# Daily Evening Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

PRICE THREE CENTS

VOLUME XXII.—NO. 151.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1868.

THE EVENING BULLETIN PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING. AT THE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING. 607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION.

PEOFRIETORS.

GIBSON PEACOCK, CABPER BOUDER, Ja.,
F. L. FETHERSTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMBON,
FRANCIS WELLS.

The Bulletin is served to subscribers in the city at 18 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or 28 per annum.

# AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Of Philadelphia,

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.

This Institution has no superior in the United

INSURE AGAINST ACCIDENT TRAVELERS' INSURANCE CO., OF HARTFORD, CONE.

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FORREST BUILDING. WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS FOR PARties, &c. New styles. MASON & CO.,
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WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN THE Newest and best manner, LOUIS DREKA, Sta-tioner and Engraver, 1(2) Chestnut street. feb 24-ff MARRIED. LEDYARD-PARKER.—On Wednesday, 30th ult., by Rev. E. D. Ledyard, of Fondent, N. Y., azzisted by Rev. D. A. Cunningham, Mr. Wm. W. Ledyard to Miss Mary E., daughter of G. B. Parker, Esq., all of this city.

DIED. CRANE .... At Elizabeth, N. J., September 20th, the Rev. CRANE.—At Elizabeth, N. J., September 20th, the Rov. James B. Crane.
Funeral will take place from his late residence, at 3 o'clock. Monday, October 5th.
BickliBish.—On the merming of the 2d inst., William C. Mckibbin. In the 46th year of his age.
QUIIK.—At midnight, Oct. 2d. James Theodore, only son of Frederick T. and Elizabeth M. Quirk, aged 25 years and 4 months.
His remains will be conveyed on Monday evening to Greenwood Cemetery, New York for interment.
ROHREH.—On the morning of the 2d inst., Mary Louise, wile of Earl Penn Roher, and, dampher of Adaline and the late Alexander Hamilton.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her feneral, from the residence of her mother, 212 South Elighth street, on Monday, 5th inst., at 3 o'clock.

GOOD BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.

G STOUT BLK. CORDED SATIN FACE GRO GRAIN.
PURPLE AND GILT EDGE.
BROWNS AND BLUE GRO GRAIN.
MODE COLD PLAIN SI-KS.
aulti Eyre & Landell, Fourth and Arch.

# RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH.—THE BISHOP OF Nebraska will preach on Sunday afternoon at o'clock. REV. J. WALKER JACKBOW, PASTOR M. E. Church, Green street, above Tenth, preaches to-morrow, at 10% a. M., and 7% P. M. GRACE CHURCH, TWELFTH STREET.

Bervices to morrow morning 10% o'clock. Sermen
by Bishop Clarkson, of Nebraska. CHURCH OF THE INTERCESSOR, SPRING Garden, below Broad, Rev. J. W. Bonham, Rector: service at 10% A. M., and 7% P. M. Subject in the evening—"The fatal result of Jerusaem's League with Rome."

Sunday School, 195; mission bland, or THIRD REFORMED CHURCH, TENTH AND Filbert streets. Rev. John H. Leggett will preach to-unorrow, Service at 10% o'clock morning and 7% o'clock to the street of th

REV HERRICK JOHNSON D. D. PASTOR of the First Presbytesian Church, Wasidington Square, will proach To-morrow at 10% A. M. and 11° ST. MARK'S RVANGELICAL LUTHERAN Church, Spring Garden street above Thirteenth.
Rev.J.A. Kunksiman, pastor. Services To-morrow at 10% A. M. sud 7% P.M.

A. M. and 7% P.M.

HEALING WATERS.— REV. DR MARCH
Will preach on this subject in Clinton Street
Church, Tenth street, below Spruce, to-morrow (Sunday)
evening at 7% o'clock All persons are cordially invited.1°

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOGUST street, above Fifteenth, Preaching tomorrow morning and evening by the pastor, Rev. Dr.
Humphrey.

Humphrey.

REV. JAMES NEILL WILL PREACH IN TRINrew, 10% A.M. Communion, 3% P.M. Rev, R.W. Humphries, 7% P. M. Strangers welcome.

PONORTH BECAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN
Church, corner Broad and Green streets. Preaching to-morrow, by the Pastor, REV. PETER STRYREE,
D. D., at 10% A.M. and 3% P.M. Children's Church in
the afternoon. Subject: "Isaac." The second of the
series of sermons on the Children of the Bible. Monthly
concert of prayer at 7% P.M. Strangers welcome. It\* SPECIAL NOTICES.

# Rev. W. Morley Punshon, M. A.

The eloquent English orator and representative from the British Wesleyan Conference to the late General Confer-ence of the M. E. Church, will deliver two lectures in the ACADEMY OF MUSIC. ON FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 16th, 1868. Subject-"Daniel in Bahylon."

Subject.—"Daniel in Babylon."

And on MONDAY EVENING, October 19th,

Subject.—"Florence and her Memories."

Reserved scats in Parquet and Parquet Circle, 31 50; reserved scats in Balcony and Family Circle, and Stage cickets, 31 cacb. The sale of tickets will commence on TUFSDAY MORNING, Oct. 6, at 9 o'clock, at the M. B. Book Room, No. 1018 Arch street.

DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL COMPANY.
TREATON, September 29, 1889.
On and after October 5th, the through toll on Anthra cite coal will be as follows:

On that passing through from the outlet at New Hope to New Brunawick, Forty-three (43) cents per ton
On that passing through from Bordentown to New Brunawick, including steam towage:
From Fairmount to New York, seventy-two (72) cents r ton. From Richmond to New York, sixty-seven (67) cents Without Steam tonoage: By Barges and Boats, towed by

Steam sixty (60) cents per ton.

By Sailing Vessels, forty (40) cents per ton.

JOHN G. STEVENS,

se30-5tri\$

Engineer and Superintendont. Engineer and Superintendon.

PHILADELPHIA UNIVERSITY OF MEDIcine and Surgery, Ninth and Locust - Introductry
Lecture WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 7th, at 7%
o'clock. Physicians, students and the public are invited.
The regular Fail and Winter Session commences on
THURSDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock. A few perpetual
scholarships for sale very cheap. Apply at the University, or at Prof. Paine's private office, 933 Arch street,
between the hours of 2 and 4P. M. 903 6t NOTICE—CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILroad. The coupons on the Second Mortgage
Bonds of this Company failing due October 1st, will be
paid on presentation at the Company's Office, Cooper's
Point. Camden, N. J.
Trosaurer.
Trosaurer.

PLUMER OIL COMPANY.—THE ANNUAL Meeting of the Stockholders will be held on TUES-DAY, 13th inst., at 3 P. M., at the office, No. 113 South fourth street. When Electricity in the hands of Drs. GALLO-WAY, WHITE and BOLLES, 1330 Walnut street, cures the worst forms of acute and long standing disease, se8 tu,th,s im rps

YOUNG LADY ACCUSTOMED TO TEACH would like a position in a private family several hours along it is able to teach French if required. Address M. L., Bulletin Office. ocl.3,8,3tp. S. M. CLEVELAND WILL FORM TWO Classes this season, in Elecution and Tone Culture, Address, No. 252 South Tenth street. HOWARD HOSPITAL NOS. 1819 AND 1520
Lombard street, Dispensary Department, Medical treatmen and medicines furnished gratuitously to the

NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, WASTE E. HUNTER, ap28-tfrp No. 613 Jayne street

DOND'S BOSTON BISCUIT.—BOND'S BOSTON BUT' for and Milk Biscuit, landing from steamer Norman, and for sale by JOS, B. BUSSIER & CO., Agents for Bond, 109 South Delaware avenue.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET. GEN. JUHN F. HARTRANFT. GEN. JACOB M. CAMPBELL, CITY TICKET. GEN. HECTOR TYNDALE, EECHIVER OF TAXES, RICHARD PELTZ. BAMUELP. HANCOCK.

MAJ. ALEXANDER MCCUEN. PEOTHONOTARY OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, UAPT, RICHARD DONAGAN. CHARLES GIBBONS. THOMAS J. WORRALL. PRESIDENT JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT COURT,

J. I. CLARK HARE.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT COURT,
M. RUSSELL THAYER.

First District—BENJAMIN L. BERRY.
Second District—CHARLES O'NEILL
Third District—LEONARD MYERS.
Fourth District—WILLIAM D. RELLEY,
Fifth District—CALEB N. TAYLUI.
Becond District—A. WILSON HENSZEY,
Fourth District—GEORGE CONNELL.
FEDERSHITATIVES.

Fourth District—GEORGE CONNELL.

First District—DAVID FOY
Second District—ROBERT C. TITTERMARY.
Third District—WILLIAM P. HAMM
Fourth District—GEORGE W. MYERS, Jr.
Fifth District—OBEPHT. THOMAS
Sixth District—JOSEPHT. THOMAS
Sixth District—JOSEPHT. THOMAS
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GRANT, COLFAX, MYERS AND KELLEY.

Republican Mass Meeting Third Congressional Dis-

Republican Mass Meeting Third Congressional District.
The citizens of the Third Congressional District will assemble in Mass Meeting on SaTURDAY EVENING. October 3d, at 8°clock, at Frankford Hosd and Girard avenue.
The meeting will be addressed by HON. LEONARD MYERS. October 3d, at 8 o clock, at Frankford Hold and Girard avenue.

The meeting will be addressed by HON. LEONARD MYERS.

HON E STOCKETT MATTHEWS, and others.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The clitzens of the Fourth Congressional District will assemble in Mass Meeting on SATURDAY EVENING next, Oct. 3 at Broad and Partish streets.

The meeting will be addressed by HON, WM. D. KELLEY.

COL. JOHN W. FORNEY.

HON JAMES H. CAMPBELL.

CHIRISTAIN KNEASS. Eq.,

A. WILSON HENSZEY. Eq.,

The various Political Organizations are invited to participate. By order of the Committee.

OCLUMN C. BUTLER.

CC22tt Chairman of Committee on Meetings.

JOHN HICKMAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 7, at 8 o'clock,
At the special request of a large number of prominen
Republicans of our city, this
EARNEST AND DISTINGUISHED STATESMAN
Will deliver an address on the questions involved in the Will deliver an address on the questions involved in the present political contest, at the time and place named. NONE SHOULD FAIL TO ATTEND.

Tickets free: to be had daily at the Academy, between the hours of 10 and 12. Also, at the office of the "Freas," office of the "Morning Fost;" Callender, corner of Third and Walnut; Needles, corner Twellth and Race: National Union Club, No. 1115 Chestnut street, and at the Union League.

### LETTER PROM WASHINGTON.

Enthusiasm of the Department Clerks from Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, to go Home to Vote-Defection of some of the President's Bosom riends\_Two significant "Straws" from the Treasury Department.
Going for Grant-Effort to settle Accounts of Philadelphia Government

Officials, &c. (Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)
Washington, Oct. 2, 1868.—The greatest interest prevails here regarding the result of the elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, for everybody concedes that they will settle the Presidential contest in advance of November The Republicans are confident beyond all precedent, and are making the most strenuous exertions to get out every voter, and send him home to vote in October. The clerks generally need no "spurring." A few months ago, when they failed to get their expected 20 per cent. additional compensation, some of them grumbled, and threatened that they would not put their hands in their pockets and pay the expenses of a trip home in October to vote. But all the dissatisfaction has vanished, and now the rivalry is as to which shall go first—all who are entitled to go being anxious to leave a week before election, to do their best for the good cause at home before the election comes off.
sheewd officials who hear the slogan

Some very significant "straws" have shown lately how some leading officials here feel in regard to Grant's election. In the Third Auditor's Bureau of the Treasury Department, of which John Wilson is chief, he is of which sonn wheon is chief, he is taking the most active part in seeing that the clerks in his Bureau, who live in States that hold elections this month, shall go home to vote the Republican ticket, which is equivalent to active for Court and Colories in November 11 to voting for Grant and Colfax in November. This movement on Wilson's part excites some surprize, because he was considered rather conservative in sentiment; but he is a shrewd politicians, sees clearly in which direction the wind is blowing, and is not disposed to be left out in the REPORTED CONVERSION OF ONE OF JOHNSON'S

Another case of miraculous conversion in the Treasury Department is reported. It is said that Gen. A. N. Jeffries, Register of the Treasury has recently expressed his intention to support Grant and Colfax, and will do all in his power to aid the clerks and employes in his department to go home to vote. This case is a little remarkable, inasmuch as Jeffries has been an intimate, bosom inasmuch as Jeffries has been an intimate, bosom friend of President Johnson, and his associations have been chiefly with the Democrats for the last year or two. He was a good Union man during the war and performed good service in the cause, but afterward followed the tortunes of Governor Swann, of Maryland—Jeffries being a Marylander—which planted Swann square with the Democracy. Jeffries was appointed Register more than a year ago, and during the last session of Congress was nominated by the President for Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and was rejected by the Senate, but he continued and was rejected by the Senate, but he continued to hold the Registership. It is a hopeful sign that some of the "dyed-in-the-wool" Johnson men are beginning to see the error of their ways, and are returning to the true fold; and this, too, right under the nose of the President and Secretary McCulloch, who, though professedly friendly to Seymour and Blair, interpose no objections to these outspoken demonstrations for Grant, of

which they cannot be ignorant.

ADJUSTMENT OF UNSETTLED ACCOUNTS OF GOV-ERNMENT OFFICIALS. An effort is being made at the Internal Revenue Bureau to expedite the settlement of the accounts of various collectors of internal revenue in Philadelphla, some of which have been standing for years. Among them are the accounts of the late Jesper Harding, collector of the First District, and Wainwright, collector of the Third District, besides the accounts of some of the collectors now in office, which have not been adjusted for one or two years. This is the case also with several ex-Custom House officers, whose accounts are still unsettled; and in one or two instances, balances are still due the Government.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—John Dougherty, halling from New York, was arrested last night at Broad and Sansom attects, on the charge of having attempted to steal a breastpin from a Boy in Blue, who was in attendance at the massmeeting. He was taken before Ald. Swift and was committed to answer.

SUSQUEHANNA

was committed to answer. was committed to answer.

The Music Loving Public will be gratified to learn that Madame Valery Gomez, a Prima Donna of the Italian Opera, will make Philadelphia her, place of abode during the present autumn and ensuing winter, for the purpose of imparting instruction in vocalism, as taught in the higher branches incident to the Italian school. Her residence is at 523 South Eighth street, where she will be happy to receive pupils. Madame Gomeziwill also accept engagements for concerts, and oratories during the season. EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

LETTER PROMIONDON.

The Water Works of London-Disposition of Refuse Water—An Immense Bridge for Pedestrians—Baths and Wash-houses for the Poor.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.] London, Sept. 19th, 1868.—In Philadelphia. where water washes the city to a proverbial cleanliness, pumps, hydrants and water-pipes are as common as chimneys and door-bells. In London there are seventy thousand houses that have no supply whatever of water. Add to this fact the consideration that in the course of one hundred and sixty miles the Thames receives the refuse outpourings of two hundred and twentythree cities, towns and villages, that the city of London itself discharges through one hundred and thirty sewers the enormous tribute of one hundred and thirty thousand tons of refuse water daily, and the source of plagues and pestilence will cease to be a speculation.

When I first came to London I was disposed to grumble and resign myself hopelessly to the horrors that attack every traveler who leaves Paris, the white city, where the sunshine and Baron Haussmann are making a paradise-serpent included—for this smoky, sooty city, where bronze, marble, brick and freestone are all the same color-the statues of Wellington, the Prince Consort, Pitt, Fox, Chatham, Queen Anne, Nelson, Queen Elizabeth and Her Most Gracious Majesty all resembling the ebony statues of African heroes that I see, in a vision surrounding Bunker Hill Monument. But after three months residence in London, I have become wiser than I should have been had I joined the discontented French fevered victims, and left it

in three days. The improvements now in progress in the city of London remind one of the works of the genii who, in the bowels of the earth, lay the foundations of palaces whose strength will endure for ages, so quietly, deliberately and securely is the work advancing of embanking the Thames with a magnificent promenade and drive of Portland stone that gives the city along the river the same appearance from bridges that charms travelers in cities on the Continent. It has the effect of the stone-facing or curb of the twenty-five hundred palaces on the Grand Canal in Venice. Under this embankment are great arches, through which an underground railwaylis laid in connection with those that already undermine the city in every direction.

From Holborn Hill to St. Sepulchre's an immense bridge is building, that will enable foot passengers, cabs and omnibusses to avoid the steep, muddy streets where drags and breaks hardly suffice to make driving safe in rainy weather. A series of large sewers, amounting to 185 miles of pipe, is nearly completed, at a cost of four millions of pounds sterling! When all the scaffolding is taken down, the barriers removed and the rubbish cleared away, some of the citizens even, who have accused the Queen of absorbing their profits for her own benefit, will look on these magnificent improvements, and cry "God save the Queen!" with somewhat of the old carnestness and satisfaction. "Justice where justice, tribute when tribute is due," but God save America from anything but Repub-

lican Democratic government. The benevolent institutions of England are innumerable; the patience of the people who sup port them is marvelous, they boast of their charities, and group at their poor rates in the same breath; and while five hundrd and fifty charitable institutions under royal patronage, and hundreds of less note supported by voluntary contribution, open their doors to the wretched and hungry, signals of distress flutter in every quarter of London. France and England do more for their poor than any other monarchical governments. out America has no poor. I say it advisedly, that America has no class of people who are necessarily born to poverty. Crime and misfortune reduce individuals and families, in all classes of society, to beggary sometimes, but where is the American girl or boy who corresponds in caste with the English children who live out at service in families where the very children are their "masters" and "mistresses," and their wages are less than a rag-picker's profits? They are in our factories, stores and public schools, earning a fair and independent living.

But I am forgetting my subject: Water in London. While I fret over the necessity of so many charitable institutions, and rejoice at the good fortune of the Irish emigrants who find work and good wages in America, I cannot help being interested in the institutions called baths and washhouses for the poor, erected as a sanitary measure, to keep off the plague from London. Seventy thousand houses have no supply of water; consequently in every district there are two or three public baths and wash-houses, where women and men can bathe first class (mark the silly distinction) in stone tubs, for fourpence, towels, soap and mat for the feet included; or second class in zinc tubs, no mat for the feet, for twopence. In the wash houses each woman is supplied with a tub, boiler, hot and cold water, a clothes-wringer, hot air chamber where the clothes dry in ten minutes, a mangle and hot irons for three ha'pence an hour! I have seen sixty-two women washing the clothes for their families, and the offices filled with others waiting with bundles, that would be soon white and clean, while the contagion they might otherwise send through the city, would sink through the waste pipes from each tub into the sewers that run under the city.

At every corner of London there is street fountain, where men and boys can quench their thirst, and save the pennies formerly deposited in the tills of the gin shops. Fountains for horses stand in the middle of cross-roads and streets, enabling the carters to avoid the hostlers' fee at the corner tayern. At Hyde Park, in the Scrpentine, eight hundred boys plunge and swim, morning and evening, while a semi-circle of life-boats surrounds them, with commissioned officers to watch them and prevent their drowning. The poor are not excluded, but urged to come; and it is a strange sight to behold troops of bright clean-faced boys, clothed in rags, issuing from the gates of Hyde Park at the hour when Fashion, wearled with pleasure, rolls in her carriage from the same gateway, clothed in purple and fine linen. There is an anomaly in the government and institutions of all foreign cities, but most of all in London. Is it because the people call more loudly for their rights, and the Government, hearing them clutches the crown with a firmer grasp?

# LETTER FROM MARSEILLES.

[Correspondence of the Phila, Evening Bulletin.] MARSEILLES, Sept. 16th, 1868.—It is announced from Florence that the Government of the King of Italy have come to the determination to adop vigorous measures for the restoration of publi order, and for the repression of the crimes which

Romagna. This is truly the case of saying "better late than never." It would be idle to speculate as to what connection there may be between this resolution and the recently accepted resignation of Mr. Cadorna of his place at the head of the Home Office. The portfolio of the Interior has been temporarily intrusted to the hands of Count Cantelli, the Minister for Public Works, and nothing is said about the definitive nomination of Mr. Cadorna's successor. But, whatever importance may be attached to this partial modification of the Cabinet in its political bearings, there is little doubt as to the beneficial results the change must have towards strengthening the administration. The Home Minister in Italy is nothing if he be not a great politician, and Mr. Cadorna, although a politician of the Cavour school and a man of irrepronchable character, is now an old man, and can hardly be expected to display late in line and energy for which men never gave him credit in his better days. Moreover, he had beaud himself before Parliament not to overstep the limits of legality, and he could, therefore, hardly have had a hand in the recent decree which appoints General Escofiler as Military Commander at Ravens, authorizing him at the same time to discharge the functions of Prefect, or Civil Governor, and to resort to stringent military measures whenever the public safety should appear to be endangered. In Romagna, as in Sicily, it has been found necessary to concentrate all powers in the same hand, and martial law can in both those provinces at any moment supercede the Constitution.

No rational man could wish it to be otherwise. and nothing is said about the definitive nomina-

No rational man could wish it to be otherwise. No rational man could wish it to be otherwise. The first law of existence for a State is public security, and to it freedom itself must be sacrificed till such time as freedom is so organized as to constitute the soundest basis of security. The repression of crime is for Italy a matter of honor as well as of well-being; for—it would be vain to deny it—that country has a bad name in that respect among its neighbors. It is simply outrageous to couple the epithet of "assassin" that spect among its neighbors. It is simply outrageous to couple the epithet of "assassin" with the name of "Italian," as it has been lately by a somewhat loosespoken member of the British Parliament. It is outrageous to call the Peninsula the "Italia del Ladri," as is customary with some clerical papers which can never forgive the happy events which have restored Italy to the Italians. But it is impossible to blind oneself to the fact that the statistics of crime, as published monthly by the staff of the Royal Carabiniers, or gendarmeric, give results which do not bear even the remotest proportion to the analsgous documents issued by other European States. It may, indeed, flatly be denied that the Papal city and territory are that oasis in the Italian wilderness which Monsigneur Talbot or Sir George Bowyer is fain to describe, or bot or Sir George Bowyer is fain to describe, or that matters in the new kingdom are any worse than they were under the role of former princes. But the friends of the National cause expected improvement to set in with the new political life and it is a meagre consolution to them to hear it said that emancipated Italy is, in respect of crime, only no worse off than was enslaved

Italy.

Not a little of the evil, especially for what con Note little of the evil, especially for what con-cerns crime against the person, springs from what is called the "bad blood" of the people—from their passionate, jealous, revengeful temperament. The knife has been at all times the bane of Italian life, and it is questionable whether any exertion of the public force will ever have power to snatch from the Italian's hand what has been not unjustly designated as the national weapon. Still it remains to be seen whether the people have not been rather encouraged to than deterred from the use of the knife. A set of softdeterred from the use of the knife. A set of soft-headed rather than soft-hearted public men have sprung up in that country, who look to mildness of legislation and leniency of punishment as invaluable specifics for the repression of crime. Morbid and mawkish Tuscan "philanthropy," as it is called, has already succeeded in pulling down the 'gallows throughout the territory of the former Grand Duchy, and aided by senseless Neapolitan clamor, it is now storming the doors of the National Parliament to obtain, in favor of the whole Peninsula, the same immunity from the eternal law that "blood must atone for blood." The malethat "blood must atone for blood." factor in Florence is free to follow the bent of his worst passions, with perfect confidence that, happen what may, he will never come to be hanged; and it is scarcely otherwise in the re-maining provinces, where capital punishment has maining provinces, where capital punishment has not been actually abolished, but where it is virtually evaded in almost every instance, either owing to some outburst of "humanitarian' tenderness of the jury, or to some crotchetty quibble of the magigitrate; to craving for popularity, or else to abject dread of private revenge, and with the same force upon all persons conacting with the same force upon all persons connected with the prosecution conviction nected with the prosecution, conviction and punishment of the most desperate offenders. And he who has managed to cheat the hangman has little cause for uneasiness as to any other penalty; for the fatal inseurity of gaols and bagnios, the incredible carelessness or corruption of the agents of the public force, have engendered contempt for an imprisonment to which it seems as if nobody need subject himself for a longer period than may suithis own inclination or convenience.

# AUSTRIA.

N:r. Peabody's Intended Besidence in Hungary.

According to the Vienna correspondent of the Past, Mr. George Peabody, the philanthropist, is about to reside, part of next year, in the Hungarian capital, and has commissioned an agent to purchase an estate for him at a price not exceeding 200,000 florins. On this estate he will build a large steam mill, in which only grain for export is to be converted into flour. It is said that Mr. Prabody felt so attracted by the famous Hungarian patriot Francis Deak, that he entered into correspondence with hlm, and did not take the resolution to become a landed proprietor of Hungary until he had asked M. Deak's advice on

the subject.

The Austrian Army.

The Mémorial Diplomatique says:

While the King of Prussia is employing his days in passing reviews and having executed new manucavies by the troops incorporated in the Ficeral army of North Germany, and ranged modelling anythm anythm anythm anythm anythm. under his supreme command, Austria, on her sade, is laboring actively in the reorganization of her forces. General Kuhn, Minister of War for her forces. General Kuhn, Minister of War for the Empire, is making a tour of inspection, and everywhere on his passage the soldiers have been put through grand military exercises. On his return from Bohemia he expressed to Gen. Gab-tentz his great satisfaction, asserting the men he had seen could be regarded as picked troops un surpassed on any point by the best of other countries.

### FRANCE. The Progress of France under the Em-

The Reveil publishes some curious statistics reative to the French Empire. It appears that the salary paid by France to Napoleon III. in 15 years is more by £7,800,000 than was paid to King Louis Philippe during the same number of years. The amount of donations, which in 1852 was £400,000, amounted in 1866 to £920,000. The interest of the public debt in 1844 was about £14,-500,000, 11866 it was 2000,000. 500,000; in 1866 it. was over £26,000,000. The total of the civil list donations and interest of public debt during the first 15 years of the Government of July was; in round numbers, £210,-000,000; during the first 15 years of Imperial regime, £354,000,000; showing an increase of expenditure in favor of the Empire of £144,000,000.

French Occupation of Rome.

A correspondent writes:
This, more than anything else since the cacciata or expulsion of the Austrians, has been the source of trouble and difficulties on all sides in the peninsula. The occupation of the city of Rome by the Emperor's troops has lasted now nincteen years, and is likely to endure a good while yet through the powerful influence of the French clergy. Monarchists and republicans in Italy shout "Rome for capital!" and the masses carnestly join in the cry. The re-peated demands for a withdrawal of the troops are pointedly met by officious and official statements in the organs at Paris that as the Italian Govern-

have lately been of frequent occurrence in the | with France in regard to the inviolability of the Pupal domain when the troops were recently withdrawn, it cannot be trusted in a like manner withdrawn, it cannot be trusted in a like manner again. It is certain that but for the very timely turning up of French soldiers at Mentana last fall the Garibaldians, impelled by the national hankering after unity, would have played havoc with his holinoss. Besides this ittue irregularity on the part of the Italians, it can scarcely be expected that the Emperor will consent to withdraw his footbold from Italian soil when his relations with Prussia are so threatening, and when the land of Pianori and Orshi is so lavishingly coquetting with Count Bismarck. What between this question of the occupation of Rome, the bitter jealousies growing out of it, and the charge of Ingratitude cast into their face from France, "the Frenchman" is almost as odious to-day among Italians as was only lately odious to-day among Italians as was only lately "the Austrians."

### ITALY.

New Minister to Mexico. FLORENCE, Oct. 2, 1868.—Signor Scovasso, present Consul General at Belgrade, has been appointed as a diplomatic representative of Italy to the Mexican republic. the Mexican republic.

Signor Scovasso has been empowered by his government to act for France at the Mexican

### EGYPT.

capital.

The Attempt on the Life of the Viceroy London, Oct. 2, 1868.—Advices from Cairo confirm the report—telegraphed from Alexandria yesterday—that there was a futile attempt to kill the Viceroy recently by an unknown person. The assassin threw a marderous missile at the Viceroy from the roof of a building, but, missing his mark, made his escape.

### TURKEY.

Seizure of an American Citizen. A correspondent writes from the Dardanelles:
"The American Captain of the port at Scio, an Hellenic subject, has been sent up here under earrest by Ahmet Kaiseril Pasha, Governor of that island, for alleged share in the recent riot on the occasion of the rejoicings for the birth of the young Greek Prince. The man is said to have protested on the double ground of his nationality and his American office, but neither availed him, and he is now a prisoner in the fortress. It remains to be seen what steps the American and Greek Ministers will take under the circumstances." We are able to answer the surgested query of our A correspondent writes from the Dardanelles

isters will take under the circumstances." We are able to answer the suggested query of our correspondent. On receiving the news Mr. Morris promptly demanded satisfaction from the Porte, claiming the man's immediate release, his conveyance back to Scio in a Turkish man-of-war, and an apology from the Pasha to the American Consul. We have reason to believe that the incident has already induced a visit of Admiral Farragut, in the Franklin, to the Island.

## Important Ceremonies in Rome.

A correspondent at Rome writes:
A consistory will be held at the end of this month. The Pope will then give the red hat to Cardinals Barili and Ferrieri, who were absent from Rome when promoted. The form of the oath taken by the Cardinals on receiving their hats is most extraordinary. "Promitis defendere fidem usque; ad sanguines effusione ad inclusive?" is the question put by the Pope, and answered affirmatively, of course. Observe "inclusive" included, which has been added, that there may be no mistake as to the interpretation given to the question. the question.

the question.

Before this ceremony there is another. In the presence of the College of Cardinals the recipient must promise to defend the temporal power of the Pope and shed his blood in the cause if necessary. Cardinal Pentini, created five years ago, added, "If it be for the good of the Church." It seems that in the evening at his reception he had a perfect evaluation in consequence. had a perfect ovation in consequence. I am assured that in this consistory-there will be no new cardinals made, nor will the Pope make an allocution; at least it will be one of no political importance.

Curious Will of a Roman Catholic Prelate.

The Continental (Europe) papers are publishing a curious document, purporting to be the late Cardinal d'Andrea's last will and testament. The following is translational.

on the cessation of the ill-advised displeasure conceived against me by Pope Plus IX. for the friends. voleus reasons now notorious to the whole world, to be able to return to Rome, my usual place of residence. Our difference is wholly nuconnected with religious matters, being a mere question of punctilio.

If right were might the cause would be mine,

If right were might the cause would be mine, but where might is right the victory is on the side of the Pope, who, during the severe illness with which I was afflicted presumed to act as my physician, and because I chose rather to be guided by my medical advisers, subjected me to a most discourteous, treacherous and lumoral persecution. I distinguish between John Rantist Meetal discourteous, trencherous and immoral persecu-tian. I distinguish between John Baptist Mastai and the Pontiff Pine; but the Pontiff, retaining the nature of Mastai, is liable to error; and, in fact, through natural infirmity the Pope has erred in childishly allowing himself to be tho dupe of Cardinal James Antonelli, of Pa-triza, an ignorant and ambitious ascetic and a mean-souled courtier; and, lastly, by that notori-ous scoundrel. Praspero Catering of Areno la ous scoundrel, Prospero Caterino, of Arnano, la the district of Acquapendente, province of Vi-

I am a better Catholic than Pius IX., who at the commencement of his Pontificate, and afterwards, committed various acts not consistent. with Catholicism. In my present uncertainty whether I shall be able to revisit Rome I hereby make a rough draft of my will and testament, in the hope of being able to revise it by and by after mature consideration.

ration. I. In the first place, then, I appoint as my beir general my excellent and plous first-born brother, the Marquis Francis Xavier d'Andrea. (The following clauses, from the second to the seventh, refer to the legacies to various friends, including Passaglia, Modesti, &c., and to relatives

and servants of the testor).

8. To certain charitable institutions in Rome I bequeath the sum prescribed by law whenever

The plate and the sacred utensils belonging to my chapel are to be divided among various churches according to the note which I intend to prepare for this purpose. Should no note be found, a part is to be given to the chapel of St. Januarius, in Naples—namely, the chest of gilt-silver plate to St. Januarius, the two remaining portions to be shared between Sublaco and Sa-

10. My white richly embroidered cope to St. Mary of Constantinople, the red cope to St. 11. Five hundred masses for my soul, which I

recommend to the infinite mercy of God, the Blessed Virgin, and of all the angels and saints in Paradisc.

12. To the Holy Father, to the cardinals and prelates, and to all my other enemies, my sincere and full pardon.

Appendix Carol Brayners.

JEROME CARD. D'ANDREA,
Bishop of Sabina and perpetual commendatory of Subjaco.

# THEATRES, Etc.

AT THE WALNUT, this evening, Mrs. Lander will appear in Mrs. Kemble's translation of Mary Stuart. On Monday she will appear in Marte Antoinette. AT THE AROH, to-night, the splendidly successful comedy week will close with The Belle's Stratagem, and The Willow Copse. On Monday Lotta will appear in Little Nell.

AT THE AMERICAN, this evening, a miscellaneous AT THE AMERICAN, this evening, a miscellaneous performance will be given.

AT THE CHESTNUT, this evening, Mile, Sohike will have a benefit, when the romantic drams Unders will be given for the last time. On Monday, Bouckault's version of Foul Play will be produced, with the original cest from the Broadway Theatre, New York. We are assured that this play will be produced in unusually splendid style, with handsome scenic effects, and the strictest attention to detail. The actors in it already have established reputations in the several parts, and the prolonged run of the plece in New Yerk, under their auspices, is a guarantee that it will and favor here.

### FACTS AND FANCIES.

Some real or forged Davenport Brothers are luggijng in Toledo.

—A little girl in Ohlo is in trouble from having swallowed a hoop skirt, or part of one. —Tennyson will print his longest poem yet before the end of the year. The Spanish actress Civili is announced in

-Jean Ingelow's father is a highly solvent ban-ker.

-Prince Dolgorouskoff recently died of-his name, perhaps.

-Engel, the artist, has returned from Germany to Albany, and plies an industrious brush. —The Lanterne is printed in Brussels on thin paper. in miniature type, and smuggled into France in watch cases.

—A tight rope performer named Murphy, fell from his rope to the ground, in Ohio, and nearly killed himself.

Ellica nimseir.

—Bishop Davis, of South Carolina, has conferred holy orders upon the late confederate Brig.-Gen. Capers.

—A New Haven young married man was so pleased at becoming a father that he galloped through a fish store, and was sent to jail. —Anthony Trollope's new novel, "He Knew He was Right," has been begun in Every Satur

Gen. Rousseau has been putting on Ayres—as Assistant Inspector-General of his depart-

—An undertaker in Utica had to bury one of his debtors. He got him snugly into the grave, but refused to fill in the earth until the weeping family settled the claim, which they did. —The father of four of the assassins of Prince Michael is roaming about Hungary, unable to find a town or city that will allow him a resi-

—Secret marriages are so common in an Ohio town that the young women can't get beaux. Every man is afraid of courting some other man's

—General de Trobriand's work on the American war has been very successful in Paris. Three large editions of it have been exhausted, and Michael Levy, the great Parisian publisher, has made arrangements with the General for the publication of another work on the affairs of the United States, which M. de Trobriand is writing.

Horiense Schwelder donler that the state of the control of the contro -Hortense Schneider denies that she made ers had to desist from engaging her. She says that no fair offer was ever made to her on the part of those gentlemen, and that it would be foolish in her to be satisfied with the same salary which they pay to her second and third-rate imitators.

—One of the certificates of death received at the Board of Health of New York lately, contained the following original statement of the cause of the patient's death: "In a word spasm brought on from colad inhald into the stomach." The address of the physician making the return was given as "Avenue Ree." which waster his contained.

was given as "Avenue See," which makes his or-thography less surprising. —Jacob van Lennep is to liave a monument.

He was one of the most industrious and brilliant of modern Dutch writers; and one or two of his tales, of which he wrote a vast number, are well known in England through translations. In return, he translated into Dutch some of Shakespeare's plays, and certain selections from modern English poets. He was born in 1802; he died on the 25th of last month. Democracy dies today, and is iald out cold by the Boys in Blue.

—The Count of Girgenti: brother of the ex-

—The Count of Girgenti, brother of the ex-King of Naples, and son of King Bomba, about whose reception at Fontainebleau the French pa-pers have made so much noise, is a pale, dark-haired, thin-faced young man, of bashful manners, and not very prepossessing in appearance. He was the favorite son of his cruel and treacherons father, and is said to possess a great deal more energy than his royal brother. who seems to care more about card-playing than politics and diplomacy.

—In Sweedish Lapland one single parish is often as large as some kingdoms. That of Gallivard for instance, contains three hundred and fifty two square miles. Many of the inhabitants live at such a distance from their church that they are obliged to start on the Thursday to attend divineservice on the Sunday. Thus the complete Liturgy is only celebrated once a month. The congregation is then always most numerous. On these occasions the affairs of the world are also brought under consideration, arrangements are made, purchases are concluded; in fact, a species of fair is held.

—An aerial ascent was made last month by MM.

de Fonvielle and Tissandier from the Conservatoire dea Arts et Métters, in Paris, in the Neptune, directed by M. Duruef. The balloon, which
started from Paris at a quarter past twelve, made
a most perilons descent at five o'clock, near Aulavy (Orug), shout one hundred and a most perilous descent at five o'clock, near Aulnay (Orne), about one hundred and twenty miles distant. The silk burst when at a great neight, and all came down rapidly. Fortunately the torn stuff acted in some measure as a parachute, and broke the violence of the shock. The car fell heavily, and was overturned above the voyagers, but they were happily able to extricate themselves without any injury.

In French Government circles Villemessant is held principally responsible for the success schieved by the Lanterne, and the trouble which it has caused to the Government. When Pinard sent for Villemessant a year ago and orcared him to discharge Rochefort from the staff of the Pigaro, he sald to the minister, "Your Excellency will regret this step. I know M. de Rochefort like a book. He will revenge himself on you. He is one of the ablest young journalists, we have; and he never forgives his enemies." "Bah," sald Pinard, "we are not afraid of him." "I will discharge him because I cannot help it," said Villemessant; "but, I repeat it, you will regret this step." Pinard says now that the success of the Lanterne was due no less to Villemessant's clever management than to Rochefort's sant's clever management than to Rochefort's pungent attacks. Villemessant cleared one hundred thousand francs by the sale of the first ten numbers of the Lanterne. The following numbers have been printed at Rochefort's own

—Here are some choice extracts from No. 14, of Rochefort's Lanterne, published at Brussels:
"M. Rouland, an ex-Minister of Louis Napoleon, 'M. Rouland, an ex-Minister of Louis Napoleon, and now a member of the Council of State, and a Senator of France, said the other day, at the opening of the proceedings of his Conseil general:

The imperial family represent, in the eyes of all good Frenchmen, a glorious trinity of genius, hope and mercy. The flunkey who uttered these words, than which the annals of the most degraded times of the Roman Empire contain nothing more sycophantic and fulsome, wants us to understand that genius is represented by the Emperor, hope by his dull and sickly boy, and mercy by that dame passes who can not forget that she was once good-looking, and who never bears in mind that she is between forty and fifty years old. Calling the Emperor a genius has got somewhat out, of fashlon of late, though no one but a genius of a peculiar description could one but a genius of a peculiar description could have got France into her present predicament. have got France into her present predicament.

M. Rouland, pray ask M. Thiers what he thinks of the imperial genius."—"M. DeLord has put his countrymen under obligations by publishing the interesting episode from the life of King Louis of Holland, from which we see that that good king, by the grace of Napoleon the Frat, was exceedingly anxions to get a divorce from his young wife Hortense, in 1808, a few days after she had given birth to a son. Why did he want to get that divorce just then? Why did he not rather rejoice over the birth of a son and an heir?" \* "M. Pinard receives one hundred thousand frances a year for the services which he heir?" \* \* "M. Pinard receives one hundred thousand francs a year for the services which he renders his imperial master. He is entitled to a much larger sum at our hands for the services which he has rendered to La Lantorne," \* \* "Napoleon, they say, looks unusually pale. Did anybody mention the name of the Count of Paris his pressure?" "W. da Giravin asks the anybody mention the name of the Count of Parls.
in his presence?"—"M. de Girardin asks the
Emperor to declare war against Prusais. Valu.
appeal! He dare not fight them, and no wonder.
Success will not do him much good—a fallure
might cost him his neck."—"M. Sardou reports
that he was recently assailed by three of the most
desperate men to be found in or around Parls.
Were his assallants, then, judges of the Sixth.
Chamber?"