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PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1868.

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GIBSON PEACOCK, CABPER BOUDER, Jr.,
F. L. FETHERSTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON,
FRANCIB WELL'S,
The BULLETIN is served to subcribers in the city at 18 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or \$5 per annum.

# AMERICAN

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DE PUL.—At Chester, Delaware county, Pa., on Saturday, October 10th. Rev. James Re Pol.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Fourth etrect, Chester, on Thursday, October 15th, at 2 octock P. M., without further notic. Bervice at 2th Paul's Episcopal Church, Chester, at 2.30 octock. Funeral to proceed to Chester Rural Cometary.

FUGI Et.— In the morning of October 13th, 15-38, Stephen Dalictt, son of William it, and Emily Fuguet, as 21 months. HUTCHING.—At Bath, N. H., on the 8th inst., George 8. Hetchine, ased 23 year.

Hardron Jandenly in New York, on the 10th inst.

Hardron Janden, in the 27th year of his age.

Due notice of the functa will be alven.

LYON. On the 11th inst., Mary G., daughter of Walter

LYON - On the lith inst., Mary G., daughter of Walter T and Sarah J. Lyon.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, 1213 Girard avenue, on Thursday, the 15th inst., at 10 o'clock. Internet at Laurei Hill.
PASS-MORE - On the 10th inst., Everett G. Passmore, in he flat year of his age.
The residuces and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Moorestowa, N. J. on Fourthi day, the 14th inst., at 11 o'clock. A. M. BACCK ON.—Peacefully, on the 2th inst., Rev. Thomas Hewlings Stockton, aged 60 years.
Funeral services at the Church of the New Testament, Eleventh and Wood streets, on Wednesday, the 14th inst., Eleventh and Wood streets, on Wednesday, the 14th inst., con mening at 12 o'clock M. Friends and clergy, generally, invited to attend. The relatives of the family are requested to meet at his late residence, No. 1634 Poplar street, at 10 o'clock A. M., to proceed to the charch Burisi st Nount Moriah Cennetry
BEITZINGER.—At Reading, on Friday morning, Oct.
5th, from the effects of an accidental sun-shot wound, Dr. Franklin B. Selfzinger,

s, serizinger.

s and friends of the family are respectfully

nd the funeral at that place on Wednesday invited to attend the funeral, at that place, on We morning next, 14th inst. Interment at 11 o'clock

GOOD BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.

J. STOUT BLIK. CORDED SATIN FACE GRO GRAIN.
PURPLE AND GILT EDGE.
BROWNS AND BLUE GRO GRAIN.
MODE COLUD PLAIN SI'L KS.
and EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arcb.

Rev. W. Morley Punshon, M. A., The cloquent English orator, will Lecture at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, On FRIDAY EVENING, October 16th.

Subject-"Daniel in Babylon." And on MONDAY EVENING. October 19th. Bus on Blombal Evening, October 19th,
Bubject—"Florence and Her Memories."

Reserved Seats in Parquet and Parquet Circle, \$150
each. Reserved Seats in the Balcony and Family Circle,
and Stage Ticker, \$160. Ticket may be procured at
the M. E. Book Boom, No. 1018 ARCH street.

GOPSILL'S DIRECTORY FOR 1829.

The subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of Philadelphia that a corps of respectable men, educated thoroughly in the business of directory canvassing, a enow taking the names for the new Directory for 1849 Complaint having been made in regard to the bulk of the book for 1858 the undersigned has determined to issue the one for 1858 in two volumes, viz. A general directory of names and a business directory. The price of the former will be \$4, and the latter \$1.

The subscriber begs to call the attention of merchants generally to the fact that there are a number of swindlers about the city purporting to be agents for Gopsill's Directory, and ethers for BOGUS WOKKS. Each agent acting for GOPSILL'S DIRECTORY is provided with a printed authority, signed by the Compiler. All others are swindlers, and should be treated as such.

ISAAU COSTA, Compiler.

BAAU COSTA, Compiler.
OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Company, held on Monday, Cetober 5, 1868, the following named gentle-men were elected Directors of the Company for the en-

Chas N. Bancker,
Sam'l Gravt.
Geo. W. Richards,
Iease Lea.
Geo. Fales.
And at a meeting of the Board held this day, Chas. N.
Bancker was unanimously re-elected President, and Geo.
Fales, Eaq., Vice President.

J. W. MgAY. J. 1979.75

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Secretary,

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CUMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, October 12th, 1888.

The Directors this day declared a Dividend of Seven Dollars and Fifty Cents per share for the last six months, which will be puid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 23d instant clear of all taxes.

A. C. L. CRAWFORD, Secretary. PUBLIC TEMPERANCE MEETING.—THE Monthly Temperance Meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held at the Hall 1210 Cnest nut street, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

ddresses by Rev. Thos. J. Shepherd, D. D., Dr. J. E. Roberts, and others.
Vocal and instrumental Music under the direction of Messrs. Couly. Recitations by Prof. Rufus Adams. All are cordially invited.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK. At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held this day, JOSEPH G. MITCHELL was unani ocl36t

HOWARD HOSPITAL NOS. 1518 AND 1520
Lombard street, Dispensary Department,—Medical
treatmen and medicines furnished gratuitously to the NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, WASTE Daper, &c., bought by E. HUNTER, No. 613 Jayne street.

THEATRES, Etc. AT THE WALNUT, this evening, Mr. Chanfran will AT THE ARCH, to-night, Lotta will appear in The Old

AT THE CHESTNUT there will be no performance until Monday next, when the Hanlon combination will AT THE AMERICAN The Grand Duchess will be given with a miscellaneous performance.

A youth, giving an account of his venture in n fight, concludes thus: "The next morning the Judge of the Police Court sent for me. I went down and he received me cordially, had heard of down and he received me cordially, had heard of the wonderful things I had accomplished by knocking down five persons and assaulting six others, and was proud of me. I was a promising young man, and all that. Then he offered a toast: 'Guilty, or not guilty.' I responded in a brief but eloquent speech, setting forth the im-portance of the occasion that had brought us to-gether. After the usual ceremonics, I was re-

quested to lend the city ten dollars." -Mrs. Hannah Vick, of Tennessee, is 107 years old and still sufficiently energetic to draw pen-sions on account of the late Vick, who was a revolutionary father. Had he been on the other slde he would have produced a British Vick-tory

### EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

LETTER PROM PARIS.

The Spanish Revolution-Further Particulars of the Rising-The Rapid Spread of the Insurrection-Ristory of the Lenders-The Death of Count Walewski...The Cloche shows up Persigny's Pedigree...The Operatio

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.1
PARIS, Tugaday, September 29, 1868.—We are very little further advanced here in our news from Spain from when I last wrote. No authentic intelligence whatever, or any that can be relied on, comes either from Madrid or St. Sebastian or other Spanish source. But even as I write, information received through Portuga throws a more certain light upon the real state of affairs. We learn, for instance, that Prim, instead of arriving at Cadiz after the other generals, was there first, and actually concerted the rising with Admiral Topeta, on board of whose vessel he was the night before the fleet declared itself. The other Generals arrived after, and all appear to be acting in concert, without any of those "misunderstandings" (for the present at least) which the Madrid telegrams assured us had already broken out. The headquarters and nucleus of the insurrection are evidently at Cadiz, which, with all the adjacent country, Xerez de la Frontera, Porto di Santo Maria, and other places so well known to tourists and vachting men, have declared against the government of the Queen. The commercial and bourgeois class, so rich and powerful all through that district, seem to have thrown themselves with especial ardor into the movement.

A provisional government has been established at Cadiz, and the proclamations seem to point mainly to a Constituent Assembly, an appeal to the nation through universal suffrage, and the probable establishment of a constitutional monarchy. The names of the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier have been nowhere proclaimed as yet, but the public attention is evidently fixed upon them. With regard to the spread of the insurrection, both Seville and Cordova seem to have pronounced for it, but Barcelona not yet to have been willing, or more probably able, to do so. Prim. leaving Cadiz, is before Carthagena with three frigates, threatening to bombard the garri son, if it does not surrender, which it probably will. The wretched Queen is still at St. Sebastian, evidently unable to move, even if willing to do so It is important at this moment to find the tele grams from Biarritz speaking of the Court being likely to leave that place "on the 30th," to-morrow, much before the usual time. This looks as though it were expected that Queen Isabelia would soon be obliged to cross the frontier into French territory, and that the Emperor, seeing how completely the country is against her, would rather not be in the way to receive her.

During the present crisis in Spain, a few words

may not be uninteresting upon the military leaders of the day, just to show the ups and downs of these men, and the various fortunes through which such adventurers have dragged themselves and their country. There is, first, old Espartero, who, after being successful in the civil war of 1842, was set aside; then raised himself to power a second time, with O'Donnell, in 1854; was upset again by the latter, and now a third time looms as a possibility on the political horizon. It would be difficult to count the changes of sides and pronunciamentos through which the two Conchas-Don Manuel and Don Josehave passed. They, too, joined in the revolution of 1854, and fell with O'Donnell before Narvaez. Don Jose, Marshal Serrano, who is now playing a conspicuous part, after being long exiled, was recalled and sent ambassador to France. Disgraced again, he was among those lately banished to the Canary Isles, to appear as a leader in the present insurrection. As to Prim, he has been a pertect harlequin in politics, and has passed his life in jumping through one pronunciamento after another. He combined with that old reprobate, the Oneen Mother, Maria Christina, to upset Espartero in the first instance. Then he was accused of treason, proscribed, and wandered all over Europe, taking service at one time, if I remember right, under the Sultan. In 1854 he was all right again with O'Donnell, and shared in the Morocco campaign. He commanded the Spanish expedition to Mexico, and sagaciously enough, refused to be cajoled into following France. Soon after this he quarreled with Don José de Concha, and suddenly headed a mad Liberal movement, some two years ago, which sent him again into exile. Now, once more, he bids for power among the host of Spanish marshals, generals and other decorated and titled heroes, who are, almost without exception, indebted for their military rank and honors to campaigns against each other and their own conn-

trymen. Death is rapidly thinning the personal, and what may be called the "family" adherents and connections of Napoleon III. We have just heard of the sudden decease by a streke of apoplexy at Strasburg, of Count Walewski, at the age of fifty-eight. Every one is aware of the supposed close relationship of the deceased to the First Napoleon, to whom he bore so striking a likeness. The most conspicuous post ever held by Count Walewski, as a statesman, was that of President of the Congress of Paris, after the Russian war. Subsequently he succeeded the Duc de Morny, another Fitz-Bonaparte, as President of the Chamber. He was a member of the Privy Council and of the Regency; and in him the Emperor loses another staunch supporter of the name and dynasty of the Napoleone.

The last number of La Clocke, the successor to La Lanterne, which never tires of "showing up" the entourage of Louis Napoleon, contained the tollowing hit upon the spurious "nobility" of M. Fialin, a personage now much better known to the world by the imposing title of "His Excellence M. le Duc de Persigny." When that individual was "caught," along with his master and the tame eagle, after the mad exploit of Boulogne, he was brought to trial in due course for treason before the Chamber of Peers. The old Duc Pasquier, Chancellor and President the Chamber, thereupon addressing the culprit, said to him: "Fialin, why do you call yourself Persigny?" The reply was that "Persigny was the name of an estate belonging to his family." Thereupon La Cloche, desiring further information on the subject, consults the French "Annual Registry of the Noblesse" for 1850 (mark the date), and there reads, under the name of "M. de Persigny," that "he was the legitimate son of his father, an honest bailiff of the village of St. Martin-d'Estreaux, who had bought an acre of land with a charcoal-burner's hut upon it, which the villagers, who give a name to everything, called Persigny." Well, some years roll by, and certain little events take place in French history; after which the "Annual Registry of Noblesse" appears once more, in 1853 (again mark the date), and La Cloche, once more consulting the volume under the head of "De Persigny," finds the following entry: "In 1698,

d'Hozier" (the head of the Herald's College), | Minister Marfori and the Queen-Who | death, until, maddened with frenzy, he wreaks "registers by order of Louis XIV... in the official is starfori? | death, until, maddened with frenzy, he wreaks the property of the property of the line of the li General Register of the armorial bearings of France, the coat of arms of Antoin Phialin, Equerry, Seigneur of Persigny, to whom he assigns as arms a 'Field, blue, with a chevron, gold, charged with a lozenge, sable." "What a wonderful insight," exclaims La Cloche, "did the Coup d'état give the 'Annual Register of Noblesse in the papers, family, titles, estates, and armorial bearings of the De Persignys between the years

1850 and 1853!" Although our streets are still deserted, some symptoms of a "returning season" are beginning to set in, at least by way of announcement. Mile. Patti has either arrived or is daily expected, and will re-appear this day week in the Lucia, and no doubt create fresh furore under her new patent of nobility as Marquise de Caux. She will have a formidable rival, however, in La Nilsson, who is returning from Germany after a succession of triumphe. Still, I doubt not that the Atlantic nightingale will hold her own even against the dulcet strains of the Northern bird.

#### SPAIN.

Incidents of the Revolution-Indifference in Madrid. Mr. William H. Russell writes from Madrid to the London Times, under date of Septem-

to the London Times, under date of september 26th:

"If I were to say that I, a perfect stranger to this country, and no less inclined by nature than bound by the duties of my office to the strictest impartiality, am apparently the man in Madrid most deeply concerned in the issue of the political movement, my assertion would be taken as a transder, yet it would only convey the impression. paradox; yet it would only convey the impres-tion produced upon my mind by the aspect of this city. If you trust the evidence of your eyes and cars, you will never imagine that such a change as the substitution of one dynasty for another, of one government, good, bad or in-different, for another having at least the charm of novelty, is impending over the peninsula.

[It must be remembered that Madrid was at this time in the hands of the royalists, and the

people dared not display any enthusiasm for the revolution.—En. BULLETIN. How Prim Entered Cadiz. Prim's entrance into Cadiz was a scene of the greatest enthusiasm, says a London Times correspondent. We had an account of it from an eye-witness, who arrived here this morning, and I have also seen a short letter from Prim to a friend, in which he describes it in few but energetic words. The whole city was out, mad with delight, men and women growding round the successful General

women, crowding round the successful General, embracing and thanking him. The Gaditanos are a demonstrative people, and on this occasion they seem to have almost gone out of their senses with joy. One of the first things to be done, now with joy. One of the first things to be done, now that all was secure in Cadiz, was to send a messenger to Seville, and a well-known progressista journalist was despatched thither. As soon as the chiefs of the liberal party heard of the success of the movement at Cadiz they rose and the garrison rose, and the whole city besides; and the Captain-General of the province, old General Vassallo, who declined joining, received a pass and departed northwards.

"A revolutionary committee or junta was at once formed, having for its President Senor Aristegul, well known and much esteemed as a true.

once formed, having for its resident senor Aristicgui, well known and much esteemed as a true, liberal and disinterested man, who has never held office, but has always maintained a high reputation as an honorable patriot. He is a leading man in Seville, and probably some of your readers have visited his valuable gallery of pictures, which is one of the 'lions' usually shown to strangers in that city."

The Duke of Montpensier.
The Gaulois publishes the following statement, the purport of which is confirmed from other

Louis Philippe's politics, and remained on inti-mate terms with the Princes of the Orleans tamily, went to Biarritz and sought an interview, which was immediately granted. 'Sire,' said the personage in question, 'I am entrusted with no mission from any one to your Majesty. I come here of my own accord, to say that, whatever may be the result of forthcoming events, I am perfectly certain that the Duke of Montpensier will never authorize the Dukes to accept will never authorize the Duchesa to accept Queen Isabella's succession. The Duke knows that Spain needs to be on good terms with France, and he is perfectly aware that his personal position would place the kingdom in great difficulty. Nothing in the world would induce him to accept the responsibility of the events which might follow the Duchess of Montpensier's accession to the throne. His resolution on this score is so far determined that your Majesty may consider my statement as a formal renunmay consider my statement as a formal renunciation of the Spanish crown on the part of the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier. The Emperor, in reply, said that he had the greatest esteem for the character of the Duke and the virtues of the Duchess, but that politics had exi-gencies above all considerations of feeling, and that he was happy to hear that the Duchess of Montpensier, in accordance with her husband's good advice, dismissed any idea of ascending the throne of Spain."

Queen Isabella in Exile.

The dethroned Queen was still at St. Sebastian at last accounts. The Bordeaux Gironde gives the following particulars of her sojourn there:

"Secluded, almost in solitude, in her palace, through whose saloons streams of courtiers and guests so lately passed, the Queen is reported to give vent to bitter sarcasms in speaking of her lonely and deserted condition. Her Intendant and lover, Marfoi, who—to everybody's indignation—is seen strutting about the streets, appear to be her Mojesty's only confidant. Now that her reasons for postponing her departure, and resisting the wise advice of the few faithful friends remaining to her, are known, the Queen, as a woman and a mother, is regarded with supreme indifference. The inspector of the North Spain Railway is continually in attendance awaiting her Majesty's pleasure to give a fourth order of departure, the royal carriages still re maining in the station."

'A Curious Prediction of the Rising. A letter written and published some months ago, by Karl Blind, is now republished in the German press, from which it appears that both the previous rising, which ended with the expulsion of the Duke de Montpensier, and the pressure results are published. ent revolution, were confidently expected and predicted so early as the beginning of this year. The following were the words of a Spanish leader, who was in London at that time, literally made use of: "In a few months you will see a number of our Generals arrested; among them even the former favorite of the Queen Marshal Serrano, Count de la Torre. A new military movement is on foot; we have nothing to do with it; we shall simply step aside; and that conspiracy will fail. But a few months afterward you will see another rising, of a more extensive and decided nature. Our great towns are ready for that; and be sure the proposition. are ready for that; and, be sure, the pronuncia-mento will be made." The prediction thus communicated several months ago has certainly come

Prim from the Deck of a War Ship. Prim from the Beck of a War Ship.
[From the Journal Commercee, of Lisbon, Sept. 27.]
Prim, from on board the Zaragoza frigate, published on the 18th a manifesto, or rather an appeal to arms, in which he declared that the hour of revolution had arrived—an extreme course, certainly, but called for by the safety of the country. He announced that Generals Serrano and Dulce were to have come already but had doubt. Dulce were to have come already, but had doubt-less been retarded by the bad weather. The doc-ument terminated by the words, "Liberty for-ever! Viva the sovereign nationality!". He sub-scquently published another call to the people in

Spaniards—Since I first addressed you the SPANIARDS—MINCE I LITST and ressea you too movement has been seconded by Sau Fernando Carraca and the town of Cadiz, supported by the regiment of Cantabria, some infantry and the carbineers. The province of Cadiz, with all its forts, land and sea, is under arms. The people, the army and the national squadron forever!

JUAN PRIM.

(From the Paris Sticele, Oct. 1.)
At the moment of going to press we learn that Marquis Concha, Marquis de la Hayana and his brother, the Marquis del Duero, have written to the Queen to inform her that in consequence of her refusal to go to Medrid alone—that is to say, without M. Martori—they do not believe themselves able to answer for the situation. On the selves able to answer for the situation. On the receipt of this communication the Queen is, said to have been greatly excited and to have immediately ordered Pezuela, Count de Cheste, to come to her in order to form a complete Ministry, which should be established at St. Sebastian.

The Figaro gives the following details concerning Marfori, Marquis de Loja, Queen Isabella's attendant: He was born in the town from which he takes his title, and being of the same province as Narvaez obtained a civil post from that Minister and was rapidly promoted in the Finance Department. He afterwards attracted the notice of her Majesty, and became successively Governor her Majesty, and became successively Governor of Madrid, Senator, Minister of the Colonies Grand Cross of several Spanish orders, received the title of Marquis, and was appointed Inten-dant of the Palace. He is, however, exceedingly impopular out of doors for the severity which he displayed towards the political prisoners in 1856. He is a tall, good looking man, with black hair and beard, but not of polished manners.

French Sentiment Described. (Paris (Sept. 25) Correspondence of the London Star. 1 The existence of a secret treaty between

Prussia, Italy and the revolutionary party in Spain, the object of which is to place Maric Louise, Duchess of Montpensier, on her sister's throne, and thus realize Louis Philippe's and throne, and thus realize, Louis Philippe's and Guizot's programme in contracting the Spanish marriages, has now become "le secret de Folichinelle." The Emperor has known of it for some time. The general feeling in Paris is one of utter disgust at the ingratitude thus displayed by Italy to the only Power which took up arms in defence of her liberties, and without whose powerful and efficient aid the double eagle of Apstria would efficient aid the double eagle of Austria would still lay its claw on Lombardy and Venice, and the white lilles of the Bourbons still flourish in the white lilles of the Bourbons still idourish in Naples and Sicily. It is vain to tell the French politician that in return for the blood split at Magenta and Solferino, and the treasure lavished on the campaign which chased the Austrians from Tuscan, Modena, and Parma. France obtained Savoy, with sunny and health-restoring Nice. He will tell you that the Savoyards voted themselves French, and chose the Europeror for their rules. Du reste, their lanthe Emperor for their ruler. Du reste, their language has even in its palois more French than Italian. On the boulevards yesterday evening Italian. On the bonlevards yesterday evening you might have fancied yourself in the heart of Madrid. One saw nothing but Spanish faces, and heard no language but that of the Castilian. Whence this crowd of exiles and refugees has aprung we all inquire. French news and French politics are no longer discussed. Instead of Rouher and Jules Favre, the names that recur in every conversation are Gonzales Bravo and Prim. The Gaulois is the paper of the day. We have forgotten the Figure, and even La Lanterne, with its red-brick cover, might reappear in the kiosques and excite but a secondary degree of interest. We are absorbed by Spain and Spanish affairs, and the general feeling expressed is that of sympathy with the revolutionary party, and contempt for the Bourbon dynasty as represented by Isabella II. The graceful, graciouse Duchess of Montpensier is still remembered in Paris, where as the Spanish bride she excited so much admiration, her Southern beauty contrasting so strongly with the pale loveliness of her Coburg sister-in-law, the fair Duchess of Nemours. Her "candidature" for the Spanish Throne would not be unpopular in France, although peculiarly of-fendive to the Court Insample, as her bushand is you might have fancied yourself in the heart of be unpopular in France, although peculiarly of-fensive to the Court, inasmuch as her husband is an Orleanist Prince. That the Empress sympathizes in the strongest manner with the Queen, there can be no doubt, but the Emperor will not be influenced. Spanish affairs will not be swayed

by French counsels. The Czar's Visit to Berlin

writes: The visit of the Emperor of Russia to Potsdam and the Royal huggings which followed, are giving great concern to the official journals here Events of this kind are always subject for sus picton and jealousy, and it is natural that in the present instance they should give rise to speculations more or less unavorable to the sincerity of the King of Prussia's recent declarations at Kiel and Hombourg The public mind here is again in a state of great feverishness. People regard the revolution in Spain as an event pregnant with political dan-gers, although for my own part I look upon it as an additional guarantee for the preservation of peace between France and Germany. This view, which I took in a former letter, is confirmed in an article which has just appeared in the Journal de Paris. Speaking of the impressions formed at Biarritz of the prospects of the rev olution, it says: "The Emperor, we are assured would experience a certain feeling of satisfaction attairs to the events in the Peninsula. He never has been, moreover, a very fervent partisan of the idea of a Spanish alliance, and he feels that as regards the affairs of Rome, a Spanish Republic, if such a thing were possible, would not be less Catholic than Imperial France."

The Empress Charlotte.

The Liberte says it has received sad details respecting the Empress Charlotte. The unhappy princess has had a relapse, and she is again entirely paralyzed by the fear of being poisoned. She files from everybody. For whole days she remains sitting in a corner of her room without motion; but when any one approaches her she as necessary to save has a paroxysm; she runs away eagerly to save herself, and calls with a loud voice for help. Not only her mental, but her bodily condition is eriously changed, and gives rise to grave apprehensions.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES. Letter from Bishop Whipple to the In-dian Peace Commission. At Thursday's session of the Indian Commis-

Not Indisady's session of the Indian Commis-sion in Chicago, the following letter from Bishop Whipple of Minnesota was read:
TREMONT HOUSE, Oct. 7, 1868.—Gentlemen:— I write to you Freely, as to a Commission ap-pointed by the nation to examine and redress the wrongs which have been inflicted upon the In-dians, who are the wards of the Government. Your commission was appointed at the earnest request of Christian men, who have vainly attempted to secure justice to the Indians. To you we all look, and of you the nation will require a strict account. I feel more keenly this history of shame because it casts a foul blot on the na-tion's honor; because I believe God is just, and

will require that we shall reap exactly what we sow. The sad experience of a century ought to teach us that where robbery and wrong is the seed, blood will be the harvest. I am aware of the fearful clamor of vengeance which rises along our border. I know by the bitterness of our own experience the horrors of savage warfare. I have too many friends in nameless graves to offer one plea for savage violence. But even this does not and cannot release the claims of justice, of humanity, and of our fear of God. We are writing history, and as true as God's words are true, if we continue the course we have followed, His curse will fall on us and our

children.

There is no question that our Indian system is blunder more than a crime, because its glaring evils would have been redressed if it had ever been calmly considered. We recognize them as nations; we pledge them our faith; we enter on solemn treaties, and these treaties are ratified as with all foreign Powers, by the highest authority in the nation. You know—every man who ever looked into our Indian affairs knows—it is a shameless lie. The treaties are often conceived in fraud, and made solely to put money in some white man's pocket. We then send them agents, knowing at the time we send them that they must steal; that they cannot and will not live on their pittance of salary. The agent and employes are appointed as a political reward for petty services. Then follow frauds in contracts, pilfering in annuities, violations of salamn pledges, frequent approach, the salary lost reliable that to protect

removals, the savage left without law to protect him, with no incentive to labor, with harples to plunder, vice and crime holding a carnival o

border.

Then follow our vain attempts at redress. Instead of calmly looking at the causes of war and redressing wrong, we Unristian men wage a blind war, often destroying our own friends, and it has happened that we have wantonly murdered helpes women and children. We spend millions, we kill ten of our own people to one Indian, and finally settle down on the devil's own idea that our only hope is in externioritor. There is one our only hope is in extermination. There is one Being that can exterminate, and a nation with half a million of graves over which the grass has hardly grown ought to learn this truth.

I admit all that you can say of the difficulty; but I do know that, if we give God the will, He

will find us the way. The army may, and must, protect our people. It is a false protection if they repeat the scenes which have taken place, and which only serve to arouse into ten-fold and which only serve to arouse into ten-fold more of hate all the passions of a savage race. In many instances, if time were given, or if friendly Indians were employed, murderers would be given up by the Indians themselves; and it not, we should only war on the gulty.

The people know that it is cheaper to feed than of the trial radius.

to fight the Indians. There is a great heart in the caxon race which, although slow to act, will redress wrongs. The Indians can be taught to labor; they can receive the gospel. I know of no instance among our own race of greater fidelity than that of some of those poor Indians during the war.

I will not detain you longer. If you will allow

me I will forward to you, in writing, the details of the history of the Sioux war, and the operations of the Indian system in Minnesota, which I made verbally to-day.

Permit me to assure you of the sympathies, ald and prayers of many who pity the helpless, and who believe their cry ascends to God.

Yours respectfully, H. B. WHIPPLE.

## DRAMAFIC.

CHANFRAU'S "SAM." It is the fate of genius to be imitated by boobyism. If an author publishes a book in which there is that novelty and originality which wins popularity, some unimaginative bore is sure to sit down and expand the characters into a feeble sequel, or else steal the good things bodily to adorn some wretched patchwork of his own. Or if a versifier writes a song that catches the popular ear, such, we will say as "Mother I've Come Home to Die," some jangler of rhymes is uneasy until he has perpetrated "a reply," in which he endeavors to express the sentiments of the maternal parent towards the unhappy youth who has selected the domestic fireside for his mortuary businers. If a man stamps a good thing out of pure gold, he may be sure that it will be imtated by a piodding worker in Dutch metal. There are those who have neither the creative faculty nor the moral sense which abbors theft. faculty, nor the moral sense which abhors theft: The man who wrote Sam is one of these. Some years ago a new figure appeared in comedy-"Lord Dundreary." It was not very admirable, but it was amusing, and it acquired great popularity. In the play, allusion was made to a certain brother "Sam." This was a sufficient suggestion for a copyist who lay in wait to travel in-to notoriety on my lord's reputation. Mr. De Walden seized his pen and scratched off a drama in which he made "Sam" the central figure. "Sam" is "Lord Dundreary" altered but not

improved; a cigar store Indian to the Greek slave. The character possesses no individuality. "Sam" is wholly unlike any human being that has existed within the knowledge of men since nose came down out of Ararat, and began to populate the world. At first, he conducts himself in such an utterly imbecile manner, that we determine him to be a silly, dull, and unamusing fop; but at the last he plays the part of a refined and well behaved gentleman. The two phases of his character are altogether incongruous. If he is one, he cannot be the other. A buffoom could not be so manly; a gentleman could not be such an ass. The play revolves around this individual, and is a suitable setting for such a cheap gem. The plot has served in a thousand dramas before this one, and is perfectly patent from the beginning. The dramatic situations are invariably worked up from such old material as the unexpected entrance of some "heavy father" or other, just at a time when he is least wanted, and when his presence brings confusion with it. This is below the level of comedy, and would place the drama in the rank of farces, if it were not that there is nothing especially amusing in any of the situations, and there is not a witty sentence, a good pun, or a bit of sparkling humor in the entire dialogue. The first three acts are so dreary and desolate, that the listener is oppressed with a sense of mis-crable dissatisfaction, and feels that it would be a relief if the lights could be turned out so that

he could go comfortably to sleep.

Mr. Chanfrau acts his part faithfully but fidelity to the author's delineation, in this instance, is not entirely creditable. If a man is a low comedian. and plays well, we forget everything—grimaces, contortions, extravagances—in the presence of the rollicking fun which we know belengs to the the rollicking fun which we know belengs to the character. But Mr. Chanfrau's acting excites only a feeling of sympathy, and of regret that an intelligent human being should play such fantastic tricks, indulge in such unnatural distortions of his face, and cut such idiotic antics. He doubtless is a very worthy gentleman, but the unprofessional mind is entirely unable to comprehend how he can consistently able to comprehend how he can, consistently with a proper opinion of himself, consent to do "Sam" night after night. The popularity of the impersonation, however, proves that it must contain something for which audiences have an af-finity. It is quite as difficult to discover the character and the whereabouts of this element, as it is to give tangible shape to that "electro-blo-logy" and animal magnetism, about which "Crockett" in the play discourses so vaguely and inappropriately.

CARL WOLFSOHN'S MATINEES.

Mr. Carl Wolfsohn will begin his series of six matinées in the Foyer of the Academy on the 20th of November next. He will be supported by Mons. Edward Colonne, a violinist of brilliant attainments, and by Mr. Rudelph Hennig, a very accomplished violincellist. We append the pro

accomplished violincellist. We append the programme for each matinee:

I. MATINEE, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20th, 1868.
Sonata, Piano and Violin, (A minor.)... Rubinstein Ave Maria, Schubert—Plano Transcrip-Shakespeare Serenade, tion... Liszt Elegie, Violoncello... Bazzini Sonata, Violin. Sonata, Violin. Viotta
Trio. (op. 97, B. Flat Major., Piano, Violin and Violoncello... Beethoven
II. MATINEE, FRIDAY, DECKMERE 18th, 1868.
Sonata, Piano and Violin, (op. 4, Kreutzer). Beethoven Cavatina. Violoncello... Raff

Cavatina. Violoncello, Golterna Romanze, Golterman: Golterman: Fantazie, (op. 49, F minor,) Piano. Chopin: Morceaux de Salon, Violin. Spoh: Trio, (B flat major,) Piano, Violin and Violoncello, Chilarette, C 

Des Abends,
Traumeswirren,
Fantasie Stucke for PianoSchumann
Traumeswirren,
Schubert
Trio (C minor), Piano, Violin and Violoncello.

Mendelssohn Trio (C minor), Figure, 1871.

N. MATINEE, VEIDAY, FEBEUARY 12TH, 1869.

Sonata (A minor), Piano and Violin. Schumann
Air d'Eglise, Violoncello. Stradella
Variations, Serieuses, Piano Mendelssohn
Air Espagnole, Violin. Roberecht
Andanie. Violin and Violoncello.

Andanie, Trio (B flat major), Piano, Violin and Violon Schuber Schubert

V. MATINEE, FRIDAY, MARCH 12th, 1869.

Sonata, (F major.) Plano and Violoncello. Beethoven Chaconne, Violin. Bach
Nocturne, (D'flat major.)
Le Reve, Violoncello. Goltermann
Trio, (D minor.). Schumann
VI. MATINEE, FRIDAY, APRIL 9th, 1869.

Andante and Rondo, (B minor.) Piano and Violin. Schubert

Violoncello......Bach Air, Stioloncelle......Bach
Abenlied, Gmajor, op. 17.) Piano....Schumann
Andante, Violin....Schumann
Komanesca.. Violin....Sandanesca.. Trio, (C minor,) Piano, Violin and Violoncello...Raff

Mr. Jefferson has been meeting with very great success in the part of Rip Van Winkle at Chicago. One of the papers of that city says: "Criticism stands abashed in the presence of perfection."

PRICE THREE CENTS.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

-The Post-office sports a new flag. -"Dearer than life"—Employing a first-class

They say that De Caux "proposed" to Madame La Grange and was jilted before making up to Patti. —It is announced that Grace Church in New York is to be taken down and the site occupied

-Kansas has discovered a petrified crocodile one hundred and twenty-six feet long. What are awful swallow he must have had!

—During her recent visit to Paris Queen Victoria gave \$1,000 to the servants at the British Legation. —A new road locomotive has lately been tried at Edinburgh, Scotland, that threatens to revolutionize public traffic, both for speed and power. —According to statistical returns from India is appears that in 1865, in the Presidency of Madras alone, there were 1,890 deaths from bites of ser-

pents. —Only one English peer is now living who succeeded to his title in the last century, namely, Earl Dellawarr, who has held his honors since

—An Arkansas editor has been presented with a new hat, whereupon he says: "A grateful hu-mor commenced caroling through our veins like

a young dog with an old shoe. —A greedy cow in Nashville, the other day, ate a farmer's coat with \$200 in greenbacks in the pocket. She was a Democratic cow and fond of

\_Montreal has a comic semi-monthly called Punch, or the Northern Light. The Montreal News says that its jokes are good, but its pictures poor.

Bore-all is would probably be a good name for it. —A snake's skeleton with nine hundred and eighty-two joints has been dug up in Tennessee. A copperhead will be buried in Pennsylvania to-

—A Frenchman, de la Charme by name, having won \$5,000 a day for a week at Baden, started to leave, but found his train gone, went back to pass the interval at a table, and, in the interval before another train started, broke the bank. —A rural economist has saved money by dig-ging his own grave, which he keeps nicely co-

vered with boards so as to be ready for use a What does he want to board in his grave -Francis II., ex-king of Naples, having asked the Emperor of Austria for permission to settle near Inspruck, M. de Beust replied that Austria was not disposed to receive fresh agitators. Good

for Frank. -Baron Brisse lately gave a bottle of wine 400 years old to a municipal banquet at St. Renny.
The guests were awe struck by the antiquity of
the wine, refused to sacrifice it and consigned it

to the local museum. -The Supreme King of Siam is a good astronomer, edits an almanae, and takes personal su-pervision of the astronomical observations made in the kingdom. He went down to Wal-Wan, in the Gulf of Siam, to take charge of the observa-tions of the August total eclipse of the sun.

—A German in the United States has sent por-traits of Grant and Colfax to Bismarck, whose son has written the German a letter in which he thanks him in his father's name, and tells him that the present was exceedingly agreeable to

—Alexandre Dumas is at work upon a new edition of his "Life of Christ.". He has recently admitted that he wrote several chapters of the Memoirs of Sanson, the French execution which one hundred thousand copies were sold in

France. -- A Sicilian lodge pretends to have discovered the record of the initiation of Pio Nono as a Freemason, and publishes a photograph of the successor of the Apostle in Masonic regalia. As the Pope has excommunicated the Freemasons, there would seem to be a terrible uncertainty about his future state if the alleged discovery is

-The Sunday Review says "The Englishman. as he passes through the weary wastes of American traveling, is struck principally by the absence of two things. There is no poverty and there is no joviality. Of all countries that the traveller visits, the United States is the most gloomy. Every one in the cars has an oppressed and gloomy appearance." -A recent number of the Pasquino of Florence

gives the following caricature on the French oc-cupation of Rome. Louis Napoleon, in full/milcupation of Rome. Louis Mapoleon, in full mil-itary array, presenting arms to a Papal carriage, whose occupant is reciprocating the compliment by applying his two hands, with the fingers clon-gated, to the tip of his nose. "Friend Louis will persist in standing sentinel and presenting arms to those who only reply by a civil salute."

— A rich o'd man died recently, whose young wife had led him but a sorry life. He trequently stated that he would be revenged. On reading the will his vengeance was too well felt. He left. all his property, about \$100,000, to his wife, on condition that she passes every day from eight A. M. till six P. M. in his tomb. Should she miss one hour the whole fortune reverts to the natural heirs. She thinks this is asking tomb-uch.

—Wilkie Collins has been challenged to fight a duel by M. Crisafulli, manager of the Parisian Gaite Theatre. Wilkie Collins did not want the "Woman in White" to be played at Crisafulli's theatre, and as Crisafulli paid no attention to his. wishes. Collins wrote a letter to the Figuro, in which he called Crissfulli "Ce monsieur." "Co monsieur" in Parisian French, means as much as "that miserable rascal," and so Crisafulli wants to get a chance to run a sword through the body of the English novelist.

The younger Dumas in the preface to the econd volume of his dramatic productions, thus describes his method of writing plays: "My methods in writing plays are these: I write the piece as if the characters were living, and I give to them the language of familiar life. In this way I obtain a very firm groundwork, and places of great vigor. An ordinary person would look upon it as a rough sketch; a practised eye would see the picture was finished. Add a little glazing, some light, the work is complete, the mark is complete, the work is complete.

-Gonzales Bravo, the Spanish Prime Minister —Gorzales Bravo, the Spanish Prime Minister whom Queen Isabella dismissed two weeks ago, is a rather good-looking man, of medium height, with a face indicative of a great determination and ardent passions. His hair is of an iron-gray color, and his black eyes shoot fire at the elightest provocation. Queen Isabella never liked him, but always said that his bearing frightened her. The Spanish army despises him because it considers him a coward, and Juan Prim said, some time ago, "If our revolution should succeed, Gorzales Bravo, would howl for mercy like an time ago, "If our revolution should succeed. Gonzales Bravo would howl for mercy like an old woman." .The story about the remark of the Prince Im-

—The story about the remark of the Prince Imperial that, as soon as he should ascend the imperial throne of France, he would see to it that all his functionaries, paid due attention to religion, was furnished to the Independance Belge by Jules Janin, who did not anticipate the great sensation which it would create in Parls. The Emperor is furious about it, and wrote himself the denial which appeared in the Moniteur, and orders have been given to prosecute the Independance before the Brussels courts for circulating false reports about the Imperial family. The opposition party in France is much pleased with the story, which, it says, will not add to the probability of a Napoleon the Fourth ascending the French throne.

—Dunan Mousseux, a French hournalist, died

Leon the Fourth ascending the French throne.

—Dunan Mousseux, a French journalist, died recently in Paris, forty-two years old. For eral years past he did not do any thing but get up advertisements for Parisian dry goods dealers. He was a perfect genius in this line. The famous advertisement which began with the words, "Well, we have falled, we are bankrupt," and which proved a perfect gold-mine for the merchant tailors, company, was written by him. He received as much as five hundred francs for a single advertisement. He would often say to the merchants: "You throw your money to the dogs." single advertisement. He would often say to the dogs merchants: "You throw your money to the dogs the way you advertise. People like to deal with with merchants. Get up a sprightly advertisement, and you will attract twice as many customers as by pursuing the same dull and heavy way in which Adam and Noah advertised. Iready."