EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

and bid for the sceptre and inheritance of some

in their veins, and both seek alike for the devel-

opment and exercise of their active and expan-

But to return to the demonstration I

was speaking of: Austria has ventured, by the mouth of M. de Beust, to utter some-

thing to make people uneasy. That Minister, addressing a Committee of the Austrian Parlia-

ment, went so far as to allude to the possibility,

or even probability of an eventual conflict be-

tween France and Prussia, and in the contempla-

tion of such an event, insisted upon

the necessity of an army of 800,000 men. Eight hundred thousand soldiers

for a bankrupt State like that of the Emperor

Francis Joseph! Such policy seems stark mad-

ness, and can have but one aim in view: The desperate hope of retrieving past disasters in the midst of a general scrimmage. If Austria keep up an army of 800,000 men, it can be for no purpose save to throw herself upon Prussia. when the latter is engaged with France. The

policy is suicidal; but nevertheless Europe feels

that it is on the cards, and hence listens uneasily

to M. de Beust's rather impredent utterance.

Then, again, as I have said, a warning and start-

ling voice came also from Russia. The Journal

de St. Petersbourg, an authoritative organ, prints

an article on "War or Peace," which is significant in a country where the press is not generally allowed to make things "unpleasant" without permission. Here, again, a conflict between

France and Prussia is openly contemplated. If

victorious France, it is said, should cross the

Rhine and revolutionize Posen, the movement

would extend to Poland proper, and, in that case,

"the Russian armies would take the field to re-

store order. The national movement throughout

Russia would be rapid and energetic from the day

when the French cagle entered Germany and re-

language, and one wonders that the Russian Government has permitted it to be published. It

is the more alarming because my correspondents

in the Spanish Peninsula intimate to me that it is thought there that even the Emperor Alexander,

mild and moderate though he be in personal character, views with deep regret, and even apprehension, the severe blow inflicted on the mo-

narchical, legitimate and divine-right principle

by the summary ejection of Isabella and her race.

Should a Republic, by any chance, be established

in an old monarchical and once first-class Euro-

pean state like Spain, Russia may

wedge applied to the block of which she forms

the opposite extremity, and that the rent, if once

allowed to spread, will stop only when it has

reached the other side. There is no saying, if

this sentiment gain ground, how soon the "Cossack" and "Republican" principles may find

themselves advancing, face to face, across Europe,

from the snows of the Sierra Nevada on one

side and those of the Russian steppes on the

other. Truly, these are like to be stirring times

amidst so many contending influences and

A strange sort of circular has just been addressed by the Pretender Don Carlos, partly to

his "subjects"(!) partly to the "other sovereigns

of Europe! Just as the Spanish people have sent one legitimate monarch about her business, and declared that they will

never again have anything to do with any

of her kith or kin, this precious repre-

sentative of "divine right" talks, with incom-

parable naiveté, about the probability of "God

and circumstances "placing him on the throne of

Spain! He does not even say "God and la volonté nationale," after the fashion of Napoleon and the

Second Empire! And his chief promise is ad

dressed, not even to the people he is so anxious

to rule over, but to his future fellow-sovereigns-

to whem he is kind enough to say that "he hopes

to live with them on the best possible terms!" It

has always been said of the Bourbons that not

even adversity could make them wiser; and truly

this son of Don Juan de Bourbon is worthy, in

this respect, of the blood of all his progenitors.

The following telegram has just been made

public in Paris, received from San Francisco by P. Donohue, of that city, at present on a visit to

Paris, and by him communicated to many Call-

fornians and other Americans, to their great re-

"San Francisco, October 27.—No great damage done; confidence restored, and all happy.

[Signed | "F. McCoppin, Mayor."

It is unnecessary to observe that the telegram

relates to the late earthquake, and, in face of the

accounts from Peru, has afforded the greatest

Competition in political journalism has run

very high, of late years in Paris, but has been

quite out-done recently by the effort which finan-

cial newspapers have made to outstrip each other

in public favor. The principal organ of this cha-

racter in Paris, for some time past, was the

Semaine financère, which was generally regarded as of high authority on subjects connected with

the money market. It was on this account, I presume, that M. Emile de Gjrardin and one or

two other political personages, who are

known to dabble largely in other affairs besides affairs of State, determined to get

hold of this publication, and turn it to

account for their own interest. They became, ac-

cordingly, the purchasers of the Semaine Finan-

cière, and put out a flaming announcement to

the effect that whoever desired to have really reliable information as to the value of public, and

other securities ought to look to their pages to obtain it. This, of course, excited great wrath on the part of shareholders and speculators whose

interests lay in a different direction from those

of the new proprietors of the Semaine Financiere. The former determined to get up a financial journs of their own, which should blow het whenever the other blew cold, and vice versa, Accordingly,

the Union des Actionnaires was started at a

much lower price than the rival paper,

interests.

satisfaction.

that it is the thin end of the

awakened the sourceir of the First Empire." There is no doubt that the above is alarming

rather into the repose and indolence of age.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

VOLUME XXII.—NO. 185.

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

FROFEITORS.
GIBSON PEACOCK. CASPER SOUDER, Jr.,
W.L. HETHERSTON. THUS, J. WILLIAMSON,
FRANCIS WELLS.
The BULLETIN is served to subscribers in the city at 18
seens per week, payable to the carriers or 88 per annum.

A MERICA N

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Of Philadelphia,

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.

This Institution has no superior in the United

INSURE AGAINST ACCIDENT TRAVELERS' INSURANCE CO..

OF HABIFORD, CONS. Assets over - - \$1,000,000 Persons leaving the city especially will feel better satis-fied by being insured. WILLIAM W. ALLEN, Agent and Attorney,

FORREST BUILDING,
117 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia.
se25 to th s tf W EDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS FOR PAR-tics, &c. New styles. MABON & CO., au25tij 907 Chestnut street,

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN THE Newest and best manner, LOUIS DREKA, 8ta-tioner and Engraver, 1633 Chestnut street. feb 20, 41 MARRIED.

HOLMES-WILEON.—On the fith inst, according to the order of Friends, Samuel C. Holmes, of Loudon county, Virginia, and Salie B., daughter of Edward W. Wiscon, if Philadelphia.

HANSELL—MARTIN.—On November 11th, at the Church of the Atoaement by Rev E. N. Potter, S. R. Hansell, of this city, to Jennie E., daughter of Dr. F. A. Kariin, of Bethiehem, Fa.

1 A'' fa.—WITHERS.—On the 12th inst, at the Church of St. Matthias, by the Rector, Rev. tobert F. Chase, James W. Latta to Bue E., daughter of the late Hanson L. Withers.

RARP.—On the morning of the 18th inst., Lillie P., wife Theodore Eart, in the Ed wear of her age. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully vited to attend the funeral, from the relidence of her usband, No. 1026 Arch street, on Friday morning, the and, No. 1026 Arch street, on Friday morning, the final, at 10 o'clock.

HD.—Un the evening of the 10th inst, after a linger-liners, George W. Ford, in the 46th year of his age, to relatives and male friends of the family; also kinsh todee, No. 246, A. Y. M.; the Union League of Cily of Philadelphia; National and State Gounell, No. 1, O. J. A. M.; Northera Liberty Degree Council, No. 1, O. J. A. M.; Experiment Council, No. 1, O. Of U. A. M.; A. M. Hall Association; — Lodge, No. —A. P. A.; Nati nal Union Clubof Philadelphia; the Columbia, th Penu and Lincoln Hose Companies, are respect, invited to attend the funeral, from his late resice, 642 North Twelfth street, on Sunday afternoon, at clock. To proceed to American Mechanics' Geme-St. tery. WKINS.—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 lithi inst., at 10 clock, without further notice. Interment at Media Cemotery.

OBITUARY.

How often, as we pass through life, does the beautiful sentiment force itself upon our minds. "Death toves a shining mark"? And yet the great Destroyer has but little regard for worldly distinctions. Wher, however, as with our friend, ALGERNON ROBERTS, the subject of this notice, we see one radely hurried off the stage of time, just as the fruits of a well-ordered head and heart were ripening into usefulness, and when society, within the ever-widening circle of his influence, had only began to appreciate the value of his character, how naturally does it occur to us. "Death loves a shining mark."

Mr. Roberts was a descendant of a Welsh family, who came into this country with the great founder of our State, and his family still hold the beautiful farm on the edge of the Schuylkill, with no more secent tenner than came into this country with the great founder of our State, and his family still hold the beautiful farm on the edge of the Schaykill, with no more recent tenure than a deed to his ancestors from William Penn himself.

With a cultivated mind too active to be fettered by the simple details of agricultural life, some years since he engaged in the manufacture of fron in an establishment iocated on the old Homestead.

Small at first, it grew from year to year, until now it is second to none in the country of its kind.

A visit to Penncoyd Werks would at once disclose the qualities of his mind. Nest cottages for the workmen, complete with all the elements of comfort, the large public chool he deliathed to foster and a library prejected for toe benefit of the place, attest an enlightened economy and a genial feeling between the employer and employed, worthy of all initiation.

Foremost in all enterprises designed for the improvement of its neighborhood, his loss there will be severely felt, but the clastic spirit of the age willfull that vold. But the house is decolate, it was there his beautiful character was best appreciated and most fully developed. Kind and conciliatry to all, in his own household he was more than a brother, caring for and anticipating their every want. Mysterious indeed are the ways of Providence to thus sever the ties of affection and love at so unexpected a moment. "Leaves have their time to fall." moment.
"Leaves have their time to fall
And flowers to wither at the North wind's breath.
But all—thou hast all seasons for thine own—O Death!

GOOD BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.

BYOUT BLK. CORDED SATIN FACE GRO GRAIN.
PURPLE AND GILT EDGE.
BROWNS AND BLUE GRO GRAIN.
MODE COL'D PLAIN SILKS.

BURK EVRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arcb.

SPECIAL MOTICES.

HORACE GREELEY WILL LECTURE ON TEMPERANCE.

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

The Tickets may be obtained free at the Rooms, 1910 Gleestout street, after 8 o'clock on MONDAY MORNING, no7 s tu th 199 AN APPEAL.

A FAIR
For the benefit of the Freedmen's Mission Church, Charleston, S. C., (E. J., Adams, Pastor.) will be held at the
ASEMBLY BUILDINGS,
Corner of Tenth and Chestnut streets, from MONDAY,
the 16th, to the 21st of November.
We appeal 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)
1334 Chestnut street.

Only tu, th, a3t

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—FHE
Annual Meeting of the Society of the Alumni will
be held at the College Hall on FRIDAY, November 18th, at
4 o'clock, P. M.
112 GEORGED, BUDD, REG. SECRETARY.

PROF. MORTON'S
First lecture will be repeated on THURSDAY for non-members, and on FRIDAY for members of the Franklin Institute. notil 3th No. 15 South Ninth street—Club-foot, Hip and Spinal Diseases, and Bodily Deformities treated. Apply aduly at 12 o'clock. noe 3 marph

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

TO LET-A LARGE BRICK DWELLING-house, in Chester, suitable for a large family or for boarding house. Stabling attached. Also, TO LE: A large Store, on Market st., Cheter, suitable for clothing store, auction business, or liquor store. For particulars, call on LEIDY, 619 Walnut street, or JAMES CHADWICK, Pennsylvania House, Chester. noi2:31* FOR BENT IN GERMANTOWN,—A VERY Destrable Dwelling, on Tulpohocken street, with modern improvements, suitable for a small 'family,
Will be let to a good tenant with or without furniture.
Apply to
noils 315
226 Waldut street, Phila.

—A Paris paper, the Horoscope, gives rules for a new art of reading the character of a person by his style of laughing. We are told that "Ha, ha" indicates that the laugher is frank, fickle, fond of noise and nervous. Phlegmatic and melancholy people laugh thus: "He, he, he." When you hear a man laugh "Ho, ho," it betokens generous sentiments and firmness in his actions; but, it is added, beware of a woman who uses this vowel in her laughing. "He, he, he," is the laugh of children and innocent persons, and denotes a nature pliable; devoted, but timid and irresolute. Blondes also laugh thus. Avoid like the plague all who laugh "hu, hu." They are avarictous, hypocritical, misanthropic, and take avaricious, hypocritical, misanthropic, and take pleasure in nothing.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1868.

and a regular conflict began, and has gone on ever since, until the other LETTER FROM PARIS. day the Semaine Financiëre informed its readers [Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin: that whoever sent a franc's worth of stamps to PARIS, Friday, Oct. 30, 1868.—We should be at the office would receive the journal for three this moment in a state of complete political plamonths, its original price having been, if I retitude, awaiting only tranquilly the solution of collect rightly, that sum for a single number, for it is a large and bulky publication. The Union the Spanish question, were it not for some rather des Actionnaires, however, was determined not to ominous symptoms which have suddenly loomed be outdone in "generosity;" and so it announced up in the North of Europe. These have prothat in future, a "refutation of all the financial ceeded, in the first place, from Austria, and views and opinions" of its rival will be "regularly secondly, from Russia, that great Colossus of the published on the Thursday" (the Semaine Finan-Old World, whose power and influence alone counterbalances in Europe that of the United cière appearing on the Saturday); and that the journal "will be forwarded gratis States. Russia, it is true, lies dormant just now. to all who ask for it, for the space of three months!" Competition can hardly go farther than this; and, indeed, the only advance that can now be made on such But, if I mistake not, she only recruits her internal strength. She has not forgotten the pre diction I quoted only on Tuesday last, that Europe had to choose between being Cossack or republican; and by and by, under a more ambitious Czar perhaps than the amiable Alexander, she will awake, like a giant refreshed with sleep

terms is to begin by offering premiums to those who are willing that one or the other journal should be sent to them! The Union des Actionnaires has, indeed, already undertaken someof the crumbling thrones of Europe. Russia and thing of the kind, by sending round to its "sub-America have both the strength of young blood scribers" a little pamphlet puffing up the value of certain securities against others. Thus it takes the Isthmus of Suez under its special patronage, sive energies, while the rest of the world sinks probably not without a "consideration," and one ofits last effortsis devoted to convincing the public of the superiority of this investment over every other. The picture is certainly drawn couleur de rose; for not only are Suez shares represented to be safer than every other, but they give a clear interest of 121/4 per cent., to say nothing of the pleasure of contributing to the completion of a

our neighbor, John Bull, over the way! AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

work which has occasioned so much chagrin to

Prince Carlos to the European Powers. The following is the text of a communication the young Prince Carlos has addressed from Paris

the young Prince Carlos has addressed from Paris to the various powers of Europe:

Sire: My birth and the actual state of Spain make it a duty on my part to bring to the knowledge of your Majesty the abdication of my august father. Here comes the text of the abdication. If God and circumstances should place me on the Spanish throne, I shall strive to loyally reconcile the useful institutions of our epoch with the indispensable ones of the past, leaving to the General Cortes, freely named, the great and diffiindispensable ones of the past, leaving to the General Cortes, freely named, the great and difficult task of endowing my dear country with a constitution which will be, I hope, at the same time Spanish and definitive. The day I shall attain that honor I shall draw as close as possible my personal relations with your Majesty, and with your nation those of my own people. Receive, sire, the assurance of my high consideration.

CABLOS DE BORBON Y DE ESTE.

The Ex-Queen's Character—Spanish Professors—The Ministers of Instruc-

The Madrid correspondent of the Daily News, under date of Oct. 28th, says: By several decrees which appear in the Gazetts of this morning. which appear in the current of announced and honoract of justice is done to many learned and honorable men. Sometime ago it occurred either to the late Queen or her advisors to rehabilitate her the late Queen or her advisors to rehabilitate her Majesty's damaged character at the expense of the honesty and veracity of the professors of the Spanish Universities. A document was therefore prepared, in which these learned men were made to express the horror and indignation with which they had heard the charges which were being circulated against her Majesty's morals and good manners, and to declare their entire disbelief in the truth of these imputations. This certificate of character was presented to every professor in Spain, and each one was required, on pain of deprivation, to fix to it his signature. Some men who were without private means, afraid to face the privations which must result from the loss of their positions, yielded to the menace and signed the document. Others, however, loss of their positions, yielded to the memorand signed the document. Others, however, who enjoyed a more independent position, or who enjoyed a more independent position, or who who enjoyed a more independent position, or who had more moral courage, resented the indignity which was being offered them, and refused to put their hands to a paper the contents of which did not represent their real opinions. For this offence they were deprived of their professional chairs; and although thay were not exiled from Spain, were compelled to take up their residence in towns at some distance. in towns at some distance from those in which they had previously resided and where they had discharged their educational functions. By order of the Minister of Public Instruction, all hese gentlemen have now been restored to their

Relief for Switzerland. The Emperor Napoleon has sent, through the Marquis de Cozaux, Chargé d'Affaires of France at Berne, a subscription of 20,000 francs (£800), in aid of the victims of the recent inundations in Switzerland.

Another Yeiverton Case. A curious action against Major Yelverton, at the instance of his former antagonist, Mrs. Maria Theresa Longworth, otherwise Yelverton, was decided by the First division of the Court of Sessions. The by the First division of the Court of Sessions. The lady now seeks to have the judgments of this court and of the House of Lords "reduced"—that is to say, annulled and declared void—on the ground that the Scotch courts had not jurisdiction to entertain actions in which neither of the parties was domiciled in Scotland or had even had forty days' residence before citation. The Court seemed to think that, as the lady in the present action of reduction appealed to the same court whose jurisdiction to decide the former case she was denying, her case amounted to a contention that it had not jurisdiction to decide wrong, but that it had jurisdiction to decide rightly and capair that wrong. They therefore dismissed the action. The lady, on the other hand, may say that the decision of Thursday amounts to an acknowledgment that all the judgments in the following action were pronounced by courts without jurisdiction. diction.

GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN.

A Red-Hot Manifesto. The London correspondent of the Chicago Evening Journal writes as follows:
I had quite made up my mind not to allude again to our distinguished countryman, George Francis Train, but it is quite impossible to avoid it on this occasion. During his enforced residence in the Irish prison he has contrived to issue a little sheet semi-occasionally called the Train the the first prison he has contrived to issue a little sheet semi-occasionally, called the Train Extra, and the last number contains his farewell address to England. It is supposed, therefore, that he has finally determined to pay the £1,100 claimed of him, for, unless he does, there is no hope for his release. I enclose the manifesto, and yenture to say that since the day when $\frac{1}{2}$ and venture to say that since the day when Cad-mus first invented letters they were never used for forming such an extraordinary series of words as this document contains. It out-Trains Train; it is spread-eagleism triumphant. Here

it is:

"A good-by to England. My P. P. C. With
the cowardice of the bully and the serpent wiles
of the sneak, the miserable minions of this base of the sneak, the miscrable minlons of this base Government, with their infernal Alabama intrigue, have insulted my flag and country, as well as the Irish people through my person, I, George Francis Train, an American citizen, incarcerated in a British bastile for being true to Ireland, do hereby solemnly swear to return to America and demand justice for the Irish race at the bar of the American Congress. No bloodhound on the scent, no Indian on the trail, will be surer of his game. With my fingers on the jugular vein of England, so help me God, I will never let go until American becomes American, and Ireland has an Irish flag, over an Irish Republic, free from the damnable injustice of ages. Revenge is wild justice. Ireland shall be revenged. The payment of the Alabama claims and the release of the American, citizens has already been balanced by the national insult to the ready been balanced by the national insult to the Chinese Ambassador, because he happens to be an American. Time will show who has the most power—the American Minister dining with the British noble, or the American citizen dining noble, or the American citizen dining with the Irish peasant.

with the Irlan peasant.
"George Francis Train.
"Four Courts, Marshalsea, October, 1868."

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Gen. Grant's Declination of the Pro-Practice Patience and Restrain to be Hetained, but Must Go Over. board, &c.

Bowen, the City Councilmen and the delegation from the Boys in Blue, in all twelve men, who called on the President elect to tender him their congratulations, and ask him to name a time and place when they might organize a grand public demonstration of the citizens of this District to congratulate him, and at the same time have a grand procession in his honor. The delegation came in carriages, and after sending their names up by an orderly to the

after sending their names up by an orderly to the General—(he receives visitors in the second-story front room of his headquarters)—they passed up stairs, followed by a throng of newspaper correspondents as large as the delegation itself. After the Mayor and his friends had arranged themselves in a semi-circle around the President, who, when their approach rose, and shock each one upon their approach, rose, and shook each one cordially by the hand, Mr. Bowen took from his breast-pocket a roll of paper, and commenced reading his address.

tect a twinkle of sarcasm in his eye as he walted until Bowen had concluded. Then in a slow, deliberate tone, he told them he desired no pub-lic demonstration, and that none should take place with his consent, and that if any of his friends wished to call on him, he would be glad to receive them either at his home or his office, but under no circumstances would he consent to but under no circumstances would be consent to any public display. Then he added, with a slight gesture of dissatisfaction: "All public de-

He then seated himself, and took one or two puffs at his cigar. At this, Mayor Bowen, who looked the picture of self-dissatisfaction, stepped forward one or two paces, and whispered something in a low tone to the General, who did not appear pleased with such confidential attentions in presence of the other gentlemen, and he motioned Mayor Bowen to a seat, saying: "Please

uneasy, and rose immediately, when the delega-tion, after again shaking hands with the Gene-ral, retired. There was an air of awkward em-barrassment, which made one feel relieved when

The newspaper correspondents remained, and The newspaper correspondents remained, and before retiring they shook hands with the General, and congratulated him upon his election. At this imprompta salutation there was no reserve, as the "prempta salutation there was no reserve, as the "prempta salutation there was no reserve, as the "prempta salutation there was no reserve, as the "prems gang" have been in the habit of visiting the headquarters so frequently that Gen. Grant knows nearly every one personally, so he returned their congratulations with great earnestness and cordiality.

CABINET SPECULATIONS.

Everybody is talking about the Cabinet, and the men who will be invited to take portfolios. The parties named are legion, and it is scarcely necessary to go over the roll, except to name

necessary to go over the roll, except to name the probable chances of those mentioned from Pennsylvania. Everybody is in the dark about rennsylvania. Everybody is in the dark about the matter, as General Grant wisely keeps his own counsel, so we are all compelled to exercise the Yankee privilege of "guessing." The impression prevails that either Judge Kelley, ex-Governor Curtin or Hon. John W. Forney will be selected to represent your State. Judge Kelley is mentioned as the probable Secretary of the Navy, Governor Curtin for the Interior Department, and Colonel Ferney as Postmaster General. These are the speculations thus far about Pennsylvania's share, and it must be conceded that either of the gentlemen named would reflect honor upon the

the name of Hon. Galvsha A. Grow has also been mentioned, but as he is understood to be a candidate for United States Senator, that may probably withdraw his name from the list.

PENNSTLYANIA APPOINTMENTS.
Considerable fluttering was occasioned among
Pennsylvania politicians from the fact that Senator Cameron and his son, Don Cameron, accompanied the President elect from Harrieburg to panied the Fresident elect from Harrisburg to this city, on Saturday evening, but as Senator Cameron is one of the officials of the Northern Central Railroad Company, and probably desired to tender to the President elect all proper courtesies due to his exalted station, the fact of his accompanying him here has been fully discussed, and it is conceded that it has no political significance.

cance.
Judge Kelley, too, was here on Tuesday, and Judge Acatey, 100, was nere on Lucsusy, and had a long interview with Grant, who treats all his friends with kindness and consideration, so this visit was also fully commented on, and the same conclusion arrived at as in the case of Sena-

It is too early yet to say what Grant will do concerning Federal appointments, as no one yet has had the hardshood to broach the subject to has had the hardihood to broach the subject to him. The report is that he directed one of his staff officers, Gen. Badeau, to receive all written communications soliciting offices and destroy them, without submitting them to him; and one correspondent avers that five hundred such applications were thus sent to the tomb of the Capulets. This is artifactly an appropriation for one can generally were thus sent to the tomb of the Capulets. This is evidently an exaggeration, for one can scarcely credit the story that there are five hundred men in the United States foolish enough to intrude upon him their applications at this time. Therefore the story must be received cum grano salis. It is said, however, that one or two parties in Philadelphia have so far forgotten all ideas of propriety as to address him upon such subjects, and it is further asserted that such letters were instantly consigned to the waste-paper basket and it is further asserted that such letters were instantly consigned to the waste-paper basket, without reading. Office-seekers would do well to make a note of this and restrain their impatience. The candidates for various positions in Philadelphia are beginning to multiply, and in a day or two I propose to name a few of the most prominent. As soon, as Congress meets again, they will be here in force from all parts of the country, and a lively time may be expected the coming winter. After that time the lee will be broken, and the earnest efforts of the contestants will be exerted for success. The feeling broken, and the earnest enerts of the concessants will be exerted for success. The feeling among the Republicans is to make a clean sweep of all Democrats, and lokewarm Republicans who espoused Johnsonism. The report is that several of the Democrats holding important positions in Philadelphia will endeavor to be residued on the organized that they are not partly

posed Popular Demonstration-His Reception of the Committee-Scenes and Incidents Speculations Concerning Cabinet Appointments From Pennsylvania-Who Are Likely to Bave Portfolios-How Gen. Grant Treats Office Seekers - They Must Their Exuberance Philadelphia Democratic Office-Holders Seeking

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]
WASHINGTON, Nov. 11, 1868.—I was present yesterday when General Grant received Mayor

reading his address.

Grant was in plain citizens' clothes, rather the worse for wear, and stood motionless, holding his lighted cigar between the fingers of his right hand, from which the smoke gracefully curied upward, while Bowen was reading his speech

from the paper.

Grant looked the orator squarely in the face while the reading was going on, and not a muscle of his face moved; but I fancled I could detect a twinkle of sarcasm in his eye as he waited slight gesture of dissatisfaction: "All public de-monstrations are very embarrassing to me. I feel uncomfortable when I am subjected to them, and shall not consent to them in this instance, or any other, where I can help it." There was a slight tone of severity in his manner, which quickly communicated itself to the delegation, who could not avoid feeling that they had made a mistake. a mistake.

take a seat, sir."

The Mayor sat down for an instant, but he was

olonel Ferney as Postmaster-General. These are State, but which one will be selected can only be

Hon. Charles O'Neill to-day also waited on the President-elect, and had a very friendly interview with him on general subjects.

Hon. John W. Forney is also here, and has been in consultation with the President-elect on political questions, one of which was universal suffrage.

tained, on the ground that they are not parti-sans, but this will avail nothing, for if Seymour had succeeded, the Democrats would not even have suffered a Republican to be a laborer in the Custom House.

bering 600, in the vicinity of Baire. According to official Spanish report, Col. Quiros, supposing that the patriots would fly at the first fire of the regular troops, at first only ordered an advance of a Company of the regiment "Corena," supported, by one Company of regiment "Cuba," leaving the remaining forces in reserve. Speedily convisced that so far from waiting to be attacked, the pariots were about to attack him, he ordered up that so far from waiting to be attacked, the pariots were about to attack him, he ordered up his whole force, leaving only one Company in reserve. Of the patriots 450 were mounted, armed only were machetes; 150 on foot, armed with rifles and revolvers. Immediately on the advance of the Spanish troops, the 450 mounted patriots debouched on the main road, and charged the Spanish troops so furiously that they had no time allowed them to reload their muskets after the first fire, but were reduced to defending themselves with the bayonet, fighting, as the official report says, foot by foot to maintain their ground. After a desperete hand to hand encounter, which lasted one hour and three-quarters, the Spanish troops fell back to Baire, having sustained a loss of 135 men in killed and wounded. The patriots loat 30. As the telegraph wires are cut in this direction, the news was not received until the 2d inst.

graph wires are cut in this direction, the news was not received until the 2d inst.

Nov. 3.—At Macho y Portilla, the Spanish schooner Anduluna captured a schooner that had just succeeded in landing a cargo of arms and amimunition for the patriots. A skirmish took place on the 26th ult. at Bicana between the Spanish troops under Commandante Rafael Jeren and a small body of patriots, with no important results, although the official report, as usual, claims that the patriots were repulsed.

Nov.4.—By the American steamer Columbia, arrived this morning, the Spanish Government has received a small lot of Peabody rifles. The Spanish steamer Montezuma, for Cuba by way of Nuevitas, was advertised to leave yesterday, but hy order of the Control Cores.

Spanish steamer Montezums, for Cubs by way of Nuevitas, was advertised to leave yesterday, but by order of the Captain-General was detained until the arrival of the Columbia. She left this afternoon, carrying the above-montioned Peabody rifies and re-inforcements for the Spanish troops, probably the last that it will be in the power of the Government to send, unless re-inforcements should arrive from Spain, an event which we both expect and are prepared for.

Mov. 5.—The glorious news of a popular and extensive revolt against Spanish tyranny in Puerto Principe was received yesterday, and contirmed this morning. The Spanish authorities have published nothing on the subject as yet, but endeavor to suppress the news. Puerto Principe is the second town in importance in the Eastern Department, the population is 40,000, and the revolution will have broken out in the Western Department, not far from this city. We want no reforms. Our cry is "Independence of Spain and enverted to the Visite." city. We want no reforms. Our cry is "Inde-pendence of Spain, and annexation to the United

By order of the Revolutionary Junta, in session in the city of Havana, the 5th day of November, 1868.

The Secretary, Antoino Sucre.

DRAMATICAND MUSICAL.

Messrs. Sentz and Hassler will produce Haydn's "Surprise Symphony." (a sketch of which we publish in another column) at their matinee performance on Saturday. The following is the entire programme:

1. Vivace asai. 2. Andante

March—Morning the Ducphet Fortineations. Fretke.

Many inquiries have been made as to the repetition of the glorious Reformation Symphony in an evening concert, so as to enable those persons who cannot attend a matines performance, to hear it. We understand a subscription list is being privately handed around in order to enable the management to produce it on a grand scale

the management to produce it on a grand scale, with proportions unattempted heretofore. We wish, and venture to predict, a brilliant success. -The Lancashire Lass continu large audiences at the Chestnut and Arch Street

-Mr. E. L. Davenport will appear again this evening at the Walnut in The Pilot and Lendon

—At the American this evening a miscellaneous entertainment will be given. —The old opera house, on Seventh street, is soon to be reopened under the name of Theatre

—Blind Tom will begin a brief engagement at Concert Hall on Monday evening next.

at Concert Hall on Monday evening next.

Editor Evening Bullelin—Sib: Last Saturday afternoon, Nov. 7th, a favored number of lovers of music in Philadelphia received an invitation to the Foyer of the Academy, when an opportunity was afforded them of hearing, for the first time, in America, Mr. Gotthilf Guhlemann, graduate of the Leipzig Conservatory, who performed in a string Quartett, Violin Solo, and a Piano Concerto. The matine opened with a string Quartett, by Haydn, which was played by Messrs. G. Guhlemann, Wm. Stoll, Jr., Theo. Boettger, and R. Hennig; and was, in every respect, most satisfactory to the connolsseurs of art, who showed, by their silence and rapt attention, how entirely they were in sympathy with art, who showed, by their shence and rape atten-tion, how entirely they were in sympathy with the performers, only giving expression to their feelings at the close of each movement, by hearty

and well-merited applanse.

The rendering of this exquisite composition was remarkably fine, especially in the first three parts. All the delicacy and refinement which is the distinguishing charm of this great composer, were most artistically revealed in every minute particular, while the unity of the whole was entirely preserved. So perfect was the sympathy of the performers that the crescendes and decreacendes were expressed as though by one instrument, and the piones were wonderfully tender and

be autiful. The pure intonation throughout and the unaffected, tasteful conception of the whole were re-markable. It was plainly to be seen from the performance of these feur young artists that each was animated by a thorough knowledge of

and devoted love for his art.

This successful beginning must delight those who have been instrumental in bringing these young artists together in quartette, and must inspire all with great hope for the future.

spire all with great hope for the future.

Mr. Guhlemann showed himself a worthy pupil of his famous master David, in his able performance of the Concerto Militaire, by Lipinski. The great technical difficulties of this composition were overcome by Mr. Guhlemann in the most masterly manner. In this solo he displayed the greater technical facility and power of tones, but in the encore which followed it, "The Child's Song," by David, he played in a truly sympathetic manner and with exquisite purity and sweetness of tone. sweetness of tone.

This satisfactory hour was concluded by the

This satisfactory hour was concluded by the last two movements of Chopin's Concerts in E minor. In the Romanza, the young artist combined great delicacy of touch with a truly artistic conception, especially in his remarkable legate and cantable playing, while in the Rondo he was distinguished for the elegance and accuracy of his performance which was, however, conceived more in the French than in the German spirit.

The orchestral accompaniment, arranged for The orchestral accompainment, arranged for a second plane, was played by Mr. Boetiger, a member of the Quartell.

The pleasure which we thus enjoyed on Saturday afternoon, makes us entirely capable of sympathizing with Mr. Guhlemann in the satis-faction which he must have experienced by the compliment of a reception thus tendered to on the eye of his settling among us as a teacher of the piano and violin.

tained, on the ground that they are not parlisans, but this will avail nothing, for if Seymour had succeeded, the Democrats would not even have suffered a Republican to be a laborer in the Custom House.

The Hollidaysburg Standard gives the following particulars of the explosion of a locomotive near that place, brief mention of which has already been made in our telegraphic columns.

Engine No. 43, used as a pusher and shifter on the Revolutionary Junta of Havania.

Nov. 2.—A severe encounter took place on the 25th ult., between the Spanish forces under Col. Quiros, numbering 1,000 men, and the patriots under Manuel Lucas Castillo and Milanes, num-

track, when, just as the engineer wa pulling the valve, she blew up with terrific force. Mr. Patterson, the engineer, although a large and powerful man, weighing at least two hundred pounds, was thrown a distance of between five and six hundred yards, and when hic body was taken up it presented a mass of crushel, braked and bleeding humanlity terrible to look upon. The lifeless body of Mr. Davis, the fireman, was found lying a distance of some twenty feet from the track, both his legs and one arm being broken, his ribs crushed in, and his skull fractured.

Both the unfortunat. men resided in Gays-port, and leave wives and large families, who have the warmest sympathies of the entire com-munity in their sudden and terrible bereave-

ment.

The cause of the explosion is not positively known. The engine was regarded as a first-class one of her kind, and Mr. Patterson was one of the oldest and most experienced and careful engineers on the road. Mr. Davis was also an old; and experienced rallroader.

JAMAICA.

The Judiciary and Church Question— The Attempted Murder of the Hay-tien Consul. HAVANA, Nov. 5, 1868 .- Dates from Jamaica

HAVANA, Nov. 5, 1868.— Datez from Jamaica are to the 27th ult.

The Legislature was to be summoned immediately for the transaction of public business. Sir John Peter Grant, in preparation for the session, has returned to King's House from his mountain residence at Creighton. Some important measures are in preparation for the regulation of the judicial system and the Established Church in Jamaica. The sudden demise of John McPherson Macnell is announced; his funeral took place on the 26th and was largely attended. Following his death the Magistrates' Court merges into the District Coart, thus saving the government some \$6,000 in malaries.

A correspondent virting from Kingston says: An attempt was made on the 21th inst to assassinate Mr. Wooley, the Haytien Consul in this city, while writing his packet letter and official despatches for Hayti. A bullet whizzed past his car and lodged in the vall of the room in which he was sitting, and a report of a platol outside gave information that the idea was marder. The Haytien refugees are naturally enough suspected, for they publicly insulted Mr. Wooley on his landing in Kingston from the French mail steamer.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

-Goldwin Smith will winter in Baltimore. —The New York State Inebriate Asylum has only 80 inmates—42 males and 38 females. -The trouble at present with one class of spec-

—White men in Arizona buy and sell Apacho Indians as slaves.

—"The Lancashire Lass" is running in Cincin-nati and in Chicago. -Peabody's benefactions exceed six million dollars.

- Eugenie encourages high tortoise-shell combs. -Pollard is now after Lee, whom he calls "stupidly affected."

—A rural journalist denounces the death of a Miss Barber as "ill-timed. —Ben Hill intends to make Augusta, Georgia, his home. We sincerely trust there may be nothing to call him away from his family.

—Bismarck owns a wood-paper mill near Ber-lin, and manufacturer Bismarck sells his wares to Minister Bismarck. —Dr. Sallsbury. of Portsmouth, N. H., pre-ferred an ounce of hydrocyanic acid to the con-tinued company of Mrs. Sallsbury.

—"A new book by the late Artemus Ward, with 35 pictures from his panorama," is announced by his English executors. —A man at Illiers, France, nearly killed him-self by drinking eighty-four cups of coffee for a wager. A cup of strong salt and water poured down his throat in time saved his life.

The aggregate population of the several Indian nations now on the war path is 20,870. Of this number it is estimated 8,000 to 10,000 are warriors.

-New York is to have street letter-boxes that will admit newspapers and parcels, that cannot be stolen from, and that will indicate on a dial the hour of the next collection. —Napoleon Young undertook to walk seven and a half miles at Columbus, Ohio, while Ida M. Montana walked three and a half; but he

-The Revolution says "such has been the

crushing effect of public sentiment, that women feel almost like apologizing for being on the earth at all." -Doré's illustrations of Tennyson's "Enid." nine engravings on steel, are just published in London, completing the pictures of the "Idyls of

—Among the candidates for Parliament are five generals, four admirals, thirty-six colonels and lieutenant-colonels, thirty-three majors, and forty-three captains, military and naval.

forty-three captains, military and naval.

—A girl in New Orleans tried to hang herself by a cord to a hook in the ceiling. The cord was just too long, and in her struggles her heels ratiled so loudly on the floor that people came up and cut her down.

—Eleven ballots were cast in Indianapolis on Tuesday last by Germans for the abolition of the Presidential office. A memorial to Congress praying for the same is being circulated there, and has been signed by a number of the more radical German citizens.

German citizens.

The editor of the Norfolk Virginian has dis-—The editor of the Noriolk Virginian has discovered a new use for sumace. He says, that, the blossoms and tender leaves of the sumace when dried and added to one's smoking tobacco give it an exquisite flavor, which the Grand Turk never enjoyed in his perfumed Lakates.

-A daughter of the late Sir Henry Bishop, the musical composer, was recently convicted in an English court of defrauding a railway company by making a false claim for lost baggage, and was sent to prison for a year. She left two daughters destitute and uncared for.

The New York Sun places the speeches of Mr. Stanton at the head of all those made on either side in the late campaign. It characterizes his efforts as those of a great orator who handled his topics with masterly force, and thinking with passion couched his ideas in atrong, compact and often picturesque language. It intinates a desire that they should be collected and published in hook form.

lished in book form.

—A Nashville special says that the very large negro vote cast in Tennessee for the Democrats at the recent election, has somewhat surprised both political parties. The Memphis Avalanche, one of the most outspoken of Southern journals, comes out in a long leader declaring squarely for the right and justice of universal suffrage, and other papers are hinting in the same direction. lished in book form.

-Among the incidents of the present Cuban insurrection, which is not without its inevitable insurrection, which is not without its incytastic crop of horrors, it is related that a man named Estrampes, who held the position of Lieutenant of Police under Lersundi, and whose brother was

of Police under Lersundi, and whose brother was garroted in 1854 for his participation in the Lopez expedition, has been taken prisoner by the insurgents and shot. One brother killed as a traitor to his countrymen, and the other garroted for trying to free them.

—People have heard of women without spelling—never in this fall without Scotch plaids, neither of sitting down on anything. Ladies are very much offended it offered a chair; it is cruel towards their weak sex and panniers: they caps. very much offended it offered a chair; it is cruel towards their weak sex and panniers; they can not do it. When once dressed, they have to stand up, even if ready to drop, for velvet may not be crushed with impunity, nor all the other low empires behind, on which spread bows, ends and trimmings of all kinds.

The remnant of Seminole Indians remaining in Florida say they wish to revening in the State.

— The remnant or seminote indians remaining in Florida say they wish to remain in the State, but that it has become so sickly in the Big Cypress, where they are new living, that they can live there no longer, and that numbers of them will, in a short time, leave the Cypress and go to Lake Okeechobee, where they will have better has they and where they will have good land to health, and where they will have good land to cultivate. They say "good land on Okeo-choice—raise corn, cane and potatoes there lants"

lenty."