Daily Evening Bulletin.

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MARRIED.

FLENNIKEN—HERDMAN.—In Pittsburgh, November 5, by the Rev. W. D. Howard, D.D., J. Walker Flenniken and Jennie E., eldest daughter of James Herdman, Esq.

LEE—LIVINGSTON.—At Trinity Chapel, New York, November 5 by Rev. Samuel Cook, D.D., assisted by Rev. H. Y. Satterlee, John Lawrence Lee and Margaret Lewis, daughter of the late Henry B. Livingston.

PETERKIN—LEE.—At Menokin, near Alexandria, Va., by the Rev. J. Peterkin, D.D., October 29th, Rev. George W. Peterkin to Constance J., daughter of Cassius F. Lee, of Fairfax county, Virginia.

DIED.

BIRD.—On Saturday morning, the 7th inst., Mrs. Mary E., widow of the late Robert Montgomery Bird, M. D., and daughter of the late Rev. Philip F. Mayor, D.D.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of Dr. Charles Schaffer, 1309 Arch street, on Tuesday, the 10th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

LEE.—On the evening of the 8th inst., J. Edwards Lee, M. D., in the 48th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Salisbury, Connecticut, for interment.

TROUBAT.—At Raincy, near Paris (France), on the 19th of June, Mr. Francis J. Troubat, in the 67th year of his age.

His funeral will take place on Tuesday morning next, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his brother, 1604 Wallace street.

THOMPSON.—On the 8th inst., Emma Scott, only daughter of William H. and Emma R. Thompson.

VOGELBACH.—At Reading, on the 6th inst., Lucy Hodeum, wife of A. F. Vogelbach, aged 19 years and 5 months.

Funeral on Tuesday afternoon, from her sister's residence, 314 South Third street, Reading, Pa. Relatives and friends invited. Cars leave Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill, at 7 30 and 8.15 A. M.

For Winds and Rough Weather.—Colgate & Co.'s Glycerine and Aromatic Soaps are precisely the thing needed for the winds and rough weather of Fall and Winter.—Religious Telescope. no4-w,f,m.12t

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PURPLE AND GILT EDGE.
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SPECIAL NOTICES.

OLIVER DYER,
Author of the article entitled
"THE WICKEDEST MAN IN NEW YORK,"
and other publications on kindred topics, which have created such a profound sensation throughout the country, has consented to deliver
ONE LECTURE IN PHILADELPHIA
ON THE
WICKEDNESS, ROMANCE AND RASCALITY OF NEW YORK.
The Lecture will take place at
CONCERT HALL,
ON TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, at 8 o'clock, and be founded on facts, circumstances and incidents which have come under the immediate notice of Mr. Dyer during fourteen years of investigation in the haunts of vice and the abodes of poverty in New York.

His recital of the appalling crimes among the adults and children reared in affluence, as well as in poverty, are such as to awaken the interest of all parents for the future character and welfare of the members of their own households.

Philadelphia families have been sorely stricken and their home circles desolated by the frightful machinations and allurements of vice and dissipation, and this celebrated Christian philanthropist will picture some scenes that may lead parents to apply the means necessary to save their children from the sin and misery known to exist here as well as in New York.

His Honor Judge Peirce will preside.

The platform will be reserved for the clergy.

TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

For sale at the Music Store of Mr. J. E. Gould, No. 923 Chestnut street.

No extra charge for reserved seats. no6-3trp§

AN EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR Certificates of qualification for Teachers in the 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 1 o'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 teachers' 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 prepared for those deserving 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 of the first-class. Applicants receiving an average of 65 for the first-class questions will receive a certificate for Principal of a Consolidated Grammar School. An average of 75 is required for a second-class certificate. An average of 65 for a third-class certificate. An average of 55 for a fourth class certificate.

By order of the Committee on Qualifications of Teachers. H. W. HALLIWELL, Secretary.
no3 4 5 7 9 11 6trp§

THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE LECTURES will commence on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 10th, at 8 o'clock, and be continued on TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, as follows:
1st Course—On Light, by Prof. Morton.
2d Course—On Electricity, by Prof. R. E. Rogers.
3d Course—On Pneumatic Chemistry, by Mr. E. F. Moody.
4th Course—On The Metals, by Prof. S. B. Howell.
5th Course—On Astronomy, by Prof. P. E. Chase.
6th Course—On Mechanics, by Prof. Morton.
Synopsis and full particulars will be furnished on application at the Hall of the Institute, No. 15 South Seventh street. WILLIAM HAMILTON, Actuary.
no5-6t§

EASTBURN MARINERS' CHURCH.—THE Rev. James Boggs and Mr. George Dodd, President of the Board of Trustees, will call on the citizens of Philadelphia and vicinity to procure the means necessary to complete this Sailors' Church. Contributions may also be sent to Mr. Dodd, 430 Race street. We bespeak for these brethren a cordial reception. This building is on the southeast corner of Front and Union streets, Philadelphia. It is already inclosed, and its speedy completion is very greatly needed. Will the friends of the Sailor be so kind as to call and see this beautiful building?
H. F. LEE, Pastor.
THOS. MCGUIRE, Treasurer. It*

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,
BROAD STREET.
NOVEMBER 3, 1868.
A meeting of the Union League of Philadelphia will be held at the League House on THURSDAY, Nov. 12, 1868, 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.
no3-7trp GEO. H. BOKER, Secretary.

THE RT. REV. DR. TUTTLE, BISHOP OF Montana, &c., will hold a Missionary Meeting in behalf of Missions in Montana, Idaho and Utah, at St. Stephen's Church (Tenth above Chestnut) on (MONDAY) EVENING, Nov. 9th, at 7½ o'clock. 2t*

POST-OFFICE.
PHILADELPHIA, PA., Nov. 7, 1868.
Mail for Havana per steamer Stars and Stripes will close at this office on TUESDAY, November 10, at 7 A. M.
1t§ HENRY H. BINGHAM, P. M.

PHILADELPHIA ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL, No. 15 South Ninth street.—Club-foot, Hip and Spinal Diseases, and Bodily Deformities treated. Apply daily at 12 o'clock. no9 3m,rp§

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POLITICAL.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Grant's Majority Approaching 29,000.

Additions and corrections of the returns having been made, our table of the vote of Pennsylvania now stands as follows: General Grant's majority is likely to exceed twenty-nine thousand when all the official returns are received.

	AUDITOR GENERAL, OCT.		PRESIDENT, NOV.	
Counties.	Hartranft.	Boyle.	Grant.	Seymour
Adams	2832	3174	2917	3170
Allegheny	23880	14923	25487	14671
Armstrong	3987	3459	670	....
Beaver	3540	2675	900	....
Bedford	2625	3019	....	350
Berks	7413	13921	7917	13973
Blair	3841	3133	900	....
Bradford	7612	3863	7768	3538
Bucks	6981	7838	7085	7613
Butler	3723	3292	547	....
Cambria	2849	3587	2935	3558
Cameron	537	441	100	....
Carbon	2129	2772	....	557
Centre	3388	3765	3429	3616
Chester	8850	6658	9178	6190
Clarion	1908	2956	1998	2928
Clearfield	1895	3037	....	1050
Clinton	1992	2765	....	525
Columbia	2077	4058	....	1850
Crawford	7026	5390	1867	....
Cumberland	3801	4433	4171	4594
Dauphin	6190	4535	6507	4397
Delaware	4016	2764	4166	2616
Elk	508	1054	....	500
Erie	7702	4531	3300	....
Fayette	3745	4773	3792	4608
Forest	99	95	70	....
Franklin	4321	4278	200	....
Fulton	782	1113	812	1107
Greene	1722	3374	1809	3301
Huntingdon	3473	2498	3417	2179
Indiana	4842	2301	2800	....
Jefferson	2076	2094	79	....
Juniata	1467	1863	....	300
Lancaster	15313	8570	15800	8509
Lawrence	3691	1716	3789	1647
Lebanon	4267	2858	1487	....
Lehigh	4733	6305	5004	6321
Luzerne	9992	13420	10720	14303
Lycoming	4680	5031	4713	4839
McKean	983	809	280	....
Mercer	4793	4177	901	....
Mifflin	1858	1828	75	....
Monroe	735	2789	....	2102
Montgomery	7943	8905	8083	8803
Montour	1194	1683	1270	1697
Northampton	4452	7701	....	2971
Northumberland	3694	4146	3829	4249
Perry	2570	2526	2664	2416
Philadelphia	60633	60808	60985	55173
Pike	838	1269	....	850
Potter	1604	811	900	....
Schuylkill	8192	9538	8707	9428
Snyder	1865	1343	600	....
Somerset	3195	1829	3261	1778
Sullivan	461	846	....	398
Susquehanna	4682	3377	1600	....
Tioga	5410	2051	3600	....
Union	2054	1340	2081	1277
Venango	4481	3761	985	....
Warren	2990	1882	3020	1757
Washington	4946	4948	5051	4867
Wayne	2698	3397	....	636
Westmoreland	5335	6569	....	1000
Wyoming	1549	1765	....	200
York	6053	9006	6449	9094
Total	331,163	321,486	260,675	231,836
	321,486		231,836	
Majority	9677		28,839	

Another Democratic Flank Movement Proposed—Grant to Receive the Unanimous Vote of the Electoral College.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* has this doubtful story:

The movement in favor of giving Grant the unanimous vote of the Electoral College seems to be assuming a shape that promises results. Several Democratic politicians, mostly from the South, have put their heads together and agreed to recommend to the Electors of the States which have given Seymour a majority to cast their votes in favor of Grant for President. They urge this step as a grand stroke of policy for the Democrats to adopt at the present juncture. By casting aside party considerations in this instance and giving Grant a unanimous vote for the Presidency they contend he would be lifted above all petty distinctions of Democrat, Republican, Conservative and Radical, and made to feel that he is the President of the whole people, and as such free to deal with the issues of the hour in a spirit of enlarged and liberal statesmanship. Acting upon this idea—which, by the way, was thrown out in these despatches some weeks ago—these Democratic politicians have prepared a number of letters, addressed to leading men North and South, suggesting the prompt adoption of this plan. The following is a copy of one of these letters, which has been shown to me:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 8, 1868.—*General*—In my judgment the wisest thing the Democracy could now do would be to throw their entire electoral vote for General Grant, as indicative of the fact that should he pursue a liberal, generous and magnanimous course they will sustain him. It would also have the effect of not having him altogether in the hands of the adverse faction, and would doubtless strengthen any purpose he may entertain towards the conservative sentiment of the country. This vote cannot possibly do Seymour any good, and thrown in the manner suggested would at least produce a conciliatory impression."

Letters similar to this have been sent to Gov. Stevenson, of Kentucky; A. H. Stephens, of Georgia; Wade Hampton, General Gordon, Gen. Preston, Robert Tyler, of Alabama, and ex-Senator C. C. Clay. These are all Southerners, but I am informed prominent democratic politicians in the North have also been notified of the movement and urged to go into it promptly.

Southern View of the Situation.

Under the title of "A Political Honeymoon," the Richmond *Enquirer* of the 9th inst. has the following article upon the recent contest and its results:

The Emperor of the French, in speaking of Spanish affairs the other day, is reported to have said that the Spaniards were enjoying a "revolutionary honeymoon." He alluded to the public tranquillity which succeeded the dethronement of the Spanish sovereign, and the mutual good-will which thereafter seemed to pervade the people of that peninsula. We may adapt the idea to the present condition of public sentiment among "our Northern brethren." They really seem to be having a sort of political honeymoon among themselves. Something more than the mere spirit of mutual toleration seems to exist between the two great parties lately arrayed against each other in the North, in what we were assured was to be an enduring struggle between irreconcilable adversaries. But if we judge from the almost universal shout with which the successful warrior's civil triumph has been hailed, we shall conclude that the section which exulted over the surrender of Lee is almost as unanimous in rejoicing over the defeat of Seymour. Their ante-election denunciations of Grant, and loud acclaims for Seymour, are to be taken in a Pickwickian sense, as also are their protestations of devotion to principles. The bunting and illuminations, which cost so much money, the peripatetic dispensers of "Democratic" doctrines, and the "wild enthusiasm," concerning which we have heard so much, have all vanished or been put away like the showman's properties, having served the purposes of the mimic fray. Instead, we are told that "Seymour and Blair Clubs" in some places now parade in the Radical ranks, joining in the choral chant over Grant and Colfax, and bearing their old transparencies, repainted with the loveliest legends of fraternity. In other places prominent "Democratic" leaders like Vallandigham, for instance, give tongue to their satisfaction, and predict the transfer of the whole party to the support of the successful General. Even in the "nation's capital" some of our "Democratic" organs have begun to set their pipes to triumphal tunes, and have made ready to "take position" in the ranks of the "conquering hero" when he "comes."

Should we come to inquire the meaning of these political phenomena and the cause of this amethystine loveliness in the political atmosphere, we would not long have the answer withheld. It is, that in the North the Presidential election was really regarded as a *sectional* contest, and all sides are ready to shout for the result as a *sectional* triumph. When we ask the fate of the *principles* involved, we shall be told, as Mr. Toots would say, that it is of "no consequence," and we shall find, sooner or later, that the combatants whom we anxiously watched in their apparent fierce encounter were really only wrestling in mimic fray upon an arena which they had previously prepared for the occasion by a periperious process, known only to themselves and the makers of feather-beds. A fall doesn't hurt *them* in the least.

Let us vary the figure. To our apprehension the contest in the North resembles a fierce combat between a crowd of felonious old rats who have made their way into the interior of a plethoric cheese, and only contend for precedence in taking the first nibbles. It doesn't matter with them whose cheese it is, nor who starves on the outside. They know that it is large enough for all of them and are content to share it in harmony after their frolicsome fighting. We of the South do not get even a taste of the rind.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

SPAIN.

Victor Hugo to the Spanish Nation.

Victor Hugo has issued an address to the Spanish nation, which concludes as follows:

The Spanish people is being reanimated; will it be petty in its revival, or will it be great? Such is the question. To resume its rank, Spain has the power, and it can again become the equal of France and of England. An immense offer of Providence! The opportunity is unique. Will Spain allow it to escape? An additional monarchy on the continent, of what use! Spain subject to a king, himself subject to the Powers; what a falling away! Besides, to establish a monarchy at present is to undertake a work which will last only a short time. A republic in Spain would be a loud warning to Europe; and such a menace addressed to kings is peace; it would be France and Prussia neutralized, and between the military monarchies impossible for the sole fact of the revolution being present; a muzzle placed upon Sadowa as upon Austerlitz, the perspective of butcheries replaced by that of labor and fecundity; Chassepots set aside in the interest of the Jacquard-loom; it would be the equilibrium of the Continent suddenly achieved at the expense of fictions by the weight of truth in the balance. It would be that old Power, Spain, regenerated by the youthful force, the people; it would be, in point of view of marine and commerce, life restored to that double seacoast which reigned in the Mediterranean before Venice, and on the ocean before England; it would be industry swarming where wretchedness lies rotting. Cadiz equal to Southampton, Barcelona to Liverpool, Madrid to Paris. It would be Portugal at a given moment turning toward Spain by the sole attraction of light and prosperity. Liberty is the loadstone of annexations. A republic in Spain would be the establishment, pure and simple, of the sovereignty of man over himself—a sovereignty which is indisputable and cannot be put to the vote; it would be production without tariff, consumption without customs' duties, circulation without bonds, the workshop without proletarianism, wealth without parasitism, conscience without prejudices, speech without a gag, law without lies, strength without an army, and brotherhood without Cain. It would be work for all, instruction for all, justice for all, the scaffold for none. It would be the ideal become palpable, and, as there is a guiding swallow, so there would be an exemplar nation. Of danger, none. Spain a citizen is Spain powerful; Spain democratic is Spain a citadel. The republic in Spain would be probity administering, truth governing, liberty reigning; it would be the inexpugnable sovereign reality; liberty is tranquil because she is invincible, and invincible because she is contagious. Whoever attacks gains her. The army sent against her rebounds upon the despot. That is why she is left in peace. The republic in Spain would be on the horizon the irradiation of the True, a promise for all, a menace to evil alone; it would be that giant the Right, erect in Europe, behind the barricade of the Pyrenees. If Spain once more becomes a monarchy she is petty; if a republic, great. Let her choose!

General Prim on the Expulsion of the Jews.

General Prim has sent the following reply to M. Guedala, President of the Spanish and Portuguese Jewish Society of London, who had applied, on behalf of his co-religionists, for the revocation of the edict of expulsion issued in 1492:

I have received the congratulations which you have addressed to me; I thank you sincerely for the elevated sentiments which you express; I am convinced that the triumph of the revolution must establish without any restriction all religious liberties; but what you so justly demand is not within my individual province to accord. Be pleased, therefore, to send directly to the provisional government, or to its President, an application similar to that which I have under my eyes, and let it be written in Spanish in order that it may be immediately examined with all the attention that so important a question demands.

An Italian Prince for Spain.

The recent visit of Prince Napoleon to Italy, it is said, had reference to the King's son as a candidate for the Spanish throne. It may be that the Prince had as sharp an eye to his own chance, in his conference with Victor Emmanuel. The Prince Jerome has a good many friends in Italy, where his democratic tendencies are well known. The Spaniards might go farther and fare worse. It is said that the republican form of government would be dangerous for Spain, because there would be so many pretenders to the executive seat. But the number of candidates for the throne make the difficulty equally great. Nothing positive has come to the knowledge of the public but it is believed that the King of Italy has no particular desire to see his second son the head of the Spanish Kingdom.

ENGLAND.

Mr. Johnson and Mr. Laird, M. P.

[From the London Star, Oct. 26.]

The question as to whether or not Mr. John Laird, M. P., should be present at the banquet given by the American Chamber of Commerce, at Liverpool, on Thursday, has been a most fruitful subject of debate at Liverpool, not only in the press, but on 'Change, and among all classes of society in Liverpool and Birkenhead. The pros and cons of the case may be thus stated: The American Chamber of Commerce consists almost exclusively of merchants engaged with North America, and the majority of them are (or were) strong Northerners. In making out the list of guests to be invited to meet the American Ambassador, it was found advisable, particularly at an election crisis, to invite the local members, both *in esse* and *in posse*, and Mr. Laird, being still the member for Birkenhead, it was impossible to omit him. As soon as it was known that he had been invited, he was taken to task very sharply by many Liberal papers, both in London, Liverpool and elsewhere, and whatever his private feelings may have been, it became almost impossible for him to avoid being present at the banquet without even tacitly acknowledging himself guilty of the grave accusations made against him, or leaving himself open as the target for even more violent attacks. At all events Mr. Laird accepted the invitation, and went to the banquet. When he entered the room he appeared somewhat nervous and flurried; but several of his friends at once entered into conversation with him, and after a brief interval of suspense the American Ambassador asked to be introduced to Mr. Laird. The introduction over, Mr. Johnson said he was very glad to make Mr. Laird's acquaintance; that he had come to England as a peacemaker; and, as Northerners and Southerners had shaken hands in America, he was desirous that all antagonism arising out of the late unfortunate civil war be considered as by-gones. This frank and graceful conduct on the part of Mr. Johnson at once restored ease and confidence to the gathering, and next day no one was surprised that Mr. Laird joined Mr. Johnson's party during an excursion on the river.

The Settlement of the Alabama Claims.

[From the London Observer of October 25.]

Notwithstanding the curt contradiction given by the *Globe* to the statement of the *Daily News* "that it has been agreed between Lord Stanley and Mr. Reverdy Johnson that the respective claims of British subjects and American citizens arising out of the Southern rebellion shall be determined by an international commission, composed of an equal number of British and American members," we are assured that the important announcement is substantially true; inasmuch as the approval of the American Government is alone required to render the arrangement between Lord Stanley and Mr. Reverdy Johnson complete. We have also reason to believe that Lord Stanley is willing not only "that the British and American claims arising out of the late civil war in the United States shall be adjusted by a mixed commission, to sit in London," but that he is also willing to submit to the arbitration of the Emperor of Russia the knotty question, "whether the sailing of the Alabama from Liverpool was or was not a breach of international law." Should the Czar decide in the negative, the United States will withdraw the so-called Alabama claims. In the contrary case, these claims will be examined and adjusted by a mixed commission, which will sit in either case for the adjustment of the other "outstanding claims."

Admiral Farragut at Gibraltar.

At Gibraltar on the 16th, previous to leaving European waters for their voyage homeward across the Atlantic, Admiral and Mrs. Farragut entertained a large party on board the United States flagship Franklin. His Excellency Sir Richard Airy, Major-General and Mrs. Crutchley, Mr. H. Sprague (the United States Consul), and Mrs. Sprague, Colonel and Mrs. Maberly, Captain and Miss Prevost, Captain Wilson, of H. M. S. Bristol, Captain Lambert, of H. M. S. Pallas, and Captain Andre, of the French Imperial war steamer Dix Decembre, were among the company.

After luncheon, dancing was kept up on the main-deck until a late hour in the afternoon. The Admiral landed on the 17th to pay a farewell visit to the Governor, and the Franklin was expected to put to sea on the 18th. The command of the squadron, vacated by Admiral Farragut, devolves upon Commodore Pennock, hitherto captain of the Franklin, who will hoist his flag on the Ticonderoga. Captain Le Roy, Admiral Farragut's Chief-of-Staff, assumes command of the Franklin on her homeward voyage.

ROME.

Illness of the Pope—Convocation of Cardinals.

The Pope has lately summoned to Rome Dr. Malagadi, of Fano, a physician in whom he has great confidence, and who has carefully examined his leg. The frequent suppuration is regarded by the doctor as a bad symptom, and he is understood to have spoken despondingly of the Pope's condition. The Holy Father, however, is very active, and appears to be in good health.

The Rome correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says:

I am still without positive confirmation of the statement as to the proposal made by Count Armand to the Pope to cede to Italy the provinces of Frosinone and Velletri; but an extraordinary convocation of the cardinals was held at the Vatican a few days ago, and there is no doubt that the Pope laid before them a copy of a note addressed by General Menabrea to the Italian Ambassador at Paris.

Rochefort and Isabella's Lover.

The following extract from the last number of the *Lanterne* gives a solution of the reported duel between Senor Marfori and M. De Rochefort, on Saturday, Oct. 17:—

An innocent *plaisanterie* inserted in the last *Lanterne* gave rise to a supposition that Mr. Marfori, of Spain, seriously intended to send me a provocation, and as distance enlarges objects, even when not repeated, the rumor soon gained ground that I had engaged in a duel with pistols with that milk sop, from which I returned with a broken collar bone. My two collar bones are intact, and Marfori never intended to demand satisfaction. This is the truth. Besides if such a whim should seize him I think I can do much for him, by simply requesting my friend Brébant to serve him up *a la maitre d'hotel.*

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

—Messrs. Sentz and Hassler's fourth orchestral matinée, at Musical Fund Hall on Saturday, attracted an audience nearly as large as that which attended upon the preceding week. The performance was very satisfactory. Mozart's so-called "Jupiter" Symphony occupied the first place upon the programme, and it was admirably executed; the only fault worth remarking being an occasional want of precision and unanimity among the various instruments. But in an orchestra selected from miscellaneous sources, and brought together only upon occasions, this is perhaps unavoidable. It was not a very grievous defect, at any rate, and probably did not give offence even to the most critical and fastidious listener. This symphony can never excite as much enthusiasm in a promiscuous audience as the Reformation Symphony of Mendelssohn, given last week. It is more intricate and elaborate; it has profounder meaning; the harmonies are more learned and more peculiar; and the theme is not as boldly obvious. To appreciate and enjoy this work properly, a higher degree of culture is demanded than is usually found, excepting among professional musicians and very accomplished amateurs. But it is well for those who have musical taste and inclination, to hear just such compositions as this, that they may be educated up to its level. Managers hardly dare undertake such schoolmastership unless they lighten the lesson with more popular music, and on Saturday Messrs. Sentz and Hassler had, for their dessert for this repast, a *fantaisie* for the violoncello; one of Strauss's waltzes, a flambeau dance and a march.

The most attractive of these afterpieces was the violoncello solo by Mr. Rudolph Hennig, who made his debut in Philadelphia at this concert. Mr. Hennig played with most exquisite grace and feeling, and established himself at once in the favor of his audience. He is destined to be very popular, and he richly deserves to be. He certainly is without an equal in this city now, and we question if he has ever had a superior among our resident musicians. His playing is characterized by breadth and strength of tone, by unusual power of expression, by delicacy and pathos, and by a depth of passionate feeling which belong only to a genuine, devoted artist. Mr. Hennig will play at Mr. Wolfsohn's concerts during the winter, and upon other occasions in public, and we warmly recommend him to those who are fond of hearing that most eloquent of stringed instruments, the violoncello. It is understood that Messrs. Sentz & Hassler will repeat the Reformation Symphony at an early day.

—Mr. E. L. Davenport's engagement at the Walnut will continue through this week. To-night he will appear in *The Pilot* and in *Rob Roy*. On Wednesday evening next Mr. Hemphill, the business manager of the theatre, will have a benefit, when Mr. Davenport will give his fine personation of "Dazzle" in *London Assurance*, and will appear again in *The Pilot*. This is a good enough bill to attract a large audience, and we sincerely hope the house will be crowded. Mr. Hemphill as a judicious, indefatigable and discriminating caterer to the public taste for theatrical amusement, deserves, and doubtless will recive a flattering testimonial of the popular appreciation of his services.

—At the American this evening *The Grand Duchess*, *The Lancaster Lass*, and other burlesques will be given.

—Byron's drama, *The Lancashire Lass*, is announced for this evening at the Chestnut and the Arch street Theatres. The managers have contrived to get up a very pretty quarrel over this play, and they have brought their dispute into court, where it will be the subject of much legal sparring, and will be settled by a weighty judicial decision. There is some wisdom and some folly in this proceeding. The popular verdict in these cases is infinitely more profitable and decisive than the opinion even of the learned dignitaries upon the bench; and if the people are not satisfied; all the judges between here and Kansas cannot appease the hunger of the famished exchequers. But, at the same time, a little controversy, in or out of court, is an excellent thing to create an excitement and to attract attention to a drama which else might be damaged by popular indifference to its merits. We think, however, that a serious quarrel over the matter is very unnecessary and in bad taste. If the play is handsomely presented at both theatres, as it will be, without doubt, there is no good reason why it should not prove remunerative to both, and remain upon the stage for a long time. To be sure, it will be somewhat monotonous to have two of the theatres occupied with the same piece for any great length of time, but everybody will desire to see both representations, now that each manager has determined to outdo the other, and the Arch may now calculate upon the presence of the Chestnut street audiences, and the Chestnut upon the attendance of those who, under ordinary circumstances, would have patronized the Arch alone. A little hubbub of excitement over the *Lass* is well enough for an advertisement, but a puff in a court report is not worth its cost, not to speak of the manifest impropriety of so many gentlemen publicly courting even a Lancashire Lass. Let us have peace.

—Arrangements have been made by the Young Mænnerchor to give a concert in Musical Fund Hall on the 19th inst. The reputation of the society is a sufficient guarantee that the affair will be a very fine one. Twelve choruses, written by a distinguished German composer, especially for the Society, have recently been received. Some of these will be sung at the concert. There will also be solos by Mr. Wm. Hartmann, the leader, and Mr. Jacob Graff, tenor, a member of the society, and an orchestra of thirty-six first-class musicians.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.

Water-color art is all the rage among the New York painters.

The Artists' Fund Society will open an exhibition of oil paintings and water colors on or about the 24th inst.

We have seen the Album prepared by the artists of the Fund for their subscribing members. It is admirable. The photographs, which follow the nicest half-tints of the originals with unfailing comprehension, are the work of J. Moran, Esq., the only truly artistic photographer we know of in the country. They are taken from grisaille paintings done upon canvas, the colors having been mixed simply with turpentine to avoid the gloss of oil, which would have interfered with the copying. The following are the subjects:

Schussele; "Expectation," a woman classically drawn, interrupting her toilet to look from the window. Her costume is German, and a glimpse of roofs like those of Nuremburg appear through the casement: this is a rounded, masterly, firm sketch.

I. L. Williams; "Wind Storm." Figure climbing a path between trees that twist in the gale; Mr. Williams has changed his usual forte, and produced a bit of vigorous effect.

G. C. Lambdin; "A Good Day for Sunnies." Three figures on a rustic bridge, angling for sunfish: one of the good things of the book, successful effect of a murky, warm day.

Thomas Moran; "The Pictured Rocks of Lake Superior;" a fine drop-curtain sort of composition.

D. R. Knight; "The Inventor." Every once in a while this artist astonishes us by coming out in an unaccountable *genre*. An American painter, brought up in Paris, where on earth has he found this thoroughly English conception, the figures in which ought to have been drawn by Mulready? Here we have the thin, flat shading, the defectively-accented outline apparently cut out with scissors, and the characteristic poses, of some contemporary of Sir David Wilkie. A peculiar preciousness belongs to this little sketch, so unlike an American drawing. You would accuse yourself of having cribbed some furtive and costly English crayon of the beginning of the century, from the portfolio of a collector. The figure of the old man, immersed in study and surrounded by strange machinery, while his patient child warms herself at the furnace which contains his crucibles, tells a plain and moving story.

W. T. Richards; "Jungfrau" in the distance. A minute but broad landscape. The painter appears to have transplanted some of the decorous Germantown trees he loves so well to the valley of Lauterbrunnen. It is perfectly characteristic, and a picture full of fluttering life.

Peter Moran; A stampede of cattle before a storm. A mass of violent wooden cows in mechanical motion, suggesting a Noah's ark upset under a fire-plug.

S. J. Ferris; "Agrippina in the Camp of the Rebellious Romans." A strong drawing of a female plebeian of the Roman period, clenching a magnificent fist, while with the other hand she clasps the laughing infant Caligula. A hard, firm crayon, cut up with little spotty triangular shadows.

W. H. Willcox; "The Roadside Spring." Unworthy.

E. Moran; "Lost at Sea." Effective and to the point. A man tossing on a mast in the focus of an absolutely lonely horizon. The easy touches of Mr. Moran are photographed so minutely and mosaically by his brother that you could count the number of times the brush was laid to the canvas.

S. B. Waugh; "Winter;" a very good head, photographed from a painting in colors.

Hamilton; our old friend, the Shipwreck scene from David Copperfield. It reduces and photographs remarkably well.

N. H. Trotter. Noonday effect with sheep. The most manly and vigorous bit of work we ever saw from Mr. Trotter's brush.

T. Henry Smith: "Castle Building." Culpably careless.

S. Sartain; "The Little Mariners." A fair coast-scene, with very white figures, and very black thunder-cloud rolling away in a crescent.

E. B. Bensell; "Serenade."

Faulkner; he has allowed his handsome painting of the Glenisloraine River to be copied for the Album, in place of preparing anything expressly.

G. B. Wood; "Twilight." A very good effect, arranged in four horizontal stripes across the picture. Peculiar and sympathetic.

T. J. Fenimore. "Morning on the Lake," with mist crawling up between the mountains. A good decorative landscape.

These nineteen subjects place Philadelphia art in a very favorable position before the eye, though some of our prominent painters, as Rothermel, G. Bensell, Lewis, do not participate. The volume will come from the binder's hands during this week, and we believe a few copies will be left after the complimentary distribution, for sale.

—A story is going the rounds of the English press, under the head of "Lamentable Ignorance," to the effect that a little girl, ten years old, examined at an inquest on the body of her father, could not tell where little girls went who told lies. This leads a correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* to relate of the late Judge Maule, that having asked a little girl tendered as a witness if she knew where she would go after death if she told a lie, and the child replying "No, sir," the judge was overheard to mutter to himself, "No more do I."

FIFTH EDITION

4:00 O'Clock.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST CABLE NEWS.

THE SPANISH CROWN

TO BE OFFERED TO ESPARTERO

LATER FROM WASHINGTON

GEN. GRANT HARD AT WORK

Real Estate Transactions

THE SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTION

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—John S. Clarke, the American comedian, played at the Strand Theatre on Friday evening last, before the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Reverdy Johnson and other notables.

The *Times* Madrid correspondent writes to that journal that the Crown of Spain will probably be offered to Espartero. The decree removing Lersundi from the office of Captain-General of Cuba, and appointing General Dulce in his place, has been officially published.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 9.—The Hammonia sailed hence for New York on Saturday last, at 4.15 P. M.

General Grant Hard at Work.

[Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.

General Grant is hard at work at his headquarters, clearing away the large accumulation of official business which has collected during his absence. A fair progress has been made, although he has been much annoyed by the crowd of callers who have swarmed about the place all the morning. Some officers of the Boys in Blue went to see him to-day about the proposed demonstration, but nothing in regard to it has yet been determined upon.

Real Estate Transactions.

[Special Despatch to the Philada. Evening Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—It is reported, by good authority, that Secretary Seward has lately despatched a secret agent to St. Domingo to try to rearrange the terms of purchase for the Bay of Samana. It is asserted here that our venerable Secretary has by no means abandoned the idea that he can purchase this Bay, but will press his plans with all the more vigor now that his term of office will soon expire.

The South Carolina Election.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 9.—The *Daily News* has nearly complete returns from every county in South Carolina, giving a Republican majority of 9,900, a Democratic gain of 33,500 since the election for the new constitution in April last.

Snow Storm in Kansas—Counterfeiters Arrested.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 9.—Snow has been falling this morning in central and western Kansas, and rain has fallen in eastern Kansas and western Missouri for the past forty-eight hours. Heavy rain fell here all last night.

Mrs. Catharine Engels and Mike Moran were arrested yesterday for dealing in counterfeit money. Between $2,000 and $3,000 in $5 and $50 greenbacks and postal currency were secured.

HAYTI.

Capture of Belgian Counterfeiters.

By late arrivals at New York we have late news from Port au Prince to the 27th of October.

At the late engagement before Jeremie the Alexander Petion, having the President on board, received a shot in her stern, near the water line, from one of the forts by which Jeremie is defended.

A department of general police has been created in the ministry and General Hyppolite has been appointed as Secretary of State in charge of it. One of the first results of this new appointment has been the capture of the parties who have been for some time past manufacturing counterfeit Haytien paper money, but who have up to within a few days succeeded in eluding the diligence of the authorities. There are four of them, all Belgians, and cabinet-makers by trade. When seized they were found in the possession of all the tools and appliances for the manufacture of bills, prepared paper, printing press, vignettes, &c. They have been lodged in prison to await trial.

Disunion is prevailing among the insurgent generals in the north to an extent which threatens to destroy altogether the strength of the insurrection in that quarter. Generals John Lynch and Montes have been arrested and sent under escort to St. Marc, and Pétion Faubert has usurped the command at Mirabelais, under the title of General-in-Chief.

Business was very dull at Port au Prince. The rebel government of the south intends issuing paper money. It has raised the export duty on coffee here. At Port au Prince gold was 105, exchange 95.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

—There are twenty-three officers in the British navy who were at the battle of Trafalgar. Ten of them are admirals, one of whom was a lieutenant at the time of the action, and the rest were all midshipmen or mates.

—The Duke of Portland has written a letter disclaiming the intention of influencing the votes of his tenants, in which, in one forlorn and muddled sentence, he crams 211 words. A London paper says of this specimen of Ducal composition that "the hapless adventurer who began to analyze the wonderful sentence as a young and blooming boy, would be a grey-haired dotard long before he reached the first semicolon; and the grass would be growing green above his grave long before his great-grandchildren had come to the full-stop."

—Gottschalk has just got back to Montevideo, having brought to a close his tour in the Argentine Republic. He announced a series of concerts, the first of which took place on the 15th of August, at the Theatre San Felipe. He played a new grand *etude* of his own composition, whose title is "Bataille." Then his celebrated "Tarentella," with orchestral accompaniment. "Le Dernier Amour," "La Mort" and "Ojos Criolos" excited, as they never fail to do, the greatest enthusiasm, and it is almost needless to add that the celebrated pianist was called back after each piece.

—An interesting discovery has just been made at Paris of a portrait of Marie de Medici, of the date 1602, when the Queen was twenty-eight years of age. She is represented in the florid style of Rubens, with a large collar of guipure on her neck, half covering a necklace of white pearls, to which is attached a cross in bright steel over a dark silk moiré dress, with a band set with precious stones round the waist. The blonde hair is crisped and rolled round the head, and surmounted with a small black cap. The eyes, of a bluish gray, are full of life, and impart great animation to the picture. The treatment of the accessories and the execution of the work leave no doubt that it is the production of the younger Porbus.