There can be no danger to society and to free civil government where common schools pre-

"Here is where the \$700,000 additional have gone, and so long as Republican rule shall continue, so long shall the soldiers' orphans be cared for and the millions educated." [Ap-

build, at my private expense, railways to your beautiful village. I do not come here on rail-way interests, but I am frank to say that I am

here to urge the great importance of the elec-tion in October. I cannot assure you that I will construct a railway to every man's

back door and in every ravine. [Laughter,]
But I shall be glad to be the humble instrument of aiding you in getting railway communication wherever you may need it. [Cheers.] For you deserve it. And I pledge you here to night that, if it is within my

years, granted 1,188 pardons; McKean, in eight years, 1,909; Simon Snyder, in six years, 1,535; Heister, 1,304; Schultz, 821; Wolf, 702;

1,335; Heister, 1,304; Schultz, 821; Wolf, 702; Ritner, 581; Porter, 900; Shunk, 700; Bigler, 750; Pollock, 213; Packer (Wm. F.), 312; Curtin, 900; Geary (in three years), 198. Hon. John Scott followed with an unusually

THE MUTINY ON THE SABINE.

ARRIVAL OF THREE WITNESSES AT BOSTON.

he Sabine Ordered Home-None but Sailors Concerned in the Conspiracy-The Mutineers to be Tried at the Brook-

The New York Sun contains the following,

Which is possibly correct:

Washington, September 8.—The cable telegrams which reported the discovery of a muriny on the Sabine at Cherbourg were true. The statement that seven of the mutineers were hanged was untrue. The frigate Sabine has been ordered home on account

of this mutinous conspiracy among her crew.

Three witnesses, sent by another vessel to avoid being tampered with, have arrived in lioston. These facts have leaked out at the

The Sabine was on a cruise with the graduating class of midshipmen, some sixty odd in number. Her commander is. Capt. John G.

Walkor, a nephew of Senator James W. Grimes, of Iowa. Secretary Borne and Ad-

miral Porter sent her out to please Senator Grines, though the midshipmen and men-were very much wanted in the West India

quadron, where vessels are without sufficient

spiracy. The trial is to take place at the Brooklyn Navy Yard after the arrival of the

The Cable Reports of the Mutiny.

The above despatch is a partial corrobora-tion of an Associated Press despatch which was sent from Paris on Monday, Aug. 29.

also averred that the conspirators had pro-

ceeded so far in their designs as to light a fuse communicating with the magazine. The plot was frustrated by a cabin boy, who discovered the burning fuse and put it out. An investiga-

tion was made, and the mutineers were arrested. The despatch further said that twenty-two sailors were implicated in the plot, and

they were placed in irons. The despatch concluded thus: "Seven men have been condemned to death, and hanged at the yard-arm." On Tuesday, August 30, the Navy Department at Washington telegraphed that no official iron to the contract of th

cial information in reference to the mutiny and execution had been received. It was not until Wednesday, August 31, that the report was denied. On Thursday a Paris

despatch was printed in all the papers, contra-dicting the whole story in the following hazy

"Paris, August 31.—A note from the American Legation contradicts the report which

prevailed here on Sunday, that a dangerous conspiracy had been discovered on board the trigate Sabine, and announces the story utterly

without foundation."
We are not informed concerning the author

of this note from the American Legation. It was certainly not Minister Washburne, for he

was in Germany. The despatch of August 29 asserted positively that a desperate conspiracy had been discovered, while the telegram of the

31st speaks of it as a report which prevailed

The Death that Miners Dic.

How do men feel when about to die—not after being weakened by disease or when the blood is heated by the strife of battle, but when they see inevitable death slowly but certainly

when they see inevitable death slowly but certainly approaching them, and know that in exactly so many minutes it will seize upon them and extinguish the lusty life that animates their frames? Do they rage and struggle against their fate, or do they meet it with calmness, resignation and dignity? In the recent terrible colliery explosions in Saxony all the miners were not killed immediately, as was at first supposed; a number of them were

was at first supposed; a number of them were unharmed by the explosion; and were killed, after an interval of some time, by suffocation. Some of these poor fellows occupied the last moments of their lives in writing messages in their note-books to their wives and children, and these were found, when the bodies were

and these were found when the bodies were

discovered. There is a curious pathos in some of these messages from the grave, but the calmness and resignation which they manifest is their most notable feature.

manifest is their most notable feature. These men, in the very presence of death, had thoughts for every one but themselves. "Dear wife," writes one of them, "take good care of Mary; in a book in the bed-room you will find a thaler. Farewell, dear mother and sisters, till we meet again." One by the name of Schmidt had pinned a paper to the breast of his blouse, on which he had written the following words: "My dear relations, while seeling death before me. Tremember you. Mare.

ing death before me, I remember you. Tare-

well till we meet again in happiness."

A miner named Banr wrote thus in his note-

book: "This is the last place where we have taken refuge. I have given up all hope, be-cause the ventilation has been destroyed in three separate places. May God take myself and my relatives and dear friends who must

and my relatives and dear friends who must die with me, as well as our families, under his protection." Another had written: "Janetz has died; Richer left his family to God. Farewell, dear wife; farewell, dear children; may God keep you." One only uttered a complaint; and it was not a violent one. "Gravell dear virte and the was not a violent one."

one: "Farewell, dear, wife and children; I

id not think it would end so. Oberman.

One reads these simple messages: with moist-ened eyes, and pictures to himself the scene of these rough handed but soft-hearted men

spending their last moments, not in wild cries

for mercy and screams of remorse, nor in re-

COLLIERY ACCIDENTS.

The despatch of August 20

None butsailors were engaged in the con-

brilliant specch.

which is possibly correct:

VOLUME XXIII.-NO. 130.

THE CAMPAIGN.

GOVERNOR GEARY IN MONTROSE

Enthusiasm of the Masses plause.]
Alluding to Mr. Packer, the Governor said:
"I did not come here to tell you that I will
"I did not come here to tell you that I will

[Special Correspondence of the Phila, Evening Bulletin.] MONTROSE, Susquehanna county, Sept. 7th, 1869. - Governor Geary and United States Senator John Scott left Towanda at 8 o'clock this morning, and after a most delightful ride of forty miles over a most beautiful country of varied highland scenery, arrived here this morning at 7 o'clock.

On the way a most interesting incident occurred to make the trip many times more pleasant. When the party reached Le Roysville, eighteen miles east of Towanda, they found a large American flag run up to the top of a tall liberty-pole, recently, erected in the square. On the briefest possible notice the people of this picturesque little village had prepared to. receive the distinguished party, never before having been honored by the presence of either a Governor or a United States Senator. An elegant dinner was prepared at the residence of Mr. Asa Nichols, whose amiable lady pre-sided with exceeding grace and affability. During the discussion of this bountiful repast the Le Pouvrille bond appeared, and honored Le Roysville band appeared and honored the guests with a serenade. A committee of citizens appeared, and insisted that the Governor and the Senator should address the people, then assembling in the Congregationalist Church on the hill. The church was filled with men of all occupations—the blacksmith, just from his anvil; the shoemaker, from his bench; the farmer, from the fields; the student, from his studies. There was one very peculiar and noticeable feature in this meeting. The Academy of the town was present—every boy and girl in the instant and girl in the institution, who marched in procession to the church. What city in Pennsylvania can present so unanimous a feeling in reference to the policy of the country? The s not a student in this comparatively large astitution whose father or whose family was ratic. Think of marching a common in Philadelphia, or even in a much smaller community, to a political meeting What an evidence of unanimity in the good What an evidence of unanimity in the good cause! But this town holds only nine Demo-

v. Prof. Raner, minister of the church and Principal of the Academy, welcomed and introduced the Governor and the Senator, who each delivered an eloquent little address in response, eliciting hearty applause. Very many ladies were present here, and at the end of an hour and a half the distinguished visitors, after many carnest hand-shakings, proceeded on their way.

All along the route the carriages were stopped by farmers, blacksmiths and men of all callings and trades incident to country roads, who paid their respects to the Governorse American flags were displayed from many houses on the way in honor of the two

statesmen passing by.

Three or four miles east of Le Roysville the county line between Bradford and Susquehanna was crossed. At Fairdale, five miles west of Montrose, they were met by a party of gentlemen, among whom were Captain Jessup and Captain McCracken; and within two miles of the place was a large escort of citizens on horseback, headed by the Montrose reception. The streets approaching Serl's hotel were crowded. Cheer upon cheer rent the air. At the hotel the Governor and Senator were introduced to a large number of ladies in waiting, and a singing throng of gentlemen were introduced to the Governor and Senator.

At eight o'clock the band, with a procession of citizens, escorted Governor Geary and Senator Scott to the Court House. This building was perfectly jammed. There was no pos-sibility of getting more human beings within its walls, and loud calls were made that the meeting should be held in front of the edifice to accommodate the hundreds who could not gain admission. But the approach of rain frustrated the idea or an out-door meeting. In this densely packed chamber were many ladies. The enthusiasm on the appearance of Geary in the room was unbounded.

Capt. H. Jessup, son of Judge Jessup, the patriot and scholar of State and national repufation, called the meeting to order, and nominated for President Col. Lorenzo Burritt, mem ber of the last House of Representatives from Susquehanna county. Gov. Geary was introduced amid deafening

cheers and applause. Among the many ster-ling truths which he uttered in his lengthy speech, to which the immense audience ened with rapt attention, were the fol-

Referring to our soldiers' orphans and our common schools, he said: "Our Democratic friends charge us with spending five hundred thousand dollars more nnually in Pennsylvania than did Willian F. Packer, the Democratic Governor, in his administration. They make a mistake—an unpardonable mistake, and an unfortunate one for their reputation as statisticians; and ready-reckoners. It is true that we have spent freaty-reckoners, it is true that we have spent-five hundred thousand more every year than did Packer; but that is not the whole truth. We have actually spent seven hundred thou-sand more. We may as well meet the accusa-tion face to face, and plead guilty. There is no getting out of it: We have exceeded the expenses of Wm. F. Packer's administration. expenses of Wm. F. Packer's administration Seven hundred thousand dollars is a large sum But you are perhaps not unfamiliar with the fact that we have had a huge war upon our hands. In this intestine war our fathers and brothers and children were slain in battle by a certain party known on the stump, as the Democratic party. This party left us as legacy the children of those dead soldiers orphan boys and girls, innocent and helpless, umbering thousands upon thousands in ennsylvania. Thus we have now fully ten Pennsylvania. Thus we have now fully tent thousand of these orphans. On the recom-mendation of my noble predecessor and myself mendation of my noble predecessor and myself we took these children and are providing for them, feeding, clothing and educating them until they shall arrive at the age of sixteen years. For this purpose, my friends, we have appropriated five hundred thousand dollars are appropriated five hundred thousand dollars appropriated nye numered thousand dollars per annum out of the treasury of Pennsylvania. And this is all to the glory of our own Commonwealth. [Applause.] She was the first Commonwealth to devise and adopt this beneficent system. Not a day passes that I do not receive letters from other States, of this Union asking for information as to the characteristics. Union asking for information as to the plan we are working upon. What a grand and glorious example have we reason to boast of Even Great Britain is inquiring into the system. Her Minister, Mr. Thornton, sat by my side in my office at Harrisburg for two hours, making irnest inquiries into our manner of conduc ing these schools. France, too, has manifested much interest in these institutions. In fact, we much interest in these institutions. In fact, we are the first nation, and Pennsylvania is the first State in the world and in history, to devise and adopt, and carry into execution, a plan by which the orphans of deceased soldiers are, as a specialty and at the cost of the public, maintained and educated. Here, then, is our extra expenditure of \$500,000 annually. We are not responsible for it. It was not through us that these children were left shel-

And we do more. We spend two hundred thousand more a year on common schools, by which we educate eight hundred thousand children, free. And we propose to continue doing so. [Applause.] Free schools

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1869. are the rock upon which the nation is founded. pinings against their cruel fate, but in send-ing these farewell words to their loved ones, who were even then bewailing, them as dead.

THE COLLIERY HORROR.

Discovery of the Dead Bodies...Scenes Along the Railroad and at the River... Anguish of Bereaved Women and Child. ren...Exhumation of the Victims...Pre-parations for their Burial...A Relief Fund Started.

Scranton, Pa., Sept. 8, 1869.—Leaving here this morning for the scene of the great colliery explosion at Avondale, it was easy to discover that an intense feeling of excitement pervaded all classes of people gathered at the railroad depot. On the receipt of an early morning bulletin that all the miners were dead the last fond depot of experienced opinion to the contrary, of men being immured alive in the chambers of the coal pit and waiting with despairing eagerness for the approach of their deliverers, was dispelled forever. A majority of the people persisted in believing that within some chamber of the pit a body of men might still be found alive if the brave fellows who ventured down the shaft succeeded in rescuing them before life yielded to the pangs of starvation. them before life yielded to the pangs of star-

you here to-night that, if it is within my power as Governor of this Commonwealth, I will give you such assistance! I will not, however, I repeat, promise railways or any other investment simply to get your votes. While I have no railways to erect, and no railway combinations to benefit my pocket and bribe my fellow-citizens, such as I have I give unto you and guarantee to you—a faithful, upright, God-fearing and fearless administration of your affairs." [Prolonged cheers.] In answer to the charge that he had pardoned too many criminals, he gave the following official statistics:

Gov. Mifflin, in his administration of eight years, granted 1,188 pardons; McKean, in The bulletin announcing that seven dead bodies were brought out of the mine and a heap of over sixty was discovered in one gangway at once ended all further speculation as to fate of the entire number. The news was quickly disseminated, and when the half-past train from Scranton for the coal mines drew up at the depot to take passengers aboard, there was a perfect rush to embark by hosts of strong and stalwart men, wearing a look of absorbing seriousness. The train was thronged to its utmost capacity, and though three freight cars were added on numbers were compelled to find such accommodation they could on the roof of a car, or amid the billets of wood on the tender.

At Pittston station over two thousand persons lined the platform, all eager to get down to the scene of the great disaster—many from curiosity, others to learn the fate of relatives and friends. Few could find standing-room, and the great majority were forced to find other modes of conveyance or wait for a later train. It was the same at West Pittston, Kingston, Wyoming and Delayare. In all perhaps one hundred and fifty persons were disappointed in not having room to ride on this train from Scranton. The women were especially numerous, and in many interpretable of the control of tances when refused admission on the train braved the risk of moving cars and crowded platforms to jump on board, with every prospect of instantly falling off. The country for infles around appeared to be occupied by one thought—the accident at Avondale. The mines of course were all stopped, and every miner seemed as if he felt it his especial duty to witness the said and fearful calamity that he felt is large a purpler of his alleged to

to withest the sad and fearful calamity that befell, so large a number of his class.

When the train reached Avondale an assemblage of about 10,000 already occupied the hillside in long lines, rising one above, the other, and every eye gazing intently down upon the road leading to the mouth of the tunnel, out of which every fifteen minutes issued a dead body on a stretcher, borne between four men. tween four men.

Just before each body was raised from the black and awful depths below a couple of miners invariably preceded it, faint and weary, leaning upon each other, and, with a lantern still lighted in front of their hats, were forwarded to the base of a hig tree, where they lay down to rest and had restoratives given them to bring them back to strength and fuller consciousness. Every available space in the neighborhood of the tunnel entrance was thronged by men and women, the latter sitting like daughters of

That despatch asserted that a desperate conspiracy had been discovered on the Sabine, then lying in the port of Cherbourg. It stated that some of the crew, to revenge themselves on the officers, attempted to set fire to the powder magazine and to blow up the ship. It also avered that the convintors had not been supported. Jephtha, with features expressive of a deep and abiding sorrow.

The miners who went down the pit in pairs were all volunteers-strong, resolute men, with frames of great endurance-and, though vell used to the atmosphere of mines and ac customed for years to work below the surface of the earth, braving and bearing well the noxious gases generated in coal mines, each one, nevertheless, on reappearing at the surface after an absence of twenty or twenty-five minutes, showed all the symptoms of the utmost physical prostration. In almost every instance it was necessary to apply restorations

tives, so great was the exhaustion The bodies all, as a general thing, present forrible appearance, caused no doubt by black coal dust, with which every face was thickly smeared; yet they did not seem to give much expression of pain in the faces of some, but rather a look of resignation to an inevitable fate, which gives to some features a calm and

indisturbed appearance. No one seemed to be utterly friendless left to charity for becoming burial. If he had no blood relations—and almost every one seemed to have—some comrade stepped for-ward and undertook the charge of his re-

mains.

Most of the bodies were clothed in a heavy woolen shirt and trowsers. Some were naked from the waist upwards. The exhumation went on as rapidly as could be managed, considering the necessary imperfection of the temporary apparatus used, but still the delay was wearisome, even to mere spectators, and must have been doubly so to the watchers on the outside who were so agonized with dread and expectation lest the next disinterment might be of that one of the dead for whom they were especially and immediately interested.

A fine-looking, deep-chested Welshman, named James George, President of the Miners' Union at Plymouth, performed the duty of calling out the name of each dead miner as he was brought out, three times in succession in deep representations of the present the state of deep sonorous tones that reached to the limit of the immense crowd and was heard with a painful and profound stillness.

The work of bringing up dead bodies proceeded uninterruptedly through the day and is being continued through to-night, the general expectation being that all the bodies will be brought out by to-morrow afternoon Every house in the vicinity of the Avondale mines, and for miles, is widowed to-night, and none but the Almighty knows the auguish of this state of bereavement.

How the fire originated can never be truly told, for no one lives to tell. It is fair, how ever, to presume that a spark from the furnace in the bottom of the pit set fire to the dry woodwork, which, when fanned by the stron current of ventilating air, gradually grew into a flame and burned fiercely up the shaft in quick time, igniting the breaker overhead and destroying the engine houses.

The funeral of the miners will take place on

The tuneral of the miners will take place on the 9th and 10th inst. Mayor Hill, of this city, has requested the storekeepers to observe the days with appropriate tokens of mourning. Mr. Samuel Stone, President of the Delaware and Lackawanna Coal Company, has ordered all the works and shops of the Company to be closed, and trains to be run free from the different points on the road.—Herald. -Herald.

VIEW OF NEW YORK—From Mr. P. E. Abel, proprietor of the Literary Curiosity shop, No. 131 South Seventh street, we receive a very large and rather handsome lithograph of New York, with Hoboken and Jersey City in the foreground. The topography extends from Castle Garden quite to Central Park, the view being such that Broadway is parallel with the horizon and the Battery at ght-hand of the composition. The sprinted with a yellow mat-tint, the right-hand of the composition. presents an attractive appearance, something prettier than a map, and more definite than a

CITY BULLETIN.

THE HORNET.

Our Authorities Outdone True Character of the Filibuster

Her Halifax Experiences Her Future Prospects

It will be remembered that the ex-blockade runner Hornet was seized about three weeks ago by the Revenue Cutter Miami, on suspi cion of being bound on a fillbustering expedi-tion to Cuba. After a thorough overhauling by our authorities she was released and went on her way rejoicing, turning up next at.
Halifax, where she was again put under surveillance at the instigation of the Spanish authorities. The following letter has been received in this city from a person on board of the Hornet, which throws some additiona light on the character and destination of this "On Board Steamship Hornet, Halifax,

N. S., Sept. 1st, 1869.—After an unusually long voyage, owing to the giving out of two of our boilers, we have arrived at this port, only to meet renewed obstacles in the shape of a protest entered by the Spanish Consulate representative at this place, against the departure of our ship. Our delay here will be but temporary, as it is generally understood that no legal impediment can be placed in the way of our departure. The trip has not been a pleasunt one to those on beard and considerable. discontent is manifested in consequence of the continued delay. Off the coast of Maine; the fog was so heavy as almost to forbid any movement of our vessel, and on one occasion we came near drowning the second and third metals. near drowning the second and third mates, with a seaman. These men were engaged in extricating the lead line from the wheel, when, by some accidental signal, the engineer started by some accidental signal, the engineer started the engine, making three revolutions, and nearly drowning the men, who were perched upon its meshes. No one at this time can di-vine the destination of our ship or the object of our trip; but in course of time we have no doubt she will be heard from in the right way, as all the men on board have seen long and acas all the men on board have seen long and ac tive service either in the Union or confeder-

ate army. During the detention of the Hornet at this port, her commander, Captain Esling, does not appear to have been as reticent in private circles as he wasin his communications with the authorities. We understand that he freely boasted that he was going to Cuba; that the revenue officers should not find anything on the Hornet, as he meant to take what he the Hornet, as he meant to take what he wanted on board outside; that he would be a rich man after this voyage; that he would be a rich man after this voyage; that he was to be paid twenty thousand dollars, if he carried the Hornet safely to her destination in Cuba, which he declared that he would do.

Captain Esling is well-known as a daring, restless, adventurous sailor, precisely the sort of man most likely to succeed in running a blockade, or conducting a fill-bustering expe-

blockade, or conducting a filibustering expedition. The Hornet is one of the fastest vessels afloat, and as she seems to have been so cleverly managed in cluding the close vigi-lance of our authorities here, we expect that she will soon be heard of in Cuban waters. It is due to our Custom-House officers to state that the Hornet was closely watched while preparing for sea at this port, and that there was nothing about the papers, cargo or equipment to warrant anything more than the emporary detention to which she was sub-

AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION .-Great preparations have been made for the parade of the American Protestant Associaparate of the American Frocestant Associa-tion, to take place to-morrow, and it is expected that a very fine display will be made. It is probable that 5,000 men and 500 of the Junior Order will be in line. Each lodge will carry an American flag and a banner containing a suitable design. Many of the lodges have made arrangements to have their banners drawn by

John G. Connelly has been chosen Chief Marshal, and has appointed as his special aids Daniel McCurdy, Henry Kilpatrick The line will be formed in the tollowing

Two Mounted Policemen. Platoon of Police.

Platoon of Ponce.
Chief Marshal and Aids,
First Division—Nos. 9, 13, 14 and 15. James
Fullerton, of No. 15, Division Marshal.
Second Division—Nos. 16, 18, 20, 23. John
McCracken, of No. 16, Marshal.

McCracken, of No. 16, Marshal.

Third Division—Nos. 26, 28, 29. James-Brady, of No. 47, Marshal.

The Junior Order will then follow, with James Bigger as Marshal.

Titth Division—Nos. 30, 32, 34, 37. Thomas Smith, of No. 30, Marshal. Eighth Division—Nos. 66, 67, 68, 78 Alex. Jeffers, of No. 9, Marshal. Cavalcade of 32 men. and 79. Grand Lodge Officers and Past Officers of

National and State Grand Lodge Officers. The following rules have been adopted for The following rules have been adopted for the government of the parade:

First—The parade will form on the east side of Broad street, right resting on Arch street.

Second—Lodges will form in line according to their number. Space will be left between Lodges Nos. 29 and 30 for the Junior Order.

Third—The line will form at 9 o'clock A. M.,

and move punctually at 10.

Fourth—None but members of the Order, in good standing, shall be allowed to participate in the parade.

Figuration of the parade shall be shall shall be s

black suit, white gloves, and black silk hat With the appropriate regalia adopted by the Grand Lodge, none others will be allowed.

Sixth—The Marshals of Lodges will be held responsible for the conduct of their members, and will not permit any one to leave the ranks from 10 o'clock A. M., until the parade is over.

Eighth.—Members appointed as Chief Marshal's Aids, Division Marshals and Cavalcade, vill report to the Chief Marshal at Broad and Arch streets, at 9 o'clock on the morning of the parade, to be assigned to their respective positions.

Ninth—Each Marshal shall report, on his arches of the positions.

rival, to the Chief Marshal the number of members under his command. members under his command.

Tenth—Lodges not in line at 10 o'clock A.

M., will lose their position, and will have to fall in the rear. By order of John G. Connellay, Chief Marshal.

ROUTE OF THE PARADE.

Form on Broad street, right resting on Arch, countermarch on Broad to Jefferson, down Jefferson to Frankford Road, down Frankford Road to Thompson, up Thompson to Second, down Second to Brown, up Brown to Twelfth, down Twelfth to Chestnut, down Chestnut, down Twenth to Chestnut, down Chestnut to Finct to Hone, up. Pine to Twelfth, down Twelfth to Fitzwater, up Fitzwater to Sixteenth, up Sixteenth to Walnut, up Walnut to Twentieth, up Twentieth to Arch, down Arch to Broad, down Broad to Locust, and there dismiss.

ROBBERY.-This morning, about 1 o'clock, a house at the southeast corner of Twenty-ifth and Callowhill streets was entered through a cellar-door, and was robbed of a revolver and four dollars. tions for the celebration of the centennial auniversary of the birth of Alexander Von

THE HUMBOLDT FESTIVAL. The prepara-

they are to be approved by the Park Commissioners.

missioners.

The procession is expected to reach Fairmount Park about eleven o'clock, and will then be joined by the Masonic Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. The ceremonies upon the ground will comprise brief addresses by Wm. J. Horstmann, Esq., Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements; Major-General George G. Mcade, Vice President of the Park Commission, and Hon. Daniel M. Fox, Mayor of the city; the laying of the corner-stone by the Grand Lodge, and an oration in German by Dr. G. Kellner, and an oration in English by Prof. Henry Morton, represenin English by Prof. Henry Morton, representative of the scientific associations.

During the ceremonies there will be music

During the eeremonies there will be music by three bands, and singing by all the singing societies, comprising about 600 voices.

The ceremonies at the Park will be concluded about noon, and afterwards there will be a grand festival at Engel & Wolf's Farm.

On Tuesday evening there will be a celebration in Musical Fund Hall, consisting of a grand concert and orations by Dr. R. Schmidt, of Burlington, N. J., (in German), and by Dr. R. C. Wood, selected for the purpose by the Academy of Natural Sciences.

THE BROOKS SHOOTING.-Mr. James J. Brooks, the United States Revenue Detective, who was shot in Keenan's liquor store, was in a much improved condition during yesterday afternoon and last evening, but this morning he was not so well he was not so well.

The police are working diligently to ferret out all of the parties who were connected, in any manner, with the dastardly outrage, but thus far no new developments of an important character have been made. In connection with the subject, the Wash ington correspondent of the Public Ledger

"Supervisor Tutton writes that the eighty-seven barrels of whisky stored in the distillery warehouse of George Mountjoy, and which were removed by some person unknown, without the knowledge of the revenue officers, were traced to the liquor establishment of Mr. Konny Evert and Archive ment of Mr. Keenan, Front and Arch streets. The Supervisor had endeavored twice last week to obtain access to Mr. Keenan's books but failed. He determined that on Monday Brooks should visit Mr. Keenan, and if he retused to present his books for examination, he should seize the entire establishment. He went there under these instructions, and one of the books was handed him. While examining it, he was shot from behind, as has been published.

"The Commissioner of Internal Revenue will to-morrow renew Mr. Brooks' commission as a special detective, dating it Sept. 1, and will allow him ten dollars per day and leave of absence till he gets well."

A CHANGE.—During yesterday the atmosphere was very close and oppressive. Last evening, shortly after six o'clock, a dense cloud came up from the South, and without much warning to the thousands of people who were on the streets on their way home from their daily labors, a heavy rain began to de scend. For about fifteen minutes the water seend. For about inteen minutes the propoured down in torrents, and the streets pre-conted the appearance of small rivers. The wind poured down in torrents, and the streets presented the appearance of small rivers. The wind was high, and heavy swinging signs creaked, and awnings which were a little ancient were pretty well damaged. Umbrellas were of no possible account, and everybody who was out got quite wet. During the early part of the night the wind continued to resemble a gale on a small scale. The storm has resulted in a very agreeable change in the atmosphere. To-day there is a strong wind blowing from the west, the air is cool and bracing, and linen clothing feels rather unbracing, and linen clothing feels rather un comfortable. The thermometer at noon today, indicated 78 degrees, which is a considerable decrease since ye terday.

THE HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.—At the evening reception to be given by the Pennsyl vania Horticultural Society to the delegates of the National Fruit Growers' Convention, to take place on the 16th instant, a rare feast wil be provided, consisting of fresh wine and des be provided, consisting of fresh wine and des-sert grapes direct from the vineyards of Cali-fornia, by express over the Pacific Railroad. This will be a very interesting novelty. Many of the wine and dessert grapes of California are the same varieties that are grown in France and Spain, having been brought to that country by the earlier missionaries. Here such grapes can be grown only under glass but in the genial climate of the Southern Pacific coast they attain as much perfection as in Europe.

THE REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.—The com ing canvass in Pennsylvania promises to be exciting, and both parties are buckling on extring, and sooth parties at a bucking on their armor and fortifying themselves for the approaching struggle. The Republican Invincibles, composed of the young men of the Republican party, who have done such efficient service in past campaigns, are to be reorganized, and a general meeting of the club will be held at the National Union Chib House, No. 1105 Chestnut street this evening to organize 1105 Chestnut street, this evening, to organize for service during the present campaign. Let there be a full attendance of the young men.

A LITTLE CARE NEEDED .- The placing of the names of the streets upon the public lamps is a great convenience to everybody. Sometimes the lamps get turned, the names thereby get mixed, and strangers are led astray. The lamplighters are supposed to clean the lamps at certain times, and when they finish the work they should be careful to see that the lamp is in its proper position, so that the names will indicate the right street.

THE SCHUTLKILL.—The water has ceased to pass over the dam at Fairmount. The rush of water yesterday was, as has been previously stated, caused by the opening of some of the sluices of the Schuylkill Navigation Company to admit of the passage of boats. This morning at eight o'clock, the boats stopped passing through the locks at Fritmount. through the locks at Fairmount.

A MARK OF RESPECT.—The flags on all of the public buildings, and upon the shipping in port, are displayed at half-mast to-day in respect to the memory of Secretary Rawlins, whose funeral takes place to day in Washing ton. Business is also suspended in all of the government offices in the city.

MILITARY ELECTION.—Major S. B. Wylie Mitchell was last evening elected Lieutenant-Colonel of the Philadelphia Fire Zouaves. -Agassiz has summed up his conclusions

from the journey to Brazil and will soon give them to the world.

-"Arthur Sketchley" (Rose) is in Egypt, and will try to say something funny about the ever-amusing pyramids, but will not succeed: -Mrs. Edwin Booth, nee McVicker, has recently regained her health and strength, and may return to the boards in December. -Bunyan's Pilgrim has progressed as far as China, and has appeared in the language of

AMUSEMENTS.

PRICE THREE CENTA

auniversary of the birth of Alexander Von Humboldt, next week, are nearly completed, and the demonstration promises to be a very fair one. On Monday morning there will be a grand parade, to be composed of about eighty societies, including German Singing Societies, odd Fellows, Red Men. Masons, beneficial associations and other organizations. The parade will be formed in six divisions. Gen. John F. Ballier has been chosen as Chief Marshal. The line will be formed at 8½ o'clock, at Twelfth and Chestnut streets, and march over a route not yet definitely agreed upon, to Fairmount Park, where the corner-stone of a monument to be erected to the memory of Humboldt is to be laid. The site selected for the proposed monument is about one hundred yards north of the Mansion House. The plans are not yet adopted, but when they are, they are to be approved by the Park Commissioners. ENGLISH OPERA AT THE ACADEMY. -Il Trovatore was sung at the Academy of she is remarkable, and even with more sweet ness and pathes than usual. She was warm. ly applauded by the audience, and more than once received an enthusiastic encore. Mr. performance, which was much superior to his effort of Monday night. His illness interfered somewhat with his animation, but his voice was in excellent condition, and he sang. the sweet music of his part with tenderness and feeling. We believe that Mr. Haigh will yet become a favorite with our people. He has a noble voice and a very correct appreciation of the demands of the rôles in which he appears. His wants are ease and a better method. Mr. Drayton's personation of the "Count" was in every way satisfactory. The music was given artistically, and Mr. Drayton threw into his action all that dash and grace and spirit which are peculiar to him. Mr. Peake's

performance also deserves warm praise, and we have only words of commendation for Mrs. Bowler's personation of the gipsy. The chorus gave very unpleasant evidence of a complete want of training. This evening will. be given, with a good cast, The Bohemian Girl. -Mrs. D. P. Bowers will appear at the Walnut, this evening, in the sensational play, Reaping the Tempest. To-morrow evening: Mrs. Bowers will have a benefit, when a fine bill will be presented.

—At the Arch, this and every evening, will be produced the burlesque of Sinbad the Sailor, by the Lydia Thompson Burlesque Troune To-morrow evening Miss Lydia will:

-At the New Eleventh Street House thefine company will appear this evening in a first-class minstrel entertainment.

—Manager Fox has secured the wonderful Kiralfy troupe of dancers for the American Theatre, and besides these other novelties will. be presented, the whole forming an excellent miscellaneous entertainment.

"Federal and Confederates." Fo the Editor of the Evening Bulletin.

I see by to-day's paper that Mr. Drayton denies the truth of my description of his panorama called "Federals and Confederates," and says that he proposes to exhibit it here, and that he will prove that my assertions are false. I know not how it may have changed since I saw it, but it was then as I have stated. I will give some of the particulars.

It was in the latter part of April 1863, when went to see this exhibition, conducted, as Mr. Drayton admits, by himself.

Before the performance commenced, Mr. Drayton came in front of the curtain and said that if the audience would place themselves under his guidance for a short time, he serves under his guarance for a snort time, he would give them a view of the civil war now raging in the United States. Among the first scenes were the ocean, and then a steamer, and then the city of New York, where the audience were supposed to have arrived.

Mr. Drayton now began to describe North-

ern manners and customs. He said that New England was settled by the Pilgrim Fathers, but that no one had ever heard of the Pilgrim Mothers, in fact (and I think I give his exact words) "Northern views of the marriage rite were very loose, and in many parts the Northern States they are scarcely recognized at all." In describing the habits of Northern men, he said that they frenabits of Northernmen, he said that they frequently eat out of public dishes at the hotels, and that if they got anything that was distasteful they did not hesitate to spit it back. He passed by this city with the remark that it, was noted for nothing, except that you could ride to any part of the place for five cents in a street car.

He described the officers of our army as utterly unfit for any important position, and exhibited pictures of them drunk and gamb-ling with their men. He said the rank and file of the Union army were miserable wretches, either conscripted or induced to enlist by a. large bounty, and asked if such men could ever conquer a people fighting for their dearest rights.

There were numerous pictures of battles, in which our troops were invariably flying from the victorious rebels. During the exhibition, Mr. Drayton saug-several rebel war songs, and many of the au-dience joined in the chorus.

Several times during the evening I hissed. Mr. Drayton, and finally he turned and thanked me, and said that I had afforded him. an opportunity to read a letter which, he had received that day. He took out a letter, purporting to come from a former slave, in which, the was nominally free, but that he never knew what slavery really meant until he fell into the hands of the brutal Yankees.

He showed a picture of the bluffs of Vicks-

he showed a picture of the mais of vacas-burg, where the people were throwing down cotton and molasses, to prevent them falling into our hands, and appealed to the audience to know whether a nation who were willing. to make such sacrifices could ever be sub-He concluded this performance by saying

that there was a report that this panorama was sustained by the aid of the Confederate States. He denied that there was any truth in this, and said that he did it on his own account, and wished to do everything to aid a gallant people who were struggling to free temselves from as galling a tyranny as the world: had, ever-

I may add that there were several Americans present on this occasion, who live in this city and elsewhere who, after the performance, determined that if Mr. Drayton ever attempted to appear in the loyal States he should be exposed. Hence this, communica-SEPT. 8, 1869.

The Pone and "Peter Pence."

The Pall Mail Gazette says:
"The Holy Father is said to have derived-

from the Peter-penny from 1800 to the present year the large sum of eighty million francs; which gives an average of ten millions a year. The Pontifical treasury will immediately receive from the Italian Government seven mil-

ceive from the Italian Government seven million five hundred frances on account of the Pontifical debt, this amount having been brought to Rome in gold by an Italian functionary, and lodge t at the French embassy. The arrival of such a supply has produced a good effect on Pontifical consolides, and also on Roman bank notes, which had become soriously depreciated. The impression has been heightened by the investment of eight hundred and sixty thousand francs in consolides. dred and sixty thousand francs in consolides, by the Roman Mont de Piete, and the whole result is a rise of 71 in consolides. The Pope appears to be in the best health. Every day he takes long walks, and last week he went as far as the cloister of St. Alexis, on Mount Aventine, and then out of Porta Pia."