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FRANCIS WELLS.

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Sof Chestant street, WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN THE Newest and best manner, LOUIS DREKA. Stationer and Engraver, 1(23 Chestnut street. feb 20.41

MARRIED.

CAPP-STITT.—On Wednesday evening, November th, by the Rev. Alexander Reed, D.D., William W. Capp to Ida Estelle, only daughter of Beth B. Stitt, Esq., all of the capp.

DIED.

BELKNAP —On the 3d inst., Eunice E., daughter of Elizabeth and the late stephen fielknap.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the innersi, from her brother's residence, No. 633 orth Tenth street, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. *
HE. HT.—Euddenly, on the 3d inst., Sophia, wife of Licht The relatives and male friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her huntried No. 429 North March ittend the funeral, from the residence of her husband 459 North Sixth atrest, on Friday morning, 6th inst. No. 459 North Bixtn street, on Friday moving and as 9 o'clock.

LE COUNT.—In Brooklyn, E. D. N. Y., on Wednesday,
Nevember 4. Thomas Le Count, in the 75th year of his age.
FO'ITS.—At Pottaville, Pa., on the 30th uit., in the 23d
year of her age, Laurette, wife of George C. Potts, and
daughter of Alex B. Eustis.

WUOLMAN.—On the 3d inst., at his residence in Burlington, N. J., Thomas B. Woolman, in the 73d year of
his age. his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Beventhday, the 7th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

UOUD BLACK AND COLORED BILKS.

U BY OUT BLK. CORDED SATIN FACE GRO GEAIN.
PURPLE AND GILT EDGE.
BROWNS AND BLUE GRO GRAIN.
MODE COLD PLAIN SILKS.
601241 EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NO MORE OBSTRUCTION OF CITY STREETS.

The proposed establishment of another Cemetery with an area of nearly seventy acres, "ERNELLY SITU.

ATEL," as is as if in the published Card of its projectors, and the purchase of snother large tract of land, including and covering the use of North Broad street for some distance at a point where that avenue is not yet opened, by another party of highly respectable speculators, for still another burying place, suggest the question to the public mind whether it is not now about time to stop the folly which has ruled in our city for the last forty years, of impeding the growth and greatness of Philadelphia by placing right, on the direct line of its advance and prodrother buryting place, suggest the question to the public mind whether it is not now about time to stop the folly which has ruled in our city for the last forty years, of importing the growth and greatness of Philadelphia by which has ruled in our city for the last forty years, of importing the growth and great those is devance and prostress in plant on barriers that the state of the want of for eight which has characterized the last generation. A few instances proportions, the swil results of the want of for eight which has characterized the last generation. A few instances will suffice for our purpose. It was not enough that the constituted authorities should shut out half a mile of valuable river front on the Schuylkill from public use by the residents on the west side of that river by locating that great unmitigated nutsance, rure Ausstouses, with its lot acres of idde farm land on the opposite shore; but private speculation in 1840 was silowed to turn the adjoiring property, the Hamilton estate, with its 70 acres, into the beautiful Cemetery of the Woodland; thus placing two great barriers to the direct outlet of the city in that direction and proventing immensely the growth and rapid incress of West Philadelphia. So too. Mr. Girard, when he devoted his "Outloot" to the great purpose of his College, a piece of ground then as far out of town" as is the site of the proposed Old Oaks Cemetery at the present moment, and directed the erection of an usly stone wall, near 3,000 feet long, from East to West, to enclose it, little droamed that he was futer-fering with the convenience, comfort and prosperity of the thousands who hereafter were to reside north of that wall, or that he was placing a serious obstacle in the way of his favoite city's growth north of his "ourt.or."

And in the half-dozen cemeteries, more or less, that already block up avenues running northward, which without such obstacles whole of the farming northward, which without such obstacles whole for his proposed conductively, and then very soo

the serious blunders and dear-bought experience of the past.

Having seen many citizens and property owners in the northern part of the city whose interests will be damaged by the success of this enterprise, purely speculative inits ince; tion and character, an enterprise not demanded by any inn ediate public necessity, for of cometeries of every class we have an abundance for years to come, if ind a general disposition to protest against this last attempt to block up forever avenues which in less than twenty years will be demanded by the immensely in creased population and travel of that day. I presume the same is true of the cemetery to be located across Hoad street, and of the sentiment of the people up it that locality.

Of course, no charter granted by the Court can give that locality.

Of course, no charter granted by the Court can give these epeculators such a guaranty against opening streets through their ground as any purchaser of a lot. If there he any body elmple enough to buy there, would like to have against being duny hereafters by the employees of have against being duny hereafters by the employees of have against being duny hereafters by the employees of have against being duny hereafters by the employees of have against being duny hereafters by the employees and that he had a such a had, the public may rest assured that our much obstructed and highly important northern thoroughfares that proceeded the head of the hereafters and the hereafters are the hereafters.

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of the people of the

Its TWENTY-FIRST WARD,

AN EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR Public Schools in the First School District of Pennsylvania will be held in the Zane Street School House, above Seventh street, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, November 12th and 13th, 1868. The examination will commence at 10 clock P. M. on Thursday, and at 9-A. M. on Friday. No applicant under 17 years of age will be examined, except in accordance with the following resolution adopted by the Board of Controllers:

"Resolved. That in future all members of the graduating class of the Girls' Normal School may be permitted to attend the toachers' examination, and that the certificates obtained by those under seventeen years of age shall be withheld from them until they attain the proper age." One set of questions will be propared tor those desorving first-class certificates, and another for those applying for certificates of the second, third or fourth class. An average of 75 is required for a certificate for Principal of a Consolidation will receive a certificate for Principal of a Consolidation will receive a certificate for Principal of a Consolidation will receive a certificate for Principal of a Consolidation of the School of the School of a first-class certificate. An average of 55 for a fourth-class certificate. An average of 55 for a finit-class certificate. An average of 55 for a finit-class certificate. An average of 55 for a finit-class certificate. An average of 55 for a fourth-class.

By order of the Committee on Qualifications of Teach TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

certificate.

By order of the Committee on Qualifications of Teachers.

H. W. HALLIWELL,

BOS 45 7 9 11 6trp5

Secretary.

NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, WASTE Paper, &c., bought by E. HUNTER, ap28-U-ID No. 618 Jayne steet.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Was held at the office, N. W. corner Seventh and Saurom streets, on Friday evening (adjourned from Tuesday), Oct. 23, 1863. The following gentlemen were duly elected officers and managers for the ensuing year, to wit:

Physiphen — SAMUEL H. PEHKINS.

VIOL-PRESIDENTS—RICHARD D. WOOD and J. FISHER LEAMING.

THEASBIRG—EDMUND WILCOX.
COHERSPONDING BEGRETARY—L. MONTGOMERY
ROND.
REGORDING BEGRETARY—JOHN H. ATWOOD.

REOBEDING BECHTARY—JOHN H. ATWOOD.

Benjamin Coates.
Thomas Latimer.
John Bohlen.
William Purves,
Arthur G. Coffin.
Benjamin Orne.
John M. Claghorn.
John W. Claghorn.
Joeph A. Clay.
John W. Claghorn.
Joseph H. Dulles.
John W. Claghorn.
Joseph H. Dulles.
John E. R. Wood.
John W. Claghorn.
Joseph H. Dulles.
John Baller.
At a meeting of the Board of Managers, held subsequently, Dr. George F. McCalimont was appointed agent, and Thomas Evans and John T. Walton collectors.
The association thus enters upon its thirty-eighth year towers all the built up portions of the city except Kensington. The field is organized into districts, with secretaries for each, and subdivided into sections, with visitors over each. The annual report shows that there was mooney and materials and that 4658 families were furnished with ceal. The number of visits made to the dwellings of the poor was 19.01. and 1039 persons were found employment. Though this is but a partial statement, it shows a large work done, but insignificant in view of the vast amount of suffering in a crowded population of 700,00. The entire sum thus distributed is not more than is expended annually by many single families in our midst, and is not a fourth part of the annual incomes of others. If the lady visitors of our society are willing to visit the sick and suffering in wincer, their shands should not be tied for the want of means to give jelief. The small amount they have to distribute is always insufficient and discouracing.
The collectors above named will make their annual calls immediately, and their requests are commended to all. Contributions may site be sent to the Treasurer. Edmund Wilcox, 404 Chestnut street, or to the agent, Dr. George F. McCalimon, Northwest corner of Boventh and Sansom streets.

SAMUEL H. PERKINS, President.

SAMUEL H. PERKINS, President. Joun H. Atwood, Bec'ry. BOS THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE LECTRON

THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE LECTRON

Oth, at 6 o'clock, and be continued on TUESDAY and

INTURSDAY EVENINGS, as follows:

Int Coarse—On Light, by Prof. Morton.

2d Course—On Light, by Prof. Morton.

3d Course—On Presumatic Chemistry, by Mr. E. F.

Moody.

3d Course—On Preumatic Chemissis, and Moody, 4th Course—On Astronomy, by Prof. P. E. Chase. 5th Course—On Mechanics, by Prof. Morton. Synopeds and full particulars will be furnished on application at the Hall of the Institute, No. 15 Bonth Seventh street.

No. 6th Course—On Mechanics, by Prof. Morton. Synopeds and full particulars will be furnished on application at the Hall of the Institute, No. 15 Bonth Seventh street.

No. 6th Course—On The Media, by Prof. 8. B. Howell, and F. Chase. Morton and F. Chase.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—WE AGREE TO DIS-tribute to the Poor of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Wards of Philadelphia One Thousand Pounds of Mutton and Six Hundred Pounds of Beef, at the Stalls at Ridge and Coates, Nos. 28 and 44, of Mr. JOHN DEAL and F. ON FRIDAY, 6th of November, From 9 to 12 o'clock A. M.

JOSEPH DANFIELD, JOHN H. HIGHT, JOHN DEAL FREDRICK N. LUTZ. Philad's, Nov. 5, 1868.

Philad's, Nov. 5, 1858.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE.
BROAD STREET.
NOVEMBER 2, 1868.

A meeting of the Union League of Philadelphia will be held at the League House on THURSDAY, Nov. 12, 1869, at 8 o'clock. P. M. for the purpose of nominating candidates to be voted for as members of the Board of Directors.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. BOKER, Secretary.

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GEO. H. BOKER, Secretary.

MACHPELAH CEMETERY SOCIETY OF
Philadelphia.—The Society will hold an adjourned
meeting on MONDAY EVENING. November 9, 1888, at
1% o'clock, at the Hall of the House of Industry, No. 716
Catharine street, to hear and decide on the report of the
Committee on New Ground, appointed at the special
meeting on the 10th of September last. Functual attendance is earneatly requested. By order of Committee.
no5-3t*

M. GRIER, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA DENTAL COLLEGE, 108 North Tenth street, West side. Operations performed for patients from 9 to 11 A. M., and irom 2 to 4 P. no5,th,ea,tu,655 A MEETING OF THE GERMANTOWN CRICKET CLUB will be held at No. 419 Walnut reet, second-story back, on FRIDAY, at 3 P. M.

Its. HENRY EARLE, Secretary. HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 AND 1520
Lombard street, Dispensary Department, Medical treatment and medicine furnished gratuitously to

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS LETTER FROM PARIS.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin. Paris, Friday, Oct. 23, 1868.—I made special allusion, at the time the incident occurred, to the prompt and friendly action of the United States Minister in Spain, who was the first to step forward and recognize, in his diplomatic and official capacity, the movement by which the Spanish people had vindicated their national sovereignty. You will see by the manifesto published by the Provisional Government at Madrid, and addressed to its diplomatic agents throughout the world, that this generous policy of America has not been lost sight of or forgotten.

After vindicating, in the eyes of the world, the late Revolution, on political, social, moral and national grounds, with considerable force and effect the manifesto expresses a natural desire on the part of the Provisional government, to find itself sustained by the moral support of the other governments of Europe. And then it adds as folows: But (it says) if this support should be denied us-if these governments should be slow to imitate the "noble example set them by that nation so remarkable for its ardent veneration of the principle of the emancipation and liberty of the human race-more remarkable, indeed, for that sentiment than even for its own power and grandeur"-if this should be so, we will still not allow ourselves to be discouraged in our enterprise.

Eis dat qui cito dat-says the proverb. Had American action been less prompt, the Spanish Provisional Government would have been unable to pen the above grateful acknowledgment of a service timely rendered, or to have held up the example of the United States as a lesson at once and model to Europe. On the other hand, a generous policy is rarely lost to those who practice it, and American influence in Europe will be all the stronger for the above example, "The United States," says the Débats commenting on the act in question, "have not made Spain wait for the expression of their encouragement and sympathy. We presume the powers of Europe have had some reason for allowing America thus to get the start of them. But since they have allowed it, they must not grumble at the ever increasing influence which begins to be exercised over Europe by the American people and government. The latter act in the right way to increase that influence; it is not they who try to thwart other people in their legitimate aspirations; it is not they who frown when a monarchy crumbles away beneath the weight of its own faults and follies; nor do they give themselves much concern about what becomes of the 'monarchical principle.' But their policy makes them friends everywhere; and since it is at once able and profitable, the wisest course would be to

imitate it as speedily as possible." The above homage paid by so able and serious journal as the Debats to American example shows at once the value of the support which has been afforded to Spain in a great crisis of her fortunes, and the estimation in which that support is held by the other nations of Europe.

And this reference to American action at Madrid induces me to mention the course of conduct. adopted by an American Minister in another and an adjacent Capital, and which I cannot doubt will have been equally approved by his countrymen and government at home. It was with great satisfaction that I learned, by letters from American residents at Lisbon, the action taken by Hon. James E. Harvey, representing the United States government at that Court, in face of, the atrocious outrage perpetrated by Queen Isabella upon her own sister and brother-in-law, the Duc and Duchesse de Montpensier, and the somewhat shabby and pusillanimous policy of the Portuguese authorities on the occasion. The

Montpensiers, I learn, were actually kept a fortnight in the Tagus, on board the Spanish ship-ofwar which brought them there, "for fear of French displeasure," and efforts were even made to prevent them from disembarking at all. It was rumored at one time that Napoleon had written to demand their withdrawal, and though the act was denied "officially," it was credited "privately." Now Mr. Harvey, I hear, did all in his power to give the Montpensiers a manly countenance, at a moment when all his diplomatic colleagues, even the British minister, it appears, not excepted, rather showed them the cold shoulder, for fear of giving umbrage to the Court. Determined that a family who had displayed so friendly a feeling towards America during the war should not be turned out unceremoniously, Mr. Harvey, with his usual energetic decision of character, arranged with the commander of an American ship-of-war to offer them a passage in case of need. I understand the Duke and Duchess were most grateful for this

considerate act of politeness, and also greatly

strengthened by it in their awkward position.

The Duchess is, I hear, an excellent, good and

pleasing woman, an exemplary mother and

model of domestic life; and, in fact, in all things

the very antipodes of Messalina Isabel. To have rendered a service to such a person so treated will be recognized, I feel sure, as an act both chivalrous and gracious by the American people. The Marshal Serrano has, in his turn, written a letter to the Paris journal, the Gaulois, in which, like Prim, and without prejudice to the will of the Spanish people, he declares himself in favor of a constitutional monarchy as the only form of Government fit for Spain; or rather, as he might have said, but does not, though he probably thinks it, the only form of free Government for which Spain is fit. M. Olozaga even has made the same declaration, staunch republican though he be, but with a certain reservation to that effect. Constitutional monarchy, he said the other day in his speech at Guadalaxara, was a suitable transitory regime to lead a nation from an absolute monarchy to a republic. But Spain, he added, "was not yet fit for the lastmentioned form of political existence; she was not yet sufficiently enlightened, sufficiently advanced, to realize that beau ideal, which ought to be the first object of modern society." You will see how absolutely this judgment of one of the most highly esteemed citizens of Spain, as well as one of her most liberal statesmen, squares

American residents on the spot. You will see that besides the suppression of the Jesuits, and many other religious corporations, the Provisional Government has followed the example of France in exacting the dissolution of the powerful body known as the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. In many respects the obligation felt to do this is to be regretted, for the charitable work of the Society was no doubt beneficent. But its vast funds and organization were also often, no doubt, misapplied to the furtherance of other ambitious ecclesiastical designs, dangerous at once to the liberties both of the State and the conscience.

both with my own opinion on the point and also with those which I recently quoted to you of

Here in France, pacific ideas are predominant for the moment, and were manifested the other day by a rapid rise in public and all other securities. The talk is still of disarmament and retrenchments. It is semi-officially announced hat the chambers are to be opened again before Christmas, about the middle of next month; and that financial measures and reduction of the budget of the Ministers of War and Marine will be the first business laid before the House. There is a talk also of completing the operation of the conversion of the 41/2 per cents. The Emperor has ordered a new map of Europe to be engraved, showing the respective positions of France, as to her frontiers, during three marked epochs of her history; and making it evident, according to the imperial judgment, that the late changes beyond the Rhine have by no means rendered the national boundaries less secure than at former pe-

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

Queen Isabella's Favorite. The Pall Mall Gazette says: When it was said a little while since that Mar-

fori had gone to Brussels to demand satisfaction of M. Henri Rochefort for certain unpleasant observations on the conduct of the Spaniard's august mistress, we had little expectation that such an encounter as that gentleman proposed would ome off. But according to rumor in Paris the duel has been actually fought, and M. Rochefort has been actually fought, and M. Rochefort has been wounded. This brings back the question which must have occurred to many people when M. Marfori's intention was first rumored—Was M. Rochefort obliged to go out with such a We do not pretend to be learned in the Code of Honor, but is there not, was there not, some provision in it, excluding from its privleges men who had forfeited the consideration due to a gentleman? Now all the world may be in a conspiracy against M. Marfori for anything we know to the contrary; but what all the world says of him is so much to his discredit that supposing it to be true, he has forfeited all right to call himself a gentleman. What is said of a woman who becomes a "favorite?" What ought woman who becomes a "favorite?" What ought to be said of a man who becomes a "favorite?" To us it seems that M. Marfori is either infamously wronged, or he is a person disqualified from appealing to any code of honor whatsoever. One of the most significant and disgraceful stories of the time is that which describes the Queen of Spain, the King her busband, and M. Martori betaking themselves all in one-coach together from the scene of their glory in Spain. Perhaps that story is not true either; but if true it is one of the prettiest texts for a sermon at present be-

Suppression of Convents.

A Madrid correspondent writes: The Minister of Justice at Madrid yesterday issued a decree formally ordering the immediate resulted a decree formally ordering the immediate suppression of all monasteries, convents, chapels, congregations and other religious establishments of both sexes founded since the 29th of July, 1837, and the transfer of all their property, moveable and immoveable, to the State. The convents established before 1837 are to be reduced in number by one-shift and those left are forbildened. ber by one-half, and those left are forbidden henceforward to receive novices. The monks and nuns thus released from their cloisters can enter the conventual establishments which are not suppressed, or return to secular life. All congregations of women who have devoted themselves to the education of youth will be pre-

served.

The Form of Government. Marshal Serrano, Admiral Topete, and Senor Olozaga, on their return from Sargossa to Ma-drid, were entertained at a breakfast at Guadaladrid, were entertained at a preaktast at Guadalajaro, and each made a speech in reply to toasts that were drunk. Senor Olozaga said that he and his friends were of opinion that a monarchy was a necessity for Spain, as the people were not prepared by education for a republic. Admiral Topete said he was of the same opinion as Senor Olozaga but, promised to support a re-Senor Olozaga, but promised to support a republic if established by the Cortes. Seno

public if established by the Cortes. Senor Moras, a Democrat, who was present, spoke in favor of a republic, but said that the Democratic party would support and respect a monarchical Government if such were voted by the nation. Marshal Serrano also said that the Provisional Government would respect the national wishes. At a democratic meeting, held at Madrid on Sunday, a resolution was adopted, after a very animated discussion, that a federal republic was the only form of government in consonance with democratic princivernment in consonance with democratic principles. It was also resolved to propose to the Government to declare that all Spaniards twenty

Isabelia's future Residence.

A Paris correspondent of an English paper writes: Queen Isabella's friends are endeavoring to disruade her from going to Rome; their advice is that her Majesty should settle in Switzerland or in the centre of France and devote herself to the education of her children. Marforis House.

The following notice appears in the Cologne Gazette. Whether it is an advertisement or a pleasantry it is not easy to say:

My house in Madrid, No. 11 Calle de la Catedal, new, handsome and well situated, is, in consequence of my departure to be really a large transcriptor.

consequence of my departure, to be sold or let on advantageous conditions. Immediate posses-Marfori, Intendent General and Major Domo.

Isabella's Income. The Spanish journals state that Queen Isabella, during the thirty-five years of her reign, received 1,785,000,000 reals, or \$89,500,000 in gold.

Reverdy Johnson and Laird. The London correspondent of the New York Tribune savs...

The Liverpool papers record from day to day the progress of the intimacy between Mr. Reverdy Johnson and Mr. Laird. On the day following the dinner, this affectionate couple embarked together on board a steam-yacht for a short cruise. Their yacht, like the Alabama when she left Liverpool, had no guns on deck. They presently landed at Birkenhead, and Mr. Johnson, escorted by Mr. Laird, visited the ship-yards of the latter. Here, no doubt, Mr. Johnson was shown the historical spot where the keel of the Alabama-was laid, the ways over which she glided into the water upon her merry mission, and the buoy in the river from which she finally slipped away. It is not stated whether Capt. Bullock of the Confederate Navy, who superintended her building, was present to explain to Mr. Johnson the qualities which enabled her to outstrip in speed both the merchant vessels who were her victims and the vessels of war which churlishly The Liverpool papers record from day to day speed both the merchant vessels who were her victims and the vessels of war which churlishly sought to interrupt her career. Captain Semmes, it is only too certain, was absent, but it is believed a despatch has been sent to his home in Memphis, requesting his immediate return. No future bancuet to Mr. Reyerdy Johnson will be despet questing his immediate feturn. No future ban-quest to Mr. Reverdy Johnson will be deemed complete without his presence. Even the mirth-fulness of the pending negotiations between Lord Stanley and Mr. Johnson lacks the zest of his jovial humor. It is thought he will be able to wellfy in respect to the value of the ships to be burned, so as to reduce the extravagant claims for damages presented by their owners; especially by sundry widows and orphans, whose fortune had been foolishly invested in some of the ves sels which fell in Capt. Semmes's way.

Anticipated Trouble in Prague. Sedicious placards are daily posted in the streets of Prague, and during the night the populace utter the cry, "Death to the Germans." It is feared that more serious disorders will occur on the 7th, 8th and 9th of November, on the occasion of the aunual pilgrimage to Weissenstein.

POLITICAL.

THE GREAT VICTORY.

Opinions of the Party Press. The New York Evening Post of last evening

says:
The election must show the Southern Demo cratic leaders that the American people will not have Congress coerced; will not have the recon struction measures overthrown; will not have our struction measures overthrown; will not have our bonds dishonored; will not approve of or bear with the invasions of the sacred right of free speech, or the atrocious intolerance which has been openly inculcated and zealously practiced by the Southern Democratic leaders for months past. It ought to teach these bad men prudence. They have exhausted the patience of the people; they have insuited the laws, and defied right and Let them now be quiet; else exemplary punishment will overtake them.

We trust these Southern disorganizers will now learn wisdom, and submit to what is inevitable. Let us have peace; let us have liberty; let us have free discussion; let us have tolerance. Let us have no more murders; no more invasions of the people's rights; no more disorders. Grant and the new Congress are instructed by the people of the United States to demand only justice and order; but they will insist on these. Brick Pomeroy's Democrat whistles its courage up after this fashion:

up after this fashion:
"No, not beaten, Democrats! We have only not won! We have 'moved upon the enemy's works, but have failed to carry them. But we are not routed, thank God! Our lines are unbroken, our spirit unsubdued, our charage as high as ever! We are still a great army, of near-ly three millions of men, with nothing lost in the present campaign, and the same objects to con-tend for that we have just failed to win.

"The fight goes on! It must go on! We cannot give it up! This broad continent, baptized in the blood of the martyrs who made us free, and which was thereby not only dedicated as an inheritance of freedom to their posterity, but left as a free-will offering to all others of their own high, leading, governing race, of whatever na-tionality, who should become incorporated into the citizenship of the Republic, cannot be surrendered to despotic military rule, and made the home of a mongrelized, debased, low-browed ace of political slaves! No. never! By the Heavens above us, and the

blood-soaked, sacred soil beneath our feet, this shall never be! We are still men! We come of a stock which spurns the chain and defies the The National Intelligencer is gloomy. It ob-

One of the most extraordinary political contests ever witnessed has just terminated. It has ended, as we have for some time apprehended, in the success of the Radical party. This party have already secured a majority of over two-thirds in the United States Senate, and they have also a decided majority in the next House of Representatives. Whether they will elect two-thirds of the latter body is, we believe, contingent upon elections yet to be held; but any deficiency occasioned by a nonlar vote will be readered. by a popular vote will be made good by the ma-chinery of the House Committee on Elections, and by expelling Democrats whose majorities ar small, or because they represent Southern consti-tuencies. The history of the past affords ample guarantee that these outrages will be practiced, and a not less emphatic assurance that they may be practiced with comparative impunity.

The Pittsburgh Gazette says:
Hall to the dawn of a New Era for the Great Hall to the dawn of a New Era for the Great Republic! To its long, black night of wrong and shame, of crime and blood, 'farewell forever! No more shall liberty be dishonored by the un-bridled heense of man's oppression, or a lawful freedom be made the cloak for a lawfess anarchy! The shameful cycle of treason with its hateful following of war and woe is complete, and Time's new revolution brings peace at last! No more rebellions—no more spilling of blood like water—no more partings of States and peoples against themselves—no more trampling of laws and organic order in the dust—no more popular carnivals of crime—no longer the third part of the Republic smitten with an infernal fever of private and public wickedness, which could only have sprung from Hell itself—no more the highest hopes of Human Progress on earth to be dealed—once more and forever, Human Liberty is proclaimed, Public Justice vindicated, and the Nation confesses its plainests respective and the Nation confesses its ultimate responsi-bility to Him who holds all peoples in the hollow of His hand! And He has given us this peace at

last!
The Boston Post tries to be cheerful as follows:
If victory is not yet the reward of exertion for the Democracy and their Conservative allies, their faith, their steadlastness, their arguments and their well-maintained position will by no means pass without their moral effect on the politics of the State. Something of the presumption of the power of sheer numbers may be abated, and the assurance which too often accompanies a party trumph may be modified and mellowed into reasonableness.

The Baltimore American observes: What the people of the South have wanted

years of age are entitled to exercise political privilege, to "collect resources for publishing pamblets explaining all forms of government," and to establish political schools for the people. feit all right of participating in the National and State Governments. So long as they are permit-ted to continue to "fire the Southern heart," there will be no peace and no prosperity. The elec-tion of General Grant is an emphatic proclama-tion to these men that they must abandon their forts to sow dissolution and discord, and that the reconstruction of these States must progress without further hindrance or interferen

The Newark Advertiser sorrows for Jersey, but The Newark Advertiser sorrows for Jersey, but rejoices over the national result:

We thank God that the Republicans of New Jersey have taken no secondary position. In the hard fight forced upon them, they have stood up boldly for the right. Not one word do they retract. Their resolutions, their addresses, every utterance they have made, ring clear and true. All that by authority they have spoken, every word in behalf of freedom and universal suffrage, tands yet upon the record. If they are beaton. word in behalf of freedom and universal suffrage, tands yet upon the record. If they are beaten, it is not because of the abandonment of their principles. In the face of every difficulty; knowney will now hard a struggle lay before them, willing to be everything and to do everything for he sacred cause, the Republicans of New Jersey have met the issue; arrayed themselves with the party elsewhere, and propose to win in any furure contest. In the still hard fight before them, they propose to stay where they are, the self-sacrificing opponents of all that favors the cause of oligarchy, of slavery or rebellion.

The Baltimore Sun is sweetly conservative. It

r marks:
The result, however much it may disappoint those who had anticipated any other conclusion, and however unsatisfactory it may be to all the opponents of the successful candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, whether they expected it or not, will be acknowledged by them, as good citizens, to be decisive, and, as the declared verdict of the people, be universally submitted to.

We have before observed that the more healthful sentiment of the public mind in the direction of conservatism was recognized in the nomination of both General Grant and Mr. Seymour, and if this shall continue to the co and if this shall continue to be deferred to, the country has still reason to be hopeful. The instincts and impulses of General Grant are be-lieved to be conservative and national, and if these are permitted to shape and give tone to his administration, there will be no reason to "despair of the republic."

The Harrisburg Patriot thinks we are in great

danger. It says:
Unlike all other political conflicts in this country, this contest has decided nothing. The De-mocracy emerge from it eager to renew the battle with Radicalism, in defence of the Constitution. with Radicalism, in defence of the Constitution. The military despotism established by Congress has only gained strength by the election of the Radical candidate. The States are yet to be restored to the Union, and that work must be porformed by the Democratic party, the party of the Union, if it be performed at all. With a reckless faction of Radical politicians directing the legic faction of Radical politicians directing the legislation of the country, and with a raw and inexperienced soldier in the chair of President, our republican institutions were never so greatly imperilled. The unceasing vigilance, courage and patriotism of the Democracy alone can preserve American liberties. American liberties.

The N. Y. Tribune of to-day says:

One of the most gratifying aspects of our great national triumph is the rebuke thereby administered to the base spirit which, while vaunting itself conservative and opposed to disunion, is forever seeking to foment jealousy and ill-feeling between the East and the West. Few meaner exhibitions of this spirit have been made than those of Horatio Seymour during his recent, stumping tour, wherein he managed to swell the majorities for Grant at every point where he held forth. To excite envy at the West of the more ample banking capital of the East (as though borrowers and debtors should be bankers instead The N. Y. Tribune of to-day says: rrowers and debtors should be bankers instead of creditors and lenders) was among the most characteristic displays of the arts of an officeseeking demagogue.

The vote of the people gives the proper rebuke to this meanness. The magnificent majority of Massachusetts is almost matched by that of Illinois: Iows is as hearty for Grant as Vermont; Pennsylvania and Indiana pull together as they have almost elevated or the state of the stat Pennsylvania and Indiana pull together as they have almost always done; and the gain of Connecticut in the East is paralleled by that of California in the West. New England is solid for Grant; so is the region northwest of the Ohio. Biessings on the East and the West, one and inseparable! "What God hath joined, let not man put asunder.

The N. Y. Times says: The reconstruction measures will now have a The reconstruction measures will now have a fair trial. If they work well and promote harmony and prosperity in the Southern States, they will enter into the fixed policy of those States and become part of their fundamental laws. If not, they will be amended, repealed or replaced by others which will answer the purpose better. Those Southern States, which have resumed their practical relations with the General Government. practical relations with the General Government, have now complete control of their own affairs,
—as fully and in the same sense as the other
States within the Union. The people of the South
have no longer any motive for the disorder and
violence which prevailed before the election. They can gain nothing, and they may lose much, by continuing it longer. Their alliance with the Democratic party of the North can no longer be of any service to them; the party is without present power or future hope.

DRAMATICAND MUSICAL.

-The Paris correspondent of the New York —The Paris correspondent of the New York World writes as follows of the decline of Offenbach's cheap popularity in the French capital:

'We have had this week—shall I say the last?—of those extraveganza which have made M. Offenbach's name known throughout the musical world. I believe it is generally admitted here the public are heginning to grow weary of this class of pieces. MM. Meilbac and Halevy drew their book from a charming piece by M. Proepes Merimec, played at the French Comedy in 1850 (although published long before in the Theatre de Clara Gazul), where it met with indifferent success for want of a little judicious pruning. It is esid the Gymnase will probably revive it this winter. La Carosec becomes La Perichole in the hands of Messrs. Meilhac and Halevy. The scene is laid in Peru. The Vicerichole (Mile. Schneider.) She is very beautiful and very poor. He falls in love with her, and, to introduce her to his palace, marries her to her lover. Each is faithless to the other. The authors, during the two acts, paredy the corresponding scenes of 'La Favorita.' The public did not applaud warmly. The piece which was, as I have said, a two-act piece, has been cut with an unsparing hand since the first performance, and little remains of the niece. Mile World writes as follows of the decline of Offenbeen cut with an unsparing hand since the first performance, and little remains of the piece. Mile Schneider showed herself a consummate artist in her peculiar line, and saved the piece by the art with which she played a drunken scene (since 'cat;' imaglie a woman drunk on the stage !!') ine a woman drunk on the stage !")

—The sensational and very good drama, He's Got Money, will be repeated at the Arch Street Theatre. Miss Fanny Davenport will appear in the afterpiece. On Monday The Lanc

-At the Walnut Street Theatre this evening Mr. E. I., Davenport will appear in a drama entitled *The Pilot*, previous to which Mrs. Mow-

att's comedy. Fashion, will be presented. -The Worrell sisters will appear at the Chestnut, this evening, in an English version of -The Grand Duchess is announced for this

evening at the American Theatre. -Miss Caroline McCaffrey, supported by other excellent musicians, will give a concert at Musical Fund Hall, on the evening of Friday, Novem-

No Fire at Newport.

Some malicious person sent a despatch to the Boston Post on Sunday announcing the destruction by fire of the Ocean House, at Newport, Rhode Island. This turns out to be wholly false. The Newport News says:
"We are glad to be able to assure our friends

The Ocean House is all right, not having even the smell of fire upon it. The 'special despatch,' like a good many others, is a humbug and a fraud. There has been no fire in the vicinity of the Ocean House, and nothing whatever out which to fabricate the story.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

-Horatio was a greedy lad Who cried and shouted for As many cakes as could be given, And then would steal some more. Ulysses was a quiet boy,

And to his ma did say—
"Please let us have a piece," and then
Went quietly away. So when the next cake-feast was given, Well knowing 'Ratio's tricks, Columbia gave him only seven, And 'Lysses twenty-six I

—The city clock of Galveston, Texas, has been sold for debt. It went too much on tick. -A Missourian was killed by baptism in the Platte river.

—Watering places that remain open all winter—the months of milk-cans. -Why are Curds like the Opposite House? Because they are over the Whey.

The brigands are said to be getting so powerful in Italy that it is no longer possible to convict them in the courts. —There will be a total eclipse of the sun next year, visible in many parts of the United States. There was an effective eclipse on Tuesday.

—It is calculated that there are now about 62,000 Chinamen settled in California, nearly all being natives of the province of Canton.

—The Pope recites daily when celebrating mass a special prayer for the re-establishment of order (Bourbonism) in Spain.

— A one-armed puglilist in Colorado has issued a challenge for the championship of the State and —Aeriaedontoperilization is advertised as an "awespiring feat." It can't be half as terrible as

its name. Its name.

—In Offenbach's last operetta, called "La Perichole," the lady, Mile. Schneider, illustrated the vice of drunkenness with great effect.

—"Many tons of the Giant's Causeway are yearly shipped to America, and the English don't like it." 'Cause why? It spoils au ancient

monument.

Is not this something more than phantasy?"___ —A large Belgian vessel arrived recently at Civita Vecebia, having on board for the Papal government a considerable number of Remington

ifles, 500 kegs of powder, 200,000 cartridges and 60 tons of lead. —The "wooden walls," once the pride and delight of England, are rapidly passing away. The Agamemnon, the Queen, the Illustrious, and the Sutlej, all famous vessels in their day, are adver-

tised to be sold at auction. -A young Albany girl, after receiving the attentions of a young man for several months, abruptly asked him when he intended to marry her. The young man then sald he was not on the marry. She then broke a tea-pot, filled with beiling water, over his head.

—Mrs. Schmeller has been contending with a police justice in Chicago for her rights as a mother to fusticate her offspring with a broomstick from early morn till dewy eve, and to lead them in the way they should go by ropes tied about their necks.

—Correspondence from Rome suggests that the fall of Queen Isabella will be a sad blow to the Papal Government, considering that under her reign \$1,000 were sent to Rome daily as St. Poter's pence. In these hard times even a government wall mass such a contribution ment cannot well miss such a contribution.

—Mr. Moore, the author of the "Dean's English," is a London tradesman, who keeps a well-known shop for hosiery and similar goods. His peculiar weakness is the belief that he is a poet, and if he had not printed an epic on the subject of "Elijah," he might have passed for a very sensible man.

—The favorite occupation of the Empress Eliza-beth, of Austria, is to cut silhouettes out of black paper. She is so skillful in this that she is able paper. She is so skillful in this that she is able to produce, in one or two minutes, a very excel-lent likeness of persons who sit to her. The Em-peror's sitting room contains over a hundred silhouettes cut out oy his pretty wife, and hand-The magistrates of Colchester, England, re-

cently sentenced a young girl to twenty-one days imprisonment and hard labor for having plucked a branch of lavender. Although stunned by such severity, on leaving the court she said to the magistrate, "May God punish von.'

—The portrait of Marfori, the intendente of Isabella of Spain, has a great sale in Paris. He is said to have the physique of one of those herculean footmen who stand behind Belgravian carriages. He was originally a fourth-rate actor, and gained the favor of his royal mistress by his personation of a knightly warrior on the stage. personation of a knightly warrior on the stage.

—Proudhon was employed at the printingoffice, where he served his apprenticeship, in setting up a small print Bible. He says that, in setting it up, he reflected all the time about the
most striking passages, and that the ideas which
then came upon him were the same which he afterward laid down in his famous work on the
truths of the gospel.

truths of the gospel. —A writer in the France Litteraire charges Mrs. Ann S. Stevens, the American authoress, with gross plagiarism. He says that nearly all of her novels are little better than translations of French books written by second and abid. books written by second and third-rate authors. A communication addressed to the Siecle contains similar charges against several rather obscure American novelists.

-Rosa Bonheur has been incapacitated from — Hosa Bonheur has been incapacitated from painting during the last two or three months by a very malignant felon on the thumb of her right hand. A number of physicians whom she has consulted in regard to it have been unable to give her any relief. She has grown very fretful in consequence of this untoward climate any refrace to admit any visitors. ailment, and refuses to admit any visitors.

-The Viennese are in ecstacles over a young Polish actor, who, they say, is even more than his great countryman, Bogumil Dawison. His pronunciation of the German language is not yet very pure, but the Viennese remember that there was a time when Dawison, now the greatest German actor, spoke only broken Ger-man. The name of the talented young Pole is Nowakowski.

-When Christina Nilsson recently sang in-London, and lost one of her hair-pins, which one of the scene-shifters found, he showed it to one of the voung aristocrats who were behind the of the young aristocrats who were behind the scenes. "How much do you ask for it?" said the scenes. "How much do you ask for it?" said the lord. "Twenty-five guineas," replied the scene shifter. The lord actually paid him the twenty-five guineas, took the hair-pin and said he would. preserve it as a precions relic.

—A few days since a warrant was issued from a St. Louis court for the arrest of a truant lausband. The alleged offence consisted in abusing his wife and deserting his family. The culprit being arraigned, the hapless "better half" was put on the stand.

"This man is your husband, is he?" inquired the Judge. 'Oh yes, your honor!" was the confident re-

ply. "When were you married?"

"Sir!"
"When did you marry him?" "About a year ago."
"What minister performed the ceremony.

magistrate.
'No-sir-we-just 'jumped the broomstick'" was the naïve reply.

The man wasn't fined.

"Were you married at church?" thundered the

The man wasn't nied.

The Paris journal, the Clocke, extracts from Baron Pelet's work entiled "The Opinions of Napeleon," the following words of the first Emperor: "I might have publicly executed the Duke d'Enghien. If I did not do so, it was not from fear, but to avoid giving occasion to the secret partisans of the family to rise and ruin themselves." The Temps suggests that after this explanation there is nothing to prevent M. Gerome planation there is nothing to prevent M. Gerome from exhibiting the shooting of the young prince at night under this title, "Fine Trait of Humanity in the Emperor Napoleon."