Daily Evening Bulletin

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MARRIED.

CLAPK - DF YOUNG. - On the 9th instant, by the Rev. E. Fmith, Wm. M. Clark to Octavia Boyd, daughter of S. E. Finith, Win. M. Clark to Octavia Boyd, daughter of the late 1 it. De Young 'CATTERGOOD -GARRETT On Flifth-day, the 10th jist. at Frience' Meeting House, Upper Darby, Felaware county, Ph. 'Bomas Beattergood, of Philadelphia, to Barah, Caughter of the lave Edward Garrett.

DIED.

11 o'clock. To proceed to Colestown Centerly, son b'esty.

DARF.—On the 14th inst, James B. Dare, aged Givears.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend service, at his late residence, 1210 North 'I welfth street, on Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock. Funer at to proceed to Bridgeton, N. J., on Thursday morning, at 7 o'clock.

McCALLA-—In the morning of the 15th inst., Wim. P.

McCalla, in the 25th year of he age.

The relatives and Diends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Gen.

S. M. Zulich, No. 810 North Seventh street, on Friday s(ternoon, the 15th instant, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Woodland Centerry.

i. M Zulich, No. 810 North Seventh Faces of Sternoon, the 18th instant, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Woodland Cenetery.

Modil RTVIE.—on the morning of the 12th instant.

Litzabeth, wife of Captain B. T. McMurtrie.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her involund. No. 112 Pine attent on Wednesday myrais, e. the 1-th inst., at 12 o'clock. Services at St. Paul'-Church, onth Third street, at 136 o'clock P. M.

PI 6 H.—At her residence Tredy ficht township, Chester county on Monday, the 14th inst., Mrs. Ann C. Pugb, awed 67 years.

county, on Monday, the rain small state and for years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully the family are respectfully and the funeral, on Thursday morning, the county of the funeral of the fune clock A. M. train, Pennsylvania Rail

17th inst., at II o'clock. Without further notice. Carriage at the 8 o'clock A. M. train, Pennsylvania Rail road at Eagle Station.
STEVENS—In Paris. on the 7th of August, Edwin A. Stevens, of Hoboken, N. J.
The friends of the family are invited to attend his funcal, from St. Paul's Church, Hoboken, on Wednerday, the 16th inst. at 1½ o'clock P. M.
WARDER.—On the evening of the 13th inst., William G. Warder, in the 3dd year of his age.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend his fulcral, from his late residence, No. 16th Arch effects on I ourth-day (Wednerday), 16th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

OOD BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.

I BYOUT BLE. CORDED SATIN FACE GRO GRAIN.
PURPLE AND GLIT EDGE.
BROWNS AND BLUE GRO GRAIN.
MODE COLD PLAIN SILKS.
au124 EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch.

SPECIAL NOTICES. PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE 1.8

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE. The next term commences on THURSDAY, September

o. Candidates for admission may be examined the day sefore (September 9). or on TUESDAY. July 23, the day Defore the Annual Commencement.

For circulars, apply to President CATTELL, or to Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN.

EASTON, Ps., July, 1868. PENNSYLVANIA HORTICUL FURAL SO ciety.—A stated meeting THIS EVENING. It TO THE APPLICTED. WHY SUFFERY When Flectricity in the hands of Drs. GALLU-WAY WHITE and BOLLES, 1230 Walnut street, cures the worst forms of acute and long-standing disease.

e worst forms of : :e8 tu,th,s lm rpş MISS ELIZA W. SMITH'S BOARDING AND Day School, No. 1324 Spruce street, will re-open September 14th.

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1515 AND 1520

Lombard street, Dispensary Department,—Medical Creatmen and medicines furnished gratuitously to the

NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, WASTE paper, &c., bought by E. HUNTER, No. 613 Jayne etreet.

MUSICAL.

English Opera at the Arch. The Richings opera troupe began a twelve nights' engagement at the Arch Street Theatre last evening, with the opera Martha. The audionce was large, and the greeting extended to the company was very warm and very hearty. The performance was entirely satisfactory, but as it was given by the same artists in the same manner as it has been done many times at the Academy of Music, nothing can be said in its praise that has not been said before. Miss Richings sang with her accustomed accuracy and power; Mrs. Seguin, albeit not entirely mistress of her sweet voice, was as charming as ever in her manner; Mr. Campbell gave the music of his role nobly, and Mr. Castle sang with infinite grace and sweetness. The chorus is large, and well trained. It is much more effective in the theatre than it ever has been in the Academy. The orchestra under Mr. Behrens' direction deserves much praise. The accompaniments throughout were played with discretion and taste, and the evidence of careful train. ing was very apparent.

This evening The Bohemian Girl will be given, and as it is a great favorite, there will be another crowded house.

THEATRES, Etc.

AT THE CHESTNUT this evening the magnificent fairy spectacle, The White Fawn, will be given with all its gorgeous appurtenances. AT THE WALNUT this evening Mr. Charles Reade's drama Foul Play will be repeated. house is crowded every night.

AT THE AMERICAN to-night a miscellaneous performance, including the dancing of the Can-Can, will be given.

THE EVENING BULLETIN. | SOUTH AMERICAN AFFA IRS

LETTER PROM LIMA.

The Great Catastrophe-Fuller and Later Details-Continuance of the shocks-Contributions to the Belief

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin. LIMA, August 21st, 1868.—I am writing under the impression of a terrible catastrophe. Onehalf of our Republic has been successively submerged by water, earth and fire. All the elements seemed to have combined to its ruin. We have just witnessed one of those colossal transformations of the globs which make epochs in history, and open a new era in the existence of nations. The disconnection in which this letter is written merely shows the oppressed state of mind under which we are all suffering in consequence of our narrow escape. Just before the last steamer left for the United States, a strange succession of shocks was felt in Lima, which, on account of its lasting as long as four minutes, and the strange manner in which it was felt, showed clearly that it was either the precursor of a great catastrophe or the remnants of those which have lately taken place in more distant regions. We were, however, not left long in uncertainty, for in the evening of the 18th, the very day of the urst shaking, the sea commenced to retreat about 5 P. M., near Callao, and along the whole seacoast, presenting a most extraordinary appearance; then it rushed back and covered with its waters the coast, destroying everything within its range, and causing desolation and death as the waves came up towards Lima. The principal business street of Calho was entirely under water, and whoever could not fice fast enough was doomed to death in the waves. Along the neighboring coast the water tore down the buildings and destroyed all the vessels. Pretty soon we heard through the telegraph of further disters along the Northern coast as far as Casma and Chancay, from the combined effects of the earthquake and the inundations.

In consequence of the terror caused by the smazing aspect of the sea and the earth, a new caranity betell us. A fire broke out, which iseted from nine o'clock in the evening until the next day, and destroyed the most valuable part of the business quarters of Callao. The most extraordinary efforts were made to master the flames, but it was all in vain, and sixty-two business and warehouses were destroyed, causing the loss of many millions, while but little was insured, thus reducing many families to the

atmost poverty.

All this was, however, nothing in comparison with the reports of disasters which arrived sucwith the reports of disasters which arrived suc-cessively by the steamers from the Southern ceast. Arequips, the well fortified and strong Arequips, the second city of the Republic, exists no longer. Its temples and other buildings, con-tructed of stone, are to-day a hideous mass of ruin and rubbish, under which are buried a proportion of its inhabitants.'A horrible earthqu which lasted from eight to ten minutes and curred at the same hour as the one we felt in lima, left not one stone on the other in this whole well fortified city: shock followed after neck in intervals of 30 to 60 minutes, for three days, and the last accounts from that un-fortunate region say that the people were -cattered all over the mountains and fields, hardy able to support the mountains and neids, nardy able to support themselves.

Moquebua, Tacna, Arica, Iquique, Pisaqua, etc., in other words, the whole South of the Republic, have likewise been seized by the terrible catastrophe, and the former inhabitants are dying

of thirst, hunger and exposure to the inclement weather; they live in the fields and suffer in an indescribable manner. Nobody ventures to come near the towns yet, for the earth is still ng learning and tears asunder the beavies: walls of the buildings. The carthquake was everywhere followed by confingrations, which could not be put out; and what is more terrible yet, is, that along the seacoast the rising waves have submerged all the settlements. In the port of Arica the heaviest vessels have been thrown schore; thus we have lost our war-corvette America and the American war-steamers Fredonia and Wateree are likewise ruined. With the Fredonia alone two millions of dollars were lost, and four millions worth of merchan-disc in the custom-house of Arica. The rich valley of Jambo, known for its valu able sugar plantations, is entirely under water.
It is not known yet how far back in the country the earthquake has caused destruction, but the whole seacoast is entirely ruined. What vessels were not foundered or thrown ashore, experienced disastrous collisions against each other, and were smashed like so many nutshells. There are accounts of earthquakes and tempests at different periods and places in the world, but there is none of a catastrophe in which all the elements seemed to combine for the destruction of man and the work of man. It is useless to give you all the de-tails, some of which we do not even know ourselves. The number of victims is not known yet still it seems to be comparatively small. The prisoners and the sick persons in hospitals, chil-

dren and crippled persons have all been buried under the rulns, and in certain places in the Jamto valley every person living in it perished.

The calamity has limited itself to Pera altogether; nothing was felt in Chile; only in Coblin, a part of Bolivia, a shock was felt. Still, if the calamity is great, everything is done by the authorities, the Peruvians, the foreigners, the clergy and by every class of society, to alleviate the sufferings of the ill-fated victims; our sailors, as well as those of the American men-of-war, reserve special praise for their heroic conduct The Wateree lost only one man, but the America lost her commander, surgeon, two officers thirty men of the crew and the marines: the surviving being in a very critical state. The French and American men-of-war were at once put at the disposal of the Government, and have now transported fresh water and provisions to the Southern districts; a number of mechanics, engineers, surgeons, etc., have likewise been embarked on board of them to render assistance

embarked on coard of them to render assistance to their suffering fellow-creatures.

Voluntary donations were made, and all honor is due to Mr. Alvarez Calderon, gnano merchant, and Mr. E. Meigs, contractor of the Arequipa Railroad, each of whom gave \$30,000. White the Enropean settlers have distinguished themselves in avery regreet on this occasion, the three thousands. in every respect on this occasion, the three thousand railroad laborers from Chile dispersed, and are now pillaging the country; the Chileans in Peru always seem to be a drawback to this cour

try. Colonel Herencia Zevailas has been pro-claimed First Vice President of the Republic, having been elected by Congress. The English Pacific Steam Company has renewed its contract with this Government for another term of four years, for the transportation of passengers and the mail. There will be a reduction of 25 per cent. in the prices for freight and passengers.

Latest Date.
Lima, August 27, 1868.—I must correct the statement made in my first letter of the earth quake having done no damage beyond Cobija (Bo livia). Although it has not been felt in Chile, the sea has likewise retreated there, and it is strange that the earthquake of Peru was only felt in the most remote province of Chile, viz.: Talcahuano. On the 13th of August likewise, about 9 P. M., three very severe shocks were felt; the sea was agitated, retreated, and came back with renewed fury. As much as is known at present, the less of persons in Chile amounts to from fitteen to twenty thousand. twenty thousand. Strange phenomena have appeared in different parts of the republic; the sea peared in different parts of the republic; the sea appeared to be covered with ashes, and in several places the earth opened itself and threw out pestiferous waters. It is also said that in our beautiful and large Titicaca lake, where the movement had hardly been felt at all, various islands have appeared from time to time.

General Kilpatrick, United States Minister in Chile arrived here a few days are to the way to Chile, arrived here a few days ago, on the way to

PHILADELPHIA. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1868.

LETTER FROM VALPARAISO. (Correspondence of the Phila, Evening Bulletin.) VALPARAISO, August 15, 1868.—In our last letter we gave an account of the depredations committed by the Araucanians during the month of July. They then announced their purpose of returning at the time of the August moon, for the Indians always make their forays when the moon s at its full. Robberies of horses and other exploits of the same kind plainly show that the threats of the savages are no mere empty boasts, and a general rising may be expected at any moment. Persons who have a thorough knowledge of the Indians and are well informed as to the nature of the insurrection, express their belief that the Araucanian war will assume a serious character n the Spring. The Government is resolved to prosecute hostilities with all necessary vigor, and extend our frontier by appropriating as much

territory as possible. The bill for the increase of the army has been the subject of heated debate in the Chamber of Deputies. Senor Lastarrice, formerly one of the Ministers, opposed the plan of operations adopted by the Government, without, however, combating the design of effecting the occupation of the territory.

territory.
Another speaker, Senor Vicuna Mackenna, ap-Another speaker, Senor Vicuna Mackenna, appealed to the history of our wars in Arauco to prove to the Chamber that the dogged resistance of the savages is due rather to the insufficiency of the means employed for their subjuration than to their courage and love of independence. The Government imputes to the Jesuits the abandonment of the original plan of conquest. Yielding to their counsels, the Spanish Government relinquished military operations, and supplied their place by missions, which were attended with very questionable success.

But now it is the sword that is to cleave a way

But now it is the sword that is to cleave a way for the Cross through the closed ranks of the

savages.
The discussion provoked by the minority will be of some service to this undertaking.
The Government will, perhaps, modify the system it has until now followed, its efficacy not being very apparent. It is curious to observe that 2,500 men have not been able to chastise the Indians nor prevent their robberies and murder.

The insolence of these barbarians has risen to such a pitch that they demand to be treated as shelligerents and not as revolted subjects. One of their chiefs, Cacique Quilapan, is said to have sent a challenge to General Rinta, proposing to end the war by single combat. It is needless to say that our army has no idea of furnishing matter for an epic poem, but simply proposes to oc-cupy the territory at the least possible sacrifice. Congress has decided upon removing hither the remains of General O'Higgins, who died in exile in Peru. Posterity, more just than his con-temporaries, has resolved to do honor to his memory.

THE SOUTH AMERICA'S DISASTER. Meteoric Phenomena—Electric Light Accompanying the Shocks—Alectric Effect Upon the Hair and Clothing —Facts for the Scientific.

The direction of the shock was noticed to be rom north to south. On the night of August 13 brilliant light was observed in the northeast. t was a flash light and caused the observers to suspect a large confingration at a great distances. It filled the space for about one half mile. We afterwards thought it might be due to the activity of some volcano, but thus far we have no knowledge of any neighboring volcano being in eruption, but judging from the nature of the damage done at Hocamba we are inclined to think that Mt. Tutupaca or some of the peaks around Candarave are at work. Some of my neighbors think the light was due entirely to electric causes.

A letter from Tana asserts that during an arthquake the light was visible there. The Governor of Moqueous confirms the same. A letter ernor of Moquequa confirms the same. A letter from the latter place adds this fact, that an enormous development of electric fluid fills the atmosphere and that on passing the hands through one's hair or on shaking one's coat electric sparks were struck off in abundance.

The crater of Mount Apo broke and a portion fell out; the same was the case with Mount Orqueta and some others of the Chachani.

an Extraordinary Meteor—It Affects Magnetic Instruments—Curious and Valuable Details from an Eye Wit

Rio Janeiro, August 8, 1868.-A meteor, or erolite, was observed at early morn of the 30th f July passing in a southwest direction from Rezende, in the south of the province of Rio Janeiro, into San Paulo. A scientific gentleman named Dr. Franklin Massena chanced to be lookrg at the horizon from the observatory at Itataya and has communicated his observations, which are interesting from the fact that the meteor xerted great influence on the magnetic instru-grents as it passed. The following is his commu-

Suddenly, towards the east, at almost 30 deg. f the meridian, I saw an immense and beautiful erolite crossing to the southwest. I called Messrs. Arsenio and Veija, and together we watched the disappearance of the luminous body and its form and motion. Its form was that of globe, having an apparent diameter of about 13 min., and a tail of 9 deg. in an elliptical curve, extending into space with an inclination of about 30 degrees. The tail was of an oval form and very divergent towards the part away from the ucleus. The motion was made by the ucleus, the tail following its track. Both the ail and the nucleus were as brilliant as electrical

tair and the nucleus were as brilliant as electrical light, and emitted some luminous drop or tear-like particles which threw out silvery sparkles with incredible rapidity.

Six minutes after its meridian passage the body exploded towards the southwest.

Such was the rapidity with which it moved that in seventeen seconds it traversed a celestial area of 77 degrees, 41 minutes, losing itself, because of 17 degrees, 41 minutes, losing itself, because of 18 minutes and 18 minutes. area of 77 degrees, 41 minutes, losing itself bebind a hill at 5 hours, 55 minutes, 50 seconds. or 17 hours, 55 minutes, 50 seconds of true solar

This aerolite so disturbed the magnetic instruments that the daclinometer turned its pole from the north towards the West and stuck itself in the box where it found resistance; the horizontal nagnometer turned towards the west eight divisions of the scale; the vertical magnometer fell in its centre of gravity; and, finally, the compass oscillated 15 degrees from north to west. I showed Senor Arsenio the disturbed state of the declinometer. It is, therefore, demonstrated for physics that an aerolite has an intense action upon the North Pole of magnets, powerfully attracting them.

—A correspondent writes thus enthusiastically concerning the pianist Miss Alide Topp:—We first heard Miss Topp at an amateur concert, where her selections displayed the brilliancy of her execution rather than its more magnetic quality, and was so short as to give her audience only time to be surprised. We heard her again when her subjects drew forth her whole reserve of feeling and power, and when the out-burst of uncontrolled excitement and ap-plause can only be imagined by those who witnessed Miss Topp's reception at the Music Hall in Boston. We heard her still again, at Hall in Boston. We heard her still again, at a matince given to her by the ladies at Newport as a tribute to her genius, and the house was thronged with an eager and fascinated audience. But we have also heard her when she was conscious of no audience. A few days of our stay in Newport have been passed in the close neighborhood of Miss Topp's present home; and not the least pleasant of our recollections of this lovely Newport summer will be the delicious strains which have floated late at night through our opened windows, recalling Shelley's maiden, "Soothing her love-laden soul in secret hour With music sweet as love, which overflows her bower.

-Why is a thief like a certain household utensil? Because he is a base-'un.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

ENGLAND,

Roebuck's Insulting Specch. The following is the text of the speech made by Mr. Roebuck at Sheffield, in the presence of Reverdy Johnson. It will be remembered that it Reverdy Johnson. It will be remembered that it was condemned by the English press as grossly discourteous:

"Mr. Roebuck, who met with a very warm re-ception, said—I feel most deeply the way in which you have received the mention of my name. I regret the absence of my colleague on this occa-sion, and still more the occasion of it. I am called sion, and still more the occasion of it. I am called upon to return thanks for the House of Commons. This I consider a great honor, for I have been long a member of the House of Commons, and I may say, as Grattan said of another House of Commons, that I am now attending upon the hearse of the present House of Commons. The House of Commons has done for England what England will ever remember; and although it may have done it slowly it has done it surely; and at last the present House of Commons has admitted the people of the country to its administration and government. Therefore I say that we are bound to thank the House of Its administration and government. Therefore I say that we are bound to thank the House of Commons for what it has done, and I take pride for myself for having been a party to it. [Cheers.] So much for the House of Commons, and now for the present occasion. I congratulate you, Mr. Master Cutler, on account of the distinguished guest whom you have at your right hand. He has come to us, as he tells us, under the belief that he is a minister of peace. He has come to us as the representative of the haughty offspring of a haughty parent, and I feel certain that in his hands there will be no degradation either to one country or to the other; that there will be no paltering with interests, no sham expressions of grandeur with interests, no sham expressions of grandeur on the one side, or of humbleness on the other; but that we shall meet on terms of perfect equality and friendship, but desirons of doing all that can be done for the good of ourselves and of humanity in general. And I hope and believe that Mr. Reverdy Johnson, from his character and his untecedents, will so conduct negotiations between this country and his one that there will be no lack of honor on one side or the other. | Cheers Now, sir, I believe that if I were prudent I should finish; but I am not a prudent man, and meeting here, as I believe, many friends, I wish to explain to them the feelings of my mind on the great changes that have occurred in the government of the country since we last met in this hall.
Now, first of all, we must understand and acknowledge that the government of this country

is no longer in the hands of the aristocracy as re-presented by Lord Wharneliffe, or of the middle classes as represented by the Master Cutler. The government of this country is now in the hands of the working classes; we must not conceal this fact from ourselves; the thing has been done, and we must endeavor to meet it. Then comes the question which I wish to talk to you about whether we must expect good or not from it. Now, I am glad to have Mr. Reverdy Johnson on the right of the Master Cutler on this occasion, because this change has already been made in America, but, as I believe, made under more unfavorable conditions than in England. The circumstances have been more favorable in America than in England, because of the almost boundless power which it possesses of giving grants of land to all comers, which we have not; but more unfavorable because there is poured into America a tide of corruption, a peculent torrent of almost all the vice and turbulence of Europe. We see the wild Irishman, the flery Frenchman, the assassinating Italian, and the dumbfounded Spaniard, all going out in one mass and wishing to fulfil their expectations in the mind of America. This we are free from. Our experiment in England is made with our own people alone; we have Englishmen, we have Scotchmen, and we have Irishmen, but we have them alone to deal with; and my belief is so strong in the good feeling of my countrymen that I feel no barm will happen from having granted political lower to them. After this, no man certainly will be able to say that we are cursed or misled by the aristocracy, for the government of the country will be in the hands of the people; and, although I believe that this government will be for the interests and advantage of all classes. I wish to call attention to this fact. I am told that in America the better educated classes have withdrawn themselves from political it.e—that they have been ousted and driven into the background by the vast population which has grown up around them. The educated classes in America have stepped aside from the political torrent, perfectly contented with their ot, and, feeling that they will be perfectly safe, have let political affairs settle in the hands of

have let political affairs settle in the hands of what may be called the buccaneering portion of society. I consider there is a great danger this, and, so thinking, I ask you to take part in very political movement. I don't ask you to coerce anybody as landlords; but what I do ask of you is to act on the principle laid down by Jeremy Bentham, and to make great and most pregnant distinction between the power of will and the power of mind over mind. The power of will means the power of the landlord to coerce his means the power of the landlord to coerce his tenants; that I do not ask you to do; but I will ask you to exert the power of mind over mind: and, further, I ask you to tell your workmen what you believe to be fair and right—not coer-cing, but letting them do exactly as they like. That is in our power, if we do not withdraw from our present position, under a new feeling of in-teriority created by the present law. It would be nwise to take up that position; but tell the mer inder you what you believe to be right, and let it work in their minds; then I believe we shall see work in their minus, then I concern a people gov-what has never before been seen—a people gov-erned by itself. America does not do it, there is what has never before been seen—a people governed by itself. America does not do it, there is a government of a people outside America; but here we shall have a people inside ourselves, and of that people I ask as I ask of you, not to be coerced by anybody, not to be misled or frightened by any trade unions, not to be anything but Englishmen considering simply the good of your country. [Cheers.] I ask you, workmen of this town, to have confidence in yourselves and in the dignity of your own nature not to be coerced the dignity of your own nature not to be coerced or frightened by anybody, but do what you think

ight as your country demands. | Loud cheers. John Bright on the Elections. Mr. Bright has issued his address to the electors f Birmingham. He says that a larger measure i redistribution is still wanted, and he regards the adoption of the ballot as of great importance The hon. gentleman then proceeds:—"You know The hon. gentleman then proceeds:—"You know my views on the Irish Church Establishment and on the land question. In dealing with the Irish Establishment we are not promoting the spread of the Roman Catholic or damaging the influence of the Protestant religion. We do not touch religion at all. We deal only with the political institution, which has wholly falled to secure any wood object, and which has exceeded only good object, and which has succeeded only in weakening the loyalty and offending the sense of justice of the great majority the sense of justice of the great majorny of the Irish people. Our opponents speak of their zeal for Protestantism, and their loyalty to the Constitution. I prefer a Protestantism which is in alliance with Christian kindness and with justice land the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution and with justice land the constitution and the constitution land the con thee, and my loyalty to the Constitution leads me to wish for the hearty union of the three king doms in allegiance to the Crown. I believe that Christianity and the Constitution, will be allike strengthened in these islands by the removal of the frish Church Establishment." The "minority clause" Mr. Bright regards as an outrageous violation of constitutional lation of constitutional principles and practices.
"The great town constituencies" ne saye, "have carried the wise changes which have been forced upon Parliament of late years, and the 'minority clause' has been enacted to lessen their power, and to reduce them to the level of small boroughs which return only one member to Parliament

An American Actor in London. Aman named Fairclough has appeared in London with the title of "The Great American Tragedian." The Pall Mall Gazette speaks as follows of his attempt to personate "Hamlet:"

"Regiments of such Hamlets as Mr. Fairclough have appeared and disappeared in London, leave the problem of the problem of the new transport. The new ing no mark upon the public memory. The new

actor is of low stature and unimposing presence; his face has a certain stage effectiveness about it and yet is incapable of much variety of expresand yet is incapable of much variety of expression; his voice is weak and monotonous, he speaks with his teeth clenched, and is at times inaudible; his action is graceless; he is fond of assuming what dancing-masters call 'the first position'—of standing in the centre of the stage with his heels meeting and his toes pointing outwards, waving his arms, exhibiting now the palm of his right hand and now the palm of his left to the spectators, after quite a schoolboy method of oratory. He indulges in long pauses, and always speaks with extreme deliberation. His voice is muffled, and his elecution proceeds in a sort of dead march time. A vivacious actor in a sort of dead march time. A vivacious actor once backed himself to play 'Hamlet' all through in two hours 'and make nothing of it.' Mr. Fairclough takes a much longer time with no very different result. He is, perhaps, the slowest Hamlet that was ever seen, and he is also the tamest.'

French Troops in Rome. The Paris correspondent of the London Times writes as follows:—When are the French going writes as follows:—When are the French going away from Rome? is a question that begins to be very frequently asked, especially in Italy. 'It appears,' says a letter in the Liberté, dated from Rome on the 26th of Angust, 'that our troops will still pass long months a Civita Vecchia and Viterbo, M. de Menabrea not having been able to give sufficiently serious guarantees to the French government.' 'What guarantees are required?' is the natural inquiry The Florence Italie points out that article four of the September Convention has been complied with by Italy, who has assumed her share of the with by Italy, who has assumed her share of the debt of the States of the Church. The final act was signed on the Sist of July by Count Cambray Digny and Baron de Malaret. "On all sides," the Florence Journal says, "it is announced that this act is to be followed by the withdrawal of the troops: withdrawal of the troops that re-occupied in 1867, like as the act of Seventh of December, 1866, brought about the departure of the last-named act established the principal and fixed the amount in round numbers. The act of the 31st of July concludes and perfects the transaction. Itsly having thus fulfilled her obligations, and there being not the slightest danger of fresh Garibaldian enterprises, there seems no reason why France should still occupy the Papal States. But she makes as yet no sign of departure.

Garibaldi's Resignation.

The Florence correspondent of the Debats says that the resignation of Garibaldi has caused but little sensation. "Garibaldi," he adds, "lives alone in retirement at Caprera; he sees nobody, and is said to suffer considerably. As he does not appear in the chamber, it matters little whether he is or is not a member. Nothing indicates that he is meditating any sort of enterprise, and as he is meditating any sort of enterprise, and as his position as a deputy was a protection rather than a trouble to him, his resignation would appear to prove that he is really ill, and is withdrawing from the scene." The Italian journals do not, however, hold this view. The Morimento, of Genoa, says that Gen. Garibaldi has resigned because he feels that the Opposition is powerless for good, as it can merely assist in the realization of the plans of a fallen Minister. The Gazzetta d'Italia declares that the General The Gazzetta d'Italia declares that the General considers the union of the men of Aspromonte and Mentana with those who fired on him and twice made him prisoner as an act of political im-morality, and that his resignation is a manifest vote of want of confidence in the party.

The Earthquake at Gibraltar.

(From the London Shipping Gazette.) The occurrence of an earthquake at Gibraltan nd the renewal of the eruption of Mount Vesuvius are considered by the Daily News to afford proof that the whole district covered by the Me iterranean and the adjacent shores forms but one earthquake district. The evidences of simultaneous or reciprocal action are sufficiently nuleave little room for doubt on the subject. For nearly five centurie-, from the commencement of the thirteenth, the Southern parts of Italy, Sicily, the Grecian Archipelago, and the shores of Asia Minor were disturbed by frequent earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, whilst the carthunake district of Swis and Ludge great here. earthquake district of Syria and Judea was almost quiet. In a similar way it has been noticed that when Etna has been in a state of great ac ivity, Vesuvius has been quiescent, and vice versa, thus showing that but one vent of the volcapic district is required at one time. On the other hand, the Southern parts of the Spanish eninsula have often been devastated by grea arthquakes simultaneously with Northern Africa. It may appear at first sight unreasona-le to draw at once from simultaneous and from consimultaneous disturbances, an evidence of the intercommunication of subterranean forces. But in reality one phenomenon shows that the escape of clastic finids and lava by one outlet gives a sensible relief to re-zions of which another volcano is usually the safety-valve: the other phenomenon shows that in some cases a single centre of subterranean disturbance may require simultaneous relief at two or more outlets. Regarding Vesuvius as one of the most important safety-valves of the earthquake district of Southern Europe, the Daily News thinks we have every reason to be satisfied with the activity of the volcano. Since 1666 the mountain has rarely been at rest for more than ten years to carely been at rest for more than ten years together, and some of its eruptions are the most memorable on record. That of 1822 carried away the whole of the upper part of the moun-tain, forming an abyse 2,006 feet deep and threequarters of a mile broad.

Italian Feeling Against France. Letters from Florence say that the popular feeling against General La Marmora as a representative of the French alliance is just now very strong. A short time since a stone was thrown at him as he was passing through the streets, and the day before an anonymous placard posted upon the walls of Florence announced that he had left for Paris, and that the Prussian ambas sador had taken down his flag. The feeling against France had been much embittered by he recent dispute respecting the campaign of

The Bussian Army,

A St. Petersburg telegram states that an Imperial ukase has been issued granting unlimited furlough to all troops who, on the 1st of January, 1868, had served thirteen years in the army and limited furlough to all those who on that date had served ten years. The only troops excepted from the operation of this decree are those in the military district of Warsaw, where furloughs will not be granted until after the Emperor's approaching yield to that differ proaching visit to that city.

The Cattle Plague in Russia.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Daily News says that the cattle plague is making great ravages in the governments of Pakof and Novgorod, and that a committee has been appointed to inquire in the cause of the epidemic. The disease has also made its appearance, he says, in the environs of St. Petersburg

The Cutrrier des Alpes reports a fact of rare occurrence. Enormous quantities of ants, very large, black, and having long wings, have descended on various localities of Savoy. Pont Beauvoisin and Chambery were literally inundated by them. Nothing is known as to whence they came, or whether their appearance is due to some violent storm or to a natural migration like that of locasts.

-The Boston Journal gives reminiscences of a great Whig meeting held in that city twenty-cight years ago. It was the most crowded gathering of those times, the procession requiring one hour and three-quarters to pass a given point at a quick marching rate. Among the orators of the day were R. C. Winthrop, Daniel Webster, Reverdy Johnsen, and Daniel Webster,

FACTS AND FANCIES.

-AND NOW: HOW ABOUT MAINE?

—Seymour has lost his Maine chance. -Democracy has the Maine-a-poin to-day. The Democratic defeat proves the efficacy of

the Maine lick-er law. -- Maine men were not of many minds, it ap-

The operations of the Republicans down -The Republicans can work now with all their

—The Democrats are mad to-day, but they are not Maineacs. -The Copperheads learned a lesson yesterday, which they Mai-ne-ver forget.

-Seymour lost countenance and Mainetenance

—Democracy to-day is as cross as a dog in a

-The Democrats are tricky, but they are not well up in legerde Maine. Gerrit Smith calls this a life and death elec-tion. The Maine election is principally life. Democracy had better stop its lyin', now that it has lost its Maine.

-The Democratic quacks of Maine. Let their own Pills bury them. -A hard road for the Democracy: The Chamber-lane.

— Velocipedes are used to draw baby carriages in Paris. They might be used to pull the hearse of Maine Democracy.

—Half a bushel of potatoes is the price of admission to the Salt Lake theatre. You could buy Maine Democracy to-day with one small potato.

—Morlacchi is to trip her ten fantastic toes in Pittsburgh. The Democracy are morlacchi-daisi-cal this morning than the Pittsburghers.

-The melon-cholic days have come-to diners generally, to the Democracy in Maine particu-

—Michigan is enjoying the spectacle of base ball on horseback. The players have to hold on to the Maine, which the Democracy can't do. -Fingal's Cave, according to an American traveler, is a grand humbug. He says nothing to the great cave of the Democracy. —Pennsylvania says to-day with King Richard II.: 'We ourselves will follow in the Maine

battle." -Sun-dried oysters, cured like beef hanging in the sun, are becoming an important article of traffic in California.

-We don't think much of Kentucky elections, but, like Othello, "the Maine article we do approve.

—The Boston Post of yesterday heads its Maine despatch "The Radicals Alarmed." We are not as much frightened as we were. —A flash of lightning lasts only the one millionth part of a second, according to Arago, the

celebrated French savant. -Putting on a Coat.-A Darkey's instructions for putting on a coat were: "Fast de right arm, den de lef, and den gib one general conwulsion." —Now, we suppose, the Democracy will say that this Maine victory "is another one of the results of eight years of Radical rule."

—The Democracy will not patronize the new "patent enfety coffin." They have no hope of resuscitation.

-With such returns as Chamberlain Has sent us down from loyal Maine, The Democrat must be insane Who tries to cipher out a gain.

-It is said that Jefferson Davis will be offered the presidency of Randolph Macon College in Virginia, as soon as all danger from legal mea-Virginia, as soon as all danger from legal sures against him is past.

The Georgia rebels having presented to Mr. oratio Seymour a magnificent melon, the Republicans of Maine, not to be outdone in comtesy, yesterday gave him an enormous beet.

-For a week past the meadows along Salem Creek, N. J., have been filled to overflowing with reed-birds. A party of three gunners killed this season in one day one hundred and

-The Constitutional Union yesterday had "the utmost faith in a substantial triumph" in Maine. Happy constitution that particular Union

—Frank Blair might well have said to "the old man" this morning, with "Warwick," in Shakes-peare's Heavy VI. "O father! Maine is lost."

-Figure says of Miss Minnie Hauck: "Her voice has an irresistible charm, and recalls the vibrations of crystal struck by a pad of velvet. The Democratic voice expresses lamentation. —A new dancer, Mile. Marchetti, is making a great sensation in Florence. But not so great as that created by the Republicans in Maine yes-

terday. -Ciceri, the most celebrated scene painter in Paris, has just died, in his eighty-third year. Pity he couldn't have lived to paint the dropscene for the Maine Democracy

-Thiers has been offered \$50,000 for his forthcoming "History of the Restoration." The tears of the Maine Democracy now indicate that they are past restoration. -Two belligerent agriculturists at a Missouri

fair, shot at each other and killed a young woman. Two combatants had a fair fight in Maine yesterday, and killed Copperheadism. -Dickens tells his friends numerous stories of the good times he had in America. Pity he wasn't in Maine yesterday. Material for a very

amusing story there. -A fellow in jail in Georgia has had the impudence to forge the names of the judge who sentenced him and the attorney-general who prosecuted him, to a petition for his release. We forged the chains of Democracy in Maine yesterday -A tower is to be crected at South Bend. In-

diana, for the telescope which Louis Napoleon has given to the University of Notre Dame. That institution is besieged by five hundred new applicants for admission. - An English curate who believes that clergymen of that rank are underpaid, suggests that they all band together and adopt the factics em-

ployed by other workmen, namely, that of a strike, and thus secure better wages. —Iturbide's young brother won a prize in a greased pole contest at Paris on Nap's birthday. That pole was nothing like as slippery as the pole that the Maine Democracy slipped down on yesterday. The more Democracy stays away from polls, the better it a grease with them.

—A Richmond paper says: "Our fellow-citizens of foreign birth, all over the country, appear to be working in good earnest to provide for General Henry A. Wise a well-stocked homestead, on which he may spend his declining years in peace

-A railroad man in London has come to trouble by breaking his wife's teeth. In extenuation, he alleged that for two years of married life he had led an existence of misery; that the conduct of his wife had driven him into a brain faver, and that his only remedy was to hit her in the month, which he did.

—A lady writer in the Browdway, in an article entitled "Ourselves," says, in comparing women to men: "Though we were certainly not sent into the world solely to supplement men's lives and to have no original objects of our own, still, we cannot do without their liking; and it is only right that we should set our watches by their time. They are clearer-headed than we; less presided, it less conscientions more generous. time. They are clearer-neaded than we; less pre-judiced, it less conscientious, more generous when generous, and more tender when tender. When they love, they love better than we love, but less absorbingly. We give the whole of our lives to love, they keep one portion of theirs for work, and another for ambition. Still, the half measure of agallon is more than the full measure of a pint; and weight for weight, the man's love sereater than the woman's.".