GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1868.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

VOLUME XXII.-NO. 164.

THE EVENING BULLETIN PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted), AT THE BEY BULLETIN BUILDING. 607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION. GIBSON PEACOCK, CASPER SOUDER, Jr., F. L. PETHERSTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON, FRANCIS WELLS.

The BULLETIM Eserved to subscribers in the city at 18 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or \$5 per annum.

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BARTLETT-ELLIS.—At the residence of the bride's father, on the evening of the 15th inst., by the Kev. A. A. Willits, Joseph B. Bartlett to Mary E., daughter of Albert I. Ellis, Eq., all of the city.

TWEED—COLE.—On the morning of the 15th inst, by the Rev. J. H., Dandy, of Norristown, Pa., Columbus Tweed to Emma, daughter of the late James H. Cole. No

DIED. ALMOND—On Sunday, October 18th, Mr. William Almond, aged 78 years.

The friends of the ismily, and the members of St. George's Society, are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednerday, 21st Inst. at 2 o'clock F. M., from his lattream of the following of the 17th, David Garrett seplor, of Birminsham towership, Chocker county. The foneral will take place on Third-day mornius, 20th, at 10 o'clock. Carriages will be at the Street out 3 station, West Chester hailmond, to meet the 745 train from Thirty-first and Checkent attreets.

SELLEHS—On the 18th inst., Anna, relict of the late Jense Sellers, aged 81 years

The relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the resicure of Mr. F. F. Havar, corner of Majnot have and Green street, Germantown, on Thesday at tenoon, at 2 o'clock. ALMOND -On Sunday, October 18th, Mr. William

day a ternoon, at 2 o'clock.

BAA. — I his morning, 19th inst., Sarah Cordella, wife
of Alfred Scal. Alfred Seal.

Due n. tice of the funeral will be given.

BLEMMER.—The funeral of Brovet strigadicr-General

J. Elemmer. U. S. A., will take place from the resinet of his father, Advm Slemmer. Esq. Sweede street.

orrietown. Pa., on Wednerday, Oct. Zist, at il o'clock.

o proceed to bt. John's (Episcopsi) Church. All friends

invited to be present, without further notice.

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Special notices.

Bev. W. Morley Punshon, M. A, The cloquent English crater, will Lecture at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

On MONDAY EVENING, October 19th, Subject—"Florence and Her Memories."

Reserved State in Parquet and Parquet Circle, 31 50 each: Reserved Feats in the Balcomy and Family Circle, and Stage Tickets, 81 th. Tickets may be procured until 50 clock Monday, at the M. E. Book Room, No 1015 ARCH street, after which the reserved seats remaining unrold will be for sale at the door at 81 cach.

oct3 6trp oc136trp

per Petroleum V. Nasby, P. M., Wich is Postmaster, CONFEDERIT X ROADS, wich is in the Stait of Kentucky, WILL LECTURE

On Wednesday Evening at 8 oclock, At Horticultural Hall. Subject- CURSED BE CANAAN. Tickets, 54 cents. For sale at Trumpler's and J. S. (Maxton's, Chestnut street. No extra charge for Reserved Seats. oct7-4crp\*

POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA., OGTOBEL 19, 1863.

Mails for Havana per steamer "Stars and Stripes" will close at Th. M., TUESDAY with inst.

HENRY H. BINGHAM.

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HOWARD HOSPITAL NOS. 1518 AND 1520 cal treatment and medicine furnished gratuitously to the poor. NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, WASTE PAPER, &c., bought by E. HUNTE &, ap28-tf-rp No. 613 Jayne street

POLITICAL NOTICES. wo UNION LEAGUE MEETING.

CONCERT HALL.

AT

The REPUBLICANS and other LOYAL CIFIZENS of PHILADELPHIA, friendly to the ELECTION of

### GRANT AND COLFAX,

Will assemble in MASS MEETING at -

CONCERT HALL

Tuesday Evening, 20th inst., at 8 o'clock

To EXPRESS their CONDEMNATION of the GROSS FRAUDS committed by the LEADERS of the DEMO, CRATIC PARTY at the late ELECTION. The BALLOT-BOX has been OPENLY DESECRATED FRAUD and VIOLENCE have DEFIED the WILL of the PEOPLE-ARMED RUFFIANS have been BROUGHT from OTHER CITIES to OVERAWE the

PEACEABLE VOTER-FRAUDULENT NATURALIZA TION PAPERS have been VOTED by THOUSANDSand the PEACE and ORDER of OUR CITY have been VIOLATED by ORGANIZED BANDS OF LAWLESS MEN, under the PROTECTION of DEPUTY SHERIFFS who have SHOT DOWN CITIZENS WHILE EXER. CISING A FREEMAN'S RIGHT. Let us MEET and TAKE COUNSEL TOGETHER for the PROTECTION OF OUR RIGHTS.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES, ATTENTION Members of companies will assemble at time and places as stated below:
A and E, TUESDAY, Oct. 10, 8 P.M., at Headquarters.
K and U, WEDNESDAY, October 21, 8 P. M., at Headquarters.
F. WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21, 8. P-M, at Diligent Engine WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21. 8 P. M., at Merrick and Market streets.
B. FRIDAY, Oct. 23, 8 P.M., at Headquarters.
H and I, SATURDAY, October 24, 8 P.M., at Head-

quariera, A full attendance is requested, as business of great importance will be considered.

By order of the Executive Committee.

WM. L. FOX, Secretary.

October 21 WM. L. FOX, Secretary.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS THE SPANISH REPORMATION.

The Days of Priestly Rule Ended. —Mr. Russell, writing from Spain to the London Times, says: "A cry has already been raised against the Jesuits, who were excluded from Spain by more than one law, but who had found the means of creeping in under the Queen's patronage, and had two or three convents and columns in the means of the work with the Constitutions of the control of the cont tronage, and had two or three convents and col-leges in the provinces. With the Queen's depar-ture the golden days of priestly rule are probably over forever in Spain. No one can give me tidings of Sor Patrocinio, the Bleeding Nan, or of the Queen's Confessor. Father Claret, Arch-blehop of Traianopolls. The Pope's Nuncio also is nowhere to be seen. The Queen's Inten-dente, Marfori, accompanied his royal mis-tress in her flight. It is said that upon Concha's remonstrating with the Oueen on the subject of reces in her flight. It is said that upon Concha's remonstrating with the Queen on the subject of her unworthy favorite, Her Majesty flew into a great passion, and declared that the Spaniards were un pueblo indecente. Maria Christina has requested the French government to send a manoi-war to take her out of Gijon, where she has been staying for some time. Sie transit. If Sir George Bowyer wishes to know something about Sor Patrecinio, the Bleeding Nun L will send Sor Patrocinio, the Bleeding Nun, I will send him a copy of her trial for the most infamous imposture, and of her condemnation, in 1883. As to Father Claret, all I can eay is that Sir George Bowyer would not find many persons in Spain now willing to share his opinions."

A British Blan-of-War at the Queen's Disposal.

A private letter from San Sebastian mentions the curious fact that when on the 27th of September a British man-of-war entered that harbor the belief spread like wildfire among the people that she had come to bombard the place. Old associations had so generated that to thick that ciations had so accustomed them to think that the English always support the Liberal cause in May, 1836, when Evans stormed the Carlist lines round San Sebastian and some British war steamers assisted his advance by their fire—they are the could be some British war steamers assisted his advance by their fire—they have been some British about and shall disting stould soon see British shot and shell flying ashore. It soon became known, however, that the vessel had come on a pacific mission and with orders to place herself at the Queen's disposal, should she have need of refuge or transport.

Isabelia's Life at Pau. The Paris correspondent of the Daily News

writes:
"leabella is installed in the old castle of Henri Quatre at Pau, where everything was prepared and ready to receive her. She occupies the smaller apartments, decorated with Flanders and Gotelines tapestries. A private letter says the Queen since her arrival, has spent her time between the little drawing room and the chapel, wherein the crawing room and the chapel, wherein the cx-Bishop of Cuba says mass every day. A prefect of the Tuileries, and a certain number of men belonging to the Imperial household, are on duty in the Chateau de Pau, as regularly as in any other palace. Queen Christina, Isabella's mother, who was visiting her large estates in the Asturias when the final blow was struck, is expected at Pau daily, and the mother and daughter will be able to meditate over human and daughter will be able to meditate over human

and royal vicissitudes.

\* \* "When the Queen saw herself power-less and friendless, she wrote a letter to Espartero, the purport of which was as follows: 'You have already saved my dynasty; you shall save it again. As to myself, I am no longer anything, and I wish for nothing; but here is the Prince of the Astu-rius, whom I throw into your arms and confide to your care. What you have done for me you shall do for him.' It appears that the letter was expansive and touching, but the little prince had to be persuaded to have the Queen, and the mother had to make up her mind to separate from the child. The latter, though too young to be conscious of the position, way that something was going wrong, threw himself into the Queen's arms and wept bitterly. Isabella broke down at once, burst into tears, tore up the letter, and abandoned all idea of appealing to Escarter."

Queen Isabella's Proclamation. The following is the text of the proclamation issued by Queen Isabella on her arrival at Pau:

"To the Spaniards: A conspiracy, for which the history of no European people offers a parallel, has just flung Spain into all the horrors of anarchy. The army and navy, which the nation so generously kept up, and whose services I have always been so happy to reward, forgetting giorious traditions and trampling upon the most sacred onths, turn against their country, and involve her in mourning and desolation. The cry volve her in mourning and desolation. The cry of the rebels, raised in Cadiz Bay and repeated in a few provinces by part of the army, must echo in the hearts of the immense majority of Spiniards as the forerunner of a storm which perils the interests of religion, the principles of legiumacy and right, and the independence and nonor of Spain. The lamentable series of defections, the sets of incredible disloyalty which have occurred within so short a space of time, of-fend my dignity as a Spaniard, even more than they affect my dignity as a Queen. Let not the greatest enemies of authority themselves, in their insane dreams, imagine that a power which emanates from so high an authority can be con-ferred, modified or suppressed by the interven-tion of brute force, under the impulse of deluded soldiers. If the towns and the provinces, yielding to the first pressure of violence, submit for a time to the voke of the insurgents, soon public feeling, hurt in its inmost and noblest parts, will shake off its torpor and show the world that the eclipse of reason and of honor in Spain cannot last long. Until that time arrives I have thought proper, as Queen of Spain, and after due delibera-tion and sound advice, to seek in the State of an tion and sound advice, to seek in the State of an august ally the security requisite to enable me to act, under these difficult circumstances, in conformity with my position as a Queen, and with the duty that devolves on me to transmit unimpoired to my son my rights, sanctioned by law, acknowledged, and sworn to by the nation, and fortified by thirty-five years of sacrifice, vicissitudes, and tender affection. While setting foot on a foreign soil my heart and eyes turned toward that which is the land of my birth and that of my on a foreign soil my heart and eyes turned toward that which is the land of my birth and that of my children. I hasten to frame my explicit and formal protest before God and before mankind, declaring that the force to which I yield in leaving my kingdom cannot invalidate my rights, nor lessen nor compromise them in any way. Neither can those rights be affected in any way by the acts of the Revolutionary Government, and still less by the regulations of its assemblies, which must needs be formed under the pressure of demagogic fury, and under obvious conditions of violence as re-

and under obvious conditions of violence as re gards the conscience and will of the people. Our fathers maintained a protracted but successful struggle for the religious faith and the independent dence of Spain. The present generation has un-censingly toiled to connect all that was great and glorious in past ages with what modern times contain that is sound and fruitful. Revolution, that mortal foe to traditions and legitimate progress, wars against all these principles which constitute the vital strength, the soul, and the manbood of the ciples which constitute the vital strength, the soul, and the manbood of the Spanish nation. Liberty in its unlimited expansion and in all its manifestations, attacking Catholic unity, the monarchy, and the legal exercise of power, disturbs family ties, destroys the sanctity of the domestic hearth, and kills virtue and patriotism. If you think that the crown of Spain, worn by a Queen whose fortune it has been to connect her name with the social and political regeneration of the State, be the symbol of those sound principles, you will, as I hope, remain faithful to your oaths and to your creed—you will allow to pass away as a scourge the revolutionary vortex, in which ingratitude, felony and ambition jostle each other—you will live in the assurance that even in the hour of misfortune I shall omit nothing to uphold that symbol, apart from which Spain has not a single endearing recellection, not a single sustaining hope. The insane pride of a few is, for a time upsetting and distracting the whole nation, throwing men's souls into a state of confusion, and society into a state of anarchy. There is no room in my heart for hatred even against that small number. I should fear lest any feeling of petty resentment should weaken the feeling of deep tenderness I entertain toward those loyal men who have risked their lives and shed their blood in defence of the throne and public order, and toward all those Spaniards who witness with grief and terror a triumphant insurrection—ashameful page in the history of our

civilization. In the noble land whence I now ad-

dress you, and everywhere, I will deplore, with-out allowing myself to be overcome, the misfor-tunes of my beloved Spain, which are my own. the example of the most venerable of sovereigns, a model of resignation and courage, also a prey to bitter tribulations, I should derive strength to do so from my confidence in the loyalty of my subjects, from the justice of my cause and, above

all, from my trust in the power of Him who holds the fate of empires in His hands.

"A monarchy embodying afteen centuries of struggles, patriotiem, victories and grandeur, cannot be destroyed by fifteen days of president, and not be destroyed by fifteen days of perjury and treason. Let us have faith in the future—the treason. Let us have faith in the future—the glory of the Spanish people was ever connected with its kings; the misfortunes of its kings everiel heavily on the people. In my firm and partriotic hope that right, honor and legitimacy wilbe maintained, your minds and your efforts will ever unite with the energetic decision and materl ISABELLA.

ual affection of your Queen. "Chateau de Pau, Sept 30, 1868.

Commercial Convention.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 17.—The final proceedings of the Commercial Convention which assembled, on this city on last Wednesday, for the purpose of placing in successful operation the direct-trade project and consolidation of the Virginia, Tennessee and other Southern railroads, in order to afford a rapid transit to the East of the products of the Mississippi and Ohio valleys, were of an interesting and important nature. The large number of delegates in attendance upon the convention, about twenty-five hundred in all, represented all the companied interests is their represented all the commercial interests, in their various phases, of the States whose future welfare and prosperity will be immediately advanced by the ultimate success of the enterprise, while numerous visitors from other Southern States manifested by their presence in the city, and the hearty concurrence they gave to the resolutions adopted by the convention and other measures, calculated at least, to command the respect, if not the assistance of Northern-capitalists, that the future and near prospects of the scheme being carried into successful confare and prosperity will be immediately advanced -cheme being carried into successful opcreation were not of an entirely vague and un-certain nature. The liberality displayed by the scople of this city in the lavish reception which they extended to the large number of delegates and visitors, and the expensive prepa-lations which were made by the initied number of moneyed and energetic men to afford an opportunity to the representative men of the South to view the harbor of Norfolk and its admirable access to the sea, and form a personal judgment of the practicability of carrying out the designs of the convention, furnished in striking evidence of the sincerity and determina-tion animating the citizens to advance, if possible, the commercial interests of this Southern port, and to place her in the position of an em-porium of trade and gateway to States whose in-

terests are so intimately and closely connected with hers.

The utter absence of all political allusions of the Convenany kind amidst the proceedings of the Conven-tion, and the harmony and co-operation existing among the delegates which characterized the enwhich attracted the Convention, formed a feature which attracted the good wishes and best feelings of persons of all shades of politics temporarily sojourning or settlers in this Southern town; and a unanimity of opinion consequently exists, that even if the cherished desires of the Southern States to attem, this important object Southern States to attain this important object should never be accomplished, the fraternal feel-ings which have been fostered, and the kindly inchange of sentiment and opinion which prevailed, cannot but be otherwise than productive of valuable business advantages to the city. Delegates from the mountains of North Carolina and Western Virginia, from Tennessee, Kentucky and other Southern and Southwestern States, from the regions intracery that the service with the regions intracery. the regions intersected by the railroads which are proposed to be consolidated by this enterprise, united in expressing the earnest demand of cable measures that would secure the speedy suc-

cess of the scheme. The Convention met at nine o'clock yesterday morning, and listened to the appeal made by Hon. T. S. Flournoy, of Va., in behalf of the Nortolk and Great Western Railroad, and adjourned after an hour's session, to visit the Capes of Virginia, Fortress Monroe and other objects of

interest. The delegates again assembled at 6.30 P. M., and adopted the following preamble and resolutions, offered by J. R. Clapp, of Tennessee Whereas, The construction of a railroad to the Pacific Ocean, accessible to the States lying south of the Ohio river, and the establishment of a line of steamships from the port of Norfolk to some European port, were the leading objects for the promotion of which this convention was called.

And whereas, The railroad to the Pacific now in the course of construction, being north of the 10th degree of north latitude, will, in consequence of its remoteness, be practically unavailable to the States referred to, which, in their impover-ished condition, will be unable to secure connections with the same, and will probably, from climatic causes, be unavailable for any purpose during a portion of the year.

And whereas, A bill is now pending in the Congress of the United States, by the provisions of which the Cairo and Fulton Railroad Company

of which the Cairo and Fulton Railroad Company of Arkansas, the Henderson, Marshall and Jefferson Railroad Company, and the Brazos Branch Railroad Company, both of Texas, are authorized to construct a connected line of railroads from a point in Missouri opposite Cairo, by the way of Little Rock, Arkansas, and Jefferson, Texas, to a point on the Rio Grande river, in the direction of San Blas, Mexico, which may be consolidated into one road, to be called the International Pacific Railroad, the object being to extend the same to the Pacific Ocean, and by the further provisions of which bill, the aid of the Government of the United States is to be exthe further provisions of which bill, the aid of the Government of the United States is to be extended as to said raod or roads upon the terms stipulated in the bill. And whereas, a railroad has been commenced, and is partially constructed, from the city of Memphis, Tennessee, to Little Rock, which, if completed, would be a direct continuation or extension of the great thoroughfare now in operation from the Atlantic seaboard to the city of Memphis, and would, upon the to the city of Memphis, and would, upon the completion of the International Pacific Railroad, constitute a line of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, shorter, by several hundred miles, than the road running west from St. Louis, and exempt from the discrete the content of the communication of the communi and exempt from the climatic and topographical difficulties, which must ever greatly impair the usefulness and value of that road. And, whereas, the completion of the road from Memphis to Little Rock, which constitutes this most important link of communication, has been and is suspended by the expense incident to its construction, especially across the Mississippi bottom, so as to place it beyond the reach of overflow, which expense, in consequence of the prostration of the country most immediately interested, and the almost total absence of resources along the

route, cannot be met. Therefore,

Resolved. That this Convention entertains and hereby expresses the earnest desire and hope that the bill referred to in the foregoing pre-amble may be passed by the Congress of the United States upon its re-assembling, and that it may be so amended as to embrace in its provis-sions the road from Memphls to Little Rock, and to place said road upon the same footing as to Government aid as the other roads embraced in the bill

Resolved. That when this Convention adjourns, the street in the city of Memphis, at such time as may be designated as most appropriate by the Chamber of Commerce of that city.

General Imboden carnestly advocated the passage of a resolution, which stated that the Convention believed it a wise policy on the part of the railroads represented to agree to transport

the convention, after some discussions on minor business details, adjourned to meet at the call of the Memphis Board of Trade. A grand torchlight procession wound up the business and festivities of the delegates to the convention, and this morning trains bear to their Southern homes the departing visitors and strangers, and Norfolk to-day has fallen into a sober

th railroads represented to agree to transport all actual settlers from abroad as make their

and calm reflection upon her great enterprise. Time and events can only prove whether it ever destined to reach the dignity of a fully matured and successful project.

### MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC:

-The Hanlon Brothers, famous the world over for their proficiency in acrobatic feats, will begin a brief engagement at the Chestnut Street Theatre this evening.

-Mr. E. L. Davenport, one of the most accomplished and versatile actors in the profession, will appear for the first time in two years at the Walnut Street Theatre this evening, in Hamlet. Mr. Davenport has always been a favorite in this city, and his talents, not more than his personal qualities, have earned for him such general popularity, that he is certain of a hearty reception,

Lotta will appear at the Arch to-night for the first time in Falconer's play The Fire Fly. She will sustain the character of one of those pretty little impossibilities, the vivandiere of the stage. The drama is so constructed that she is not only the leading character in it, but she is upon the stage nearly all the time.

—At the American this evening The Grand
Duchess will be presented.

—This evening, at the Academy of Music, Rev. W. Morley Punshon, the celebrated English orator, will lecture upon the theme "Florence and her Memorics." Those who heard Mr. Punshon last week will of course be eager to be pre-sent upon this occasion. We are assured that the entertainment to-night will be even more

—Petroleum V. Nasby, P. M., will lecture at Horticultural Hall on Wednesday evening next, upon the text "Cursed be Canoan." Tickets can be procured at Trumpler's and Claxtor's.

The Germania Orchestra has organized for work by electing Mr. W. G. Dietrich—formerly of the Richings Opera Troupe—Director, in place of Mr. Schmitz, who has been compelled by the demands of his business to withdraw. The regular rehearsals of the orchestra will be given on Wednesday afternoons, at Horticultural Hall, beginning with Wednesday of this week. The reason for the change of day is, that the members are very often cogaged at matinees on Saturday afternoons, and are consequently unable to appear in full force. When they can do so, there will also be performances on Saturdays, and on these occasions the usual programmes will be de-parted from, and whole symphonics will be given, together with violin and violoncello solos. Mr. Rudolph Hennig is the solo violoncellist of the company; and violinists of the highest class are to be found in the ranks of the orchestra. The Germania now numbers twenty-eight first-rate performers. The following programme has been arranged for Wednesday next:

ment at the nonperformance of Mendelssohn's great Reformation Symphony was inevitable, as the orchestra had studied it under the instruction the orchestra had studied it under the instruction of Carl Sentz, and unfortunately just provious to the concert he was stricken with severe and sudden illness, so that his place had to be quickly supplied. Mr. Simon Hassler kindly consented to lead the orchestra and the programme was necessarily changed. The performance was an excellent one and everybody was pleased with it. We are assured that the Reformation Symphony will certainly be given on pleased with it. We are assured that the Reformation Symphony will certainly be given on Saturday, 31st inst, and, we may add, with more perfection from the more frequent and careful rehearsals now possible to be bestowed upon it. The Musical Fund Hall was crowded by the elite and fashion of our city, and there was frequent and warm expression of satisfaction at the performances. Messrs. Sentz and Hassler are now on the high road to successful fruition of their well-directed efforts. On next Saturday, 24th instant, will be performed for the first time in America, the wonderfully beautiful and already celebrated "Unifinished Symphony" by Schubert.—Franz "Unfinished Symphony" by Schubert.—Franz Schubert was born of poor parentage, in Vienna, January 31, 1797, where he died No-

venter 19, 1828. His relatives were school teachers, and he became one also, from necessity but not from inclination. Musical talent abounded in his family, and the little Franz took part in quartettes with his father and two brothers, thus receiving early advantages in the study of the construction of instrumental music. His name is more known among us by his many and excellent songs, which, coming to us in a French dress, misled many worthy amateurs, who supposed him to be of la grande nation, and thence took special pains to show their faillie dilettantism by pronouning the composer's vember 19, 1828. His relatives were school

dilettantism by pronouncing the composer's name in a way to shock the national amourprepe of his compatriots. But his genius for composition took a wider range than songs, and his hand has been felt and recognized in oratorios, cantatas, masses, operas, piano-forte sonatas, overtures and symphonies.
Schubert's life was one of struggles, disappointments and failures, and it must be confessed

that it reflects but little credit on the critical taste of European publishers and audiences, that his works have only grown into a real and honest favor since his too early death. "The flippancy of teste displayed by the more fashionable con-cert-goers in Vienna," has been condemned by more than one earnest critic.

Many of Schubert's beautiful and most merito-

rious compositions would have been lost to the world but for the active rescarches of Alexander W. Thayer, an American gentleman, and Robert Schumann, the German critic and composer Schumann pays Schubert a glowing tribute in the following eloquent words, when he describes him as "the painter, rich in fancy, whose brush was dipped equally deep in moonshine and in the fame of the sun." Among the gems recovered by Schumann were Schubert's chef d'œuere, the

by Schumann were Schubert's chef d'œuvre, the great symphony in E, and the two movements of the Unfaished Symphony in B minor.

The free and flowing style of Schubert's motivos in his instrumental compositions has been ascribed—no doubt justly—to his studies in composition under Galieri; but, besides, he had perhaps a tendency to graceful melody, and could have scarcely failed to be somewhat under the influence of the great Italian mastri who have influence of the great Italian maestri, who have for several generations made Vienna familiar with the capi d'opera of the Augustan age of music, as illustrated there by Porpora and his pupil Haydn; by Tomaso Trajetta, the master of Joseph the Second and Maria Theresa; and other lesser lights down to the period of Rossini, who flourished in Schubert's time, and whose blographer writes that "he acknowledged that he had learnt much in the art of instrumentation from the light-winged Italian, and he would not listen to those pedants who censured Rossini as the destroyer of musical taste."

An opposite effect was produced, however, on

An opposite effect was produced, however, on Beethover, "who refused to see Bossini, called him a scene painter, and admitted grudgingly that he would have been a good composer if his master had flogged him more." A laughable anecdote is told of Beethoven's anti-Italian feeling, when, at the table-d-hôte of the Mats-chaker-Hot the

head-quarters of the musicians in Vienna, where they would meet to lounge over the gossip of their art—he and his pupil Ries would sit vis-aver in the and the paper like would all very very to Clementi and his pupil Klengal, and not a word would pass between them, much to the disgust of the pupils, who knew each other by sight, as did the composer of Fidelio, and the great pianist author of Gridus ad Parnassum. Beethoven insisted upon a form of visit from Clementi which was not a refel in the citizatte of register. which was not en regle in the etiquette of polite society. Hence they never came together. The grandeur and massiveness of Beethoven's

compositions could not fail to make a deep impression upon Schubert's susceptible mind, and he occame a devoted follower of the great sym-phonist, which led naturally to disputes with Galieri, for whom, however, he always showed great affection and gratitude, for on the afflicth anniversary of Galieri's entry into the Emperor's service, he composed a vocal quartette and an aria, as a tribute of respect, and subsequently dedicated his three string quartettes to him, signing himself "his pupil, Franz Schubert."

himself "his pupil, Franz Schubert."
Schubert's clearness of style can safely be traced
to the Italian school, but he has left its "art of
accompaniment" for what an English critic calls
"the tendency of the German Songs to degonerate into piano-forte studies with an accompaniment for the voice." However, after all, Schubert
is not an Italian composer, but belongs to the

German Romantic School, and in this genre he has produced his last works, notably his Symphonies, Overtures and Sonatas, although his fame is more spread abroad in his songs, which were so popular in Paris—where they were introduced by Nourrit—as to suggest a subject for a comedy to Scribe, which has for title, Melodies de Schubert.

The Unfunished Symphony has only two movements entire, namely: Allegro Moderato, in B minor, in 3-4 time; and Andante con moto, in E major, in 3-8 time; the Scherzo was begun but never finlshed. This, the Eighth Symphony, is a posthumous work, and was composed in 1832. a posthumous work, and was composed in 1822. The autograph score is in the possession of Anselm Hüttenbrenner, at Gratz, a friend of Anselm Hüttenbrenner, at Gratz, a friend of Schubert; himself a composer who has arranged Schubert's Symphonies for the piano. Spine, at Vienna, published the score and parts in 1867, and it thus has all the attractiveness of freshness and newness. Wherever it has been heard it has been received with expressions of pleasurable delight. It is one of those works which, by its clearness of score, its marked motives, its meldic swayity, and well-adjusted proportions of move-

## swavity, and well-adjusted proportions of move-ments, must commend itself alike to the admira-tion of the amateur and connoisseur. POLITICAL.

KU-KLUXISM IN ALABAMA.

fincendiarism by Rebels, and Threats against Union Men. [From the Alabams State Journal.] On yesterday evening Hon. R. N. Barr, the very worthy and distinguished member from Monroe, received a letter from his wife, stating that on Friday evening last some persons unknown set fire to his fine lumber mill, and all of his outhouses at the same time, and they were all

burned to ashes.

Dr. R. N. Barr was at one time Surgeon-General of the State of Ohio, and after the war settled in Alabama, bought himself a fine plantation in Monroe county, and engaged in the plantation in Monroe county, and engaged in the plantation of cotton. He lost immensely by this investment, but still battled on against the adverse fortunes that fate was throwing upon him. In February last he was throwing upon him. In February last he was elected State Senator from Monroe county, and during his occupancy of his seat has been noted for his prudent views, his harmonizing policy and strict integrity.

Some time since he was threatened with the torch, if he "didn't mind." Last Friday night the dastardly and fiendish threat was carried into execution, and an American citizen's property burned to ashes.

execution, and an American citizen's property
has been burned because he dared stand true and
firm to the flag of his country.

Republicans of Alabama! The time to try
courselves develop to principle and to test

your stern devotion to principle, and to test your integrity has come. Stand true to the teachyour integrity has come. Stand true to the teachings of peace. Bear up yet a little while longer under the terrible oppression that is upon you. Be prudent. Do not retaliate. Suffer almost anything. We want no war. Stand true to the flag of the Union and it will be true to you. The cyes of the loyal North are upon us. They plead with us to forbear. Let us do it, and in its own good time a power will rise up to crush rebellion and reward loyalty. and reward loyalty.

The War Democrats.

The following call, signed by leading Democrats, appears in the N. Y. Times this morning: Those of Democratic antecedents, who wish to retain the entire Union upon principles that are just; Who believe that the debt incurred in suppress-

ing the rebellion is a sacred obligation;
Who insist that the plighted faith of the nation shall not be violated, and that its name and credit shall not be disgraced; Who desire to treat the States lately in rebel-

lion with lenient justice, but who will not consent to surrender the Government to Southern rebels till insisting that the rebellion was right, and still boasting of continued devotion to the "Lost

Cause;"
Who are opposed to the repudiating doctrines of the New York platform, and to the revolutionary manifesto of one of its candidates;

And who believe that peace, safety and prosecutions. perity for the whole country will be seenred by the election of General Grant. All such are re-quested to meet at the Cooper Institute, on Wed-needay evening, October 21, at 8 o'clock. following gentlemen have been invited and

will address the meeting. Hon. Edwards Pierrepout, Hon. Henry G. Steblins, Hon. Henry Nicoll, Hon. William F. Havemeyer, Hon. Francis B. Cutting.

Honesty, Wanted.

The N. Y. World this morning says:
"The Democratic masses yearn for the truth from the lips of the statesman who, besides being their accepted candidate, has the clearest bead, the best gifts of utterance, the largest cover to command attention, the greatest moral weight, of any man in the party. They do not desire him to prophecy smooth deceits, but to tell them, in all honest plainness, why they have failed, and how they may yet succeed. A party cannot subsist on vaporing and make-believe. Unless we can change the aspect of the canvass, we shall have a repetition in No-vember of a result like that which has overtaken us in the preliminary contest. If anybody tells the people that things look well as they stand, or that nothing which can now be done would better them, he is in the first case dishonest, and in the second mistaken.

A Little Pure Doctrine.

Henry Clay Dean, of Iowa, author of the Pendleton scheme of paying the national debt by giving the creditors non-interest-bearing promises, never to be pald, in a recent speech before mises, never to be paid, in a recent speech before a Copperhead meeting, expressed his mind as to the Union soldiers, as follows:

"If I could have my way, I would place Jeff. Davis in Congress, where he richly belongs. Then I would go to Concord, take all the miserable

bonfire of them in the State House and make a bonfire of them in the State House yard. | Great applause. | Then I would go through the North and destroy all the monuments and gravestones erected to the memory of soldiers. In short, I would put out of sight everything which reminded us that we ever had a war with our Southern

"I do not know that I would hang one-legged and one-armed soldiers, but I would pray to God to get them out of the way as soon as possible. Loud cheers. ["

Democratic Bemoralization.
Brick Pomeroy's Democrat is gloomy over the

prospect. It says:

'The open treason of the World has for the moment produced demoralization, to a limited extent, in the Democratic ranks. But this is not its tent, in the Democratic ranks. But this is not its worst effect. That is an evil from which we shall recover. We are the party of the country, and must live as long as the country lives. This is not our last battle, but only one of a series, by which the Republic is finally to be redeemed. From our momentary depression we shall rise renewed in spirit and in vigorated for action. But will it be in time to vigorated for action. But will it be in time to save New York? The World has endangered us even here, in our stronghold, and only the most superhuman efforts will carry us through. Rally, then! Put treason under your feet, and push right on, pierce the enemy's centre, and sweep him from the field! Now is the time to show the sublime and unconquerable courage inspired by principle and duty!"

The Resort of Desperate Men. "I would smash every ballot-box and burn every poli-list, if necessary to secure the election of Seymour and Blair, and thus save the country." Seymour and Blair, and thus save the country."
So said a leading Democratic politician of Richmond county yesterday, to a Republican neighbor, Dr. G.——. The frenzy and maddened desperation revealed in this passionate outburst ruthfully illustrates the temper of the Democratic leaders to-day. They had set their hearts upon a victory in November. Maine, Vermont and Connection transported against them. Connecticut pronounced against them, and from that hour they determined that foul means if not fair, should be resorted to for encompassing fair, should be resorted to their hopes and expectations.

—Dadanwala Maha Walawwe Wijayasundara Senewiratna Wikkramasinha Nayaratna Chan-drasekara Pandita Wasalamudiyanselage Madduma Banda has been appointed Deputy Coroner for Yattinuwara, in India.

-Hans Christian Andersen, the Danish novel-ist, is coming to the United States in February

PRICE THREE CENTS. PACTS AND PANCIES. Silhouestes. BY CHARLES DANMAN.

Clasped hands, and throbbing hearts, and checks sglow,
Beneath the starlight on soft summer nights,
And, mixed with tremulous sighs and whispers

Most passionate kisses, and all dear delights That true love knows; And in the pauses silence sweet as speech, How sweet, how sacred, love alone can teach Under the Rose.

Calm-fronted hours of golden autumn fruit.

Deep heavens of blue and slopes of waving

grain; In dusky groves the thrush's mellow flute, The glad team loosed from the full-loaded

wain; The lowing kine; The laugh of children sporting on the green, And, sitting robed and crowned, love's wedded queen, Under the Vine.

A barren beach lashed by flerce winter rain, And storm and cloud and tempest brooding low, And bare, black rocks, where thwarted waves complain

To the sad skies, whose sullen flashes show A broken heart above a lonely grave,
Round whose sere grasses moaning night-winds

rave,
Under the Yew.
—Lippincott's Magazine.

SEYMOUR'S LAST.
Since Blairs have like a deluge come,
'Tie time my flag was farled;
Inoced, I'd rather stay at home
Than face the New York World.

- Nebraska city has a paper mill. -Tennyson says Klopstock's "Messiah" is one of the greatest epics extant.

-Edmond About has just written a charming book, entitled "The Workingman's A B C's." —Swidenborg's complete works have just, for the first time, been published in Swedish. -An attempt is being made in France to domesticate the ostrich.

Mexico has an Archbishop and five new Bishops, just appointed by the Pope. -Field Marshal Giulay, of Austria, who lost the battle of Magenta, is dead. —It is proposed to erect a monument to Gai-'Arezzo, who eight hundred years ago invented

musical notation. -Mr. Adams, one of the principal singers at the Imperial opera of Vienna, is a native of New

—Forty-two thousand florins have been collected for the monument that is to be erected to the late Emperor Maximilian, at Trieste. The early reappearance of Mr. Jefferson in "Rip Van Winkle," in London, is announced

from that city.

—George D. Prentice is disproving the allegations of his senility by writing love songs, to be

set to music. Frederick Gerstaecker, the famous traveler, urges the German railroad companies to introduce on their lines American sleeping cars.

—Thiers is said to have sunk nearly four hundred thousand frances during the last two years in the Journal de Paris. —The Princess Louisa, of Sweden, the betrothed of the Crown Prince of Denmark, is dangerously sick. Her disease is said to be consump-

Lion.

King William, of Prussia, has ordered the museum of the Guelphs, which formerly belonged to the royal family of Hanover, to be sold. It is rich in historical treasures.

...The Papal army has recently received considerable numbers of Bennington rifles and ammunition for artillery. His Holiness appears to rely on God's helping them who help themselves. —One of the innumerable princesses of Russia has opened a cigar store in Moscow. Her father was reduced to poverty, and though the nobles of Moscow offered them a pension, it was re-

—Ambrose Thomas, whose opera "Mignon' has been performed in Paris one hundred and fifty times, is Napoleon's favorite composer. The Empress has no musical ear, and does not care. for operas.

—Queen Victoria is going to have a statue representing Prince Albert in his youth, erected in the front of Castle Rosenan. A German sculptor, who was well acquainted with the Prince Conservation of the status of sort, is to cast the statue.

—General Mourawieff is endeavoring to deprive Poland even of its history. By his orders all the objects relating to the history of Poland have been removed from the Vilna Museum to the Romanzoff Museum at Moscow.

—The ultramontane papers of France assert that the King of Prussia has offered to the Pope to turn Catholic, provided the Holy Father will crown him Germanic Emperor at Frankfort. The rumor is ridiculed by the official papers at -The priest of Pontguiraud, France, refused recently to marry a couple on Thursday, giving for his reasons "that the following day being Friday he felt convinced that the prescribed ab-

stinence would not be observed, and refused to be an accomplice to such profanity." —A sergeant of the Fifty-ninth regiment of the line of the French troops now in Rome has deser-ted and formed a band of brigands on his own account. All his men are French deserters, and they ply their trade with a savoir faire that

—Hans Christian Andersen, the celebrated Dan-ish poet, says that he has never had an income of more than six hundred dollars a year. So limited is the sale of books in Denmark that even the most successful works pay but little profit to their authors.

—A traveler from Balaklava, in the Crimea,

makes the native amateurs even blush.

states that some Russian thieves have broken into the tomb of the Italian General Alexander La Mamora, who died there during the Crimean cam-paign, and robbed it of all the valuables. The Italian representative at Constantinople has ad-dressed the Russian Government on the subject.

—Berthold Auerbach, the German novelist, has sold advance sheets of his new book, "The Villa soid advance success of his new book, "The Villa on the Rhine," to publishers in six different countries. He is trank enough to pronounce this book his chef d'œuvre. He receives a larger copyright than has ever before been paid to a German novelist.

-The recent elections have inspired the follows ing lines in the brain of a poet: Indiana supports the Tanner, Pennsylvania has the mania,

Then old Ohlo makes a trio, While brave Nebraska does what you ask her, And Jersey blue is coming too. -A New York manager has engaged Professor Karl Vogt, the eminent German savant, to lecture in the United States. Vogt is not only a very learned naturallat, but also famous as the leader of the liberal school, and as a republican politician. He was one of the celebrities of the Left in the Frankfort Parliament, and when that body, in June, 1819, went from Frankfort to Stutigart, he was elected one of the five regents of the empire. He is an exceedingly eloquent

or the empte. He is an exceedingly eloquing speaker.

—The Fischietto, of Turin, publishes the following caricatures on the Napoleonic policy: The first represents Napoleon standing on the crater of a voicano (revolutionary tendency) pouring water (suppression) on the fire. "Doubly mad in the hope of extinguishing it, he persists in standing on the crater of a smoking voicano." The second represents Napoleon embracing the Pope, but both have terror depicted in their countenances. Behind Napoleon stands the phantom of the French republic, and behind the Pope that of Garibaldi. "Promising promoters of liberty—one pretends to dictate to all Europe, and the other wants the world at his feet; now they are embracing each other, but not heartily. The mere shadows of their respective familiar phanoms startle them,"

oms startle them,"