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PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1868.

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PROPERTORS.

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## AMERICAN

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MARRIED.

ECKEL-SPERING.—On Thursday evening, 19th inst., by the Rev. Benjamin Watson, D.D., Samuel Eckel to Sallie Spering, all of this city.
FAHNESTOCK.—FAHNESTOCK.—In Lancaster, Nov. 19th, by Rev. J. Isadore Mombest, D.D., Dr. H. A. Fahnesto'k, of Anaville, and Emma Ellmaker, daughter of George Fahnestock, Eq., of Lancaster.
GRAFF—AUDENRIED.—On Thursday, 19th inst., at the residence of Wm G. Andeeried, Eq., by the Rev. J.
L. Withrow, Mr. Alfred Graff to Miss Jennie M. Au denried Gill. All. Alle Gish on the 19th inst. at St. Gill. II. An.—HOPKINSON.—On the 19th inst. at St. Mark's Church by the Rev. W. H. N. Stewart, LL. D. Jambs W. Gillilan, to Sarah W. Hopkinson, daughter, of the late Richard Wistar, Eag.

WILSON.—MURKAY.—On the 5th instant, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Frank B. Rose, Mr. William Wilson to Miss Mary Emma Murray, all of this

IRELAND.—(In the morning of Wednesday, November 18th, Julia II., widow of the late William Ireland.
The male triends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 31st inst, at 11 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, 617 North Thirteenth street.

For Winds and Rough Weather,-GOOD BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.

G STOUT BLK. CORDED SATIN FACE GRO GRAIN,
PURPLE AND GILT EDGE.
BROWNS AND BLUE GRO GRAIN.
MODE COLD PLAIN SILKS.
MODE OF THE ELEMBLE. Fourth and Arch.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SCIENTIFIC LECTURES.
HALL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIAo. 1210 Chestnut street.
W. KEENE will lecture this (Friday) evening at 5 o'clock.
Subject.—The Circulation of the Blood," illustrated by experiments, models and microscopic preparations, ex-Subject.—"The Circulation of the Blood," Humitated by experiment, models and microscopic preparations, exhibited by the magic lastern.

Nov. 37. Theo. D. Rand, Esq.
Subject.—"Lead; Its Metaliusy, Chemistry and Usea."

Dec. 4. Hev. Daniel March. subject.—"Astronomy."

Eec 11. Dr. P. D. Keyser. Subject.—"The Anatomy and Physiology of the Eyo."

Dec. 18. 2 r. E. R. Hutchins. Subject.—"Health, How to Preserve it."

Tickets free to members who have paid the annual dues r the cosuing year. Terms of membership, S1 00 per annum. Apply at the

Hall
THE OLD MARINERS' BETHEL.—SERVICE in the New Lecture Room, corner Front and Union streets, between Byruce and Pine, 10% A. M. and% 7 P.M. sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M. Meeting for prayer and addresses every Tuesday evening, at 7% o'clock. "Whoseever will, let him come."

PHILADELPHIA ORTHOP-EDIC 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 1520 Lombard treet, Dispensary Department.—Medical treatment and medicine furnished gratuitously to

THE ISAAC WEBB DISASTER.

Later and Fuller Facts About the Voyage and Wreck. Statement of the Pirst Mate of the Isaac Webb. The Cargo Saved in a Damaged Coudi-Further and more accurate information con-cerning the packet ship Isaac Webb has been obcerning the packet ship Isaac Webb has been obtained. It appears that the first account of the severities of the voyage was considerably exaggerated, so far as regards the reported suffering of the immigrant passengers, and the death of several of them, of hunger. These on board, however, experienced considerable privation and peril from the stress of weather and the insubordination of the crow—sufficient hardship enough to make a similar worage, undesirable to a similar worage. to make a similar voyage undesirable to any of them Danl. H. Cozzens, the 1st mate of the vessel, a thorough seaman, makes the following report of the difficulties which occurred on the voyage: He assumed command after the death of the Captain; two mutinies soon broke out, which he had to subtwo mutinlessoon broke out, which he had to subduct one was brought on by the crew indiscriminately sharing out water and provisions during his electing hours, which left the vessel with a scant supply of provender and drink on the last week of the trip. The packet ship left Liverpoel on the 22d of September; she had 70 days provisions on board in conformity with the English passenger act; these were intended for 400 passengers; only 377 passengers sailed, however, many of whom were children. On the 12th of this month he commenced to serve out however, many of whom were children. On the 12th of this month he commenced to serve out the rations, and found a large deficit. There were only remaining half a barrel of flour, two barrels of oatmeal, and three bags of rice, together with a small quantity of other food. The usual weekly supply furnished the passengers was 2 barrels of flour, 2 barrels of oatmeal, 1 barrel of sugar, 2 barrels of peas, and 2 bags of rice. The ship was leaking at the time, and many of the passengers had been incessantly working at the pumps, conjointly with the crew, for several days. Of course it became necessary, in this condition of things, to put those on board on a sho? allowance, which was done. This commenced on Saturday last, when each person received two biscrits, but ended on the same day. On the next day, Sanday, a vessel was halled and boarded, which proved to be the bark Brazil, of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, from London to Philadelphia, 30 days out, from which a sufficient stock of provisions for the remainder of the voyage was secured. The from which a sufficient stock of provisions for the remainder of the voyage was secured. The first mate emphatically contradicts the statement that any of the passengers died for want of food. Five infants (two born on board) died. The mate also mentions that a portion of the crew were colored men, and says that they would not obey orders. On the night of the 23d of October, while it was blow-ing hard, he ordered some of them to fart the

mearly all lost; also, several hundred bales of wool, 100 casks of soda, about 100 casks of sheep skins, several hundred bars of iron and casks of bleaching powder. The loss on cargo is heavy.

N. Y. Tribune. —A rather disagreeable clergyman was a candidate for the chair of Hebrew in one of our New England institutions of learning. A gentleman who was asked if he thought the candidate was a suitable person for the professorship, replied, "Certainly, he is one best he-braists in the coun-

packet ship was yesterday morning hauled from the beach at Sandy Hook, and was towed to her dock at the foot of Beekman street. It is esti-

mated that it will cost the owners \$25,000 to place the vessel in good condition. The cargo of the Isaac Webb consisted of 2,400 bags of salt,

-Cows can be purchased at \$10 the dozen in

**EUROPEAN AFFAIRS** WOMAN'S EXPERIENCES INC EUROPE.

NO. XXVI.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin. Visit to the Sewers of Paris. PARIS, Nov. 6 .- Yesterday, the fifth of November, was the day appointed by the Chief of the sewerage department for our party, to enter the subterranean vaults of Paris, so interesting to the readers of Les Misérables. The ticket of notification informed us we must be at the Place de la Madeleine, on the side of the Boulevard Malesherbes at one and a quarter o'clock precisely-Arriving, we found about twenty-four person8 assembled around a temporary railing of iron that enclosed the opening to the sewers, two iron doors that lay flat on the pavement just like our covers over the gas and water pipes in the streets of Philadelphia.

The doors opened, a narrow spiral steirway was disclosed, and a ray of light from a lamp far down the dismal entrance rather increased the gloom than any attractions the place might have. However, when the Chief, dressed in Government uniform, with the title of his office in gilt letters placed conspicuously on his hat, gave the signal, we started, single file, and in a moment were nearly blinded by a glare of light from rows of kerosene lamps in the hands of men who were to conduct us through the sewers. At the foot of about twenty-five steps, two large boats were waiting for us, and when my sight became managcable, that was at first dazzled by the swinging lights reflected upon the water, the boat rocking as each one stepped on the side, I tried to realize that I was not entering a death-barge on the Styx, or a hearse gondola on the Via Mora, or funeral canal of Venice, by night. Who would imagine a sewer, through which the dish-water of Paris was carried, could be converted into a canal twelve feet broad, a foot-path on either side of solid stone, where two persons could pass each other; a vaulted roof, along which water and gas-pipes, two feet in diameter, were conducted, and telegraph wires by dozens

From the centre of the arch large lamps were suspended every ten or twelve feet. Our party having scated themseves in two boats, there were twenty men in blue blouses and wooden sabots ready to seize the ropes when the command, "Avancez," was given. Presently a faint sound of a horn was heard, that grew louder as it was caught up and echoed from every angle of the sewers. Our Chief gave a shrill whistle, and the men started on a trot. On the sides of the walls small white porcelain plates were inserted, bearing in black letters the dates and heights of risings of the waters at different periods, some of them considerably above our heads, and spegestive of the horrors escaped by Jean Valjean, at the Place de la Bastile, at the time of the French revolution. The names of the streets under which we passed and the corners of the cross streets were marked. so we could tell exactly our direction. Running down the main sewer of the Rue Royale to the Place de la Concorde, we found-what do you suppose?-s train of cars waiting for us! Six of the prettiest little cars I ever saw. They coneisted of eax platforms, about eight feet square, with brass railings, seats cushloned with red leather, no top to the care; and on each corner of the cars a brass lamp, with grained glass globes, formed a bright and beautiful finish to this fairy-like convevance. The sewer was narrower here and the wheels of the cars ran on brass rails laid on the edges of the foot-paths. Each car had an iron handle back and front, with a brass crosspiece like those on our hose carriages at home. When the cars started, four men pulling and pushing each down the grade of the Rivoli sewer, the long vista of the illuminated vault, the regular clack of the sabots on the stone walk, water splashing into the side entrances either on stone steps to break the force, or inverted arches to pre vent splashing of the main canal, the speed of our human locomotives, the expression of delight and wonder on the faces of our party, strongly thrown out by the four foot-lights on each car-all was so strange, and half pleasing, half frightfulthat, like the rest, I waited to see what the end would be. After trotting a mile and a half we were suddenly landed at a large iron gate, and so intense was the light there that I went back to my first theory, and concluded we were at the gate of Dante's Inferno. But it was no such place; we had arrived at the du Chatelet, and the light was the powerful sun of noonday, on the white embankment of the Seine, and opposite the two tall towers of the Palais de Justice, invit-

# What we see there" I will relate anon.

ing us to come and see that we were in a world of reality, that there the beautiful Marie Antoinette

suffered the tortures of imprisonment, and from

there was released by death alone. As we had

horrors enough for one day, we promised our-

selves the renewal, at another time, of this visit.

LETTER FROM VIENNA. VIENNA, Oct. 30, 1868 .- The event of the day is the expose of foreign relations by Baron Beust in the Committee of the Reichsrath on the Army Bill. As you will remember, this bill forms an integral part of the compromise with Hungary, while at the same time it was to be the basis of an army reform. Hungary accepted it because by the establishment of a militia on a national footing it satisfied, up to a certain point, the long-cherished wish of the country to have a national armed force, and it was agreeable to the sovereign and military authorities because it introduced general liability to service and increased the effective force in time of war from 640,000 to 800,000 men. The provisions of the bill which made it most acceptable to the sovereign and night of the 23d of October, while it was blowing hard, he ordered some of them to furl the
sails, but they would not go out on the yards.
It is claimed that during the passage the second
mate, Jehn Nolan, supported by some of the
white crew, endeavored to usurp the superior authority of the first mate, and compel him to run
the vessel into Newfoundiand, beside acting in a
demonstrative manner on other
casions. It is also said that the black
crew only reboiled because they were
badly treated by their white companions. The
packet ship was yesterday morning hauled from military advisers on the one hand, and to Hungary on the other, were those which made it most distasteful in the western half of the Empire.

emption from military service by payment was very popular, and its abolition was felt as a great hardship. Then, both in and out of the Reichsrath, there has long been a decided tendency to reduce the effective force of the army, and thereby relieve the Treasury of a burden which has had the largest part in its financial embarrassments. It was, therefore, to be expected that there would be a strong opposition to a demand for increasing the effective force. to a demand for increasing the effective force, instead of reducing it. Finally, in Hungary the organization of a national militia was a set-off against this sacrifice; in the German provinces the militia was only looked e militia was only looked upon as an additional burden. Moreover, the very name "Honved," which revived the memory of 1848-49, sounded it, and the establishment of a national militia in

Hungary was considered as a last blow to the anity of the Empire.

As most of the Cisleithan Ministers were tinted As most of the Unsettian ministers were unter by these notions, if they did not entirely share them, they could scarcely be expected to display extraordinary energy in urging on the committee of the Reichsrath to adopt ideas which were not much to their own taste; but even had they been much to their own taste; but even had they been zealous converts to these ideas, they could not use the most weighty arguments which might be

volunteered to come to the rescue.

In his quality as Minister for Foreign Affairs, Baron Beust comes in contact with the delegations only, which are the representatives of both Legislatures, and not with the Legislatures themselves; but he is a member by election of the Relebsrath, and may in that quality be chosen to form part of any committee; and of the Committee on the Army Bill he determined to be a member. There was equal disposition in the Honse to

tes on the Army Bill he determined to be a member. There was equal disposition in the House to gratify this desire. It was felt to be an anomaly to admit one of the most important members of the Government to take an active part in the deliberations on a proposal of the Government, and thus to exercise, perhaps indirectly, a pressure on the decision. In order to overcome this unwillingness, the members of the Cisleithan Government had to canvass the House, and their canvass was so successful that Baron Benst was

vernment had to canvass the House, and their canvass was so successful that Baron Beust was elected at the head of the poll.

The committee had got to the paragraph fixing the effective force of the army at 800,000 for the next ten years, on which an animated discussion arose, the proposition of the leader of the Extreme Left to reduce it to 500,000 finding strong appropriated having great changes of heling support and having great chances of being adopted, Cisleithan Ministers, the Representative of Minister of War, and several safe Ministerialists trying in vain to make head against the cur-rent. This was the moment for the Minister of Foreign Affairs to come to the rescue, and after having asked the miembers of the committee to keep to themselves what they were going to hear, Baron Beust made an expose of the situation of Europe, from which he drew the conclusion that an effective force of 800,000 was by no means too much under the circumstances. The effect of his expose was that the force demanded was agreed to.

agreed to.

The minor press of Vienna is noted for finding out such secrets, or, at any rate, for divulging them, and the very next morning the Wiener Tageblatt gave an account of the speech of the State Chancellor, which found its way with little State Chancellor, which found its way with little variation into other papers, and has given rise to much comment. The State Chancellor began by assuring his hearers that the policy of Austria aimed at the preservation of peace, but that it did not depend upon her alone to maintain it. Austria entertained the most cordial relations with England and France, but had kept her freedom of action entire. Austria was likewise on good terms with Italy, but Italy was not always free to act as she liked. With regard to Prussia, Baron Beust stuck to the policy before announced, warmly to reject all idea of revenge or retaliation but he could not say that Prussia as tys met these good dispositions half way. With Russia, Austria is likewise anxious to entertain amicable relations, but in the eyes of some it is almost a

relations, but in the eyes of some it is almost a crime on the part of Austria to exist at all. In the expectation of a conflict between Prussia and France, Austria must be prepared to make others respect her neutrality, and to check others who may be inclined to interiere. It was above all may be inclined to interiere. It was above an with regard to such eventuality that the effective force of 800,000 men was desirable. With regard to the Hungarian militia, Baron Beust remarked that it was just this force which might be called upon first to come into action, as it was a wellknown fact that the Danublan Principalities were being transferred into a great arsenal.

Now, if you go point by point through this speech, you will find nothing which has not been known and discussed for months past, but things even well known sound very differently in the mouth of a Minister of Foreign Affairs from what they leak in the columns of a newscape. they look in the columns of a newspaper; so, coupled as they were with the injunction of so-crecy, they were rather calculated to startle, and creey, they were rather calculated to startle, and they did startle people the first moment, but they seon recollected the circumstances under which they were said. Ministers who have to ask unwilling Parliaments for sacrifices are somewhat in the position of parents with naughty children, when the trick of calling in the help of Old Nick is often very effective. That on such occasions the old gentleman should be brought as close as possible to the imagination is but as close as possible to the imagination is but natural, but for all that there is no necessity of natural, but for all that there is no necessity of inferring that he is standing close by. The 800,-000 men who were to be granted by the Committee are the comment on the picture of Baron Beust, and they have been granted.

## POLITICAL.

#### OFFICIAL MAJORITIES. Connecticut-[Official.]

| Connecticut—[Oilicias.]                      |               |                  |              |                  |
|--|---------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|
| . ,  | GOVERNO       |                  | PRESIDE      |                  |
| Counties.<br>Hartford                        | Jewell.       | Eng ish.         | Grant B      |                  |
| Hartiord                                     | 9657          | 10217            | 9931         | 9924             |
| New Haven                                    |               | 12983            | 10722        | 12192            |
| New London                                   |               | 5629             | 6336         | 5299             |
| Fairfield                                    | 7831          | 8595             | 8614         | 8235             |
| Litchfield                                   | . 4978        | 5283             | 5130         | 4985             |
| Middlesex                                    | 3352          | 3168             | 3473         | 2973             |
| Windham                                      | 4029          | 2540             | 4167         | 2335             |
| Tolland                                      |               | 2125             | 2622         | 2009             |
|  |               |                  |              |                  |
| Total  | .48777        | 50541            | 50995        | 47942            |
| Total vote, 9                                | 8,947.        | Grant'           |              | 3,043.           |
| English's maj.,                              |               | Republic         |              |                  |
| Inglien b Maj., 1,101, 100 and Batai, 1,001, |               |                  |              |                  |
| New Jersey-[Official.]                       |               |                  |              |                  |
| **,  | PEESIDE       | NT.              | GOVER        | NO.              |
| Counties.                                    | Grant<br>Rep. | Seymour,<br>Dem. | Rep.         | undolph,<br>Dem. |
| Atlantic                                     |               | 1091             | <b>16</b> 32 | 1096             |
| Bergen                                       |               | 4 2770           | 2149         | 2789             |
| Burlington                                   |               | 5161             | 5891         | 5206             |
|  |               |                  | 946          | 688              |
| Cape May                                     |               |                  | 4126         | 3656             |
| Camden                                       |               | 2353             |              |                  |
| Cumberland                                   |               |                  | 3742         | 2394             |
| Essex  |               | 11522            | 12902        | 11720            |
| Gloucester                                   |               | 1769             | 2460         | 1796             |
| Hudson                                       |               |                  | 7103         | 11301            |
| Hunterdon                                    |               | 4796             | 3384         | 4795             |
| Mercer                                       |               |                  | 4338         | 4480             |
| Middlesex                                    |               |                  | 3912         | - 4325           |
| Morris                                       |               |                  | 4210         | 4074             |
| Monmouth                                     |               | 5236             | 3706         | 5308             |
| Ocean  |               | 1002             | <b>1856</b>  | 1020             |
| Passaic                                      |               | 3406             | 1032         | 343 <b>1</b>     |
| Salem  | 2554          | 220 <b>0</b>     | 2553         | 2220             |
| Somerset                                     | 2186          | 2535             | 2179         | 2539             |
| Sussex                                       | 2186          | 3269             | 2219         | 3211             |
| Union  |               | 3734             | 3373         | 3785             |
| Warren                                       |               | 4156             | 2620         | 4122             |
|  |               |                  |              | و                |
| Total  | 80121         | 83091            | 79333        | 83951            |
| 2000   |               | 80121            |              | 79888            |
|  |               |                  |              |                  |

Maj. for Seymour.....2980 Randolph.4618 Senate...Republicans...9 Democrats....12
Assembly.Republicans...28 Democrats....32

Democratic majority on joint ballot, 7.

GEN. GBANT ON UNIVERSAL SUF-FRAGE-HIS CABINGT.

Speculations of a Democratic Correspondent Based on Radical information.

(Washington (Nov. 18) Correspondence of the Boston Post.)

A distinguished Radical Senator, who arrived in this city last evening, says that the idea now becoming so prevalent of General Grant's conservative views will prove delusive. He bases this declaration upon his knowledge of Grant's political faith as derived directly from the General immediately after his nomination by the Chicago immediately after his nomination by the Chicago Conyention. Among other things he says that Grant emphatically declared to him a full endorsement of negro suffrage, enforced, if necessary, by Congressional action. In if necessary, by Congressional action. In a protracted conversation on the subject between the General and a number of Radical Congressmen-he said he had been at one time opposed to extending the right of franchise to freedmen, but that his views had undergone a radical change on that question, and that he now regarded it as essentially necessary for the protection of the negrees that they should be armed with the ballot. This Senator further says that during the lot. This Senator further says that during the latter portion of the last session of Congress Grant was in the lead on all radical measures, and favored the most radical method of exe-cuting the several reconstruction acts. Hence he laughs at the idea that Grant's inaugural will lay out a conservative policy for his administration —unless an administration of the laws, as enacted

brought forward in support of them—the necessity arising from the state of Europe; so the helper-in-need, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, volunteered to come to the rescue.

In his quality as Minister of Foreign Affairs, that Mr. Motley, late Minister to Austria, will be tendered the State Department.

Hon. Edward McPherson.

This gentleman, who is one of the rising statesmen of our country, has been spoken of in connection with the position of Postmaster-General in the next Administration, by a Chambersburg correspondent of the Erie Republican, who thus alludes to him:

correspondent of the Erie Republican, who thus alludes to him:

"Hon. Edward McPherson, Clerk of the National House of Representatives, is from this district, from which he was elected to Congress in 1890. At the close of his service in the House, as a member he was elected to his present position, in which he has maintained the exaited character he showed himself as possessed of while serving as a representative. Next to Schuyler Colfax, no officer of the House has been more popular than has Hon. Edward McPherson. His political manual has made the masses acquainted with him all over the land, as a clear thinker and a systematic worker for the people. We have heard him spoken of several times as Postmaster-General in the next Administration. If he shall be chosen for that position, the people will be served as faithfully as by Benjamin Franklin, the first head of that Department. alludes to him .

#### THE PANIC IN NEW YORK. Later Accounts of the "Eric War."

The N. Y. Herald of this morning says:
Wall street continues to be a kaleidoscope of interesting changes. Tuesday Erie and gold were the features. Yesterday Erie was the absorbing object of speculation. To-day New York Central comes upon the stage as Erie makes its retiring bow. The great campaign in Erie has ended with vic-

tory for the clique and discomfiture for their opponents. The latter were forced to capitulate on very hard terms. They took the best they could get. Annihilation stared them in the face did they persist in the struggle. The great Erie "corner" "burated" about 2 o'clock this afternoon. The efforts of the Drew party to stay their fate by purchasing stock themselves at the ruinous rate to which the price had been forced were without purchasing stock themselves at the ruinous rate to which the price had been forced were without avail. It was their last card. The sublime strategy which produced for the receiver of the Eric Railway the power to purchase back the overissued stock was too much for them. It was the decisive mangure of the battle. The clique could now run Eric up to par, which contingency would be the certain bankruptcy of the "shorts." A flag of truce was sent in and a settlement arranged by which the Drew party paid for the stock at an average price of 57 to 58. They put out their contracts at from 35 to 40 on an average of 37 to 38. As they were "short" 30,000 shares, and had sold "calls" on 40,000 more, a little arithmetical calculation will show that their loseses, after making allowances for the stock purchased to "cover," amount to about a million and a quarter of dollars. This, of course, is a trific, pecuniarily, to the wealthy operators who were caught by the "corner," and they would hadly regret it were it not for the triumph of their enemies and the mauvais ton of the whole thing.

thing.

The course of Erie was, as may be conjectured, very fitful in connection with these movements on the part of the respective combatants. It opened in the morning on the street at all sorts of prices, with a difference of ten per cent. between stock deliverable on the spot and stock deliverable before the usual hour, which is a quarter past two o'clock in the atternoon. The sign was imprediately interpreted to mean that the

ter past two o'clock in the afternoon. The sign was immediately interpreted to mean that the "corner" was to culminate to-day, and the result has proved the correctness of the inference. The price of Erie, for cash, went up as high as 62, but the bulk of transactions took place between 57 and 60. After the "bursting" of the "corner" it went down to 42, the price about two o'clock in the afternoon. From this point it took a sudden start unward narrially this point it took a sudden start upward, partially in consequence of a report that the settlement of the Drew party was a "hoax," and partially because it was said the receiver was buying in stock in accordance with the powers granted him to retire 200,000 of the overisaged certificates retire 200,000 of the overissued certificates. It ascended gradually and rapidly to the vicinity of 49; but as nothing transpired to confirm these reports, it settled again, and at six o'clock this evening Erie is quoted at 44@44½. Whether it is to be permitted to remain quiet lies within the knowledge of the clique. With the power to issue new stock and withdraw the overissues—and the chapter of the clique with the power and the comportunity to do clique have the power and the opportunity to do either or both—Erie is ever a reliable means of profitable speculation in their hands. The printing press will continue to supply all the new certificates required to make another "short" venture successful, while the retirement of the venture successful, while the retirement of the certificates at any moment will permit "long" transactions to be equally remunerative. Certain circumstances which will presently appear indicate that the clique intend to let the fertile field of Erie lie fallow for a time while they undertake a raid among other stocks on the list. Certain it is that at the close of business to-night Erie was comparatively neglected, while New York Central and Hudson River suddenly came

into active notice.

It seems that a few weeks ago the clique suddenly became ambitious of subjecting New York Central to the tender treatment which they have been dealing out to Erie, and hence they began to buy and put away the stock and make contracts for more. How far this ambition extended it is useless to attempt to guess, but doubtless they sought to control the direction but doubtless they sought to control the direction of the road and elect a President from their own number. The veteran Commodore who wields the destinies of the Central was too wily to suffer himself to be so easily thrust from his throne. He headed off the game by suddenly closing the transfer books on the 7th inst., preparatory to the election which is to come off on the 9th of next month. To-day the result of this complication was shown in the sudden rise of New York Central stock from 121% cash in the morning to 129 at 4 o'clock in the atternoon. There was a report on the street that the clique had obtained a mandamus from one of the Judges, ordering the opening of the books, and that they succeeded by this means in having 75,000 or 80,000 shares transmeans in having 75,000 or 80,000 shares transferred under their name. That there was a demand for the stock is undeniable. Both the clique and the agents of Mr. Vanderbilt were heavy purchasers, while one per cent. was reported offered for the use of proxy stock. The price under this stimulus rose to 129. But the books were not reopened, nor was any mandamus served at the transfer office up to the close of mainess. Several inferences may be drawn of business. Several inferences may be drawn from these facts. In the first place it is probable that the clique bought the stock with the intention of controlling the election, but were banked by the closing of the books. It is doubtful if they procured enough stock to cast a majority vote, as it is rather authoritatively asserted that Mr. Vanderbilt and his friends, as soon as they disco-Vanderbilt and his friends, as soon as they discovered the scheme, took good care to provide themselves with more than half the stock of the road. If the clique did procure enough they failed in getting the mandamus. In either case they found themselves pretty well loaded with the stock. The suspicion, therefore, gained ground towards the close last night that the price was run up merely to enable them to "unioad" profitably. The consequence was a very uneasy feeling after half-past four o'clock, and the price of Central declined to 126%a127% at six o'clock. Hudson River, which is also under the wing of Mr. Vanderbilt, through sympathy with its neighbor became quite setive; and closed

## with its neighbor became quite active, and closed at 123/4124. The remaining stocks on the list were comparatively neglected, through a wholesome fear on the part of operators. CUBA.

Colonel Cespedes Provisional President—Orders for a Conscription—Prierto Principe Fallen—Rebei Victory at Jilara.

HAVANA, Nov. 18, by way of Ker West, Nov. 19, 1868.—From revolutionary sources we learn that Colonel Cespedes is acting as Provisional President, in the absence of Colonel Aguilera. He has issued a decree-ordering all citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty to be enrolled for active service, under penalty, in case of failure, that they be declared enemies. All native male persons between the ages of 40 and 60 tive male persons between the ages of 40 and 60

must do "home guard" duty.

Lieutenant-General Marcano commands the General's surprise: "I have sold four of them."

other chiefs being Marmol, Sanesteban, Berdomo and Peralta. The latest news by telegram, received last night

from Puerto Principe, andounces that the government troops who were besieged with the Governor in a convent had surrendered to the in-

At Jilara the insurgents whipped the troops.

### DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

—At the Walnut, Mr. Forrest last night played Othello to a crammed house, which hung upon every word from first to last. We have seldom seen an audience more completely in sympathy with a performer. As for the tragedian, never has he been so inspired, so strong, so ripe and pure in style as now. Time has only meliowed the bass of one of the grandest voices to be heard on any stage, and the long career that almost covers the dramatic history of America has been profitable, to him in lessons and experience. Many of the mannerisms which have somewhat annoyed Mr. Forrest's best friends are now subdued, while the first symptom of decay or lassitude has yet to appear in that energetic delivery. His has yet to appear in that energetic delivery. His reading last night in the calmer passages—such as the beginning of the temptation-scene with Iago, and the landing scene at Cyprus, in which Othelio hardly knows how to express his over-brimming light-heartedness, was an example of harmony and refinement which we have nover known to be excelled, while his immense reserves of pas-sion and strength were fulminated with the utmost grandeur. Mr. G. H. Clarke recited the part of Iago slowly, weightily, and with the utmost intelligence, bringing the minutest points into light like a careful shakespearestudent as he is. Mrs. Charles Walcot's Desdemona was very is. Mrs. Charles Walcot's Descemona was very pure and delicate. Her husband made as good a Cassio as need be, and Owen Fawcett's low-comedy interpretation of Roderigo, if not very Shakespearian, was immensely to the taste of the house. Mr. Forrest will appear this evening as "Richard Tnird."

... The Lancashire Lass will be reneated at the Chestnut this evening and to-morrow afternoon.
On Monday the drama Blow for Blow will be produced in handsome style.

-At the Arch Street Theatre the Lancashire -The American Theatre announces a miscel

laneous entertainment this evening. —The Theatre Comique is improving its performance nightly, This evening it announces a varied entertainment, in which the entire company will appear. The Saturday matinees will be given for the benefit of ladles and children, and the price of admission will be reduced to twenty-five cents.

-Miss Careline McCaffrey's concert will be given at Musical Fund Hall this evening. The sale of tickets has been large, and a full house will reward the efforts of the artists who have

arranged this fine entertainment.

—Messrs. Sentz and Hassler will give their usual orchestral matinée at Musical Fund Hall, 

Song—Adelaide Beethoven
Waltz—Gemuths Töne, (Sounds from the Heart,)
(By request). Piefke
Second Finate Verdi
The management of the Sentz-Hassler Or-The management of the Sentz-Hassler Orchestra has been solicited to produce, on the same evening, Mendelssohn's Reformation Symphony, and Schubert's Unfinished Symphony. For this purpose the orchestra will be made complete in all its details and requirements, by the engagement of sixty artists of the first rank in their profession. The atring instruments to be apportioned as follows: 15 first violins, 10 second violins, 5 violas, 5 violoncellos and 5 contrahassos.

The rehearsals will be frequent, exhaustive and perfect, but private. The private subscription list having already reached a sufficiently large number, the management announce that a public list will be opened to subscribers at W. H. Bones & Co.'s Music Store, No. 1102 Chestnut street, on

Monday, November 23d. -The sale of tickets for the Italian Opera season, which begins on the 30th inst., will com-mence on Monday next, at Trumpler's. Max Maretzek's company contains some of the most accomplished singers in the country, and in his repertoire are found favorite German and Italian operas. Of course everybody will make the most of the single opportunity offered this season to enjoy legitimate opera. After the miserable French burlesque with which we have been sur-feited for weeks past, high art from genuine

artists will be thoroughly appreciated.

—Max Strakosch's two concerts, at Concert Hall on the 25th and 26th instants, promise to be very successful. Miss Kellogg will sing popular and classical music, and Miss Alide Topp, the famous pianist will give us specimens of her ability. ber of other artists will participate in both entertainments.

-Blind Tom will perform at Concert Hall this evening, and to-morrow afternoon The Young Maunerchor gave their annual concert last evening at the Musical Fund Hall, which was crowded. The orchestra, led by Mr. Hartman, opened the concert with the overture to Der Freischild, and opened the second part of the programme with the first finale of Wagner's Löhengrin, besides accompanying in several of the vocal pieces. There was an insufficiency of

vocal pieces. Incre was an insuficiency of stringed instruments, but the performance was generally good. The vocal part of the entertainment was very fine. The Young Münnerchor has never had so fine and well-balanced a body of voices, and it has never abown such excellent training. The chorns 'Rohtraut," by Veit, was splendidly sung; so, too, was the beautiful "Frühlingsnahen" of Krentzer, which was enthusiastically encored. The fine, stirring and dramatic "Gelsterschlacht" The fine, stirring and dramatic "Gelsterschlacht" of Kretschmer was given with grand effect, and the same may be said of the final piece, a "Roman Triumphal Chorus," by Bruch. Mr. Graf sang a beautiful air by Abt so well that he was called out and sang another. Mr. Hartmann, in Höltzel's in "Glockengelänte," was deservedly honored in the same way, but declined the encore. A charming quartette by Storch, called "Waldeinsamkeit," was sung with exquisite grace and feeling by Messrs. Graf, Hartmann and two other gentlemen. The whole performance was heartily en-

by Mesers. Graf, harman and two other gen-tlemen. The whole performance was heartly en-joyed by an intelligent and appreciative audience largely compessed of Germans.

—Several prominent professors of this city contributed their services last night to display an instrument built by E. and G. G. Hook, of Bos-ton Meser for the Green Hill Prophytician

ton, Mass., for the Green Hill Presbyterian Church The organ has two banks of keys, and

a pedal of two octaves and a third.

Much admiration was expressed at the beauty
of the fancy stops, and the ensemble full organ
blended with fine effect, showing a proper balance among the different qualities of tone. The power of the instrument is also well proportioned to the size of the building, showing judgment on the part of the builders in adapting the volcing to the space to be filled; and although seemingly a small matter, the case was much admired for its fitness of style and propriety of ornamentation. It was no matter of surprise to find that Messrs. Hook had built an organ coming up to all the demands made upon them for the firm is an old-established manufacturing house, and has built some of the largest and best instruments in the country. The reed stops of the Messrs. Hook have long enjoyed a truly enviable reputation, and it is only fair to say that their diapason enality is by no means inferior. The congregaquality is by no means inferior. The congrega-tion of the Greenhill Church has occasion to be proud of the noble instrument they have just erected in their beautiful edifice.

-When General Lamoriciere arrived at Rome a solemn review of the Papal Army was held in his honor. Five Generals cantered by his side; among them was the Roman Prince X., whose among them was the Roman Prince X., whose remarkable martial air and formidable white mustache misled Lamorleiere. "Combien de campagnes aves vous?" (in how many campaigns have you fought?) asked Lamorleiere of Prince X. The Roman warrior, who never heard a bullet whistle, thought Lamorleiere wanted to know how many estates he owed, and replied to the General's surprise: "I used to have five, but have sold four of them."

# FIFTH EDITION

4:00 O'Clook.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST CABLE NEWS

Garibaldi Urges a Dictator for Spain

LATER FROM WASHINGTON

Reports of the Military Commanders

ALL IN EXCEPT ROUSSEAU'S OFFICIAL ELECTION RETURNS

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—A letter is published to-day from General Garibaldi, urging Spain to choose a dictator for two years and then to establish a re-

Peter Burns snd Martin Constantine were arrested at Ashton yesterday on suspicion of belonging to the Fenian organization. Valuable papers, understood to give details in regard to the organization, were found on the persons of the prisoners.

The Reports of the Military Com-

[Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]
WASHINGTON, Nov. 20,—The annual report of Gen. Meade, as Commander of the Department of the South, was received at the War Department this morning. The reports of the military commanders are now all in. with the single exception of that of General Rousseau, from the Fifth Milltary Department. All these reports contain interesting details regarding the practical working of reconstruction in the different States.

Secretary Schofield has returned, and attended the Cabinet meeting to-day.

The Official Vote of Ohio. COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 20.—The official vote of Ohio is as follows: Grant, 280,222; Seymour, 239,032. Grant's majority is 41,190.

The Official Vote of Indiana. Indianapolis, Nov. 20.—Grant's official ma-jority in Indiana is 10,146.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

—The Government picked up a million and a half of dollars last year from its tax on matches. -Electricity is said to be a remedy for opium poisoning.

-The degree of D. D. has been conferred on 196 ministers in this country the present year. -"Beverage Compoundary" is the sign on a

— Queen Christina is reported as not very desirous of meeting Isabella and Marfori at Paris. —Isabella's personal fortune does not exceed \$4,000,000. -An Ohio woman dreamed she was blind, and

awoke to find herself really and totally so. —The Louisville Courier says drunkenness among women seems to be increasing in that city.

tablished in Washington in connection with th national institution for this unfortunate class. -Squib, of the Lowell Courier, thinks the tune when the morning sers sang together, must have been common meteor.

-The London Court Journal says that Miss Braddon has joined the staff of the Saturday —Cotta, the Stuttgard publisher, gave Baron Humboldt \$20,000 for the privilege of publishing his "Cosmos" for twenty-five years.

—A Swede arriving at Minneapolis, Minn., the other day, had with him a chest, the construction of which dates back to 1716. -A railroad company is sinking an artesian-

well in San Francisco harbor, in twenty feet of —San Francisco is overrun with fleas of huge size, and elegant "back scratchers," in ivory, form a common ornament of the parlor table.

—Mrs. Kemble read the "Midsummer Night's.

Dream" in Cincinnati on Saturday, and the Gazette called it "a bundle of insipidity." Poor-

Shakspeare! —A newspaper biographer, trying to say his subject "was hardly able to bear the demise of his wife," was made by the inexorable printer to say "wear the chemise of his wife."

—Stephens, the Fenian agitator, is still most unnecessarily watched by the Paris police. He has recently complained to the Prefet de Police about it, but did not get a very satisfactory

answer. —Victor Hugo is a peer of France, having been so created by Louis Philippe, and a Spauish Viscount, but he prefers to be called by his own name without any "handle."

—An eminent London photographer has just taken a portrait of "an illustrious person," which shows her in the process of giving one of her children a ride on her back, in the orthodox fashion of childhood.

—A personal friend of Secretary McCulloch, who knows his wishes, says that under no circumstances would that gentleman remain in office longer than the 4th of March. Mac needn't worry. He won't be asked.

-Prescott, Canada, has a "cordwood ring" establishment for the purpose of giving short measure and refusing to sell except when prices are high. The people do not know what to do about it.

—Hoops have fallen under the condemnation of Sir Richard Mayne, and every one bowled along the streets of London by children is immediately confiscated. There are already several thousand at the police stations in the metropolis. -Rochester was thrown into something of a sensation on Friday by an escaped lunatic, who with an axe in his hand and blood in his eye, raided about declaring himself to be Maximilian's avenger. He hewed his way into several residences in hopes of finding Juarez.

Lopez, the Dictator of Paraguay, like all ty-rants, is a great coward. He has never on a sin-gle occasion risked himself in any battle, and once, when a shell struck at a distance of half a mile from him, he turned and ran like a scarce sheep.

—A festive youth living near Granger's landing, on Green river, Ky., appropriated a pair of pants belonging to another, and wore them to a party a few nights ago. The owner was present, and recognized the apparel, and compelled the wearer to doff them on the spot.

—As illustrative of Rossini's laziness and genius, it is related that he used to compose in bed, and that once, when a fine duet that he was writing, and had almost finished, slipped off the bed and beyond his reach, rather than get up for it, he took another sheet and composed another

duet entirely different from the first.

A gentleman of Madison relates the following incident:—"Going home he observed in his yard a cat, with head, tall and hair erect, every nerve trembling with excitement, looking intently at a hen which was sitting in the grass, its. head also erect, looking at the cat. The latter approached cautiously, and slowly, the hen. When about three feet from the chicken, and about to spring upon it, the gontleman rushed to the rescue and drove away the cat-The hen fell over on her side insensible, was picked up, carried into the house, and died in fifteen minutes." Catalepsy killed her.