before was activity and life.

Of five ships that lay at anchor in the contract of the buildings and has left as a sad and silent beach, where but a short time before was activity and life.

Of five ships that lay at anchor in the bay, all but one were destroyed with the entire or greater South.

portion of their crews. The single exception was the Waterce, a war-steamer of the United States, which was carried nearly two miles inland, and "To the People of the South: When I was prelost only one man.

which was carried nearly two miles inland, and lost only one man.

The wife of Lieutenant-Commander W. L. Johnson, of the Wateree, was killed by a piece of timber falling on her while with her husband in the streets of Arica, trying to make their escape.

The United States storeship Fredonia was turned bottom up by the earthquake wave, and all on board perished. Capt. Doty, W. L. Williams, T. L. Dubols, Charles Leville and August Jansen chanced to be on shore and were saved. The following are the names of the lost: First Lieut. Benjamin Dyer and his wife; Second Lieut. David Grgan. Employés—J. G. Cromwell, J. M. Hunt, Rudolph Bagstecte, Nicholas Schravesand, George Bender, Chas. White, Sylvester Huggins, August Muller, Simon Juane. John Lambach, John Smith, Wm. Kerz, Henry Hazenburg. Sailors—Wm. Peterson, Richard Murray, Charles Huderborn, Jacob King, Peter and Henry Johnson, Henry Voss, Henry Sillin, Hans Holm, Chas. Shoemaker, John Hickers.

The number killed in Arica is not yet known, but is estimated at 200. The loss of property is immense. The Custom House contained 15,300 packages, valued at \$1,300,000. Terror, hunger and desolation reign supreme. There is no habitable building left. The Custom House, rallroad station. Post Office, hospital, churches, the iort of San José, all are gone. Even the trees have been swept sway. No one is seen in the streets save now and then a person looking for spoils, or searching for the remains of lost friends or kinstolk.

The Port of Chala, about half way between Callao and Iquique, suffered great damage, the have continuing for about forty-five minutes. At the moment the steamship Santiago was about to anchor, after a shock which was felt very sensibly on board, the sea receded, parting the chain of the vessel, and of the company's hulk, at anchor in the roadstead, and then returned at chain of the vessel, and of the company's hulk, at anchor in the roadstead, and then returned at a height of about fifty feet, covering the rocks about the anchorage and in the harbor and sweeping up into the town for the distance of over 1,000 feet. The Custom-house, Steamship Agency, Mole, and everything within range was ewept away by three successive seas preceded and followed by as many as twelve shocks of earthquake, each lasting from three seconds to two minutes in duration.

Although it is not certain no lives are pre-Although it is not certain, no lives are pre-

sumed to have been lost. Launches and every-thing affoat or within reach of thesea were swept The authorities of the port and such persons as were affoat were compelled to proceed to Islay, owing to the impossibility of returning again to

The estimated loss at this port is \$80,000. The port is almost ruined, and the inhabitants have and to remove to a distance of eight leagues.

Losses in other cities.

Losses in other cities.

The town of Tambo is entirely washed away, and upward of 500 persons have perished. The towns of Tiabaga, Vitor, Molliendo and Mojia, and all the villages within 150 miles are totally destroyed. In the latter place all the materials for the building of the Arequips Railroad, which were deposited there, were washed away. Mejillones is completely destroyed.

From Tacha accounts are equally gloomy and appalling; upward of forty buildings are destroyed. It is said as many as sixty-four distinct shocks of earthquake were felt, and which continued up to the last date (16th.) The earthquake was terrific in its effect, nothing of the kind being in the recollection of the oldest inhabitant. The towns of Sama and Lecomba are nearly destroyed. The earth opened in many places and vomited forth hot water. The valley of Lluta is completely ruined.

At Pisagua three ships were lost. At Mejia the sea carried away all the sleepers and rails for the Mejia Railway which were on the beach. Owing to the elevation of the port, the damage done to Islay by the sea was not very great, though the earthquake wave rose to the height of sixty feet. The Sea Lion, English bark, lying there loading wood, suffered no damage. The French ship Canton, although left high and dry, succeeded in floating off with the return sea. The mole is nearly destroyed, and several of the Jaunches. In the town every stone or cement Owing to the elevation of the port, the damage wall is either demolished entirely or badly shaken. Among other freaks of the earthquake an entire new quebrada has opened at Guerreros, with a running spring at the bottom.

Mollendo is the depot of supplies for the Arequipa Railway. Provisions, houses and property of every description were completely swept

way.

At Tilo not a vestige of habitation of any kind is left, either at the port or in the town, which contained a population of 500 or more inhabit ants. What was not knocked down by the shock was swept away by the flood, attended by the oss of twenty lives.

The Ninita, English sloop, belonging to Mr. A.

Wellirgton, of Valparaiso, is a total wreck. The Gambeta, belonging to Messrs. Gambeta Brothers, is also totally lost, as well as a schooner owned in Pisagua, and the entire crews per-The losses will reach to more than \$100 000, only part of the marine property being in-

THE CHINCHA ISLANDS.

These islands were visited by shocks so strong as to throw every one to the ground. No one could remain standing. For a while after the subsidence of the earthquake the sea remained perfectly quiet, but about 9.30 o'clock at night commenced retiring, and when about seventy yards distant raised itself in an immense wave, which rushing forward threw itself with irresisting the weight against the mole. The solid structure ble weight against the mole. The solid structure was instantly torn away. The inhabitants gave themselves up for lost, supposing the whole island was about to be submerged. The ships were dashed about like cockle-shells, and suffered great demonstrates. were dashed about like cockle-shells, and suf-fered great damage from striking against cach other. The following is a list of the vessels in-jured or destroyed: British ship Resolute, par-tially destroyed; British ship Eastern Empire, badly damaged; British ship Oceanica, almost a wreck: British ship Southern Ocean, badly damaged; Prussian bark Leopold II. a total wreck. Many of the above vessels were leaded, and were about to leave; their cargoes have all been badly injured. All the launches and small vessels are injured. An the nationes and small vessels are totally destroyed, the wharves and the mole are so injured that immense sums will have to be expended on them before they can be of any ser-EXTENT OF THE CALAMITY.

It may be many weeks before we obtain full and exact accounts of the extent of this terrible calamity. No words at my command are adequate to describe the terror and suffering to be witnessed on every side. It is computed that 300,000 persons are homeless, wandering through the country, destitute of shelter and food. The Government is straining every nerve to relieve Government is straining every nerve to relieve Government is straining every nerve to relieve their distress; but even the most that can be done will go but little way toward supplying their wants. The United States flagship Fowhattan, with Admiral Turner on board; has sailed from Callao for Arica with supplies, and to render all assistance possible to the sufferers. The commander of the French war steamer Lancette Fluent else placed by the research the district. motte Piquet also placed his vessel at the dispo-sal of the authorities, and has sailed for Arica. The steamer Union has been loaded with provisions, &c., and despatched from Callao by the Peruvian Government to render assistance to the destitute along the coast, but, owing to some defect in her machinery, she was obliged to put back to port.
It having been agreed upon by the Beneficent

It having been agreed upon by the beneatest. Society of Lima to collect from the ruined towns all orphans under eight years of age, and not being able to deduct from its own funds the sum of \$18,000, which had been calculated was the quantity necessary for the construction of the duality hecessary for the constitution of the building in which they should be received, the government has come forward and ordered that it should be built at once from the funds of the

nation.

The Municipal body of this city have agreed to raise a loan of \$100,000 on a mortgage of their rents, in order to assist the helpless of the

President Balta has issued the following proclemation:

"To the People of the South: When I was prepared to shower all the good that power has placed in my hands on you, as on all the Republic, a terrible misfortune has struck you, and profoundly moved my heart.

"With the approval of the Congress and of all good citizens, I have not occupied, nor shall I occupy myself in anything, but to diminish the evils produced by the great calamity which has befallen you. My first thought has been to fly to your assistance, to weep with you over your ruins and to bestow upon you all the means of consolation of which the Government can dispose; but I can serve you better here; and authorized

but I can serve you better here; and authorized by the Congress to take all necessary measures to assist you, I send the Minister of Justice, Dr. D. Luciano B. Cisneros, who will adopt all the measures necessary to alleviate your misforunes.
"The Divine Providence has thought proper to

a "The Divine Providence has thought proper to afflict the country with great misfortune, at the moment in which my administration was commencing; being His work, it is also His the inspiration which animates me, and the force which sustains me, to give to the Republic a proof of my love and my devotion to it.

"The school of misfortune has always been useful, and the great calamities with which God has afflicted His people have been at all times a lesson of humanity. Misfortune is a bond stronger than prosperity.

"So, let usunite then to dry the tears of the unfortunate, to succor the orphans, to save families, to re-establish your agriculture; to give impulse to your industry, and to raise from ruin all the

to your industry, and to raise from ruin all the Republic, more prosperous, more united and

more happy.

"No sacrifice, not even that of his life to attain those ends, will omit your fellow-countryman and friend,

Jose Baltta. "LIMA, August 21, 1868."

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

The French Prince Imperial. According to the Independence Belge the Prince Imperial dances a good deal at Fontanebleau, although his preceptor, M. Filon, proved himself lamentably deficient in the art on a late occasion, when he was dancing vis-a-vis to the young Prince. M. Filon has accordingly commenced to take lessons in the art, and is showing laudable zeal in improving his education in this respect. The following words are attributed to his Imperior. The following words are attributed to his Imperial Highness, which shows that his religious education has not been neglected: "When I am Emperor I will have everybody perform his religious duties; I will not have persons without religion." It is said that he shows great aptireligion." It is said that he shows great aptitude for music, but the Emperor rather discourages this inclination in his son. "I will not have oim a Coburg," was the observation of His Majesty.

Great Fire in Russia. The Government hemp stores at St. Petersburg have just been in part destroyed by a conflagration. The flames broke out at 11 in the evening, and spread with such rapidity that in a very short time nine of the detached buildings of wood and stone in which the material is kept were on fire, and were totally destroyed, with the chapel of the establishment. The loss is estimated at 800,000 roubles (four francs each.) The origin of the disaster is attributed to the negligence of some

Cardinal Bonaparte.

Cardinal Bonaparte's health continues to de-cline. His Eminence grows more and more emediated every day, and it is suspected by his medical advisors that he is attacked with the same malady—cancer in the stomach—which proved fatal to Napoleon I. and to his father be-

Prussian Annexation

The Carlsvuke Gazette seems to consider the absorption of the Grand Duchy of Baden by Prussia as simply a question of time. In one of its latest numbers it describes the general condi tion of the troops composing the Baden army,

The military system in this Duchy is so com-pletely according to that of the Prussian army, even to the smallest detail, that the incorporation of the Baden force into the other could take place without the smallest delay whenever the entrance into the Confederation of the North, in dicated in the recent speeches of the Ministers Beyer and Freidorf, shall appear opportune.

The Future of Mexico.

The Pall Mall Gazette of the 1st of September, speaking of the future of Mexico, says:
We can scarcely say that the future of Mexico is one of the "questions" of the hour. The destiny of the empire which has known thirty-three changes of government in forty-six years has not been difficult to read ever since the fall of Maximilian. For eleven years past Juarez has fought with all the energy of his nature for the retention of a power which never had any actual existence. For five years the French succeeded istence. For five years the French succeeded in reducing him to a level with a guerilla chieftain, but they were the five years during which the United States were unable to stretch forth a hand to help a neighbor. Stray hints have been dropped signifying that General Rose-crans has gone to invite Mexico to join the great republic. The only question in our opinion is, how long will be have to wait before his errand is exceptibled? La Juarra already brought low accomplished? Is Juarez already brought low enough to accept terms? * * * Perhaps even an indian may hope to sit in the chair of Washington. At any rate they could govern their own States. There would be only two or three more stained glass windows in the roof of the House of Representatives at Washington, and space has been thoughtfully preserved for them. The republic has always been ready to take in new comers. Better the United States than anarchy, and to that conclusion the Mexicans will come sooner or later.

Caribaldi.

The Pall Mall Gazette says:
From Florence we are told that General Garibaldi has resigned his seat in the Italian Parliament. No reason is mentioned.

The Austrian Marriage Law.

The Austrian Government is taking effectual means for carrying out the new marriage law, the Minister of Justice having given notice to the civil tribunals that, in the event of the clerical courts refusing to furnish the documents requisite for contracting civil marriages, they shall be compelled to do so by legal means.

Accident to Montalembert. The Pall Mall Gazette says:

"A telegram states that the life of M. de Montalembert has been placed in danger by a car-rlace accident. Hopes are entertained that he will recover. The Count's servant was killed."

A scene of a very unusual kind for a London theatre, and most of all, a West End theatre, occurred at the St. James on Wednesday night, curred at the St. James on Wednesday night the 22d of August. The special attraction during the 22d of August. The special attraction during the week was a performer placarded as "The Great Mexican Tragedian. He proved the reverse of a successful speculation. On Saturday night he was cordially hissed during the earlier acts of "Richard III.," and on the dropping of the curtain on the second act, the manager came forward, announced that the performance would not proceed, and entered into explanations that led to the inference that insufficient enoital was the cause. The upper was intense capital was the cause. The uproar was intense, and the "gods" with a shout proceeded to take out their revenge in tearing up the gallery seats. This destruction was, however, prevented by the intervention of some of the employes, and after an hour's indescribable confusion the house was cleared at ten o'clock. It was stated that the ac by strlking in consequence of the non-payment of their salaries.

DRAMATIC.

The Opening Night at the Arch. The regular season at the Arch Street Theatre was inaugurated on Saturday night, as usual with a standard play—on this occasion Gold-smith's rare old comedy She Stoops to Conquer. A better selection could not have been made. This comedy is the finest in modern dramatic literature. Goldsmith's only great contemporary rival is Sheridan, and while the best play of the latter, The School for Scandal, is entitled to the second place, Goldsmith's comedy ranks first in the list of excellent dramas produced within the last century. It fulfils in the greatest degree the requirements of a play of this class. The plot is simple and natural; the situations are dramatic: the dialogue is witty and amusing; the characters are original in conception, and have sufficient individuality; the moral is evident without being offensively oppressive; and the whole play has that purity of language and that rigid regard for decency which are the pre-eminent characteristics

of the author.

The leading incident of which the other events are the consequence—the mistaking of a family mansion for a roadside inn, is exceedingly farcical in its nature. In the hands of a less skilful dramatist than Goldsmith, the temptation to give the play the lower tone of broad humor, would have been irresistible. But he has piched it in a high key, and while expending the fall force of the comical situation, he has grouped together a series of admirable characters, and given them language that sparkles with wit and wisdom, while it is the perfection of elegance and simplicity. of the author.

city.

The peculiar excellence of the comedy adds to The peculiar excellence of the comedy adds to the difficulty of satisfactory representation. The actor who attempts any one of the leading parts, must possess certainly more than ordinary merit, to do justice to the author. It will not do to rattle through any of the roles with an imperfect comprehension of the spirit of the entire work, or with an impedentate idea of the full force and prehension of the spirit of the entire work, or with an inadequate idea of the full force and meaning of the language. A creditable performance requires that each character shall be sustained by an actor of considerable ability, and not by individuals such as those who too often form the bulk of our theatrical stock companies. For this reason we rarely see a good representation of this comedy. Generally the leading part is taken by a "star," two or three actors of indifferent acquirements are thrown in the secondary characters, and the cast is filled out with wretched pieces of human mechanism, which strut about, without the slightest comprehension of the meaning of language which upon their lips is meaningless.

their lips is meaningless.

For this reason too, we are glad to say, the performance at the Arch, on Saturday night, was in every way satisfactory. All the conditions necessary for a correct interpretation were fulnecessary for a correct interpretation were ful-filled, and we can honestly enjoy the rare plea-sure of bestowing unqualified praise upon an en-tertainment that was altogether exceptional in its excellence. The most fastidious critic could have found nothing deserving of censure. The judicious cast, the excellent taste of the actors and their familiarity with the dialogue; the capi-tal by-play, the fine acenery, and the appropriate costumes, combined to please one of the most in-telligent and refined audiences that we have ever telligent and refined audiences that we have ever seen in a theatre.

Mrs. Drew's impersonation of "Miss Hardcastle" was worthy of her reputation as a first-rate artist. Of this ardent but demure Miss, she gave a representation, the uniform excellence of which

a representation, the uniform excellence of which becomes more apparent as we strive in vain to recall some one episode in which her skill was better displayed than in another. Mr. Barton Hill, as "Young Marlow," the diffident youth who is bold upon occasion, won fresh honore. His by-play, in the interview with his finacee, was, in the highest degree, pleasing. It is in trifles such as these that the true artist displays his powers, and Mr. Hill, with infinite grace, supplied the lighter tints and the delicate shedows. supplied the lighter tints and the delicate sh of his picture. Craig's "Tony Lumpkin" is equally deserving of eulogy. It has been the habit of some comedians to depict 'Tony grimacing simpleton, who plays the fool through-out. The text of the character exposes out. The text of the character exposes the absurd impropriety of such a conception. "Tony" is a good-natured, unlettered, mischiev-ous youth, spoiled by the fondness of his mother, and finding congenial companionship with his social inferiors rather than with the members of his own family. Mr. Craig gave the character this interpretation, but with infinite humor, that gained delicage, and force preciable at the first production. interpretation, but with infinite humor, that gained delicacy and force precisely at it was removed from anything like buffoonery. Mr. M. ckvy's "Hardcastle" justified the praise we have always bestowed upon the efforts of this excellent actor. In "old man" parts" he has no superior upon the stage that we know of. Mrs. Thayer's "Mrs. Hardcastle." Mrs. Creese's "Miss Neville," Mr. James's "Hastings," Mr. Hemple's "Diggory," were all in the highest degree satisfactory, and deserve more praise than we have space to be. deserve more praise than we have space to be-stow upon them. Mr. Wallis also acquitted him-self very well indeed in the part of "Sir Charles

The farce of Jenny Lind was given as an after-plece for the purpose of introducing to the au-dience Miss Fanny Davenport, the daughter of E. L. Davenport, and the young lady who has assumed position as soubrette at the Arch. We are much pleased to congratulate her upon successful debut. She can be assured that she has already found favor with the public, and that her popularity is an established fact. She has fine presence, a beautiful face, a charming manner that recommends her at once to the audience, and a very sweet soprano voice—light and not very powerful, but well trained, sympathetic, and very much better than any that we are accustomed to

much better than any that we are accustomed to hear off of the lyric stage.

The moral of the success of the performance of Saturday night is so evident that we must insist upon its application. If Mrs. Drew, without the aid of expensive "stars," can fill her theatre with a brilliant audience, who come to see an old comedy, and depart feeling that they have been entertained in the most completely satisfactory manner, why should Mrs. Drew ever again place upon her stage vulgar "sensational" plays are of the stage vulgar "sensational" plays are o manner, why should Mrs. Drew ever again place upon her stage vuiggar "sensational" plays, parodies upon comedy, leg pieces, or any of the corrupt and corrupting, the debased and debasing dramas which have so long been presented to a disgusted public? With the best stock company that we have had in this city for many long years, Mrs. Drew has it in her power to act independantly of those stellar artists who extract large sums from the treasury and give but a partial equivalent. Size can take the first step towards reviving the interest of educated people in the drama, and she may always have in her house such audiences as she had on Saturday night, instead of catering to a crowd of people who find enthusiastic pleasure in crowd of people who find enthuelastic pleasure in the running of a wretched railroad train across the stage; who are worked into a frenzy if a heroine is placed in a thrilling situation, and who find intense satisfaction in a conglomera-tion of forgery, abduction and assassination. If Mrs. Drew will conscientiously stick to the legiti mate drama, presenting it always with the carefulness and exactness displayed in She Stoops to Conquer, she will fill her treasury, please intelligent people, and do her art a true and laudable

THEATRES, Etc.

AT THE ARCH this evening, the Richings Opera Troupe will begin a twelve nights' engagement, with the opera of Martha. The cast includes Mrs. Bernard, Mrs. Seguin, Messrs. Castle, Seguin, Campbell and Peakes. AT THE CHESTNUT to-night The White Fawn will be repeated.

AT THE WALNUT, Foul Play is announced for AT THE AMERICAN, a miscellaneous entertainment will be given.

The son of Prince Ruspoll, of Rome, has joined the Itahan army as a private. His princely papa tried to persuade the authorities to release

FACTS AND PANCIES.

-Miss Braddon comes hither in December. -A flying cat has been found in India. -The best part of some poetry is the refrain.

-Mrs. Bowers is playing Cleopatra in San Francisco.

—Peaches are fifty to seventy-five cents a bushel in eastern Texas.

-John Allen, "the Wickedest," intends to stort on a lecturing tour.

-One of the Chinese Embassy, just departed, thinks Emerson writes like Confucius. —Crimson morocco boots are coming into fashion in Madrid. They are always reddy made;

—The weather at Springfield is in-horse-picious for the races, says the Boston Post.

—It is believed after the present eruption that Vesuvius will become extinct. —The Catholic clergy of St. Louis officially de-nounce Planchette as a diabolical invention.

—Cora Pearl, the notorious lorette, is making arrangements to visit. America. Opera bouffe has prepared the way for her popularity.

—"Baldy" Smith is credited with the ant—Grant letters in the New York World, probably because they are balderdash.

—It is reported on good authority that the

—It is reported on good authority that the pext promotion to the Cardinalate will include Dr. Manning, Archbishop of Westminster, and possibly the Archbishop of Paris.

—Illinois, jealous of the headless rooster, points to a boy five years old without a head. His face is situated in the middle of his breast, and he has a remarkable voice for singing.

Labor has been so scarce and expensive in Ireland this year that farmers have become reconciled to the use of reaping machines, for the

—Marshal Canrobert is writing a reply to certain passages in Kinglake's third and fourth volume, and his wife, a Scotch lady of considerable skill as an author, is going to translate it into

The Green Bay (Wis.) Advocate gives the following as a digest of the local exchanges: Prairie chickens; more prairie chickens; prairie chickens. Hops; more hops; hop lice; hop picking; hop sacks; hop driers; hops. Girls for hop picking; more girls; twenty thousand more girls; girls.

—Mr. Furnivall has been examining the manuscript of Chaucer's Canterbury Tales in the possession of Sir Morton Peto. It proves to be the halstwell manuscript, used by Tyrwhitt, of which the trace had been lost by Chaucer students. English literary papers are very carefully noting the points of difference between it and the other manuscripts. -Richard Wagner requests, in a card published

in several German papers, American managers who will perform his new opera, the "Melstersinger of Nuremberg," to send him accounts of the representations, and of the manner in which the addiences receive the principal airs, &c., of the opera. He says that if managers wish to shorten the opera, they had better consult him about it.

—Count von Schack, a Prussian artillery lieutenart, and considered the best swimmer in the North German army, made a bet the other day to the effect that he would swim across the Spree, lying on his back, and bearing on his breast a board, with two full bottles of wine, six eggs in a dish, and four tumblers. If one of these articles should fall from the board, he would lose the bet. He won it.

the bet. He won it.

—An American writer in the German Kirchenblatt says that if Henry Ward Beecher could
speak the German language, and be prevailed
upon to preach for a year in one of the capitals
of Germany, he would succeed in stemming the
tide of infidelity in the old country. He says it
is but the plain, unvarished truth, when he asserts that there is on the whole continent no pulpit orator that could be compared with him. - Charles Dickens has written the following letter to the Secretary of the German Authors' League:

My Dear Sir: I have read with profound on the proceedings of your late meeting at Dresdon, of which you have been kind enough to send me a copy. In the path which your society has entered, it is bound to accomplish a great deal of good. Pursue it steadily, and you may be sure of the sympathies of your brethren in other countries, and, above all, of your friend, "CHAS. DICKENS."

The feudal aristocracy of Austria treats
Baron Van Beust and his colleagues of the
Liberal Cabinet with the utmost disdain. His
wife is not recognized by the high-born ladies as. their equal, and, when they happen to meet her in public, they treat her with offensive rudeness Few wealthy aristocrats have ever set feet in Beust's house. When he issued invita-tions for his first public dinner, three fourths of them were returned. Most of the Arch-dukes, too, treat Benst and Giskra with ridicu-

-M. Cremieux, the celebrated Jewish advocate in Paris, says he deplores the efforts made by certain short-sighted Jews in the United States to array the American Israelites as a party against one of the Presidential candidates, as criminal folly, and assures the editor of the Avenir Nasonal, who expressed his astonishment at the course of the American Israelites, if their ru-mored hostility to General Grant were true, that bis advices from America seemed to indicate the groundlessness of those reports.

—English managers who complain of the exorbitant prices asked by Schneider and other prime donne are consoled by being told that the complaint is not a new one. In Handel's time Signora Euzzani who was singing in London retured to go to Italy for 60,000 ducats, because she could make more in England. could make more in England. Once she ex-pressed a desire to have a certain set of lace trimning which was not very valuable. A nobleman purchased and presented to her a set very much more beautiful and costly, but this she threw into the fire because it was not the set she wanted. _Dr. Von Schmidt, the famous cancer doctor

at Paris, offers to cure patients at a distance, for the fee of ten thousand francs. He sends them bis peculiar remedies, and writes them a letter twice a week. All patients must send their photographs to the doctor, who says that he uses them to study the constitution and temper of his parients, which, he asserts, is of the highest impatients, which, he asserts, is of the highest importance. It the cure is unsuccessful, he charges ten thousand francs for every additional month during which he treats the patients. Nelaton himself never demanded such exorbitant fees.—When the Emperor Alexander recently passed through the city of Warsaw, the streets were almost entirely deserted. Nearly every handsome house in the city was closed, and but few persons, except the soldiers and public functionaries, were at the St. Petersburg denot, where aries, were at the St. Petersburg depot, where there are generally at least a thousand pedes-trians to be seen. But the Poles had determined to make a demonstration against the emperor, and it was perfectly successful. The St. Petersand it was perfectly successful. The St. Peters-burg papers denounce their conduct in unmeasused terms, and intimate that they will provoke still harsher treatment than they have suffered up

-The Native Virginian thus Ku-Kluxes delin-—The Native Virginian thus Ku-Kluxes delinquent subscribers and considers itself funny: "You have sent forward your wheat and oat crops, and have got the money in your pockets or at the commission merchant's. Don't deny it. Be candid. Fork over. Plank down. Shell out. Pony over. Pay, ere it be, alas! forevermore too late. The secret, sad, and silent sea which hath'mewel! The loud, ungodly gobut doth whinny the cluttery, frizzly air! Come down to condign. What, he! Bring out the blatted, brazen boot-jacks from the bitter, boiling Buitt! Send for the seven-fold sledge-hammer blasted, brazen boot-jacks from the bitter, boiling Buitt! Send for the seven-fold sledge hammer of see zing steel. Fetch the circumamblent iron axe-helves, and the eleven hundred ghastly hammer-hai dies of molten putty! Let down the omnipress at Novy Skoshy willow-wattling grindstore! Whirl the everlasting cut-glass well-sweep, and smash their drotted, and delinquent skulls into inexpugnable chaos and old night! We want them three dollars."