

# Daily Commercial Advertiser.

GIBSON PEACOCK, Editor.

VOLUME XXIII.—NO. 115.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Among the many contributions to the religious literature of the day is a very interesting little book, published by Wm. B. Ewing, 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 Hindoo girl, converted to Christianity, many of the startling incidents which have come under her observation, while prosecuting her self-sacrificing work among the Hindoo women. To the majority of readers, Miss Brittan's picture 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 skillfully 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 to be kindled. It is a treat, 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 HALIFAX.

**A Sabbath Reception—Order, Decorum and Loyalty—Social and Religious—Appearance of the Prince on Land—The Anticipated Arrival from England to-day of His Royal Highness Arthur William Patrick Albert, popularly known as Prince Arthur, is a great event in the eyes of the people of Victoria. It has been fully and pleasantly realized. The steamer City of Paris, of the Inman line, bearing the royal party, reached here at six o'clock, at the exact time, precisely at half-past nine o'clock to-day, having been signalled before some two hours or so 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 hours.

The arrival of the City of Paris and the royal party had, of course, been awaited with anxious interest, and instead of the usual indifference which characterizes the reception of a foreign steamer, there was a commotion throughout the city from daybreak until the moment the steamer touched her wharf. There was no particular excitement at the wharf, as the royal party, which arrived at half-past nine o'clock to-day, had been signalled before some two hours or so previously.

The weather was clear, cool and balmy, and everything seemed to conspire to render the occasion a most successful one. The Queen's royal family of England within the precincts of the New Dominion one of rare and peculiar pleasure. Every element of nature smiled approvingly at the occasion, and the royal party, collectively and individually, took pride in their manifestations, quiet and appropriate tokens of welcome and respect.

At the wharf, where the royal party were met by the Governor-General, Sir John Young, General Doyle, Lieutenant-General Cameron, and other high officers of the army and navy, the royal party were met by the Governor-General, Sir John Young, General Doyle, Lieutenant-General Cameron, and other high officers of the army and navy, the royal party were met by the Governor-General, Sir John Young, General Doyle, Lieutenant-General Cameron, and other high officers of the army and navy.

The attention of the London and Paris press was attracted to the arrival of Prince Arthur at Halifax, and the proposition for the purchase of Cuba was widely commented upon, in almost every case with favor. The Times, of the 10th, writes: "We see Spain quit of the colony without compensation, thanksgivings for happy riddance might well be sung throughout the Peninsula. But a large sum of money is received into the treasury, and the Spanish Government is enabled to pay the debt of the late French campaign in Mexico out of the proceeds of the sale of the island."

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 not yet left the city, and it is probable that at that event but a few days can elapse before the State Department at Washington will be able to announce to the country that Cuba has at last achieved her independence.

The following, already published in the BULLETIN, are the alleged conditions of the treaty: I. Cuba shall recognize the independence of Cuba under the government of Céspedes. II. Cuba shall pay to Spain an indemnity for the resignation of the rights hitherto exercised 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.

An article to be proclaimed between the patriots and the Spanish troops in Cuba, 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.

## INDEPENDENT CUBA.

**Reported Cession of the Island by Spain—Negotiations so far as known.** MADRID, August 22.—It is asserted on trustworthy authority that the preliminaries of a treaty for the cession of Cuba have been signed.

The information conveyed in the above despatch is the subject of the articles previously reported in this paper. The Spanish Government is reported to have accepted the proposition to sell Cuba to the Cubans.

The steamer made a stop here at the wharf, and 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.

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## OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

**PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, AUGUST 23, 1869.**

have the honor to place in your Excellency's hands the autograph letter of the President of the United States announcing my recall. The witness of a noble presence which I have witnessed since my 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 you will be able to visit me within the confines of the Republic, and that the heroic sacrifices made by the gallant people over whom your Excellency presides will be the means of securing to our country a lasting independence of their country.

The North German Correspondent publishes the following report of this disaster, of which we heard by telegraph lately: We regret to have to report to our readers another melancholy accident that has happened in Germany for many years. The colliers of the young colliery in the Plaueschen Grund, near Dresden, and the usual for miners on the morning of the 21st August, and afterwards dispersed to their work. At a short time a terrible explosion occurred. At about a quarter 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 by a similar one from the other shaft. The explosion was so violent that the roof of the mine was broken into a mere heap of fragments, and the force of the explosion was so great that the shafts were broken into a mere heap of fragments, and the force of the explosion was so great that the shafts were broken into a mere heap of fragments.

Mr. Minister, I had cherished the hope that the worthy representative of the greatest of our Republic would have been a witness to the end of the heroic sacrifices made by the gallant people over whom your Excellency presides will be the means of securing to our country a lasting independence of their country.

Gen. McMahon was attended to the Brazilian lines by a Paraguayan guard of officers under the command of Gen. Caballero, most to Lopez the most prominent man in the Paraguayan camp. On arriving at Gen. Polanco's headquarters, the Argentine forces were received with marked respect, and shortly thereafter a aide-de-camp arrived from the Count d'Eu, with an invitation to visit him at his headquarters in the Imperial Highness with every mark of distinguished consideration.

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## FROM THE MOUNTAINS.

**BROAD TOP, HUNTINGDON COUNTY, PA., August 21, 1869.—Mr. Editor:** Among all your reports from the various seaside and mountain resorts of your readers, I have seen none from this place. And yet few of our many delightful spots which the interior of our noble State offers to the seekers after recreation and health, deserve more favorable mention than that from which this brief epistle is considered wise not risk any more lives.

**OPINIONS OF A CHINAMAN.** **Choy Chew on America and China.** A reporter of the Chicago Republican 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: "How do you compare in size and in the character of its business with your great cities in China? 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 our cities, but the Chinese do not control large interests. There is not, however, that strife and eagerness for wealth displayed among our citizens as is shown by the mere names of the great cities in China. I think our business men are cautious and slow in their enterprise."

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## FACTS AND FANCIES.

**From Harper's Magazine for September.** The dying year grows strangely mild. Now in the hazy autumn weather My heart is like a happy child. A life and I, friends reunited, Go over the hills together.

**My peaceful days run sweet and still Seeking their slipping over sand. But that which broods with folded wings To gather tender lights than fall Day's over-lush hand.**

**The summer wood with music rings, The singer's is a troubled being; 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! Within, without, autumn here, September there, September here, So tranquil and so sweet.**

**Oh, have I watched all night with grief, All night with joy, and with a best, Ah, both were sharp, and both were brief, My heart was like a wind-blown leaf, gave them both for rest.**

**Fair Quiet, close to Joy allied, That loving shadower waits to keep, And all night long, with wings wide, Peace and her sister Sleep.**

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

**Motives for striking mechanics—A little earning is a dangerous thing.**—Extensive meetings meet. Women's sphere is man's fear.

**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 Pevai was immediately rejected.**—Rome, by a new census, has 220,532 inhabitants; 8,480 of them are priests, monks and nuns.

**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 the Splügen.

## F. L. FETHERSTON, Publisher.

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, AUGUST 23, 1869.

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