Daily Evening Bulletin.

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

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AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

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S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.

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WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS FOR PARties, &c. New styles. MASON & CO., au25tf§ 907 Chestnut street.

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN THE Newest and best manner. LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver, 1123 Chestnut street. feb20-tf

MARRIED.

CRANSTON—AGNEL.—On Saturday, November 7th, by the Rev. J. L. Large, Hiram Cranston, of New York, to Emilie, daughter of Professor H. R. Agnel, of West Point, New York.

KERNOCHAN—WINTHROP.—October 27th, at the American Legation in Paris, by the Rev. Mr. Hilliard, William S. Kernochan to Eliza S. Winthrop, daughter of Benjamin R. Winthrop, all of New York.

LARZELERE—CURTIS.—On the 4th inst., in Chicago, Mr. Wm. H. Larzelere, formerly of Philadelphia, and Miss Lottie M., daughter of S. G. Curtis, Esq., of Chicago.

WATSON—REIFSNYDER.—On Thursday evening, November 5th, 1868, at the Church of the Atonement, by Rev. Benjamin Watson, D.D., Mr. James S. Watson, Jr., to Miss Millie Reifsnyder, both of this city.

DIED.

EARP.—On the morning of the 10th inst., Lillie F., wife of Theodore Earp, in the 23d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1020 Arch street, on Friday morning, the 13th inst., at 10 o'clock.

HAWKINS.—On Tuesday morning, November 10th, John Hawkins in the 77th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, in Upper Darby, on Friday morning, the 13th inst., at 10 o'clock, without further notice. Interment at Media Cemetery.

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

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

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SCIENTIFIC LECTURES.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Course of Scientific Lectures before the Association will be opened for the Season on FRIDAY EVENING next, Nov. 13, at the Hall, No. 1210 CHESTNUT Street, by

PROF. JAS. C. BOOTH, SUBJECT—THE MANUFACTURE OF GLASS, ANCIENT AND MODERN. Illustrated with numerous Paintings and Diagrams.

The Lectures will be continued on each FRIDAY EVENING, as follows:

Nov. 20, Dr. W. W. Keen. Subject—"The Circulation of the Blood."

Nov. 27, Theo. D. Rand, Esq. Subject—"Lead. Its Metallurgy, Chemistry and Uses."

Dec. 4, Rev. Daniel March, subject—"Astronomy."

Dec. 11, Dr. P. D. Keyser. Subject—"The Anatomy and Physiology of the Eye."

Dec. 18, Dr. E. R. Hutchins, Subject—"Health. How to Preserve it."

These Lectures will be illustrated by Paintings, Specimens, Diagrams, Maps, &c., and will be both instructive and entertaining.

Tickets free to members who have paid the annual dues for the ensuing year.

Terms of membership, $1 00 per annum. Apply at the Hall. no11 w f 2t§

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. F. 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§

PROF. MORTON'S First lecture will be repeated on THURSDAY for non-members, and on FRIDAY for members of the Franklin Institute. no11 3t§

SPECIAL NOTICE.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11, 1868.—The Apprentices' Library, corner of Fifth and Arch streets, first and second stories, having been remodelled and repaired, will be opened to the readers on SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 14, 1868.

An invitation is hereby extended to subscribers and friends of the Library and to the citizens generally, to visit and examine the Library Rooms on FRIDAY EVENING, November 13, 1868.

By order of the Board of Managers.

no11 4t JOSEPH R. RHOADS, Secretary.

THE NEXT LECTURE OF THE COURSE ON "THE CHRISTIAN LIFE," As illustrated by Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, will be delivered by the Rev. A. REED, D.D., THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, In the Lecture Room of the Central Presbyterian Church, Eighth street, above Arch, at a quarter before 8 o'clock. 1t*

ALL WHO FEEL INTERESTED TO SEE A Gas Machine that is a *Gas Machine*, are invited to call at 731 Sansom street, to-morrow, from 9 to 9, and see the Union make gas from below 90 degrees density and downward.

Also Friday and Saturday of this week. 1t*

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the McELHENY OIL COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 318 Walnut street, on TUESDAY, December 1, at 12 o'clock, M.

EDWARD P. HALL, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11, 1868. no11-w,f,m,915

SECOND STREET M. E. CHURCH—PROtracted Meeting.—Brother Samuel Halsted, of New York, will conduct the exercises during the week.

1t* E. J. KENNEY, Pastor.

PHILADELPHIA ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL, No. 15 South Ninth street.—*Club-foot, Hip* and *Spinal Diseases*, and *Bodily Deformities* treated. Apply daily at 12 o'clock. no3 3m,rp§

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

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—An application was made before Judge Blatchford yesterday by Augustin Daly, a playwright of this city, for an injunction restraining Jarrett & Palmer from producing the play of *After Dark* at Niblo's Garden, on the ground that the scenes and incidents, especially the railroad scene, are stolen from his own play *Under the Gaslight*. Subpœnas were served and the parties were required to appear on Saturday.

Alfred E. Whitehead, a young man of twenty-two, was sentenced by Judge Troy in Brooklyn yesterday to three years in the Penitentiary for bigamy. Two of his wives and two of his *fiances* were in court, and all but one of them testified. He married his first wife the day after their first meeting, which occurred on a street in Buffalo, she being introduced to him by a lady friend.

The new diocese of the Episcopal Church in Northern New York will come into existence on Sunday next. By the suggestion of the present Bishop, the day will be celebrated in all the Episcopal Churches in this part of the State, by the administration of the Holy Communion at the morning service, when the offerings of the people will be appropriated to the fund for the support of the Bishop, who is to be elected on the 2d of December.

—It is a curious fact that scarcely an actress ever created a great sensation in San Francisco without having her head completely turned. She is so besieged by the preponderating population of men, so pelted by bouquets, diamond rings and breast-pins, and seductive *billet deux*, that the pressing aspiration of her heart (if she be married) is a divorce. And she never fails to get it.

The Currency and the Secretary.

[For the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

About eleven years ago money, or rather the credit which we use for money, was excessively scarce and dear. So much so, that upon the 17th of October, 1857, the whole amount of the deposits in all the banks in the city of New York was $42,696,012. This was all the spare cash which the merchants, manufacturers, brokers, gamblers and others had lying in the banks subject to their checks. At the same time the notes in circulation of the same banks amounted to $8,087,441. This was all the spare cash supposed to be in the private fire-proofs and pockets of the people. These amounts were far from being enough to conduct the business of New York. Money was fearfully scarce, and the only use made of it was to settle old engagements. But in a few months the evil worked its own cure. The speculations which brought the trouble about were killed. Money flowed to the point of most intense pressure, and things went on as before.

At the close of the week just passed, the amount of deposits in the banks of the city of New York was $175,556,717. This sum represents the whole amount of spare cash belonging to the merchants and others in that city, lying in the banks subject to their checks. At the same time, the notes in circulation amounted to $34,353,637, and this sum may be supposed to be in the private fire-proofs and breeches-pockets of the people.

One would suppose that with over thirty-four millions of dollars lying about loose, and with over one hundred and seventy-five millions lying about, not exactly loose, but liable to be let loose by the proper persons, money could not be so very tight. There was four times as much of it as in October, 1857. A reduction of prices would tempt the owners to invest in whatever was offered. There was no public object for whose sake the desires of the whole community for a return to a specie basis of currency should be sacrificed.

But many of the aforesaid brokers and gamblers, and perhaps some merchants and builders of a speculative turn of mind, had great difficulty in carrying their ventures to a profit. They did not like to sell for less than they had bought for. They could not, by such a process, earn the $50,000 a year it now costs them to live; for these poor people are under sad necessities. So the Secretary of the Treasury, it is said, was beaieged and badgered, lied at, squealed at and frightened into making some promises, not definitely made public, to re-enlarge the basis of banking, and to go back upon his own record, to defeat and undo the only movement by which a specie currency can ever be reached.

For it is in vain to hope that a specie basis can ever be reached without specie prices, and if specie prices, then lower prices than now, and if lower prices, then they must be arrived at by a course of compulsion; because people will not submit to lower prices for what they possess without a struggle.

Independently of the suspicion which such interference fastens upon the public officer doing it, the weakness displayed is enough to prove his unfitness for the trust. X.

PHILADELPHIA, November 10, 1868.

[From the Toledo Blade.]

NASBY.

The Presidential Election—The News Reaches Kentucky—The X Roads in Mourning.

POST OFFIS, CONFEDERIT X ROADS, Wich is in the State nv Kentucky, Nov. 5, 1868.—Bad news travels fast. We hev heerd from enuff of the States to know that butcher Grant—he wich wunst afore stood in the way of the Confedracy—hez been elected President, and that Seymore and Blare, our gellorious standard-bearers, hev bin defeated ignominiously.

This ends it! This finishes it! There is no longer hope for Democrisy. Our star is sot in gloom. Never shel I forgit the ghastly appearance of Deekin Pogram's face, ez the fatal nooze wuz told him. A single tear rolled from his left eye, down his furrowed cheek—it glittered for a brief moment on the tip of his brillyant nose, and plunged off into space! How like our hopes! Never a word sed he, but sadly beckoned me to foller. Sadly he walked to the square, mournfully he pulled down the Confedrit flag which hez waved from the pole in front of Bascom's, tenderly he folded it, and placed it under the bar nv whisky in the bar. "Thar let it rest," gasped he in a husky tone, "it will never kiss the breezes no more." And overcome with emoshun, the good old man busted into a flood of teers, which saved his life. The drain uv moisture from his system made it necessary for him to take suthin to fill its place, and that suthin wuz strengthnin. To save him I took suthin strengthnin too.

And Ben Butler is elected. That excellent conservative Rich. H. Dana, who has forgotten that ruffled shirts went out nv date twenty yeers ago, and who still reads the *Nashnel Intelligencer* sposin it to be a Whig paper, is defeated, and Butler, who wunst hung a Demokrat in Noo Orleens, and who wood do that same every mornin to give him an appetite, is fastened onto this here wunst happy but now distractid country for two yeers more. Grashus Hevins! send the yaller fever to the Corners now, and finish us up to-wunst.

I won't say a word ez to the causes uv this most terrible defeat. Seymore wood make speeches, wich hez alluz bin fatle to Presidenshul aspirants, and Blare wood write terrible letters, wich is just ez bad. Besides, Blare fairly represents us, wich druv off all the decent people, and Seymore rather prides hisself on bein a gentleman, wich chilled the ardor of our own party. The nominashens were unforchnit, but I don't reproach 'em. It's fate.

I sigh, Deekin Pogram sighs, and the rest uv our cirkle wood sigh, only they havn't returned from Injeany, wher they hev gone to vote in the interests of the Constitooshon, and to aid in the maintenance of the laws.

Sigh! I have reason to sigh. For Pollock will git the Post Offis after all. The his hands are contaminated by bein taken into the hands uv niggers—his hands wich handles kalliker and drawe molasses, and is consekently degraded by earnin his own livin—his hands will pass out to Deekin Pogram the paper which the Corners takes! The Deekin, ez he thought uv this, bust into teers agin. "I shel stop that paper," sez he, "and the Corners shel go back into the darknis of ignerance. I shel never agin go for a letter—nor will I ever hev one written for me to anybody. When a Ablishn face is at the general delivery I shel stop paternizin the Post Offis!"

Will the new Administrashun deprive a whole community uv a paper merely to give one uv its supporters a posishun? We shel see.

But I could endoor the loss uv my posishen—for principle I kin look marterdom squarely in the face—but I see other and more terrible results followin this catastrophe.

Wat uv the niggers? Wat uv us? We shel hev niggers votin at the Corners! We shel hev, at our poles, all uv the black cusses who live between here and Garrettstown, a votin ez regler ez though they wuz white men. We shel hev em defilin the sakred ballot-box ez tho they wuz not uv a cussed race. I see dark lines afore our poor State. They will hereafter hold the land which they hev bought, and wich they live on, by a shure tenure, and they will increase and multiply. Pollock will buy their produce and they will work and get money. This money they will lend to us—for we must hev it to sustain life—and they will take mortgages onto our land. (When I say *our*, I mean Deekin Pogram and mich.) Ez we never work ourselves, and will not hev, under the present arrangement, the means of compellin the labor necessary to our support, we kin never pay; and the result will be, this beautiful land uv ourn wich we so deerly love, will pass out uv the hands uv the stronger and better race into the control uv a weaker and less powerful people, wich druv off all the decent people, and Seymore rather prides hisself on bein a gentleman, wich chilled the ardor of our own party. The nominashens were unforchnit, but I don't reproach 'em. It's fate.

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The Deekin was remarkin suthin to this effect, when Joe Bigler remarkt in reply, that the Deekin hed better throw himself onto the sympathy uv his sons.

"Why, they can't work any more than I kin," said the Deekin.

"I don't mean yoor white sons!" sed this terrible Bigler. "*They* ain't uv no akkount. But in the nigger settlement at Garrettstown yoo hev more than twenty who wood—"

The poor Deekin rushed out uv the room, while Bigler laft his most feendish laff.

The people will be deprived uv ther innocent amoosements. This Grant will send on armed hirelins, clothed in ojus bloo, with muskets and sich, who will prevent our shootin niggers, and who will perfect on ther farms and in ther shops the ojus Northerners who hev settled in our midst. We shel see the gellorious Southern system decline stidily and shoorly. The whippin-posts will rot and the stox will decay—the yelp uv dorgs will no more be heerd, and the cheerful crack uv the pistol and the shreek uv the man wat has got his gruel will no more be heerd in all the land. Bascom, after he hez the few farms still unmortgaged in the visinity, will close, and go to Loolsville and embark into a wholesale grosery trade, and jine the church, and give librally to Sunday-skools; his grosery will fail into dekay and the sine will hang by one hinge. We shell see churches and skool-houses, factrys and villages everywhere. The Pogram place of 2,000 akers will be divided up into twenty farms, and onto them farms will be the bustlin Noo Yorker, the cool, calculatin Yankee, the stiddy, hard-workin German—who will display his grovelin nacher by workin himself instid of forcin niggers to do it for him. We shel be run over with skool-marms, deluged with academies, plastered over with noose-papers, stunned with machinery, drove crazy by the whirr, crash and clash uv mowin machines and reapers. And ther will be cheese made at the Corners. Pennibacker's distillery will be turned into a cheese-factry, and weak whey will run wher now the genrous high-wines flash along the troughs. Ther will be no rectifyin at the Corners—the hog-pens will be abolished, and in ther sted will be school-houses. And methinks I see in my minds-eye Horasho, the sperit, the ghost uv the departed Pogram (for he won't survive it long) a hoverin over the scene, ez Hamlick's father did. The blessed shade will look in vain for his house—on the spot wher it stood will be an academy. He will turn to Bascom's, but ther he will find a deestrict skule. "To Pennibacker's!" he will gasp in a sperit whisper, and with a speritooal smack uv his speritooal lips he will hover over it, but the smell of cheese in the place uv the strengthnin odors in wich he delities will send a spiritooal shudder thro him. A gost uv a tear will run down his speritooal nose, linger for a minnit at the tip like a dew drop on the rose, and fall! Then will the dissatisfied goost demand to be taken back to purgatory, a place less tryin to his nerves.

Deekin Pogram hez only britened up wunst. A thot flashed over his mind wich gave him comfort for a minit. "Isn't ther a Booth for Grant ez ther wuz for Linkin?" askt he.

"Ah!" sed I, in alarm, "wood you kill Grant to hev Colfax in his place? We mite kill Colfax, say you. Alars! spos'n they'd elect Sumner ez President uv the Senit! Kill Sumner? Good Lord, no! They'd then elect Butler Speeker uv the House, and he can't be killed. No! No! We hed better bear the ills we hev than fly to them we know not uv." Its gone. All is up with me and us. I shel stay in Kentucky for the present, tho wat may become uv me the Lord only knows.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.,
(Wich is Postmaster.)

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

LETTER FROM MADRID.

MADRID, Oct. 27, 1868.—The Italian Government has formally recognized revolutionized Spain, and entered into official relations with the men provisionally at the head of affairs in Madrid. I do not know to what extent an American reader may be amused by observing with what infinitesimally petty trifles the attention of the grave statesman at the head of mighty kingdoms and empires is taken up. Almost immediately upon the instalment of a Junta and of a Provisional Government in Madrid, the United States Minister, Mr. Hale, acting upon instructions telegraphically conveyed to him from the cabinet at Washington, signified his readiness at once to recognize any Government *de facto* which Spain might wish to substitute for that of the Queen, who was at that moment receiving the condolences of the Emperor Napoleon at Biarritz. Mr. Seward did no more in this instance than follow the course which reason and expediency recommended as the only practicable one to the American Government; and Mr. Hale so evidently acted in this matter rather from a sense of duty than from inclination, that on the very day in which he officially waited on the Foreign Minister of the Revolutionary Government, in the morning he entertained the Pope's Nuncio, Monsignor Franchi and the Minister *in partibus* of his crownless Majesty, the King of the Two Sicilies—still recognized by Queen Isabella—at dinner in the evening. Next to the agent for the great Transatlantic Republic, the Italian Minister, Count Corti, volunteered some civilities to the newly installed Spanish rulers. He called upon Marshal Serrano, on his appointment to the general command of all the forces, and the visit was punctually returned by that gallant and well bred officer. The Italian Count next drove to the Foreign Office, and there exchanged greetings with the Minister of State, M. de Lorenzana. In the meanwhile the great question of recognition or non-recognition of official or officious relations was being gravely considered and debated at the Courts of the Tuileries, of St. James, and of Sans Souci. I believe the Emperor Napoleon and M. Moustier took it in hand for themselves and their neighbors. If the thing was to be done it little mattered whether it was done quickly; the all-important matter was that it should be done neatly and nicely. The "hair" about *official* or *officious* was cunningly split. The relations to be opened with Spain should be *international*. I defy any man to say that the term is not strictly accurate. Make the most of it: it lends itself to any amount of stretching. "International relations" are relations between nation and nation. Whether Ministers only bow or shake hands, the transactions are still international. The great powers could not, in common civility, do less; they would not, agreeably to their rules of common prudence, do more. Their representatives are on speaking terms with the Provisional Government; three of them, at least, on visiting terms. M. Mercier, the French Minister, only sent his card, *without turning it up at the corner*. Mark, also, how cleverly the thing was done; how adroitly it was contrived that the *Dii Minores*, and especially that half-respectable Kingdom of Italy, should be left out in the cold. Some bewigged stickler for precedents at the French Foreign-office rummaged about the archives till he stumbled upon the protocol of the long-forgotten Quadruple Alliance. That *was* just the thing.

The notion that four States should once more act together in the settlement of Peninsular matters appeared irresistible. Four States were once more in the field to the exclusion of inconvenient neighbors. The affair was kept snug; instructions traveled safely, double-locked in the bag of the Cabinet courier, and one fine morning the world's breath was taken away by the astounding intelligence that France, England, Prussia and Portugal had stolen a march upon other countries, and had especially given the go-by to the Italian Government, whereupon General Menabrea, finding out that he had been only outwitted and slighted in return for all his deference in waiting for his "betters," comes to-day to the resolution which should have been obvious to him a month ago, cuts the Gordian knot about *official* or *officious*, treats the quibble about *international* with all the scorn it deserves, and regains his lost ground by placing himself in the front rank by the side of the President of the United States, as second of the potentates, whose recognition of the Provisional Government has been unequivocal and unreserved. *Tanta moeliatio erat. Et voila comme on fait de la diplomatie.* It is for such paltry tricks and such mean punctilios that nations treat themselves to the luxuries of a Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and of a host of Ambassadors, *Chargés d'Affaires*, and Queen's Messengers.

ENGLAND.

The True Version of the Reported Alabama Claims Negotiations—The Question of the Right of Recognition to be Pressed as the Main Point—No Arbitrator Yet Appointed.

LONDON, Nov. 10th, 1868.—Minister Reverdy Johnson's statement that the difficulties between England and the United States in regard to the Alabama claims are ended, is regarded as too strong, and entirely unwarranted by the present aspect of the high authorities interested. Nothing really has been settled. No arbitrator has been selected, and Minister Johnson and Lord Stanley have agreed only that both governments shall choose arbitrators to decide the extent of England's liability for the depredations of the Alabama, and her right to recognize the Confederates as belligerents. In the event of the liability question being decided adverse to the American view all claims drop, and if otherwise each government appoints two commissioners, who jointly choose a fifth to act as President. The governments jointly appoint a Secretary, each paying half his salary. The duties of the commission shall be to examine separately each claim of the two countries.

At Minister Johnson's own suggestion the commission is to meet in London, because, as he says, most of the evidence, documentary and verbal, will be found here.

The statement of the *Times* that it had been agreed that the arbitrator be a European king, by which it means more definitely King William of Prussia, and that the United States had decided not to press the question of the right of England to recognize the rebel confederacy, are manifestly incorrect. I am authorized to state that the two governments will jointly select the arbitrator, and the question of the recognition will form the principal subject of the arbitration.

The character of these negotiations has caused considerable dissatisfaction among influential circles representing those Englishmen friendly to the loyal Americans during the war. On the one hand it is said that the Tories have been using Minister Johnson for political purposes, and on the other that the rebels have been using the Tories for their own purposes.

Everything was cut and dried for Lord Stanley to close the negotiations on the very day that the Mayor was to give his banquet, so as to gain capital for the coming elections by affording Disraeli an opportunity, on his first appearance for some time before the public, to say that his government had settled everything.

The conviction is that the United States are being humbugged into serving the purposes of politicians and disappointed Southerners. George N. Saunders, Judah P. Benjamin, and other rebels, have been working hard in this matter with Laird, Wharncliff, Roebuck, and others of a similar stripe. The friends of the loyal portion of the Union fear that the honor of America is being imperilled and some think that the whole thing is the working of a deep plot formed by the English sympathizers with the rebellion and the Southern emissaries and exiles now here to secure a basis for the settlement of the claims satisfactory to themselves before Grant's inauguration, hoping for a decision against the United States as some compensation to the rebels for their defeat in the war. This Southern triumph is expected if the present governments of the two countries appoint the arbitrator and commission.

Intelligent people here unite in the belief that the question should be settled by the incoming English Liberal and General Grant's Republican administrations, which will represent the actual sentiments of the people both of England and America.

SPAIN.

A Royalist Plot.

The *Independance Belge* says: "The presence of Marshals Concha and Pezeula, of Generals Calonge, San-Roman, and Nanetl, in the Basque provinces is causing some anxiety in Madrid. Pezuela makes frequent journeys into Navarre. The ex-Ministers of the Queen are said to be engaged in preparing the way for exciting a civil war in Spain. All the partisans of the fallen monarch have agreed to meet in France to take measures for this purpose."

A Republican Programme for Spain.

Senor Orense has published a Republican programme, dated Valencia, October 20.

The following are the heads of Senor Orense's programme:

1. Form of Government—Democratic Federal republic.
2. Legislative Power—A single Chamber, elected annually by universal suffrage.
3. Executive Power—A President nominated by the Chamber without limitation of time, but removable at the pleasure of the Chamber.
4. Judicial power—Appointment of judges to be wholly independent of the legislative and executive powers.
5. The central or national government to manage the army and navy, the code external and diplomatic affairs, statistics, the Custom House (while it lasts), Post Office and Telegraphs, disputes between Provinces, unity of money, weights and measures, extinction of the public debt (the money to be provided from the sale of the royal patrimony, national property and mines), railways on a large scale.

Principal objects of the government:

6. The security to every citizen of his individual and primordial rights, which are as follows: Personal liberty, property, freedom of worship, freedom of the press, right of meeting.
7. The penalty of death, slavery, imprisonment, monopolies of the sale of salt and tobacco, taxes on consumption, &c., are to be abolished.
8. Customs, prisons and judicial processes to be immediately reformed.
9. Domicile and private correspondence to be inviolable.
10. Education, choice of professions and employments, banks and credit institutions to be free.
11. The provincial deputations, alcaldes, municipal councils and magistrates to be elected by universal suffrage, their meetings to be open and a report of the proceedings to be published. These bodies to decide upon all questions which do not come under the control of the central government.
12. Revenue to be raised by one tax, direct and general.
13. The Spanish possessions abroad to enjoy the same rights as the mother country.
14. The post-office, telegraphic and other services to be paid for out of the profits they produce, and taxation to be reduced in proportion as these profits increase.
15. The Civil Guard alone shall act as a police. The army to be for the national defence, and a volunteer force to be proposed for the preservation of internal order. Spain renounces wars of conquests, and will make war only when its independence is menaced.

In the decree on the subject of the *Ayuntamientos* and provincial deputations Senor Sagasta made use of the word *monarquia*. Some of the Madrid journals having observed that this was an anticipation of the decision of the nation the Minister suppressed the word in the *Gaceta Oficial*.

Marfori, Queen Isabella's Intendente.

[Madrid (Oct. 28) correspondence of the London Star.]

Long before this reaches you the *canard* about a duel at Brussels between Marfori and Henri Rochefort will have flown away. Everyone here was pitying the author of the *Lanterne*, who is more expert with his pen than with the pistol or the sword. At the same time every one was also blaming him for accepting a challenge from the Queen's Chamberlain. It turns out that Marfori has not left Pau. Various versions are current respecting the origin and antecedents of this unpleasant personage, none of which that I have seen are correct. The foundation of his fortune was the love of the late Marshal Narvaez for kitchen comforts and his taste for debauchery. Marfori's father was an Italian emigrant, who came to Cadiz to seek the means of subsistance and set up a restaurant or eating house there. The fascinations of the foreigner proved more powerful than the virtue of the lady who wore the blue ribbon of the establishment, and the Church not having hallowed the alliance contracted under these irregular circumstances the future favorite of the Queen of Spain began life illegally. The skill of the lady in her department brought her ordinaries into repute and attracted the best custom. Narvaez became frequent guest. He noticed the little lad who occasionally waited upon him and promised to do something for him. He fulfilled his promise by appointing him to a clerkship in the Bureau of the Hacienda, or Treasury, and earned promotion, as is affirmed, by rendering Narvaez services similar to those which Don Giovanni expected from Leporello. His lack of geographical knowledge appears to have been his sole qualification for the office of Minister for the Colonies, which post he quitted to become Civil Governor of Madrid. This was a stroke of policy on the part of his powerful protector, who baited his hook with Marfori, calculating to strengthen himself in power through the ascendancy of the latter over the Queen. In his official capacity Marfori attended her Majesty on all occasions, occupying the same box at the opera and other places of amusement, and a seat in her carriage at the promenade. She soon noticed him, took him into special favor and appointed him Intendente de Palacio. This excited the public indignation and provoked its disgust to the highest degree, to which the scandalous scene at St. Sebastian only put the climax.

TURKEY.

The Pope's Letter to the Eastern Churches.

A correspondent in the Levant *Herald*, of October 21, speaking of the Pope's letter to the Eastern churches, says that thus far it has not been favorably received. The following is an account of its reception at Phanar:

On Thursday, October 15, Monseigneur Hassoun, the Roman Catholic vicar general, requested an audience of the Greek Patriarch. The latter replied that he would receive him at 4 P. M. on Saturday. Accordingly on that day, at the hour fixed, the vicar, attended by four Catholic ecclesiastics of high rank, proceeded to the patriarchate, and after the usual introductory civilities presented to his Holiness the recent letter of the Pope to the bishops of the Eastern Church. Before receiving it the Patriarch asked if the epistle were the same as that whose text had been published in the newspapers, and on being informed that it was he answered that he could not receive a document couched in such unbecoming language, and to which he could not offer a favorable reply. The vicar and his companions then withdrew without being able to fulfil their mission. The letter has also been delivered to the Armenian Patriarch, who has replied that he cannot answer it without consulting his synod. It is not believed that the latter will advise acceptance of the invitation.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

The Lancashire Lass has tripped out of court with judicial permission to be in as many places at the same time as her proprietors choose. She has been the subject of a quarrel in which both contestants whipped. Mr. Sion lost his case in court, but he contrived to attract public attention to the fact that he had brought out a strong sensational piece very finely, by having a learned judge as an advertiser. So he has retired to his box office with a happy heart, and had a great many extra tickets printed. The managers of the Arch are serenely complacent over the vindication of their virtue, and they fee their lawyer with a chuckle over the excellence of the investment. Both theatres continue to present the drama, and despite the fact that it is crammed full of all manner of wickedness, we are somewhat reconciled to it when we reflect that the villain is brought to grief twice every night, and that the hero, by walking in the paths of rectitude, arrives at perfect bliss just as often, proving that virtue is its own reward. If we must have the sensationalism of cheap novels, we should be thankful that it inculcates a respect for the ten commandments, and punishes vice with stern, inevitable severity before the curtain comes down.

—Upon very reliable authority it is asserted Franz Abt, the celebrated German composer, intends to visit this country next summer. It is understood that an effort will be made to induce him to reside permanently in the United States, and we sincerely hope it will be successful. He will be a valuable addition to our corps of talented musicians, and we believe he will find that his labors will be very much more remunerative than in Germany, where his two best songs: "When the Swallows Homeward Fly," and "Sleep well Sweet Angel," together netted him just nine dollars.

—Mr. Thomas J. Hemphill, the business manager of the Walnut Street Theatre, will have a benefit to-night, when Mr. E. L. Davenport will appear in his very able personation of "Dazzle," in *London Assurance*, and "in *The Pilot*. Mr. Hemphill is an excellent manager, and a very worthy gentleman, and we hope the theatre will be crowded, and the box office replete with currency.

Mr. Edwin Forrest will begin an engagement on Monday next and treat his audiences to some native American tragedy of the severe and ponderous school. Of course *he* will fill the house every night.

—We annex a description of the magnificent organ which has been placed in the Cathedral by John C. B. Standbridge, and which will be opened on the evening of the 18th inst.:

The organ was commenced two and a half years since. It has four manuals and pedals. Manuals C C to A; 58 keys. Pedals, C C C to E; 29 keys. Two bellows, one for great, choir, and swell organs, with heavy pressure; one bellows for pedal and solo organ with one inch still heavier pressure; fifty sounding stops, besides six couplers, tremulant, wind alarm, &c., making 60 knobs.

The great organ has sounding pipes	1,159
The choir organ	749
The swell organ	812
The solo organ	290
The pedal organ	145
Total pipes	3,155

There is also an additional blank stop in the solo organ, with a capacity for 58 pipes, together with three composition pedals for great organ, and two shifting movements for pedal organ.

In this instrument there are included above, ten reed stops, as trumpets, oboes, clarionet, vox humana, trombone, &c.

There are six stops of sixteen feet tone, twenty-three of eight feet tone, nine of four feet tone, twelve above four feet, as mixtures, &c.

The pneumatic action is attached to the great manual, and the same will play the choir organ at sub octaves without making the touch any heavier. The swell organ has also the pneumatic action, which in both manuals is very light, quick and rapid. The case is 81 feet wide, 16 feet deep and 41 feet 6 inches from the gallery floor to the top of the cross. It is painted to correspond with the color of the Cathedral, with 27 large gilt pipes in front, the largest metal front pipe being 18½ inches in diameter and 18 feet 6 inches long.

—The American Theatre announces *The Grand Duchess* and a miscellaneous performance for this evening.

—Max Strakosch will soon be here with his very excellent company of singers, who, driven out of the operatic field by the pitiful French burlesque actors who are now overrunning the country, have become wandering minstrels, and are exercising their powers in concert giving. Miss Kellogg is the great attraction in Strakosch's troupe, and she is sure of a hearty reception, not more for her real merit, than because she comes back to us with that European endorsement which Americans seem to consider essential to popularity here. Miss Kellogg will be accompanied by Mr. Kopta, a very accomplished violinist, and by a baritone, Signor Petrelli, and a tenor, Signor Lotti, all of whom are warmly praised by the Boston critics. Miss Alide Topp, the famous pianist, will perform at each concert, and will be not the least attraction. If rumor tells a true story, she possesses very unusual and remarkable talent.

Corner Loungers, &c.

To the Editor of the Evening Bulletin: Your correspondent "M.," in his communication of Saturday last, presents a vivid picture of the evils resulting from corner-lounging in our city, especially in its effect upon the boys and half-grown young men who hang around the neighborhood of drinking saloons and make certain streets almost impassible by mingled profanity and obscenity.

But he proposes no remedy except commitments to houses of correction, and a more rigorous enforcement of the penalties of the law. Allow me to suggest a trial of the *preventive* methods of dealing with these great and growing evils,—methods which for years past have been effectively though quietly in operation in the cities of Boston and New York, and the results of which in the latter city may be witnessed by any one who will visit the Industrial Schools or the Home for Street Boys, established by the Children's Aid Society. These schools, open every day, and located wherever poverty and ignorance most abound, gather in for free instruction in some useful trade, thousands who would otherwise be roaming the streets or idling on the corners, and the effects are