PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1869.

# VOLUME XXIII.—No. 142.

CARTH-CLOSETS, COMMODES AND Privy Fixtures, Sales-room with A. H. FRAN-CISCUS & Co., 515 Market street. 1931 s tuth-3015 WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS for Parties, &c. New styles. MASON & CO. auzsti§ auziff 807 (nestnut sacce.)

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENgrayed in the newest and best manner. LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engrayer, 1933 Chostnut fe20 tf

MARRIED. NICHOLSON—ROBESON.—On the 221 instant, at riends' Meeting House, on Twelfth street, Coleman L. icholson to Mary P. Robeson, daughter of the late oseph P. Robeson.

ANDREWS.—At his residence, in Darby, on the 20th inst., James Andrews, in the 74th 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

WATER PROOFS FOR SUITS.

### SPECIAL NOTICES.

ANTICIPATING THE FALL TRADE, for which we have made and are making the most elaborate 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 Shects 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,

J. E. GUULD, avo. s and Haines Bros. Pianos and Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs nearly as august and august 1 J. E. GOULD, NO. 923 CHESTNUT GIRARD STREET. 1109 TURRISH, BUSSIAN, AND PERFUMED BATHS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—State rights of a valuable invention just patented, and designed for the silcing; cutting and chipping of dried beef, cabbage, &c., are hereby oftered for sale. It Is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every fam-ity. State rights for sale. Model can be seen at the telegraph office, Cooper's Foint, N. J. my29-13 HUNDY & HOFFMAN. HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518
and 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department,
Medical treatment and medicine furnished gratuitously

POLITICAL NOTICES.

# REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING

AT MARTIN'S HOTEL.

AND

Merchantville, Camden County, WILL BE ADDRESSED BY

JAMES M. SCOVEL

CHARLES J. HOLLIS,

Saturday, Sept. 25, at 7 1-2 P. M. The Railroad train will leave at 7 o'clock, sharp, se23 312

# REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS

WILL BE ADDRESSED BY JAMES M. SCOVEL AND

CHARLES J. HOLLIS At the following places:

WILLIAMSTOWN,

Thursday, September 23, 8 P. M. MARTIN'S HOTEL, MERCHANTVILLE, Saturday, September 25, 7 1-2 P. M. AT CAMDEN COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

Tuesday, September 28, 7 1-2 P. M.

Friday, October 1, WATERFORD.

Saturday, October 2, 2 P. M.,

At People's Mass Convention, Chew Landing, N. J.

# Hdqrs. Republican Invincibles, OLD MERCANTILE LIBRARY BUILDING.

FIFTH AND LIBRARY STREETS, September 23, 1869. ORDER NO. 2.

I. The Club will assemble at Headquarters, FRIDAY, Sept. 24th, 1869, at 6 P. M., sharp, to proceed to GER-MANTOWN to participate in the Grand Union Demon-stration for Geary and the entire Republican Ticket. 11. Tickets for the round trip 30 cents, to be had at the Hall, during the day and evening of the 24th. III. Equipments can be had at the Hall day and

GEORGE TRUMAN, JR. Chief Marshal. Jos. K. McCammon, Ass't. Marshals.

COAL YARD FOR SALE, WASHING

### EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

# THE SPANISH ROW.

Sickles's Note-How it Was Received in Madrid.

Times says:
At ten o'clock on Monday night, as soon as

the Epoca and Correspondencia, which are evening papers, came out, there was a rush to buy them to see if they contained any fresh news. The latter was silent, but the Epoca had an article more startling than the one just quoted, and which has set all Madrid in an uproar. Its importance and possible historical interest tempt me to translate it literally for your readers. Most of, vesterday (Thesday) your readers. Most of yesterday (Tuesday) morning's papers reproduced it, some with the addition of comments of extreme severity on the United States Government for its pre-sumption and alleged violation, or intended violation, of the Neutrality laws.

violation, of the Neutrality laws.

"News of great gravity," says the Epocu,
"have arrived to afflict our hearts as Spaniards. It is said that the representative of
the United States, General Sickles, whose
presence has been of gloomy omen for the interests
of our country, has handed, in compliance
with the orders of his Government, a note to
ours, in which he amounces that the state of
confinent in the North American Possible will ours, in which he announces that the state of opinion in the North American — ublic will probably oblige it to recognize the rebels of Cuba as belligerents! Something more the despatch says, of which we ought not to make mention, for it does not come to us with the same certainty as the foregoing statement. The Ministers who have remained in Madrid have not come to any decision upon the matter that we can hear of, and have confined themselves to giving information of the despatch to Señors Prim and Silvela and to our representatives abroad. When we wrote yesterday, under a most painful impression, our hearts told us that we might auticipate even greater evils. Cuba in danger! To this our hearts told us that we might auticipate even greater evils. Cuba in danger! To this cry we ought not to answer with dismay, but with the spirited enthusiasm of better times. Cuba in danger! To save this beautiful portion of the Spanish possessions, the whole of our army ought to be at once transferred to those shores, and thus present a magnanimous exhibition of the energy and vitality of our country. If there be Carlists, if there be Republicans, if there be Isahellinos, if there be any other party who cherish there be any other party who cherish the idea of combatting the present situation in Spain by force, maledictions will descend upon their heads if, at the moment it is indispensable spain by force, matedictions will descend upon their heads if, at the moment it is indispensable to unite all our efforts, they do not forget their latreds and grievances, to leave the Government the ability to save Cuba. The revolution has conceded the right of public meeting. What more fitting occasion could be found to exercise it than the present moment, when it is necessary to demonstrate to that creek Ba s necessary to demonstrate to that great Republic, where public opinion is everything, that Spain has but one will when the salvation of the integrity of her territory is con-cerned? Let the men of all parties meet, in every city, every town, every village. The loss of Cuba will be the dishonor of the revo-lution. In the salvation of Cuba all our politi-

otton. In the salvation of Cuba all our political parties are equally interested."

When the foregoing article got circulated yesterday morning the popular excitement was more intense than I can describe, and it still continues at fever-heat. Frim is still at Vichy, and so is Señor Silvela, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and I suppose they will come back post haste. Next week 4,000 troops are to take their departure for Cuba, and the week after 4,000 more.

after 4,000 more. I have reason to believe General Sickles's communication to the Spanish government is by no means an abrupt threat to grant bel-ligerent rights to the Cubans, but is a wellligerent rights to the Cubans, but is a welltimed and energetic protest, not only in the
name of the United States, but also in the
name of common humanity, against the manner in which the war is being conducted in
the island; and against the atrocities, the barbarities and unjust acts of violence with
which the American accounts from there have
teemed for so long a period. It is accompanied by a gentle hint that if Spain cannot conduct this war in a manner more conformable to the usages of civilized nations, the
United States Government, in its own name United States Government, in its own name and that of common humanity, may find it incumbent upon it to recognize the Cubans as belligerents. Our Minister offers other recommendations which it would be well for commendations which it would be well for Spain to listen to, but to which she will, of course, turn a deaf ear. Thus matters stand at present. The papers call on the Government to publish the despatch of Gen. Sickles, but they refuse. The Cortes meet on the 1st of October, so it will not be long before the whole of the Government policy in regard to Cuba will be laid bare and thoroughly exposed.

# PRINCE NAPOLEON.

Sympathy of American Citizens, A meeting of Americans was held on the 4th inst. at the Langham Hotel, at which were present Hon. W. Douglas, of Philadelphia; Dr. B. Ford and Charles G. Howard, of phia; Dr. B. Ford and Charles G. Howard, of loston; Colonel Berton, H. De Paul, Captain Halpin, J. Seaton and A. Lewis, of New York; P. Dwyer and W. Kaufman, of Chicago; F. Blanchard, of New Orleans, and A. Monquin, of San Francisco. Colonel Berton was elected Chairman, and H. De Paul and Captain Halpin Secretaries. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, All free nations, and above all America, are most interested in the success of the peaceful transformation now, going on in

the peaceful transformation now going on in France from a personal to a more popular form of government;

. Whereos, Prince Napoleon Bonaparte, as the First Prince of the Imperial blood of France,

First Prince of the Imperial blood of France, and as the first citizen of his country, has, notwithstanding the difficulties of his most exalted and delicate position, nobly and fearlessly defended, in his late manly and eloquent speech before the French Senate, the cause of freedom, and claimed for the French people the full restoration of their rights as citizens; Whereas, Such a courageous act, under the present circumstances, is well worthy of the Prince, who, during his visit to America in 1801, shortly after the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and in the beginning of our civil war, frankly expressed his sympathy for the cause of the North by anticipating the triumph of the flag which carried in its folds the abolition of slavery and the restoration of the most democratic and best Government in the world; who later strongly opposed the unfortunate who later strongly opposed the unfortunate French intervention in Mexico, and who has since remained the faithful advocate of Italian

since remained the faithful advocate of Italian unity and the courageous champion of peoples' unities; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That we, citizens of the United States of America, and in the name of our fellow-citizens, do hereby respectfully tender to Prince Napoleon our most heartfelt congratulations for his late manly speech before the French Senate, especially for that, passage in it which refers to the superior advantages of the democratic form of government in the United States.

United States.

Resolved, That we, on this occasion, and through Prince Napoleon, send to France, the most ancient ally and friend of America, our best wishes for the gradual and peaceful restoration of her liberties, and for her early resumption of her rank among the freest nations

sumption of her rank among the freest metals of the world.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented in an appropriate manner to Prince Napoleon Bonaparte, and be forwarded to the leading French, English and American

After the reading of the above and their adoption, cheers were called and most enthusiastically given for Prince Napoleon, John Bright, Chas. Dickens, George Peabody and others. The meeting then adjourned sine

### BOME.

The Pope's Health-Beforms Meditated ---General News. The Madrid correspondent of the New York

A Roman correspondent writes under date of September 1st as follows:

The day before yesterday the Pope walked about in the Ripetta. He is in excellent health, and looks extremely well. The Holy Father, has given audience to the Marquis del Vasto. Prince of, Pescaro, who came from Naples with a cast in wax of the face of Christina of Sayoy, mother of Francis II., which he presented to his Holiness. Queen Christina is to be beatified.

Signor Pacelli, son of the Director-General Signor Pacelli, son of the Director-General of the Ministry of the Interior, has been sent by the Pope to Jerusalem to embellish the

Signor Pacelli, son of the Director-General of the Ministry of the Interior, has been sent by the Pope to Jerusalem to embellish the Holy Sepulchre and its new cupola. The Holy Father has engaged two other artists to paint two tableaux, which are to be fitted in the inclosure for the Council in St. Peter's. One tableau is to represent St. Peter in an all egorical group, and the other St. Paul.

Some weeks ago I informed you that the Vatican was meditating some reforms in the administration, in imitation of the Emperor Napoleon; and the Independence Belge now speaks of this project as one of real significance. In point of fact, the change will consist simply of the admission of a few laymen to administrative offices. The Holy See has decided to have nothing to do with the political tendencies of the age, and there would be little advantage in the Council's adoption of the Syllabus if the Pope was obliged, at the same moment, to declare himself a reformer. Another obstacle to concessions is the rivalry which exists between those old confederates Cardinals Antonelli and Berardi's growing influence with the Pope Cardinals Antonelli and Berardi. Cardinal Berardi's growing influence with the Pope has excited the jealousy of Cardinal Autonelli, who opposes everything he brings forward; and the small liberalism of the Vatican, of which Cardinal Berardi is the source, is thus

always nipped in the bud. always nipped in the bud.

Numerous foreign recruits are arriving for the Pontifical army. Peasants from the Abruzzi are being enrolled on the Neapolitan frontier, and the foreign committees are urged to renewed exertions. The Pontifical officers are constantly practicing with the Remington rifle, as many of the shots never touch the target.

rine, as many of the short never touch the target.

Recruits are being enrolled here for the Khedive of Egypt. Each soldier receives twenty-five sous a day, and a bounty of 200 francs for a service of three years. It is uncertain whether the force is to form a police for Alexandria and Suez, or a foreign legion in the Egyptian army: Many young Romans have enlisted, and the Pontifical Government offers no opposition to their enrolment. offers no opposition to their enrolment.

A few days ago the priest of the Church of St. Celso, near the bridge of St. Angelo, while ascending the staircase of one or the finest palaces of his parish, was pounced upon by thieves, who robbed him of his valuables, and so gashed him with their knives that his life is lespaired of. Such is the security we enjoy in

### THE FUTURE KING OF SPAIN Prince Thomas Albert Victor, Duke of Genoa...Sketch of the Young Candi-

date. [ Madrid Correspondence Paris Constitutionnel 4 I Madrid Correspondence Paris Constitutionnel. I

The nearer the period of reopening the Constituent-Cortes approaches, October 1st being thought the proper time, the more the different parties discuss the monarchical question. At present, one thing which is incontestible is the indefatigable attacks of the Duke de Moutpensier's partisans on behalf of their candidate, or at least in favor of a combination which would afford him more or less satisfaction. him more or less satisfaction. Amongst the various candidatures, that which appears to attract the greatest attention is that of Prince Thomas Albert Victor, Duke of Genea, and son of the former Duke, and nephew of Victor Emmanuel. This young prince, who is fourteen years and a half old, is being who is fourteen years and a man one, as sequented in England, and, according to report, is happily endowed both in a physical and moral sense. In order to attach the Montpensier class to this project, and which rumor affirms to be supported by M. Olozaga, the idea is to unite the Duke of Genoa to the third daughter of the Duke de Montpensier, Princess Morio Sirtem Prin cess Maria, sixteen years and a half old.

This persistence of introducing the French family in these different combinations gives you an estimate of the activity displayed by its friends and the indefatigable ardor of their ambition. The supporters of the Duke de Montrovice in sector porters of the Duke de Montpensier, in order to invest his pretensions with greater popularity, as a belief exists that they are not favorably regarded by the Imperial Government of France, do not recoil from the grossest false-hoods. Thus, some days since, telegraphic despatches were sent from Madrid into the provinces, announcing the intention of the Emperor Nanoleon to intenfers by corned force.

# Emperor Napoleon to interfere by armed force in Spain in favor of restoring the Bourbon dy-nasty. However absurd this report, it assumed such consistency that the Government of Se-ville believed itself called on to give it an offi-PRUSSIA.

cial denial.

# The Evangelical Alliance---Dr. Schaff---German Delegates.

[From an Occasional Correspondent.]
STUTTGART, Sept. 3.—A religious meeting of
considerable interest to the American public took place in this city yesterday, at which the proposed General Conference of the Evan-gelical Alliance which is to be held in New York in September of next year, received the most cordial recognition from one of the leading ecclesiastical organizations of Germany. Our excellent townsman, the Rev. Dr. Schaff, addressed the meeting in an eloquent speech, which excited universal interest and admira-tion. It is expected that the Evangelical Christians of Germany will be largely repre-sented in the Conference. Dr. Schaff pre-sented an urgent invitation to the German sented an urgent invitation to the German friends of the Alliance, in the name of the American churches, to take part in the Conference, and awakened a strong desire in many of them to undertake the voyage. He dwelt frankly on the difficulties of the enterprise, as well as on the advantages that would accrue to the cause of religion by Such a reunion of the representatives of the such a reunion of the representatives of the Old World and the New. It is estimated that about 200 delegates will be present from the different countries of Europe, among them Pro-fessors Dorner and Tholuck, Dr. Wichern, and other distinguished celebrities of German Protestantism. Dr. Schaff is about to return to New York, where the report of his Euro-pean mission will be awaited with great in-

# GOETHE.

A Cry for the Poet's Literary Remains.

While we have our terrible posthumous revelations—true or false—about Byron, Germany is allve with clamors for Goethe's literary remains, which his grandchildren are accused of wantonly and frivolously secreting, against the express wishes of the poet himself. Many years before his death Goethe carefully arranged his majors and correspondence and in prepared his majors and correspondence and in arranged his papers and correspondence, and in his will he appointed Riemer and Eckermann as editors. As to the correspondence, there was a special proviso only with regard to Zelter's and Schiller's letters, the former of which were to be published immediately after Goethe's death for the benefit of Zelter's daughter; while the latter were to be published in 1850. Eckermann's Conversations show that Goethe in January, 1831, had fully made up his mind to give the rest of his cor-

(12, expressing their best wishes for the continuance of friendly relations between the To this hour, however, everything rethree great nations. Count Reinhard, which Chancellor von Mul-ler arbitrarily made known—an indiscretion which caused Goethe's family to reject his offer of acquiring both Goethe's house and remains for the Bundestag for the sum of 70,000 thalers. When in 1849 the executors published, through Schuchardt, a catalogue of published, through Schuchardt, a catalogue of all Goethe's art and science collections, they declared their disappointment not to be able on that occasion to explain their strange retucence with regard to the delayed publication of the literary remains; but the fact was, they said their lins were still sealed, and othey said, their lips were still sealed, and "they begged all those who sincerely and really loved and revered their grandfather" to suspend their judgment till such time when they would be able to give a full and distinct explanation, and they added, "The granding of so small and just a favor to the grandchildren might, perhaps, be the most natural and the truest outward sign of love toward the grandfather"—most mysterious words, which since father"—most mysterious words, which, since Muller was then still alive, were respected and acted upon. Meanwhile, twenty more years have passed, everybody who could have been in the least degree concerned is dead and in the least degree concerned is dead and gone, and the only action taken by those dutiful executors has consisted in their steady resistance to their grandfather's will; and finally, worst of all, it has come to this, that these treasures are not even any longer accessible. This has exhausted public patience. There are angry protestations throughout the German press. Nor is the matter thus buried out of sight of a nature to be passed over. Not only do these family archives contain Goethe's diaries ever since 1775 or 1776, with endless little precious data for his still incomgoethe's diaries ever since 1775 or 1776, with endless little precious data for his still incom-plete biography, but also his original letters from Italy, with the many personal passages omitted in the "Italian Journey," the wealth of letters from the Ducal family, from the Duke and Prince August, of Gotha, from Goethe's mother, Heder, Layater, Schlosser, Dalberg, the two Humboldts, Voss, Reichardt, and that multitude of statesmen, artists, wri-

### ters, men and women, to whom Goethe stood in long and intimate relation. SPAIN AND AMERICA.

American Wisdom and Spanish Folly. [From the London Times (City Article), Sept. 10.1 It would seem hardly credible that the American Government can contemplate the recognition of the Cuban insurgents, considering the confusion into which the prospect of ering the confusion into which the prospect of a war with Spain would throw their commerce and finances, while Spain herself could have little to lose beyond the island, which she herself admits she must ultimately consent to abandon. On the other hand, whatever difficulties may arise, the folly of Spain will stand out as some-thing unparalleled in the history of nations. Although a "categorical denial" was given to Although a "categorical denial" was given to the statement at the time, it is well known to certain leading American capitalists and poli-ticians, as well as to more than one Spanish

statesman, that an authorized proposal was submitted from Washington two months for the recognition of the independence of the island, on the basis of a payment being made to Spain of 21,000,000 sterling in bonds endorsed by the United States.

# Garibaldi and John Huss. The Bonemian journals publish the following reply of Gen. Garibaldi to the invitation addressed to him for the fetes of Huss: My Dear Friends: If I have hitherto pre-

erved silence about the Bohemia of the present day, I have not the less followed step by step your generous efforts to obtain the iberty and autonomy of your noble country, which \* \* \* \* Sons of antique Boaccept my greeting to the memory of the sublime John Huss, who, like our Sayona rola, sealed with his martyrdom at the stake his love for the religion of truth. These two heroic martyrs have been the victims of the most horrible of human institutions. May your proud patriots at the grand fete that you are about to celebrate renew in the bonds of truth the memory of your great predecessor. Yours, though absent, present in spirit.

# AMUSEMENTS.

We are enabled to g	ive the full list of the
members of the Arch	Street Theatre Com-
pany for the ensuing s	eason, which will begin
on Saturday night nex	t with Money. Formosa
will be given on Mond	lay night next:
James Cathcart	Leading Man.
D. Ralton,	Leading Heavy.
	First Old Man.
Mr. John Mathews	Second Old Man:
Robert Craig,	First Comedian.
Sam. Hemple	Comedian.
L. L. James,	Juvenile Man.
Geo. W. Stoddart,	Light Comedy.
Mr. Snyder,	Second Heavy.
Mr. Meagher,	Walking Gentleman.
Mr. J. Osborne,	Mr. Worth,
Mr. McCollin,	Mr. Worth, Mr. R. Reed.
Mr. Collins,	
Charles Voltz	Prompter

Winans Ballet Chas Dodworth Musical Conductor Chas Hawthorne, ..... Scenic Artists. Wm. Fetters. 

Box Bookkeeper......John Holems.
—At the Walnut this evening Mr. Edwin
Booth will enact the part of Shylock in
The Merchant of Venice; the comedietta, The
Happiest Day, of My Life, will also be given.

-The Murble Heart will be performed this evening at Laura Keene's Chestnut Street

At the Arch, this evening, the burlesque Irion, and The Forty Thieves, will be presented by the Lydia Thompson Burlesque

Troupe. -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. An excellent entertainment will be the result of the combination of these two well-known musical societies, and a large sum should be realized for the very worthy object for which it is intended.

it is intended. —Carneross & Dixey give an enterfain-ment this evening at their New Eleventh Street Opera House.

-Mr. De Vivo, the business man of the Parepa-Resa Opera Company, is in town, making arrangements for the appearance of the troupe at the Academy of Music on the 4th of October. It is likely that Marite the given upon the opening night, and for a few succeeding evenings popular operas will be presented. The new compositions in the repertoire will then be given, sandwiched with those with which the public are familiar.

The Rev. Mr. Reed, of Malden, Massachusetts, has good reason to believe in the efficacy of prayer. He considered the expenditure of \$10,000 on the old church edifice a poor way to dispose of money, and hoped "the Lord would lay the whole thing flat." The big gale did the business, and left a wreck worth, for kinding wood, about \$500.

### [For the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

Eastern State Penitentiary. An article appeared in the Philadelphia Inquirer of the date of July 22, 1869, which bore the semblance of truth, and perhaps conveyed the honest belief of the writer, yet was so deficient in point of fact that we deem it a duty in the cause of truth and right to make a counter statement.

The writer avers that a "State law exists, and its provisions are strictly carried out at the Penitentiary, that when once a prisoner enters a cell there, he or she is considered, during the term of imprisonment, to be thoroughly and completely isolated from the thoroughly and completely isolated from the outer world. The criminal, as far as association with his fellow man is cencerned, is literally buried alive. He loses all identity; his name is never mentioned; the face of his keeper is not seen by him even when receiving his food; and his only contact with his kind is when short periodical visits are made by his immediate relations. The criminals are only known by the numbers of their cells, and even though incarcerated for a lifetime, their names, either Christian or surname, are never mentioned, and generally are even unknown to the tioned, and generally are even unknown to the prison officials," &c., &c.

Now, what are the plain facts of the case Now, what are the plain lacts of the case; not healsay reports, or gratuitous assertion, but evidence furnished by constant and uninterrupted intercourse with prisons and prisoners (as an official visitor), during a period of twenty-five years? The prisoners are separated, as much as possible, one from the other, and from the curious caze of the public, who. and from the curious gaze of the public, who

and from the curious gaze of the public, who, by tickets of permission from the Inspectors, daily visit the Penitentiary, and are constantly shown through the establishment, and the system and discipline explained, but the faces of the prisoners, their names and crimes, are concealed from view.

Each keeper (or overseer, as he is called at the Penitentiary) has under his charge thirty or forty prisoners, each of whom he sees face to face at least four times in every day. His first call is in the early morning, when he unlocks the cell, sees that the prisoner is there alive and well, and invariably bids him good morning. At each meal-time he sees the prisoner, receives from him his pan or plate, prisoner, receives from him his pan or plate, and hands him his food. During the morning he enters his cell for the purpose of receiving his finished work, or give him instruction in the manner of accomplishing it. These interviews are often of a duration of ten or fifteen minutes, and are generally of the most genial and pleakant character. and pleasant character.

and pleasant character.

The Warden and Inspectors see and converse with them frequently. The Chaplain, or moral instructor, devotes nearly all his time of six days in the week to visiting the prisoners and conversing with them in a kind and friendly manner, and on the Sabbath (aided by other Christian friends) has religious services in every block or corridor of the Penitentiary. The schoolmaster devotes all of his time in imparting a knowledge of the useful branches of parting a knowledge of the useful branches of parting a knowledge of the useful branches of reading, writing and arithmetic, and spends about ten minutes at a time with any of those who may need his services. The Visiting Committee of the Philadelphia Prison Society number thirty members, who, with an earnesst desire to improve the moral condition of the prisoner, and lead him into the path of rectitude, spend much time in this benevolent work; go in and sit down with their poor, erring brother, and, by pointing out to him the means of grace, endeavor to remove the film from his eyes, and enable him tosee the silverlining which skirts every cloud. lining which skirts every cloud.

The record of said Committee shows that

during the present year the members have made two thousand five hundred and ninety-five (2,595) visits to prisoners in their cells, and have had two thousandsix hundred and thirty-four (2,634) interviews with themat their cell four (2,634) interviews with them at their cell doors, making an aggregate of interviews which prisoners have had with members of this Committee, five thousand two hundred and twenty-nine (5,229) and yet the writer in the Inquirer says: "The prisoners are literally buried alive." It is asserted that "the prisoner loses his identity, and that his name is never mentioned, and that he is only known by the number of his cell;" this is partially, correct. It is the object of the discipline of the penitentiary to keep from the discharged convict the stamp of, public punishment; hence it would be manifestly improper to post his name or the record of his crime over the cell he occupies. The number which is given him at the time of his reception is placed there instead, and while the overseer knows the name as well as number of every knows the name as well as number of every one under his care, the curious public are ignorant both of the names or character of the inmates. Reformations in the Penitentiary are not of rare occurrence, but the discharged repentant convict would find his access to the means of an honest livelihood almost impossible for respectively.

means of an honest livelihood almost impossible if he was met by the invidious sneer, or the heartless taunt, "I saw you, or saw your name in the Penitentiary."

The penal law of Pennsylvania contemplates, first, the protection of society; secondly, the reformation of the offender. Hence the penitentiary is to be regarded, not merely as a house of detention, but a school of reform, and to these ends the earnest efforts of all conto these ends the earnest efforts of all connected with its administration are directed. Perhaps the foregoing statement of facts will be sufficient to disabuse the public mind of any erroneous views inculcated by the article which appeared in the *Imquirer*, and thus truth and justice will be vindicated.

A. B.

# LIST OF PATENTS.

List of patents issued from the United States Patent Office for the week ending September 21, 1869, and each bearing that date:

Argand Lamp—A. B. Howland, Titusville, Pa. Method of Purifying Nitric Acid—G. M. Mowbray, Titusville, Pa.

Basket for Grinding Tile—P. C. Reniers, Pittsburgh, Pa.

burgh, Pa.

burgh, Pa.
Velocipede—R. J. Barr, Philadelphia, Pa.
Method of Heating Tan-Bark Leaches by Steam
—L. C. England, Philadelphia.
Sewing Machine—M. C. Hawkins, Edenborough, Pa. Water Wheel-W. E. Hill, Renovo, Pa.

Water Whete—W. E. Hill, Renovo, Pa.
Lamp—H. Long, Kittanning, Pa.
Machine for Winding Bobbins—Franklin H.
Morrill, Philadelphia.
Meat-Cutting Machine—A. Nittinger, Jr.,

Philadelphia. Railroad-Station Indicator—A. C. Rodgers, Fort Washington, Pa., assigner to himself and

L. Shaffer.
Combined Threshing Machine and Separator—
J. Selp and H. J. Schmeyer, Macungie, Pa.
Signal Holder for Railway Cars—W. W. Colley and W. H. Deitrick, Philadelphia. ley and W. H. Deitrick, Philadelphia.

Instrument for Tightening and Loosening Screw
Caps of Fruit Jars—A. French, Philadelphia.

Trunk Hasp—L. Hilebrand, Philadelphia.

Let off and Tension-Device for Spools of Braiding Machines—W. J. Horstmann, Philadelphia.

Machine for Forming Screw Threads on Sheet
Metal Caps—T. Houghton, Philadelphia.

Grain Separator—J. F. Plum, Greencastle, Pa.

Propellev—C. Sharp, Philadelphia, Pa.

Lifting Jack—L. P. Smith, Middletown, Pa.

Eccentric—J. C. Wells, Warren, Pa.

Francis D. Pastorius,

Solicitor of Patents,

Solicitor of Patents, Northwest corner of Fourth and Chestnut

### An Improvement to City Railroads. Editor Bulletin-Sir: Allow us to suggest to our City Railroad Companies that, if they will lay between their tracks a wooden payement

they will have an improvement that will save them annually a very large sum in horses; make better time for the cars, with less labor on the animals; have a tramway that will out-last two of the cobble-stones, and deaden the car noise now such an annoyance to residents, especially at nights on private streets. Let us

### PRICE THREE CENTS.

have this improvement; the saving annually to the companies. In the hoofs of their horses one of the weakest parts of the animal should be sufficient to call their attention to this me-

PHILADA:, Sept. 22, 1869.

# FACTS AND FANCIES.

-"Pigeon English" is the language which is: constantly in use in communicating with Chinese, both in business transactions and for all nese, both in business transactions and for all other purposes. Most of the words are English, more or less distorted; a few, however, are Chinese Anglicized. Thus, choo chop means "wery fast," maskee, "don't mind," chop b'long, "of a kind," topside galah, "excessior (hurran for topside)" The Chinese always use I for —thus, lice for "rice;" loom for "room," mi, "I," chinchen, "good-by" (used on meeting and parting, really meaning "worship," or "having a talk with the gods"); Joss, "gods;" Joss pidgin mean, "priest."

That nightee teem he come chep chep One young man walkee, no can stop, Colo maskee, icee maskee;
He got flag; chop b'long welly culio, seeTopside Galah!

He too muchee selly; one piecee eye Lookee sharp—so fashion—alla same mir He talkee largee, talkee stlong, Too muchee culio ; alla same gong— Topside Galah!

Inside any housee he can see light, Any piecee loom got fire all light:
He look see plenty ice more high:
Inside he mour he plenty, cly—
Topside Galah!

"No can walkee!" olo man speakee he : E "Bimeby lain come, no can see;
"Bimeby lain come, no can see;
Hab got water, welly wide;"
Maskee, mi must go topside—
Topside Galah t 'Man-man," one galo talkee he:

"What for you go topside look see?"
"Nother teem," he makee plenty cly, Maskee, alla teem walkee plenty high Topside Galah! "Take care that spilum tlee, young man,

Take care that icee!" he no man man.
That coolie chin-chin he good-night;
He talkee, "mi can go all light".

Topside Galah! Joss pidgin man chop chop begin Morning teem that Joss chin chin, No see any man, he plenty fear, Cause some man talkee, he can hear— Topside Galah!

Young man makee die : one largee dog see Too muchee bobbery, findee he. Hand too muchee colo, inside can stop

Alla same piecee flag, got culio chop-Topside Galah! Harper's Magazine for October.

-Opera for equestrians-Stradell-a-Ex. -A rich lady in Paris has gone insane for ove of her cook

-A Colorado man has bought \$1,200 worth of Cashmere goats. -Julia Ward Howe will represent the New —Julia ward Howe will represent the New England: Woman's Suffrage Association; in Berlin next year. — Pagas Proposition: in —Brignoli, begins an opera season in San Francisco in November. Miss Antonia Henne

is lus prima donna. —A Missouri girl brought a recreant lover to terms, in Omaha, the other day, by one shot from a revolver, and the remark that she had

live more left. —A medal given by Charles I while on the scaffold, and but a few minutes before he was beheaded, was recently sold in London for the large sum of \$1,725 in gold.

—The judge who divorced himself from his wife in his own court is said to be "at the head of the legal profession in Southwest Missouri." He certainly ought to be. —Among the literary remains of Halevy is the score of an opera entititled Noah, which will be soon performed at the Theatre Lyrique,

in Paris. -When Uncle Ned had no wool on his head, No Club would admit him—but why? Simply because the old gentleman was Black-bald to begin with. Oh, fie!

—A writer in the Lancet says that the only difference in the training diet of Oxford and Harvard was in the matter of beer, from which

the latter abstained.

—Mrs. Stowe finds a champion in the person of Mr. George William Cultis, who sees nothing incredible in the Byron story and nothing helious in the publication of it. —Slender party (who is not very conforta-ble)—"These street cars ought to charge by weight." Stout party (sharply)—"Ah, if they did they would never stop to pick you up." —Mrs. McCaffrey has appeared in good health in New York, after having been buried at an expense of \$100 by her sorrowing

laughter.

Napoleon has lost most of his old friends, daughter. and cut down his smoking to six cigars a day; but when he dies and the Empress rules as regent for her son, she will have less to-back-her. The very latest in the divorce way is the case of a man of 94 and a woman of 87, in Missouri, who, after a married life of 70 years, divided their property and separated, the other day

-Miles Grant lives in New York, and is aged 106. He expects to live to a ripe old age, as he eats only bread, dried apples and pop-corn, eschewing meat, butter, tea, cofiee, rum, tobacco, nitro-glycerine, coal oil and pies. -Bridget, in reply to a remark of her mis-

tress that she had put too much garlic into the omelet, replied that she did it so that it would not taste so strongly of the eggs, which were -Blindman's Buff is supposed to come

nearer to genuine human sympathy than any other amusement known to the children of men, because it is a fellow-feeling for a fellowcreature.

The lists of patents granted in France contain some curious articles, among them the following: A hat with decorated rim; an um-

brella hat ; a woman's hygienic and impermea-ble skirt, called "la Prevoyante;" stockings with garters attached; a mechanical mustardpot; application of the instinct of animals to the guildance of steam carriages on ordinary

ronds.

—Railroad accidents are of such frequent occurrence that the following recommendation from an old newspaper will not be inappropriate now—that every railroad should be provided with its private graveyard, where its victims might be interred at the company's expense—a simple act of justice to surviving relatives. Appropriate epitaphs could be placed over the remains of the sufferers from each accident, stating that nobody was to blame, &c., as the following, for instance:

COW ON TRACK. COW ON TRACE.

A bovine waif from the adjoining field.
The track invaded and my fate she sealed:
By the cow-catcher caught, she flew sky-high.
And so, dear friends, I hope at last shall T.

MISPLACED SWITCH. A son of Erin, to the duty new, And slightly tipsy, the wrong lever drew.
Thirty were killed, and here, in sweet repose,
They wait till Gabriel's warning whistle blows.
The Smashtown Railroad Company, with a

sigh,
Records their ate—but ah! we all must die;
And as life's tracks all end in Death's abode.
Much those escape who take the shortest road.

the sales of miles cently souther your high a part down