## Baily Evening Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

VOLUME XXIII.—NO. 141.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1869.

WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS for Parties, &c. New styles, MASON & CO-auzstis INVITATIONS EN W graved in the newest and best manner. I BEKA, Stationer and Engraver, 1033 Ch

DIED. ANDREWS.—At his residence, in Darby, on the 20th inst., James Andrews, in the 7th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on sixth day, 24th inst., to meet at the house at 3 o'clock P. M., without further meet at the house at 30 clock F. All, whiteauting notice.

BUCK.—On the morning of the 21st inst., at Bridgeten, N. J., Francis N. Buck, of Philadelphia, aged 55 years.

COULTER.—On the 18th instant, Mrs. Ann Coulter, relict of John Coulter, in her 88th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late, residence, School street, Germantown, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 a rinck. FAREIBA.—On the 19th instant, Edward T. Fareira,

FARELIKA.—On the 19th instant, Edward T. Fareira, aged 21 years.

His relatives and male friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his fathor, No. 1899 North Fifteenth street, this (Wednesday) afternoon; at 2 o'clock.

NAGLE.—On the evening of the 18th instant, after a short fillness, Mary J., wife of George F. Nagle.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 33 South Eleventhstreet, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill Cemetery.

BOBB.—On the 20th instant, Alexander, closes son of R. R. and L. M. Robb, in the 21st year of his age.

Funeral from his parents residence, 1444 North Twelfth street, on Thursday morning, 284 inst., at 9 o'clock.

ATATER PROOFS FOR SUITS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ANTICIPATING THE FALL TRADE, for which we have made and are making the most eleborate preparations, we already offer for the accommodation of any who may wish to be early in ordering their Fall Suits some very choice selections of our new importations and manufactures: --

Advance Sheets of the new Paris and London Fashion Plates may be seen at our establishment, and from the goods made up or in piece, already received and in store, any gentleman can now select a wardrobe of unsurpassed beauty and elegance. Our stock of BOYS' CLOTHING, especially "School Clothes," is already nearly complete, and is marvellous for its variety and style.

The remainder of our Summer Stock is being disposed of at reduced figures to make place for goods being received.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

818 and 820 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH VAL-STREET. PHILADELPHIA Sept. 13, 1869.
The stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that they will be entitled to subscribe, at par, for one smare of new stock for each eight shares or fraction of eight shares of stock that may be standing in their respective names at the closing of the books on the 3th inter-Subscriptions will be payable in cash, either in full at Subscriptions will be payable in teash, either in full at the time of subscribing, or in instalments of twenty-five per cent, each, payable in the mouths of October, 1859, and January, April and July, 1850. Stock paid for in full by November 1, 1869, will be enti-fied to participate in all dividends that may be declared after that date.

On steel not read for in full, by November 1, next, inon stock not paid for in full by November 1 next, in terest will be allowed on instalments from date of payment ient. Subscription books will be opened October 1, and closed CHAS. W. LONSTRETH,

WILLS OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL RACE ABOVE EIGHTEENTH STREET.
Open daily at II A. M. for treatment of diseases of the cyc. Open dail) at M. A. M. S. S. Surgeon,
Dr. GEORGE C. HARLAN, 1306 Chestnut street.
VISITING MANAGERS,
HENRY DAVIS, 333 North Third street.
C. NEWLIN PIERCE, 201 North Seventh street.
ROBERT COANE, 1637 Girard avenue.

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J. E. GOULD, NO. 123 CHESTNUT street, is selling Steek & Co. 's and Haine's Bros.' Pianos and Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs nearly as tore as at any former time.

1109 GIRARD STREET. 1109. TÜBKISH, RUSSIAN, AND PERFUMED BATHS. Departments for Ladies. Baths open from & A. M. to 9 P. M.

Baths open from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M. pltf rp

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—

State rights of a valuable invention just patented, and designed for the slicing, cutting and chipping of dried beef, cabbage, &c., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of botels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. State rights for sale. Model can be seen at the telegraph office, Cooper's Point, N. J.

my29-tf3 MUNDY & HOFFMAN. HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518
and 1520 Lombard street; Dispensary Department;
-Michigal treatment and medicine furnished gratuitously

TO RENT.

TO LET FURNISHED, A very Superior and Commodious Residence,

On TWELFTH street, above Welnut.
RICHARDSON & JANNEY, 206 S. Fourth street TO RENT-TO A PRIVATE FAMILY

-Part of the large double house, No. 4035 Chestnut street. Inquire on the premises from 9 A. M. to 1
P. M.

EDUCATION.

THE BRUCKNER CHEMICAL INSTItute, 183 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Students received at any time for instructions in all or
part of the following branches, viz.:
Qualitative, Quantitative, Blowpipe and Organic
Analysis—Metalurgy, Toxicology, Urinometry, Chemisrry as applied to Arts and Manufactures—Pharmacoutical Chemistry. Address
Soils, Coals, Blanures, Technical Products and Commercial articles.

LEGAL NOTICES.

N THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE City and County of Philadelphia.—Estate of ELIZABETH ANN BRIGGS, deceased.—The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle and adjust the account of WILLIAM DUANE, Executor of ELIZABETH ANN BRIGGS, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the bands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on BIONDAY. October 4th, 1869, at 4 o'clock P.M., at his office. No. 217 South Third street, in the city of Philadelphia.—S. HENRY NORRIS, 2002-2007, 19615

WANTS.

SITUATION WANTED BY A WIDOW A lady as housekeeper for a first-class gentleman; she has served in all the details of the duty. Best city references given and required. Address "L. L. Ford," Phila.

MAGAZIN DES MODES.

1014 WALNUT STREET. MRS. PROCTOR.
Cloaks, Walking Suits, Silks,
Dress Goods, Lace Shawls,
Ladles Underclothing

and Ladies' Furs.

Dresses made to measure in Twenty-four Hours.

LETTER FROM CAPE ISLAND.

The Weather—Amusements—The Late Fire—Improvements—The City Fathers —The Bailroad, etc.

(Correspondence of the Phila, Evening Bulletin 1 CAPE ISLAND, Sept. 21, 1869 .- Messrs. Editors: A visit to this delightful resort at the present time of the year will amply repay those of your readers who have never been at the seashore during the months of September and October. To commence with, the bathing was never more superb than at present; fishing and crabbing (of which there is plenty) is excellent, and the gunning is very fine, curlew, snipe, mud hens, &c., being captured in abundance. The weather is moderate; in the middle of the day the thermometer ranges among the seventies, while at morning and evening it is refreshingly cool, and the few sojourners now remaining with us cannot but appreciate it. Nearly all the cottagers have left, about the last of them taking their departure on Monday morning last, in the 9 o'clock express, which, by the way, was the last trip of the season for this fast and much patronized train. The burned district presents anything but a pleasing view, the entire block from Washington street to the ? Ocean, with the exception of the Columbia House, which was saved, being a mass of blackened and charred timbers, broken china and glassware, stoves, boilers, and all kinds of iron and tin cooking utensils., bent and drawn into every conceivable shape by the intense heat of the fire. But the scene is to be changed, and that, too, before the next season sets in. Already have preparations been commenced for building. The rubbish was sold off the ground on Saturday last, the ashes, lime, etc., being bought by the neighboring farmers, to be used by them on their farms as a compost. From what can be learned at present, it is the intention to put up a row of handsome stores, on the site of the old United States Hotel property, and to reing it is refreshingly cool, and the few a row of handsome stores, on the site of the old United States Hotel property, and to re-build those that were known as the American House stores. So, in the course of a few weeks, the Island will be filled with sturdy mechanics, headed by enterprising and competent master workmen, and everything will the course of the study of the as merry as a marriage bell.

Speaking of improvements, there is, one to be made that will supply a want long felt, especially at high water, and that is a "drive" along the beach. Surveys have been made, and operations commenced to build a plank road from the New Excursion House to Sewell's Boint a distance of the mile. ell's Point, a distance of five miles. The road will be broad enough for two vehicles to pass each other, and so constructed as to be above each other, and so constructed as to be above high water mark. When completed it will be one of the finest, if not the best, "drives" that any watering place can boast of, and no doubt will be extensively patronized.

The subject of the best means for the ex-

tinguishment of fires seems to be troubling our city Fathers" at present. It appears that their ideas and suggestions are all at variance with one another—one wants a steam-engine, another a hand-engine, another a suction engine, &c., and at a meeting of Councils held the other evening, a committee was appointed to attend to the matter, consisting of three members of Council, three citizens and three cottage residents, and judging from the mem-bers composing the committee, there is no doubt the matter will receive full considers

bers composing the committee, there is no doubt the matter will receive full consideration, and be properly attended to.

The Railroad Company commence to-day to run their trains by their regular winter arrangement. There is now but one through train to the Island, and but one up, leaving here at 6 o'clock A.M., and Philadelphia at 3.15 P. M., down. While speaking of the down. While speaking of the hair od, it is deserving of mention that they have the most gentlemanly and obliging employes that it has been my good fortune to come in contact with. From Judge Yorke, the President, Superintendent Sewell and Scoretary Robbins down to the humblest employe, they are all untiring in their exertions for the traveler's comfort, and convenience. they are an untring in their exertions for the traveler's comfort and convenience. Conductors Richard T. Brown, Harry Mulliner and E. Johnson, and Baggage Masters Rogerson and Hatch have no superiors, if any equals, in their respective lines of business. Major John H. Markley, the chief Express Agent upon this road, is just

lines of business. Major John H. Markley, the chief Express Agent upon this road, is just the man for the position. Oftentimes, at the height of the season, when countless trunks, valises, etc., are to be sent down and brought up, he has enough to contend with to try the patience of Job, but the Major, with his corps of assistants, is equal to the emergency, and your trunk or valise arrives at your hotel in due time and often as soon served by warrely due time, and often as soon as you do yourself, and it is but justice to these gentlemen that their trouble and labor for our pleasure-seekers should thus be noticed.

Before concluding I cannot but mention the extraordinary inducements offered by Railroad Company to parties wishing to make improvements at this place. To any head of a family who will build a cottage on the island, or in the immediate vicinity, that will cost not less than \$2,500, exclusive of the cost of the ground, they (the Company) will furnish the person so doing with what they term an improvement ticket, good for a passage over the road, between here and your city, for a period of three years from the date of issue. In the meantime should the party holding such ticket, dispose of their property, the Company will, upon application, transfer the ticket to the purchaser. Certainly nothing could be more liberal than this. As soon as the improvements now going on, and those in contemplation commenced, and are far enough advanced to be worthy of notice, they will be attended to, and you and your readers fully posted, by, yours respectfully, McC.

## POLITICAL.

THE TENNESSEE SENATORSHIP.

Latest Phase of the Contest. A Fierce Struggle in Nashville. Andrew John-son Counts Noses and Goes Home Sat-issied that He is to be the Man.

[Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.]

NASHVILLE, Sept. 17.—Johnson, Stokes,
Brownlow, Senter, and Etheridge, are an
array that belongs exclusively to Tennessee.
No other State has ever produced their equals,
and it is not likely that any other State ever
will. No other State can boast of such a
galaxy of talent, all on the boards at the same
time and all in the zenith of their fame and
usefulness. By the side of Tennessee even Virginia sinks into insignificance in this particular,
and can no longer claim to be the nursery of [Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.] and can no longer claim to be the nursery of statesmen. The aspiration of all these distin-guished characters to the United States Senate lends a charm to the contest which excites deep interest throughout the length and deep interest throughout the length and breadth of the land. Heading the list, of course, is Johnson, whose friends are working for him day and night with all the ardor of men who think that the country ought to be saved, and that A. J. is the man to save it. Even in Nashville, Johnson has a host of enthusiastic friends and admirers, though not so many in proportion to the population as in other sections of the country. His terrible doings in this aristocratic city while Military Governor counts, against him to an extent which must bring with it a slight feeling of remorse, and make him wish that he had been a little less loyal, and a little more circumspect. The nearest thing to a party now in the city is the Johnson party, and the next nearest thing in the way of a party is the Anti-Johnson party. Lines are being drawn without regard to old Whig, Democrat, Radical and rebol ties; but the issue is simply one of Johnson. The men who want him to go into the Senate and make Rome howl, as they call it, argue that A. J. is the man who stood up for the prostrate South in the dark they call it, argue that A. J. is the man who stood up for the prostrate South in the dark

and trying hour after her decline and fall.
"Without Johnson," they say, "we should have been-hung, confiscated and quartered. He stood up and defied the whole pack of yelping Radical hounds, and, to repay him, we should send him to the Senate, or anywhere else he wants to go, during the remainder of his natural life. The other side of the question, the anti-Johnson men, play upon his record, and harp upon his St. Cloud speech to a mob of drunken negroes, in 1853, and his action in the Surratt matter. Besides, those who were assessed for the support of refugees by tion in the Surratt matter. Besides, those who were assessed for the support of refugees by Johnson, in '62 and '63, of course have that against him, and their cry is, "Oh, give me back my money." If A.J.had the money to pay back there would be an increase in the size and strength of the Johnson party in this city. A week or two ago. Johnson came here with the avowed intention of going to the Red Sulphur Springs, in Macon county, for his health. But for some reason he did not go, and nigh before last he took the train for Greenville Some say that he has counted noses, and is satisfied he is the coming man without going to any further trouble about it; while others contend that he has given up the struggle and retired to his

to any further trouble about it; while others contend that he has given up the struggle and retired to his rural home to spend the remainder of his days in praying for the salvation of his country and mending his old clothes. Those who comfort themselves with the latter opinion, however, are few in number, and principally belong to that class who contributed so liberally towards supporting the refugees and freedmen about Nashville, during Johnson's military Governorship, in which liberal contributions aforesaid the pointed argument of Johnson's bayonets had something gument of Johnson's bayonets had something to do. But the chances are five to one in Johnson's favor, notwithstanding the forced contributions, the St. Cloud speech, and the hanging of Mrs. Surratt. He will be elected, and that, too, by a handsome majority.

CUBA.

Spanish and Cuban Losses—An Extraor-dinary Statement.

HAVANA, Sept. 11.—Accumulating facts prove that the victory of the Cubans at Las Tunas was well nigh complete. One new fact Tunas was well nigh complete. One new fact deserves attention. Gen. Benegasi, in going to Tunas, had a convoy of 280 horses, loaded with supplies of provisions and arms, which was guarded by 543 men. The insurgents fought him two days after the Tunas battle, at a distance of 400 metres from the town, of which fact the correspondent of La Voz speaks as follows: "Because of our deeply-felt losses, and for the reason that our forces were small and overworked, we passed the remainder of the 16th, 17th, and half of the 18th in great anxiety, fearing, as we did, a repetition of the work of the 16th. At about mid-day of the 18th, Lieutenant-Colonel Benegasi arrived with five hundred men and a few provisions, which animated men and a few provisions. tenant-Colonel Benegasi arrived with five hundred men and a few provisions, which animated our spirits greatly. This officer took command at once of this central point of operations, and is now at work enlarging the fortifications. Excepting the centre of the town, everything is in ruins."

Here it is clear that the insurgents took in the fight with Benegasi most or his supplies. Two hundred and eighty horses should have carried a large amount of provisions and war

carried a large amount of provisions and war material, yet La Voz's correspondent acknowledges that very little of this convoy got rafely into Las Tunas. The bad condition of the Spaniards is made more manifest by other language used in the same journal: "If it be wall for we to been Las Tunas it is necless to well for us to keep Las Tunas, it is useless to send up there 300 or 400 men. We must forward at once 3,000 or 4,000, well provided in all respects. \* \* The enemy have been about this place 11 months, and have been during all that time harassing our

troops." •
The Diario de la Marina publishes the follow-The Dravio de la Marina publishes the following statement, which is, at the least, amusing: "We have under our eyes statistical tables, made up from the official reports of our officers, which go back to the 13th of October, 1868, and terminate at the present time. The losses of the two parties during the time indicated were as follows:

Cubans.

Spaniards.

Rescued...... 1,273 Total..........1,073

Total ........38,642 This shows a difference against the Cubans of 37.569. Another table is printed which reports a loss to the Cubans of 8,254 horses (taken by the Spanish), 48 cannon, 3,792 fire-arms, and 2,038 arms of other kinds, while the Spanish lost only 40 horses and to the Spanish lost

THE DISMAL SWAMP FIRE.

only 40 horses, and no arms.

Effect of the Drouth-Formation of Lakes-Ashes. Almost every year there is a fire in the Dis-nal Swamp. When one breaks out it inmal Swamp. When one breaks out it increases until it is put out by rain. As there has been so long-continued a drouth this year, the conflagration has extended almost beyond precedent. It has burnt about 16 miles almost without interruption, in a line from northwest to southeast. It is still progressing in its work of devastation, and it is feared that it is destined to do much more harm before it is arrected to the south of the south it is destined to do much more harm before it is arrested by rains. Several fine farms have been burnt out, and where there were formerly the richest fields there are seen now acres upon acres of ashes, some pits of which are 15 feet deep. The drouth has been so severe that the swamp is in many places dry down to the sub-soil, which varies in depth below the surface from 4 to 15 feet. All above it is regretable from 4 to 15 feet. All above it is vegetable matter, in a greater or less degree of decomposition, which has accumulated and becomes itself the bed of innumerable swamp plants, until the whole is matted together by their roots permeating the whole mass. When this is perfectly dry, it catches like tinder, and burns from the surface down to the ground beneath, requiring a great deal of water to put it out. If a small shower falls, enough to wet the surface to the depth of only three or four inches, the fire is not stopped; for it burns away underneath. When this is the case, the soil is underburnt often to a great distance, and people walking on what they think firm ground sometimes sink down many think firm ground sometimes sink down many feet into the ashes below. If they should still be hot, wo be to the unlucky wight; his growth is stopped forever. Persons unacquainted with the features of this country express surprise at the existence of Lake Drummond so far above tide water, at the summit-level of the swamp. This is easily accounted for thosewarp was formed. It is raised up many feet above the original soil by the accumulation of vegetable

original soil by the accumulation of vegetable original soil by the accumulation of vegetable-matter for ages upon ages, until some parts of the Dismal Swamp are much higher than any of the surrounding country. Hundreds of years ago the middle of this great smamp caught fire, and the burnt district is now Lake Drummend. This is shown by the fact that all through the lake are found charred stumps, and its whole appearance is that of other and its whole appearance is that of other small lakes that have been formed in the swamp within the memory of men now living.

Norfolk Journal.

The American Churchman, of Chicago, indulges in a good laugh at Rev. Mr. Collier, of that city, who writes from Milan an ecstatic description of a mass he attended in the Milan Cathedral. Mr. Collier expressed a wish that he could import the choir who sang the mass, for his church. He says: "As for the language, I should have them keep on in Italian. It is the language of music," etc. The mass

CRIME IN NEW YORK.

The Defalcation at the Methodist Book Concern:

The New York Tribune says The New York Tribune says:
For so many years the Methodist Book Concern has enjoyed a high reputation, that all were yesterday startled to hear that defalcations had been committed by some of the managers of that vast establishment. Founded as a missionary enterprise, and conducted by clergymen for a long series of years, for the propagation of Methodist beliefs, it had been too long removed from the careful scrutiny which laymen give to business under their charge, and the existing malfeasance is directly the result of business carelessness. The Book Concern was founded in 1789, on a small borrowed capital, increasing from year to year in amount of increasing from year to year in amount of business, but not in successful pecuniary re-sults, until 1824. The credit and commission sults, until 1824. The credit and commission business was then abolished, the sales extended, a bindery added, and its routine has been interfered with only by the division of the Methodist Church in 1844, a precursor of the secession of 1860. The business amounted in the year 1868, which is the date of the last report to the Church at large, to \$694,000, and the profits to \$104,000. All this has been carried on upon the personal faith of the Conference in one or two men not bred to business nor accustomed to the handling of large sums. These great amounts, varying business nor accustomed to the handling of large sums. These great amounts, varying from \$500,000 to \$700,000, have been received and accounted for by the agents, practically without any supervision, as the only oversight provided consisted of a committee of fifteen, who were charged by the General Conference with the superintendence of the Book Concern, and who exercised it by holding a meeting once a year of twelve days' duration, and, as they were non-business men, it can readily be imagined how careful must be the scrutiny which they could give.

For several months past the existence of defalcations has been suspected, and soon after

falcations has been suspected, and soon after the appointment of Dr. Lanahan as agent, in May last the suspicions were reduced to a certainty. It appears that the managers of the printing and binding departments, instead of buying the paper, jink, muslin, leather, and so on, used in the manufacture of the books directly from dealers in those articles, have been in the habit of making their purchases through two intermediary parties, and paying by this means indirectly and unnecessary through two intermediary parties, and paying by this means indirectly and unnecessary brokerage, as the purchasers obtained from the dealers a handsome commission on everything sold to the concern. This system was adopted by direction of the Agent, the Rev. James Porter, and the brokers who profited by it—to the extent of at least \$10,000 a year—were his two sons. The Superintendent of the Printing Department, Mr. Goodenough, was a man who stood high in the confidence of the church and of the people, had held many religious who stood high in the confidence of the church and of the people, had held many religious offices of trust and emolument, and was at the time Treasurer of the Sunday-School Union.

Mr. Hoffman was in charge of the bookbindery. In binding, so many articles are used from various sources that it is easy to make a handsome percentage on the articles bought. Goodenough was permitted to resign about two months ago, and Hoffman was dropped about a mouth ago.

about a mouth ago.

Alarger share of blame must attach to the Methodist Church at large. It is gross carelessness to confide to a well-intentioned clergy-mount to management of large secular lusiman the management of large secular business without an interest and without security against loss. The Bible House is not thus conducted, nor is any well-managed publishing house. The accountants of the agents are examined only by one single committee, who call in no expert, are precluded by lack of time from examining the books, accounts, and vouchers, and have not sufficient acquaintance with book-keeping and the publishing tradelishing trade to render their opinion of any

The announcement of the defalcation, or whatever it may be called, has created great excitement among the Methodists not only in the city but all over the country. As there seems to be no disposition on the part of the managers to shield any of the accused or suspected employees a full exposure of the negative employees. pected employes, a full exposure of the ne-farious business by which the Book Concern has been swindled, will undoubtedly be made at an early day.

ANNEXATION.

The Feeling in British Columbia. Speaking of one of Mr. Seward's recent peeches, and of the supposed taste among he British-American colonists for annexation to the United States, the Toronto Globe

says: "There is in the Pacific colonies, as there always will be in every community on this continent, a few people who think that they could do better if annexed to the United States. These are the men who have failed politi-These are the men who have laneu pomu-cally or commercially, and who believe that they could strike in for a new start under a fresh order of things; and there are others, who, finding trade a little dull from the want of fresh goldtrade a little dull from the want of fresh gold-fields, allow themselves to be persuaded by the former class that annexation to the United States would bring about a commercial mil-lenium. They do not stop to ask why it should, or how it is to be brought about. They are even ignorant that the dullness of which they complain is felt also in England and Europe, complain is felt also in England and Europe, and is paralyzing trade in the United States. They overlook the extreme youth of their country, and fail to see the extent to which they have passed their neighbors. If annexation is to bring blessings upon them, we might ask why it has failed to do anything for Washington Territory, which Mr. Seward assures us has but 8,000 souls within its limits. It is impossible to consider the possible future of the Pacific Colonies without coming to the conclusion that, as a portion of Canada, they conclusion that, as a portion of Canada, they will become rich and important Provinces; while as States in the Union their value would e lost and overshadowed in the superior claims of San Francisco and other ports of the South.

## ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

True Version of a Daring Act. A reporter of the San Francisco Chronicle sited Admiral Farragut recently, and during his interview alluded to the battle of Mobile bay and the famous story of the Admiral being lashed to the masthead of his flag-ship, the Hartford, and gallantly leading her into ac-

Admiral Farragut interrupted him, saying the whole story was purely a fiction.

Reporter—At least the story has been allowed to remain uncontradicted for a long time. Will you, Admiral, be kind enough to tall me to what cause or incident its origin is

Admiral—With pleasure. It will afford you an evidence of how a well-told and plausible an evidence of how a well-told and plausible story, frequently repeated, becomes universally accepted as fact. At the commencement of the battle in Mobile bay, for the purpose of obtaining the best view of the movements of the enemy and to better govern the fleet under my command, I got into the lower part of the rigging of the Hartford, just above what is known as the hammock railing.

Reporter—Was not your position fraught with great peril?

Admiral—I did not think so; but it was fraught with great discomfort. As the smoke

fraught with great discomfort. As the smoke ascended from the heavy canonading my view became more obscured and I was compelled to ascend the rigging, gradually, until finally I got some little distance beneath the maintop. At this juncture, Captain Percival Dray-

Reporter-Your Fleet Captain, was he not? Admiral—Yes, sir; Captain Drayton fear-ing, he said, that I might fall overboard in termasters and cutting off a piece of the signal-termasters and cutting off a piece of the signal halyards (a small rope) ordered him to bring it up to me that Fringht render my position more secure. With this rope I attached myself to the rigging.

Reporter—You were not near the masthead then?

Admiral—I was not.

Reporter—It is understood that you fired guns from the masthead; is that true?

Admiral—It is the only true part of the story. I did have a crew in the masthead who were firing guns—two twenty-four pound howitzers. This style of warfare is a favorite theory of mine. I practiced it throughout the

Reporter—Did all the vessels of your fleet do battle after a similar fashion? Admiral—Yes, sir; all fought with guns in the tops, and from the advantage of their elevation did considerable execution in their en-

gagements with the forts.
Out of this fact of Admiral Farragut's having been some distance up the rigging has grown the famous story of "Farragut at the Masthead." It is almost cruel to destroy so interesting a fiction, but the truth of history requires it."

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS [By the Atlantic Cable.]

ENGLAND. Excitement in the Church...The Ritualists and the Œcumenical Council...Pius the Ninth on Non-Catholicism.

London, Sept. 21, 1869.—The ritualists clerical and lay, are just now deeply and very generally excited over the contents of the letter or rescript of Pope Pius the Ninth, in which his Holiness repudiates the idea of non-Catholics or persons not in full communion with the Catholic Church attending at the Ecumenical Council in Rome and taking parties the proceedings. Purchased on with all or will in the proceedings. Puseyism or ritualism will not do; the delegates must belong to Holy Mother by professional and the control of the contro Mother by profession and baptism. Rev. Dr. Cummings will not, consequently, have an opportunity of an oral discussion with the assembled prelates. He had prepared himself for this; for in a letter of his recently published he cave:

he says:

"I wrote to Archbishop Manning—Catholic Archbishop of Westminster—begging of him, as the chief minister of his Church in England, such information as he might feel it proper or expedient to furnish on these points—namely: Shall I be heard? Shall I have freedom of speech within the limits prescribed by the nature of the Council? Shall I be allowed to show why we Profestants stand allowed to show why we Protestants stand aloof from the Roman Catholic Church, and what we should require of her in order to enable us to resume communion with her as a branch of the Church Universal? The Archpishop sent me a long and courteous reply assuring me we should meet with all ch and respect in making any grave and earnest communication to the Council. At the same time he expressed his inability to give any in-formation as to the modus agendiat the said Council; this, he added, depending on the highest authority of all."

RELIGIOUS REVOLUTION IN PARIS. Father Hyacinthe's Revolt.

The New York Times has the following:
The revolt of Father Hyacinthe against the authority of the Papal hierarchy, of which the Cable brings us intelligence this morning, is an event which will produce a profound sensation throughout the Church. He is the most cloquent preacher of the Latin Church heard in France since the death of Lecordaire. His Conferences at Notre Dame were frequented by all that was most distinguished in Paris, and a larger audience than his voice could reach would be gathered an hour before he was to commence, though his style of discourse was rather more metaphysical than is common with speakers so renowned for eloquence. His defection from the Church will be classed as to the gravity of its consequences, with that of Renan and Lamennais. We trust it may not be that, like them, he has exchanged too much faith for too little. Father Hyacinthe is still in the prime of life and in the perfection of his facuties. The necessity of defending his course will doubtless render his name more familiar to the world that it would have been had he pursued the even tenor of his

priestly ways.

The step which Father Hyacinthe has taken in asserting the right of private judgment in matters of religion, invites a comparison with the renowned author of "Telemachus," whom he resembled in many respects. Like Fenelon, he was noted for his devoted piety, for his captivating eloquence, and for his insensibility to the blandishments or the terrors of authority. Like Fenelon, too, his opinions have encor Like Fenelon, too, an opimous nave encountered the censures of the Vatican. Here the resemblance appears to end. Fenelon repudiated the book and the opinions which had provoked his censure. Father Hyacinthe provoked his censure. Father Hyacinthe forsakes the Church rather than forsake his convictions. It remains to be seen whether it was the difference in the temperament of these two men, or of the epochs in which they lived, to which their diversity of action under corresponding exigencies is to be attributed.

THE MONTREAL BANK DEFALCATION. One Hundred and Thirty Thousand Dollars Missing Stock Gambling the Cause.

[Montreal (Sept. 18) Correspondence of Ottawa Times.] The Witness this evening gives the following particulars of the Montreal Bank defatcations at Quebec: Mr. Harris, the manager, formerly commissariat officer, and has formerly commissariat officer, and has been for many years in the bank. He has been local manager at Kingston and Ottawa, and latterly at Quebec: every confidence was reposed him. He has, however, like many managers of financial institutions in State and elsewhere, been drawn into gold and stock gambling which he carried on with, or through, a former employe of the bank or through, a former employé of the bank, who was broker in Quebec. They sold New York Central bonds. It seems that he lost greatly by an immense fall in the value of that stock, and this and other losses was met by the manager overdrawing his account. When the inspector of the bank found this inserticipatory state of things My. this unsatisfactory state of things Mr. Harris was requested to make good his account, which he did, in part by checks on other banks. The inspector then warned all other banks not to receive any checks accepted by him. Notwithstanding this precaution on by him. Notwithstanding this precaution one of the banks did receive large amounts of checks so accepted, which the Montreal Bank declines to pay. Meantime Harris absconded to the States, and has been seen at Island Point. The detaleations so far as ascertained. imount to \$130,000; but the loss to the treal Bank will not be much over half that amount if it does not pay the cheeks above

AMUSEMENTS.

The Junger Männerchor and the Germania Orchestra, will give a musical matinee on the afternoon of the 2d prox., for the benefit of the sufferers by the recent Avondale coal mine disaster. excellent entertainment will be the result of the combination of these two well-known nusical societies, and a large sum should be realized for the very worthy object for which it is intended. -At Laura Keene's Chestnut Street Theatre

The Marble Heart will be repeated.

The first matinee of the American Conservatory of Music will be given in the Academy of Music, this afternoon, at 40 clock,

by the Professors and pupils of the institution, constituting a grand orehestra of sixty performers. Mr. Wonzel Kopta, the distinguished

violinist, will make his first appearance as leader of the orchestra at the Conservatory, which is now under the direction of My Engelke. The following Professors, viz.: Messrs. Ettore Barili, Emil Gastet, Rudolph Hennig. John F. Himmelsbach and Wenzel Kopta will perform as vocal and instrumental soloietts. presenting a rare combination of talent.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

-The Lydia Thompson Burlesque Troutie will appear at the Arch, this evening in Etion, and The Forty Thieves. Saturday evening, September 25, will be the opening night of the regular fall and winter season. Mrs. Drew and every member of the company will appear in Bulwer's comedy, Money.

—Carneross & Dixey give an entertain-ment this evening at their New Eleventh Street. Opera House.

—At the Walnut this evening Mr. Edwin Booth will again appear in Handet.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

-Unbleached domestics-Negro servants. -The writer of "Ben Bolt" has belted—died at Chilicothe, Ohio, last week.

-Parton is writing a life of Theodore Par-—Anna Dickinson is reported to be making \$2,000 a lecture in San Francisco.

-Victoria's statue has arrived in Montreal. It is fourteen feet high, and weighs two tons. —Algernon Swinburne is at Vichy with

-Alexandre Dumas is bathing, fishing, rowing and writing at Roscoff, by the sea. —French fashions are no longer exclusively to rule us. The favorite street displays of girls of the period are sacks-on.—Ex.

-Eugene Sue selected for his burial place that portion of the cemetery at Annecy devoted to suicides and beheaded criminals.

-Worth, the male mantua-maker of Paris, left a large fortune, and his heirs regard his wealth rather than worth.

—The Louisville Courier-Journal urges that Horace Greeley be elected to the chair of Journalism in Gen. Lee's college. —A man and his grandson went out hunting in Arkansas last week. The boy got behind some busies and whistled like a turkey, and

his grandfather shot him. -The Montgomery (Ala.) Mail is authority for the statement that ex-Governor James L. Orr, in conjunction with others, is "quiefly Senterizing, and Walkerizing South Carolina." -Bank-check books perforated after the

manner of our postage stamps are used in London. They would be a great convenience —Schell, the artist is likewise a punster. When with some of his brethren out sketching, one of the club proposed to remain and sketch another landscape. "Oh no," says Schell, "let's ketch the train."

—A looker-on at the funeral of Marshal: Niel, who could not sufficiently admire the hearse, kept repeating: "What a fine hearse! what a splendid hearse! How happy these

The Chicago Journal expresses the hope that if Miss Dorothy Dix goes West, as announced, on an errand of mercy, she will stop in Chicago and take a look into Cook County Jail, as the inmates, if not just now insane, we had been the time she gets there. probably will be by the time she gets there.

—Hon. Humphrey Marshall pronounces the penitentiary system of Kentucky a disgrace and public shame—worse than the slave trade ever was. He says, despondently: "It is monstrous as it now exists; but as it is a mino om which men can extract wealth, it is heavy job for any man or set of men to under-take to reform."

-A Milwaukie mah, who deposited \$100 in a bank, and was told the interest would be five per cent, came promptly at the end of the year with \$5 in small currency to pay that interest. When told that the \$5 went the other way he looked up in astonishment, and he went away wondering why a man should pay him for being allowed to take care of his money a whole year. -Hon. R. M. T. Hunter in a letter to a

—Hon. R. M. T. Hunter in a letter to a Kentucky gentleman on Chinese immigration, says he does not regard this class of population desirable in Virginia or Kentucky, but thinks it may be of great service in the cotton, rice and sugar States. He is of opinion that the question will settle itself, under the law of self-interest, irrespective of the views of polyticians or the legislation of Congress.

—The editor of an Organ is a letter to a letter

—The editor of an Oregon journal says of a rival: "Everybody seemed ready to do honor to our distinguished visitor except the superannuated misanthrope who presides over the columns of the Press. He alone opened his worked him and dared except disreprential of moloch jaws and dared speak disrespectful of our guest. It would seem that even a treason-steeped refugee like him might have possessed. sufficient respect for the community among whom he is permitted to eke out a precarious existence, to have observed a respectful. existence, to have observed a respectively is:

-The following advertisements appear in.:

Address Mary — ... Altar Breads—Pure wafer bread for altar

Aftar Breaus.—Fure water oread for altaruse, in sheets, averaging one large and nino small waters, price one shilling for twenty-five sheets, by post, fourteen stamps. The breads may be had stamped with ecclesiastical devices, or in plain circles, or else in sheets without only imprint. These breads, if out ready for was are charged at the rate of ore ready for use, are charged at the rate of one shilling per hundred. Apply to the Rev. Mother Superior, St. —'s Convent.

-The songs of the people are regarded as more significant than any other expression given to the popular feeling. The revolutionary sentiment prevailing in Nova Scotia, judging from the series of "Songs for the People," appearing in the columns of the Halitax Chronicle, is becoming bold. We must the opening stanzas of a song entitled juste the opening stanzas of a song entitled Marching from the Sea":

When British drums are silent, And British guns are gone, We'll wear our chains no longer, We'll bow us down to none.

The North may come against us, The gladder we will be, For we'll call our men together, And we'd march up from the sea; "Twill be free and royal marching, That marching from the sea.

Let Canada come eastward, With all her traitor knaves, We'll meet them on the mountains, And give them foreign graves; With rifle and with bayonet We'll keep the country free, And we'll die upon the mountains For our homes beside the sea;

Men can die upon the mountains. Who were born beside the sea.

With tariff and with taxes
They hold our people down,
But their reign will soon be over,
When they lose the British crown;
For like themen of Boston,
Who threw overboard the ten,
We'll take Canadian chattels
And we'll east them in the see And we'll cast them in the sea, We'll have wealth within our head:

We'll have ships upon the sea.