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eu25ff; 907 Chestnut street, W EDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN THE Newest and best manner, LOUIS DEEKA, Sta-tioner and Engraver, 1133 Chestibut street. feb 20, 41

BLAKE—HIGGINSON, On the 14th inst, at King's Chapper Roston by Rev. Dr. Foote, B. Parkma: Blake, Jr., of Philadelphia, to Mary L., daughter of George Higginson, Equ., of Boston.

CHESNIT-FOX.—On the 8th inst, by Priouds' caremony. John M. Chieraut to Cathorine H., daughter of the late Charles Fox, both of this city.

DIED.

ARMSTRONG.-On the 13th inst., Mrs. Rebecca Arm. P. M. YUUNG.—On the 13th inst., Jane, widow of Mont-gomery P. Young.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her brother-in-faw, Warren L. Young, No. 39 North Seventeenth street, on Friday morning, at 11 o'clock, Interment at Laurel Hill.

GOOD BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.

BYOUT BILK. CORDED SATIN FACE GEO GRAIN.
PUEPLE AND GILT EDGE.
BROWNS AND BLUE GRO GRAIN.
MODE COLD PLAIN SILKS.
aueu Eyrl & Landell, Fourth and Arch.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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,
Subject—"Florence and Her Memories."
Reserved Seats in Parquet and Parquet Chele, S1 56
each. Reserved Feats in the Balcony and Family Circle, and Stare Tickets, S1 50. Tokkets may be procured at the M. E. Book Roem, No. 1018 ARCH street.

oct3 6trp

ASYLUM OF ST. JOHN'S COMMANDERY, No. 4, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 2
The Sir Knights will assemble at the Asylum, Masonic Temple. Cheethut street,
At 3 o'clock,
To proceed to Cainden, to participate in the ceremonies of constituting Cyrine Commandery of New Jersey,
It is the Eminent Commander's wish that every Sir Knight be present.
Full uniform.
By order † ANDREW ROBENO, Je., E. C. † J. ATLEE WHITE, Recorder.

TJ. ATLEE WHITE, Recorder.

OCI-21rp*

OFFICE RESOLUTE MINING COMPANY,

NO. 24 WALNUT STREET,

PHLADELPHA, October 14, 1862.

Notice is hereby given that all Stock of the Resolute
Mining Company, on which instalments are due and unpaid, is hereby declared forfeited, and will be sold at
public auction on SATURDAY, November 14, 1883, at 13

oclock, noon, at the Office of the Secretary of the Corporation, according to the Charter and By-Laws, unless previously redeemed.

By order of the Discussion. By order of the Directors. E. A. HOUPES, Tressurer. ocl4 tnol45

OCIA (10014)

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA MINING COMPANY OF MICHIGAN. 223 WALNUT street. PHILADELPHIA, October 7th, 1853

Aspecial meeting of the Btockholders of the Pennsylvania Mining Company of Michigan will be held at their Office, on MONDAY, November 16th, 1863, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of deciding upon the proper course to be adopted in view of the cessation of work at the Mine.

nne.
By order of the Board of Directors.
bolistnois; WM. F. WEAVER, Secretary. THE HENRY BIBLE CLASS OF THE NORTH
Presbyterian Church, Sixth street, above Green,
will celebrate its Third Anniversarythis evening, at 7%
o'clock. All are cordinally invited to be present.

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 AND 1623
Lombard street, Dispensary Department, Medica
Freatmen and medicines furnished gratuitously to the

NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, WASTE paper, Gc., bought by E. HUNTER, apper ir p No. 613 Javne street. Marine Intelligence. New York, Oct. 15.—Arrived, steamer Gernania, from Southampton; steamer Henry

Chauncey, from Aspinwall. One of the Spanish Infantas is married to a young poet of very indifferent ability, and said to be the son of a pedlar in Havana. She made the acquaintance of the young man through one of her maids, fell in love with him, and ran away with him. There was no help for it, and the Queen, though very much incensed at the two young lowers consented to their prior.

young lovers, consented to their union. They are said to live very happily with one another, and the Infanta, for a wonder, is a pattern of con-

—A French translation of Longfellow's new volume will appear in Parls, shortly after the publication of the original in Boston. Mr. Louis Ratisbonne, a personal friend of Mr. Longfellow, is the author of the translation, and a part of the

copyright will be paid to the American poet. NEW GRENOBLE WALNUTS—25 BALES NEW Crop Softabell Grenoble Walnuts landing, and for sale by JOS, B. BUSSIER & CO., 108 South Delaware avenue. RRESH LOBSTERS AND SALMON -500 CASES, 1,000 dozon, fresh Lobsters and Salmon landing and for sale by JOS. B. BUSSIER & CO., 108 S)uth Delayare

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS LETTER FROM PARIS. (Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.) Paris, Friday, October 2, 1868.—The trumpet from Spain no longer gives forth a doubtful sound; and it is a relief to be freed at last from the necessity of mere conjecture as to the course which events in that country were really taking. The revolution is at an end;—so far, at least, as regards its struggle with the existing government. An engagement, of which we as yet know little, but which does not appear to have been of a very serious character, or on a very large scale, took place between Marshal Serrano, marching from Cadiz or Seville towards Madrid, and the Marquis de Novaliches, commanding the Queen's forces, at a village called Alcolea, on this side of the Sierra Morena. The probability seems to be that the royal troops either turned upon or at least deserted their leader. At all events, the result of the encounter was the return of Novaliches, "beaten and wounded," to Madrid, when his appearance was the signal for an immediate rising of the people. The royal ensigns were everywhere pulled down, and a Provisional Junta catablished, of which the telegraph transmits us at this moment the following names of four of the principal members, viz: Jose Olozaga, brother of Sallustiano Olozaga the leader of the party of progress, and at this moment in Paris; Cantero, a Senator, and member of the Liberal Union; Figuerola, a moderate democrat; and Rivero, a deputy of the advanced party. The intention has evidently been that all shades of Liberals should be represented and share in the power which has now fallen into their hands. Whether the above men be "good men and true," or whether they will be allowed to retain the direction of affairs and the destinies of the nation in their hands when the "Marshals and Generals" now marching upon Madrid arrive, is more than I can venture to say. Serrano, Prim, and a host of minor heroes and adventurers, are reported as hastening to the capital, doubtless eager to divide the spoils and share the triumph. How long they will continue to act together without quarrelling among themselves remains to be seen. But details of all that is doing in Madrid will soon reach you from writers on the spot, now that communications are free and no longer controlled by the fallen authorities. Here in France, the chief scene which has been enacted is the flight of the wretched Isabella across the frontier, and her reception by the Emperor and Empress. Of course all all hopes for her case (if there had ever been any from the first) were at an end with the defeat of Novaliches. Her Mojesty's last frigate had taken its departure from St. Sebastian, under her very eyes, to join the rest of the fleet at Cadiz, and when the news of the discomfiture of Novaliches arrived, she at once prepared for a move. Telegraphing to her imperial friends at Biarritz, she I mentioned in a former letter, it was rumored that

announced that she was coming to see them. How far such intelligence was agreeable, or the contrary, I cannot pretend to say. As I believe the Court was thinking of breaking up and returning to Paris, and the natural inference was that there was a wish to avoid an interview. If such were the case, however, events have been too quick for the accomplishment of the intention, and the interview has taken place. A special official dsspatch, dated from Biarritz, gives a characteristic account of this striking scene of a great moral retribution. Not a fortnight ago, the same parties had been planning an interchange of royal and imperial visits of congratulation and felicitation, not unattended altogether, perhaps, with designs for drawing the dynastic alliance closer, and propping up the most discreditable throne (which is saying a good deal) in all Europe. But there was an end to all that now; and their imperial majesties, "accompanied by the Prince Imperial" (who, in public opinion, had better have been left at home and kept out of bad company), went to the frontier to meet a woman who has been simply a disgrace to her sex and position, flying from the contempt, rather than the vengeance, of the people and country she has so misused. The Emperor and Empress were, we are told, "surrounded by their households," and the ueen "accompanied by a great number of functionaries;" but the official organ does not vouchsafe to give the names of any one of the latter, or even say whether her Spanish Møjesty's "Intendant" was among them! The wretched "King" and "four Infants of Spain" formed part of a household of which even the Constitutionnel is obliged to express its regret that the conduct should have "so lowered the dignity of a throne!" The wonder only is how any throne can remain standing in presence of such a spectacle. With a touch of true official and imperial sentiment, the Moniteur assures us that the interview between the sovereigns was characterized with the sympathy always inspired by "misiortune!" Not even the Moniteur ventures to speak of the sympathy inspired by "respect." And so ends this disgraceful episode of loyalty. The Queen has gone to the Chateau of

Every one has heard of the égouls de Paris, or of that best and most useful of all Baron Haussmann's gigantic undertakings, by which the French capital, from being one of the worst, has become, beyond all comparison, the best drained city in Europe, or in the world. After having constructed a main culvert to every street; after having connected every house with that culvert after having made a grand collector, which receives all the drainage of the right bank of the Seine and carries it off several miles below the city, and there ejects it into the river at Asnières; after having effected this immense operation, of which not a trace existed previously, over a city of two millions of inhabitants, and enlarged to nearly twice its former dimensions—all that remained for the Prefect of Paris to do to complete this glory of his municipal reign was to connect the sewerage of the Left Bank of the Seine with the Grand Collector of the Right, so that the entire drainage of both divisions of the city might be carried away at once far beyond its boundaries. This crowning achievement to so great and sanatory a work has just been successfully performed by throwing a double tube across the Seine at the Pont de l'Alma, sunk to a level with the bed of the river, so as to offer no impediment to the navigation. A Tew details, giving an idea of the nature and magnitude of the proceeding, may not, perhaps, be uninteresting. The double tube, or siphon, was required to be large enough to convey across the Seine the whole of the drainage of the Left Bank, with the addition of the rivulet, the Bièvre, which also flows through that part of the city. For this purpose the two tubes are made about 3 feet 3 inches in diameter, of metal plates not quite a half inch thick. They are bound to-

gether at intervals of about two and a-half yards,

their apices being distant about two yards from

each other. Each tube contains one hundred

Pau, placed at her disposal by the Emperor. The

best advice he could give her would be to go to a

nunnery

tire length being about one hundred and sixty yards, of which one hundred and forty yards lie in the actual bed of the river. The entire weight double tube is something short of five hundred thousand pounds. To contain this monster a trench was made at the bottom of the river 7 yards wide by 21/2 deep, of exactly the form of the siphon, and coated with bitumen. The tubes were put together on the spot, and then the entire central piece, weighing 155 tons, was launched upon the water, very much after the fashion of a vessel. There was considerable difficulty in obtaining enough water to float it at this time of year, but the recent canalisation of the Seine greatly assisted the operation. After being thus swung round across the river, the question was how to sink it into the bed prepared for it. To attempt to fill it at once with water was considered hazardous, on account of the concussion of air. So iron "riders" were placed upon it until the mighty mass gradually settled down into its final resting place. Then the water was gradually let in, and the connection was complete. Workmen are at this mement employed in casing over the bed of the tubes with bitumen, and henceforth no sewerage

ROME.

and St. Louis.

will flow into the Seine except the very small portion which flows from the Islands of La Cité

The Pope's Invitation to Protestants. The London Times thinks that under present The London Times thinks that under present circumstances it speaks a great deal for the Pope's well-known benighty that he should bestow a thought on the protestant bodies from whom all his troubles originated, and that he should generously consent to receive them back if they will but come. But what have we to gain hy accepting it? All the strength and prospertive if they will but come. But what have we to gain by accepting it? All the strength and prosperity of Europe are in the hands of Protestantiam; all is weakness and decay in the possession of Roman Catholicism. France is strong, but its life and activity are derived from the Revolution, not from Ultramontanism; and if Italy is rising, it is because Rome is falling. In the Council, too, there will be only one voice that will speak. The Pope will but hear his own voice multiplied, and record the echo of his own conclusions. There seems only one part of the conclusions. There seems only one part of the Pope's kindness we can return. He asks us to abandon our ways; suppose we ask him to abandon his? We invite him on our part not to hold the Fermanical Council. the Œcumenical Council, not to anothematize all the rest of the world, not to set himself against

the whole course of modern progress. The Pope's Anxiety about Spain.

The Roman correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette says, the Pope yesterday delivered a private memorandum to the Cardinals, enjoining them to pray for the Queen of Spain, and for a trium; hover revolution. Up to yesterday the Holy Father expressed himself very hopefully about the issue. He said to some prelates. "Never doubt, my children, that this movement will be crushed." His Holiness even made some jokes about Brigadier Topete and General Prim. This confidence has not been shared by his Court, and the Pope himself was shaken yesterday, when very grave news was received from Madrid by way of Paris Cardinal Antonelli had an immediate, interview with the Holy Father, and by his order. The Pope's Anxiety about Spain. way of Paris Cardinal Antonelli had an immediate interview with the Holy Father, and by his order telegraphed to Monsignor Franchi to quit Madrid if the revolution succeeded. Monsignor Chigi, nuncio at Paris, is charged to attend on Queen Isabella, should she go to that capital, and urge her to take refuge in Rome, where the Palace of the Quirinal is being prepared in all haste for her reception. Similar instructions have been forwarded to Monsignor Franchi. The revolution is a great blow to the King of Naples, who, it now appears, received a formal promise from Queen Isabella that an army of 50,000 Spanlards should be landed in Naples and Sicily as soon as should be landed in Naples and Sicily as soon as France engaged in a struggle with Prussia. A vast conspiracy had been organized in the Nea-

politan territory to support this invasion. SPAIN.

Isabelia on Her Way. The Paris correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette says: "A letter from the Spanish frontier gives an account of a glimpse caught of the meeting of the Emperor and Empress with Queen Isabella. His Mojesty arrived at the station in black coat, white waistcoat, and wearing the or-der of Charles III.; he had to wait for some time the coming of the royal train, and walked up and down switching his cane. At last the Queen arrived, and the interview took place on the gallery of the carriage in which she traveled. Just then arother train going to Spain left the station, and some emigrants cried 'Viva Espana,' and groaned. The features of Isabella assumed a look of haughty disdain, the Emperor frowned, and Marfori darted a glance of hate and arrogance in the direction of the hostile manifestation. Father Claret was

The Queen's Booty. The Gaulois says: "The Queen of Spain has taken away the crown jewels, which are the property of the State. Queen Christians left Gijon to-day for Hayre. The royalist government at Madrid

present in his violet robes.

surrendered because the troops refused to fight against the people."

The Next Monarch. The London Saturday Review thinks it is scarcely possible that so many men of political experience have taken part in this insurrection entirely on chance, and without any idea of th monarch they should wish to have if they succeeded in getting rid of the Bourbons. If so, the secret will soon be known, and a very interesting secret it will soon be. No one can guess who the favored Prince is, or can be. Of course the Spaniards can get a little German Prince of some sort if they want him. There are always little German Princes for people who want them, just there are always treen peas and atrapherical states. as there are always green peas and strawberries at Covent-garden for the rich. But if the Spaniards look a little higher than Greece or the Danubian Provinces were entitled to look, their choice seems years limited. Danublan Provinces were entitled to look, their choice seems very limited. If they can but get some one who will save us from the pain of seeing a great nation sunk into decay, and who will stimulate them to pay us what they owe, we shall certainly neither ask nor wish for more.

The London Spectator, assuming that neither the one Bourbon still popular in Spain, nor the king of Portugal who would believe an exercise. King of Portugal who would bring an accession of territory, is likely to be chosen, can see absolutely no reason for fetching in a king from the outside, merely to fill an empty space in the Spanish Constitution. A king who has a great hold over the affections and imaginations of his people is a real addition, and a great addition, to the strength of national unity. But a king who has been simply advertised for, a king whom none of his subjects know till he comes among them, and who has no talisman in his name to strengthen the nation, a king made for the pur-pose, and not made, moreover, for the purpose pose, and not made, moreover, for the purpose of ruling, but only for the purpose of looking, on while others rule, does not seem to us an element

of strength at all. ENGLAND.

Minister Johnson in Active Negotia-tions—An Augio-American Naturali-zation Freaty—The Alabama Claims Question in Process of Adjustment— The Burlingame—Mission Accepted and in Favor.

LONDON, Oct. 14, evening.—The naturalization treaty negotiations which are being conducted between Minister Reverdy Johnson on the part of the American government and Lord Stanley on the part of Queen Victoria are progressing in year favorable manner.

on the part of Queen Victoria are progressing in a very favorable manner.

The doctrine held by the United States with respect to the requisition of citizen domicil and transfer of allegience by foreigners previous to and since the war of 1812 has been fully maintained by Mr. Johnson in shaping the naturalization bill, a work which has been just concluded.

Lord Stanley and Minister Johnson are now concaged in a consideration of the Alabama engaged in a consideration of the Alabama claims question, which it is pretty certain will be arranged soon, subject also of course to the rati-

fication of the legislative bodies and approval of

and twenty-two pieces rivetted together, their on- | personally, and for his mission, daily; and the personally, and for his mission, daily, and the attacks made by a portion of the London press on the China-American treaty, and the objects of the embassy generally, have cased.

News despatches received in the city from all parts of Europe indeed convey the pleasing intelligence that the Burlingame embassy is fully appreciated, and that its members will receive a hearty, cordial welcome, not only at the different courts, but from the nationalities.

Opinion of Disraell's Manifesto.

The London Post holds that nothing could be more unwarrantable or more disingenuous than Mr. Disraeli's attempt to inflame Protestant bigotry against the advocates of an act of justice. It will, however, defeat itself by its own absurdity and malevolence; the matter-will-betried upon the question whether it is right that the Irish Establishment should be maintained, and unless better reasons can be given for it than and, unless better reasons can be given for it than those Mr. Disraell has advanced, it will most cer-

The Standard pronounces the document to b a State paper in respect to the breadth and power with which it deals with past events; it is a manifesto of policy which cannot fail to stir up the lukewarm, reassure the donbting, and dispel all those misglvings as to the future which the encmies of the Government have been so long and so

assiduously working to create.

The Star affirms that if the address be not de-The Star mitims that it the address be not despised and scouted throughout the length and breadth of England as utterly beneath the notice of intelligent men, the Premiership of Mr. Disraeli will cast a gloomier imputation on the good sense of the English people than the Star has ever supposed could fall upon it under any circumstances whatever. circumstances whatever.

ITALY.

Vesuvius in Eruption. LONDON, Oct. 14. Evening.—Desputches to hand from Naples represent that the volcanic movement of Mount Vesavius has become more intense and violent, an eruption, sending forth copious streams of lava, baving occurred.

POLITICAL.

Address of the Bepublican State Con-trai Committee.

ROOMS OF THE UNION REPUBLICAN STATE CEN-

ROOMS OF THE UNION REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTER, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14, 1868.

—Republicans of Pennsylvania: Yesterday you achieved a triumph at the polls scarcely less important in its results than the victory of arms on the field of Gettysburg. The integrity of the Union and the perpetuity of the Republic were secured by the one, its permanent peace and future glory are insured by the other.

Your verdict thus pronounced will be recorded by the American people in November next in a most emphatic condemnation of the party false to the country in the hour of its peril, false to liberty and the rights of man. Every lover of peace and good order congratulates you on your achievements in stripping such an organization of all power to inflict future injury on the country. Henceforth it must sink under the same obloquy that rest upon the Tories of the Revolution and the Federalists of the war of 1812. Entrusted with power, it wielded it for the dismemberment of the Republic. Confided in by its devotees as the guardian of liberty, it exerted all its energies for the perpetuity of human bondage. Professing reverence for free speech and freedom of the press, it silenced both with bowie-knife and revolver wherever it had supreme control. Assuming to be the guardian of the rights of man, it became the champion of human bondage and stood sentinel with baying blood-hounds to seize and return the fleeing fugitive, and at last, dissatisfied with the result of a fair election, it raised its hand against the life of the Republic, and, Samson-like, would have buried itself in the ruins of the grandest temple of liberty ever reared by human hands.

It is befitting that a party scarred by such a record should die at the hands of the proper where

erty ever reared by human hands.
It is belitting that a party scarre cord should die at the hands of the people whose sense of justice it has outraged, and whose dearest rights it has trampled in the dust. Republicans of the Keystone! Your breth-ren throughout the Union have watched the struggle through which you have just passed

with intense interest, and its result gladdens every pairlot heart. Let not your victory dampen your ardor or relax your energy, but march on with closed ranks and solid columns to complete your victory in November.

GALUSHA A. GROW Chairman State Republican Committee.

THE GREAT VICTORIES. Opinions of the Partisan Press.

[From the New York Tribune of to-day.] whole country is now aglow with enthusiasm over the certainty of the election of General Grant. The loyal people in every State are fired with energy in working for this great consumma-

tion. Orators spring up under every busn, and yet the meetings are so multifarious that there is hardly rhetoric enough to go around.

One characteristic feature of the campaign is the great number of Democrats who crowd into Republican meetings, and who are either unde-

cided which way they will vote, or have already determined to vote for Grant. Many Democrats determined to vote for Grant. Many Democrats will quietly vote for Grant, without ostentationally proclaiming their intentions, and without meaning permanently to separate from the Democratic party. They think the party has blundered for once and deserves defeat, but have faith that after four years of Grant, Colfax and Peace it may come forth redeserves. and Peace, it may come forth redeemed and purged of its rebel virus so that they can again vote its ticket. This is part of the secret of our earlier victories in Wilmington and Colorado, our sweeping majorities in Vermont and Maine, and our triumph by 2,000 in Connecticut, and the overwhelming and decisive victories in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Nebraska.

-Brick Pomeroy honestly accepts the situation in his Democrat thus:
Pennsylvania Republican! Ohio Republican! Indiana Republican! Nebraska Republican!

"H hat shall we do now?" asks a Democrat, to-

ay. "WHAT SHALL WE DO NOW?" Go right on with the contest till the people re-cover their senses—till the rights of States be re-stored—till taxation be made equal—till the working man and producer have protection un-der the laws which now compel industry to support idleness, for ours is a contest for principle for the rights of the people, and for that liberty which sank bleeding to the earth when Lincoln first set his foot in Washington—for that liberty which will anger still react the contract the contrac which will suffer still more at the hands of the ignorant Grant, should be be elected. -The World affects hopefulness:

If our leaders should be convinced by the result of the late elections that some mistakes were nade by not following their original judgment: made by not following their original judgment; if those who disagreed with them in opinion now see that they misjudged; if there is any impediment to success which can yet be removed by noble daring, or self-sacrificing virtue, or a bold stroke of policy, now is the hour for action! It would be an infinite pity if, when we are so very near success, we should fail to win it by the lack of a little boldness. L'audace, l'audace, toujours l'audace. Our principles have by the fack of a fittle boldness. Laudace, l'audace, toujours l'audace! Our principles have not been rejected in these elections; there is no call to change them. All other elements—of the canvas are light and trivial compared with the success of our principles. It requires some greatness of soul to act a bold-part in an unexpected crisis, when everything hangs in the contract of greatness of soul to act a bold-part in an unexpected crisis, when everything hangs upon a swift and courageous decision. In this hour, when the party stands with one foot over the brink of peril, and the other on the edge of victory, the capacity of a few men to form a great resolution may shape the destiny of the country. "We tspeak as unto wise men; judge ye what we say."

The Herald is impartially cheerful: The result of the late elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, In diana and Nebraska, as far as ascertained, appear to give very general satisfaction to the masses of both parties. The Republicans are somewhat disappointed in some of their State majorities, but, whatever the small figure to which Pennsylvania may be whittled down, they will be satisfied the governments of the two countries.

Majesty the Emperor of China, wins friends

Majesty the Emperor of China, wins friends

1 its loss to the Democracy cettles the Presidentia 1 cortest against Seymour and Blair beyond all redemption. Thus assured of the election of Grant and Colfax, the Republicans are in a very happy frame of mind; for they had their doubts of Pennsylvania, the loss of which would have materially shaken their calculations, especially in reference to New York. reference to New York.

-The Times is jubilant: The three States whose —The Times is jubilant: The three States whose verdict was by common consent regarded as the pledge and foretaste of the November event have all pronounced for Grant and peace, in tones that admit of no misapprehension. Not for some days yet will the full details be ascertained with precision. But the general result is already numistakable. By majorities in excess of our anticipations, three great States have been placed in the Republican column, with an assurance that these majorities will be increased when the final effort sliall be made.

—The Sun (Democratic) is equally candid: This result practically settles the Presidential election in favor of General Grant. No one with election in favor of General Grant. No one with the facts before him, whose opinion is of the elightest weight, can entertain a doubt on the subject. The special battle-ground of the two parties was Pennsylvania. The contest was fought with unprecedented vigor by both. Money was freely lavished; the ablest speakers were in the field; the State was strewn with campaiga documents; all the appliances known to politicians were put into requisition, and the fighting was furious all along the line. The Democrats contested the State with desperation, for its loss was their inevitable overthrow throughout the country. On the other hand, the Republicans felt that they could elect Grant without it, but they dreaded the effect of a defeat in October upon the doubtthe effect of a defeat in October upon the doubt-ful States in November, and so they waged the battle with determined energy—and the result is

With these great central States now throwing heavy majorides against them, the Democracy will doubtless contend languidly for a national victory; but, for local and personal reasons, the States of New Jersey, Connecticut, and especially New York, will be contested with the energy of despair.

For Sale, to Close a Concern. 100 reams Naturalization Certificates (queer), with signatures, seal of court, and attestations complete; only the names of the voters lacking,

and these to be filled in at discretion.

1 set of stakes, ropes, &c., for the instant setting up of a pugilists' ring—say on the eve of an coffee pot and fixings that have seen service.

Cheap for cash. Inquire of WM. A. WALLACE, Philadelphia, Pa. MUSICAL AND DRAMATIO.

There has been considerable enthusiasm in some quarters over a proposed project to build a new theatre up town, and place it under the direction of Miss Laura Keene. It is doubtful if the design will be carried into effect, and still more questionable if the enterprise would prove a success if it should be undertaken. Despite argument and assertion to the contrary, there is not a demand. for another theatrical establishment in this city. The theatres already in existence do not make fortunes for the stockholders, and at least one of fortunes for the stockholders, and at least one of them, after a desperate struggle, is in a very distressing condition for want of proper support. The theory that the proposed theatre will supply an uneatisfied demand if it contains a first rate company, gives the highest class of performances, and pretends to intense respectability, will not hold good in practice. It is very doubtful if a better stock company can be organized in this city than stock company can be organized in this city than that at present engaged at the Arch Street Theatre; but even this plays sometimes to many vacant seats, and the management will probably inform any enthusiastic supporter of a new enterprise, that they are compelled to rely in some measure upon the assistance of popular stars, to attract the people. We question very much if Miss Keene can cater better to a Philadelphia public than Mrs. Drew, or organize a company which vill have a stronger claim upon the lovers of high dramatic art.

If the gentlemen who propose to support the new enterprise are willing to make heavy outlays without any prospective return, but simply because they wish to have a snug little play house from which the canaille will be excluded, very well; but as a pecuniary speculation it will be a failure. Superfine gentility is a fatal malady to a theatrical exchequer. The members of the class to which it appeals do not support anueof this character liberally. in social life that en They which the less fortunate flud in the theatre. It is upon the corduror and not upon the broadcloth element that managers most rely, and this is not because the latter feels an aristocratic indisposition to mingle with the former, or because the standard of performances not high enough, but simply because it has a nuch less voracious appetite for theatrical entertainments of any sort. It would be very nice to have a theatre of the kind proposed, but the nicety of the thing becomes a secondary considration in the presence of the practical question: Will it pay?

—On Saturday afternoon next, Mr. Carl Sentz will give the first of his admirable series of concerts. We have already announced the programme. It contains Mendelssohn's sublime composition, The Reformation Symphony, a certs. work of transcendant merit, to which, we are assured, the combined orchestras of Messrs. Sentz and Mark Hassler will do entire justice. We publish upon our inside page to-day, an enter-taining sketch of the history and character of this Symphony, and we recommend it to our readers. as possessing intrinsic interest, apart from that which naturally attaches to it at this time. -Those who perused Mr. Carl Wolfsohn's pro-

gramme for his series of six matinées-published in this journal a day or two ago—must have observed that a radical change has been made in the character of this gentleman's public entertain-ments. Last winter he devoted himself entirely ments. Last winter he devoted himself entire to Beethoven, and his masterly interpretations the great composer were received with delight by the musicians who were fortunate enough to hear them. But the popular fancy demanded something less eluborate, and not so purely classical. To supply this want Mr. Wolfsohn has sprinkled To supply this want air. Wonsom has sprinkled his programme largely with lighter music—but music which, at the same time, is of the most elegant and delightful character. He has made many charming selections from the new school, represented by such composers as Raff. Rubenstein and others—a school whose peculiarity is rich, florid and widely varying expression—a school containing sentiment enough, but depicting every phase of human passion and feeling—a school that pursues to its fullest extent the theory upon which Mendelschip through the containing the school that pursues to its fullest extent the theory upon which Mendelschip through the containing the school that the containing the school that the school that the school through the school through the school through the school that the school through the school through the school through the school through the school that the school through the sc delssohn wrote his famous "Songs without words." Mr. Wolfsohn deserves much praise for his enterprise and his enthusiasm, and we doubt not his effort to popularize the best class of compositions will be completely successful.

-Miss Josie Orton, and her husband, Mr. Ben jamin Wolff, lately leader of the orchestra at the Chestnut Street Theatre, are both engaged in the Varieties Theatre in New Orleans, Miss Alice Grey, who was a member of the Walnut Street Theatre Company, is also attached to the same authlichment. establishment.

—The Germania Orchestra will give its Saturday matinées during the coming season at Horticultural Hall. It has not organized for work yet, as far as we can learn.

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—Mr. George H. Clawke, who was leading man at the Chestnut a year or two ago, is supporting Edwin Forrest in heavy tragedy in New York, and is highly commended by the press. Mr. Clarke aspires to brandles the dagger, and drink of the bowl of tragedy himself, we hear.

—It is reported that the Worrell eisters have

engaged the Chestnut Street Theatre for register the Chestniti street fleatre for a brief season, after the Hanlons, who come next week. The sisters are at present playing in Baltimore to audiences who find some sort of satisfaction in their representation of opera douffe. We are sadly afraid that they intend to inflict Offenbach

-Daly's new sensation play is called the "Red Scarf." The horror is a saw-mill, where the hero is bound on the log-carriage. The text is written in log-rythm.

PACTS AND FANCIES.

The Ballad of the King's Bloodhound. The King's bloodhound in the court-yard lies, With slackened limbs and sleepy eyes, Thil the King's black steed from the stall is led! Then he turns him on his flag-stone bed.

But when the King's foot-fall he hears, He ups and flaps his leathery ears,
For he knows that the King comes forth to ride,
and his joy is to run by his master's side.

And when the King comes down the steps, The stately hound to meet him leaps, And whines with gice when the royal hand Is gently laid on his head so grand.

But what alls the old bloodhound to-day, And why no joy does he betrny
As down the steps the King comes ringing,
Booted and spurred, and gally singing?

And why to the lord by the stirrup who stands:
And meekly waits the King's commands,
Does the fawning bloodhound grovel and glide.
Nor leap to run by his master's side?

"There's treason floating in the air, Yon omen whispers me 'beware!'
To-night the traitor's chains shall ring,
To-morrow his head shall fall," says the King.

Then forth he spurs his fiery steed, With pallid cheek and angry speed, No love-song now upon his lips As down the valley road no dips. And when at the old stone bridge he stops,

A shot rings out from the alder copse,
A heavy fail and a piercing cry,
And the lord is king ere the sun rides high. CHARLES DAWSON SHANLY, in the November Galaxy.

—St. Louis has naturalized a Chinese. -Mrs. Kemble is reading in Chicago this week'. The women of this country wear 350,000,000

vards of calico a year -The Hanlons are in Rochester and will soon -Abyssinian gymnasts will farnish the next

-Mr. Swinburne will soon publish a new volume of poems.

—The Princess Metternich's bonnets cost \$20,— 000 a year. -The Menken's body is to be brought to this

country. -In Paris, hoops are no longer worn, and skirts are either very long or very short. One hundred and seventy-four candidates for Parliament, ninety-three of them Liberals, have no opponents.

—"God save the Queen" was hissed in a Quebec theatre the other evening. Perhaps not unpatri-otically, but because it was played badly: -Figs grown in California, the size of a man's

fist, weighing a quarter of a pound each, are dis-played in the market of San Francisco. —Ristori is to appear in October in twelve plays at the Trieste Theatre. She receives 6,000 floring for the twelve roles.

—At Biarritz last summer the Russian Princess-Gallitzin was one of the boldest swimmers. She would go out a mile or more, attended only by a

—Mile. Leonie Leblanc, a Parisian actress, has just lost 300,000 francs at roulette at Baden.
Prince George of Prussia has won there 60,000 —Mile. Clozelle, who played the leading fe-male part with the elder Booth, in New Orleans, in 1830, is still living in that city at the advanced

age of seventy-two. The Dake of Albuquerque, grandee of Spain, and cousin of the Duke of Seato, who married the widow of the Dake de Morny, has just joined the Papalarmy as a private grant grant of the Papalarmy as a private grant grant

the Papal army as a private zonave. The regret which every one must feel to-learn how near the artist Elliott came to paint-ing Grant's portrait, and didn't, is almost balanced by the relief one feels to think that he came just as near painting Andrew Johnson's

—A religious paper is announced in Montreal, entitled the "Ave Maria, to be published in the interest of the Holy Virgin." A grand mass in requiem and a certain number of communions. ill be given to persons subscribing twenty

dollars. -In case the step-father of the Marquis de —In case the step-father of the anarquis to Caux should die during the lifetime of the latter —of which there is not much probability, because the Marquis is about as old as his step-father, and not nearly as vigorous as the latter—Adelina Patti would become Duchess of Valmy.

-The fifty dollars which Mr. Charles Reade sent over to be applied to the benefit of the persons injured in the "Foul Play" fracas at the sons injured in the "Foul Play" fracas at the Broadway theatre, has been returned to him with thanks. Mr. Barney Williams, the manager of the theatre, provided for all their wants, and has, since their recovery, reinstated them in their former positions.

-The Mormon seems to be be the coming man, as set forth by Parton, if we may draw so broad an inference from a favorite hymn of Brigham Young's saints, of which this is a sample stanza: All ye faithful "Mormons," who listen to our

song, Keep the word of wisdom, and live long: Till Jesus comes in glory upon the earth to reign, And father Adam comes again. Use no tobacco to smoke or to chew. Join in this chorus each one of you— Take away the whisky, the coffee and the tea:

Cold water is the drink for me. Cold water is the drink for me.

—An interesting discovery has just been made in Rome, in a cellar in the Vicolo del Balestrari. It is a marble pedestal bearing an inscription to Hercules, by Silius Messala, who was Consul with Sabinus under the Emperor Caracella, A. D., 214. It has been excavated near Pompey's Theatre, where, under the Biscolone Palace, the great bronze Hercules now in the Vatican was found in 1864. The inscription (which is in capital letters) is as follows: "Hercyli Defensori M. Sillys Mesis as follows: "Hercvli Defensori M. Siliys Mes sala Consvl."

The Imperial family of Russia is noted for its predilection for dogs. The Emperor is so much attached to his splendid greyhound that he takes the faithful animal with him on all his travels. the faithful animal with him on all his travels. The Grand Duchess Mary, the Emperor's favorite child, a girl of fifteen, has likewise a four-footed companion, a spaniel of rare intelligence and docility. On the promenade the Grand Duchess throws her handkerchief on the ground before her; the gallant dog picks it up, folds it up with the skill of the best lady's maid, and presents it to the distinguished young lady. He fetches flowers for his young mistress, and brings her petitions which poor people put into his mouth. The Grand Duke Michael is also very fond of dogs, and has several superb English bulldogs.

several superb English bulldogs. -An account of the singular effect produced by lightning was lately given by General Morin be-fore the French Academy of Sciences. In the Department of the Yonne the lightning struck a whole village, and set several cottages on fire; and in one instance caused a most extraordinary metallurgic phenomenon. In the drawers of one metallurgic phenomenon. In the drawers of one of the burnt cottages were some geld coins and twenty five-franc pieces in allver. The electric fluid melted these coins in four ingots of a most strange appearance. The allver coins have been completely melted, but the gold coins, although encrusted and adhering to each other, have not been defaced, the effigies on each being distinctly traceable. These ingots have been deposited at the Conservatoire des Aris et Metiers.

-Maria S. Rye proposes to leave England this month for Canada, with enother company of one hundred women. She writes to one of the London papers: "The good opinions my girls won from both passengers and officers in the ship which earried us out is the best proof I can offer that they were the workers and the same of the ship which was not a supplied to the same of the same that they were, on the whole, above the average of English working women; and I have the pleasure of knowing that nearly every girl who went out with me in May to Canada is doing well. Over four bundred letters lie before me, the majority of them, as a glance at the caligraphy would tell, from 'little Marchionesses,' who not unnaturally think there is something better before them in Canada than a drudging place at 8, 6d, or 128, a week in England,"