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PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1868.

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AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Of Philadelphia.

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BECK—WALTER.—On the 1st first, by Rev. J. G. Wilson, Mr. Thomas B. Beck to Miss Famile C. Walter, both of l'fhiadelphia.

ET I'NG—UAMPBELL.—On Tuesday, 27th October, in Baltimore, by the Bov. A. P. Stryker, Frank M. Etting, of the U. B. Army, to Alico Taney, daughter of J. Mason Campbell, Esq. of Baltimore.

MIDDLETUN—PLANTOU—On October 29th, by Rev. G. Strokel, J. Middleton to isophine U., daughter of the late Dr. G. A. Pisutou, all of this city. [Now York and Bt. Lonis papers please copy.]

POPE—HERING.—On the 29th inst., at the Church of the New Jerusslem, by Rev. B. F. Barrett, Captain J. Foeter Pope, of Dorchester, Mass., 10 Odella Louise, daughter of Constantine Hering, M. D., of this city. No cards. MARRIED.

DIED. FORD.—On the 25th instant, in Baltimore, Hiram J. Ford, in the 25d year of his age.

McFETHULL.—On the 25th inst., Mary Miller, relict of the late Samuel McFetrich, aged 83 years.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, Mr. John H. McFetrich, 2014 Green street, on Tuesday, November 3d, at 10 o'clock. d. at 10 o'clock. WOLBERT.—On the evening of October 25th, 1568, C. WO. BERT.—On the evening of October 28th, 1868, G. J. Wollsert.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late revidence. 528 Marshall street, on Saturday afternoon, 31st, at 2 o'clock. Interment at the burying ground attached to 8t. John's Episcopal Church. Funcal service at the Church.

WO.D.—After a short illness, October 28th, Mabel Barlow, daughter of Dr. H. C. and Eliza L. Wood, aged seven months

The funeral will take place on Saturday, 31st instant. seven months. The funeral will take place on Saturday, 31st instant, at 2% P. M.

MASONIC NOTICE—THE MEMBERS of SOL-(MON'S AODGE, No. 114, A. Y. M., and the order in general, are fraternally invited to meet at the Hall, Chestnut street, on Bunday, Nov. ist at 1% P. M., to at tend the fuzzral of our late brother, THOS. M. GREEN. By order of the W. M. OCCU215 CHARLES H, KINGSTON, Secty,

The Finest Tollet Sonps. Mewsrs.

COLGATE & CO., New York, have long enjoyed, the reputation of being the manufacturers of the Finest Tollet Soaps in the United States.

Cocsum, w.f. Est.

Black Ella Faced Epanglines,
Black Ella Faced Epanglines,
Black Ella All wool Epanglines.

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BESSON & SON.

BESSON & SON,
Mourning Dry Goods House,
No. 916 Chestnut street. DYONS GROS GRAIN BLACK SILKS.

A full assortment of the best makes of Lyons' Black Silks. from \$2 25 to \$6 a yard.

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Mourning Dry Goods House, No. 918 Chestnut street,

GOOD BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.

BY OUT BLK. CORDED SATIN FACE GEO GRAIN.
PURPLE AND GILT EDGE.
BROWNS AND BLUE GRO GRAIN. MODE COLD PLAIN SIGRS. aul2tf EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY PHILADELPHIA. RICHARD VAUX. PETER A KEYSER, MARTIN LANDENBERGER. H. H. WAINWRIGHT,

EYAN RANDOLPH,
BENJ, FULLOUK.
MANAGERS:
EYAN RANDOLPH,
BENJ, FULLOUK.
M. LANDENBEKGER
PETER A KEYSER,
M. LANDENBEKGER
LIGHTAR JOS. F. TOBIAS.
Is situated on the Township Lane 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, Eeq.
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 cemetries 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 chort distance from Germantown, Manayunk, Nicotown, Frankford and Bridesburg, 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 Nicotown 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 seen and appreciated by the visitor.

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

sombre and funereal aspect so prevaient in Comecures generally.

The Buildings on the property are well-known as the most costly and handsome ever erected by private capital. The hinasion will be used in part as a. Chapel, and the surrour dings heautified 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 Gravoyards and Charnel Houses, and hold out every inducement to the friends and relatives of the departed, to yisit the grounds which contain relies so precious to them.

yish the grounds which contain relics so preclous to them.

The "Old Oaks" 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 violated, yet the impression will be conveyed, 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 thestant street, Room No. 1, where maps and plans of the Cemetery can be seen, applications made for lots, and any desired information given.

HALL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOciation No. 1310 Chestnut street.
The Classes for Instruction for 1868-9 will be organized the first week in November, as follows:
Monday Evening, Penmanship, from 7 to 8 o'clock, by Prof. J. W. Shoemaker. Evening, Elementary Class in French, from 7 to 8 o'clock.
Thursday Evening, Advanced Class in French, from 7to 8 o'clock, by Prof. Jean B. Sue.
Wedneeday Evening, Elocution, from 8 to 9 o'clock, by
Prof. Rufus Adams.
Wedt esday Evening, Vocal Music, from 9 to 10 o'clock,
by Prof. A. R. Taylor.
Friday Evening, Elementary Class in German, from 7
to 8 o'clock. to 8 o'clock.

Saturday Evening, Advanced Class in German, from 7
to 8 o'clock, by Prof. J. W. Habel.

Application for admission to be made to the Secretary
at the Rooms of the Association.

THE THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY FIRST Anniversary of the Reformation will be celebrated with appropriate and attractive services on SUNDAY NEXT, at St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Spring Garden street, above Thirteenth. The pastor, Rev. J. A. Kunkelman, will officate in the morning, and Rev. Gharles W. Schaefer, D. D., in the evening, The afternoon will be devoted to the interests of the Sunday Schools connected with the church. Services commonce at 10% A. M., 3% and 7% P. M.

ST. JOHN'S EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH, RACE
Street.—The closing services of the Seventh Jubilee
of the Great Reformation will be held on THIS (Friday)
EVENING, at 7% o'clock. Addresses will be delivered
and matters of interest presented. All are invited to attend.

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 AND 1530 Lombard street, Dispensary Department.—Medical treatment and medicine furnished gratuitously to the peor. NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, WASTE Paper, &c., bought by E. HUNTER, api8-ti-tp No. 613 Jayno street. EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

LETTER FROM PARIS.

The Civic Horticultural Gardens-The Hot houses at La Muette-Great Fig. rai Manufactories...The Spanish Hot House...The Credit Mobilier Law Suit -A Henvy Compromise-the Velocipede Mania.

correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin. PARIS, Friday, Oct. 16, 1868.—A summer, such as Europe has not experienced for many years, seems to boot last drawing to a close, and our fashionable population is at last slowly and reluctantly returning to winter quarters. Until within the last two days, a fresh burst of heat and sunshine seemed almost to carry us back from the end to the beginning of Autumn, and such persons as had returned to town began to regret their premature movements. But a sudden changein the wind reminded us that cold weather was not far off, and speedily stripped the trees in our avenues of the few vestiges which still hung upon them of their summer clothing. Another reminder of the approach of "winter and cold weather" is the long trein of carts and trucks which may at this season be constantly seen traversing the streets of Paris, and all wending their way in the direction of the Bois de Bologne, laden with the more delicate description of plants and shrubs with which the luxurious taste of our Prefect, Baron Haussmann loves to deck what he may almost call "his" capital, for it is his creation. The scale on which this species of civic decoration is now carried on by the Ville de Paris is gigantic, and the mode of conducting it has been systematized in that admirable manner for which French administrative capacity is so celebrated. The Ville de Paris is its own gardener, horticulturist and grower of every species of plant, and all is done with the style and magnificence for which the Prefect is famous. No stranger should be in Paris without visiting the establishment when all this vegetable nurture and production is carried on. It is situated at Passy, in what was ence the Royal Chateau of La Muette, and may well be called one of the chief curlosities of New Paris. There, over a space of nearly twenty acres is spread the most magnificent horticultural establishment perhaps in the world. A visit to it at this season is especially interesting, because you see it in full action, and can observe the special uses to which it is appropriated. There are more than twenty hothouses spread through the grounds for the winter preservation of the more delicate plants, which are placed out to adorn the new parks, squares and avenues during the spring and summer. One of these, appropriated to palm trees, bananas and other exotic, is of vast dimensions, and the whele afford a space, I was told, of more than ten thousand square yards. Then follows a magnificent conservatory for tree-camelias; then another containing more than 300 varieties of the same plant in pots; then another still larger, filled with myriads of plants, requiring only a mean temperature. But perhaps the greatest curiosity of all is the immense "torcinghouse"-a regular floral and horticultural manufactory, which never ceases producing, winter or summer, and turns out hundreds of thousands of plants yearly of every description. The construction of this hot-house is most peculiar and complicated, and well worthy, I should think, of the attention and study of any one interested in horliculture, either for private or public purp But the matter is too technical for us me attempt

a description of it here. In another part of the grounds may be seen a vast cellar, more than 2,000 yards square, wherein are laid up for the winter the half-a-million of tuberculous roots, destined to form the superb massifs, or clumps of flowers, which every visitor must have so often stood to admire in the gardens of the Champs Elysees, or the Park de Monceau, or the numerous other spots now devoted in Paris to floral embellishment. Besides all the above there is a vast sort of "laboratory" devoted to the confection of the peculiar mixtures of earth best adapted to every kind of plant, and where all the operations of repotting take place. Finally, I may remark that the establishment is provided with twenty two apparatuses for supplying hot water, and two powerful caloriferes for supplying hot air to this multitude of green-houses and conservato-

I have allowed the aspect of the season and the souvenirs of a most interesting visit to La Muette to carry me much further than I had intended, to the complete forgetfulness of Spanish Revolutions and other political "hot-houses" of a very different description from the above. Queen Isabella is certainly one of those people who have made their houses too hot to hold them. By general assent, she has not a friend left in the worldunless it be the Emperor Napoleon and the Pope: and of these, the latter is unable to help her, and the former is certain to go on in his usual way, "letting I dare not wait upon I would," until he has effected nothing but to secure for himself the ill-will of the Spanish people and their new government. Thus far Napoleon's Spanish policy has answered no other purpose than to show that he would gladly see the revolutionary leaders come to grief by quarreling among themselves. And, perhaps, with such a people as the Spaniards, he could not have adopted a surer course for binding them to each other! The Court leaves Biarritz to-morrow for St. Cloud, where a ministerial council is announced for Sunday next, when some new blunder will perhaps be concocted by this greatest of political

"failures." The great law case which has attracted so much attention in banking and commercial circles, both in the United States and England, between the new shareholders of the once famous Credit Mobilier and the acting Directors of the same establishment, has, I believe, been brought to an arrangement by a compromise. The chief managers of the Credit Mobilier, it will be remembered—the Messrs. Pereire Brothers, and others-obtained leave of the Government to issue, and did issue, sixty million francs of new shares in their great credit establishment; and within some six months of their having done so the bubble burst, and the Society was found to be in a condition of hopeless insolvency. The proceeding was a most shameful one, and the credit of the government was almost as seriously involved and compromised in it as that of the Messrs. Pereire themselves, for the public voice declared openly that the imperial government had connived at the transaction, in order to assist such ardent partisans of the Empire and its financial system as the above individuals had always shown themselves to be. Encouraged by this feeling, some of the new shareholders who had been thus entrapped into buying worthless paper, boldly sued the Directors as personally liabefore the Tribunal of ble, Commerce. that Court, in an claborate and most carefully worded judgment, condemned the Directors to refund the whole sixty millions to the defrauded shareholders, on the ground that the former were fully cognizant of the insolvency of the Company at the time

the new issue was made, and that the entire transaction was in fact an enormous swindle. The well-known political economist, M. Michel Chevalier, was included in this sweeping judgment. The defendants appealed, and succeeded, to a certain extent, in getting the judgment of the Court below modified, so as to be less sweeping in its effects; and M. Michel Chevaller and one or two others were excepted, as having been

in reality non-cognizant of the insolvency of the Credit Mobilier. It is on this latter judgment that a compromise has, I understand, been effected; but on pretty severe terms, the culpable Directors having agreed to refund to the shareholders a sum of thirty-five millions of francs. The lesson, however, will, I trust, prove a good one, and the decision of the French Courts be upheld elsewhere and serve as a warning against such practices generally. The velocipede mania is carried now to such

"lengths" in France, that practitioners of the new locomotive system refuse to confine themselves to mere exhibitions in the streets, and boldly launch out and undertake actual journeys on this new Bucephalus. Four gentlemen, says a provincial journal in the Garthe, arrived in our town (Mans) the other day, on the velocipedes, and "descended," that is "put up," or "got off," at the Hotel de France. They had come all the way from Trouville, via Paris, in four days, and were bound for Bordeaux. They seemed in no way fatigued, adds the journal, by their last day's work of fifty miles, but "having greased their wheels." started afresh next morning.

ENGLAND.

An English View of Grant's Election. [From the London Morning Star, Oct. 17.]
The question to be decided next month is The question to be decided next month is purely imperial, as opposed to the many local questions and phases of political feeling which more or less enter into the decision of all State elections. The people at large will be called on to say whether they prefer the sagacious soldier who brought the war to a victorious termination or the plotting politician whose sympathies were with the rebels and whose policy would be directed to the strengthening of that party in power which is daily plunging the South deeper and deeper into anarchy. Some of the Northern politicians, even of the Republican party, have been hoping against hope that the beaten slaveholders would understand the logic of events and holders would understand the logic of events and cease to struggle for that unjust supremacy over the colored race which terminated with slavery. They were willing to forget the issues of the war, to welcome back the representatives of Southern constituences, and to discuss with them the remaining subjects of controversy on the old ground holders would understand the logic of events and maining subjects of controversy on the old ground of equality under the constitution. The history of President Johnson's administration has shown, however, that the Southern politicians are incorrigible, that they cannot be entrusted with the management of affairs apart from the supervision of the central government, that whersupervision of the central government, that wherever they have the power they will make the legislation of Congress of no effect, and that in order to get power they will not scruple to have resort to bloodshed and terror. Should Seymour be elected President the four years of his term would be used by the South for the purpose of endeavoring to recover its old ascendancy, and endeavoring to recover its old ascendancy only a miracle could prevent the civil war from breaking out with greater bitterness than before. The action of the Georgia House of Legislature in turning out all the legally elected representa-tives who were tinged with negro blood, is a spe-cimen of the insolent, vindictive and overbearing spirit of these well-beaten but still unrepentant

SPAIN.

Revolutionary News-The Expulsion

Subjoined is the text of the Ministerial order expelling the Jesuits from Spain:

MADRID, Oct. 12.—I decree the suppression throughout the Peninsula and the adjacent islands of the regular Order called Company of Jesus. All the colleges and training-schools for pricate shall be closed in three days, and the temporali-ties taken possession of by persons ap-pointed by the authorities of the provinces in which these establishments are situated. In this latter measure will be included all the property and effects of the Order, movable and unmovable, buildings and revenues, which shall form part of the national wealth in conformity with the provision of the Royal Decree of the 4th with the provision of the Royal Decree of the 4th of July, 1835. The members of the company shall no longer be able to meet as a body or a community, to wear the dress of the Order, nor to be in any way answerable to the superiors of the body existing in or out of Spain Those not ordained as priests shall remain cutirely subjected to ordinary civil jurisdiction. I charge the Archbishops, Bishops, and all those who exercise ecclesiastical or civil authority, to aid each in what concerns him, the faithful exeaid each in what concerns him, the faithful execution of the present enactment, in conformity with the Pragmatic Sanction of the 2d April, 1767 and the Brief of his Holiness of the 21st July,1773

"Antonio Romero Ortiz, "Minister of Grace and Justice." Speaking of this document, a correspondent

"The decree has been received with very gen eral favor. All the papers warmly approve of the act, and I have yet to hear a person express any disapprobation of the measures taken by ernment to effectually remove a great evil to the State and society. I do not mean to say that there is not a considerable party in the country who will regard the act as impions and cruel, and one that will surely bring down long and terrible punishment on the heads of the chief movers in on the heads of the chief movers in the scheme. But the opinions of such people will have no effect on the Ministry, who will carry out their designs in spite of obstacles the Church may attempt to raise up before them. Many of the Jesuits detected the rising of the storm and made of Where they will all settle is a question; but off. Where they will all settle is a question; but they will doubtless find an asylum in France, where they can watch the future course of events and be on hand to avail themselves of the change n the current of public opinion, should it ever come.

The German Arctic Expedition.

The Germania, with the German Arctic Expedition on board, has recently cast anchor before Bremen. Although prevented by solid masses of ice from approaching Greenland or Gillisland, both of which they subsequently tried, the expedition boasts of having penetrated to the highest degree of northern latitude ever reached by ship. They first endeavored to effect a landing on the eastern shore of Greenland. Between July 24 and August 10 three attempts were made to reach the coast, clearly visible in the distance, but in vann. The first at 75½ deg. N. lat. and 12 deg. W. long.; the second at 74½ deg. N. lat. and 14 deg. W. long.; the third at 73 deg. 23 min. N. lat., when they actually got up as far as 17½ deg. W. long. But even in this last instance, which seemed to promise so well, further progress was eventually rendered impracticable by an ice field 40 feet thick. As the reader will perceive, though at each successive attempt they were driven further from the north, yet they continued making way to the west, although, alas! not far enough. Then, giving it up as a bad job, and making for Soltzbergen, they en-The Germania, with the German Arctic Expecontinued making way to the west, although, alas! not far enough. Then, giving it up as a bad job, and making for Spitzbergen, they entered Hinlopen Strait, sighted Gillisland from Thumb Point, but by their old enemy, the ice, were obliged to turn back at Cape Torrell. It was while sailing north of Spitzbergen that they made the highest latitude ever attained, arriving at 81 degrees 5 minutes when at 16 degrees east longitude. The expedition, which found the sea blocked up even more completely than is ordinarily the case, is said to have rectified the charts in many points, and made other than is ordinarily the case, is said to have recti-fied the charts in many points, and made other observations, on which a detailed report will be published. There is a prospect of its being re-peated next year. Many shipowners and scientific men taking an earnest in the frigid project, it is not impossible that voluntary contributions suf-ficient to cover the moderate expense incurred in these German voyages will be forthcoming

Threatened Eruption of Mount Vesu-vius.

If the renewed activity of Mount Vesuvins should be followed by an eruption, as the present appearance of matters would seem to threaten, the circumstances will indicate a condition of the volcano differing wholly from anything which has been observed for the past eighteen centuries. It has happened during the last two hundred years that the mountain has been in eruption twice during the course of a few months, but the occurrence of three eruptions in the course of a year is altogether unprecedented. If we trace the history of the mountain from the period of the great outbreak of 79 A. D., we shall recognize, amid a considerable amount of irregularity, a gradual increase in the rapidity with which the eruptions of the volcano have followed each other. Nor has the increase in the number of eruptions been in any way attended by a decrease in their intensity. On the contrary, the eruptions of 1779, 1793 and 1822 have been as volcent as any witch the results of the page to the contrary, the eruptions of 1779, 1793 and 1822 have been as volcent as any witch the results of the contrary the trace any witch the results of the contrary the cruptions of 1779, 1793 and 1822 have been as volcent as any witch the results of the contrary the contract of th attended by a decrease in their intensity. On the contrary, the eruptions of 1779, 1798 and 1822 have been as violent as any which the mountain has given vent to during the whole period which elapsed since the cruption of 79. The cruption which took place last winter was also attempted to the contract of the cruption of 79. a/remarkably violent and persistent outburst Enormous masses of red-hot stone and rock were Enormous masses of red-hot stone and rock were hurled forth for days together, and at night the intensity of the fire which was raging within the bowels of the disturbed mountain was indicated by the resplendent whiteness of the vast canopy of vapor which overhung Vesuvius. Since that time Vesuvius can hardly be said to have rested. Last June the mountain was again in active cruption. Gradually the violence of the disturbance increased until the beginning of July, but the mountain did not cease to project stones and cinders until the end of August. Our readers will doubtless remember that we indicated at that time the apparent connection between the occurtime the apparent connection between the occur-rence of an earthquake at Gibraltar with the movements of the disturbed mountain. Since movements of the disturbed mountain. Since then other earthquakes have occurred in the South of Europe, a circumstance which we cannot but consider confirmatory of the views we expressed at that time. It will be noticed that these disturbances have taken place while the mountain has been comparatively at rest. Now that the volcano is again in action, and a violent eruption apparently about to break forth, we may look for a cessation of earthquakes in the Mediterranean volcanic district. It is worthy the Mediterranean volcanic district. It is worthy of note that the earthquake which shook the British isles on the 13th of August, 1816, seems to have been associated with the eruption of Vesuvius, which occurred within a few days of the same date.

Prince Salm's Adventures. Prince Salm, the friend and adjutant of the late Emperor Maximilian, who was kept in a Mexi-can prison for some time after the death of his master, and has but recently returned to Europe, is about to publish his adventures. The wish expressed in the late Emperor's testament, that he should also divulge the documents bearing upon his acceptance of the crown, he will be unable to fulfill. Some of these documents are at

able to fulfill. Some of these documents are at Vienna, and in accordance with a promise by the Austrian to the French Emperor, cannot now be revealed; others, placed by the Empress Charlotte in the safe-ket-ping of the Pope, are as unlikely to see the light while Rome remains on amicable terms with Paris. THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.

The Revolutionary Junta in Cuba have issued

Summary of the Progress of the Revo-lution.

HAVANA, Oct. 23, 1868. — Bayamo, Holquin, Jibara, Las Tunas, Yara, and Jiguani, all in the Eastern Department, are in insurrection against the government. The government has sent four battalions of infantry one gausdron of condenbattalions of infantry, one squadron of cavalry, and a field battery to these points. The revolu-tionists have divided themselves into small bands with the view to carry on a guerilla war until their forces are strong enough to cope with the Spanish troops with a fair prospect of success. A considerable band is stationed in the neighborhood of Santiago de Cuba, another near Puerto Principe. The revolutionists have burnt several plantations, taking the negroes with them as auxiliaries. In several skirmishes with the Spanish troops the creoles, both whites and blacks, have fought bravely, causing heavy to the Spaniards. The Cubans all over the Island are enthusiastic, but are in want of arms. Several Cubans have been arrested in Havana on sus picion; they are confined in Moro Castle. In the parish of Jesus-Maria, 40 negroes were arrested iast night for having arms in their possession.

Oct. 24—at 9 A. M.—Trustworthy information just received states that Aguilera, chief of the and 6,000 negroes. The artillery sent from this city has stuck in the mud. Heavy rains have fellen in the Eastern Department. The revolurevolutionary band, has with him fellen in the Eastern Department. The revolu-tionists have full sway in a large section of coun-The Captain-General is hurrying forward the Capanish deneral is nurrying forward fresh troops in all haste. One of the Spanish mail steamers has just been chartered to carry troop. To the scene of action. Great enthusiasm and confidence prevail among the Cubane. If the measure should be-

come necessary, there is a fixed determination to declare immediate emancipation and call on the negroes to arm against the Spaniards. THE REVOLUTIONARY JUNE n session in the city of Havana, the 24th day of

October, 1868. Apprehended Rising of the Slaves. A Havana correspondent of the New York

Herald says:
For the past twenty-four hours Havana has been the subject of a 'scare,' calculated to satisfy the most ardent admirer of excitement. Incendiary documents have been circulated through the city during the past week addressed to the slaves and calling upon them 'now or never to be free.' By some means it became rum that last night was the time designated for the rising, and so general was the credence attached to it that the greatest agitation pre-vailed. The government (doubtless in view of the restlessness of the public mind, for it is hardly possible that such a rising was contemplated), held the troops in readiness at their respective quarters, having ordered all detailed and detached officers and men to their commands. A meeting of the officers of the volunteer corps took place yesterday afternoon, which added to and intensified the excitement. Everybody with sufficient money rushed to the stores to purchase pistols, until as evening came on the stock was exhausted and none could be obtained at any price. Several inexperienced persons, while handling their weapons in preparation for the expected encounter with the dark legions of Africa, that themselves in the fingers or hands and were hurried off to the honor, sans glory, sans everything. As the night wore on expectation was on tiptop, and everywhere was seen evidences of anti-cipated trouble; the plazzas were not lighted the moon shone brightly, there would be no music. At a quarter before eight the band marched out

with the escort as usual. A number of rockets were seen going up over the city. They indicated the way to the circus, and stern eyes glanced at weapons grasped in hands as firm as a constitutional trembling would permit. "At ten it came on to rain, which dampened expectation somewhat. Muscles began to relax and confidence in the ability of the authorities to preserve order increased rapidly. Most of the braves refired to court 'the balmy' with their pistols under their bolsters. They were not disurbed, and the sun rose on a city drenched with rain and was greated with the monotonous song of the black stevedores as they peacefully raised the merchandise from the holds of the vessels in

Beliable Nows. The committee claim to have the latest and nost reliable news from the insurrection in the interior, and that the government statements in reference thereto are all false. They say that the reference thereto are all lates. They bay manning insurrection is now supported by 4,000 men, which number is rapidly increasing; that an encounter took place a few days since with a conderable body of troops, who were defeated and

the harbor. In view of the very quiet night just passed this fright seems ridiculous, yet it is cortain that the most serious fears were enter

tained."

were obliged to leave their artillery stuck in the mud; that the towns of Manzanillo and Bayamo had risen and were in the insurrection; that the troops, on landing at Manzanillo were guided to the interior by two men, who led them into an ambuscade; that on the morning of the 21st the line between this city and Puerto Principe was cut and it was supposed that city had risen 21st the line between this city and Puerto Principe was cut, and it was supposed that city had risen—it was repaired, however, on the 21st; that great agitation and excitement existed there, and that the mass of the citizens favored the insurrection and were only awaiting an opportunity to join it; that the Governor of Jiguaul, a city in the jurisdiction of that name, had been captured by the revolutionists; that the insurrection, instead of being the work of a few robbers, is an outbreak of the best people, brought about by the enormous contributions exacted by the government and the arbitrary conduct of the authorities; that the authorities were powerthorities; that the authorities were power-less to suppress it, and that it would extend until it involved the whole island. They claim, the whole island. They claim, moreover that Lersundi is in correspondence with the Queen. They say that he received a telegram from her on the 4th and again on the 14th of October, and that she urged him to hold the island in allegiance to her if possible, and that he is playing a double card with this end in view.

As the steamer is on the eve of departure I om able to give neither consistency nor shape to these statements, but forward them for what they are worth. Great distrust continues to be felt of the Spanish Bank and great annoyance and trouble are thrown in the way of those demanding gold

for its currency. The "Diarlo" on the Situation. The Havana Diario of October 23 has the fol-

lowing:
"We do not know who, how many or with what object have undertaken to disseminate alarming and absurd rumors, but we do know that yesterday there was circulated the statement that the peace of this capital was threatened, and also was reported, with a thousand details, the also was reported, with a thousand details, the extraordinary measures which the authorities had adopted to hinder or repress any disorder. We have informed ourselves with the greatest We have informed ourselves with the greatest interest concerning whatever relates to this uncasiness, and we know positively that the authorities have neither received any notice which could inspire fear, nor have they, in consequence, adopted those extraordinary measures that are referred to on all sides. Yesterday, as to-day, the authorities and their subordinates have been watchful to maintain the public tranquility, and are continuing the same, in compilance with their most sacred duty; but we repeat that they have not entertained any fears or made use of extraordinary measures. We say this to tranquilitze the public mind, desiring to add at the same time that all honorable citizens are resolved, gathering themselves around the superior authority and uniting themselves with the public force to put down any aggression, coming from wherever it may, or in whatever form. Words do not darken their minds nor promises seduce them, and if there is a secret point which incites do not darken their minds nor promises seduce them, and if there is a secret point which incites to evil, there should be a lawful one which maintains whatever is good and be the constant defender of order. We have said, and we repeat that this is no time to be silent, and if silence was yesterday suspicious, to-morrow it may be a crime. We were Spaniards a year since and will continue to be Spaniards. The island of Cuba will be an integral part of Spain as it is to-day. We hope the best for our common country, the best for the territory which we inhabit, but pre serving now and always the national integrity, and being Spaniards, always Spaniards."

THEATRES, Etc.

AT THE ARCH this evening Lotta will have a AT THE ARCH INIS evening Louis will have a farewell benefit in The Firefly. There will be a matinee to-morrow afternoon. On Monday Mr. Macder's new play, He's Got Money, will be presented. On the 9th of November Mr H J. By This piece was purchased from the author for a very heavy price, and is the authorized version. AT THE WALNUT this evening Mr. E. L. Davenport will have a benefit in his sensational play or the Brouded

AT THE CHESTNUT, the Worrell sisters will proouce La Belle Helene for the first time in this city in English. It is announced that The Lancashire Lass will be produced at the Chestnut city in English. upon November 9th, the time announced for the presentation of the same play at the Arch. will have an opportunity to see it at whichever theatre they most fancy.

AT THE AMERICAN this evening The Grand Duchess will be given. To-morrow afternoon Messrs. Sentz and Hasser will give their third mutinee at Musical Fund

iall at 316 o'clock. They will be assisted by large delegation of the principal instrumentalists of the New York Philharmonic Society. The tollowing programme has been prepared. The great "Reformation Symphony" claims especial attention.

great "Reformation Symphony" claims especial attention.

Overture—Joseph Mehul
Eli gie Ernst

Mr. W. Stoll, Jr.

Serenade, Horn and Flute Coligato (by request). Tittl

Screnade, Horn and Flute Obligato (ny request).

Messrs. Kunstenmacher and Busch.

Reformation Symphony First time in Philadelphia, second time in America, Mendelssohn gro con faoco.
2. Allegro vivace.
3. Andante.

Choral—Ein' feste Burg ist unser Gott—Ailegro vivace

--Allegro maestoso.

NEW JEHSEY MATTERS.

ORDER UNITED AMERICAN MRCHANICS. -At the Onder United American Mrchanics.—At the annual session of the State Council of New Jersey, held in Camden, the following officers were elected: S. C., H. Clay Miller, of Council No. 15, at Washington; S. V. C., John S. Read, of Council No. 7, at Camden; S. C. Secretary, Joseph H. Sbinn, of Council No. 7, at Camden; S. C. Treasurer, A. Sparks, of Council No. 7, at Camden; S. C. Exam., John W. Haycock, of Council No. 13, at Newark; S. C. L., Abraham W. Johnson, of Council No. 18, at Newark; S. C. Pro., G. W. Pedrick, of Council No. 10, at Mount Holly, Representative to the National Council for three years, Wm. D. Middleton, of Camden Council No. 7; for two years, S. H. Brown, of Hunterdon 7; 7; for two years, S. H. Brown, of Hunterdor Council No. 14. The Order is represented as being in a thriving condition, more so at the present time than for many years past. There have been ten new Councils organized during the past year, one at Florence, two at Trenton, two at Camden, one at Salem, one at Newark, one at Wilselberg, one at Elizabeth, one at Rahway, one at Vincentown one at Boonton. The next session of the Sta Council was fixed at Elizabeth City, on the third Wednesday in April next.

THE COURTS. - During the past week the Courts have disposed of the following criminal cases: Frank H. Jones, three charges of grand larceny, plead guilty; James York, breaking and entering verdict, guilty; Riley C. White, assault and battery and attempt to commit a rape—verdict, guilty of assault and battery; John Adams, burnng barn of Lydia Adams, guilty. The defendant afterwards plead guilty to another act of incendiarism. Patrick Riley, Bernard Riley and Bernard Donohue, breaking and entering the cotton shed of the Gloucester Manufacturing Company and stealing therefrom fourteen bales. of cotton.

New Jersey Democracy.—As the delegation from Waterford ("Porter's Boys") were attending a Republican meeting at Berlin, Camden county, New Jersey, last night, a dastardly attack was made upon them by some persons unknown, and one of their members, Mr. Elmer Albertson, was badly wounded on the kead by a heavy stone thrown by one of the "anterrified." He was unable to proceed home. If club and brickbat law are to prevail in New Jersey, it is time that law are to prevail in New Jersey, it is time that the "law and order" party should come into power. This was an infamous attack.

BALL.—The Weccacoe Fire Company have made arrangements for a grand ball on Monday evening. This is the seventeenth annual ball given by this company, and the proceeds are to be appropriated to the benefit of the company.

-Last week's snow storm was quite severe in Conada. Steamers and trains were much delayed, in some cases more than twelve hours.

PRICE THREE CENTS. New York, Oct. 30.—An extensive fire concurred about three o'clock yesterday morning, on wooster street, in the neighborhood of Grand. Seven buildings were destroyed, with an estimated loss of \$225,000.

Feeney, the carman, who was arrested on Wednesday, charged with the larceny of a case of goods which he was conveying to a steamer, was tried before Alderman Coman yesterday and committed without ball. Two other carmen charged mitted without bail. Two other carmen charged with the same offence was also committed for ex-mination. One Leybeck, who was found in the premises of No. 143 Laurens street overhauling the stolen goods, escaped by jumping over the

rear fence.

Horace Greeley has declined to run for Congress in the Fifth District on public grounds; believing, as he says, that he will help Grant and Griswold more by this course than it he ran.

Simon H. Lesser was arrested yesterday on the charge of issuing illegal naturalization papers. A winess testified to having paid Lesser two dollars for one of them, he having been in the country only four years. Lesser was committed for trial.

for trial.

By invitation of our prominent business men, addresses were delivered last evening at Cooper Institute, by Hon. Noah Davis, of Orleans, and Hon, James G. Blaine, of Maine, on the political questions now before the people: Hon. Henry E. Davies presided.

A meeting of the Cigar Manufacturers' Association took place yesterday, at the United States Hotel. The proceedings were in reference to the present strike of the journeyman in that trade, and an adjournment until Thursday, took place.

An Immense Block of Granite.

Last week a remarkable and successful blast was made at the Richmond (Va.) Granite Quarry, now owned by a company in Philadelphia. One entire block of clear, beautiful granite, measuring 100 feet long, 23 feet thick, 20 feet wide, was thrown out from the solid mass of the quarry. This immense block contains 46,000 cubic feet, 8,280,000 pounds—or 3,600 tons. This is probably the largest stone in one piece ever before quarried.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

-A horse railroad is to be built in Erie, Pa: The late Gen. Gates was the first cadet that over entered West Peint.

-Undercliff, on the Hudson, the seat of the late George P. Morris, is for sale. —Over ten thousand patents have been granted a during the present year.

-Mrs. Kemble read to Cincinnati on Monday. evening last. -A Cleveland Dutchman drank 106 lagers in

-Carlyle denies any intentions upon the life of George III. -tThe latest traveler's story from China is that. the lowest classes there live on earth-worms and

caterpillars. —John Dwyer has been fined \$5 in Nashville for using loud and vulgar language. Opera bouffs had better keep away from there.

-Punshon has been offered \$50,000 to rent himself to a speculator of Chicago for the lecture season. -The Peruvian survivors of the earthquake

were too lazy to dig out those partly buried, whose cries were heard for five or six days. —Lancaster City, Pa., is to have a fair ground, Twenty-one acres of land have been purchased, and a half-mile track laid out. —General Lee has a Bible class of 105 members in his college. He passes over the chapters

on perjury. -Earthquakes were of frequent occurrence in New England during the first century after its settlement by the Puritane.

-A contest between the friends or over the disposition of a prize piano, at a church fair at Augusta, Ga, lately resulted not merely in, high words, but drawn pistols and knives.

-Maryland papers state that swan and geese-have made their appearance in Chesapeake Bay a month earlier than usual, thus indicating the early approach of cold weather.

—One of the weekly papers now states that it will not publish any more stories that conclude with the heroine turning nurse and finding heroid turning the beautiful to the beau lover wounded in the hospital.

—It is stated that the largest collection of stere-oscopic pictures in this country is owned by a clerk in the Post-office. Department at Washington. He has spent \$15,000 upon it. -Mrs. Allen, of Dayton, Ohio, not only per-forated her busband with a pistol, but went the

ting him with an axe. —Ullmann is giving concerts in Scandinavia with Carlotta Patti, Jacli, Vicuxtemps and Griitzmach. They have been immensely popular.

subsequent and superfluons length of decapita-

-In Switzerland 100,000 breechloading guns. have been distributed to the troops. The number is to be increased to 145,000, besides 30,000 Vetterli revolvers. -The operation of the transfusion of blood has.

been successfully performed in the hospital at Milan in a case of a woman afflicted by chlordemia. -Wagner's "Rienzi" cannot be produced in

Paris because it represents a successful revolu-tion at Rome, and is filled with cries of "vive -Wallace opens his address to the Pennsylva--Wallace opens his address to the remsylva-nia Democrate with "You have fought a good fight." The New York Evening Post thinks he ought to have continued the quotation with "You

have finished your course.' —About Christmas we may expect the arrival in this country of Charles Reade, Anthony Trollope, Miss Braddon, Hans Christian Andersen, Miss Charlotte Cushman, Miss Harriet Hosner and Miss Emma Stebbens.

—Napoleon, it is said, is preparing a compara-tive map, of Europe, indicating the territorial modifications in the various states since 1815. with the view to the proposal of a congre should consider the question of a general disar-

mament. -The French vintage of 1868 is said to exceed anything enjoyed since the grape disease made its appearance in that country, some fifteen years ago; and the quality of the grapes is said to be quite as exceptional as the quantity; and all France is in the best of cheer in consequence. -There was a quadruple and somewhat scan-

—There was a quantified and somewhat segmendations marriage in Indiana the other day. A man married his third step-mother, who had three children by his father, and three of his consins, brothers, married three of his wife's sisters. Number one is half brother to his wife's children. -For a great many years the Russians have

made use of the expansive properties of freezing water in quarrying operations. In summer they drill crevices in the marble and fill them with water. The cold of winter causes the water to act as a wedge, and enormous masses of marble are thus detached with the smallest expenditure of -The Mormon carrency issued by Brigham

Young is of various denominations, the larger, from one dollar upwards, corresponding in size and general appearance with the Washington issues. As it circulates freely all through Utah Territory, and appears to be quite plentiful, Brigham must find his banking system highly advantageous. He has kandsome balances to his credit in a New York bank and in the Bank of England. -At the Cluny Theatre in Parls, they perform

now, every night, a farce, the scone of which is hid in New York, and in which three strong minded American women are the leading charac-ters. They appear on the stage with enormous meerschamms, wear ten pound waterfalls, horse-whip a timid gentlemen, awear dreadfully, relate to one another what they have seen at the various club rooms, make impertinent remarks about passers by and behave in the most wonderful manner. One of them says she was married and divorced seven times. The French writers seem to think that there are plenty of such characters. in America, and that the portraits of the women are not exaggerated.