

VOLUME XXII.--NO. 144.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1868.

AMEBICAN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Of Philadelphia,

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.

GT This Institution has no superior in the United my27-155

WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS FOR PAR-tics, Sc. New styles, MASON & CO., su251fs 907 Chestnut street, WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN THE Newcet and best manner, LOUIS DHEKA, Sta-tioner and Engraver, 1433 Chestnut street. feb 20, 41

AN ESSENTIAL ARTICLE IN EVERY PAMILY. COLGATE & CO.'S TOILET SOAP is an essential article in every family. We feel safe in saying that a better article cannot be obtained.-Northern Christian Advocate.

MARRIED.

INCHAM-THORP.-In Fairfield, Conn., 22d instant, y..., Dr. Orgood, Mr. George T. Ingham, of Salem, N. to Miss Anna Thorp, daughter of Andrew Thorp, Esq., ELLY-REPPLIER.-On the 224 inst., at the Cathe-by Very Rev. James O'Connor, D. D., Edward J. by to Clara G., daughter of George R. Repplier, of this

ity TELFORT-BMITH.-In St. Albana, Vt., September 15, y Rev. J. Jeham Bliss, Cz. 4. John G. Telford, U. B. A. Miss Elizabeth L. Brnith, daughter of the late Rev. Vorthington Smith, D. 29., of St. Albans.

DIED.

HUMPHREY.-Is Pittsfield, Mass., Sept. 20th, Lacy ackingham, infant daughter of Rev. D. Z. M. Hum-rey, Faster of Calvary Presbyterian Church, of this

phrey, Paster of Calvary Presbyterian Church, of this city. LFLAND.- At the residence of his brother.in.Law; John Harrison, HSO Locust street, on Wednesday, Soyt, 23 Henry Perry Leland, son of the law Charles Leland. The triends and relatives of the deceased are respect-fully invited to attend the impeal, from the above resi-dence, on Saturday, the Soth inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. (New Yook and Botton Journals please coyr). MACH.-In Harrisburg, on the 23d inst. Kate, wile of Coloasel U. A. Mack. U. B. A. and daughter of General Justin Dimick, U. B. A., and daughter of General Justin Dimick, U. B. A., and daughter of General Justin Dimick, U. B. A., and daughter of General Justin Dimick, U. B. A., and daughter of General Justin Dimick, U. B. A., and Sater, N.Y., on Wednes-day, Sept. 23 Andre Mills in the Soth year of the age.

GOOD BLACK AND COLORED BILKS. BTOUT BLK. CORDED BATIN FACE GRO GRAIN. PURPLE AND GILT EDGE. BROWNS AND BLUE GRO GRAIN. MODE COL'D PLAIN SIFKS. sulst EVRC & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE PENN. of Vania Moriteuitural Society will open in their new Halt, Broad street, below Locust, on TUESDAY, 2nd Instant, and continue until Friday exemus, Sich instant, isy and evening. Tickets, Socenis each or three for 31 Lindern, 25 cents. Competition open to. all contribu-tors. sectors of the state sectors of the state of the state of the state of the sectors of the state of the state of the state of the state sectors of the state sectors of the state of the stat

HOWARD HOSPITAL NOS. 1518 AND 1500

THE EVENING BULLETIN. PUBLISHED EVERT EVENING, (Sundays 'scopted), AT THE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING, (Sundays 'scopted), (Sundays 'scopte bella. As previously recited, his administration was one of the best. But nething could provent the tendency in Spain toward revolution. The partisans of Christins, who had had astormy quarrel with Espartero before her departure, took a conspicuous part in the insurrection, which broke out at Barcelons and soon spread over the land. The revolt had such leaders as Concha, O'Donnell and Narvaez. The junta of Barcelona declared the majority to Iasbella before she had obtained her majority, and put her on the throne. Espartero left Spain for England in July, 1843, where he resided until 1847, when he was recalled to Spain and created a Senator. He soon resigned his seat, and remained in re-tirement until the insurrection of July, 1854, when Christina and Narvaez were sgain forced out of the country, and Espartero was sgain placed at the head of the Government. Troubles arrived, which made it credient for him to resign in 1856, since which he has lived in retirement. MONTPENSIEN.

Antoine Marie Philippe Louis d'Orleans, Duke of Montpensier, is the favorite of those among the Spanish revolutionists who desire the preserva-Spanish revolutionists who desire the preserva-tion of a monarchy. He is spoken of as king. He is a French Prince, third son of Louis Philippe, born in the chateau of Venilly, July 31, 1824. Before he attained his ma-jority he served in the French army. He distinguished himself in Algeria in 1844 and 1845, and was promoted to the rank of General in 1846. He married, in October, 1846, Maria Louiss Ferdinanda de Bourbon, a elster of the present Queen of Spain, by whose government he and the Duchess were lately bankshed from the Spanish dominions. After the revolution of 1848, the Duke de Montpensler removed with the Spanial dominions. After the revolution of 1848, the Duke de Montpensier removed with his family to England, and has since vibrated be-tween, that country and Spain. He holds, or held, a superior rank in the Spaniah army. GENERAL PRIM. General Prim, Lieutenant-General in the Span-ish army and Count of Reas by the creation of

GENERAL PERS. General Prim, Licutenant-General in the Span-ish army and Count of Rens by the creation of Queen Christina, was born in 1811, and educated to the profession of arms. In the war of the suc-cession against the Carlists who fonght to pre-vent the present Queen from ascending the throne, he took the part of Isabella, and of Chris-tina, the Queen mother, when she was appointed Regent. After the flight of the latter he allied himself with the liberal party. In 1842 suspicion fell upon him in consequence of the part he took in the revolt at Sangosa. He field to France, but veturned the next year and took his seat in the Cortes, to which he had been cho-sen. On the return of the Queen mother, Chris-tina, he received his title of nobility and the kon-orary appointment of Governor of Madrid. Having been sent to suppress an outbreak in Cat-alonia, he again fell under the suspicion of the Government, and was again considerable distinction by his conduct of affairs in Eilistria. At the close of that war he was enabled to repair to his own country. In 1861 he was appointed to the command of the Spanish contingent of the At the close of that war he was canabled to repair to bls own country. In 1861 he was appointed to the command of the Spanish contingent of the force sent to Mexico by France, England and Spain. Perceiving the design of Napoleon he withdrew his command from the expedition. He returned to Spain by way of the United States and visited the Army of the Potomac, which was then on the banks of the Chickahominy. It will be remembered that he wrote a letter, and, after his arrival in Spain, a memour of the American "my, in which he expressed the greatest admira-tion for the military abilities of General McClel-lan. This was in 1862. In 1866, he annonneed himself as the leader of the Spanish insurrection above described, and has since that time been en-gsged in fomenting an insurrectionary epirit in

General Pezuela, the voteran Count of Chester is noted more for his wealth than his ability. He also had the Captain-Generalcy of Cuba, which was gained by his money. He has recently been the subject of more ridicule than praise, owing to the publication of his translated "Danta."

General Novalichez...otherwise Marquis of No-valichez...has been. President of the Council of Ministere, and figured prominently with O'Don-nel in the Vicaluaro movement of 1866, which was suppressed by the Government. He is now fighting for the Queen in the Andalusia depart-ment, at the head of two regiments of cavalry, eight battelions of infantry and four batteries. Novalichez is over sixty years of age.

Foreign Itoms,

We clip the following interesting items from

We clip the following interesting items from late exchanges: —Great sensation was recently caused in Prague by the suicide of a well-known retired Austrian captain. From some papers found in his room it appears that he was a victim of the so-called American duel; that is, the two contending par-ties place a white and a black ball in a hat, and the one who draws the black is in honor bound to kill himself within a given time. —The Pavia Kiegaro describing the wound made

kill himself within a given time. —The Paris Figaro, describing the wound made by a Chassepot bullet, mentions that the entrance wound is not larger than the tip of the little fin-ger, but that the exit leaves a ghastly wound, larger than the crown of a hat, and adds: This little description must delight M.de Oirardin, who wants to have the Rhenish frontier, and who would, without hesitation, sacrifice fifty thousand men (taking good care that he will not figure as one of the number) to arrive at that desideratum. —A man entered a café near to Paris, where

-A man entered a café near to Paris, where, -A man entered a café near to Paris, where, after partaking freely, he said that having only two francs left he could not drink any more, as he wanted that sum to purchase charcoal enough to suffocate himself. "Nonsense," replied the isadlord; "for ten centimes you can buy rope enough to hang yourself." "You're right," said the man, and accordingly spent all but the ten centimes. The next morning his body was found hanging to a branch of a tree in front of the café. -The French government has decreed \$400.

-The French government has decreed \$400, -The French government has decreed \$400,-000 for improvements in the harbor of Cette, cal-culating on the increase of traffic that the open-ing of the Snez canal will cause to pass through the channel.

-A priest of a small town near Pisa, Italy, s -A prices of a small town near rise, hary, so-duced, and afterwards eloped with a young girl, seventeen years old. In order to defray the tra-veling expenses he robbed the figure of the Ma-donna of the church where he officiated of all its jewelry.

Jeweiry. — Private correspondence from Norderney mentions the presence of a French war steamer, which for several days was, busily engaged in taking soundings at the mouth of the Ems and afterwards in the small port of Delfzyl, Holland. Surely this is another indication of peace.

POLITICAL.

SPRECH BY MR. COLFAX.

Beception at the New York Union League.

[From to-day's New York Tribune.] A business meeting of the members of the Union League was held at their Club-House last evening, Mr. John Jay presided. The meeting was quite largely attended. Shortly after it was organized the Hon. Schuyler Colfax entered the room, and was received with loud and long con-tinued cheering. After a few words of intro-duction from Mr. Jay, Mr. Colfax thanked the company, and alluded briefly to the condition of the canvass in a few conversational

bes taken command of the central division of writing from Nashville on the 18th, gives us a bisiory of the organization, doings and designs of the Ku-Kinz Kian, which he says is complied of the Ku-Kinz Kian, which he says is complied

from sworn sfilds Alab, which he says is complied from sworn sfilds avis now in the hands of promi-nent State officials. In this letter he makes the following remarkable disclosure: ...Mr. —, of Knozville, Tenn., states that the first proposition which he ever heard, looking to the overthrow of the State Government of Ten-neases, and undoing apriting these might be dethe overthrow of the State Government of Ten-nessee, and undoing anything that might be done under the Reconstruction laws of Congress, was made in the room of Gen. Frank P. Blair, in the Lamar House, in Knorville, Tenn., on or about the night of the last day of July, 1867, soon after Gen. Blair had concluded his speech from the balcony of that kotel. Blair had been drinking quite freely, and talked very freely. He said that the State Government of Tennessee was unconsti-tutional, and must be overthrown; that, the people must organize quietly until they had strength, and then assert their rights; that the Democracy would certainly carry the next Preai-dential election, and then the Radicals could get no aid from the General Government. Mr. says the conversation then turned upon the plan, and it was agreed that whatever was done should be done very quietly. Gen. Blair said he had and it was agreed that whatever was done should be done very quietly. Gen. Blair said he had already seen and talked with many prominent men, and they all thought just as he did: and that he intended extending his travels further south-ward, and would consult with other men about it. It may not be amiss to state here a little of the history of Frank Blair's family relations, which will connect other portions of the testimony. Francis Preston Blair, senior, is the son of Gen. Francis Preston, who lived and didd at Abington, Washington county, Virginia. Gen. Wade Hampton's wife is a daughter of Gen. Preston, and a half sister of F. P. Blair, senior. Gen. Preston of Kantucky is a nephew of Gen. Preston of Virginia, and consequently a cousin of F. P. Blair, jr. As these two gentlemen figured somewhat prominently in, the convention which nominated Blair, it will be seen that they knew their man. This information was given me by one of the gentlemen who gave me the other facts contained in this letter.

FROM COLOBADO.

Frank Blair, Drunk, makes a Speech at Denver, which caused a Repub-lican Majority of over Two hun-dred.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Journal.]

DENVER, Colorado, Sept. 19.—The election for delegate to Congress from this territory is over, and the Republicans have come off victoriona, the despatch of the Chairman of the Democratic the despatch of the Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee, announcing a Democratic success, to the contrary notwithstanding. Our majority for Mr. Bradford is small, it is true, be-ing cut down by enormous frands in some of the southern counties, but still it is a majority, and one that will be increased another year, for the Republicans will be on the lookout for the enemy, and will not let them give their candidate a ma-jority of two hundred and fifth in a country that

and will not let them give their candidate a ma-jority of two hundred and fifty in a county that polls less than one hundred and fifty legal votes, and the most of these Republicans. But a very light vote was polled, owing to our Indian troubles and the fact that the farmers were busy harvesting their crops. In one county the polls were attacked by Indians, and three men killed. men killed. The Democrats had counted on at least three

bundred majority for their candidate in this city, but, to make the thing sure, they imported Frank Blair from Cheyenne, i the day before election, received thim in grand style, and in the evening they had a torchlight procession, and Blair addressed the mob. And such a succh! I can best describe if by stating that if speech! I can best describe it by stating that it disgusted all decent Democrats, many of whom openly avowed their determination to vote for sober, and not drunken men, for he was drunk beyond the question of a doubt, and was put to bed in that condition by some of his appropries that condition

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

ENGLISH OPERA AT THE ARON. The Richings' tronpe presented the Ricci Brothers' comic opers, Crispino and the Farry, list night, for the first timejin English in this country. Most operagoers are familiar with the Italian version, and Mrs. Bernard's translation and adaptation is as nearly lit. eral as it is possible for it to be. The very fact that the public had become acquainted with the opera through the very admirable performance of an Italian company last year, made the attempt of the Richings' troups somewhat hazardons, for it invited comparison that must have resulted unfavorably to the English that must have resulted uniavorably to the inights. artists unless they played and sang extraordinarily well. The part of "Crispino," for instance, was pre-sented to us last season by Ronconi, who, beyond all dis-pute, is the most accomplished buffo singer upon the

sented to us last season by Ronconi, who, beyoad all dis-pule, is the most accomplished buffo singer upon the stage at the present time. Indeed, he has made the part famous by his excellent personation, and the public are apt to regard it as distinctively his own, as "Hip Van Winkle" is peculiarly the property of Mr. Jefferson. Winkle" is peculiarly the property of Mr. Jefferson. Winkle" is peculiarly the property of Mr. Jefferson. The performance as a positively billiant success, but for all that, it deserves very warm praise as a conscien-tions and very pleasing presentation of a charming little opera. Mr. Seguin personatéd "Crispino," and displayed, as he always does, first-rate histionic ability. It is Mr. Seguin personatéd "Crispino," and displayed, as he always does, first-rate histionic ability. It is a constant very pleasing presentation of a charming little opera. Mr. Seguin personatéd "Crispino," and displayed, as he always does, first-rate histionic ability. It is Mr. Seguin's misfortune that he has no voice, and in a part like that of the Shoemaker, where there is a con-stant succession of melodies, this seems to be a fatal deficiency. But Mr. Seguin dashed bravely in among the crotchets and semi-quavers, and demolished them valiantly, while his very amusing action reconciled the sudience somewhat to his vocalization. Alto-gether, the personation was an excellent one, and as Mr. Seguin is fully aware of the limited capabilities of his organ, he may well be satisfied with the applause betowed upon him. Mrs. Bernard's "Annetta" was sprightly, vivacious and often amuneing. The charbing music of the first act, particularly, as a bit of re-markable execution. Mrs. Bernard's end the difficult musc of this episode gracefully beautiful were heartily encored. We may mention the duct with "Crispino" at ho end of the first act, particularly, as a bit of re-markable execution. Mrs. Bernard's and some of the performance was very pleasing, and his hearers were disposed to be kind and indulgent. The other pe

Incompetence of the performers gave satisfactory personations. This evening, The Lily of Killarney—an opera that abounds with sweet music, and contains more than one beautiful melody—will be given on the occasion of Mrs. Bernard's benefit. To-morrow evening The Ross of Castile will be presented, and Crispino is an-nounced for the matinee at two o'clock.

b) Clastic will be presented, and Crippino is annonced for the maline at two o'clock. "AT THE WAINUT, to-night, Mr. Edwin Adams will have a farswell benefit in The Marble Heart, and in the farce? Too Much for Good Nature. On Monday Mrs. Jean Davenport Lander will appear as Elizabeth, and during her engagement of twelve nights she will present the following great impersonations: "Elizabeth," "Mary Strart," "Lady Macheth," "Marle Antoinette," and "Lidy Teazle." Mrs. Lander will be supported by Mr. Janes Taylor, a first-rate actor, and by Mr. George Beeks. We heartily welcome Mrs. Lander to this city once more. Here she fart essayed to represent those great historical characters in which she has won well-deserved fame, and here she was nrst warmly appreciated. Mrs. Lander has great ability, and her personations are characterized by bold and striking originality.

bold and striking originality. AT THE CHEETNUT, there will be three more per-formances of The White Pawn, this evening, and to-morrow afternoon and night. On Monday, a spec-tatuhar play, Unding, will be produced. The mana-gers, rather gally we think, assert that it is "a "a glow-ing hairy legend of the langhing waters," but be this as it may, it will very likely be an attractive and pop-ular spectacle. We learn with sincere regret that Miss Josie Orton is about to give up the position she has held so long and so creditably in the Ohestnut Street Company. Miss Orton is unquestionably the most accomplished and versatile stock actress now in this city, and it will

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

FACTS AND FANCLES.

-Mark Twain is going to China. -Restoration of alght is promised to the Rev. Mr. Milburn by Von Graefe, the Prussian ocalist.

-The honse in Bonn in which Besthoven was born is about to be sold. -Bonfanti, Sohlke and De Rosa are to dance at-Niblo's next month.

-Napoleon rode to Chalons on the locomotive, to see how it burned petrolenm.

-Dion means to challenge again for the cham-pion cue. He will claim it with his dion' breath. -Larkin G. Mead is to get \$200,000 for the Lincoln monument.

-Mrs. John Wood, the actress, has married . London journalist.

-A. Milanese of sixty-eight married his fourth wife about a year ago, and now presents his thirty-first child for baptism.

-A minister in Lee, Mass., preaches to a con-regation averaging about five persons. Faw rents hust be high if assessed to pay the minister. -The report is that E. L. Davenport will go back to California to manage a San Francisco theatro.

-According to the latest advices "poor Car-lotta" was better, but no hopes of a complete re-covery are entertained.

-Gustave Doré is engaged in drawing illustra-tions to Cooper's novels for a Tours publishing house. He has premised to deliver them in two months' time.

-French advices state that the French flaberies. off Newfoundland are practically played out. Instead of averaging 160,000 cod, vessels fail to average 29,000 this season, and masters are with-

-Napoleon's son and heir has already become a political personage. His lates' opech is as follows: "When I am Emperor I shall require every one to perform his religions duties. I will suffer no one to be without religion."

-The Gazette de Madrid publishes the sentence ordering the execution of Sub-Lientenant Fran-cisco Villassonor, for taking part in the insurrec-tion of June, 1866; It has taken more than two years to bring the government to a decision to shoot this officer.

-The French Fleet numbers 4 frigates, 7 corvettes, 4 guard-acostas, 1 float battery, in all, 16 iron-clads now building; of those built and in service the number is, steam vessels 316, of 78,old aggregate horse power ; 28 iron-clads, and a model akip, the Richellen, shortly to be stocked at Toulon.

at Toulon. —The price of velocipedes has been reduced in Paris, so that they can how be purchased at from two to four hundred frances. A "Veloci-psde Guide" has been published by Adolph Laine, and half a dozen persons offer to give lessons on the velocipede. The most skillful velocipedist in Paris is M. Ratteau, a clerk at the Bank of France.

-The just discovered gold diggings at Auck-land, New Zealand, are said to be the richest in the world. One reef, 159 by 59, is estimated to contain £1,000,000 gold. Rich gold discoveries have also been made near Cheefoo, in North China. It comes out that from A. D. 950 to 1868 these same diggings were imperfectly deviated these same diggings were imperfectly developed and have since been let alone. Now they promise most richly.

most richly. —Every brick in a newly erected Catholic church at Atchison, Kansas, contains a quantity of fine gold. For a long time the workmen and bricklayers noticed small specks in the bricks, resembling gold, but which, of course, they little thought was in reality the precious metal. Re-cently the architect, having pulverized several of the bricks, ascertained, beyond a doubt, by the aid of chemicals, that they really contained gold. —A noted divine was lecturing on the suffi--A noted divine was lecturing on the suffclency of human testimony to establish the truth of miracles, when a pupil suggested a practical application of the doctrine. "What would you application of the doctrine. ""What would you say, sir, if I stated that, as I was coming up College street, I saw the lamp-post at the corner dance?" "I should ask where you had been, my son !" was the reply, in the instructor's gravest manner. —Robert Houdin, the famous French magician, says, in the last volume of his "Recollections of a Wizard," that he performed one evening at the house of General Lewis Case, then American Em-bassador at the Court of France, and by his "se-cond-sight" trick succeeded in frightening a thieving footman so much that he restored a number of valuables which he had stolen from various members of the Embassador's household. General Cass had previously "postea" M. Houdin about the suspected footman. manner. about the suspected footman. about the suspected footman. —Pastor Knaak, the famous Berlin preaction who believes that the sun revolves around the earth, is the same man who bastened to Bismarek in 1865, and told him he had committed a griev-ous sin by challenging the eloquent Rudolph Virchow. On another occasion Knaak quar-reled with the Police President, because the latter refused to close a beer garden, the noise of which Knaak said disturbed him in committing his ser-mons to memory. The reverend gentleman also believes in his own ability to exorcise devils. He has a Knack of making a fool of himself, we think. think. think. —Maurice Sand says, in a recent article in a Ronen paper, that he never felt more uncom-fortable than when he opened the paper which contained the first news of President Lincoln's assassination. He says that he had two days ago furnished to the editor of the Soleil an article in which he had introduced President Lincoln in a manner of which he was ashained as soon as he learned that the good and great man was dead. He hastened at once to the office of the Soleil in order to get back the article, and had consi-derable difficulty in preventing its being printed, the article having already been set up at the Soleil office. Soleil office. —The papers of Switzerland complain bitterly of the offensive pride and arrogance which Queen Victoria and her children displayed during their sojourn at Lucerne. They say that the oldest in-habitant cannot remember that any of the royal and imperial families that ever visited. Switzer-land, were ever guilty of carrying exclusiveness and supercilionsness to such ridiculous extremes as the Queen and her children did. Bhe sur-rounded herself everywhere with a Chilese wall, without taking the slightest notice of the grave inconvenience which she thereby caused to ether travelers. The Swiss papers latinate very blantly that a return of her Mejesty to any place in the Alpine Republic is by no means desirable. —Mr. Barnum indicates his sagacity by the fol--Mr. Barnum indicates his sagacity by the fol-lowing letter : Editor of the Standard : The New Haven Pal-ladium of to-day announces that John Allen is lecturing under my auspices. I told the editor of the Palladium, on Saturday, that I never saw Allen in my life, and have not the alightest in-terest in him in any way, and never desire to have. His agent last week called on me, and I told him that if Allen was honest in his atten-tions, he ought to give a share of his receipus to the Sabath schools in every placa where he lec-tured. I learn that he is doing so; but whatever he may do, I would not consider it a very good investment to purchase all his religion for two cents. The Stattgart Illustrated Gazette publishes -Mr. Barnum indicates his sagacity by the fol--The Stuttgart Illustrated Gazette publishes -The Stuttgart Illustrated Gazette publishes six spirited engravings of imaginary scenes from the meetings of the New York Sorosis. No. 1 represents the ladies smoking elgars and meer-schaums, with their feet on the table and gene-rally in positions more comfortable than deco-rous, and discussing the news of the day; No. 2, the ladies treating their friends at the bar, a lady performing as bar-keeper. In the most approved-style; No. 3, the ladies iounging at the windows and impertinently staring at a modest gentlemen passing by; No. 4, a convival scene, the ladies toasting somebody, and evidently half "sees over;" No. 5, the more venerable members of the Sorosis at the card-table, while the younger ones are playing billiards; No. 6, a monthly meeting of the club, every member screaming for the floor, and the President in despair.

1.1

NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, WASTE paper, Sc., bought by E. HUNTER, ap28-4 rp No. 613 Jarse street.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

FRANCE.

The New Telegraph Line to America-The Concession to the Company Com-plete-Amount of Capital Subscribed -The Boule and Extent.

- The Boute and Extent. PABIS, Sept. 24th, 1868.—The Moniteur of this city announces officially this morning that the Government concession lately granted in favor of MM. Erlanger and Reuter, of the Franco-Ameri-can Telegraph Company, authorizing them to lay a submarine telegraph cable between France and America, under certain reserved conditions, has become definite and complete, capital to the amount of 27.500.000 france-the main conditions amount of 27,500,000 francs-the main condition

amount of 27,500,000 francs—the main condition —baving been subscribed for the undertaking. The concession for this great work bears date July 6, 1868, and confers the privilege of laying and working submarine telegraphs between France and the United States.

The cable will, as at present proposed, be laid in two sections; the first from Brest to the French island of St. Pierre, on Newfoundland; the second from St. Pierre either to New York direct or to a point between Boston and New York, with a special line to New York.

a special line to New Lorg. The length of the cable is as follows : First sec-tion, from Brest to St. Plerre, 2,825 miles; second section, from St. Pierre to the United States, A contract has been entered into with the Tele-

graph Construction and Maintenance Company to manufacture and lay this cable for the sum of Company

The financial calculations and scientific experi-The financial calculations and scientific experi-ments of the new company set forth the follow-ing results:—The power of transmission of the cable is estimated at a minimum of twelve words per minute, which, allowing fourteen hours a day for waste time and only ten hours a day for actual work, and taking 300 working days in the year, gives, at the rate of $\pounds 2$ per message; an an-nual income of $\pounds 402,000$. The working expenses of the line arc calculated at $\pounds 30,000$ per annum. In connection with this enterprise it is inter-esting to state that the French despatch boat esting to state that the French despatch boat Travaileur, from Rochefort, has been ordered to the Medierranean to assist in laying down the submarine cable to connect the 'telegraphic lines of Algeria with the coasts of France.

THE SPANISH INSURBECTION.

The Revolutionary Sympathizers and Leaders,

ESPARTERO

ESPARENCO. Joaquin Baldomero Espartero, Dake of Vit-toria, whom the revolutionists are proclaiming "President," is one of the most distinguished living Spanish soldiers and statesmen. He is the son of a wheelwright; was born February 27, 1792, in Granatula, province of Cludad. Real, and is therefore seventy-six years old. In 1808 he enlisted as a common soldier, subsequently sitended the military school at Cadiz, was made sub-lieutenant in 1814, engaged in 1815 in the war in Venezuela, and at-tained in South America to the rank of general. In 1824 he was gent to Madrid as a bearer of de-spatches for the Government, and returned to South America the ensuing year to witness the triumph of Bollvar and to be thrown into prison. Eacaping after a few months' detention, he went back to Spain with a large fortune made by gam-Escaping after a few months' detention, he went back to Spain with a large fortune made by gam-bling, and married a wealthy lady. He was one of the first to. advocate the claims of the present Queen to the succession, and supported the re-gency during the Queen's minority; taking an active part against the Carlists. For the protec-tion of Madrid against the insurgents, he was appointed General-In-chief of the army of the North, Vicerov of Havaus, and afterwards Capforth, Viceroy of Havana, and afterwards Captain-General of the Basque provinces. He was created Count of Luchana for driving the Carlists from that position, and on the occasion of his raising, with the assistance of the British fleet, in December, the siege of Bilbao. Addi-tional victories gained by him over the rebels in

above described, and has since that time been en-regred in fomenting an insurrectionary spirit in spain, with a view to the present rebellion. He has readed during his exile mostly in Portngal, but has made several excursions to France. He is now fifty-seven years old. His pre-vious failures in revolutionary en-terprises have led many Spanlards iriendly to his cause to distrust his capacity to guide a great revolutionary movement, to a suc-cessful conclusion. It has been declared within the last year that, if Prim had had the courage or foresight, to inaugurate the revolt of 1866 in person, at the capital itself, the movement would have been a success instead of a *fiasco*. Ferhaps his leadership of the insurgent forces in the pre-sent instance may be so successful as to obliterate the recollection of his former policy. SERRANO. General Serrano, Duke de la Torre, one of the

General Serrano, Duke de la Torre, one of the present revolutionary chiefs, is an old army officer, and five years ago was Captain-General of Cuba. When young he was reported as the handsomest man in the Spanish army. He has been engaged in every patriotic movement in Spain for many years past, and is an able and fearless general. Serraso has espoused the cause of the revolutionists, and is one of the Queen's most dreaded focs. At last accounts he was marching with a large force on Cordova, in daily expectation of a battle with the Royal troops. General Serrano is now fifty years of age. age.

age. The principal remaining officers concerned in the revolt are understood to be: General Zabala, from Lugo; M. Lopez Domingnez, commandant of artillery and formerly member of the Cortez; General Cabaliero de Roda, General Cordova, General Etahagne, Goneral Ros de Olano, Gen. Cervina, General Ustariz, General Messina, Gen. Mesina and General Alaminos.

The Queen's Generals.

The Queen's Generals: Concha. General Jose de la Concha, Marquis of Ha-vana, who succeeds Gonzales Bravo as President of the Ministerial Conncil, is also now in chief command of the Royal forces for the suppres-sion of the rebellion. His brother is in active command of the District of Castile. Gene-ral Pezuela is in command of the District of Catalonia: and General Novalichez com-mands the third great military division, just constituted, the District of Andalusia. General Concha's reputation is that of an able and stern soldier and politician. He was born in Madrid, about 1800, took part is the struggles in South America, and, in Spain, against Don Carlos; was appointed Lieutenant-General in 1839, and acted as Captain-General of the Basque provinces from 1843 to 1846. He was subsequently placed at the head of the Spanish cavalry. He was appointed Captain-General of Les He struggles in 1846. His administration in Cuba was ex-tremely severe, and even cruel. He treated poli-tical offenders without the slightest consideration or mercy, and is known to have ordered the exe-cution of a near personal friend who was his political opponent. Nearly fifty Americans engaged in the Lopez expedition ; to Mexico suffered death by his decree at Havana. These and other excesses of zeal that was natural to him, induced his removal. After his return to Spain he joined his brother, Manuel de la Concha, in opposing the Government, and was natural to bim, induced his removal. After his return to Spain he joined his brother, Manuel de la Concha, in opposing the Government, and was banished in January, 1854. He repaired to France. At the close of the July revolution of 1854 he was newly appointed Captain General of Cuba, and except that his functions were tempo-rarily suspended by Narvaez in 1856, he con-tinued to be Captain-General until December, after the difficulties with Mexico. He is now nearly sixty-eight years old. CONCHA (FREE).

nearly sixty-eight years old. CONCHA (FREBE). General Manuel Concha, elder brother of Jose Concha, has long taken a prominent part in Spanish politics, and is a sympathizer with the Liberal party. He was bankhed the country four years ago for complicity in a revolutionary movement. He has now returned to Spain, and

company, and alluded briefly to the condition of the canvass in a few conversational sentences, thus concluding: I have spoken of the importance of this contest and the measureless value of victory to the Republican party as the party of loyality and peace—the party that seems, under the provi-dence of God, to be intrusted with the salvation of the American Union. When that victory is grained I feel sure that traitors mill according to dence of God, to be intrusted with the salvation of the American Union. When that victory is gained, I feel sure that traitors will cease to raise their voices in behalf of the "Lost Cause." | Ap-plause.] Victory will rebuke them, and they will sppeal to the very mountains to save them from the popular wrath. We have but one motto in this contest, but one watchword upon our banner-and it is that "Loyalty shall govern what loyalty pre-served." [Applause.] Remember, my friends, as illustrating the spirit of the rebellion, the in-vective that was poured upon the head of the iamented Lincoln immediately after the close of the war. Yet, notwithstanding, when the battle strong at the ballot with the strength of war, wrote "Liberty" upon its banners, and inspired with the same patriotism and devo-tion, went on in its conguests from victory to victory, overwhelming Opposition, and gain-ing new honor and new glory. Where "Liberty" was inscribed, we have now written the nobler motto—"Loyalty and justice to all who main-tained the Union." We, who wage this contest desire no proscription, no persecution, not one word of wrath, not one act of vengeance. We merely want this Union to be ruled by the men who have shown devotion to the Union. We want no war, we want no blood, we want no novertv. we want no blood, we want no who have shown devotion to the Union. We want no war, we want no blood, we want no poverty, we want no desolution; we want no drafts; we want peace [great applause], and only peace; peace in the North, and in the South, peace in the East and in the West, peace in the White House, and no more endless sessions of Congress in expectation of Presidential violence applause]; peace between Congress and the Executive, peace all over the land, to all the awellers of the land, between the Atlantic and the aweners of the land, between the Atlantic and the Pacific, with peace extending its glorious vista, bringing with it stability, and with stability pros-perity, and with prosperity progress, and with progress peace. |Applause. | Gentlemen, I say to you, and I feel that I am invading no confidence in doing so, that I have it from the lips of our chief, that, when elected President—for I feel that it has been decreed that he will be President fapplause I no matter what his administration [applause], no matter what his administration may produce, above all things else—we shall have the strong arm of the Executive, representing the will and majesty of a mighty people, declar-ing and insuring to every clitzen, black or white, rich or poor, be he humble or exalted, the safe-guard of the nation, and protecting him from every wrong with the shield of our national strength. [Great applause.] He will use American power for the protec-tion of the American people—to protect the American Clitzen in the savannahs of the South, as well as the prairies of the West, whether he applause], no matter what his administration as well as the prairies of the West, whether he stands by the Atlantic that surges along the Eastern coasts, or by the Atlantic that surges along the Eastern coasts, or by the Atlantic that surrounds the foreign countries of Europe, so that he may feel, as to American citizenship, like Paul folt even amid his enemies, that none may lay finger upon him, for he was a Roman citizen. [Great applause.] Then we shall have no more war, no more diskonor, no more differences between the Administration and the repre-sentatives of the country. Every dweller in the land will be protected — under bis own vine and his own fig-tree, with no trattor or enemy to molest or make him afraid.—the na-tional honor will be defended, the national faith observed, the laws of the land will be obeyed, and from these suffig-coming days of peace, our posterity, blessed by our labors, and rich with all that we have sacrificed, will realize the most magnificent future that ever opened to a people, and a destiny collipsing in its grandeur, its happi-nees, its public prosperity and private virtues, all that we find written in the records of the past. [Great applause.] Castern coasts, or by the Atlantic that surrounds

Great applause.] Mr. Coltax was followed by the Hon. John A. Griswold, our candidate for Governor, the Hon. E. B. Washburne, of Illinois, Mr. Clafin, of Mas sachusetts, and Mr. Starkweather, of Vermont, after which the club proceeded to private business and adjourned.

Frank Blair and the Ku, Klux, A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial

bed in that condition by some of his supporters. He went to the mountains the next day, and re-turning a few days after, very quietly left for the East, for the city had gone Republican by over two hundred majority, and the Democrats were charging him with being the author of all their wore.

woes. The result in Denver astonished all, Republicane included. That we had a majority we never doubted; but the Democratic candidate was a very popular man—popular because he, being a member of the Legislature, cast the decisive vote on the Capital bill, and cast it in favor of Denver. en the Capital bill, and cast it in favor of Denver. This act would have insured bim a heavy vote in this county—perhaps it would have given him a majority—had it not been for the fatal mistake made in permitting Blair to make a speech. A mojority in the city would have elected him. Blair's speech decided it against him. Our peo-ple do not want another war; they therefore could not vote for a man who was inf avor of electing Blair Vice President. Republicans, therefore, congratulate themselves on the fact that Blair did speak in Denver, and regret that he did not arrive here in time to address the peo-ple in other parts of the Territory, for had he done so the Democratic party would have been annihilated.

annihilated. In the party would inverteen It is reported here that Blair will not be per-mitted to make any more speeches during the Presidential campaign, as he doee his party more harm than good. This, if true, will be good news to Democrats, but there are some who do not be-lieve that he can be kept still. Be it as it may, he has the heart-felt thanks of the Republicans of telepade for readering them can be doed the republicans of Colorado for rendering them such valuable assistance in the late contest.

-The following letter was actually written by Maine Democrat: KITTERY

State of Maine

KITTERY State of Maine September the 15th 1868. Mt DEER NEFFU i receeved yure kind letture today and talk my pen in hand to let you kno we air all wel and enjoyin the bleasins of helth and we have as much of provisions as will last us threw the winter. Thare aint mutch news to rite at present. politik is gittle excitable and cvry body is hollerin for grant & colfacks with sum exceptions. I think grant is a good soljer, but i think he burt hisself popelarly speckin when he captcherd general lee at appermattux. sum peo-ple think it was verry unconstitooshinal to be a fit our brethring while the want too doo jest as the sir a mine too in a free land o liberty & if grant hadent beet gen lee ide be willin to vote fur him. deer nefu, how doo yew stan on the grate perliticle kwestion of the da. let me heer from yew soon and give my relet me heer from yew soon and give my re-specks to all inquirin friends. no more at pre-

sent Affecktionnuttly your uncle. SILVESTER 8-

-The Mobile Tribune avows its inability to per ceive in what respect it has been guilty of doing injury to the Democratic cause at the North, by injury to the Democratic cause at the North, by simply reiterating the principles of that party as they are expressly set forth in the Democratic platform. It asyst "The Democratic Conven-tion, so far from conceding authority or title to the new Governments in the South, repudlated the law under which they were organized as 'un-constitutional, revolutionary and void.' If this law is unconstitutional, shall we not seek its ab-rogation? If its revolutionary, shall we not de-nounce it? If its void, shall we not speak of it as a dead letter? This is the main plank of the platform." And, further: "A few timid politi-cians and poltroons may revile Forrest, Hampton and Blair, but these states men stand on the Dem-ocratic platform, which is broad enough to sup-pert the South as well as the North." —The Macon (Ga.) Journal and Messenger Says

-The Macon (Ga.) Journal and Messenger says that, having proclaimed to the world as the creed of the party, that reconstruction is "unconstitu-tional and revolutionary," the Democratic Con-vention boldly adopted the result that these socalled Governments are usurpations, are shams, not legitimate Governments, and to be tolerated only so long as supported by military power. -The Pittsburgh Commercial says that a dozen foreigners were iraudulently naturalized in that city a few days ago, and that such frauds are per-petrated daily throughout Pennsylvania. It is nearly time the Republicans adopted some effec-tive means to put a stop to it.

and versatile stock actress now in this city, and it will be impossible for Mesars. Sinn & Co. to fill her place. She will be sure to obtain popularity wherever she may ro. may go. AT THE AMERICAN this evening a miscellaneous performance will be given. The Hanlon combination

THE MENDELSSOHN SOCIETY of this city has elected

The MENDELSSORN SOCIETY Of this city has elected the following officers for the ensuing sesson, viz.:-President.-Colonel James Page; Vice Presidents-A. H. Derrickson, Robert Morris; Musical Director-Jean Louis; Secretary-G. P. Kimball; Treasurer-A. R. Van Horne; Librarian-Paul Browne, To give an impetus to their movements for the forthcoming season, the Board of Directors have elected a Commit-te upon Amusements. comprising the following

season, the Board of Directors have elected a Commit-tee upon Amnsements, comprising the following-named gentlemen: --Peter E. Abei, chairman; Carl Sentz, Colonel Harmanns Neff, T. E. Harkins, W. H. Boner, Louis Meyer, R. T. Gumpert, and W. J. Liggot --Gounod, they say, has pions scruples about the ef-fect of his operas, and has determined to devote him-self exclusively to church music. He has suddenly discontinued working at his opera Francesca de Ri-mini, and has commenced composing a requiem. --M'lle, Tiletjens, Mapleson's prima donna, is a na-tive of Hamburg. a rather masculine looking lady, and the of Hamburg, a rather mascaline looking lady, and not very handsome. She is greatly attached to her birthplace, and spends a large amount of her salary in contributions to the charitable institutions of Ham-

- Ole Bull has not yet arrived at Boston, but is ad-vertised to give three concerts in that city the last of this week, at the Music Hall.

his week, at the Music Hall. —The King of Prussia is so much delighted with the voice and sing of Christina Nilsson, that he has ordered M. de Hulson, the manager of the Royal Theatre, to engage her at any price. Madame Pauline as ordered in, de finison, the manager of the horyan heatre, to engage her at any price. Madame Pauline acca is quite disgusted with the King's admiration of Christina Nilsson, and talks of leaving the Berlin hestre.

-Watson's Art Journal tells an incident in regard -Watson's Art Journal tells an incident in regard to the musical taste of the Chinese ambassadors, as dieplayed during their stay at Washington. Mrs. Chara M. Brinkerhoff was asked by Mr. Burlingame one evening to sing for the Chinese, but was in doubt what style of music would suit them best. Accord-ingly, by way of experiment, Mrs. Brinkerhoff tried a brilliant Spanish Bolero, at which the Celestial nodred approvingly, as though he had been used to it all his life; but when she stang in a touching manner the simple melody of "Home, Sweet Home," the Celestial became human, and paid the tribute of a few involun-tary tears. It was a genuine triumph of nature over art.

-Baden-Baden has been lately attracting a number of musical celebrities, among others Signor Bottesini, Herr Rubenstein and Herr Wilhelmi. We read in La France Musicale that an unpublished concerto for the violoncello, by M. Eckers, capellmeister at Stuttgart, was heard for the first time there the other day.

-The advantage of having a tenor volce which can reach C above is illustrated in the case of Wachtel, who has just bought a handeome villa near Wiesbaden for fifty thousand florins. It is said that Wachtel was a cab-driver a few years ago.

-The new season at the Italiens, in Paris, will be-gin on the first of October. Fatti, of course, heads the list of sopranos, but three new singers will be in-troduced in first parts: Miss Minnie Hauck, for whom Prince Poniatowski is composing an opera; a pupil of Signor Strakosch, Mile, de Muraka, who sang for two seasons at her Majesty's; and Signorina Ricci, daugh-ter and niece of the brothers Ricci, the popular au-thors of "Criepino e la Comare."

-Ullman has lesued his programme for the "fall and_winter campaign." He has engaged Carlotta Patti, Vieuxtemps, Taell and Godefroid, and will give, with them, one hundred and eixty concerts in France, Belgium, North Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Nor-way, Russia, Poland and Switzerland. In Belgium he will give, in thirteen clics, thirteen concorts, from November 4 to Nevember 16. In no city will more than one concert be given.

THE COURTS.

QUARTER BESSIONS-Judge Allison.—The whole morning was occupied with the trial of an as-sault and battery case, growing out of a difficulty between two gentlemen at a boarding house, The case was not concluded when our report closed.

-A Georgia letter to the Syracuse Journal closes as follows: "You of the North must elect Grant and Colfax. We demand it of you. The scaling up of the fruits of the war is in your hands. The aid in this work as anticipated from hands. The shall in this work as anticipated from the South will prove abortive. We have not the ability to pass a militia bill, and the lives of Union men are everywhere threatened. But a partial canvass at the best can be made by the party, and no reliance be placed of ultimate 'safety and fair voting at the polls."