PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1869.

VOLUME XXIII.—NO. 117.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS. LETTER FROM PARIS.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.] PARIS, Friday, August 13, 1869.-A few speculations on the amendments said to be proposed to the imperial councils by the Senate, with still contradictory reports about the intended journeyings of the Empress and her son, and the preparations for the fete of Sunday next—these make up the budget of meagre interest and unimportant news which is understood, this morning, for the Camp of Chalons, preferring, apparently, to spend the great national or rather dynastic holiday amongst their loyal soldiers, rather than amongst the disaffected and recently "naughty" Parisians. I fear, however, that the military rejoicings of the Camp are likely to be marred by another of those ill-omened incidents which have thickened around the Second Empire of late, and darkened the concluding days of Napoleon III. The Emperor has lost Pelissier, St. Armand, and most of the other heroes of his early days; and now Marshal Neil-the ablest of his remaining officers of that rank, both as a soldier and administrator, and the Minister of War whose tact and popularity alone carried through the detested Army bill-now lies apparently on his death-bed, and will cast a gloom over the festivities of the 15th. Every year, as the Emperor grows older, he feels himself more and more isolated; and already a great gulf seems to yawn between the earlier and later portions of his career, both as regards persons and principles. When the Corps Legislatif meets again, in November, with its changed Constitution, there will seem to be hardly anything left of the Second Empire, except the man who made it. And when he himself disappears, who may venture to foretell the fate of his precarious heritage?

In addition to its deserted and dusty look at

this season, Paris is rendered still more uninviting in aspect this summer by the destruction of the foliage which generally forms such an ornament to our streets and avenues. Baron Haussmann has conferred no greater boon on his fellow-citizens than the profusion of tine plantations which he has scattered all over the town. Many of them, such as, for instance, the groves of trees around the Bourse, the Place du Chatelet, the Palace of Industry, and other places, have been created at a very large cost; for they consist of trees of twenty and thirty years' growth, which involved no small expense in transplanting, besides the necessity of sometimes repeating the operation a second, or even a third time before it was successful. The number of these transplantations made to line new houlevards and avenues, to fill un gaps in the public gardens, and form such plantations as those above-mentioned, been enormous. Then there was, besides, the necessity which was found to exist, in this dry climate and chalky soil, of surrounding almost every sinto permit the moisture to pass through; as well as to form tubes of draining tiles, running into the soil, so as to carry the water deepdown to the roots. All this, with the neces sary care and labor applied to each tree.makes the plantations of Paris one of the heaviest items of the municipal expenditures. The worst' of all, however, is that so much trouble and expense are in danver of being thrown away. Our trees are literally dying by hundreds, and present a most pitiful, hopeless and woebegone aspect. Beech trees, lime trees and horse chestnuts are all equally attacked; only the plantains are spared. The malady attacks the fibrous textures, descends to the root, and the tree rots. In some places, as in the public thorough. fares for instance, the disease is thought to be in part attributable to the gas exhalations from the pipes; elsewhere it seems to be

the effect of the germination of the eggs of insects. But everywhere the disastrous result is the same, and the epidemic is destroying our pleasant foliage alike in the streets and in the gardens of the Luxembourg, the Jardin des Plantes and the Tuileries themselves. The other day quite an affecting incident took place in the latter locality. There is one fine horse-chestnut tree there. more, it is said, than a hundred and fifty years old. It is a particular favorite with the loungers and loafers of the garden, from its magnificence and pleasant shade, and has always a large group of sitters beneath it, especially as it is in the vicinity of where the band plays every afternoon from five to six o'clock. Tradition says, too, that the Enjuis de France-the royal children, that is-played for many generations around it. It was a favorite seat of the Count d'Artois, both before and after he became king; and the spot is still pointed out near it, where Talleyrand used never to fail to sit down and rest beneath its branches, when he walked from his hôtel, in the adjacent Rue St. Florentin, to the Tuileries. Well, this old "monarch of the garden," if not exactly of the woods, is falling a victim in its turn to the prevailing and the other day the curators of the garden, with the last hopes of saving it, were obliged to have recourse to the ultima ratio of amputation. The old giant was about 120 or 130 feet, high, but was condemned to be curtailed to the extent of several metres; the operation was performed a day or two ago, in the presence of quite a crowd of sympathizing friends, who almost shed tears to see their old favorite so treated and reduced to such extremities. But this matter of the malady of our trees is no joke, and will be a heavy pull upon the city budget if all the expensive labor of planting has to be done, over agam." An announcement was made the other day

which has been much talked-of in the Court and fashionable circles. The Gaulois newspaper threw out intimations about a private marriage of one of the members of the imperial family, Prince Pierre, Napoleon Bonaparte, son of Prince Lucien. The exact position of the Ptince has been for some time rather a mystery with the public. He has been living very quietly at the village of and her child with whoops and rightened the may been living very quietly at the village of and her child with whoops and yells, the Anteuil, near Paris, where he appeared to editors asy he first heard of it through a Cinhave a family and "establishment," but cinnati paper. The report of drunkenness among the officers is also denied. The citizens people did not very well know whether it was one of a regular or irregular description. In consequence of the remarks

made by the Gaulois on the subject, a friend of them. The two chiefs once held as hostages the Prince writes, evidently by authority, to that journal, to explain the matter. The Prince was in fact married two years ago, in Prince was in fact married two years ago, in Prince was in fact married, two years ago, in Belgium, to the "daughter of a journeyman laborer in a bronze foundry of the Faubourg St. Antoine." The Prince had two children, Roland, a boy of eleven, and Jeanne, a girl of eight years old, who are now legitimatized by the above marriage. The Prince's position is, no doubt, somewhat difficult. But his friend tells us that he (the Prince) and all who know all that is left us at this season of the year. the "liberal" ideas of the Emperor, his cousin, This Emperor and the Prince leave Paris, I conduct which is that of an "honest man filthe "liberal" ideas of the Emperor, his cousin, conduct which is that of an "honest man fulfilling a sacred duty." Let us hope that the "liberal" Emperor will see this family affair in the same light.

The Pope's Expectations from the coming Council.-General News. A Roman correspondent writes as follows under date of August 6th:—

A Roman correspondent writes as follows, under date of August 6th:—

The Pope is said to have remarked in an audience which he gave the other day to an eminent foreigner, that he was firmly convinced the world would be regenerated by the coming Council. He declared that the bishops would have full liberty of discussion, and said he hoped they would not abuse this privilege by consuming time in idle disputes. It would be better (his Holiness added) that all decisions should be unanimous, but in case, of differences of opinion the question would be decided by the majority, except when the majority happened to be insignificant. The Pope, however, includges the hope that no divisions will arise, believing that the Holy Spirit will inspire the Council and lead all its meinbers to act in harmony. He said that the Council would be called upon to adopt the Syllabus, some alteration being made in the paragraph concerning the relations of the Church with the State. On different but perfectly trustworthy authority, it is stated that the Council will proclaim two dogmas: 1. The infallibility (personal, and independent of all conneils) of the Pope, speaking ex cathedra, 2. The assumption in spirit and body of the Virgin Mary. Protestant and schismatic bishops will, it is certain, be allowed no voice in the Council.

The Pope has determined to place in the upper arrium of St. Peter's, where the Council will his predecessors who have convoked Councils or retigned while Councils were sitting. The portraits are to be in mosaic, like those in the

ins predecessors who have convoked Councils or reigned while Councils were sitting. The portraits are to be in mosaic, like those in the basilica of St. Paul. His Holiness has further decided to hold at Rome, in April of next year, a universal Catholic Exhibition. The exhibition will comprise all the productions furnished by industry and the fine arts for the service of religion.

A short time since the Pope granted a long audience to Don Alphonse de Bourbon, who made a communication to his Holiness from his brother, Don Carlos. Great pains are taken at the Vatican to conceal this interview. The Court of Rome gives all its sympathy to Don Carlos, and secretly favors his expedition, but it will not openly adopt his cause until his success is certain.

It is stated that the Pope has decided on in-

troducing some reforms, which will be promulgated at the next creation of cardinals, The concessions made by Napoleon III. are said to have convinced the Holy Father that no Power can altogether ignore the popular will, and he reluctantly consents to admit the laity to some share in the administration. What that share will be is not known, but it vice-presidents of the civil and criminal tribuvice-presidents of the civil and criminal tribu-nals, who are now invariably prelates, will henceforth be chosen from among the laity, and that the present code of laws will be su-perseded by the revised digest of Cardinal Mertel. The reforms will include also im-proved facilities of communication with the Kingdom of Italy. Kingdom of Italy.

The Academy of the Immaculate Conception established at Rome appeals to the entire Catholic world to join in a "tribute of adhesion and obedience to the Vatican Council. The Academy invites not only signatures and letters, but offerings in money, and the result will be presented to the Pope on the 8th of December, with an album containing all the signatures received.

The death is announced of Luigi Poletti architect of the basilica of St. Paul, and one of the best known artists of Rome. He died at ilan, on his way to the quarries of Baveno to select some columns of red granite for the portice of St. Paul. He was born in 1792 at Modena, and leaves to that city the whole o his large fortune and his valuable library.

MATTERS IN GENERAL.

One of the Mrs. Brigham Young on Pleasure Tour.

[From the San Francisco Chronicle, August 13.] One of Brigham Young's wives has recently arrived from Salt Lake, accompanied by her daughter, and proposes spending a few days in this city. The person in question is rather a notable woman among the Mormons, and is that people. She was the wife of a well-known Boston merchant by the name of Cobb, but, becoming infatuated with Mormonism, many years ago, ran off from her husband, taking her daughter with her. The girl was dressed as a boy in order to facilitate her escape. Brigham Young took Mrs. Cobb as escape. Brigham Young took Mrs Cobb as one of his wives, claiming that he had power to divorce her from her husband. Her daughter, Charlotte Cobb, grew up quite pretty, and for a long time was a famous belle among the Mormons. She refused until lately all proffers of marriage, but within a few weeks has be come the fourth wife of a prosperous Mormon merchant by the name of Godbe. She says she had a revelation that she should marry him. This is the first instance, we believe, in which a Mormon woman has claimed to have received a revelation. The happy husband is shortly expected to join his new bride, but he will not probably bring his other wives with him. The other three-quarters of the house-hold establishment will be left behind, as it would create too much of a sensation to see man walking down Montgomery street in company with four wives. That style of barnyard fowl performance has at present to be confined to Salt Lake City and other Mormon

The Alaska Times and Gen. Davis.

The Alaska Times and Gen. Dayis.

The Alaska Times of July 9 defends Gen.
Dayis and his command with much warmth
against what it considers the slanders of
Eastern papers. Misstatements, it says, are
cited for truth. It denies that he has given
liquor to Indians, alleging that the charges
arose from two Indian chiefs having been entertained on New Year's day with egg-noog
and other refreshments, as other guests were and other refreshments, as other guests and other retreshments, as other guests were. Those who had smuggled liquors to the Indians had circulated the report. The troubles between the troops and the Indians, it asserts, did not arise from any misconduct of the soldiers or officers. The Indians were regularly driven out of the city—Sitka—at sundown leaven day under standing orders. This process. out of the city—Sitka—at sundown every day, under standing orders. This practice gave rise to a serious disturbance, and the General suppressed it as quietly as possible. Concerning the report that a United States Colonel went to the house of a widow, smashed the windows and frightened the lady with wildows and reglatened the lady have no fault to find with the soldiers : the In

dians are more obedient and friendly than

ever, and there is no impending trouble with

passion. Eugenie's Eastward Trip.

The fair Montijo's pilgrimage to the Holy Land does not seem to produce the appalling effect upon the Mohammedans which of yore was wrought by the expedition of the French kings and the Crusaders. Instead of being received with fire and sword, the Spanish consort of the present incumbent of the throne of Saint Denis is making a festive entry into the city of the Sultans, and the Franks one the must formkiable foes; have become the humble servants of the votaries of Mahommed. While this strange freak is being perpetrated in the East, the nineteenth century is surprised by an exhibition of a Papal pageant at Rome which would have done bonor to the ninth century. The Sultan with Eugenie for his guest, and the Pope with armies of history in his subsection. Engenie's Eastward Trip. bonor to the linth century. The Sultan with Eugénie for his guest, and the Pope with ar-mies of bishops in his palace, will become for the next few months the most profitable cus-tomers of telegraph and cable enterprises, and of paragraphists.

The Bird of Freedom.

The sire of rreedom.

The American eagle has been flapping his wings in the face of the British lion again, and making that aged beast howl with anguish. The noble fowl in this case took the shape of "a captain in the American army," who was bathing in the surfat Ballybunnion, county Korry Ireland in company with "a nillitia cap-Kerry, Ireland, in company with "a militia cap tain" in her Majesty's service. The latter made some remarks derogatory to America and the Americans, and the champion of the stars and Americans, and the champon of the stars and stripes caused him to mortal combat. The foes met the next morning and exchanged shots; the militia man's ball hit the American on the chast but was toward side by any silver in chest, but was turned aside by some silver in his pocket—a startling argument in favor of a return to specie payment. An encounter with swords followed, and both combatants were wounded, but not very seriously. It will sur-prise no one when we add that the American captain was an Irishman.

Mr. Nasby Heard From. The following brief epistle from the suffering. Democratic saint was received just as we go to

press:
PEPPER's TAVERN, Holmes county, August 17, 1829.—The nominashen uv Pendleton wuz a severe blow to my hopes, but I easily recovered. I am ez elastic ez a injy rubber ball. Ez I can't hev the nominashen I am rejoiced that it fell into the hands uv one who is near like me. George H. Pendletonis the nashin's hope. His politikle principles are so neer like mine that he could to-day carry Kertucky by a overwhelming majority. There aint a confederit soljer in that State who woodent vote for him cheerfly. Therefore let the Democrisy of Obio cheerfly. Therefore let the Democrisy of Ohio luckle on their armor and gird up their loins. We are rid of Rosecrans and hev a man wich all uv us kin hurrah for. In haste,

PETROLEUM V. NASHY, P. M.,

(Wich wuz Postmaster.)

-Toledo Blade.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT.

His Marriage in Canada—How the Gos-slps were Afflicted—Personnt Appear-ance of the Comple—The Congratula-tions and the Departure. [Frent the London (Ontario) Free Press, August 23.]

The arrival of Commodere Vanderbilt, the

celebrated New York railway magnate, and party, on Friday morning, was the occasion of quite a flutter of conjecture among the quid names and gossips of the Forest City. His every movement naturally tracted observation and excited most wide and extravagant wide and extravagant sur-Every conceivable purpose, from that of buying up the Great Western or taking a dip in the modern Pool of Bethesda, the a dip in the modern Pool of Bethesda, the Sulphur Baths here, was discussed with painful grayity. What did he come here for, and what did he want? Had it anything to do with Sir Francis Hicks? Doubtful! Was it in any way connected with the great corn question, or the inspection of the London volunteers? Not probable, and, indeed, every other conjecture seemed at fault, especially that of a local contemporary, in regard to his pursuit of the water cure. The Commodore preserved the most vexatious retigence; even his name did not appear on the hotel register, and he kept in religious seclusion in his rooms, as if under strict medical injunction to avoid pernicious drafts and the still more afflicting efnicious drafts and the still more afflicting effects of vulgar curiosity. But our little world went to sleep, fatigued by the heat of the weather, and forgetful that so great a personage as an eighty-million dollar capitalist, with

river palaces, had even paid us a visit, and still more oblivious of its purpose. Early on Saturday morning; however, the great question was answered. And the answer was, that the Commodore had merely taken a temporary refuge in the respectability and quietude of the most flourishing city of the Dominion to consummate a marriage with a young, beautiful and estimable hus escape all the glare and heat, the fuss and feathers, the lace, vanity and oppressive stare of the New York fashionable world. And so it came about that at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning, in a private parlor of the Tecumseh Hotel, Commodore Vanderbilt was married to Miss Crawford, daughter of the late Mr. E. Crawford, cotton-broker, of Mobile, Alabama,

his stocks and his steamers, railroads

Rev. W. Briggs, Wesleyan minister of this city, officiating at the ceremony. The gallant bridegroom, whose summers are seventy-six, was dressed in plain black, wearing in his shirt diamond studs of intense brillians. ing in his shirt diamond studs of intense pril-liancy and great value. He is a noble-looking gentleman, erect in figure, active in move-ment, intelligent in expression, and almost courtly in bearing. As may be supposed from the fact of his years, his hair and whiskers are white; but he is so well preserved, even amid all the cares and responsibilities of his position, that he looks to be not more than of 52 years old. His bride is comparatively young being but 30 years of age. She is of mediur height and symmetrical figure, wearing always a singularly happy expression of face, which is one of gentle beauty. She was dressed in simple traveling costume, and wore a blue vail on her bonnet, which was not lowered. The Commodore and his bride are second

Among the witnesses to the ceremony were Among the witnesses to the ceremony were the mother of the bride, Mrs. Crawford, and Mr. Crawford, Jr., her brother, and his wife; General Braxton Bragg and Judge Bragg. Mr. J. Tillinghast, manager of the New York Central, of Buffalo, and Mr. Augustus Schell, the wall-traum lawyer of New York.

the well-known lawyer of New York.

After the ceremony had been concluded, the happy couple received the congratulations of the American families and others staying at the hotel, which the Commodore acknowledged most cordially, he looking proud, she radiant, and both happy. The adicux over, and the morning express east being ready to start, the party repaired to the Great Western Railroad Station and entered the Commodore's special car, bound directly to New York city. As the train moved off, a series of twenty-one nating signals were given in honor of their

departure.

Talk of railway rings and stock corners, bulls and bears, hedging and hypothecating, selling short, operations for a fall, Wall street doings and the Gold room. Mere nothing all these compared to the greatest speculation of life, that of matrimony, which the gallant old Commodore has for the third time entered upon. Let us hope that he will enjoy for many years to come an ample "margin," never prove himself a domestic "bear," and avoid all "corners."

'corners."

—In speaking of the University boat race, the Boston Advertiser says: "The Alabama question is quite oar-shadowed,"

THE COAL MINERS.

Why They Should Resume...The Offer of the Ballroad Company...The Loss by the Strike. [From the Scranton Republican, Rugust 23.]

In urging upon the men an acceptance of the Railroad Company's proposition we believe we reflect the general sentiment of our patrons, and know that we advocate the best welfare of the miners themselves. welfare of the miners themselves.

The offer of the Company is in plain and intelligible terms, and is the best thing attainable by the men. The advance proposed is forty-seven per cent. over wages paid in May, when the men unit, it is equal to the pay received at any mines in the valley, and consequently all that a basis would secure for them. The Company pledge to give the same price for mining as is paid elsewhere in this valley, which, indeed, was hardly necessary, as we believe they have heretefore invariably done so. There remains, then, as far as the present is concerned, only then, as far as the present is concerned, only the name of basis left, and as to the future it is reasonable to expect that the companies will endeavor by fair treatment and satisfactory pay to keep their men contented. Shall we, then, have life and activity in our midst, or must this ruinous stagnation continue?

The representatives of the General Councilare on the ground to strengthen the men for

The representatives of the General Councilars on the ground to strengthen the men for basis. They have levied an assessment of \$84,000, which, if collected, will make a respectable sum of money. But it is not yet in the treasury, or at the disposal of the Council; and if it was, would prove vastly inadequate for the purpose. If it should be collected, and every dellar thereof faithfully distributed among the families of those thrown out of work in the Lackawanna Valley by this strike, they would each get only about one dollar, they would each get only about one dollar, where nine would be received if work were resumed at present prices. If work should now, be commenced at the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company's mines the product would reach 175,000 tons of coal amonth in addition to that now forwarded from the Roaring Brook Company's mines. A diamond car holds about a ton and a half, A diamond car holds about a ton and a half, the price offered for which is \$1.31, while in the big vein it is \$1.60; although the product of the latter is much the most, calling it the same, would make the average pay for mining ninety-seven cents a ton. To the miner's pay add say fifty-three cents a ton for outside labor, &c., in preparing and putting the coal in the cars for shipment, and you have for labor alone upon one month's product of this Company's mines \$1.50 upon 75,000 tons of coal, or \$202,500. The other disburgements of this department for supplies, &c., &c., would doubtless swell this sum to \$325,000 monthly; while in the transportation department of the Company, and in their car and machine shops, the pay of engineers, firemen, conductors, brailsemen, mechanics and laborers. ductors, brakemen, mechanics and laborers now idle, would make from \$25,000 to \$30,000 now idle, would make from \$25,000 to \$30,000 mare. Eighty locomotives are now housed and out of use, and a large number of men not directly engaged in mining are suffering because of this strike. The disbursements of the Railroad Company, alone, then, must now be reduced \$350,000 a month, while those of the Delaware and Hudson Ganal Company are fully as much more. The present condition of this valley, deprived of the circulation of nearly three quarters of a million of dollars a month, is anything but an enviable one. For three months already we have breasted this depresmonths already we have breasted this depression, as a business people, with wonderful endurance. The solvency of business houses has been sorely tried, and the hardest blow ever dealt our business circles since 1857 has been suffered, and so far with hardly an exention safely outlived. Can each maps were ception safely outlived. Can coal miners won der that we urge a resumption of work?

Royal Insurance Company.

From the Liverpool Journal of Commerce, Saturday August 7, 1869.] The annual general meeting of the share-holders of this Company was held yesterday at the offices, North John street. Mr. Charles Turner, M. P., presided, and there was a large attendance of proprietors. REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1868.

Before entering upon a report of the results of the business for the year 1868, your directors have the melancholy duty of recording the death of Mr. Percy M. Dove, who occupied the position of manager and actuary of the Company from its establishment in 1845. Mr. Dove performed the diries devolving upon Dove performed the duties devolving upon him with a distinguished ability, and much of the marked success which the Company has achieved may be attributed to the energy and enterprise he displayed in its service. Mr. John H. M'Laren, formerly sub-manager of Fire Department—The fire premiums for the past year amount to the sum of £475, 572 12s. 3d. (\$2,377,860, in gold), and the fire losses to £20,901 17s. 7d. (\$1,499,505, gold). This ratio of loss, it will be observed, is lower than it has been for several years. than it has been for several years, but is still considerably in excess of the experience of the Company in its early history. The new elements of risk which have been referred to in previous reports, and the decreased rates of premium now prevailing, have both tended to diminish the profits of fire insurance business, and necessitated a more minute scrutiny or the results of the various branches of this de partment. It is gratifying to report that, by the practical application of the results of these and former investigations, the Company has escaped during the year losses amounting to £82,352 (\$411,740), on risks which had been declined. It may, therefore, be reasonably anticipated that a continued watchful oversight of the business, and a judicious economy

in expenditure will secure, on an average of years, a fair though moderate profit for the shareholders; and it is satisfactory to add that shareholders; and it is satisfactory to add that such a profit has been realized on the transactions of the past twelve months. The total amount added to the credit of profit and loss on account of the British and general foreign business, including interest for the period, is £30,940 7s. (\$154,700, gold), while the profit realized in the American branch is £26,342 2s. (\$131,710, gold). The abolition of the fire insurance duty will have an important influence. surance duty will have an important influence upon this department, and will, no doubt, prove of much benefit to the country.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.—The result of the operations for the year in this department are still more satisfactory. 1,569 new policies have been issued, assuring, after the deduction of guarantees, £703,172 8s. 6d. (\$3,515,860, gold), and the corresponding new premiums were £21,528 14s. 6d. (\$107,640, gold); the renewal premiums amounted to £187,207 6s. 10d. (\$936,-35, gold), and the interest from investments c. £36,195 8s. 2d. (\$180,975, gold). The losses for the period have been very moderate, and, including payment of bonus additions, amount to £78,323 178, 2d, (\$391,615, gold). For annuities and endowments the purchase money and premiums received are £14,874 13s. 1d. (\$74,-370, gold), and the interest placed to the credit of these accounts is £7,351 19s. 3d. (\$36,755

An important measure has been introduced into Parliament, with the object of obtaining a more complete exposition of the affairs of if note complete expisition of the attains of life assurance offices. It is believed that the effect of entire publicity being given to the ac-counts of all life companies will be to increase the confidence of the public in this mode of investment; by affording to assurers important data for solecting the really sound and well-managed institutions. Your directors have always very fully complied with all the requirements of the acts under which the operation of the Company have been conducted, and on the present occasion, anticipating the op-eration of the new act, it will be found that the accounts which will be presented to you are in conformity with the models appended to the hill

DIRECTORS.—The following directors now

retire and are eligible for re-election; James Holms, Esq., Thomas D. Hornby, Esq., Henry Reyds, Esq., and John Torr, Esq.
Dividend and Boses—The Directors beg now to recommend a dividend of 3s. pershare and a bonus of 4s. per share (together 3s.), free of meome tax, be declared. These payments will absorb £34,358 19s. 1d. (\$171,790, gold), of the fire profits. The total sums therefore (irrewill absorb £34,358 19s. 1d. (\$171,700, gold), of the fire profits. The total sums therefore (irrespective of the amount carried direct to the reserve fund), added to the funds of the company, being the surplus of the year, after payment of dividend and bonus annuities, and allosses and expenses, are . To the fire department, £22,923 9s. 11d. (\$114,645, gold), to the life department, £144,945 12s. 2d. (\$724,725, gold); together, £167,869 2s. 1d. (\$839,345, gold). Charles Turner, Chairman.

August 5th, 1869.
Mr. M'Laren then read the several state-

[For the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.] The Increase of Investment.

Mr. Editor:—The report that the Rothschilds are buying United States bonds seems to have created quite a stir in the financial world, and well it may, if such is the fact. The wealth of Baron Rothschild, who died

in Paris within a year, or two, was valued at three kundred and forty millions of dollars in gold. Suppose we examine the power of this one man, with his wealth, and managed with the ability which that eminently skilled family

have ever shown in finance.

If investments in United States six per cent. bonds.—Example: \$340,000,000 at six per cent. ner annum amounts to \$20,400,000 per annum, per annum amounts to \$20,400,000 per annum, or an annuity of that amount. One dollar per annum at six per cent, for thirty-seven years amounts to one hundred and twenty-seven dollars, and one, hundred and twenty-seven dollars multiplied by \$20,400,000 amounts to twenty-five hundred and ninety millions and investig in fifty years at six per cent to five upwards, in fifty years at six per cent to five thousand nine hundred and sixteen millions; and in one hundred years at six per cent to one hundred and fifteen billions, fifteen millions, two hundred thousand dollars (\$115,015,-200,000). Closing up the two hundredth year of this magnificently gifted family's success.

John F. Stump, No. 609 North Twenty-Second street. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 24, 1869.

[For the Philada, Evening Bulletin.]

A Market for the Northwestern Section of the City. Editor of the Evening Bulletin :- SIR: The great want of the people residing in this new and beautiful section of Philadelphia is a market house. As it now is, the nearest is that of Girard avenue, entirely to far to accommodate a population north of it of some 70,000 date a population north of it of some 70,000 souls. The section thus entirely destitute of proper market facilities is that included between the limits of Thompson and Norris and Eighth and Seventeenth streets—an area mending adjacent streets, of some minety odd, squares, all of which are now thickly built up and populated. The residents of this large and thriving section of the city find this a great through section and person of the city find the section of the city find the city find the section of th inconvenience, being nearly entirely dependent upon neighboring provision stores, where the supplies are of little variety, undertain in quantity, and retailed at prices from 12 to 15 per cent, higher than those asked down in the PHILADELPHIA, August 24, 1869.

LIST OF PATENTS.

List of patents issued from the United States Patent Office for the week ending August 24, 1869, and each bearing that date: Truck for Street Cars.-J. Ashenfelder, Philadelphia. Pa. Bass Burning Stove.—M. R. Barr and W. T. Black, Erie, Fa.

Apparatus for Removing Benzine from Hydro-carbons.—H. J. Berg, Butler, Pa. Sewing Machine.—J. H. Butterworth, Dover,

Apparatus for Washing Ores .- W. L. Carter,

Apparaus for washing ores.—W. D. Careel,
Marietta, Pa.
Pump.—M. C. Hawkins, Edinborough, Pa.
Buttonhole and Buckle.—Lewis A. Kettle,
Philadelphia, Pa.
Wooden Trunk.—J. Lagowitz, Newark, New lersey.

Spring Bed Bottom.—J. Moore, Tarentum, Pennsylvania. Machine for Heading Bolts .- D. G. Morris, Catasauqua, Pa.
Fabric for the Manufacture of Collars, Cuffs
dr.—J. Restein, Philadelphia, Pa. Antedated

August 9, 1869.

Corn Sheller.—T. Weaver, Harrisburg, Pa.

Cultivator—A. C. Brinser, Middletown,

Duple: Wrench.—A. B. Davis, Philadelphia, a. Assigner to himself and W. C. Ewing,

same place.

Hame Fastener.—A. M. Dorman, Philadelphia, Pa.

Malt Kiln and Malt House.—W. W. Hughes.

Philadelphia, Pa.
Veyetable Cutter—S. Metsger, Newberry, Pa.
Fence Post—W. A. Middleton, Harrisburg,

Mortising and Tenoning Machine-W. H. Sible,

Harrisburg, Pa.

Harrisburg, Pa.

Tuyere—B. K. Taylor, Harrisburg, Pa.'

Water-Wheel—A. N. Wolf, Mill Creek Township, and J. Haag, Bernville, Pa.

FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS,

Solicitor of Patents. Solicitor of Patents

Northwest corner of Fourth and Chestnut

AMUSEMENTS.

—Carneross & Dixey's Minstrels have re-organized for the winter's campaign, and ap-ear to have used their vacation to study out a higher order of programme. Their execu-tion of the five chorus "Crowned with the Tempest," the music being that of the great scene before the tomb of Charlemagne, in Erman, is better than creditable; it is artistic. Their perforance of a farce, based upon The Spectre Bridegroom, is rich, giving opportunity for Lamont to display his sepulchral basso, and for Harry Lehr; the best weeping darkey we have ever seen, to convulse everybody as the little messenger in the crape streamer; this actor, who has a vein of suppressed comedy entirely unique, is entirely too chary of his presence on the stage. Carneross's tenor only inproves with time, and Dixey is really droll troll. improves with time, and Dixey is really droll as the inferior gendame in the world-famous duet from Genevière. A rich, stylish, decent and enjoyable performance concludes with a good pantomine, at half-past ten, leaving everybody gayer and more amiable.

-At the Walnut Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watkins continue to do a good business with the Irish drama, Trodden Down, or, Under Two Flags. It will be repeated this evening.

—The Lydia Thompson Burlesque Company vill appear at the Arch; on Monday, in Sinbuc

The Boise City (Nebraska) Statesman says: "George Francis Train threatens to come to Omaha! Good Heavens! and has it come to this? What have the poople of Omaha done that they must bear this affliction? They have suffered old Kale, been murdered by Snake Indians, and for two years tolerated. Dennis O'Piggy, but Train is too much. Let us hope that an over-ruling Providence will change his purpose and turn his footsteps in another direction."

-A curious old portait has been discovered of Napoleon I., painted at Ajaccio in March, 1773, by Cavalucci. The future Emperor was then but four years old. He is dressed in a sallor's costume of dark olive green, and wears pointed shoes with silver buckles. Thiol; har falls over the child's forehead.

FACIS AND FANCIES!

The bride of an hour stood smiling,
Her mother in tears was near by;
For the "pet of her life, so beguiling 2",
Was soon to bid her good-bye.

Fond friends tried value to cheer her?

To stop up the tears that fast fell.

And she clasped her daughter still nearer

And in agony uttered farewell.

The groom with his bride has departed,
To journey far off in strange lands,
And the mother cries out, broken-hearted,
"Well, Pin glad that gal's off my hands."

Marfori is to become a monk. —Fronde's "History, of England" will be completed this fall. Bare legs and red sat in shoes are a part of

he Paraguay court costume. -A legitimate grandson of Napoleon I, has

-Halifax, England, has had a lark-singing

-Ned Buntline is lecturing on the Chineses

—If the Harvards win, it will be lingely owng to their beautiful Loring. Prayer for the Harvards —"Oury pro no-

The daughter of the porter, of the Temple of Isis has been found mumm ified at Thebes. Toast for the Harvards (if they win)—
"The bridge without a pier—Cam-bridge." -The He-rows of Harvard Simmons &

—They are displaying a very great amount of fire-ingenuity at Fairmount.

—It seems likely that in the game, between Harvard and Oxford, the bow oar of the latter will be the left bow-er. -Sentiment for the boat race: Am erican

rews-like the widow's cruse, may they never

—Speaking of the boat race: Because the Harvards want-or pull-it, is that any iridica-tions that there will be fowl play? —Miss Kate Reignolds is to play a four weeks engagement at Maguire's Opera Hiouse, San Francisco, beginning August 30.

—A fashionable restaurant is like ancient Egypt, because it has a Pyramid of Ch(e)op and a Temple of Isis.—Ex. -Why did not the Oxford-Harvard criews pull eight oars? Because they wised to puroduce fewer oars. Don't all guess that at on co-

—Why are the firemen getting demoralized at Fairmount? Because they are engaged in adde-basin work.

—Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams open at the Boston theatre, Sept. 20. They will be succeeded by Maggie Mitchell. -Rev. Dr. Tett, of Indiana, is the last claimand to the honor of having first prophested a Pacific railroad, which he says he did in 44.

Rochefort has exhausted his sarcasm in tyling Napoleon "Old Mrs. Montijo's son-in-

The International says that M. Rouher, the day of his dismissal from the Emperor's cabinet, was perfectly calm, and passed his time reading Macaulay.

—John R. Allen, of Nashville, has a making a 1,000 pounds balloon, intended to take up ten persons at the forthcoming Tennessee State fair.

A letter from Sir Walter Scott to Mr. Slade, denying the authorship of the Waverley Novels/ has just been given to the British

seum. The quantity of amber lately found in the

Kurischen Haff, to the north of Königsberg, is said to be so great that the market price of the article has fallen. —The autobiography of Mr. Thurlow Weed is said to be progressing as rapidly as its author's health will allow, but its publication

s not expected for some time. -Landor was a great lover of flowers. Once

he threw a bungling cook out of the kitchen window on a bed of roses, damage to which nearly broke the poet's heart. -Komissarow, the "virtuous peasant," who

him to be. "On the contrary, quite the reverse." He is a faithful subaltern, and has gladly received 70,000 roubles, which the people have subscribed for him. -The Paris Gaulois reports that a pupil of

—The Paris Gamois reports that a puin of the school of St. Cyr has invented a mitrail-leuse far more murderous than that of Meudon General de Gondrecourt, the head of the establishment, is said to have had it constables the stable of the constable of the consta estracted at his own expense, and to have pre-sented to the Emperor both the weapon and the inventor. —A painting has recently been discovered at Pompeii, representing the circus of that city as it existed a short time before its destruc-

tion. This is the first painting of the kind which has been discovered, since the Romans usually selected mythological or agricultural subjects. It is observable that the dreus was planted with trees. -Ladies will be interested in the costume

of lady bathers at Dieppe. At that town the members of a newly-formed swimming club wear a retiment of stout white merino, closefitting to the shape, and bound at the knees with scarlet ribbon, a scarlet sash round the waist, and a scarlet rouche round the neck; short sleeves, looped with scarlet bows, and a casquette of the same material as the vetement, with a scarlet peak. -While a large number of persons were

—While a large number of persons were bathing at Boulogne-surver; on the 10th instable tide suddenly rose with unexampled rapidity, and enormous waves were driven toward the shore by a strong wind, unsetting the bathing-machines, and placing the bathers in the most imminent peril. Eight ladies were beautiful askore by the Hunang Society was brought ashore by the Humane Society's men, assisted by an English gentleman, whose con-thet is said to have been most heroic. Intense excitement prevailed in the town, but fortunately no lives were lost. -A country lawyer in Illinois recently ob-

—A. Country lawyer in Hinois recently objected to the testimony of a witness on the sole ground that he was a citizen of Chicago, Tho lawyer maintained that the general reputation of Chicago people wasso bat that it ought to be a prime face cause of disqualification as a witness, and claimed that any one so offering himself ought to prove that his character was better than that of the mass of Chicago people. This joke is taken seriously by the Chicago people, which show great indignation at the hit.

—An English journal announces that ac Roman tomb has been discovered in Birchen lane, the date of which may easily be detiphered as B. C. 407. From this it appears that certain gifted Romans in the early days of the Republic had such clear views as to the date when the Christian era would begin; that they reckoned from it backwards four centuries before the birth of the Redeemer, instead of contining themselves to the old-lashioned "A" Such accuracy of prophecy was neverattained by the Hebrews.

—In regard to the reported abuses suffered, by the Chinamea in Peru, a correspondent at Bath writes to us as follows: "Among the hundreds of American Shipmasters who have loaded at the Chineha Islands, not one." I believe, could be found who thinks the miserable condition of the Chinamen in Peru is at all acceptances. all exaggerated in their petition to the Pekin government, but on the contrary, they would say that the half had not been told. During a sojourn of several months in that region, I heard but one opinion expressed on that