Daily Evening Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK, Editor. OUR WHOLE COUNTRY. F. L. FETHERSTON, Publisher.

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THE EVENING BULLETIN
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(Sundays excepted),
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BY THE
EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION,
PROPRIETORS.
GIBSON PEACOCK, CASPER SOUDER, JR.,
F. L. FETHERSTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON,
FRANCIS WELLS.
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MARRIED.

LAFORE—DIBBLEE.—In New York city, on Thursday, October 29th, by the Rev. A. Verren, John E. Lafore, of this city, to Josie H., eldest daughter of William Dibblee. No cards.

DIED.

FŒRING.—On the 31st of October, Rachel, wife of Frederick Fœring, in the 71st year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 718 Parrish street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill Cemetery.

The Finest Toilet Soaps.—Messrs. COLGATE & CO., New York, have long enjoyed the reputation of being the manufacturers of the Finest Toilet Soaps in the United States. oc5-m,w,f 13t

GOOD BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.
STOUT SILK CORDED SATIN FACE GRO GRAIN.
PURPLE AND GILT EDGE.
BROWNS AND BLUE GRO GRAIN.
MODE COLD PLAIN SILKS.
au12tf EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

☞ Headquarters Republican Invincibles

A meeting of the Club will be held at the Headquarters

Monday Evening, November 2,

AT 7½ O'CLOCK.

A full attendance is requested.

WM. McMICHAEL, President
WM. L. FOX, Secretary. 1t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NATIONAL BANK OF THE NORTHERN LIBERTIES.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1868.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of TEN PER CENT. for the past six months, clear of tax, payable on demand. W. GUMMERE,
no2-6t5 Cashier.

☞ THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1868.
The Directors have declared a Dividend of Eight Per Cent., payable on demand, clear of all taxes.
B. B. COMEGYS,
no2-6t5 Cashier.

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

☞ NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, WASTE paper, &c., bought by E. HUNTER,
ap28-tf-rp No. 613 Jayne street.

COPARTNERSHIPS

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the name of STEARNS BROTHERS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. WM. STEARNS retiring. WILLIAM STEARNS,
PHILA., Oct. 31, 1868. GEORGE STEARNS.

The undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership under the name or firm of GEORGE STEARNS & CO., and will continue the business at the old stand, No. 237 Chestnut street.
GEORGE STEARNS,
C. S. RUTTER, JR.
ISAAC TOWNSEND.
PHILA., Nov. 2, 1868. no3 3t*

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A Partnership, under the title of OSWALD JACKSON & BRO., for the purpose of carrying on a general commission business, and for the importation and sale of Brandies, Wines, Gins, &c.
Office, 27 Beaver st., New York.
204 South Front st., Phila.
OSWALD JACKSON.
CHAS. CARROLL JACKSON.
Nov. 2, 1868 no2-6t*

FLOUR.

"MOUNTAIN" BUCKWHEAT MEAL.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND
Mountain and Sterling
BUCKWHEAT MEAL,
In bags and half barrels—warranted superior to any other in the market.
GEO. F. ZEHNDER,
Fourth and Vine,
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FAMILY FLOUR,
In Lots to suit GROCERS, or by the single Barrel,
For Sale by
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1230 MARKET STREET.
se26 3m4p

MARINE BULLETIN.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA—NOVEMBER 2.

☞ See Marine Bulletin on Inside Page.

ARRIVED THIS DAY.

Steamer Tacony, Nichols, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W M Baird & Co.
Brig Cosmos, Parsons, from Boston.
Schr Sarah, Cobb, from New Bedford, with oil to Shober & Co.
Schr Thomas Holcomb, Godfrey, from Boston, in ballast to Peter Wright & Sons.
Schr J T Garver, Carver, from Providence, in ballast to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr G B Solmes, Pray, from Newport, in ballast to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr J A Cooker, Currier, from Jacksonville, with lumber.
Schr Keokuk, Small, Boston.
Schr A H Cain, Simpson, Hallowell.
Schr D S Siner, Huntley, Salem.
☞ Brig Charlotte, arrived yesterday from Pensacola, is consigned to Warren & Gregg.

CLEARED THIS DAY.

Ship Francis B Cutting, Tyson, Baltimore, Peter Wright & Sons.
Ship Abbey Thomas, Raymond, Antwerp, L Westergaard & Co.
Bark Hunter, Lee, Portland, Warren & Gregg.
Brig O C Clary, Gould, Smyrna, Workman & Co.
Schr Marian, Darrah, Portland, Warren & Gregg.
Schr John L Merrill, Hatch, Boston, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr E Simnickson, Winsmore, Quincy Point, do
Schr Cornelia, Carroll, Bridgeport, do
Schr Lady Emma, Snedecor, New Haven, do
Schr M L Vanklirk, Walker, Providence, do
Schr D Pierson, Pierson, Boston, do
Schr J W Everman, Outen, Lynn, do
Schr Problem, Conwell, Norfolk, do
Schr N G Price, Smith, Cape Island, do
Schr S & E Corson, Brower, Wilmington, NC, Scott, Walter & Co.
Schr E W Pratt, Kendrick, Richmond, Va, do
Schr A R Whetmore, Lemon, Washington, do
Schr Thos G Smith, Lake, Washington, do
Schr Nellie Treat, Trim, Bangor, do

MEMORANDA.

Steamer Fanita, Freeman, hence at N York yesterday.
Bark Francis P Lord, hence for Boston, was spoken Oct 30, 35 miles SE of Fire Island.
Schrs John Price, Nickerson, from Boston; Elizabeth E. Warren, from Providence, and Reading RR, No 77, Ryan, from Bridgeport, all for this port, at New York yesterday.
Schrs Wm Gillum, Scovill, hence for Norwich, and A H Brown, do for Fall River, at New London 30th ult.
Schrs Revenue, Gandy; Crisis, Mary Anna and Wm P Phillips, hence at Norwich 30th ult.
Schrs Morning Light; Mary Jane, Jones; Reading RR No 46, and American Eagle, Shaw, hence at Richmond 30th ult.
Schrs G W Middleton, Hogan, and J H Gallagher, Gallagher, hence at Richmond 31st ult.
Schr Rising Sun Moore, cleared at Richmond 31st ult, for this port.

COURTS.

Fraudulent Naturalization Papers

Remarks of District Attorney Mann

Order of Justice Read at Nisi Prius

Remarks of Wm. B. Mann, Esq., at the opening of the Supreme Court this morning, November 2, 1868:

May it please the Court: This morning closes my official term as District Attorney of this county, and at the expiration of that term, in company with a number of citizens of this county, I appear before you. Another gentleman will today be sworn into office as District Attorney. I propose to devote the slight remnant of my official term to the performance of a duty that is regarded by all of us as a sacred duty. These gentlemen and myself feel great interest in reference to a large number of fraudulent naturalizations which have been issued contrary to the Act of Assembly which makes it a criminal offence to issue such. There is not upon the records of this court any evidence of the naturalization of many persons who have voted. Many thousands of such papers are scattered abroad. Some are genuine and some we believe to have a fictitious seal. The name of the Prothonotary is forged upon many of them. The officers are unable to discriminate. We come to ask your Honor to take official notice of this state of affairs, and whether the highest judicial duties are to be delegated to the tipstaves of the Court. We ask your Honor to pass upon this, and say whether these papers are to go abroad when the Judge has never seen the applicant. As the official representative of the county, I ask your Honor to take some official action in the matter.

Justice Read then delivered the following important opinion:

NISI PRIUS, MONDAY, November 2, 1868.—Read, J.—The number of persons naturalized in the Court of Nisi Prius, from the 13th of September last to the 13th of October, 1868, was six thousand eight hundred and forty-six, of which number two thousand eight hundred and seventy-two were naturalized in the week ending the 3d day of October, and of these seven hundred and twenty were naturalized in one day of five hours. Some persons were neither examined by nor sworn by the Judge holding the Court, but the examination and oath were made and administered by two or more tipstaves, in the corner of the Court room, or in an adjoining room. The applicant was not seen by the Judge, nor by the Prothonotary who attached his name to the papers when brought to him by the tipstaves. *In fact there was no examination at all.* What the tipstaves did was to administer the oaths.

In my letter of the 7th of October last I said: "We all three regard the practice of naturalization, pursued by the Nisi Prius, however old, or by whatever Judges sanctioned, as contrary to the plain words of the acts of Congress, and therefore illegal. Naturalization is a judicial act, and the examination of the applicant and his witness or voucher should be conducted by the Judge himself. Such was the practice of Judge Agnew when a President Judge, and is the uniform practice of the District Court of the County of Allegheny;" and is the established practice in all the counties beyond the limits of Philadelphia.

My attention has been called to the tenth section of the act of the 4th of April, 1868. The constitutionality of this act was before the Chief Justice at Nisi Prius, and he called upon us to hear the argument, and assist him with our advice. Two of us thought the law constitutional. The Chief Justice was of opinion it was unconstitutional in several of its provisions, in only one of which my brother Strong concurred, in relation to the ten days before election. This was the only part of it which the Court decided to be unconstitutional. This section, therefore, which is a separate, independent enactment, is in full force, and is in these words: "If any Prothonotary, clerk, or the deputy of either, or any other person, shall affix the seal of office to any naturalization paper, or give out the same in blank, whereby it may be fraudulently used, or furnish a naturalization certificate to any person who shall not have been duly examined and sworn in open court, in presence of some of the Judges thereof, according to the Act of Congress, he shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor; or if any person shall fraudulently use any such certificate of naturalization, knowing that it was fraudulently issued, and shall vote or attempt to vote thereon, he shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor; and either or any of the persons, when aiders and abettors, guilty of either of the misdemeanors aforesaid, shall, on conviction, be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisoned in the proper penitentiary for a period not exceeding three years."

Now it is clear that none of the persons to whom naturalization certifications were furnished, had ever been *duly examined* and sworn in open court in presence of some of the Judges thereof, *according to the act of Congress.*

They were not duly examined, in fact not examined at all by the Judges or the Prothonotary, nor even by the officiating tipstaves; nor were they sworn in open court, in presence of the Judge, nor were the applicant and his witness seen by the Judge or Prothonotary, but the examination which was never made and the administration of the oath were entrusted to two tipstaves, who had no power to examine or administer an oath.

There is not a single feature of a judicial act in the whole transaction.

The Prothonotary who furnishes such certificates exposes himself to the penalties of the statute, and the persons using such certificates and voting or attempting to vote thereon render themselves liable to be punished to the utmost limit of the law.

There is direct evidence of the natural effect of no due examination of the applicant or his witness, in the naturalization of a rebel soldier, who of course had behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same.

So in certificates granted to men who were not in the county on the day they bore date; so in certificates granted to persons as minors, who had regularly declared their intentions; so where there were professional vouchers who were paid to perjure themselves, one of whom by his own acknowledgment and oath falsely vouched for seventy-two persons, who were thus fraudulently naturalized.

The employment as a clerk, upon the recommendation of another clerk, of a person who had been convicted of issuing forged land warrants, and the employment of other persons in the office, may account for the blank certificates floating about with the seal affixed, to be filled up at the pleasure of the holder.

Taking therefore into consideration the original illegal character of these certificates, so distinctly pointed out by the Act of Asembly, and so severely punished by its provisions, with the circumstances of fraud so inseparably connected with them, I can only come to one conclusion—that the whole issue is illegal, contrary to the act of Congress, contrary to the act of Assembly, and should be rejected at the polls.

The Prothonotary is responsible for furnishing such certificates, and the persons who attempted to vote on them must face the penalties of the tenth section.

Some have contended, and with great force, that the Nisi Prius has no power to naturalize, but upon this point I express no opinion.

The naturalization frauds in this and other States show the necessity of Congress either confining naturalization to the Federal Courts, the officers of which are directly responsible to the United States; or if the State Courts are to be still permitted to naturalize, the proceedings should be so guarded by express positive provisions as will render frauds impracticable.

The act of Congress of 1813 punishes an offence that is often committed, of making sale or disposing of any certificate of citizenship to any person other than the person for whom it was originally issued, and to whom it may of right belong, by making it felony, and upon conviction sentencing the offender to be imprisoned and kept at hard labor for a period of not less than three or more than five years, or be fined in a sum not less than five hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, at the discretion of the Court.

In view of the whole matter I make the following order:

And now, November 2d, 1868, it is ordered that no more aliens shall be naturalized in this Court.

Since writing the above I find that indictments have been found against, and requisitions have been made for persons holding high official stations in a sister State; and that the Grand Jury on Saturday last made a very startling statement, as follows:

"The Grand Jury have had before them evidence of the deliberate organization, in open day; in this and neighboring cities, of bands of men having no right to vote at our election, coming to our city for the purpose, and repeatedly voting under assumed names; also preventing legal voters from exercising their rights. The fraud has been carried to such an extent, as seems to the jury to earnestly demand the efforts of all good citizens and officers of all parties to detect and punish, to the extent of the law, all such criminals."

The Judge then added:

I have been informed that it is the intention of bodies of men organized in the cities of New York and Baltimore, to come to this city on to-morrow to illegally vote. I desire to warn these people in my capacity as *exofficio* Justice of the Peace, and as a judge of the highest Criminal Court in the Commonwealth, that if they are detected in such violations of the law they will be punished to the full extent of the law.

I may add that I have resided in this city, of which I am a native, for seventy-one years, and I never before heard of such outrageous conduct as that practiced at the election held on the 13th of October last, and with the gentlemen of the Grand Jury I unite in calling upon our best citizens, without regard to party, to aid in preventing a repetition of these scenes.

POLITICAL.

DEMOCRATIC OUTRAGE NEAR HARRISBURG.

Attempt to Murder Republicans.

[From the Harrisburg Telegraph of Oct. 31.]

Last evening, while the excursion train to the Republican mass-meeting at Mechanicsburg was returning to Harrisburg after the torchlight procession, the engineer discovered several obstacles on the track ahead in the vicinity of the "cut," just this side of Mechanicsburg, and immediately whistled for the train to stop. Fortunately the train was not under full headway at the time, and before the obstruction was reached the course of the train was completely checked. An examination of the road bed revealed the fact that several ties had been placed on the track by some fiends with the intention of throwing off the train, and no doubt with the belief that by so doing a number of Union voters would be killed or disabled, and prevented from reaching the polls next Tuesday.

The villains who attempted the murder of the excursionists are still at large, and so far as heard from no arrests have yet been made. We doubt if any will be made, for several attempts at murder within the past five years on similar occasions have been winked at by the authorities in that county! One of which instances we will try to call to their minds—the shooting at the same engineer who had charge of the train last evening. This gentleman, George Monath, while in the discharge of his duty on his locomotive, was shot at three or four years ago in the vicinity of a Republican meeting, simply because the company made it his duty to assist in carrying persons to and from the place of gathering at excursion rates. Is it any wonder that Democracy is on the wane?

A Look into the Future.

Wouldn't it be a pleasing sight for the old Fort Pillow crowd—Frank Blair presiding over the Senate and Dan Voorhees over the House. And then imagine the letters and despatches that Seymour would receive when once comfortably installed in the White House. Such gems as these would be as plentiful as blackberries:

WASHINGTON, GA., April —, 1869.—*To His Excellency Horatio Seymour, President of the United States:* I understand that a one-armed man, an ex-soldier in the Yankee army, has been appointed Messenger in one of the departments. Dismiss him at once. I'll be d— if the South will submit to see such mercenary wretches living off the patronage of a President of our creation.
ROB'T TOOMBS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May —, 1869.—*To His Excellency the President of the United States:*—My friend, ——, desires a position in the Pension Office. You must have him appointed. He was one of my best soldiers, and was conspicuously brave at the Fort Pillow massacre. He lost his all in the defence of the Southern Confederacy, and must be rewarded. N. B. FORREST.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March—, 1869.—*To His Excellency the President of the United States:* I desire that you will order the Secretary of the Treasury to give ——, an eighteen hundred dollar clerkship in his department. He is a good Democrat. During the war he was one of the guard of the Andersonville prison. WADE HAMPTON.

ATHENS, Ga., May —, 1869.—*To the President*—TOM —— must have a good place in the Quartermaster's department. He impressed many of such stores during the war, and in the late political campaign in Georgia organized more Ku Klux Klans, butchered more niggers at Camilla, and kept more white scalawags and negroes from the polls than any Democrat in the State. "To the victors belong the spoils," and you know you owe your election to the Confederate Democracy.
B. H. HILL.

TENNESSEE.

Half a Million Men behind the Masked Pirates and Assassins of Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas—Gen. Forrest the Leader of the Memphis Piracy.

A correspondent of the *Tribune* writes from Memphis:

"You say that many object to the use of the phrase The New Rebellion. To Unionists South it but expresses the actual condition of affairs as seen in every day life. What else mean the organization and purposes of the Ku-Klux-Klan? Acknowledge that in its incipiency it was designed solely as a political organization to control the Southern elections, how were such purposes manifested in our midst? By an evident determination, through the agency of the clan, to carry such elections by any means, even to the assassination of prominent Republican leaders, the murdering or overawing of the leading blacks, and the consequent intimidation of the colored voters at large. This policy so successfully adopted in Mississippi, and subsequently introduced throughout the South, is certainly but rebellion, and cannot be fittingly expressed by any other term. Those who object to the phrase probably still profess to confide in the peaceful professions of such conspicuous Southern leaders as Hampton, Hill, Forrest and others, and reject the admissions of Forrest in regard to the Ku-Klux organization. 'In Tennessee,' said Forrest, 'there are over 40,000, in all the Southern States there are about 550,000 men.' Here, on the scene of action, with the light about us, we are led to the painful conviction that, rendered desperate by the seeming certainty of defeat and consequent overthrow of their hopes for the accomplishment of their incendiary designs through the ballot, the insane leaders of the fire-eating element are preparing, desperate as it may seem, to once more light the flames of civil war."

Mass Meeting in Northampton County

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held on last Saturday evening by the Republicans of Allen township, Northampton county. Jas. F. Coffin, Esq., of Danielsville, and Wm. S. Young, Jr., of Allentown, addressed the meeting in English, and Dr. Wm. J. Romig, of the latter place, in German. The meeting was enlivened by the Glee Club of Danielsville, consisting of thirty members. Songs were also sung in the Welsh language. The people there are hard at work, and will bring out their full force to-morrow.

The Twenty-third Ward.

Saturday was a field day in the Twenty-third Ward for the friends of Grant and Colfax. In the afternoon addresses were delivered at Holmesburg by John Goforth, Esq., and Hons. Leonard Myers and Caleb N. Taylor. The evening meeting at Frankford was addressed by Edward G. Lee, Colonel McMichael, and by Messrs. Myers and Taylor. All spoke well and were received well, but the enthusiasm for the last-named gentlemen was intensified by the indignation of the people at the frauds which for a few months only will deprive them of their seats in Congress, and Frankford Hall rang with applause at their eloquent speeches.

A Copperhead Falsehood.

The New York *Tribune* says:

"On the very eve of the election, the *World* and other Democratic papers publish, as extracted from the *Kentucky Yeoman*, an abusive, filthy tirade against Adopted Citizens, which is attributed to Schuyler Colfax. The scoundrel who forged, and the scoundrels who circulate this base coinage, are equally aware of the villainy of their conduct. No man who knows how Mr. Colfax speaks need be told that nothing like this was ever uttered by him. It might, with equal truth and plausibility, be attributed to George Washington.

"Honest men! brand the villains who resort to forgery to promote their nefarious ends!"

Democratic Preference for Grant.

Major-General A. S. Williams, United States Minister to San Salvador, who commanded the Twentieth Corps in the march to the sea, and in 1866 was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Michigan, writes as follows to a friend in New York:

MY DEAR GENERAL: Though I never belonged to what is called the Radical party, I certainly hope Grant and Colfax will be elected. I am greatly disgusted with the prominence that such Arch-Rebels as Wade Hampton, Toombs, Preston and the like are assuming and permitted to exercise in this campaign. I was in hopes that the originators of that cursed rebellion would never again be permitted to sit in a political convention of any party. They should be forever disfranchised and disowned. Very sincerely and truly yours.

PANAMA, Oct. 20, 1868.

THE NEW REBELLION.

Rebel Programme in Memphis.

A correspondent of the Memphis *Post* furnishes the following communication to that paper:

"*Editors Post:* Last Sabbath morning I was accidentally standing near two ex-rebels, in the northern part of the city, who were engaged in an earnest conversation upon the political situation, which from its nature attracted my attention. Among the many facts which their conversation disclosed were the following, which I send you for publication, leaving you and the readers of your valuable paper to attach whatever reliability the thousand rumors now afloat and the well known vindictive spirit of the Conservative party in this State, as well as others, may warrant.

"'We have no expectation of winning in this election at the ballot box, but we are going to make use of force to regain our political rights. Gen. Forrest is working for the Conservative cause when the d—d Radicals are asleep. We have picked the men in this city who are too mean to live, and before long they shall be hung or shot. Gen. Granger has sent away nearly all the soldiers in this city who are able to be on duty, and whatever his superior officer, General Thomas, may order in regard to the use of the present force now in the city would avail nothing. Gen. Granger sympathizes with our cause and will co-operate with Gen. Forrest in whatever the latter may purpose."

Rebel Outrages in Alabama.

SELMA, Ala., Oct. 31.—A Grant and Colfax meeting was broken up at Eutaw, Greene county, in this State, on the 22d inst., and I was prevented from speaking by an armed mob, headed by Hardeway, the ex-Sheriff, and Colonel Jolley, a Seymour elector, who swore that no Northern man should speak in Greene County. The threat was also publicly made that if United States troops were sent there they would butcher them. At Tuscaloosa, in this State, a Grant and Colfax meeting was dispersed by a mob headed by Ryland Randolph, of Monitor fame, which, with cocked revolvers in their hands, drove State Senator Charles Hays from the stand. Mr. Hays is a native of Alabama, was in the Confederate army, though always a Union man, owns 12,000 acres of the best land in Alabama, and is a man of education and high character. His only offence consists in being a Republican. For the good of our whole country, we appeal to the patriotism of the Republic to elect Grant, and give us free speech and peace at the South.

WILLARD WARNER,
United States Senator.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

SPAIN.

Isabella's Effigies.

A curious bit of statistics from Madrid proves that ferociousness comes just as naturally to the populace as to sovereigns. The Spaniards have had their revenge out on Isabella's busts, of which they have shattered enough to cover 1,000 cubic metres—a million quarts of plaster. Surely, if all this waste had been considered the pieces might have been sent to the fallen Queen for the building of castles in the air. The state of the Spanish embassy is also a fallen one. It is deserted, cleared, empty, containing neither chair nor table nor stool. It now appears that the Spanish ambassadors have all lived in furnished apartments for forty years. All the fixtures and movables belonged to a speculative upholsterer (misguided *industriel*), who has been paid ten times in the forty years! He has made up his mind to remove the goods at last.

Slavery in Cuba.

The Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society has forwarded an address to the members of the Provisional Government in Spain, in which they express the desire that, while the great boon of political freedom is acquired by the Spanish people, the still greater blessing of personal freedom at the same time be conceded to the slave population in Cuba and Porto Rico. Such an act, the committee think, would ennoble the new Government, and not only exalt it in the estimation of the people of England and France, but would bring Spain into sympathy with the other leading nations of the civilized world; it would also, in all probability, stimulate Portugal and Brazil to follow so great an example.

Withdrawal of the Papal Nuncio.

The Papal Government has broken all official communication with Spain. The French Ambassador is officially intrusted with the interests of the Spanish subjects in the Pontifical States.

Tunnel Beneath the English Channel.

An address has been presented to the Emperor Napoleon by about one hundred influential English noblemen, M. P.'s, and other gentlemen, praying His Majesty to support the project of a submarine tunnel between England and France. The address is as follows: "To His Majesty the Emperor Napoleon the Third: Sire: We, the undersigned, subjects of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of England, are informed that a committee of French and English gentlemen propose to ask your Majesty's support for the construction of a submarine tunnel intended to connect the railways of England with those of France, an eminently desirable work, which has become necessary to facilitate the social intercourse which has so rapidly increased of late years between the inhabitants of the two countries, and for the development of their trade and commerce. The realization of this noble enterprise, by strengthening the bonds which unite two great peoples, will be of immense advantage to both countries, and a memorable example of concord offered to other nations. We have the most earnest wish for the speedy success of this fruitful work, and we hope that your Majesty will deign to grant it your august protection. We are, Sire, with the most profound respect, your Majesty's most obedient humble servants."

Dr. Livingstone.

Letters have been received in London from Dr. Kirk, at Zanzibar, dated the 29th of August. In them he states that despatches have reached him from Dr. Livingstone, reporting "all well," dated from Cazembe's country and Marunga, in October and December, 1867; the previous dates were February, 1867.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

The long promised Reformation Symphony by Mendelssohn was given to an immense audience at Musical Fund Hall on Saturday afternoon. Expectation ran very high, and nothing but superlative excellence in the composition, and the best interpretation of it, would have satisfied those who were present. It is quite certain that in both respects anticipation was fully realized; and it is simply fair to state that there is much doubt whether any musical entertainment of the kind, more entirely satisfactory, was ever given in this city.

Of the Symphony it is not necessary to say a great deal. We have already published an analysis of it, and described its peculiarities at length. It is, what a Symphony should be, an elaboration of an idea; and in this case the theme is of the loftiest and most inspiring character. The composer has striven to give expression to a bold and daring spirit of religious reform, chastened by fervent Christian feeling; and around the grand pivotal thought he has clustered a mass of subtle and intricate harmonies, threaded with tenderly beautiful melody. The composition is a web of strongly emphasized lights and shadows, which bring the diverse features out in bold and striking relief, and tell the story with distinctness. The contrasts of the various shades of meaning are very decided, and their modulation into each other is conducted with the skillfulness that belongs only to a master's hand. There is fierceness melting into pathos; turbulence that precedes calm repose; anger that is merged in peace; and weird, unearthly discords which resolve into strains of tender sweetness. Every emotion suggested by the theme finds eloquent and adequate expression in the solemn grandeur of the opening *andante*; in the tumultuous passion of the succeeding *allegro con fuoco*; in the sparkling music of the *allegro vivace*, which breaks in upon the gloomy subject and brightens it as with radiant sunshine; in the hardly suggested melodies which ripple in intersecting waves over the surface, and lose their faint outlines in the sweeping current of the fast progressing harmonies; in the closing *andante*, whose wonderful music gives passionate expression to the conception of deep religious conviction, and in the midst of which is discerned the Lutheran hymn, which gathers strength upon all sides, until it is built up to perfect symmetry by its absorption of the discordant elements, and sweeps over all obstacles at last in a grand triumphant burst of harmony.

This great Symphony deserves the enthusiastic praise with which it was announced; and it must hereafter be found in the repertoire of every leader who attempts to cater to the taste of the refined and educated public. But those who were fortunate enough to hear it on Saturday last, will not be satisfied with any poorer performance of it. Messrs. Sentz and Hassler fixed a standard at this concert which other musicians must reach or endanger their popularity.

The orchestra on Saturday consisted of thirty-eight or forty of the most accomplished artists that could be procured in this and other cities. The strings were in stronger force than ever before, and the instruments were so well balanced, so held in perfect control, that the nicest ear could not perceive any individual preponderance, or any deflection from accurate time. The performance was, in short, in every respect, of the best description, and we sincerely hope it may be repeated as soon as possible. Most of those who were present on Saturday, will be glad to listen to the Symphony now, when a single hearing has enabled them to do so intelligently; and there were many who were unable to get into the Hall at all, who deserve another opportunity.

In this connection we intend to refer to a matter which has caused sincere regret among those who desire to encourage every attempt to elevate the standard of musical performances in this city, and to cultivate a popular taste for the best class of compositions. Messrs. Sentz and Hassler were compelled to send to New York for six or eight performers before they could properly produce the Reformation Symphony, which had been promised. The reason of this was, not that competent musicians could not be procured here—we have plenty of them—but because, for some reason, there is a very unworthy opposition to Mr. Sentz's enterprise. To speak plainly, the Germania Orchestra has not treated Messrs. Sentz and Hassler generously. The Germania voluntarily abandoned Musical Fund Hall, and of its own free will determined to give its matinées upon Wednesday afternoons. *Subsequent* to this, Messrs. Sentz and Hassler fixed upon Saturday afternoon as the time for their concerts, and selected Musical Fund Hall as the place. This left sufficient time between the two weekly entertainments, and it gave Mr. Sentz an opportunity to secure, as he must do, musicians belonging to the Germania; while the Germania, if necessary upon occasions, could have drawn upon his orchestra. But the Germania effectually prevented this by determining to give concerts every Saturday afternoon when the members were not engaged at theatrical or operatic matinées. Of course these gentlemen have an absolute right to dispose of their time and their services as they please, but they afford room for grave imputation of their motive, in this matter. It is not right that Mr. Sentz should have to import players from another city when we have so much first rate ability here; and it is impossible to avoid the reflection that those who compel him to do so, are animated more by a spirit of unworthy jealousy than by a sincere desire to advance the interests of their art. We sincerely hope that the members of the Germania orchestra will take the correct view of the matter, and determine that instead of rivalry between the two organizations, there shall be sturdy mutual support and co-operation. It will be to the advantage of both parties to have "an era of good feeling" instituted at as early a day as possible.

—We perceive that Mrs. Clara Fisher Mæder, of the Arch Street Theatre company, offers her services to young ladies who desire instruction in elocution and dramatic reading. Mrs. Mæder is a very superior actress, and we have no doubt she is thoroughly competent to do all that she has undertaken as a teacher of any branch of her art.

—The Worrell sisters will appear at the Chestnut street Theatre this evening in an English version of *La Belle Helene*. The performance will conclude with the farce *Crossing the Line*.

—At the Arch street Theatre this evening a new play entitled *He's got Money* will be presented. It is dramatized from Miss Braddon's agonizing novel *Only a Clod*.

—Mr. E. L. Davenport will appear again tonight at the Walnut in his sensational drama "*F;*" *or the Branded.* For the sake of this worthy actor we are glad that the piece has found favor to such an extent that the house is filled every night.

—The *Grand Duchess* is announced for this evening at the American Theatre.

—*The Lancashire Lass* is announced for Monday evening next by the Arch Street and Chestnut Street Theatres. Both managers claim that their versions are legitimate, and that all others are unauthorized. It will probably be found that the difference between the two is the difference between tweedledum and tweedledee. In both cases the drama will probably be well performed, and the public can exercise its discretion in determining which theatre to select for the purpose of seeing it. "You pays your money and you takes your choice." Those who find any difficulty in deciding will do well to visit both.

—Wilkes's *Spirit of the Times* of last week, comments as follows upon Grau's presentations of Offenbach's *opera bouffe*:

"Here among us, in the middle of the nineteenth century, is presented the spectacle—which would be ludicrous if it were not so pitiable—of a little foreign speculator endeavoring, in his own insignificant person, to turn back the telescope of the world upon the vices of the past, and to realize in one of the most extraordinary exhibitions ever set before the public, the worst revelations of physical indecency, the vilest pictures of moral depravity, and the ghastliest illustrations of wild and impure passion, that could be conceived of even by those who might desire to reproduce the shocking depravities of the Pagan world. It is not to be supposed that Mr. Grau is conscious of the close analysis between the scenes he strives to represent upon the stage of an American theatre, and those which in ages long gone by were employed to gratify the distorted imaginations of profligate heathens; but it is sufficient that the analogies exist, and that, with the exception of such limitations as neither he nor any manager would dare to overstep, they are identical in character. The intent is the same; and that is all that is needed to stamp Mr. Grau's exhibition with a public brand of infamy."

FACTS AND FANCIES.

—Seward's Auburn speeches are always red.

—A railroad sleeper usually sleeps seven years.

—Longfellow is picking up many odd volumes in Paris for his private library.

—Blue is the favorite color in Madrid since the revolution. Isabella is also in a blue condition.

—The people of Weedsport, N. Y., have invented a new church entertainment—a "mush and milk sociable."

—The villa of the Empress of Russia, by Lake Como, was lately inundated by the sudden rising of the lake to an unusual height.

—When the Czar visited Warsaw, theatrical performances were given in his honor, but the people could not be induced to attend, and the whole performance was a failure.

—The island of Jersey is the great garden of England for early potatoes, and the crop is so profitable that an acre of early potatoes is worth eight hundred dollars.

—Mr. Thomas Noble, the artist who painted "Margaret Garner," "John Brown on his Way to Execution," and "The Slave Mart in St. Louis," was a rebel soldier during the first years of the war.

—The consecration of Father Ryan, Bishop elect of Buffalo, will take place on Saturday, November 8th, in St. Joseph's Cathedral. The sum of $3,000 has been subscribed to procure a suitable outfit for the new Bishop.

—The Toronto, C. W., *Telegraph* says if fellows like Laird, the builder of the pirate steamer Alabama, had their deserts, they would have a reasonable term at hard labor in a penal institution.

—A woman in Vienna is realizing a fortune by means of trained goldfinches that draw numbers from a small bowl. Policy and lottery players attach great prestige to this humbug, and pay fabulous prices for the numbers.

—A new theatre is to be opened in Vienna in which all the actors will be actresses. The orchestra also will be entirely composed of ladies and the only males in the establishment will look at the performance across the footlights.

—It is said that Prince Alfred of England is averse to the idea of becoming King of Spain, while his mother, the Queen, and his elder brother, the Prince of Wales, favor the scheme, the latter being jealous of his younger brother's extreme popularity with the English people.

—There are a dozen or more ex-monarchs in Europe at the present time, and every one of them is anxious to get his or her throne back again, but there may be said to be not the slightest hope for one of them.

—Andrew Popoff, of Sitka, Alaska, presented himself before the proper tribunal in San Francisco recently, declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States under the treaty for the purchase of Alaska, and took the oath of citizenship.

—A woman was lately by mistake shut in the vaults of a small village church in Sweden, where she remained eleven days. When found she merely asked for some water, and being treated with great care, perfectly recovered in a few days.

—While the Montreal post-office was threatened with fire a few nights ago, and business men were hurriedly demanding their letters, a lady was noticed to walk coolly up to the letter-box and drop in a letter. She then crossed the street and placed herself in a good position to observe the progress of the flames.

—Once more the Madame Rachel scandal is to be opened in the English courts. Madame Borrodaile is to institute a civil suit to obtain a restitution of the money obtained from her. In that case Madame Rachel may be called as a witness, and will be allowed to give her own version of the transactions, which she has thus far not been allowed to do.

—A Southern paper advertises as follows: Wanted, at this office, an able-bodied, hard-featured, bad-tempered, not to be put off and not to be backed down, freckled-faced young man to collect for this paper; must furnish his own horse, saddle-bags, pistols, whisky, bowie-knife and cow-hide. We will furnish the accounts. To such we promise constant and laborious employment.

—A London paper says that it is not generally understood how the all-alive full-sized train passes along the stage in the new sensational scene. The other night, at the Surrey Theatre, the audience were enlightened. The engine met with an obstruction in the middle of the stage, stopped dead, and the following carriages and tender rushed on with the momentum, and shot one after the other into the engine, and closed up like a telescope. It was very effective, and, as a railway accident, was quite as remarkable as the running-over business.

—A foreign paper says history proves that there is a certain fatality attached to the occupation of the Papal chair by a Pius. Louis XVI. was beheaded under Pius VI. Napoleon I. was exiled to St. Helena under Pius VII. Charles X. lost his crown under Pius VIII. The occupation by Pius IX. has been curiously prolific in political disasters. Louis Philippe, Francis II. of Naples, King Otto of Greece, the King of Hanover and Isabella of Spain have been overthrown, and the pages of history are darkened by the violent deaths of President Lincoln, Maximilian of Mexico and Prince Michael of Servia.

—The *Humboldt Medical Archives* mentions several cases of tetanus (vulgarly called lockjaw) which had been successfully treated by a local application of chloroform to the entire spinal column by means of cloth saturated with it, and evaporation prevented by covering the cloth with oiled silk. The application was made just at the