# Baily Evening Ballefin.

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

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#### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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Among the many contributions to the religious literature of the day, is a very interesting little book, published by Wm. B. Bodge, New York. "Kardoo, the Hindoo Girl," is published under the auspices of the "Woman's Union Missionary Society," an organization which has found a very interesting field of labor in the hitherto inaccessible zenanas, the homes of the Hindoo women. It is from the pen of Harriette G. Brittan, a missionary of this society, who has grouped together in the attractive form of an autobiography of a Hindeo girl, converted to Christianity, many of the startling incidents which have come under her own observation, while prosecuting her self-sacrificing work amouthe Hindoo women. To the majority of readers, Miss Brittan's pictures of the domestic life of the zenana will have all the freshness of entire novelty. The various peculiarities of the creed and practices of Brahminism are very skilfully woven into the thread of Kardoo's story of her heathen life. This little book, while conveying much valuable knowledge, especially to its younger readers, gains additional interest from the fact that the proceeds of its sale are devoted to the extension of true "women's rights" into the recesses of the Hindoo zenanas, where the light of Christianity is beginning, for the first time, to penetrate, carrying with it the social elevation of their degraded and oppressed inmates, and investing those who have for ages been the mere slaves and victims of Brahmin superstitions, with the honor and dignity of a true womanhood.

#### PRINCE ARTHUR AT HALIPAX.

# A Sabbath Reception—Order, Decorum and Loyalty—Official and Military Dis-play and Visits on Board—Appearance of the Prince on Landing.

HALIPAX, N.S., August 22, 1869.—The anticipated arrival from England to-day of his Royal Highness Arthur William Patrick Albrecht, popularly known as Prince Arthur, the seventh child and third son of Queen Victoria, has been fully and pleasantly realized. The steamship City of Paris, of the Inman line, bearing the royal party, reached her wharf, at the end of Lower Water street, precisely at half-past nine o'clock to-day, having been signalled below some two hours or so previously.

previously.
The City of Paris left Queenstown on last Sunday afternoon at four o'clock, and her trip to Halifax within six days and eleven and a half hours is the quickest which has ever been made between the two ports by six or seven

The arrival of the City of Paris and the royal party had, of course, been awaited with anxious interest, and instead of the usual stillness characteristic of a Sabbath in Halifax there was a commotion throughout the city from daybreak until the moment the steamer; from daybreak until the moment the steamer touched her wharf. There was no particular enthusiasm manifested on the occasion of the landing; for by common consent this is reserved until the formal reception of the Prince to-morrow afternoon. The citizens turned out generally, however, from curiosity, and when his royal Highness appeared among them the tokens of honor and respect tendered to him were sitent and numerous and ver in to him were silent and numerous, and yet in commendable keeping with the sacredness of

the day.

The weather was clear, cool and balmy, and everything seemed to conspire to render the occasion of the advent of a member of the royal family of England within the precincts of the New Dominion one of rare and peculiar pleasure. Every element of nature smiled ap provingly on the scene, and every citizen, collectively and individually, took pride in their manifestations, quiet and appropriate tokens of welcome and respect. All of the public, with many of the private, houses and buildings in the city were profusely decorated with flags and bunting. The signal repes of the citadel, and the rigging of the naval and merchant ves-sels in the harbor, seemed, on this oc-casion to serve only for the display of stream-ers and other emblems of welcome to the royal

Just before the City of Paris touched her wharf the gates were thrown open and a car-riage containing Sir John Young, Governor-General of the New Dominion, with General Doyle, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander of her Majesty's forces in Canada, drove to the extreme end of the dock. Following close in the rear was a guard of honor, consisting of two full companies of the Seventy-eighth regi-ment of Highlanders, preceded by the full regi-mental band of sixty pieces. The battalion-for the time being was stationed upon one side of the wharf, while the Governor-General, Lieutenant-Governor, Captain Carpenter, of the frigate Royal Alfred; Colonel Mackenzie, Colonel Ansell, Colonel Baynes, the quartermaster-general; Colonel McNeill of Sir John Young's stati; Captain Black, Lieutenant Ponsonby and other officers of the army and navy stood at the gang-plank awaiting its adjustment to the vessel so that they might go on board and greet and con-gratulate the Prince upon his safe arrival. This work consumed but a moment of time, and then the Governor-General and official party transferred themselves from the wharf to the deck of the City of Paris. They proceeded immediately to the stateroom of his Royal Highness, where about half an hour

as occupied in an informal reception.

During this interval the mail and baggage of During this interval the mail and baggage of the steamer were discharged. Next to the mails the principal luggage brought ashore was that of the royal party, consisting of sixty-one pieces, and including in the lot a full stock of fishing, hunting and sporting tackle and implements. This, it should be stated, was not properly the baggage of the party, for that had been forwarded to Quebec by the Medway, and these sixty-one pieces were for that had been forwarded to Quebec by the Medway, and these sixty-one pieces were what may be regarded as the traveling ward-robe, apart from the sporting paraphernalia referred to. When at length the mails and baggage had been brought to the wharf, the concourse of people assembled were straining-that visionary organs for the coming of the their visionary organs for the coming of the

Not a moment's time was wasted, for almos Not a moment's time was wasted, for almost in the wake of the last trunk his Royal Highness appeared at the gangway. His presence was so completely distinct from anything in the line of display that it is doubtful if he would have been recognized if he had not been attended by the Governor General and the other personages who had just any and the other personages who had just gone on board to welcome him. When his eyes met board to welcome him. When his eyes met the crowd he gracefully uncovered his head, and with a smile of pleasure and satisfaction made a series of hows, as much as to say, "How do you do?" to each and every one. The response to all this was a round of cheering from the assembled multitude, followed by the national anthem of "God Saye the Queen" from the band of the Seventy-eighth Regi-ment.

In company with the Governor General the Prince walked up the wharf and took a seat in a barouche standing at the entrance to the steamer's deck, the other seats in the vehicle being occupied by Colonel Elphinstone (the governor of his Royal Higness), Sir John Young and Lieutenant-Governor General Doyle. A second carriage followed, in which were seated the officers of the army and navy before mentioned, and behind them came the Highlanders as the gnard of flonor. The party drove immediately to the Government House drove immediately to the Government House "Your Excellency: My mission near the gov-in Barrington street, where they will remain erument of Paraguay having terminated, I

the guests of the Governor General until to-

the guests of the Governor General until tomorrow.

The appearance of the Prince elicited universal admiration. He bears a striking resemblance to the Prince of Wales when he was
here, and the close likeness to her Majesty is
so marked as to be distinguished at once. He
is tall and slender, with a fine and faultlessly
combed head of brown hair, and his youthful
face is ornamented with an English pattern of
whiskers and moustache, highly creditable to
the physical development of a young man of
nineteen. The dress of Prince Arthur was
that of a man of more mature years, although
it seemed to become him. A neat and elegant
black dress coat, closely buttoned, pants of
light drab hue, a "choker" collar of enormous
size, and a black sike "tile" were the garments
most conspicuous, and each one seemed to
contribute to render his appearance that of a
very well-dressed young man.

Late in the afternoon his Royal Highness
attended special religious services at the garrison chapel where the Rear Mr. Fadewill the

attended special religious services at the carri-son chapel, where the Rev Mr. Edghill, the chaplain, officiated. The fact that he (the chaplain, officiated. The fact that he (the Prince) intended to be present was not generally known, and there was, consequently, not much of a crowd present. Coming as he did on Sunday, the royal party could hardly expect a display very marked for enthusiasm; but, while there was an absence of pomp and splendor, the kind feeling of the provincials towards her Majesty was very plainly shown, and at the public reception to morrow it will be generally uncorked and given full and unbe generally uncorked and given full and un-

be generally uncorked and given full and unrestricted flow.

The passengers on board the steamer City of Paris speak in the highest terms of the free and unassuming manner of young Arthur during the voyage. There was nothing exclusive or reserved in his conduct, and he conversed freely and pleasantly with every one, and partook of his meals at the regular table with the other passengers.

one, and partook of his means at the regular table with the other passengers.

The steamer made a stop here of only one hour, and she will probably arrive in New York at about four o'clock on Tuesday morn-

#### INDEPENDENT CUBA.

Reported Cession of the Island by Spain-Madrid, August 22.-It is asserted on trustworthy authority that the preliminaries of a freaty for the cession of Cuba have been signed.

The information conveyed in the above despatch confirms the advices previously re-ceived of the design of the Spanish Govern-ment to acquiesce in the proposition to sell ment to acquiesce in Cuba to the Cubans.

ment to acquiesce in the proposition to sell Cuba to the Cubans.

The proposition was made the subject of a Cabinet council at Washington and approved. Mr. Paul S. Forbes, of this city, was therefore sent to Madrid by the administration as a confidential government agent in association with the newly-appointed Minister—a place for which his former intimacy with Prim especially qualified him. Full private directions were given to Mr. Forbes by the State Department, and formal instructions to Sickles. Both were aimed at the single point of endayoring to persuade Spain to concede political sovereignty to the Cubans, on condition of the latter plediging themselves, in proper form, to pay to Spain a certain sum of money which payment was to be in some manner: guaranteed by the United States. Before the administration decided to issued such instructions, conference was had with the Cespedes embassy in this country, headed by M. Morales Lemus, and the plan was so heartily approyed by him that, in behalf of the Cuban insurgents, he entered into a written agreement—a sort of protocol—with the government that Cuba would, on its part, carry out the terms to be submitted by the United States (as we have heretofore described) to the government at Madrid. Mr. Forbes departed for Europe heretofore described) to the government at Madrid. Mr. Forbes departed for Europe, reaching Madrid the beginning of this month. He sought an intervew with the Spanish Government at the earliest moment, the result of hich became known to the American public in the following cable despatch, published

in the following cable despaten, published August 10th:

"MADRID, August 8th, 1869.—Mr. Forbes, of Boston, has had an interview with Gen. Prim and Marshal Serrano, during which the proposed purchase of Cuba by the United States was brought up. Mr. Forbes was presented to the Regent and Secretary of War by the American Minister. The proposal was not accepted at present. Mr. Forbes, however, continues his negotiations."

The attention of the London and Paris press The attention of the London and rans press was drawn to the presence of Mr. Forbes in Madrid, and the proposition for the cession of Cuba was widely commented upon, in almost every case with favor. The *Times*, of the 10th,

Were Spain quit of the colony without compensation, thanksgivings for happy riddance might well be sung throughout the Peninsula. But if a large sum of meney is received into the bargain, Spaniards cannot be too thankful. The last French campaign in Mexico ought to have made it manifest that there is neither honor nor profit to gain for the powers of the honor nor profit to gain for the powers of the old continent by meddling with the affairs of

the new.

On the 18th instant the following despatch was sent through the cable from Madrid:

"MADRID, August 17.—Paul S. Forbes, of New York, who has been here some time in the interest of Cuba, has gone to America. He will return again on the reassembling of the Cortes.

It is probable, however, that the report of Mr. Forbes's departure, was premature. If the despatch published above is correct, he has succeeded in the object of his mission, and in that event but a few days can elapse before the State Department at Washington will be able o approunce to the country that Cuba has at ast achieved her independence. The Conditions.

The following, already published in the BULLETIN, are the alleged conditions of the

I. Spain shall recognize the independence of Cuba under the government of Cespedes.

II. Cuba shall pay to Spain an indemnity for the resignation of the rights hitherto excrete by the mother country. The amount of this indemnity to be specified in the treaty. III. The indemnity, whether fixed at one hundred millions, fifty millions, or twenty-five millions of dollars, to be in bonds of the Cuban Government, payable, with interest, at the expiration of a convenient period.

IV. These bonds to be guaranteed by the United States.

United States.

V. An armistice to be proclaimed between the patriots and the Spanish troops in Cubar immediately upon the execution of the treaty. The island to be—evacuated by the Spanish forces as soon as the treaty is ratified by the representatives of the Cuban people, and the guarantee of the bonds approved by the Congress of the United States.

VI. If these terms are not at once, accepted

by the Spanish Government, the United States will without further delay recognize the inde-

# THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

pendence of Cuba.

Arrival of Gen MeMahon at Buenos Ayres. The War in Paraguay.

BUENOS AYRES, July 17.—Gen. McMahon has at length arrived here, on his way home. He quitted the camp of Lopez for Asuncion, on the 24th ult., and after spending a few days in that city, proceeded to Buenos Ayres. His leave-taking of the Paraguayan President was marked by great cordiality on both sides, as will be seen from the terms in which his parting address to Lopez, and the reply thereto, are couched. The General spoke as follows:

"Your Excellency: My mission near the sov-

have the honor to place in your Excellency's hands the autograph 'etter of the President of the United States announcing my recall. The heroism and noble perseverance which I have witnessed during my short residence in this country has filled me with profound and lasting interest in the lot of its people. I hope sincerely that the day is not far distant when the din of arms will cease forever within the confines of the Republic, and that the heroic sacrifices made by the gallant people over whom your Excellency presides will meet their just reward in the prosperity and meet their just reward in the prosperity and lasting independence of their country. I now fulfil the last duty with which I am intrusted, by expressing to your Excellency the sincere desire of the President of the United States to desire of the President of the United States to strengthen and draw closer the Triendly relations happily existing at present between the two Governments, and to insure to each people the benefits resulting therefrom. I offer you this assurance with the greatest pleasure, from the fact that during my mission near your Excellency's Government nothing has occurred to interfere in the slightest degree with these friendly relations, and I devoutly hope that they will ever continue on the same hope that they will ever continue on the same footing.", To this Marshal Lopez made the following

reply:

Mr. Minister: I had cherished the hope that Mr. Minister: I had cherished the hope that the worthy representative of the greatest of Republics would have been a witness to the end of the heroic sacrifices made by this people for their existence, whatever be the final lot which the God of Nations may design for them. I feel flattered, nevertheless, at the just terms in which you recall the heroism of this generous people, and while our voice is stifled, they will serve to prove to the world that the Paraguayan Republic still exists, fighting to insure its free return to the community of nations, and that a prolonged struggle has not nations, and that a prolonged struggle has not undermined its faith or shaken its heroism. Sensible as I am of the assurances which your Excellency gives me in the name of the President of the United States, my task shall be to foster the friendly relations between the two countries, so that when we get rid of the enemies now claiming all our attention, we may resume the enjoyment of the mutual benefits

they offer."
Gen. McMahon was atttended to the Bracell. Accordance was attremed to the Diagonal lines by a Paraguayan guard of officers under the command of Gen. Caballero, next to Lopez the most prominent man in the Paraguayan camp. On arriving at Gen. Polidoro's headquarters Gen. McMahon was reduced to the control of the cabally according to ceived with marked respect, and shortly after an aide-de-camp arrived from the Count d'Eu, with an invitation to visit him at his headreceived by his Imperial Highness with every mark of distinguished consideration. A guard of Brazilian soldiers, under the command of Captain Rice, accompanied him to assurcion. Gen. McMahon's stay in Buenos and the American and the American Asuncion. Gen. McMahon's stay in Buenos Ayres will not be long, and the American people will therefore probably soon hear from himself the particulars of that strange story, heretofore surrounded by so much mystery, with which his name has been associated during the last few months. The General is in a strange of the last few months. excellent health, and converses freely on Para-guayan affairs. Among other things, he says that very many of those whose torture and death have been so feelingly and accurately described by a second of the secon described by army correspondents and others are alive and in the enjoyment of the best of

The most interesting news of the fortnight in this Republic relates to the exchange of diplomatic courtesies between President Sarmiento and the Hon. Mr. Worthington, the retiring Minister, and the Hon. Mr. Kirk, the newly-appointed Minister of the United States newly appointed Minister of the United States to the Argentine Confederation. The reception of the new Minister took place at Government House, and was attended by quite a crowd of civil officials and military officers. Minister Worthington, in presenting his letters of recall on that occasion, read a very feeling address to the President, to which Sarmiento made a cordial reply highly complimentary to Mr. Worthington. The Hon. Mr. Kirk then stepped forward, and, presenting his credentials, addressed the President in language of the warmest friendship, assuring him that he had been specially charged by his Government to be vigilant in creating and perpetuating fraternal relations creating and perpetuating fraternal relations between the respective Governments of the United States and the Argentine Confedera-

ion. Sarmiento's reply was equally warm, concluding with these words: "If you have read our recent parliamentary debates, you will have observed with satisfaction that Story, Webster, Taney, Cushing, Paschal and Pomeroy are almost Argentine citizens, and masters who point out the way establishing among us your institutions, as remarkable for respect for private liberty as for preserving public tranquillity and the supremacy of the Federal Constitution. Be then most cordially welcome, as Minister Resident of the United States to the Argentine Re-

The two Chambers have decided in favor of the removal of the capital to the City of Rosario, the change to take place on the 1st of January, 1873; but the bill providing for not yet received the sanction of the Executive. In Uraguay, Gen. Carabello has been defeated, and peace re-established throughout the Republic.—Tribune.

# RUSSIA.

A correspondent at St. Petersburg, writing August 3, says: "The Emperor left for Mos-cow, on his way to the Crimea, last saturday Before leaving he attended several experi-ments with rifles, the result of which was ments with rifles, the result of which was that it was decided to give up the Carlier and Baranoff systems, and adopt that of the American Berdan. A great deal of money has been spent on these experiments, and the general opinion of military men here seems to be that the new system is no better than those for which it is to be substituted. While in the Crimea the Emperor is to be accompanied by General Ignatieff, the Russian Ambassador, at Constantinople, who is still actively engaged in working the Panslavist Propaganda in Turkey, and will, it is said, receive some important instructions on the subject from his Imperial master. Genethe subject from his Imperial master. General Trepost returned the other day from his mission to London and Paris to study the ormission to London and Paris to study the organization of the police in those capitals. The General expresses a very high opinion of the English police system, which he regards as far superior to that of Paris and other European cities, but the Government here shows no disposition to diminish the arbitrary powers of the police of St. Petersburg. Of questions of internal policy, that which most occupies its attention just now is the split which has occurred in the sect of 'old believers.' This numerous and importantsect, which has existed in Russia since the time of the Carr Theodore and the natriportant sect, which has existed in Russia since the time of the Czar Theodore and the patri-arch Nikon, has hitherto always jealously guarded its independence and held aloof from the State. Its members abstain from the use of tobacco, spirits, and other luxuries, and are as a rule, more charitable and honest than those who profess the orthodox faith. Under Nicholas and his predecessors the 'old believers' were systematically persecuted, but in the present more tolerant reign they were permitted to perform their religious rites in public, and obtained other privileges. At the same time, however, the Government used every effort to bring about a union between them and the orthodox Church. One of their bishops, named Goslitzkoy, became the official advocate in the matter, but he found few supporters among the 'old be-lievers,' and a strong anti-unionist party has now been formed under the leadership of MM. Lazareff and Nazureff, two of the rickest merchants of Moscow. Several serious riots having lately occurred in Kinland in

insisted on the national hymn, 'God Save the Czar,' being played in restaurants and other public places, the Governor has issued a decree forbidding concerts to be performed in restaurants or cafes, unless the programme is first submitted for the approval of the police. This, of course, means that no concerts will be This, of course, means that no concerts will be allowed unless the Russian hymn forms part

The Colliery Accident in Saxony.

The Colliery Accident in Saxony.

The North German Correspondent: publishes the following report of this disaster; of which we heard by telegraph lately: We regret to have to report one of the most terrible and melancholy accidents that have happened in Germany for many years. The colliers of the Burg colliery in the Plauenschen Grund, near Dresden, assembled, as usual, for prayers on the morning of the 2d August, and afterwards dispersed to their work. In a short time a terrible explosion occurred. At about a quarter to six o'clock a thick column of smoke was seen to issue from the mouth of the Segen Gottes shaft. This was followed in ten minutes: space by a similar one from the Hoffnungs shaft. Numbers of workmen together with the wives and families of those that were below, assembled around the various entrances to the mine, but the smoke and vapors frustrated all attempts to enter for rious entrances to the mine, but the smoke and vapors frustrated all attempts to enter for some hours. After nine o'clock it was at last found possible to descend. Three dead bodies were lying near the mouth of the pit, and their condition, as well as the state of the cars, which were broken into a mere heap of fragments, hore witness to the force of the explosion. This renders it highly improbable that any of the 326 men who were engaged in the any of the 326 men who were engaged in the two shafts should still survive, with the exception of two or three who were close to the mouth of the pit. Their death must have been almost instantaneous, and many of the bodies are so disfigured that they cannot be recog-nized. Some are much charred and burned. perished, two-thirds of whom had families perished, two-thirds of whom had families dependent upon them. No blame is attributed to the arrangements in the mine, but it is supposed that the heat of the weather prevented the foul air escaping by its usual channels, and that it therefore collected in the passages and thought used and was ignited by the constant. no longer used, and was ignited by the care-lessness of one of the unfortunate colliers. The warmth and sultriness of the external air may also have prevented the workmen from noticing the oppressive character of the atmosphere in the shafts. But few bodies have yet been recovered, as the ventilation of the mine has not been restored, and, since competent authorities declare it to be utterly impossible that any of the unfortunate sufferers should have survived the shock and the foul air, it is considered wise not risk any mor

### OPINIONS OF A CHINAMAN.

Choy-Chew on America and China. A reporter of the Chicago Recublican publishes the details of a conversation which he has had with one of the China merchants now visiting Chicago. We make the following interesting extracts:

Reporter—How does New York compare in size and in the character of its business with your great cities in China?

Choy-Chew—Well! it is about three times as large as the largest city I ever visited at home; which was my native place, Canton. The business is carried on there much the same as in this country, by contiletate the

same as in this country, by capitalists who control large interests. There is not however, that strife and eagerness for wealth displayed among our citizens as is shown by the merchants of your country, although huma nature is much the same the world over. Still,

I think our business men are cautious and slow in their enterprise.

Reporter—Do you think that the business men of your country will unite with ours in an effort to strengthen the commercial ties of the two nations?

(Phoy Chart As Legid before our page

Choy Chew-As I said before, our merchants are somewhat cautious, but they recognize the desirability of such a business relationship as shall place them upon a firmer footing in this country. None of our largest and most influential business men have ever visited America, although many of them have established extensive branch houses in San Francisco. Reporter-Is it your opinion that the trade

etween the two countries will be facilitated and increased by these branch establishments?
Choy Chew—That it will be facilitated there can be no doubt, but it is a question whether it will be largely increased. The means of communication between the two countries being now more open and easy, it may have the effect of increasing the commerce some-what, but as the trade is one of staples principally, I do not see how it can be rapidly increased. Silks and teas are the articles chiefly imported, and as the demand for these is always about the same, there is no reason to be-lieve that except in some smaller articles of traffic, the trade between China and America will become greater very soon.

Reporter—Do not your merchants come here

now with the intention of making a fortune, now while the intention of making a fortune, and then to return home again?

Choy Chew—A great many of them do, but not because they dislike this country, but only because they cannot secure equal rights as citizens. If they could stand on an equality with your own people as citizens, I mean-not socially—they would be willing to remain.

Reporter—But how do your countrymen propose to secure their rights? By entering into the political arena and there strive for

them?

Choy Chew seemed to desire to evade this topic, saying that he did not wish to talk about the future action of his countrymen, evidently fearing that his opinion might compromise them in some particular. He, however, expressed himself freely upon the question of prejudice, and said that, so long as it existed, as it now did in California, the best class of Chinama could not be induced to come here. as it now that it can be used to come here, or having arrived, be induced to remain.

Reporter—Don't you think by placing some man in the political field to represent your interests and fight for them that this result could

he easily obtained? Choy Chew—We do not wish to interfere in any way with the laws of the country. If the treaty is only enforced, that is all we need. We can protect ourselves. But I do not wish

o speak of the future. Reporter—I suppose your system of instruc-tion is very different from ours? tion is very different from ours?

Choy Chew—Not greatly different. We have colleges and universities with professors, whose duty it is to instructin separate branches, and who are very learned in what they teach. Our whole system of education is based upon Confucius's Philosophy. It is the foundation and cap-stone of all instruction. We have professors to explain and instruct in each of the separate departments of knowledge taught in separate departments of knowledge taught in the philosophy. Astronomy is another of our-principal studies. Poetry is taught in our schools as a separate study, and we have a great many contemporaneous poets of con-siderable celebrity. Some of our poems are very fine, and poetry is much cultivated by

Reporter—Are your schools open to all who wish to learn, and can the lower classes of your countrymen—agriculturists, tradesmen and mechanics—rise through them to celebrity

and public position?
Choy Chew—Oh! yes, the same as here. If men have intellect, they can command position. It is necessary, however, for them to pass a certain examination, which is very severe and strict, before they can become eligible for office or public position. I think we have a larger cultured class in China than you have here; that is, men who are devoted to may say that they always have crowded audiliterary pursuits. Offices are principally ob- ences.

tained through intellectual worth or capacity. Reporter—In what way are your literary men

Choy Chew—In teaching and study, and many of them are engaged by the Government in an official capacity.

Reporter—Are many of them employed upon the newspapers? upon the newspapers?

Choy Chew—Our newspapers are not like yours. They are principally devoted to publishing commercial intelligence. They are not allowed to criticise the Government, but essays sometimes.

says sometimes appear in them, similar to your editorials, in which various topics are discussed. Reporter—Do they pay much attention to

oreign news?

Ohoy Chew—Not but very little. They seldom notice political events that occur in other countries, and as there is no telegraph, but little intelligence except that which is officially transmitted from the versions restricts. transmitted from the various parts of China-finds its way into the paper. Reporter—What class of Chinamen now

finds its way into the paper.

Reporter—What class of Chinamen now come to this country?

Choy Chew—Oh! much the same as come from the German and Irish nations. The majority of them are, of course, poor, but many of them are intelligent, and nearly all are industrious. A richer, better class will come as soon as they are assured that they will be protected. At present few Chinamen buy land or build houses with the intention of living and dving in California, simply because they wish dying in California, simply because they wish to make a fortune and then return to China, where they are respected. Treat them well, and they will remain here and become good and industrious citizens, as they are in Australia. There the immigrants are allowed every privilege accorded to the natives and Austrana. There the immigrants are anowed every privilege accorded to the natives, and consequently there are almost as many Chinamen in Singapore who own their houses and intend to live and die there as there are natives.

themselves.

Reporter—Then all you want is equal rights!

Chow Chew—Yes; but we do not complain of the Americans. It is only a few demagogues who stir up the lower class against us, and excite their prejudices. We are willing to wait until our rights are recognized.

#### FROM THE MOUNTAINS.

[Correspondence, of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.] BROAD TOP, HUNTINGDON COUNTY, PA., Aug. 21, 1869 .- Mr. Editor: Among all your reports from the various sea-side and mounain resorts of your readers, I have seen none from this place. And yet few of the many delightful spots which the interior of our noble State offers to the seekers after re-creation and health, deserve more favorable mention than that from which this brief epistle s directed.

Broad Top, which is one of the numerous

Broad Top, which is one of the numerous spurs of the Allegheny range, in the centre of the well-known Broad Top coal region, is reached by a few hours' ride over the Huntingdon and Broad Top branch of the Pennsylvania Central, and has long been a favorite place of resort for tourists and invalids. My own first impression of its attractions is decidedly favorable. The air is dry, cool and balmy—just such an atmosphere as I should regard best suited to an invalid in delicate health; it is sufficiently bracing, while it lacks that harshness which I have found peculiar to most mountain exposures. Many who have tested these salutary sures. Many who have tested these salu influences speak highly in its praise. The House has a comfortable, home-like aspect. Our proprietor and landlord, Mr. W. T. Pearson, seems to be the right man in the right place, untiring in his kind attentions, and generous as a caterer, in providing for the wants of his guests. The view from the hotel, looking northwest, of mountain ranges and valleys, bounded in ranges and valleys, bounded in the far distance by the dim, cloudy outline of the Allegheny ridge, is one of rare beauty, at sunset especially, when, by unanimous consent, all are attracted to gaze at and admire it. There are other more distant views, accessible by a walk or a drive, of which, also, I have heard a good report. Our society in the hotel is of a most excellent character, made up chiefly of visitors from Philadelphia. In view, hen, of these attractions within and without I find myself tempted to linger the longest possible time; and from all I learn as to the impressions of others, I am satisfied that from eason to season Broad Top will become a place of growing popularity.

# AMUSEMENTS.

At the Walnut street theatre this evening Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watkins will appear in their romantic Irish drama Trodden Down, or Under Two Flags. It will be remembered that this piece was produced in the latter part of last season, and was withdrawn in the height of its success because of the prior engagement of the Watkinses. We may take it for granted, therefore that it will prove attractive parts. herefore, that it will prove attractive now to that large class of parsons who can summon up enthusiasm in the presence of Irish drama. Mr. Watkins is a good actor, and his wife, besides \possessing histrionic ability, sings sweetly and with expression.

-Duprez & Benedict's Minstrels, who have just concluded a very successful engagement at the Arch street theatre, have leased the Theatre Comique for the present season and will establish themselves there permanently.

FIRE IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY -Quite serious fire occurred on the premises of Mr. Francis P. Dubosq, Esq., near Montgomery-ville, on Friday afternoon last, and resulted in the destruction of two barns, the principal one being around the finest and most core one being among the finest and most com-plete establishments in the county; a wagon-house and other outhouses, the entire crop, which had been recently housed, consisting of some 70 tons of hay, a large quantity of wheat and oats, and nearly all of the farming implements, harness, &c., were destroyed. The ire originated in a pile of straw in the barn-yard, in a manner which is as yet a mystery and the spread of the flames was so rapid that it was almost impossible to rescue anything except he horses. The extensive mansion of Mr. human efforts of his own family and a few neighbors. The loss by this unexpected calamity will amount to some \$15,000, and leaves Mr. Dubosq without a grain of wheat or feed of any kind.

—The herring fisheries on the coast of England vary in their yield to an astonishing degree. Official statistics of nine years show degree. Official statistics of nine years show that in one season the take amounted to 830,-904 barrels of cured fish, while at another season it only reached 491,487 barrels. The number of persons employed in the herring fishery. amounts to 70,000, and the value of the nets and gear to \$5,000,000.

and gear to \$5,000,000.

—The royal family of Prussia has subscribed liberally for the Humboldt monument. The Queen gave three hundred dollars, and the Crown-Prince and Crown-Princess five hun-dred dollars. The Feudalists in Prussia have taken umbrage at the course pursued by the royal family in this respect.

-"Miss Molton," which is the title of the French version of "East Lynne," was recently played at Spa. Germany. If this heat continues everything here will be molten. -Mme, Ristori is in Brazil, where she has nad an enthusiastic reception.

Two actresses recently quarreled in the green-room of the Omaha theatre for the privilege of dancing the can-can. Neither would yield, and so the evening's performance ame to a sudden end.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

[From Harper's Magazine for September. In Quiet Days.

The dying year grows strangely milds. Now in the hazy autumn weather. My heart is like a happy child. And life and I, friend, recontiled, Go over the hills together.

My peaceful days run sweet and still As waters slipping over sand.

As waters slipping over sand.

Seeking the shadows of free will

To gather tenderer lights than fill

Day's over-lavish hand.

The summer wood with music rings, The singer's is a troubled breast;
I am no more the bird that sings.
But that which broods with folded wings Upon its quiet nest.

Oh, fairest month of all the year!
Oh, sweetest days in life! they melt:
Within, without, is autumn cheer,
September there, September here,
So tranquil and so sweet.

Oft have I watched all night with grief;
All night with joy, and which is best?
Ah, both were sharp, and both were brief.
My heart was like a wind blown leaf,
I give them both for rest.

Fair Quiet, close to Joy allied,
But loving shadier walks to keep,
By day is ever at my side;
And all night long with me abide
Peace and her sister Sleep.

-Germany has about 300 trades unions with about 30,000 members. Henry Kingsley is to be editor of the Edinburgh Daily Review.

—Mottoes for striking mechanics—A little earning is a dangerous thing. -Extremes always meet. Wowen's sphere

s man's-fear,—Ex. The New Orleans people talk of covering the levee along the river front.

—What mental process resembles a minute's reflection? Second thoughts.—Punch. -It is said that Paul Feval proposed recently to Rosa Bonheur. He was immediately reected.

-Rome, by a new census, has 220,532 inhabitants; 8,480 of them are priests, monks

-The Rothschilds have sent a few thousand francs to the suffering Jews in Western Russia. Railroads are projected in Switzerland, across the St. Gothard Mountain and across

—A medium locates a \$500,000 oil well in Tonawanda swamp, N. Y., and they are sink-ing a shaft there

ng a shaft there. An Illinois hen produced a fac simile of the eclipse, at the period of totality, on the surface of an egg the next day. -Terre Haute, Indiana, is to have a fine

new opera house, to seat nearly two thousand people, and to cost about \$100,000. —A lively Illinoisan, of 108 years, walked ten miles the other day, carrying a clock to be

—In Louisiana they have settled the ques-tion of Chinese suffrage. Seven Chinamen have been registered in a single parish. -Francis Joseph, of Austria, will visit. Florence in October next. The Empress and Archduchess Sophia will accompany -An Austrian woman has been arrested for

the horrible offence of bleeding young girls and drinking their blood to replenish her own supply. On being detected shotried to poison herself.

—Game is plenty along the Mississippi, but the local papers say that no hunter will ven-ture among the myriads of mosquitoes after game, if he has a decent regard for his own —In Indianapolis there are about one hundred natives of Denmark. They have a church, numbering forty members, where the exercises are conducted in their own lan-

guage. -The second bale of new cotton received at

Calveston this year was raised by a colored woman, who leases and runs, with the assistance of her children, a fine plantation on the west bank of the Colorado. -Lord Taunton has paid back \$500,000 which his father received from a railway company whose line cut through his lands. He found his estate enhanced in value and wished to be

honest, even to a corporation. -A Democratic paper in Ohio concludes its leader on the new nomination with a "hurrali for Pendleton!" and the following original

We drop "Old Rosy," therefore, Without a why or wherefore, Or continental care for.

-Positively, on the 17th of November, the — Positively, on the 11th of November, the Suez Canal in its whole extent, and its entire depth of eight metres, will be opened for all navigation. During the 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th, no ship dues will be levied, but after the 21st of November 10f. per passenger and 10f. per ton for goods will be charged.

—It is proposed by a German deputy that a tax be laid upon pianos. He finds that in the Zollverein there are no fewer than 370,000 pianos, not counting those belonging to music teachers. He wishes a tax of a dollar and a half laid on each of these instruments, thus in-creasing the revenue of the country by over half a million dollars. -A Swedish newspaper describes the large, export trade in ice in Norway. A company has purchased an extensive lake, surrounded by mountains, in the neighborhood of Droe-bak, on the Gulf of Christiana, and to insure-

bak, on the Gan of Christiana, and to insure, the perfect purity of the water from sewage, has bought all the houses on its shores. By far the largest trade is carried on with Eng-land, which, in 1865, took 44,055 tons out of a total of 45,593 exported. -On one occasion, when Theodore Hook was dining, a messenger came to him from the John Bull, which he edited, but for which he had written nothing for some weeks, and told him he must write something on the death of the King and Queen of the Sandwich.

Islands: whereon he sent back—
"'Waiter!—Two Sandwiches!" cried Death,
And their wild Majesties resigned their
breath."

—Happer's Magazine.

-When Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Douglas, in the summer of 1858, made their memorable canvass of Illinois for the United States Senatorship, they frequently met on the same host-ings and addressed the same audience. On one of these occasions, after Judge Douglas, had made one of his most elequent speeches, it came Mr. Lincoln's turn. Throwing off his overcoat, he handed it to a young man near by, and said, in his droll way: "Here, you hold my clothes while I stone Stephen."—Har-

At the fatal disaster at Enghien, France. where five or six people lost their lives, when the poor victims were in their last agony a man in a violent state of agitation and excitement knocked at the door and demanded intrying to reinfuse life into the lungs of one of the sufferers by means of a very simple domes-tic implement, "He must be let in," said Dr. X—; "he is evidently a relation to one of these poor things." So the door was opened, and with eager haste and excited tones the new comer entered and exclaimed, "Now mind you do not forget that the bellows be-

ong to the green grocer !"