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PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1868.

EVENING BULLETIN. PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted), AT THE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING. 607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION.

GIBSON PEACOCK. CASPER SOUDER, JR., F. L. FETHERSTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON, FRANCIS WELLS.

AMERICAN

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W kDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS FOR PAR-tics, &c. New styles. MABON & CO., auxisty for Chestnut street, WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN THE Newest and best manner, LOUIS DREKA. Stationer and Engraver, 1633 Chestnut street. feb 20, til

EARP.—On the morning of the 18th inst., Lillie P., wife of Theodore Earp, in the 23d year of her ago.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

HAWKINS.—On Tuesday morning. November 10th, John Hawkins, in the 7th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his inneral, from his late residence, in Upper Darby, on Friday morning, the 18th inst., at 10 e'clock, without further notice. Interment at Media Cometery. DIED. Cometery.

MAGUER.—In Cincinnati, Nov. 7th, M. J. Maguri, aged 15 years, a native of Carlisle, Pa., and 107 30 years a resident of Cincinnati.

WALL-On Sunday, November 8th, in Pittsburgh, Mr. Joseph Wall, coal boat pilot, aged 48 years.

OOD BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.

4 81 OUT BLK. CORDED BATH FACE GRO GRAIN, PURPLE AND GILT EDGE.
BEOWNS AND BLUE GRO GRAIN.
MODE COLUD PLAIN SILKS.
AULU EYRE & LANDELL Fourth and Arcb. SPECIAL COTICES.

HORACE GREELEY

WILL LECTURE ON TEMPERANCE,

AT CONCERT HALL, ON THURSDAY EVENING. NOVEMBER 12th, at 8 o'clock, Under the suspices of the Young Men's Christian Asso

The Tickets may be obtained free at the Rooms, 1310 Chestnut street, after 9 o'clock on MONDAY MORNING. A MEETING OF THE CITIZENS' COMMITTEE appointed to entertain the "BUYS IN BLUA" on their recent visit to our city, was held on the 33d ultimoto close up the matters connected with their duties. The various sub-committees, through their chairmen, i made full and detailed reports, which were received, and being too voluminous for publication, were ordered to be placed on file with the chairman, where they can be seen by any one feeling an interest in the matter. The Finance Committee, by its Chairman, THOS, C. HAND, Esq., reported

receipt of \$3,157 65 through

men: Thos C. Hand, Chairman. Samuel B. Fales, member. Jos. W. Sullock, member. John Mcc, member.
Wm. McMichnel, member.
J. W. M. Newlin, member.
J. B. Roney. Chairman Com. on Supplies.
Edwin Greble, member do do
Edward C. Knight, do. do do 83,157 85

Constitute on Supplies, leaving a balance of . 33.157 83 the Committee on Supplies, leaving a balance of . 3216 41 in the hands of the treasurer. The Committee on Supplies, who disbursed the money thus collected reported through its Chairman, Jab. 8. RUNE 2, Eq., in detail the quantity of provisions received as contributions, and by whom donated, and also the quantity purchased, and the number of meast surnished, which amounted to 37,000 in less than two days and a half. The Committee on Reception, through its Chairman, BAM'L B. FALES, Eq., reported their performance of the duty assigned to them, and report accepted. The following resolutions were then offered and passed unanimously.

**RESULED, That the thanks of the citizens of Phitadolphia are due to the Committee, both ladies and gentlement of the UNION VOLUNTEER REFRESHMENT SALOON, who (as they were the first to do) again toek charge of the "Boys in Blue" and furnished them with 37,000; meals at the National Hall, Market street, on the let, 22d and 33 days of October, 1868.

When the lact is taken into consideratin that the Committee first assembled on the evening of September 33th, and did not get possession of the same until half past 10 o'clock P. M., yet were veddy at 8 o'clock A. M., on October 1 to commence operations, and furnished 27,000 meals between that time and 8 o'clock, A. M., October 3d, it must be evident that the result is unprecedented.

*Resolved, That thanks are especially due to Messra, SA-VERY & CO. for the use of "Prindle's Agricultural Boller," which was loaned to the Committee and used by them on the premises, without which, notwithstanding the practical experience and crefect organization of the Union Volunteer Refreshment Committee, and used by them on the premises, without which, notwithstanding the practical experience and crefect organization of the Discovery impossible-to-have-provided-so great-s-number-of-me-1s in such a limited time.

*Resolved, That thenks of the citizens are also due to the ladies and gertlemen who kindly

"Boys in Blue" a complete success.

Resolved, That thanks are due to the National Union Club for the kindly loan of their rooms for the meeting of citizens.

wed. That any balance on hand efter paying out-g bills against the committee shall be donated to nument Fund of the Union Volunteer Refreshment HENRY D. MOORE, Chairman. ROBERT R. CORSON, Secretary.

THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE LECTURES will commence on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 19th at 8 o'clock, add be confinued on TUESDAY and THURBDAY EVENINGS, as follows:

1st Course—On Light, by Prof. Morton.
2d Course—On Light, by Prof. R. E. Rogers.
3d Course—On Freeumatic Chemistry, by Mr. E. F. Moody.

Moody,

4th Gourse—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 Hallof the Institute, No. 15 South Seventh

street.

WILLIAM HAMILTON,

Actuary.

GIRARD F. AND M. INSURANCE COMPANY,
OPFICE N. E. GORNER CHESTNUT AND
SEVENTH STEETS.
PHILABELPHIA, November 10, 1883.

DIVIDEND NO. 31.

The Directors of this Company declared a Dividend en
the 9th inetant, of Five Dollars per Share, out of the
earnings of the last six months, and ordered it paid to the
Stockholders, without deduction for taxes, on and after
this date.

ALFRED S. GILLETT,
noto-tu the 645

AN APPEAL. A FAIR For the benefit of the Freedmen's Mission Church, Charles ton, B. C., (E. J. Adams, Pastor.) will be held at the ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.

Corner of Tenth and Chestmut streets, from MONDAY, the 16th, to the 21st of Nevember.

We appreal to the benevolence of all who are friendly to the cause for more help. Donations of money or Fancy articles may be left at Presbyterian House (Bookstore) 1834 Chestnut street.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE.
BROAD STREET.

A meeting of the Union League of Philadelphia will be beld at the League House on THURSDAY, Nov. 12, 1883. at 8 o'clock. P. M. for the purpose of nominating candidates to be voted for as members of the Board of Directors.

ore.
order of the Board of Directors.
tro GEO. H. BOKER, Secretary. "SANCTIFIED CHEEK," OR, A MUSCULAR Christianity a Necessity of the Times.—A lecture on this topic will shortly be given in this city by a well known and active Christian philanthropat. First class dramatic readings and vocal and instrumental music. Tickets One Dollar (reserved seat). For sale at GOILD's Music Store, 923 Chestnut street. For benefit of "The Young Men's Home of Philadelphia." PHILADELPHIA ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL
No. 15 South Ninth street.—Club-foot, Hip and
Spinal Diseases, and Bodily Deformities treated. Apply
daily at 12 o'clock.

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 AND 1879

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EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

LETTER PROM PARIS.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin. Parie, Tuesday, Oct. 27, 1868.—You will learn by telegraph that, as I predicted in my last, the example set by America has not been lost on Europe; and that France, and England, and Portugal (the latter perhaps aided by a hint from Mr. Harvey) have recognized the new condition of things in Spain, and resumed diplomatic relations with the Provisional Government of that country. The act might have been completed more promptly; but "better late than never." The principle of the national sovereignty and its absolute supremacy over all merely personal and dynastic titles and pretensions has thus been once more solemnly vindicated and affirmed in the face of Europe "Ce n'est que le premier pas qui coute. That principle, once consecrated, must inevitably, in the end, prove the death-blow of the monarchical principle. It is only a question of time and fitness. Napoleon was at least half right when he affirmed that within another half century Europe would be either Cossack or Republican. There cannot now be much doubt which of the two alternatives ls working out its completion. Everything is tending either to the establishment of that form of political organization, or to something so nearly approaching to it, as to be distinguishable from it only in name. The government of the nation by itself under a chief magistrate, whose tenure of office may be of longer or shorter duration, will ere long be the inevitable result in Eu. rope of the example and success of American institutions.

If Spain does not at once adopt republican forms it is avowedly on the sole ground that her population is not yet sufficiently advanced or enlightened to practice them. All her leading citizens are compelled to admit this; and after they have spoken separately and individually, the Provisional Government, in a second manifesto which it has just issued, intimates indirectly the same opinion. Spain must begin with " all the liberties, except the last." She must submit for a time to accept a master (though in a very modifled sense) until she learns to be her own master. I find scarcely a difference of opinion existing on this point, except among such sanguine (or crazy?) politicians as Emile de Girardin and Victor Hugo. But then these sanguine enthusiasts write and speak without any of that "responsibility" with which, it is to be hoped, they will never be entrusted! A long letter from the latter to the former, addressed to "Mon cher e grand ami"-(this style of Frenchmen is always hugging and kissing one another!)-appeared the Liberte of yesterday-What an effusion it is! What a rhapsody! And how full of mingled sublimity and nonsense? Fancy such a piece of advice, in such a form, being addressed to Americans as to their choice of a government. Of course they would laugh at it. In the very first paragraph he brings in the names of Greece, and Leonidas, and Achilles, and the Cid, and Salamis, and Corneille, and Christopher Columbus, and Lord knows whe else! The Spanish people, he tells us and them, have done everything but two things; everything but learn how to do without the Pope and without a King. The former, he says, put his triple tiara upon them, like an extinguisher, and popery and absolutism together sufficed to keep them down. But a Republic in Spain would be the halo of Europe. It would mean peace, and would put a muzzle upon both France and Prussia, and dethrone M. Chassepot in honor of M. Jacquart. It would convert Cadiz into Southampton, Baroelona into Liverpool (he does not quite venture to say New York!) and Madrid into Paris! "If Spain reconstitute herself as a monarchy," he concludes, grandiloquently, "she will be little; if a Republic she will be great. Let her choose.'

Poor Victor Hugo! It is all very fine, and very grand; and no doubt very well meant. But as my sagacious friend writes me from the Peninsula, to make a republic you must have republicans. And where are you to find them in Spain? You have got to begin by making your bricks, and after that you may proceed to build. Not to be too severe, however, upon the Spanish people, I ought to add that their conduct during the present crisis is not only far above what my own experience of them would have led me to anticifate, but is, I find, a matter of astonishment to those who have lived for years amongst them. Only yesterday I heard a French banker, who had spent half his life at Madrid, express the warmest admiration at the calmness and moderation displayed throughout the course of recent events by a people, of whom, as he said, he should not have hesitated to predict anarchy and bloodshed under such circumstances as the present. The legitimist party here have published a pamphlet entitled "Spanish Anarchy," foretelling nothing but disasters, unless Don Carlos be called in to set things straight by "divine right!" But the National party have no need to reply to it; they need only point across the Pyrenees and say : "Look there !-- to give the coup de grace

to all such malevolent insignations." There seems, no doubt, that Queen Isabella is about to leave Pau, where, I presume, she begins to feel herself an unwelcome guest. Some persons say she is going to Rome; but again it is affirmed that her baggage has been seen at Brighton, marked "Queen Isabella."

Napoleon still looks after his army as the main chance of the dynasty. A decree appears in the Moniteur of this morning, by which nearly all the subordinate employments in the different ministries and public offices are reserved for soldiers who shall re-enlist for five years more, and shall have served the full period of ten years.

The last fortnight of fine weather with which the present almost unexampled season closed, has enabled the vintage to be completed under as favorable circumstances as the harvest. The wholesale market for the disposal of the premier crus, or first-class wines of the Bordeaux district. has been opened, and the high range of prices proves sufficiently the estimation in which the vinicole produce of the year is held, and the fine qualities it is expected to develop. At recent sales the celebrated Grnau Laroze was sold at 3,500 francs, the French tonneau, or hogshead, of about-600 bottles; and the Branne Mouton, a wine which has become a favorite again of late years, at the enormous price of 5,000 francs. It is said that the produce of the estate of Chateau Lafitte was refused to offers of 6000 francs the hogshead. Such prices for wines hardly yet secured in casks, and not havinglyet gone through the process and perils of fermentation, &c., are altogether unprecedented, even in these times of extravagant rates. We have not as yet the returns of the prices offered for the Chateau Yquem and highest class white wines now so much in demand. But remembering that these carried off the palm at the universal exhibition against the finest qualities of Johannisberg, I have no doubt that the rates will be

something fabulous when they come into the The only drawback to this prolific year seems likely to be the fearful inundations, of which the

accounts continue to pour in upon us like Job's messengers, full of tidings of woe and desolution and destruction. I have just seen two friends on their return from the inundated districts of Lombardy, and the lake country of the Tessin and neighborhood. One of them passed in a boat the beautiful and magnificent new hotel just opened at Baveno, on the Lago Maggiore, flooded up to the windows of the first-floor, to the ruin of the proprietor and the entire loss of the season. In many parts the country is just traversable where the roads happen to lie high on an embankment. Many lives have been lost,

though a far greater amount of property. It ap-

pears that travelers may incur some risk, if too

venturesome, in going forward. Just at this moment there is a painful sensation in the law courts of Paris, created by the apprehended danger of M. Lecoq, the eccretary and assistant at the bar of M. Jules Favre, and a gentleman much loved and respected. The last news of him was from the Lake of Lugano, near which he left his baggage, and has not since been heard of. It is feared he may have been imprudent in his desire to investigate the extent of the inundations. Two of his friends of the Paris bar have started in search of him.

It may interest Americans who have sons in the French Colleges to know that the Minister of Public Instruction appointed, some time ago, a Commission, to report upon the health, food, &c., of those establishments. That report has been just published, and is to the effect that whereas the average mortality of young people of from 10 to 15 years old, living amongst the genera population, is 5 to 1,000, that of the same class and age in the public schools is only 1 to 3,000.

ENGLAND.

Reverdy Johnson and Laird.

The London correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune writes as follows: writes as follows:

"I don't know whether it is Mr. Laird or Mr. Reverdy Johnsou who takes such pains that all the marks of their intimacy shall be reported in the newspapers. The Liverpool dinner being over, I hoped it might not be necessary to say anything more about Mr. Johnson. But the journals continue to print details of that odious scene, and private letters supply others. When Mr. Laird entered the room, says one account, he appeared nervous and flurried. Several of his friends entered at once into conversation with him. After a brief interval of suscense, the friends entered at once into conversation with him. After a brief interval of suspense, the American Ambasador saked to be introduced to Mr. Laird. Mr. Johnson has been long enough in England to know that such a request is a confession of social inferiority on the part of the person who makes it. Mr. Laird condescended to grant Mr. Johnson's request. As he might have refused we ought to be grateful for such a token of forgiveness. The introduction over, Mr. Johnson's request and Mr. Laird's accompand to the make Mr. Laird's accompand to the mak of forgiveness. The introduction over, Mr. Johnson and Mr. Laird's acquaintance; that he had come to England as a peace-maker, and desired that all antagonism arising out of the late unfortunate civil war—I wonder he did not remember Nasby's word, and call it the "onpleasantness"—should be forgotten. Of course nobody was surprised when Mr. Johnson and Mr. Laird went off next day on a pic-nic party together.

Cardinal Cutien's Letter to a Catholic Editor of bublin. The Dublin correspondent of the Telegraph, under date of the 27th, says that Cardinal Cullen under date of the 27th, says that Cardinal Cullen has written a letter to one of the burgesses of Trinity Ward, approving of their movement to assist in securing the election of a Liberal Lord Mayor for the ensuing year. His Eminence observes: "Were a chief magistrate of hostile opinions elected at this critical moment he might do much mischief. The Liberal party in England, now making such exertions to put an end to Orange ascendancy in Ireland, would justly complain of our ingratitude or indifference; and the Conservatives would boldly asset, as they have done elegator. or indifference; and the Conservative would boldly assert, as they have done already, that we are not anxious for religious equality, that we are not anxious for religious equality. and that we are willing to continue to bear the yoke which for so long a series of years has pressed most heavily upon us. As to the election of members of Parliament, the question is one of personal merit at present. It is simply this, whether Dublin will elect representatives who proclaim their determination to uphold all the abuses of the Protestant Establishment, and to leave the grievances of the country without redress; or whether the Liberal citizens will vote for candidates such as Mr. Pim, prepared to support Mr. Gladstone's resolutions, and to assist oin in putting an end to Orange ascendancy, and establishing the reign of justice in this country, and introducing perfect equality among all classes of her Majesty's subjects."

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

A Coming Trouble. A correspondent writes: A bit of information comes to me about the

prospect of a Republic in Spain, which is worth giving. It is from an eminent European Liberal giving. It is from an eminent European Liberal
—not English—who writes as follows:

"There will be a struggle yet in Spain on the question of Republic or Monarchy. You know, perhaps,
that Prim when in London would not at first accept
the proposition of the Democratic party, which stipulated as a condition of its support for the proparamme
'overthrow of the Bourbons. National Sovereignty—
and Constituent Cortes.' He afterward yielded; and
his intimate friend Milans del Bosch, now General
and Military Governor of Madrid, then pledged himself for the Democratic tendencies of Prim. He even
said that he would take the life of his friend if he
proved false. The letter to the Gaulois in favor of a
constitutional monarchy—which I learn was written
by the Madrid correspondent of that paper and signed
by Prim—was therefore the more calculated to exasgotialions."

—This is true in substance beyond doubt. Strong influences must be at work on Prim, or he would never be hesitating while General del Bosch's loyalty to the Republic is sound. For those who know Gen. Prim know that he is a soldier and nothing more. Gen. del Bosch has long been his secretary and supplied him with brains—at any rate, with his political information

Resumption of Diplomatic Relations by Prussia and Italy. The Moniteur of the 28th, in its bulletin, says ... The Ministers of Prussia and Italy have resumed their relations with the Spanish Government, as also the Papal Nuncio, who has had an interview with the Minister of Foreign Affairs."

The Papal Nuncio has had an interview with

Senor Lorenzana, when he gave satisfactory explanations to the Minister, from which it may easily be foreseen that the recognition of the Revolutionary Government by the Reman Court will shortly take place.

Convents and their Incomes.

The Pall Mall Gazette of the 28th says that the Provisional Government of Spain have, during their short existence, mearthed many curious statistics having a special interest for taxpayers. Thus they found that, though the number of the province had been reduced by one-helf in 1927. convents had been reduced by one-half in 1837 the last official census, of 1860, showed the exist ence of 866 convents. with 12,990 nuns, drawing an annual pension amounting to the sum of 8,990,000 reals. To these convents also belonged 2,174 male officials, chaplains, sacristans, organists, and singers, who divided among them a further sum of 3,921,086 reals §Since 1860 official capsus, has been taken to credit in no official census has been taken, to avoid ill natured remarks. But it was a notorious fact that the number of these houses was daily increas ing up to the time when Queen Isabella went Biarritz to see another monarch in difficulties.

The "Lanterne."

The Siècle says that the question has been often asked how the numbers of the Lanterne which circulate in France could pass the frontier. The police have been greatly puzzled, and might have been so much longer, but for an un-known individual who called the attention of an officer to certain large packing-cases at the Northern Railway station. These boxes con-tained plaster busts of Napoleon III., but on being broken up they were found to be filled with

Cession of Territory to Italy. The Roman correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette sends the following important informa-

tion:

"General Dumont has lately paid a visit to Cardinal Antonelli, and held a long conference with him, in reference to an important communication from the Emperor Napoleon. This, according to my information, was to the effect that if the Pope desired to preserve his independence at Rome, it would be necessary for him to code to Italy the provinces of Velletri and Frosinone, as on this condition alone could the Emperor consent to maintain a French garrison at Civita Vecchia. Cardinal Antonelli did not object to opening negotiations on this basis, but the Civita Vecchia. Cardinal Antonelli did not object to opening negotiations on this basis, but the Pope met the proposal with his old non possimus. Such is the report given to me of what took place, but, though coming from a quarter always well informed, I do not guarantee its accuracy, and it is possible that General Dumont may rather have been sounding Cardinal Antonelli than making a poeitive stipulation. The Emperor is, no doubt, anxious to conciliate Italy, without deserting the Pope; but whether he will be able thus to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds remains to be seen. It is certain that the move of Gen. Dumont has been followed up by Count Armand, who communicated to Cardinal Antonelli a note from General Menabrea to Signor Nigra, informfrom General Menabrea to Signor Nigra, informing him, as the representative of Italy at the French Court, that, now the Italian Government the contract that it is now the Italian Government and arranged the question of the Pontifical debt, it expected that of the Emperor to recall the French troops from Civita Vecchia. Count Armand added that the Emperor well knew the danger to which this measure would expose the Holy See, but that he should be driven to adopt it unless the Pope made some important concessions. it unless the Pope made some important concession to Italy, and I am assured that Count Armand then reiterated the proposition of General Dumont, engaging, if it were complied with, that the Emperor would guarantee the security of Rome, the Marches, and the province of Viterbo"

BELGIUM.

BELGIUM.

The Life of the Duke of Brabant Despured of.

[Brussels (Oct.26) Correspondence of the Morning Herald.]

Without dwelling further on the many and varied fluctuations which, since the month of August, have attended the illness of the heir to the throne of Belgium—fluctuations which you have made known to your numerous readers by the publication day by day of the official medical builetins issued at Brussels—I had formed an opinion, in common with many of the highest medical authorities, that such a state of things afforded a certain amount of hope that the prince might be cured. To-day, however, this hope has been completely destroyed, and the fatal event appears merely to depend upon a certain number of hours. This morning the Prince, who had suffered severely from difficulty of breathing, had such a severe attack that it was thought be had passed from life to death. Drs. Wimmer and Henriette, who relieve each other hourly, and are in attendance night and day, immediately. hourly, and are in attendance night and day, immediately summoned the King and the Queen. There is no occasion to dwell on the Queen. There is no occasion to dwell on the incidents of the mournful scene that ensued. Drs. Spring and Croeq were immediately sent for and speedily arrived. In the short interval the Prince gave eigns of returning animation. The result of a consultation of the doctors was that the dropsy, momentarily uncontrollably aggravated, had pursued its ravages, and mounted to the heart. The above-mentioned doctors were of opinion that it was necessary to have recourse to a second operation of puncture; but under the difficulty, or rather the all but impossibility of performing that operation, they requested that three other physicians should be called in. This request having been granted, the seven doctors held a consultation, and came to the decision that the operation and came to the decision that the operation should be attempted. Up to the present hour the issue of this grave decision is not known, and the next bulletin which will be signed by the the next bulletin which will be signed by the seven physicians, and give the result of an operation of which the doctors themselves entertain but slender hopes, is waited for with feverish anxiety. The Ministers have been summoned to the Castle of Lacken, as well as Lieut.-General Baron de Chazal. The Queen, whose health for some time has been seriously affected, has been obliged, by direction of the physicians, to keep to her apartments. to her apartments.

Bebut of an American Artiste. [From the London Times, Oct. 27.]

At the Royal Italian Opera, last night, the always-popular "Somnambula" was the opera, and Miss Minnie Hauck, who has had about a year's robation in America, assumed the very arduous part of the heroine. Such an undertaking by a mere girl—for we understand, and can readily be-lieve, that she has not yet accomplished her eighteenth year—showed, perhaps, a larger amount of courage than of judgment, and this more especially in so vast a theatre as Covent Garden. But that certain passages in Miss Hauck's Amina were less successful than others, and that the whole wanted the completeness of execution which only rine experience. pleteness of execution which only ripe experience can insure, must in no way be understood to sig-nify that her performance was not one of very remarkable promise. We have, indeed, very little hesitation in stating our bellef that the young lady is in possession of most of the gifts which by assiduous cultivation may eventually be turned to brilliant account. She has a pure so-prano voice, light and flexible, sweet and peneprano voice, light and flexible, sweet and pene-traing, even throughout its range, and produced in the most legitimate manner. In subdued passages her tones are charming, while the soundness of her training and the excellence of her method are declared in the fact that her intonation is invariably perfect. She phrases, too, admirably, and though not yet a complete mistress of what the Italians term "apilite" which perhaps can with telerable fidelity be translated as fluency in the delivery of florid passages, she more than atones for this by other qualities no less important and valuable. Miss Hauck, in short, is young, and has much to acquire; but her youth, accompanied as it is by a grace at once patiral and representations. once natural and prepossessing, may be reckoned as an attraction in itself. It is difficult not to be strongly interested in her from the very moment she appeared, not to wish her success after the first phrases of Aminals addressed to her companions, and not to feel convinced, at the end of the cavatina, that rich promise had been revealed in this one performance. * * * * "Ah no in this one performance. * * * "Ah non giunge" was certainly not on a par with the rest of Miss Hauck's performance. For the adequate delivery of this—whether the, to a foreigner, distressingly high pitch of our orchestras, or the sense that upon the climax of her evening's exertion depended her more or less qualified success, or whatever else may have been the carried by recovers the carried by recovers. the cause—her powers seemed by no means equal. To make a comparative failure, however, equal. To make a comparative failure, however, in "Ah non giunge," after having pleased and satisfied everybody in the preceding parts of the opera, is not an unpardonable sin; and with the before us that Miss

not achieve what might have been expected of her in in this, which is always expected to be the culminating point in a representation of the "Somnambula," we are not the less con-vinced that the young American lady is destined to become an ornament to a profession in which it is not difficult to attain a merely respectable position, but extremely difficult to win the highest honors. Young talent of a high order is now-a-days so rare, that not to welcome heartily the apparition of a dramatic singer of such indisputable promise as Miss Minnie Hauck would be convalent to showing an indifference to extract quivalent to showing an indifference to art pro-

MISS RYE.

She Brings Another Company of Servant Girls from England to Canada—Their Arrival in Toronto.

[From the Toronto Telegraph of Nov. v.]

Miss Rye's girls, on their arrival yesterday morning by the Grand Trunk, were at one taken to the Boys' Home, where refreshment awaited them. The consignment which reached Toronto numbered seventy-three, the total number who left London being ninety-two. The balance were disposed of on the way at Quebec, Montreal and Petersborough. Miss Rys states that of the former emigrants who came out under he

uspices, those who settled in Toronto have done better than those who remained in Montreal. She most strenuously contradicts the Montreal. She most strenuously contradicts the rumors that have been so assiduously propagated to the effect that some of the girls brought out on a previous occasion were of known had character, or selected from Magdalen Asylums. Her experience is directly opposed to the theory of emigration generally prevalent in England, that if girls of bad character are sent from home their chances of reformation are better than in England, her opinion being that if they cannot reform there they certainly will not do so in Canada. Accordingly, her selections are made with the greatest care, in order that none but girls of good character shall be taken, and if any others are among them, it is simply because it is impossible to exclude them from such a large number, even with every precaution. It is not to be wondered at if out of a hundred girls, a few prove unworthy of the care and trouble expended in the proportion is greater than among an equal

in their behalf, but there is nothing to show that the proportion is greater than among an equal number of Canadian girls.

The girls all looked clean, healthy and comfortable, with the ruddy hue of the English climate on their cheeks. They are an average lot of servant girls, mostly quite young, and their demeanor was that of modest and well-behaved young wemen, and they will prove an acceptable assistance to many of our citizens, who frequently have some difficulty in obtaining suitable help. They had quite a rough passage coming out. Mr. Saunders, of the Grand Trunk, accompanied them from Quebec, and Mr. Donaldson, Emigration Agent, received them here. The lady managers of the Boys' Home, and Mrs. Monroe, the matron, have done everything in their power to matron, have done everything in their power to make them comfortable during their stay in that institution, at considerable trouble and incon-

The General Situation—The New Cap-

HAVANA, Nov. 1.—The situation is unchanged, and most probably will remain so until a Captain General arrives.—Gen. Lersundl's action will not be, in all probability, altered in any respect so as be, in all probability, altered in any respect so as to conform to the politics of the party in power. Now the news comes that Dulce has accepted the Captain-Generalship of the Island. This fact, when known, will throw a damper on all insurrectionary movements. He is the only Spaniard, if there be any, whom the Cubans like, and, when he left here he announced himself as

All that gentleman will have to do on arrival will be to publish an address, pardoning every insurgent on the proper conditions being compiled with, and at the same time announce the intenwith, and the same ame announce the inten-tions of the Government with respect to Cuba, promising equal political rights, and giving the people to understand that, hereafter, Cubans shall be considered and treated in all respects as Spaniards. This will do the work, and this you will see promptly done on the arrival of His Ex-cellency.

DRAMATICAND MUSICAL.

Both the Chestnut and the Arch Street theatres were crowded last night, upon the occasion of the first representation of the Lancashire Lass. The play is of the modern sensational school, and it has all the merits and all the defects of dramas of has all the merits and all the detects of dramas of its class. There is a gypsy girl, who tries to ruin her rival, and win her lover by betraying the rival into the hands of a heavy villain. This degraded being no sooner calls her his own, than a wretched and unsentimental impecunically induces him to to seek the hand of an helress. The duces him to to seek the hand of an helress. The helress is more ardent than particular, and she accepts him, only to be met with a threat from her storn father that she will be cut off with a shilling if she marries him. The difficulty now is to force this implacable papa to give his consent. With bold and startling originality, the dramatist has arranged that the afficent parent shall have committed a forgery in his childhood's happy days. But the crime is burried in the forgotten past, of course, and it would near the forgotten past, of course, and it would near the start has a start of the start of the forgotten past, of course, and it would near the start of the start gotten past, of course, and it would probably re-main there if it were not for "a party by the name of Johnson," who comes in and tells the villain of Johnson," who comes in and tells the villain that he will gain the father's consent to the marriage if the villain will keep Johnson in funds.

Agreed.

Johnson visits the reformed forger and calls up harrowing recollections of days gone by, com-pletely resurrecting that crime from the forgotten past in which it was interred. Anguish and re-morse on the part of the rich merchant. Villain overhears the revelation and changes his mind. Wouldn't marry the heiress now, for any conwouldn't marry the heiress now, for any consideration. Johnson extorts many bank notes from the forger, and proceeds to inebriate himself, and while in that condition, the maddened forger pushes him from a wharf, and he apparently perishes in a watery grave.

Unhapply the young and virtuous hero, who had been blighted by the gypsy girl, chances to approach at this juncture, and he is accused of the crime. His sweetheart, however, enables him to escape from jall, and they both fly to Australia, where the fifth act finds them living upon a sheep farm, and where the villair comes to a saw. sheep farm, and where the villain comes to a san-guinary and timely end, amid much enthusiasm, and a series of tableaux expressive of heartfelt happiness and peace. The drama, even with these ancient incidents.

possesses some novel and highly dramatic situa-tions; the language is generally good, and the climaxes are worked up skilfully and effectively. At the Chestnut the piece is placed upon the stage in very handsome style. The scenery and properties are entirely new and at least two. of the scenes—the river pier, and the Australian stable—are very much above the average.

The new company at the Chestnut, with an exception here and there, did full justice to the play. Mr. J. B. Roberts performed his part with his usual ability, but he should have been cast for "Robert Redburn," rather than for "Farmer "Robert Redburn," rather than for "Farmer Kirby." He would have given the former character much more acceptably than Mr. Tilton did. Mr. Ward made "Spotty" just what he ought to be, a good-natured, jolly, serving man. Miss Irving gave the most artistic personation of the evening in the part of "Ruth Kirby." Mr. Studley's "Johnson" was very good, but we suggest that a little more temperance in his drunkenness would be an improvement. would be an improvement. At the Arch Mrs. Drew played "Ruth Kirby"

as well as it could be played by anybody, and Miss Price as the gypsy girl surpassed herself. Mr. Barton Hill's "Johnson" is also open to the charge of being somewhat overdone in the drunken scene. Just about half as much maudinally and leasures as the property of the charge of the lin talk and looseness of conduct would answer in talk and looseness of conduct would answer the purpose and make the episode more attrac-tive. Mr. Craig's "Spotty" was excellent, but it is a part hardly large enough for any great dis-play of ability. Mr. Everly's "Robert Redburn" was tasteful, artistic and thoroughly well done. Great enthusiasm was manifested by the audi-ences at both houses, and the indications are that the play will be very successful and will have a the play will be very successful and will have a long run under Mr. Sinn and Mrs. Drew. It's faults are common with all plays of the kind, and naults are common with all plays of the kind, and it is not more worthy of censure than those that have preceded it; nor is it better deserving of careful analytical criticism. It will have it's day of popularity, and then be withdrawn and be forgotten. In the meantime, we recommend the the public to see it at both theatres while it is in existence. The dispute between the managers will incite them to make unusual effort to give attractiveness to their entertainment. tertainment, and the audiences will reap the benefit.

the audiences will reap the benefit.

—Mr. E. L. Davenport will appear at the Walnut Street Theatre this evening in The Pilot and Rob Roy. To-morrow night Mr. Thos. J. Hemphill, the business manager of the theatre will have a benefit, when Mr. Davenport will appear as "Dazzle" in London Assurance and in The Pilot. Mr. Hemphill deserves to have a crowded house. Mr. Hemphin deserves to have a crowded house.

It is rumored, with some appearance of credbility, that Mr. Theodore Thomas, of New
York, intends to bring his orchestra hore, and
give a series of first class concerts. Even with
the competition that exists here, we believe that
he will find no difficulty in making the enterprise
a pecuniary success.

—A miscellaneous performance, including The Grand Duchess, will be given at the American Theatre this evening.

—On the evening of Nov. 20th, the new organ will be opened at the Cathedral, and several of our most accomplished players will display its beauties.

FIFTH EDITION

PRICE THREE CENTS.

4:00 O'Clock.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST CABLE NEWS. THE ALABAMA CLAIMS THE BASIS OF THE SETTLEMENT LATEST. FROM WASHINGTON

Progress of the Dyer Court-Martial THE POLITICIANS AFTER GRANT

By the Atlantic Cable.

Liverpool, Nov. 10, 3 P. M.—Cotton easier Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester are dull. Peas. 46s. 6d. Flour, 26s. 6d. Corn, 39s. Wheat dull. Bacon quiet and steady. Rosin dull. Tallow quiet and steady.

London, Nov. 10 .- The Times of to-day has an editorial article giving the basis of settlement and the present status of the questions at issue between the United States and Great Britain. A mixed commission, consisting of two members from each nation, will be appointed to adjudge all questions arising since 1853 the date of the last commission. England's responsibility in the matter of the Alabama claims will be referred to Prussia for arbitration. If the decision is in favor of America, a commission will then investigate the claims. America has withdrawn the question of the recognition of the Southern States by Great Britain during the war. The San Juan business will be referred to the President of Switzerland for arbitration.

The Dyer Court of Inquiry.

[Special Despatch to the Phila, Evening Bulletin.]
WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The Dyer Court of Inquiry held a short session to day and adjourned over till Friday, Judge-Advocate Winthrop, who conducts the case for the Government, having been unexpectedly called to New York. No witnesses have yet been examined, the time of the court having been occupied in arranging the preliminaries.

The Politicians Want to Congratulate General Grant.

Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.I Washington, Nov. 10.—Mayor Bowen and a delegation of city politicians are to wait upon General Grant at his headquarters this afternoon. to learn when he will receive their formal congra-

Correspondence of the Associated Press.] WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—General Grant to-day declined a public demonstration in his honor, tendered by the Republican Associations of this

FACTS AND PANCIES.

The Paris papers announce "the death of the mother of M. Alexandre Dumas the younger." -Major-Gen. Lorenzo Thomas is in Charles-

Dan Rice backs time against Weston for \$20,000. -It is stated that Gen. Geo. H. Thomas voted

this year for the first time in his life. Eighteen inches of snow now cover the summit of Mt. Washington.

-Three stolen articles a week are offered to the editor of Harper's Monthly. -Oregon proposes to have a bureau of immigration.

Dumas, Jr., writes that he shall stay in France until May, when he will come to this -The engine-driver of the Irish mail train, that

which was burned at Abragile, has died of auguich of mind. —The Australian colonies have 600,000 horses 4,000,000 cattle, 38,500,000 cheep, 4,000,000 pige, and 2,500,000 acres of cultivated land.

-The Queen of Portugal, Victor Emmanuel's daughter, is crazy and occupies a padded room to prevent her from breaking her royal head. —The death is announced of Lady Adine Fanc. a grand-daughter of Lady Palmerston, at the age

—An Alabama wife of seventeen, after a year of married life with her husband of nineteen, could endure life no longer, and hanged herself. —The Mexican Congress has decided, after a protracted debate, to allow to priests the same rights of voting and holding office as are enjoyed. by other citizens.

The Liberal papers in Madrid have been at most compelled to suspend publication. All their writers obtained situations in the Ministries, and didn't care to wag the pen.

—Many of the postage stamps that have re-cently arrived in Paris on letters from Spain had the Queen's head punched out of them, so that Her Most Catholic Majesty will soon be out of print as well as out of place. —The two most eloquent speakers in Spain are Don Nicholas Maria Ribero and Don Emilion Castelar. Both of them were sentenced to death

during the infamous regime of the bloodthirsty —An exchange says: It is a singular cfreum-stance that Miss Kellogg, who has a world-wide reputation, has sung in opera in only five cities. London, Boston, New York, Philadelphia and

-Notes of warning are sounded by the Chicago papers against the waste of water in that city.
Lake Michigan is but a small pond for the use of
that growing town. The ponderous engines
used for pumping it in have a hard time of it. —A correspondent of the Courrier du bas Rhims writes from Pesth that the Emperor Francis Joseph has already entirely gray hair, but uses hair-dye, by which his premature grayness is successfully concealed.

Frederic William Dickens, last surviving brother of Charles Dickens, died a few weeks ago at Darlington, England. He was a genial, good-humored gentleman, with a ready fund of ance-

dote, and was a general favorite in society -The most recent style of thievery in Milan is invented by vagabonds, who invite young milliners and seamstresses to the bals champetres, drug them with wine containing opium, and then despoil them of their hair. A heavy reward is offered for the capture of the knaves.

—A recent number of the Columbus (Miss.)

Index contained an apology for a typographical blunder, which, it said, had spoiled "one of the finest sentences in our editorial." It then gave the corrected reading, which shows us what is regarded as a fine sentence in the Index officer. "The inane dripplings from the mandlin tengral. The inane drippings from the maudlin tengue of Ulysses the Lucky."

-"How do you like the looks of the varmint?" asked an Arkansan of a Downeaster who was gazing with distended eyes at an alligator with open jaws on the bank of the Mississippi. "Waal," responded the Yankee, recovering his mental equipose, "he ain't what yew'd call a hancome critter, but he's a deal of openness when he would a supplied."

-The charitable proposition is made by a New York newspaper to gather together all the flage, canvas, bunting, timber, scantling, and whatever canvas, bunung, timber, scanting, and wanted the paraphernalia of the late campaign that remains, and dispose of them for the beneat of the poor in the different wards the coming winter. We will save our Grant trappings for the next election.