# Main Evening Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

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# EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

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ROME.

Preparations for the Council—Incendia-ries—Bogmas to be Promillated.

A Roman correspondent writes under date
of August 48, as follows:

Alignst d8, as follows:

The structures execting in St. Peter's for the Council begin to present an intelligible shape. The stalls for the bishops are finished, and rapid progress is being made with the tribunes, which some authorities declare to be intended

moved from observation.

As a precaution against Mazzinian incendiaries, the works are watched by firemen, and during the siting of the Council one free will be placed in different parts of the Cathedral, and the mumber of firemen doubled. The Council is not only distasteful to the Mazzinians; it is warmly opposed by many of the Italian episcopacy. Monsignor Charvaz has resigned the archbishopric of Genoa rather than consent to attend. The resignation has been accepted by the Pope, and the ex-prelate has retired to Savoy, to reside with his family. The Court of Florence, if we are to believe the Italian journal, is not disposed to make such a quiet end to its s not disposed to make such a quiet end to its bjections, and General Manabrea is reported to have sent an envoy here to try to effect some understanding with the Pope about them. I have not been able to verify this statement, but I can confidently predict that such a mission would be of no avail, as the present temper of the Vatican is yery hostile to Italy

The preparatory congregations of the Council have elaborated two propositions, which, I am positively assured, the fathers of the Council will be required to approve, and to promise all their efforts to carry them to a successful issue. The first proposition relates to the Peter-penny, the collection of which is to be so organized as to produce annually a sun sufficient to pay the interest of three-quarters of the Pontifical debt, the fourth quarter-being undertaken by the Italian Govern-ment. The second proposition demands the maintenance by the Catholic world of a Pontified army of 6000 person long as the Pontifical army of 6,000 men so long as the Holy See shall remain in its present exceptional state—that is, severed from the Romag-nas, the Umbria and the Marches. The propo-sition declares that this force is necessary for the maintenance of order in Rome and the patrimony of St. Peter, and that the Holy See

is without the means of supporting it until the lost provinces are restored.

The Pope expresses his conviction that he has a mission to replace the principles of the Revolution of 1789 by those of the Syllabus, which the Council is to pronounce canonical law. He will resist any appreciants this delaw. He will resist any opposition to this design, or to the adoption of the dogma of infallibility, and lately a Roman bishop was told by one of his physicians that the rejection of these propositions might have the most even fatal consequences to his

## EUGENIE'S EASTERN TRIP.

Preparations for Eugenie's Reception— The Harem Being Placed in Order.

A letter from Constantinople, of the 16th of August, contains the following report of the royal preparations which were being made for the reception of the Empress of France in that city:

"Probably history re cords nothing in the way of samptuous cere-monies which can be compared to the files in-tended to celebrate the visit of the Empress Eugenie to the capital. The Turks are desirous to show the extent of their esteem for France by the reception which they will give to the consort of Napoleon III. More than 6,000 workmen are occupied in finishing the road of Buyukdere and the newly formed streets of the city. That number is increased day by day, and will soon be doubled, and even tripled; everything must be ready for the 20th of September at any cost. The whole Turkish fleet (thirty war vessels) will await the august fleet (thirty war vessels) will await the august royageur at Corfu. Rouf Pacha, Grand Master of the Palace, and Kiamil Bey, Master of the Ceremonies, are appointed to go and present the first compliments of the Sultan. The Empress will renounce her incognito on her entrance into Turkish waters. The finishing touch is being waters. The finishing touch is being put to the splendid calque in which Abdu Aziz will meet her Majesty and conduct her to the Palace of Beyler Bey. A gala performance will be given at the opera, all hung with velvet and silk for the occasion; and the singers who are to have the honor of appear. ing, will arrive from London and Paris. By the Sultan's order specimens of all the products of the empire are being-collected at the Bazaar. The Empress and her suite will only be perplexed by the difficulty of making a

The imperial harem, conducted by the Sultana Vallde, will pay a visit in great state to her Maiesty.

But what is to surpass all that fancy can But what is to surpass all that fancy can imagine will be the soirce preceding the day of the Empress's departure. After a review in the plain of Belcos, and a luncheon of which the bill of fare is a State business, the illustrious company will descend the Bosphorust Beyler Bey. Nearly all the vessels that the Ottoman empire can turnish will be present to accompany the imperial yacht, and the flags seen by day will be replaced by myriads of birlts. The palaces and houses on both shores lights. The palaces and houses on both shores will be illuminated throughout the immense extent of the sea, and enormous fires will b lighted on the mountains of Europe and Asia The estimated cost of these enchantments is

Grand Regatta at Cherbourg, France... An American Boat Wins the First Prize in a Race with Twelve Boats.

15.000.000 francs.

By a private letter from Cherbourg, received by the last steamer (says the Providence Journal), we learn that a grand regatta took place at that city, the celebrated naval port in the north of France, on the Emperors fete day, (August 15), in which an American boat took part and gained the first prize. After the defeat of the Harvard crew in England the par ticulars of this victory may possess an interest for our readers. We are permitted to make the following extract from the letter re-

ferred to: CHERBOURG, August 20, 1809.—Soon after the arrival in this city of the United States the arrival in the city authorities sent word to her commander; Captain Walker, that there would be a regatta on the Emperor's file day; the 15th inst, and requesting that some boats from the ship might enter and take part in it. There, was, at first, a reluc-tance on the part of the officers to enter any boats, as the crews of the officer boats taking part in the contest had doubtless been practising and were in good training; while the two days that intervened before the race would scarcely give time to select crews and give them proper fraining. However, Lieutenant Commander John R. Bartlett, Jr., one of the Sabine's officers, determined to enter a boar. With some difficulty he selected twelve men from the difficulty he selected twelve men from the crew, and at once set to work to put them in training. In the two days that remained he was out with his crew four times a day, including evenings, thus giving his men all the practice that his limited time permitted.

The fite day came on Sunday, which day, above all others, suits the French people for

an occasion like this. In the morning all attended the religious service aboard the Sabine, performed by her chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Copper. At one o'clock Lieutenant-Commander Bartlett left the ship with his boat and crew and rowed to the shore, where all the boats were assembled. There were to be altogether eight races, one of which was for large men-of-war boats or barges, and it was in this race that the boat from the Sabine was to take part. No less than twelve boats, had entered for this race. The American boat drew num-The structures erecting in St. Peter's for the Council begin'to present an intelligible shapis. The stalls for the bishops are finished, and rapid progress is being made with the tribunes, which some authorities declare to be intended for shorthand writers, and some assign to diplomatists. The whole is cut off from the cathedral by a high partition, now being fitted with a great door, which will open when the Council is in public session, but ordinarily will be closed. Even when the door is open the public will not be allowed to advance farther than the threshold. The fathers of the Council will enter by another door removed from observation.

As a precaution against Mazzinlan incendiaries, the works are watched by firemen, and

part in it.

At two o'clock the first gun was fired. In one minute after the second gun was fired, and the boats were off. Now "came the tug of war." Most of the crews pulled hard for the first 500 yards, leaving the Sabine's boat behind. But now Lieutenant-Commander Bartlett, who understood his men, began steadily to gain, and when his boat turned the buoy, a mile off, he was eight boat lengths ahead of all. The Americans now pulled with a will: they felt their strength and knew just what they had to contend with. On they went, steadily gaining on their eleven adversaries, and when they gained and passed the Grand Stand the Sabine's boat was more than ten lengths ahead. Each boat carried a little pennant at its bow, and as the American boat passed the staff in the water, upon which the French flag was flying, Lieutenant Commander Bartlett dipped his energy and toward sear His part in it. flag was flying, Lieutenant Commander Bart-lett dipped his ensign and tossed oars. His boat was at once saluted as victor by some ten thousand cheers from the assembled multitude ou shore. As soon as all the boats were in, a barge came off and took Lieutenant Bartlett to the shore, where he was presented to the Vice-Admiral commanding the port. The Admiral's boat came in second.

The first prize thus won by the Sabine's barge was 200 francs and an elegant silver medal given by the Prince Imperial.

# SECRETARY RAWLINS DEATH.

The Journey of President Grant.

From the N. Y. Herald's account of the anxious journey of the President to Washington, we extract the following:

At fifteen minutes before four o'clock in the afternoon another despatch was received, stating that General Rawlins was rapidly sink ing and had expressed urgent desire to see the President. The mental anguish now suffered by the President was intensely increased by the necessary delay in his having been detained from his dying comrade and friend. At half-past five o'clock, bidding farewell to his wife and York, this morning, and there remain, in company with Gen. Porter, he left the Union Hotel for the depot. Here a private apartment had been set apart for him in one of the ment had been set apart for him in one of the regular drawing-room cars. On the train he was joined by Senator Conkling and Ward Hunt, Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of New York. On the way he seemed oppressed by the most melancholy feelings. He talked of little else than the close relations that had long been held between himself and Gen. Rawlins, and expressed a sincere wish that the General might be spared until his arrival. To Senator Conkling he said: "I could not feel the loss of a near and dear relative more keenly than the loss of General Rawlins." keenly than the loss of General Rawlins."
Arriving at Albany soon after seven o'clock,
Senator Conkling and Chief Justice Huntleft
the President to take the train to their homes. It was here found that no special train was to be had, and the regular train would lay over until two o'clock in the morning. This would occasion a delay of seven hours. In order to avoid the curious gaze of the crowd, as well avoid the curious gaze of the crowd, as well as the annoyance of the less considerate, the President determined to take the steamer, which would bring him to New York as early as by the cars. From the train he took a carriage, driving rapidly to the steamer Vanderbilt, Captain Hancock, which was lying at the wharf. By eight o'clock the steamer was under way. The President took a very light supper, and, after spending about half an hour on the after deck, uttering scarcely a word, but evidently chafing under the delay and his anxiety to finish his painful journey, he retired. Upon rising this morning, at halfpart six o'clock, he said that he had passed a sleepless night. As soon as the steamer sleepless night. As soon as the steamer reached her dock he landed, and taking a carreached her dock he fanded, and taking a carriage rode to the Astor House, where he breakfasted, and proceeded directly to the Washington depot at Jersey City. At Jersey City another delay was encountered. The President here certainly anticipated that a special train would be in readiness, but it was discovered that the but it was discovered that the time had been too short to make the necessary arrangements. He therefore took the regular train. At Wilmington he received a lespatch-saying-that-General-Rawlins-wa: sinking more rapidly than before and that he was losing all knowledge of surrounding obwas losing all knowledge of surrounding objects. At Baltimore a special car and locomotive were at last obtained. A carriage conveyed the President rapidly across the city to the Washington depot. Arriving at the depot, he, with General Porter, got aboard the train, which left immediately in advance of the express. Nothing more was now heard until reaching this city. A despatch had been sent as far as the Relay House, but the train had already passed that station. At five minutes past four o'clock, General Dent was standing by the bedside of the dying Secretary, holding him by the hand, observing the paroxysms which were about taking place. He left the chamber of death and hastening to the depot endeavored by telegraph to expedite the movement of the train and histening to the depot emeasured by telegraph to expedite the movement of the train.

A few minutes later Secretary Cox arrived at the depot and informed General Dent that all was over. General Sherman arrived a few minutes after in his carriage to await the arrival of the President. Upon reaching the depot in this city and learning the sad intelligence President Grant was deeply moved. He hastened with a sorrowful

From Maine. PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 7th.—Gilbert Hall, while attempting to jump on a gravel train on the Portland and Rochester Railroad, yesterday morning, fell between the cars and had

countenance to the carriage, followed by Gen. Sherman and Secretary Cox. The President almost buried himself in the carriage, which drove off rapidly to the house where he could view the remains of one of whom he so much

desired to catch one last word or look of re

egnition before his soul left its mortal tene

both legs cut off. He died in a short time. From Boston.

Boston, Sept. 7.—Senator Sumner has been invited to preside at the State Republican Convention, which meets on September 22.

—At a large mass-meeting, recently held in Vienna, in regard to the convent question, which attracted so much attention in Austria,

which attracted so much attention in Austria, the following resolution was unanimously passed: "Whereas, Convents are neither a necessary requirement of the Christian religion, nor in keeping with the principles of the modern State, nay, are directly dangerous to the welfare of the State; Resolved, That all convents in Austria should be closed."

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1869.

THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF REVENUE DETECTIVE BROOKS.—Mr. James J. Brooks, of the United States Revenue Department, who was shot by unknown parties while in the liquor-store of John Keenau, on Front street, near Arch, yesterday afternoon, was in a very critical condition this morning

CITY BULLETIN.

was in a very critical condition this morning. He experienced much pain during the night; and is bleeding invardly. The ball entered near the shoulder-blade, and passed into the chest, cutting one of the lungs.

In yesterday's BULLETIN it was stated that the carriage into which the would be assassins had leaped had been followed as far as St. John and Callowhill streets. Detective Tryon continued his pursuit of the carriage as far as Fairmount. On the way he met with Lieutenant Brurein; and hastly communicating to him his desires, the Lieutenant procured a carriage, and was in quick pursuit. He drove to the Park, gave the alarm, and driving through the Park reached the Girard avenue bridge, and, being informed that a carriage bridge, and, being informed that a carriage passed over rapidly, he went over the various roads of the new Park until he met the Guard, or persons driving towards him. He soon ascertained that the vehicle containing the assassins had not entered the new Park. His next move was for the New York depot, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, but York depot, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, but here he was doomed to disappointment. Not satisfied, he redrove over every avenue where he supposed it conceivable for the assassins to have passed. He lost all trace of them at that portion of the Park where the Iron. Spring is. The vehicle containing the assassins is described as an old hackney coach, driven by a yoing man, twenty-two years of age, with blue coat and checkered pants. Some say he wore a straw, and others, a white felt hat, with stiff brim. The vehicle took the following route: Up Front street, out St. John to Buttonwood, up Buttonwood to Sixth, out Sixth to Spring Garden, and branching from this street, reached the Park by the entrance a little above Spring Garden street. Detective Twon lost all trace of the vehicle after it entered the Park. Detective Franklin followed in a vehicle, and from information obtained he is satisfied the party did not esses the Schuylkill river. The probability is that the assassins drove through the Park to Girard avenue, and down the avenue a short distance where they took the here he was doomed to disappointment. Not

the Park to Girard avenue, and down the avenue a short distance, where they took the road leading to Hart's lane, following which they would reach the Lamb-Tavern road and have several avenues leading to the city if they desired to return, or could reach railway to the country of the stations at their pleasure. The curtains of the carriage were drawn down, and the only thing Detectives Franklin and Tryon saw of the in-

nates was that one of them wore dark pants Last evening Mr. Brooks stated that he had received many threatening letters during the past two weeks, and frequent warnings. His reply to the latter was that when the Governreply to the latter was that when the Government gave him orders he would leave the city, and not one moment before. He said that he had received communications offering to set him up in business if he would leave the revenue department, and is fully satisfied that this was a set-up job, as he saw this very carriage in front of Mr. Keenan's store last Saturday. He was on kindly terms with Mr. Keenan und meeting him vesterday morning told him and meeting him yesterday morning told him he intended to look over his books. Mr. Kee-nan told him he was unwell, and going home, but his boy would show him the books at any

Mayor Fox visited Mr. Brooks about ten o'clock last evening, and ascertained from him his belief that he could not recover. While in this condition, Mr. Brooks's affidavit or antemortem declaration was taken, and upon the information thus obtained, warrants were at once issued for the arrest of certain parties believed to be implicated in the attempted

The Government officials at Washington have offered a reward of \$5,000 for the arrest of the perpetrators of the outrage. The Mayor oas also offered an additional reward of \$1.000 The detectives are working energetically to ferret out the perpetrators of this murderous outrage. Five persons are now in custody, and are locked up at the Central Station to await the result of the investigations.

A matter in connection with this affair should receive the attention of the High Con-

stables. The ordinances of the city provide that all public vehicles shall be numbered. The intention of the law is to make the carriages easy of identification, and therefore the numbers should be conspicuous. Detective Franklin states that he looked for the number of the carriage yesterday, but was not able to see it. On the stand on Fifth street this morning, there were ten carriages at one time. A number was not visible to the naked eye on any of these vehicles, but, perhaps, if a microscope had been used a number might have been discovered in some out-of-the-way place. If the number on the carriage used by the assailants of Mr. Brooks had been conspicuous there would have been some means of tracing up the scoundrels.

Tunows Down Status James Coyle, blind man, his wife Hannah, and a woman named Ellen Ferris, occupy the rooms on the second floor of a house at Seventh and Bedford streets. Yesterday afternoon the parties named got into a fight, and Coyle and his wife named got into a fight, and Coyle and his wite, it is alleged, threw Ellen down stairs. Mrs. Ferris was badly hurt, and was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital. Coyle and wife were arrested, and were locked up for a hearing.

arrested, and were locked up for a hearing.

Senious Assault — William Casey was arrested, last night, at Perkiomen and Wiley streets, upon the charge of assault and battery on Albert Lindsay. The latter was beaten with a blackjack and was badly hurt. He was conveyed to his home, No. 757 West street. Casey was taken before Alderman Pancoast, and was committed to await the result of the injuries of Lindsay. injuries of Lindsay.

Fire on a Vessel.—This morning, about seven o'clock, a fire was discovered in the forecastle of the Italian barque Assunter, lying at Willow street wharf. The flames were caused by the explosion of a barrel of varnish, and were extinguished by the Northern Liberty Fire Company before any serious damage had been done. Two of the crew of the vessel were budly burned about the hands, face and feet.

Press Club.—The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Press Club of Philadelphia will be held to-morrow afternoon at four o'clock, at the rooms, No. 607 Walnut street. This is the first meeting after the summer results are not a translation of members is cess, and a general attendance of members is desired.

AGAIN POSTPONED.—The case of ex-Collector of Internal Revenue S. M. Zulich, charged with perjury, was again called up before U. S. Commissioner Chas. P. Clarke this morning. but in the absence of the Assistant District Attorney, who is an important witness, was postponed.

LARGE FALL TRADE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS.—T. L. Ashbridge & Co. will sell, at their store, 505 Market street, to-morrow norning, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, about 500 packages of Boots and Shoes of City and Eastern manufacture; also, cases of Men's Fur and Brush Hats—to which the attention of city and country buyers is called. Open early in the morning for examination.

TO NEW ORLEANS SHIPPERS.—The sailing day of the steamship Juniata has been changed to Thursday, 9th inst., at 8 A. M. Freight now being received and bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf. Through bills of lading given to Mobile, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, and to Galveston, Indianola, Lavaeca, Rockport and Brazos.

THE SEA SHORE.—The Camden and Atlantic Bailroad Company will continue to run the 3.15 express all of this week, as the weather at the sea side is now charming, and many of our citizens desire to linger at the shore during the present warm mouth. A number of good THE SEA-SHORE.—The Camden and Atlantic Railroad Company will continue to run the 3.15 express all of this week, as the weather at the sea-side is now charming, and many of our citizens desire to linger at the shore during the present warm mouth. A number of good boarding-houses are still open, and will remain open all this month. September is acknowledged to be the best month for invalids at the shore. The water is warm and the temperature delightful. We learn that the Railroad Company has it in contemplation to run the fast express at 3.15 (through in 17 hours) every Saturday for the balance of this month, which will be a great convenience to parties desiring. will be a great convenience to parties desiring to make a visit to this healthful locality.

### THE COAL MINE HORBOR.

The Scene of the Disaster.

Mr. Charles A. Dana, commenting upon the Scranton accident, says:
Plymouth, the scene of the terrible disaster, is a station on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railway, twenty miles southwest of Scranton, and some six miles from Wilkesbarre. It is situated on the western bank of the Susquehanna river, which at this point runs nearly due west. The town is in the heart

runs nearly due west. The town is in the heartof the Wyoming Valley, and is one of the
great coal-mining depots.

At Nanticoke and other points below Plymouth the mountains run close to the river.
The mines are opened in the side of the mountains as in railroad tunnels. At the mine in
Plymouth, where this disaster occurred, the
despatches indicate that the carth was entered by a shaft from a level surface.

tered by a shaft from a level surface.

The surface of the Wyoming Valley is as level as a barn floor. Immense coal screens, trestle-works and engine-houses surround the entrances of the mines. In this case it seems entrances of the mines. In this case it seems that these works were destroyed by fire, completely choking up the entrance to the mine with the debris of the burning buildings. Our despatches appear to indicate that the mine itself is on fire. If this is the case, the loss of property as well as of life will be fearful. A coal mine in West Virginia caught fire two years ago, and is still burning.

The last great accident in the Pennsylvania mines occurred in Carbondale about 1850.

mines occurred in Carbondale about 1830. A large mine caved in, destroying over a hundred lives, and ruining the mine. When the cave occurred, the pressure of air from the falling mass was so great that it blew a boy falling mass was so great that it blew a boy and a mule an eighth of a mile out of the narrow entrance to the mine. A few of those entombed worked their way out through all the dangers of fire-damps and foul air, but the most of them perished by starvation, or fell a prey to the rats, which, in coal mines, grow to an enormous size. One man was seven days in digging his way to the surface.

The Tribute has this comment upon the ac-The Tribune has this comment upon the ac-

The lesson of yesterday ought to teach us the necessity of legislative provision against some of the more easily avoidable of these dangers. There should always be a separate, shaft for ventilation. In some of the mines there is one. A little shaft of the diameter of a man's body A little shart of the diameter of a man's body would have saved yesterday 200 lives. Not a stick of wood should be used about the main shaft where iron can be used in its place. The breaker, instead of standing right over the mouth of the mine, should be so far off that if it takes fire the falling timbers, cannot choke the state of the stat it takes fire the falling timbers cannot choke up the shaft. Mining is dangerous enough at the best. At Plymouth, ingenuity seems to have been taxed to aggravate its perils by making escape or succor impossible in case of accident, and Pennsylvania is full of slaughterpens not less horrible.

## MATTERS IN GENERAL. Mrs. Stowe Tries it Once More, in England.

Macmillade Malezade. London, for Septem-er, will, we hear, contain an article on the life of Lady Byron and the causes of her separation from Lord Byron, by Mrs. Beecher Stowe, based on the communications of Lady Byron herself. This paper, if not identical with that in the Atlantic for the same month, will doubtless be of the nature of a first at-

will doubtess be of the nature of a first attack, and not a response in anywise to the challenges of the American press.

What's in a Name?

Acting Secretary Richardson has issued an order directing that hereafter the name of employes shall appear on the rolls with their full Christian names. The reason for this is that names of femployeis have been drawing. a number of female clerks have been drawing the pay of male clerks, the initial of their

Christian names only appearing on the rolls.

A Trades Enion Murder.

Pat Mackey, a young miner, was waylaid and murdered near Barnetstown, Huntingdon county, not long since, by a gang of assas-sins. It appears that Mackey refused to unite in the "Miners' Association," and hence came under the displeasure of its emissaries. Four persons have been arrested, charged with the crime, and lodged in Huntingdon jail. One is yet at large, but will be followed up.

The Pall Mall Gazette states that poisons are no longer to be depended on in England. Druggists—the wretches!—have taken to adul-Druggists—the wretches!—have taken to adulterating them. An interesting shepherd—a very Strephon he must have been—undertook, the other day, to rid himself of family incumbrances by adulterating the family sugar with a quantity of stuff used for ridding sheep of ticks. The thing was a fiasco. Nobody was hurt: neither the family nor the ticks; nobody, at least except, the sheep, on whose vexed at least, except the sheep, on whose vexed mutton the vermin continued to fatten, un-hurt. The poison on being analyzed, was found to be so adulterated as to have lost its harmful qualities unless administered in tremendous doses. Considering the vast number of suicides committed here almost daily by means of poison, it is to be hoped that our druggists will follow the example shown them by their English parallels. Paris green, consisting chiefl of some nutritive frituration, will not be "ba to take" then. Also, fewer persons will be poisoned by swallowing, instead of Epsom salts, an article of oxalic acid from which the active principle has been washed. Suicides will be less frequent when our druggists take to adulterating their poisons.

Petrifaction. It is said that one Professor Abbate, of Naples, has discovered a method by which our tenement of clay may be preserved forever after the spirit has left it; and this with a per-fect verisemblance of what it was at the time of death. What good object it is intended to attain by this, has not, as yet, been stated; but as scientific discoveries do not wait long to find a use to which they may be put, no doubt the world will soon see the value of this. To show that it is not utterly without value, the fact may be stated that, for one thing, it would do away with tombstones, and, undoubtedly, advertisements like the following would soon

advertisements like the following would soon
appear in the papers:
 "Every man his own headstone."

As it would be unnecessary to bury anybody,
however, and as these bodies would not decay, and consequently would not become putrid, graveyards—or whatever they would then be called—could be placed in cities, and would indoubtedly become attractive places of re undoubtedly become attractive places of resort. Imagine how fine they would look of a bright winter's night, with the moon gleaming white upon them. They might be used as signs—"Timkins & Slumkins, lately Slumkins & Bunkins"—and the latter might be made to hold the signs of their living predecessors. But the whole list of terms commonly used as synonymous with death would have to disappear. We could not say: "The mouldering dust;" "the ashes of the dead;" "gone from our sight forever;" nor could we say with Andrea del Basso:

"Rise from the loathsome and devouring tomb; Give up thy body, woman without heart!" for there she would be right before us. So far

### MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC. ENGLILH OPERA AT THE ACADEMY.

It is hardly fair to attempt to decide alsodutely upon the merits of an artist or of a cembination of them after a single hearing, and
that the very first which has been given. The
Richings-Bernard company appeared in Faust
list night at the Academy, and introduced to
the people several new singers, one of whomhas never before appeared in this country.
None of filem had ever sung in public together, and excepting a few relicansals, they
have had no opportunity to become accustomed to each other's peculiarities of business
and manner. The old company was remarkable for its mechanical precision. It went
through with its work smoothly, without a
mistake or a flaw. But this high degree of
finish was acquired by long practice in a little
round of operas which were sung over and
over again during each season, until each of
the artists knew every note and flexion and over again during each season, unait each of the artists knew every note and flexion and gesture and attitude as completely as a child knows the alphabet. The present company may possibly reach perfection as nearly in course of time, and we are inclined to judge them more leniently at present than we will be later in the season. be later in the season.

Of the new artists we will speak first. Mr.

Of the new artists we will speak first. Mr. Henry Drayton undoubtedly gave the finest performance of the evening in the part of "Mephistophiles"—that physical expression of intellect perverted to the basest purposes of passion. Mr. Drayton has a very fair baritone voice, which, without being at all melodious, or possessing great power or pathos, is even, sharp and decided, and exceedingly well controlled, so that its best qualities are always the of possessing great power or patnos, is even, sharp and decided, and exceedingly well controlled, so that its best qualities are always the most obvious. Mr. Drayton's practice as a ballad singer has given him a 'singularly clear enunciation. For the first time in English opera we heard from him every syllable of the text, geven in the most difficult arias and recitatives. His proficiency in this respect is very remarkable, and the satisfaction which it gave to the audience more than compensated for the deficiencies of his voice. Besides this, Mr. Drayton' is a first-rate actor. His conception of the peculiar character of "Mephistopheles" is more nearly correct than that of any recent singer; and to a proper expression of his idea he brought intense dramatic power, energetic action, and some good stage business, which quitted the ruts of tradition and pleased by its novelty and propriety. Perhaps in one or two passages he went a little too far, and, after the manner of Mr. Hermanns, acted too much. The most objectionable instance of this was in the scene where he is driven back by the uplifted crosses. where he is driven back by the uplifted crosses. About half as much shrinking and shuddering About nair as much shrinking and shuddering and gasping and scowling would have been more satisfactory. He prolongs the agony too much. His best vocal performance was his singing of the aria "The power of gold" in the second act. The serenade in the fourth act was not up to the highest standard, by any means. Mr. Campbell sings it better, and with more fiendishness—a quality which belongs to the music. Mr. Drayton's costume is susceptible of much improvement. It is susceptible of much improvement. It looked last night very much like the dress worn by Dan Rice in his tan and sawdust per-

Mr. Henry Haigh, the new tenor, appeared as "Faust." This gentleman has a robust tenor voice of good quality and of considerable range. It was marred last evening by hoarseness, which proceeded, we suppose, from that nervousness which is almost inevitable in the case of a new claimant for public degree his entire performance, which was not of the most satisfactory character. With much energy and a correct appreciation of the part, Mr. Haigh's manner was not good, and he failed to rise to the requirement of the situation in more than one case, but particularly in that trying scene in the third act, where he holds an interview and sings the exquisite air with "Marguerite." He made a mistake, too, we think in attempting twice to sing a high we think, in attempting twice to sing a high note in falsetto. The first effort succeeded; the second was a failure. The effect in both cases was not good. It would have been wiser to do as Castle always did,—to take a lower note of the chord—as in the first case, for instance, G natural instead of B natural. But we expect to hear better things from Mr. Haigh when he becomes acquainted with his audiences and familiar with the manner of his colleagues. Of the excellent quality of his voice there can be no doubt.

Mrs. Bowler, who appeared as "Seibel," has a pleasant contralto voice of moderate power and expression and of some sweetness. She has a very agreeable presence, and a fervid manner. Her performance throughout very satisfactory, and she received a well deserved encore for her cleverness in singing the pretty flower song in the garden scene.

With Mrs. Bernard's personation of "Marguerite" most of our readers are already familiar. We have spoken of it in words of praise many times, and it will not be necessary to say more now, than it is her fery best performance. Perhaps it was not quite up to the usual high standard last night, but it was very good indeed, vocally, and in Mrs. Bernard's acting there was all of the old energy and passioner ferrom.

acting there was an of the old energy and passionate fervor.

Mr. Arnold appeared as "Valentine," and acquitted himself handsomely. He is superior to Mr. Seguin in this part. Miss Mischaplayed "Martha" acceptably.

The orchestra was very far from being first-rate, although it contained some of the best instrumental musicians in this city. It contributed its share to the jars and mishaps of a first night, to the great annovance of Mr. first night, to the great annoyance of Mr. Behrens who did all that a conductor could do to make it work smoothly. The chorus was large and tolerably efficient. This evening Fra Diavolo will be given, with Miss Blanche Ellerman as "Zerlina," and Mr. Brookhouse Bowler as the "Brigand." MRS. BOWERS AT THE WALNUT.

MRS. BOWERS AT THE WALNUT.
This priestess of sensation was greeted by a three-quarters house last evening, who followed with attention one of those artfully constructed French plots in which the interest is carried from climax to climax, with a striking tableau for every fall of the curtain. In "Reaping the Tempest" there is no charm of language to river the ear, no proverb of patriotism or religion for the gallery gods to hold in memory, and the trained applause, which is concentrated in a particular spot opposite the stage, has little to do but measure out its thirms and reapings according to the out its thumps and rappings according to the descents of the drop. The tragedy, of course, does not adhere too closely to the humdoes not adhere too closely to the hum-drum march of probability and common life. The heroine Marquerite (Mrs. Bowers) has contracted a misalliance with Jean Paul, the master of the forges at Marienburg. He is uxorious and generous, and sends her to the Spas for her health, where she criminally passes over to the protection of the young Count de Rendorf (Ben C. Smith). Her maid (Mrs. Walcot) with the most flexible notions of right and duty, devotes herself sentimen-tally to the adultress, and the dramatist erects tally to the adultress, and the dramatist erects her into a soubrette heroine in consequence— we hope the ladies' maids in the audience may read the lesson with a difference. After trying to steal an interview with an idelized daughter, when she is met by the stern refusal of her injured husband, Marguerite is found pining in splendid neglect at the Château Rendorf, a splendid neglect at the Chacan Lendon, a Mariana in the moated grange. An accident leads her husband into her presence, she learns that her child will pass the windows directly; Marguerite makes a little nosegay out of the guilty garlands and blushing roses of her boudoir and flings them to the carriage, which

whirls by in a sudden storm. Margiveric is blinded on her balcony by the lightning; being found by Heaven unworthy to enjoy the sumslent sight she so madly craves. Meanwhile her titled protector has been parentally gedded into a marriage, and, without seeming either to feel or cause too much regret, allows the Wanderer' to decamp. When next seen, Mrs. Bowers has taught her speaking eyes to this the tale of blindness, and appears at a peasant's house as a picture sque beggar, her only object in life being to embrace her child again. The little Marie, meanwhile, stoken by those plquant comedians whom Victor Hugo would call the Comprachices, approaches her mother in spangles, and, her abduction laying made alocal sensation, is recognized and wept over at the fooflights. In the last act, the wretched mother, kneeling to the good confessor of Marienburg, pours out her anguish, in good fact, into the eay of her own hasband, whom the priest, with a little plous ecclesiastical duplicity, minyled with a motive learned from blind-man's buff, shoves, over upon his sightless wife at the critical moment. The injured man, not, so relentless as King Arthur, consents to forget all in time to form a tableau with Mrs. Bowers, who raises her statuesque neck and head, in the death-sgony, to bless her husband, and present the little estray whom she has found for him. These highly dramatic scenes are strongly interpreted, but the chief part is one too uniformly anguished and depressed to make a perfect stage-effect; Mrs. Bowers has nothing to do but to express, for three hours, different phases of horror and remorse, and all her histrionic stage-effect; Mrs. Bowers has nothing to do but to express, for three hours; different phases of horror and remorse, and all her histrionic strength cannot keep off a sense of level glumness and ennui. McCollom makes a regular Bowery part of the morganatic blacksmith, and bids "the Wanderer" to "go to her parry-more!!" with infinite zeal in the use of his arms and legs. When he struggles with the Count (a little gentleman, whose own path does not seem to lie upon roses) he leaves that nobleman's knees in a tremulous state, which they do not get over for the rest of the performance; and generally makes an athletic, circus-like success out of his part. Miss Bose Wood, a new acquisition, made a pleasant appearance last evening in a thankless rôle, and appeared capable of better things. Mr. Fawcett as the comic servant, and Mrs. Walcot as the faithful lady's maid with too much indulgence for conjugal eccentricities, acted with their used services and to little their used services and with the little of the services of the performance of the servant and mrs. Walcot as the faithful lady's maid with too much indulgence for conjugal eccentricities, acted with their used services and the faithful lady's maid with the man action of the services. gence for conjugal eccentricities, neted with their usual spirit and intelligence. We think the play, for a short run, will prove attractive and profitable.

## THE CHORAL CLUB. Mr. Henry G. Thunder has issued the following circular and programme for the coming

season: This Club of ladies and gentlemen, formed for the practice of concerted music (sacred or dramatic), will resume rehearsals on Thursday evening, October 7th, at 8 o'clock, in the Conservatory Building, 1024 Walnut street, and continue weekly during the season. Rossint's "Solemn Mass" has been selected for immediate study and will be produced for the design. diate study, and will be produced for the first time in this city at a public performance. Operatic Finales, Motetts and Four-part Songs, by Mendelssohn, Schumann, &c., will also form part of the practice proposed.

—Mr. Charles W. Campbell, who has been known to frequenters of the Academy for many years as the chief of the ushers, has succeeded the late Mr. Hood in the box office of the building. It is but a just tribute to Mr. Campbell to say that no more competent or worthy man could have been placed in that position, and that no man who could have been selected would be more acceptable to the public. Mr. Campbell has made many friends by his uniform urbanity and politeness and by his never-failing desire to please visitors to the house. Those who do not know him personally, remember him as an officer to whom they are indebted for many favors, and those who are acquainted with him not -Mr. Charles W. Campbell, who has been. and those who are acquainted with him not only have to thank him for past attentions, but for his often-expressed desire to sustain his reputation as a careful, diligent and consider-ate master of ceremonies in the Academy front-

# Illicit Whisky Stills.

Mr. Editor: The position you have taken upon the "whisky question" is sound and sensible. If the Government sells a license to a citizen to manufacture whisky, then it is bound to protect him against the competition of those who manufacture without license. The icensed manufacturers of the country ought to have the whole business in their hands, or else the license system should be at once abolished. All fair-minded men see this; none will dispute its justice. The whole illicit traffic, both of distilling and selling, is a montraffic, both of distilling and selling, is a monstrous and high-handed outrage upon the lawabiding and honest portion of the people. Since the advent of the new Administration, the whisky tax has been very faithfully collected. So much so that many of the large distillers have quit the business, and some have converted, their distilleries into paper and flour mills; yet whisky-distilling continues. There is one district in the city where not a single licensed distillery is running, yet this distinctive business goes on. All night through the six working-days and all day on Sunday—the gutters are flooded with the refuse of these molasses whisky stills. The truth is that some of the streets are a nuisance and the Board of Health. streets are a nusance, and the Board of Health, should look after them. If we have laws and officers to protect society, in Heaven's name why are not these laws executed and good citizens protected?

Why should honorable men who desire to meet fairly and honestly the demands of the Government be driven out of a business sanc-Government be driven out of a business sanctioned by law, and a class of low, ignorant, disloyal and lawless foreigners be permitted, without license, to flood the market with their vile slops? In the name of law, order and justice, in the name of the best and highest interests of society, we protest against this illicit traffic, and demand from the officials of our district immediate protection.

RICHMOND.

#### [For the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.] A Few Words to Temperance Men.

Some time ago the papers announced that a Convention had been held in Concert Hall, and a few temperance men had organized a third party, and placed in nomination a "city ticket." Neither the party nor ticket have been heard from since. Perhaps they have hear out of town taking it easy and goally. been out of town, taking it easy, and cooling off against the FALL campaign. This third party does not—it cannot arouse and unite the temperance force of Philadelphia, be-cause two-thirds of them do not sympathize with the movement, and think it unwise and

very ill-timed.

But there is a subject upon which we certainly can'all unite, viz.: The suppression of the illicit ligitor traffic. It has been frequently stated that there are more unlicensed run. shops than there are licensed ones. If, then, these can be shut up, we shall have cleared the field of more than half of our deadliest

the field of more than half of our deadliest foes.

There are many illicit distilleries running in the city. The old Richmond district is full of them.—A few months ago the citizens though of asking the "United States Government" for some "pontoon bridges" to enable them to cross the gutters—so flooded were they with the refuse of these wretched places. Now, in the midst of all these illicit stills and shops, what is the temperance force doing? What avail is a few resolutions passed once in three months? Who cares for lodges or divisions? What we want is manifest work—enrest work. Let the temperance forces unite on this sub-Let the temperance forces unite on this subject—district the city, and appoint men who will "go for" these stills and mills and violaters of law until they are all broken up. If the temperance men cannot do this, it is worse than absurd to talk of electing a City Temperance ticket.