GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

VOLUME XXII.—NO. 172.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1868.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Of Philadelphia,

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.

This Institution has no superior in the United

WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS FOR PARties, &c. New styles. MANON & CO.,
su25tis 907 Chestnut street, W EDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN THE Newest and best manner, LOUIS DREKA, Sta-tloner and Engraver, 1433 Chestnut street. fob 20, 4f MARRIED.

BTARRELE.

BTODDART—GILBERT.—On Thesday evening, Oct, th. by the Rov. A. A. Willita, D.D., Mr. Curwen Stodiet, Jr., to Miss Kate II., daughter of John Glibert, Esq., lot this city, Brown to the 27th inst., at the Church the Epiphany, by the Rev. Richard Newton, D.D., rederick Stoveli to Louisa, daughter of Chas. S. Lewis. DIED.

HUQUENELE.—On the evening of the 26th inst, Eliza both hieyde, wife of the late Frederic Huquenele, M. D., in the 75th year of her age The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 704 Bouth Seventeenth street, on Thursday, 25th inst., at two o'clork. ERT,-On the evening of October 26th, 1963, C. J. Wolbert.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence. \$23 Marshall street, on Saturday afternoon, 31st, at 2 o'clock. Interment at the burying ground attached to St. John's Episcopal Church. Funeral service at the Church.

The Finest Toilet Sonps. — Messrs. COLGATE & CO., New York, have long enjoyed the reputation of being the manufacturers of the Finest Toilet Soaps in the United States. oci-m.w.f lit BLAUK EPANGLINES.—JUST OPENED.
Black Silk Faced Epangines.
Black Silk and Wool Exanglines.
Black All-wool Epanglines.
BESSON A

BESSON & SON,
Mourning Dry Goods House,
No. 918 Chestnut street. L MONE GROS GRAIN BLACK SILES.

A full arcortment of the best makes of Lyons' Black
Sike, from \$2 25 to \$6 a yard.
For sale by

However, and the second of the best makes of Lyons' Black
Sike, from \$2 25 to \$6 a yard.

BESSON & SON.

BESSON & SON.

Mourning Dry Goods House,
No. 916 Chestnut street. AMERICAN GROS GRAIN BLACK BILKS, AT and street by Chercy B. of Hartord, Gonn, and are waterated by them "to be all Silk, in every fibre and thread."

BESSON & SON, oc2:-3t° BESSON & SON, Mourning Dry Goods House, No. 918 Chertnut street.

Oc25 21"

COOD BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.

J STOUT BLK. C') RDED SATIN FAUE GRO GRAIN.
PURPLE AND GILT EDGE.
BRUWNS AND BLUE GRO GRAIN.
MODE COL'D PLAIN SILKS.

BUEH EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch.

SPECIAL NOTICES. OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, RICHARD VAUX. PETER A KEYSER,

MARTIN LANDENBERGER. H. H. WAINWRIGHT, SECRETARY, MANAGERS:

MANAGERS

BENJ PULIAUK. PICHARD J. DOBBINS, HENJ PULIAUK. PICHARD J. DOBBINS, HENJ PULIAUK. PETERA. KEYSER. M. LANDERBERGER CHARLES W. MUIRHEID, RICHARD C. RIDGWAY, JOS. P. TOBIAS.

Is situated on the Township Line Road, at the intersection of Nicetown lane, and embraces Sixty Nine acres of romantically beautiful land. It is the estate known for many years as "Old Oaks," late the country seat of John Tucker, Esq.

The name is taken from the great number and unusual thrift and beauty of the majestic "Old Oak" trees now The name is taken from the great number and unusual thrift and beauty of the majestic "Old Oak" trees now growing on the property, and which lend to it a charm and appearance of permanency peculiarly in harmony with the purposes to which the ground is dedicated. No better selection of a location for a cemetery could have been made. All the advantages possessed by each of the other cemetrics are combined in this. It is central in situation, and early accessible by good roads from all directions; it is perfectly convenient to and is but a short distance from Germantown, Manayunk, Nicetown, Frankford and Briderburg, and can be reached from all parts of the city of Philadelphia by means of Broad etreet, which is now the most attractive and commanding in appearance of any avenue, not only in this city but in the whole country, and which is free from those interruptions and delays which render private travel on most of our highways not only disagreeable but often dangerous.

most of our highways not only disagreeable but often dangerous.

It extends for long distances on both Nicetown lane and Township Line road, and will have three main and ornamental gateways, so as to afford facilities for ingress and egress from all directions, and the drives through the place and all the approaches to it are so arranged that its embellishments and superior advantages cannot fail to be at once see n and appreciated by the visitor.

It is the intention of the proprietors to make "Old Oaks" the most beautiful Cemetery in America, and the artifacial decorations the lakes, drives, walks and horticultaral ornamentation, will give it an appearance unsurpassed by any other ever breight to public notice, and will tend to allay the feeling of gloom often caused by the sombre and funereal aspect so prevalent in Cemeterses generally.

sombre and funereal aspect so prevalent in Gemeteries generally.

The Buildings on the property are well-known as the most costly and hendrome ever-erected by private capital. The Mansion will be used in part as a Chapel, and the surrour dings beautified in keeping with the character of the place; in a word, the Proprietors wish to do away with the feeling of repulsiveness so often associated with Graveyards and Charnel Houses, and hold out overy inducement to the friends and relatives of the departed, to yielt the grounds which contain relies so precious to them.

visit the grounds which contain relics so precious to them.

The "Old Caks" will be made an object of interest to strangers, as well as residents of Philadelphia, and while the solemnity of the scene will not be vio a cd, yet the impression will be conveved, that death is a mere separation and that those who have fought "life's battle," are only resting from their labors, and are always kept alive in the memory of their survivors.

The grounds will be open to Visitors at all hours during the day. The office of the Company is at No. 413 Chestnut street, Room No. 1, where maps and plans of the Cemetery can be seen, applications made for lots, and any desired information given.

OC21-TP 6ts DEPARTMENT OF SURVEYS.—OFFICE OF the Chief Engineer and Surveyor, Philadelphia,

the Chief Engineer and Surveyor, Philadelphia, Oct. 24, 1869.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Scaled proposals will be received at the Department of Surveys until 12 o'clock, M. Wednesday, November 4, for the contruction of a sover on Vine, west of Eighteenth street, and change the line of an old sewer. The sewer will be 118 feet long, with an incide diameter of 7 feet, as per drawings, to be built of bries, with thirteen inch arch tald in hydraulic cement, and such masonry Bids will be received for sewer per foot linear, to include excavation, brick, brick work, refilling, and all work connected with the construction of the sewer, except the masonry.

ept the matenry.

Masonry will be rubble laid in cement, per perch of 25 Flans and specifications may be seen at the Department of Surveys. STRICKLAND KNEASS. Chief Engineer and Surveyor. MAHLON H. DICKINSON, Chief Commissioner of Highways.

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 AND 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department.—Medical treatment and medicine furnished gratuitously to the speed.

NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, WASTE paper, &c., bought by E. HUNTER, ap28-if-rp No. 613 Jayne street. DRAMATIU AND MUSICAL. -At the Chestuut this evening, the Worrell Sis-

ters will appear in The Grand Duchess. Lotta will appear in The Firefly at the Arch this evening.

Mr. E. L. Davenport's play, "F," or The Branded, is announced for to-night at the Wal-

The Grand Duchess will be given at the Ameri-

-Messrs. Sentz and Hassler announce that, in —Messrs. Sentz and Hassler announce that, in order to produce Mendelssohn's great Reformation Symphony in all possible grandeur and perfection, they have obtained the hearty co-operation and personal assistance of a large delegation of the principal instrumentalists of the New York Philharmonic Society, who will be present to participate in the performance of the Symphony, and Standay afternoon October 31st, in the Musical Company of the Symphony of the Symphony. Saturday afternoon, October 31st, in the Musi-

cal Fund Hall.

—On the 30th of November Max Maretzek will inaugurate a season of Italian opera at the Academy of Music. His very excellent troupe numbers among its members Mme. Agatha States, and Signor Brignoli.

—On the 9th of November Batemen's French opera troupe will begin a two weeks engagement at the Academy of Music with Offenbach's Barbe

-It is said that Rev. R. J. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, is about to marry a widow of thirty-five from the Blue Grass region.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS LETTER FROM PARIS.

spanish Revolution-Minister Balo's Recognition—effect of the Bevolution on Portugal—The "Lantern"-The Young Cavaignac Affair-A New Excitement in Paris—The Circular Bailroad Completed.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]
PARIS, Tuesday, Oct. 13, 1868.—The great fact of the day is one which will have been transmitted to the American people long before this letter reaches you. It is the solemn official recognition, by the American Minister at Madrid, 'duly authorized," as he says in his address to Marshal Serrano, of the the sovereign act just accomplished by the people of Spain, and the consequent re-establishment of diplomatic relations between the Provisional Government of that country and the Government of the United States. The effect produced by the American Government thus taking the lead in the policy to be observed by foreign Powers with respect to the events happening in the Peninsula, has been most excellent. It is "intervention" in the very best sense of the term. That is to say, "moral" in tervention; the intervention of an example se, nobly, frankly and disinterestedly, of respect for national rights and the deliberate judgment of free people upon their own destinies. One is proud to feel that it may be said of this act of an American Minister at Madrid, at the present crisis, that, like "mercy," it is "twice blessed." it "blesseth him that gives and him that takes." It reflects honor and consideration upon the American people in the eyes of Europe; and it affords a precious and well-timed support to a people just struggling for a "right," as the American Minister so well expresses it, still "more divine" than the "divine right" of kings the "right" of a nation to its own sovereignty. There can be no doubt that this action taken by the American Government will be efficacious in two ways, both positively and negatively. It will doubtless provoke the adhesion of England, Italy and other free powers; but it will, perhaps, be still more valuable in another point of view, by curbing the lurking animosity which evidently rankles in the mind of a government nearer at hand, and which loves not the spectacle of a ration uprising and fraternizing with the army for the restoration of its liberties. Complete liberty of the press, complete right of public meeting; uncontrolled exercise of universal suffrage-all these fundamental principles and privileges proclaimed by the Provisional Government of Spain as the basis of the new administration of the country, cry shame to France and Frenchmen, and upon the mockery and shadow only of such liberties, which exist her. There is only one danger to be apprehended for Spain and her people from the generous sympathy and real substantial aid thus shown them by America in their hour of trial; and that is, lest it should induce them to go too far, and make them believe that because America thus speaks to them and thus holds out a hand of friendship to them, they are able to "do as she does." In one plain word, lest it should induce them to think that they, too, could at present be a Republic. Now this would be a real and tatal mistake; and to back my own deep convictions on the subject, I will just quote a few lines, received only twenty-four hours ago, from a most able and well-informed American, who is at this moment watching the course or events in the Peninsula from a near point of view: "The creat danger of the hour," he writes, discussing the chances of the future for Spain, "is that th tide may sweep the Republic into power, which could be a calamity for liberal institutions be cause the ineritable reaction would be preceded by horrors worse than any yet known. The whole Peninsula would become involved, in that case, in a common fate; and neither Spain nor Portuga being prepared for such a change, it is easy to imagine how an ignorant population would comout of the struggle." "Portugal," he continues, "is eminently liberal and tree, in a political sense. Her education was made in long years of civil war between an absolute intruder and a rightful claimant. The form of the contest made one

might fly to it as a desperate resort and supposed means of extrication." Such are the deliberate and weighty conclusions arrived at by an eminent American of long experience of the people and countries of which he speaks. I dwell upon this point because i is of vital importance for the future of Europe and for the final predominance of American ideas, principles and institutions in Europe That Europe is gradually sweeping into these no one who lives here and looks and listen around him, can entertain a doubt. In another half-century, or less, all Europe will, in reality, be American, both in form and principle; always supposing that nothing untoward intervenes to check the movement. But a false, and boye all, a too hasty step, would throw it back just as far. Festina lente: There is no other course open: three-parts at least of Europe still require to be "educated-up" to Republican principles, before they are at all equal to Republican practice. In a published letter io the Gaulous, dated Madrid, 10th of October, General Prim de clares his object to be the establishment of a 'true constitutional monarchy, on the most libe ral basis compatible with that form of government." And this is the very utmost degree of liberty and self-government the Spanish population is capable of supporting, if indeed it can bear so much.

side liberal and the other despotic. Yet with al

this advantage Portugal is not ready for a Re

public; and still, owing to mismanagement, feeble

administration and heavy burdens, the people

The Patrie, which has distinguished itself by its zeal in the cause of Queen Isabella, hoping thereby, I presume, to propitiate its imperial patrons, twitted the Débats the other day with the fact that while the latter journal was fulminating in Paris about the "uprooting" of the Bourbon dynasty, one of its most distinguished writers, M. Prevost-Paradol, was accompanying Queen Isabella, "full of respectful emotion," on her journey from San Sebastian to Paris. The Patrie had better have left M. Prevost-Paradol alone. In a letter, which that gentleman has published in reply to the above allegation, he says that "he happened by mere accident to be at the Biarritz station when the ex-Queen of Spain arriv ed there, which was all he had to do with her journey. And then he adds, with his usual caustic sarcasm: "as to the uprooting of dynasties," that is a spectacle which Parisians are too much ac customed to at home for it to be necessary for them to go to seek it elsewhere; and I may be permitted to add that the Patrie and its friends are neglecting nothing, so far as they are concerned, that in this respect the present generation should not be worse off than the preceding one! Times are changed when a man can venture to write and publish such an anticipation as the above of the fact which awaits the Napoleon dynasty. '

aris. The pupil named Genest, who was expelled for over-applauding young Cavaignac, had been promised to be re-admitted. But the "authorities" recently changed their mind, and fused to receive the young man again, at the close of the holidays. Thereupon young Cavaigoac himself also insisted that his name should be taken off the roll, to which his family assented. The whole school is indignant at the treatment of their class-mates; and thus the government foolishly throws a mass of the rising generation into illhumor and opposition.

The entire Circular Railroad round Paris has just been terminated by the opening of the last section. The connection between all the railway stations is now complete, and all heavy goods passing through Paris can now be transferred to opposite lines without ever entering the streets of the city. This is certainly a great work, and in connection with the central markets, renders the provisioning of Paris comparatively safe and

easy. The weather continues delightful-almost as warm as summer; so much so, that residents return only slowly to Paris, and linger in the country, or by the seaside. The Court is said to have decided to prolong its stay for a week at Biarritz. in spite of the proximity of Queen Isabella and the offence taken at her having, in her protest, called the Emperor her "ally!"

LETTER FROM MASSEILLES.

Affairs in Spain-Italian News-Neapolitan Hatred of the Boarbons— Italian Rejoicings Over the Success of the spanish Revolution.

Correspondence of the Phila. Evening Bulletinl. MARFEILLES, October 10, 1868.—The enemies of the Spanish revolution, the ultramontane journ ils. and the partisans of Isabella and Christicaadopt, for their present tactics, a system of putting everything in Spain in the worst possible light. To hear them, anarchy and outrage rule triumphant in the land, there is the worst kind of mob law, and no security. These gloomy pictures are certainly not justified by the tenor of the private accounts that reach us here from Spain. Things seem going on as calmly as could well be expected on the very morrow of such a great convulsion as we have witnessed, and excesses have been very few. Those at Bejar were committed by Royalist troops. At Antequera a convent was sacked by the people, and it said some nuns were maltreated. Antequera is noted for the Socialist tendencies of its innabitants. As yet there is certainly no reason to doubt that the chiefs of the revolution will be able to maintain order, especially now Prim has come to the capital. It is in Madrid that disorder might most be feared, on account of the number of desperate characters and povertystricken wretches always assembled there. But Prim will stand no nonsense, and knows how to

make himself feared as well as loved. The Semaine Financière learnsthat all the Italian tobacco bonds have been taken, and that the demand exceeded the supply. So far as the results were known, when it went to press, France had subscribed for about 190,000, Italy for 210,000, England and Germany for 124,000. If they had not been well subscribed it would not have been for want of their being made known, for one has seen nothing else in the advertisement sheets and on the walls for some time past. At the rate of issue, and the whole reimbursed in 15 years, they yield a splendid interest, and ought to need no puffling, but there is still a great distaste for Italian securities, and moreover certain large operators are believed to have been working, not ansuccessfully, to throw down the Italian funds "One day" (of the week now concluding), says the Semaine Financiere, "they fell to 52 05 under the presence of some powerful illwill, rather om any political or financial causes.

Our letter from Naples has the following: Spanish affairs, as you may well imagine, have absorbed the attention of our Neapolitans for the last fortnight, for more than any other Italians are they interested in the fall of the ex-Queen Isabella, cousin of Francis II., her mother having been a sister of Ferdinand II. Her very relationship to the oppressors of Southern Italy secured tor her the suspicion, if not the positive dislike, of those who had so long suffered under the Government of the Bourbons; and this feeling has of reports which have been in circulation. Whether true or not, it has been stated and commonly be lieved that, in the event of a war between France and Prussia, diplomatic engagements had been entered into, according to which the French troops in Rome were to be replaced by 30,000 Spaniards. The report possibly was not more en-ditled to credit than any other canards which are constantly flying about; still, it was believed, was commented on freely in the press, and would be, if realized, it was declared, the signal for a general uprising of all the Italians. Recent events, therefore, in the Sparish Peninsula have had a more than common interest for our South ervers, and the expulsion or flight of Oueen Isabella has been received by them with exultation. It is a heavy blow to the hated family who formerly were in power here; it upsets those Imperia arrangements, if such ever existed, by which a people whose dominion in the South forms one of the most melancholy portions of its history were again to encamp on its frontiers; and, above all, it paralyzes those reactionary efforts which were made with the hope of receiving the positive or moral assistance of Spain. From 1860 down to the present time, that country, or the government of that country, has been regarded as a menace to Italy. Several of the ablest, and cer-tainly the most respectable leaders of reactionary bands came from Spain; and from Spain, according to public belief, a continual supply was to be expected. Malcontents and brigands took refige there, and up to within the last three weeks Spain, in certain eventualities, it was believed, vas to send an army to Rome. With all these facts staring them in the face, and more or less probable reports hanging over them like a cloud, the fall of the Bourbon dynasty has given the Southerners new life, and has awakened here a general feeling of exultation. Of course it is a terrible checkmate to the clerical party, and those schemers who were always plotting for, and who professed to believe in, the restoration of Francis II. If Spain garrisoned Rome, it was to take advantage of the general discontent, and bring back the ex-king, or, as has been lately asserted, bits step-brother; the Comte Girgenti. Now all these sanguine speculations look sad enough, white Liberals of every party are rejoicing in the thought that the Bourbons and the Pope have lost in the saintly Isabella one of their most devoted supporters.

THE REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.

Interview of the American Minister with the Duke de la Torre—Remarks of Mr. Hale on the Occasion—How the American Government is Rezarded.

MADRID, Oct. 10, 1868 .- In accordance with instructions received by telegraph, Mr. Hale, Min-ister of the United States, obtained an interview yesterday with the Duke de la Torre, Presiden of the Provisional Council, and Don Juan Alva rez de Lorenzana, Minister of State, to whom he delivered a speech acknowledging in the most formal manner the existence and the legality of the new order of things in Spain. The following

BEMARKS OF MR. JOHN P. HALE. Within the last few days no less than from fifteen to twenty colporteurs have been arrested and taken before the police, for hawking about numbers of the Lanterne. But it is no use, people will

change has been effected. A government claiming to be founded on divine right has been over ing to be founded on divine right has been over-thrown and agovernment founded on a right still more divine, the right of the people, has been established in its place. As Spain was among the first of the nations of the earth to hail the advent of the United States of America into the family of nations, so now, in grateful return, they make haste to congratulate the Spanish people on their political regeneration. In thus people on their political regeneration. In thus establishing diplomatic relations with the government over which your Excellency presides, I recall with pleasure the fact that the United States and Spain have never had any differences which diplomatic has a specific differences between the contract of which diplomacy has not been able to reconcile. I hardly need add that in the present circum stances no effort of mine will be spared for strengthening and rendering more cordial the sentiments of sincere friendship and good-will now so happily subsisting between the two na-

REPLY OF THE DUKE DE LA TORRE To this his Excellency the Duke de la Torre President of the Council, replied as follows: Mr. Minister: Nothing is so grateful to my heart as to receive in this solemn act in the name of the Spanish people the felicitations that your Excellency has directed to me for the use that has been made of the prerogative emanants from the sovereignty. Having completed the first part of the work, having destroyed the obstacles that on the work, having destroyed the obstacles that constantly opposed themselves to the planting of the institutions that the nation eagerly desired, thenew order of things which by means of the exercise of that same sovereignty has been raised up in a little time, above that which has before existed, merits even in its day. I am assured, the approval of your government and the sympa-thics of the United States. Agreeable and opportune in an augmented sense is the remembrance that you invoke, and Spain, that in these circumstances needs and no coubt will merit the assistance of all the nation that love liberty and have to consolidate it, accepts with peculiar appreciation that of those nations which, like the magnanimous United States, has no sacridee that it will not make to usuation intact its tree institutions. The diplo matic relations which, by this official act, are continued between your government and that I have the honor of presiding over will be to-day much more intimate and cordial, as it should be between two people which have never had differ nees that were not amicably arranged, and that respecting the same principles of sovereignty exercising them successfully to establish every one, after its national peculiarity, its inetitutions in a manner permanent and de-

finitive.

The interview was extremely cordial, and the Spanish Ministers expressed their gratification a the stand taken by the United States. They fel that it would have a beneficial effect on their r lations with the great Powers of Europe. Certainly the influence on the people as far as can be observed at this time has been excellent. It er courages them to go on with the good work that enjoys the sympathies of so powerful a nation as the United States. Mr. Hale lecalled the fact that Spain was the first to recognize the United States, and it was no more than a sense of justice and gratitude would dictate to reciprocate supposed that the representatives of other na tions will lose no time in following the example set by the United States. No one doubts that this Ministry represents the people of Spain.

Spanish Desire for a Ruler.

A Madrid correspondent writes: "It must not be supposed that the principle of attachment to a central authority, and to a mo attachment to a central authority, and to a monarchical authority by preference, has yet been destroyed. Spaniards are sick of the Bourbons, but not of the throne. An odd illustration of this is reported from Barcelona. When Prim made his triumphal entry there, on Saturday last, it was noticed that he still wore a crown in his military cap. When somebody asked why he did this now the general replied pretty drily that he should continue to do so till further orders from Madrid. This is interpreted as a sign that to Prim at least the fall of Donna Isabel de Bor-bon (as she is now styled) does not mean the fall of monarchy in Spain. What is certain, however, is a large and active Republican party, and the danger now to Spain lies in a pos sible conflict between this party and the constitu-tional monarchists. You meet observers fre-quently who regard the present respectable state of things as temporary, and look forward with anxiety to the meeting of the Cortes Constitute yentes. For a time the adjournment of a final settlement and the appointment of a "Directory" may, we think, secure order. But when the two tendencies clash, will the minority give way? Is there not a danger of civil war—unless some monarchy can be established, liberal enough for Republicans, and capable of governing ably i the national interests?"

Abolition of Duties. The Spanish Chancellor of the Exchequer, Senor Figuerola, has issued a decree, which appears in the Gazette, abousning the octroi duties throughout Spain and the adjacent islands. To replace this source of income, which was esti mated to produce about 200,000,000 annually, poll-tax is to be imposed upon all persons of the of the sgrade (so the telegram puts it) of their families. The poor, we are told, will be the relationship to the telegram puts it) of their families. The poor, we are told, will be the relationship to the telegram puts it.

The First Victim of the Revolution. The corre-pondent of an English paper writes

rom Madrid: The body of Senor Vallin, who was shot during the first days of the rising at Montero, having been brought to Madrid, was buried here vesterday with much ceremony, three Ministers being present on the occasion. Marshal Serrano, speech over the grave, said Vallin was as sassinated while carrying out a most difficult mission which had been entrusted to him. Th mission which had been entrusted to him. The speaker was interrupted by some persons present, who cried out, 'Vengeance, vengeance!' Marshal Serrano replied, 'Let us leave the work of punishment to the justice of Heaven.' The speak was much applieded." speech was much applauded."

The Jesuits, The London Telegraph pronounces the Jesuit obe now less a danger to civilization than a nuisance, and thinks that the Spanish Junta has done a good morning's work, at once good for the nation and for the public treasury, in effacing the Jesuits at such short notice.

ITALY.

Disastrous Floods and and Inunda-tions in North Italy—The Bernar-dino and Spingen Broken and the Simplon Road Destroyed.

Advices from North Italy report that serious cods and inundations have taken place on the southern slope of the Alps, causing great devas-tation and the loss of many lives. Previous to September 27 rain had fallen incessantly for thirty days, but on that day a terrific storm occured, causing avalanches that swept entire villages before them. The valley of the Po is entirely inundated. The fearful effects of the storm commenced at Faido. Roads were washed away by the towards days and the storm the storm to he washed away by the towards days and the storm to he washed away by the towards days and the storm to he washed away by the towards days and the storm to he washed to the storm to the washed away by the torrents descending from the The village of Giornico is partially mountains. vashed away or buried from twelve to fifteen fee under masses of mud and sand. The whole vil under masses of mud and sand. The whole village of Bodio was swept through by the torrent, and many of the remaining houses were crushed by an avalanche, killing twenty persons. The valley of the Ticino has been devastated and every vestige of cultivation removed, many parts being now but hugo masses of rock. The St. Gothard road is destroyed in several places; the Bernardino and Splugen are broken, the great bridges destroyed. destroyed in several places; the Bernardino and Splugen are broken, the great bridges destroyed and the Simplon road is covered for many leagues several fathoms deep in water. On the Lago Maggiore the water has risen to a terrible height, and many of the large houses are inundated to the second story. The rallway station at Arona is submerged, and only the roof and the tops of the telegraph poles are visible. In North Italy the only practicable road is now over the Mont Cenis. Never in the memory of man has such a calamity occurred. calamity occurred. A letter from Legnago gives the following de-tails of the inundation of the Adige: "The dis-ster occurred on the night of the 6th at a spot

have any publication that cuts up the government cleverly and amusingly.

There has been a fresh commotion in the College Charlemagne, the largest public school in a renewed beat and the sound of trumpets, mixed with cries of 'Save yourselves!' brought the fatal news that the waters had forced a passinge. To describe the heart-rending scenes which followed would be impossible. In an instant the water reached the first story of the beuses; the gates of Montova and Boschetto were thrown down, and two frightful torrents poured thrown down, and two frightful torrents poured slong the adjoining streets. Happily the stream took the direction of Vangadizza and spread in the valleys, hardly reaching the village of San Pietro. Most of the shops and warehouses are destroyed, the merchandise lost and the furniture dispersed. Entire families are actually without bread. The neighboring villages received the distressed inhabitants, and clothed, fed and nourished them as well as they could.

Garibaidi at Caprera.

A correspondent describes a visit lately made to Garibaldi at Caprera. He saw Garibaldi at eight o'clock in the morning, just after he had come out of his bath. The General was calm and come out of his bath. The General was calm and friendly as usual. He said he felt better in health, tut that he was growing old, and that like an old ship which has sailed long, something is always giving way about him. "Sometimes it is a plank, sometimes a nail; but the good-will helps the old hoot along, and if my country should call for the last plank, I will willingly offer it." this fulmity treat him with the greatest care. All of them are engaged in agricultural and domestic pursuits. Menotti is an excellent farmer, laboring daily at the plow or hoe. The harvest in the island has been a very favorable one, and in the island has been a very favorable one, and there is more corn than the colony wants. Garibaid has also obtained 3.100 litres of wine from his viveyards; unfortunately he has not been so successful with his sheep, 200 of which have died. The shepherds on the Island are treated by Garibaldi like his own children. The other day, hear-ing that the widow of one of them was lying ill with fever, he ordered her to be taken out of her aut and brought into a healthier house next to his

POLITICAL.

THE NEW BEBELLION.

The Reign of Terror in Louisiana. The New Orleans Republican, commenting upon the monstrons outrages perpetrated in that city against Union men, says:

It is not to be questioned that in nearly every

instance of conflict between the two parties in our midst which has occurred within the last two years, the ex-rebels have been the aggressors. Nor is it less certain (we regret to say) that though these outrages have been committee by people of the rougher sort, no protest has been made by those who ought to and might ex-ercise a better influence.

ereise a better influence.

If it is painful to the prejudices of the defeated party to see the vegro enjoying freedom and the tranchise, and by his political affiliation with white immigrants from the North representing the party which gave him those advantages, services a very property in the party which have the party which have been described in the property of the party which have been described in the party which have been described in the property of the property of the party which have been described in the part curing a preponderating influence in public affairs, it should be remembered that these are the natural results of the war, and that what has been lost by the bayonet can not be regained by the bowie-knife. So far from bettering their condition by these rufflanly tactics, the "longcondition by these rulianty tactics, the "long-suffering" people of the South (as they hypocri-tically call themselves) will find that they will only make matters worse. Northern immigrants will not be thus deterred from the exercise of their political rights, and the time may come when even the patient negro will rouse himself to verify the unfounded accusations by which his oppressors seek to justify their blood-thirsty

course. —The same journal says:

The last few days has witnessed the arrival in this city from the country parishes of many citizens who inform us that they cannot with safety

At St. Martinsville, a refugee informs us, the Democracy announce their intention not to permit a "white nigger," as they pleasantly term any white man who chooses to avow himself a Re nublican, to walk the streets.

At Shreveport the same sentiment is reported

qually strong, and white Republicans from that egion are daily arriving among us. It is an existing fact which will be dealed by few that in few of the parishes of this State can a man avow sympathy with the extreme views of the Republican party and live exempt from incult and danger.

To allow himself to be forced into a quarrel is practically to consent to his own death. The colored men are so intimidated or hindered that, in many parishes, the election under existing circumstances would prove a farce.

How Democracy is to Carry New York State. The Tribune of to-day contains the fol-

lowing:
The following contains a frank avowal of how he Democrats of this city intend to "count the Democrate of this city intend to "count Hoffman in" should the Republican majority in the rural districts be greater than the honest bemocratic majority in this city:

To the Editor of The Tribune:—Col. John Thompson, of New York city, spokelat Dundee,

Yates County, on Saturday evening, Oct. 24, at a Democratic meeting, and after assuring them of their certainty of electing Hoffman, undertook to prove by mathematical demonstration how i was to be done. He said: "We have registered 140,000 now in New York city and have two days get to register, next Friday and Saturday, and shall yet to register, next Friday and Saturday, and we will give you 10,000 more, and overcome that if you can! We have learned a line of the saturday and saturday. little arithmetic too, for in 1866. I sat with Horace Greeley, and the returns that should have been in from the rural districts by 9 P. M., did not reach us till they (the Republicans) knew just how much majority it wanted to overcome the Democratic majority of New York city." Now said he: We intend to keep the returns of New York city till we know how much majority we want to elect Hoffman, and you see, said he.

Gov. Seymour's Disloyalty.

we have the thing in our hands. DUNDEE, Oct. 25, 1868.

Mr. Junius H. Hatch, of Buffalo, sends to the New York Herald the originals of the affidavit and letters printed below, substantiating Gover-nor Seymour's disloyalty at the outbreak of the Rebellion : NEW YORK, Oct. 12, 1868.—The Hon. Junius

II. Hatch, Buffato: Dear Str. You ask me for an account of what the late Judge Chas. H. Ruggles, formerly of the Court of Appeals, said of Mr. Seymour's loyalty.

Soon after the Rebels organized their government of the said of the sai H. Hatch, Buffalo: Dear Sir: You ask me for

ment at Montgomery, Alabama, and published their Constitution, 1 met the late Judge Ruggles in the city of New York, and he said in my presence, at No. 12 Wall street, that Horatic Seymour stated to him that he (Seymour) thought the Montgomery Constitution was a great deal better than ours, and that we ought to overturn the rotten concern at Washington, send our New York representatives to the Montgomery Govern-ment, and bring that up to Washington and go ment, and bring that up to Washington and go on under it. Mr. Ruggles added that he had formerly acted with the Democratic party, but he could no longer act with a man or a party that took the position in relation to the Rebellion that Mr. Seymour did. Yours truly, DEXTER A. HAWKINS.

DEXTER A. HAWKINS.

AFFIDAVIT.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, 88.—Dexter A.

Hawkins, being duly sworn at the request of the Hon.

Junius H. Haich, deposes and says that the allegations in the foregoing letter are, as to the statements of the late Charles H. Ruggles, true of his own

knowledge.

Denter A. Hawkins.
Sworn to before me this 14th day of October, 1863.
Dana L. Hubbard, Notary Public, New York city.

MR. HATCH TO MR. HAWKINS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22, 1868.—Dexter A. Hawkins, I.sq., in Court: I thank you, in behalf of the American people, for what you have so kindly and promptly done for them. and promptly done for them.

Onsent by the bearer that I may print your statement in the New York Herald, and you shall have their and my grateful acknowledgments. Yours, &c.,

FACTS AND FANCIER. At the Window.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "JOHN HALIFAX, GENTLE"

Only to listen-listen and wait For his slow firm step down the gravel waik; fo hear the click click of his hand at the gate, And feel every heart-beat through careless take. Ah, love is sweet when life is young!

And life and love are both so love. And life and love are both so long.

Only to watch him about the room, Only to watch him about the room,
Lighting it up with his quiet smile,
That seems to lift the world out of gloom,
And bring heaven nearer me—for awhile,
A little while—since love is young,
And life is beautiful as long.

Only to love him—nothing more;
Never a thought of his loving me;
Proud of him, glad in him, though he bore
My heart to shipwreck on this smooth sea.
Love's faith sees only grief, not wrong,
And life is daring when 'tis young.

Aye me! what matter? The world goes round,
And blies and bale are but outside things.
I never can lose what in him I found, Though love be sorrow with half-grown wings; And if love flies when we are young, Why, life is still not long—not long.

And Heaven is kind to the faithful heart; And Heaven is kind to the faithful heart;
And if we are patient, and brave, and calm,
Our fruits will last though our flowers depart;
Some day, when I sleep with folded palm,
No longer fair, no longer young,
Life may not seem so bitter long.

The tears dried up in her shining eyes,
Her parted lips took a saintly peace;
Hishadow across the doorway lies:— Will her doubte gather, darken, or—cease?

When hearts are pure, and bold, and strong,
True love as life itself is long.

-The "Last Minstrel."-A singing shoe-maker

-Holy men-gravediggers. -John Allen's place is for sale or to let. -Well read people-Peru's.

The Canadians have subscribed \$8,000 for D'Arcy McGee's widow. —A Vermonter has grown in seven years a beard three feet and a half long.

—Six thousand dollars in the price of a seat in the New York stock board. -"Shall we wear corsets? Never!" says Miss Anthony's Revolution.

—How to prevent a conspiracy from leaking out—Let the plot thicken.—Punch.

—Pascal, the king of Paris restaurateurs, is dead. The hope is expressed that the recipe for a famous soup of his may be found among his

papers.

papers.

The Count of Chambord, Henry V., is reported to have written very severe letters to the Queen of Spain and the ex-King of Naples, reprimanding them for allowing the Count and Countess of Girgenti to visit napoleon.

—A New Hampshire editor, who has kept a record of big beets, announces at last that "the beet that beat the beet that beat the other beet, is now beaten by a beet that beats all the beets, Countess of Girgenti to visit Napoleon.

is now beaten by a beet that beats all the beets, whether the original beet, the beet that beat the beet, or the beet that beat the

—Mr. Peter Cunningham, whose Shakesperean forgery, in the shape of the "Revel's Book," has excited so much attention in England, recently, is a son of Allan Cunningham, the Scottish poet, the friend of Sir Walter Scott, and the head workman of Chantry, the sculptor, for many years.

—The glaciers of Chamounix are gradually di-minishing, which fact is accounted for by French savants to the increasing moderation of the temperature, caused by the removal of woods, the clearing of uncultivated grounds, the opening ont of roads and ways and also to the removal of hedges.

—An English paper says: "The Rector of Whitby has just issued invitations for a series of prayer meetings, with the view of 'supplicating the gracious protection of Almighty God' against the 'cruel and wicked proposition' to do justice to Ireland in the matter of religion." -The Italian Government is sparing no ex-

pense in making the port of Spezzia complete and to place it on an equal footing with Cher-bourg and Toulon. The harbor is one of the finest in the world and can safely contain the united fleets of Europe.

-The ex-Empress Charlotte is quite prostrated and she only revives at intervals to utter fear-ful cries. Burdened by two invalid children, one mad and the other dying, the health of the Queen of Belgium threatens to break up, and she is only buoyed up by her maternal feelings.

During the Czar's recent visit to Warsaw, races were instituted, but as no private parties took part, the whole performance f li into the hands of the soldiers, who acted under command in the same manner as at a review. The military department was crowded but all the seats were vacant in the civilians stand.

-The Museum of Anatomy of Naples has just received from an officer of the Italian navy, a Peruvian nummy, of the Incarace, who inhabited this country at the time of the Spanish conquest. It is seated, with the hands resting upon the knee It is not as black as the Egyptian mummies, and is enveloped with the bark of a tree.

—The following inscription on the head-board of a grave in the Sparta. diggings, California, is old but good: "In memory of John Smith, who met with wielent death near this spot 18 hundred and 40 too. He was shot by his own pistill. It was not one of the new kind but a old fasherned brass barrel, and of such is the Kingdom of Hea-

—The latest story of the earthquake comes, by way of St. Louis, from the Pacific ocean, where a trading vessel has found a whole archipelago, whose islands are diamonds and emeralds. One island, 70 by 15 miles, is a particularly fine specimen of emerald, being without flaw. As the emallest diamond in the lot weighed 200 tons, and they couldn't break any off, the crew unfortunately brought no specimens home with them.

-A party of ten men from Lawrence, Kansas, were recently attacked by seventy-five Indians near Fort Lyons, and robbed of all their stock and valuables. The Indians also took captive a lady and her infant child, who were with the next. The lady had the money with her belonger party. The lady had the money with her belonging to the family. She wrote the following to her nusband on a card, which was afterwards picked up: "Dick, Nellie and I are prisoners. They are going to keep us it we live. Save us if you can. We are with them. Signed, CLARA EALIR." The child was sleeping in its mother's arms when they were captured.

were captured.

—The plot of M. Flotow's new opers, "The Two Composers," appears, from a short sketch given in several of the French papers, to be of the very slightest. A certain kapellmeister, attached to some German princelet, is so jealous of rivalry that it is the object of his life to keep all other composers at a distance. But he is laduced by his daughter to retain the services of a young musician of talent, and he ends by bringing our musician of talent, and he ends by bringing out his rival's opera and giving his sanction to a union with his child. It is said that the librettist, M. Genee, has had a hand in the composition of the music in order that the title of the opera may be doubly justified.

-The San Francisco Golden -Era publishes the —The Sax Francisco Golden Era publishes the poem read by Oliver Wendell Homes at the Chinese banquet in Boston, with the following comment: "It is all well enough to get off such stuff in Boston, where Chinese labor is never likely to come into competition with that of the native tollers of the Hub, but it doesn't sound well in this latitude, where the evil threatens the most serious consequences to all branches of inweil in this fatitude, where the evil threatens the most serious consequences to all branches of industry. It is our opinion that were the generous Holmes to pay San Francisco a brief visit, he see what a liberal supply we already have of these "Brothers from the Flowery Land," and would very materially modify his tune about opening "ye gates of gold."