## VOLUME XXIII.—NO. 143.

WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS for Parties, Ac. New styles, MASON & CO. au25tis 907 Chestnut street. WEDDING INVITATIONS WEDDING

INVITAL

BY A Stationer and Ligraver, 1033 Chestnum

By the Company of t

MARRIED. BAYARD—ARMSTRONG.—On Thursday, 23d inst., t St. Luke's Church, Germantown, by the Rev. John Andrews Harris, Jomes Bayard, Jr., to Bessie Henry, laughter of Edward Armstrong, of Germantown, Penn-

WATER PROOFS FOR SUITS.

BLACK AND WHITE REPELLANTS.

GOLD AND BLACK REPELLANTS.

BROWN AND WHITE REPELLANTS.

BROWN AND WHITE REPELLANTS.

FOURTH and Arch.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

### GRECEPTION.

On THURSDAY, September 30, Mr. WANAMAKER will "BECEIVE" his friends and the public generally, at his new establishment, 518 and 820 CHESTNUT Street. All ordinary business will be suspended for the day, that there may be a thorough display and examination of the styles and materials, NEW, for the Fall and Winter of 1869.

### Our Own Importations

Having arrived, and

Our Own Manufactures

Being about complete.

Our New Fall and Winter Stock

#### Will be opened, as anhounced above, ON THURSDAY

OF NEXT WEEK,

September 30.

persuaded that our Fall Goods need only to be seen to be admired and readily sold, so we desire to sub-mit them to the examination of our customers and

FINEST CLOTHING;

Realy-made, or Realy to be Made to Order, WARRANT FOR THE PORT

### GENTLEMEN AND YOUTHS.

## JOHN WANAMAKER,

818 and 820 Chestnut Street.

RIVERSIDE, N. J., SEPTEMBER To the Editors of the Evening Bulletin: GENTLEMEN: Your reporter, Winslow, in trying to make a thrilling and graphic sketch of a "Terrible Riot at Riverside," has drawn hugely on a "spirited" and tively imagination. By publishing his account, of which scarcely two sentences are true, you have done me, an, injustice which I trust you will retrieve by publishing this. The "Terrible Riot" was the arrest, by the Constable's posse, of a drunken rowdy from Camden. None of the excur-Ide Rfot "was the arrest, by the Constable's posse of a drunken rowdy from Camden." None of the excursionists were at my Hotel until about fifteen minutes before the arrest, when some of the ladies requested permission to rest in my parlor. Some of the gentlemen followed; then the rowdy. The Constable seeing his man, cane up and overtook him in front of my house. He resisted arrest, but was quickly overpowered by the Constable and some young men from Delauco and this place, and taken off. At no time, "about three o'clock" or any other sime, was the Constable driven from the hotel and grounds by ruffiants. From the reporter's soul-harrowing account of wounds, from the reporter's soul-harrowing account of wounds, arrow escapes, &c., it is apparent that at about three o'clock his usually brilliant intellect must have been slightly-over-clouded. He has made out a very nice sensation item, but should have quilvened it a little-too much detail—might have spiced it a little with a line from "Bonny Dundee," "The Bells they ring backward, the Drums they are beat;" or quoted Byron thusly:

"Ab!! then and there was burrying to and fro.

hockward, the Drums they are beat; or quoted Byron thusly:

"Ah! then and there was hurrying to and fro, And gathering tears and trembilings of distress, And checks all pale, which but an hour ago.

Blush'd at the praise of their own loveliness.?

Well, the best friendly advice I can give him its, to go home quictly, cool his inflamed and bewildered brain with a wet towel, and collect all his scattered energies to "do up" another "Terrific Riot at Riverside." —on paper. The fight the night before was an organized attack upon my property, after the house was closed, by a gaug of rowdles from Palmyra and Beverly, instigated by whom the trial will develop: Complaint was at once hedged before the Grand Jury, and prompt measures taken for the arrest of all concerned.

Regarding the reporter's slurring falsehood about a disorderly house, I will send you to morrow or next day a communication from many of our best citizens which will set that matter at rest.

Begging your purion for thus lengthily trespassing on your space and patience, I amy

N. S. REED, Pavilion Hotel. RIVERSIDE, N. J., SEPTEMBER
23, 1869.
Editors Bulletin.—Dean Sins: The account of a
"terrible riot at Riverside," published in your paper
of the 22dr is exaggerated and unirne, and maliciously
intended to injure a most worthy gentleman. As far as
the mention of our names is concerned, the article is
class however particular.

false in every particular.

HENRY GARBE,
PHILIP ESPENSCHIED, FILE ESPENSIMED,

HAND-IN-HAND MUTUAL LIFE
Insurance Company of Philadelphia. This popular Company is desirous of obtaining the services of several first-class agents for this city and vicinity.

Also, a first-class general agent for Western Pennsylva wia. Office, 112 South Fourth street.

8021-317p

PHILADELPHIA AND DARBY
Railroad.—On and after MONDAY, Sept. 27th,
passengers for the DARBY RAILROAD will take the
omnibuses at Thirty-ninth and Market, which will carry
them to the cars, at Thirty-ninth and Darby road, without extra charge.

out extra charge.

8024 618

ALEXANDER PRESBYTERIAN
Church, Nineteenth and Green streets.—Rev.
John McMillan, of the Reformed Presbyterian Church,
Allegheny City, Pa., is expected to preachin this Church
on next Sabbath morning at 10% o'clock, and also in
the evening at 7% o'clock. J. E. GOULD, 'NO. '923 CHESTNUT Street, is selling Steck & Oo.'s and Hannes Bros.' Planos and Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs nearly as low as at any former time.

1109 GIRARD STREET. 1109 TURKISH, RUSSIAN, AND PERFUMED BATHS. Departments for Ladies. Baths open from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Baths open from 6A; 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 hotels 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. M. J.

MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

my29-118 EUNDY & HOFFMAN,

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518

And 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department,

Medical treatment and medicine furnished gratuitously

ARGE COFFEE-MILLS, ON STANDS SCREW-BOLTS AND WASHERS, Square-head Wood Screws, Carriage and Tire Bolts, of various sizes, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight thirty-five) Market street, below, Ninth.

HANDLES FOR SHOVELS, SPADES, Rakes, Forks, Ohisels, Hammers, Hatchets, Awls, Scraw-drivers, &c., for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 833 (Eight thirty-five) Market street, below Ninth. POR INVALIDS—A FINE MUSICAL
BOX as a companion for the sick chamber; the finest
assortment in the city, and a great variety of airs to select from. Imported direct by
FARR & BROTHER,
mhl6tfrp 224 Chestnut street, below Fourth.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT
Rings of solid 18 karat fine Gold—a specialty; a full assortment of sizes, and no charge for engraving names, tac.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers 324 Chestnutstreet below Fourth.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1869.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS SPAIN AND CUBA. Important from Madrid.

Important from Madrid.

MADRID, Sept. 6.—Private despatches are received every week from the Captain-General, giving a full account of the operations of the troops. Caballero de Rodas is no longer confident of triumph, but says he will do his utmost, sends for 16,000 soldiers; and says that the arming of the volunteers has been fatal to the country. With regard to public opinion on the Cuban question, it should be kept in view that there is a young Spain, who has been abroad, who has seen other countries, who is well educated and enlightened. Hence, there is a large party in favor of the relinquishment of the islaind in exchange for the millions offered, and a public manifestation in support of this idea is anticipated. The new Colonial Minister, Becerra, seems bent on preserving this beautiful

cerral seems bent on preserving this beautiful Antilla to Spain. To my certain knowledge he has sent a communication to Morales he has sent a communication to Morales Lemus, through a distinguished Cuban, proposing an arrangement which will undoubtedly be rejected by the Cubans. He is even disposed to go to Cuba himself to negotiate a peaceable compromise with the rebels in case of necessity, so deeply has he taken the matter to heart.

The popular General Amable Escalante died a few days ago, almost immediately after, his return from Cuba. His funeral was very largely attended, and much curiosity was expressed as to certain mysterious "instruments"

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pressed as to certain mysterious "instruments" which were noticed occupying a prominent place on the coffin: they were the insignia of his rank as Free Mason, and it was the first time that these emblems were ever publicly withinked in Small. In the word 1977 and 1977 or the start of the st exhibited in Spain. In the year 1837 seventeen persons were executed in Granada, because suspected of being Free Masons. And this is hardly strange, when only nine years ago Matamoras, Carrasco, Ruet, and others, were sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for the crime of being Protestants and reading the Bible.

### WHAT SICKLES SAYS.

A Correspondent Talks with Him.

A correspondent of the N.Y. Herald has "in-terviewed" Gen. Sickles in Madrid. The following is the conversation which took place: "General," said I, striving to appear as diplomatic as possible in his presence, "are these reports of the Epoca and Correspondencia true."

"What reports?" he asked, with a diplomatic affectation. I thought. The Epoca reports that you have come here to open negotiations for the concession of Cuba to the United States, and La Correspondencia takes it for granted to be true."

Not a bit of it;"/he said, eminently undiplomatic, with an emphasis which imposed

credence upon me, and as, a diplomat never ies or tibs the only option remaining was to "Is it a fact, then, that all these journals have been mistaken—that they are entirely at sea about your mission." I asked.
"Evidently, in so far as I have seen them.

I have no instructions whatever about Cuba," he said again, quite undiplomatic and without the least hesitation.

This was dialogue No. 1 during which there was evidently no desire to mimic a diplomat

except on my part.

Dialogue No. 2 occurred when it was reported that a hombre particular-private gentleman-formerly if not now a tea merchant, named Forbes, was actually engaged in the vast speculation of purchasing. Cuba and restlict and tailing it per acre and town lot to its inhabi tants, with full concurrence of Cuban patriots and endorsement of the United States Min

"General, pardon me," said I, "but is it really true what is said of Mr. Forbes?" "Pooh, pooh, not a word, not even a syllae," he answered, emphatically.

"But the agent of a telegraphic corporation has telegraphed it as a fact, sir. To-morrow morning all New York will wonder at it," I urged. "I cannot help it. If that body has a credu-

lous individual here. I am sure I am not an swerable for any mistakes he may make," said

"May I safely, then, refute it?" I asked.
"Certainly," he said; "you may deny every
word and syllable safely and quote me as au-

Thus far there was no attempt to exhibit straight-backed, narrow-minded diplomacy, to look with jealous eye upon my attempts to get information. If the General's face can be taken at odd times as an index of his thoughts at that time I can heartly vouch for his can-dor and courtesy. The telegram about Forbes created just such an impression as might have Reuter's agent who had been so gullible, and not the Associated Press man, and it has only been one of many sent from Madrid to New York by one of the two agents of a similar

The day before vesterday General Sickles informed me that if the government would interfere at all between Spain and Cuba it would be only from motives of humanity, to endeavor to check useless effusion of blood, or to inter pose with advice or a suggestion upon which a compromise or peace could be made be-tween the two countries; but as for purchas-ing Cuba he did not believe the United States government had the least intention, as the government did not want it. The American government vernment might also, from public pressure, compelled to recognize the Cubans as be gerents, in order to secure lenient treatment prisoners and to terminate the wholesale executions that were too frequently, it was feared, occurring in Cuba. With such benevo-lent, soul-consoling phrases, I left the presence of General Sickles, ready almost to make oath that Cuban negotiations had but thus far advanced, unless the whole had been emitted under the shadow of diplomacy.

# WAR OR PEACE?

An Important Question.

The New York Times of to-day says, edito-The New York The New York The New York That Some that you were building in this port for the Spanish Government, to be used, as we apprehended, against the insurgent Cubans. Our reporters, who have visited them all, furnish a detailed account of these vessels, the nish a detailed account of these vessels, the work for which they appear to be designed, and their present stages of preparation. From their reports it appears that these vessels are only of about 175 tons capacity; that they are to carry a single 100-pounder, and their quots of men and officers will not exceed twenty

or men and officers will not exceed twentyfive men. They are obviously intended for
consting warfare; to scour the rivers and bays
navigable only by vessels of light draft, and to
co-operate with land forces.

These vessels are now under the surveillance
of an American man of war, upon the complaint of the Poruvian Government that they
are designed to go to Cuba to replace and set
at liberty the larger Spanish vessels now stationed on the coast. for warlike operations tioned on the coast, for warlike operations

tioned on the coast, for warlike operations against Peru.

What evidence of this purpose may be in possession of our Government or of the Peruvian Minister we are not advised, but we infer that whatever there may be, is not in a shape to be used, as no libel has yet been filed by the District-Attorney against any of these vessels, though they have been lying under the guns of the Federal navy for several weeks.

No one will have any doubt of the purpose

No one will have any doubt of the purpose for which these boats are constructed, or if allowed to leave this port, that Cuba is to be the theatre of their first activities. One of the number could be equipped and sent to sea in

thirty-six hours; fifteen more in from four to six weeks, and the rest in three months. It is apparently the intention of the owners to send the fifteen most advanced to sea first. With-in six weeks, therefore, the Federal Govern-ment must decide either to release them, with in six weeks, therefore, the Federal Government must decide either to release them, with the certainty that they will be used for the indicate and ruthless destruction of the white population of Cuba, which, almost to a man, is compromised with the Government at Madrid, or it must find some other pretext than it has now for detaining them. We do not believe that there is any evidence upon which a valid libel could be filed against one of these boats. They are built by a friendly Power to be used as a part of her coast guard, and in the present state of our relations with Spain we have no more authority to detain them than she would have to detain an American frigate which might casually touch for coal or water at Cadiz or Ferrol.

The question them recurs, Shall our Government than she seemed and seemed

The question then recurs, Shall our Governnent turn a deaf ear to all the appeals of the revolted Cubans that we would observe a strict neutrality between them and their oppersors; shall we allow these vessels, built and manned in our harbor, to be used to crush a people whose only crime, like that of our own revolutionery forefither consists in our own revolutionary forefathers, consists in refusing to be taxed without representation? This is a question which must be decided by the Cabinet at Washington within the next the Canal thirty days.

The contingency of a war, therefore, must now be deliberately looked in the face. Is the Cuban cause our cause? Will our national honor or any cherished policy be compromised by the suppression of this rebellion? Are w in any way responsible for the inhumanity of which Cuba is now the theatre, or are we which Cuba is now the theatre, or are we'under any neighborly obligation to employ force to stop it—to stop a brawl by making a war—to extinguish a fire by a defuge? Are we, called upon to add several hundred millions to our debt—to pile up the burdens of taxation, already grievous to be borne, upon thirty milhons of Americans, and tread the brink of national bankguager for the payt trents where it or bankruptcy for the next twenty years, in or-der to ameliorate the condition of three or four hundred thousand subjects of a foreign State? And, on the other hand, are we to stand by, consenting like St. Paul to the stoning of Stephen and see a people murderously crushed in its noble efforts to follow an example which the noblest of our precessor see them. he noblest of our ancestors set them scarcely a hundred years ago.

## A DOCTOR'S BILL AGAINST SPAIN.

An American Physician Seven Months in a Spanish Bastile—An International Law Suit for \$200,000—Probable Sel-zure of the Spanish Gunboats, &c., &c.

The N. Y. World says: Dr. Albert T. Simmons, an American physiclan, who, for the past thirteen years, has been a resident of Cuba, and who was confined been a resident of Cuba, and who was confined for seven months in a Spanish jail at Puerto Principe, on the charge of inidentio (disloyalty), recently arrived in this city, having been finally released, by order of Captain-General De Rodas, and transported to the United States. Dr. Simmons, than whom probably no man is better qualified to judge of Spanish affairs in Cuba, gives a graphic and impartial account of his long experience, ending in his being suddenly thrown into prison as a sympathizer with the revolutionists. This gentleman is an antive of Ofitario county, in this State, where he was reared and educated. In 1856 he emigrated to Cuba, where he continued the practice of his profession at Santiago, and in the tice of his profession at Santiago, and in the course of a few years he had attained such a standing that he was called to every part of the island to attend the most diffcult cases. In keeping up a constant intercourse with the wealthiest and most influential families all over the island, Dr. Simmons be-came perfectly familiar with all their political and social affairs, and, in passing upon them had the advantage of being a disinterested for eigner. He became very wealthy, and his constantly increasing practice soon made him quite independent. On the breaking out of the last revolution Dr. Simmons was quite re served in expressing any opinion, owing to the disturbed condition of politics, but always clung to the policy that the only salvation for Cuba, in case she succeeded in throwing off the Spanish yoke, was immediate annexation to the United States.

THE DOCTOR'S ARREST.
On the 19th of August last, Dr. Simmons had been called away to Puerto Principe, to attend a very sick patient, and while there attending to his duty the house in which he was became surrounded by volunteers of the Spanish army, and he was surprised at being informed that he was wanted on account of his disloyalty to the Spanish Government. He was led away without further ceremony, and soon found himself within the dark walls of

soon found himself within the dark walls of the government prison at that place.

Dr. Simmons states that the charge on which he was captured and imprisoned was wholly false, and that the only object the sol-diers had in arresting him was to secure his money, knowing that he had a large sum in his possession. This they took from him, besides a large amount of gold which was afterwards taken from his residence, leaving him almost neuniless when released.

The volunteers at that time were receiving no pay from the Government, and relied enfirely upon plundering the wealthy Cuban citizens. To procure money they would rob, murder, sack and burn, it is alleged, and after desolating a homestead of all its wealth, in many instances the men were, murdered and the women ravished. These volunteers were taken from the lowest and most ignorant classes, and were so utterly desperate and reckless that they were only managed by a few trained officers, who were constantly with them. These officers were themselves bloodthirsty, and when they gave the men permis-sion to shoot and kill the rebels the work was done with horrible gusto. Mr. Simmons states that he positively believes that not one in fifty of the volunteers was able to read and write. and that not more than one in twenty could tell the time of day on the dial of a watch. Notwithstanding their ignorance and incompetency, they were filled with a spirit of bravado, and often indulged in threats, saying they would annihilate the inhabitants of the whole island if they did not successful the saying that they intend to the saying they have been applied to the saying they have have been applied to the saying the cumb, and saying that they intended to kill all, beginning with the righting young men and ending with the old men and women. They also boasted that in case the United States interceded on behalf of Cuba they would whip them too. They often made the assertion that ten thousand Spanish soldiers would go in at New York and out at New Ordense Wr. Since we have the state of the s Mr. Simmons states that the army does not wish for peace, but that they hope to pro-long the struggle till the rebels are exhausted, when they intend to sack the country and assume control of the Government.

correspondence with president grant.
In June last Mr. Simmons, becoming so impressed with the cruelties all over the island, wrote a long account of them to President Grant, giving the true state of affairs at that Grant, giving the true state of affairs at that time, hoping it would have the effect of causing the United States to interfere. While in prison he again wrote to President Grant, asking him to demand his release, the consultational having stated that he was unable to assist the prisoner. He received no reply, however, and subsequently, he addressed the Savetavy of State but with the dressed the Secretary of State, but with the same result. His first communication to the President was sent to Washington by a special

messenger, paid by Mr. Simmons.

NO RELIEF FROM WASHINGTON.

During his confinement in prison he was obliged to support himself, as the prison diet was next to starvation. Having suffered in prison for five months without any hope of being liberated, he became desperate and resolved to secure his liberty or die. As there were seventy prisoners beside himself, they planned a formidable conspiracy to break through and escape. As a last resort, however, Mr. Simmons had addressed a long letter to the Captain-General himself, demanding his immediate release. Shortly after designed by this this latter and before the falls. patching this letter, and before the plot of the escape was matured, the release of the prisoner was ordered.

About ten days after the date of Dr. Sim-mons' letter to the Captain General he was liberated from prison and sent to the City of Havana inder guard, and from thence by the American steamship Missouri to the United States, arriving in this city about the middle of last month.

A LAW-SCIT-SPANISH CUNDOATE TO BE For the damages he has sustained he has re-For the damages he has sustained he has retained the services of counsel to institute an international suit against the Spanish Government for the recovery of \$200,000; and in a tey days the Spanish gunboats now building in our waters will be attached to await the issue of the trial of this important case, which involves the right of innocent American citizens to be free from insult, robbery, and imprisonment by foreign governments.

There are a number of the residents of Puerto Principe and vicinity, and also of other parts of the Island of Cuba, who can furnish indisputable proof of the statements made by the Doctor relating to Cuban affairs.

#### DISASTERS.

#### DISASTER IN CINCINNATI.

Three Children Burned to Death in a House. The Cincinnati Gazette, of yesterday, says: The alarm from No. 123 Central avenue and York street, at a quarter before nine o'clock. last night, called the engines to a fire, and sounded the knell of three sleeping children. At about half-past eight o'clock John Brown was filling a gasoline lamp, while it was burning in his shop, at No. 788 Central avenue. It exploded, and the inflammable fluid was scattered about the room. In almost as brief a space of time as it takes to think it, the flames

space of time as it takes to think it, the flames crept under the doors into adjacent rooms, leaped up the stairway, clambered along the walls, and, thrusting their red tongues out of the windows, lapped the roofs into a blaze. A row of frame houses afforded excellent food for the devouring element. In most of these houses the people had gone to bed. Soon the engines and the ladders were upon the On the roof of No. 786 a man and woman

were to be seen in their night clothing, and calling for help. It was Peter Montag and his wife. Ladders were put up with all poshis wife: Laddens were put up with all possible haste, and they were rescued amid the cheers of the hystanders. The neighbors furnished them with clothing, and they then spoke about their children, but did not seem certain that they were yet in the burning ruins. So they left in search of them, with which view they went to the house of one of their friends. From that they went to another and another, as messengers who went in search of them stated. At the time they were rescued the house they had alandoned was enveloped in blaze, and could alandoned was enveloped in blaze, and could not be entered. It was a two-and-a-half-story frame in which they lived, occupying the se-cond and attic stories, from the highest of which they escaped to the roof of the twostory portion in front. After the fire had been entirely extinguished, the firemen went to work in the ruins to look for the victims. At midnight they got out the eldest-Martin school yesterday. His body was charred, the black trunk disfigured, the left arm gone from the elbow, and both feet burned off below the known low the knees. A few moments later they re-covered the body of Geo. Montag, five years old, the head nearly consumed, the extremities of all the limbs gone, and scarcely any-thing but a charred trunk left. A quarter of an hour later, way down among the rubbish, the faithful firemen caught sight of a black-ened mass—all that was left of the third and the youngest, an infant not quite two years old.

More rubbish must be removed before it could be gotten out. A messenger was again sent in search of the drunken father, and the toil and trouble-worn drudging mother, who were, no one knew where, searching for their chil-dren. The three little victims had gone to bed together." Their bodies were found some di

# THE MAST HOPE DISASTER.

Trial of Griffin, the Engineer, at Mil ford, Pa. James Griffin, the engineer, who was in-dicted for causing the railroad disaster at Mast Hope, was placed on trial on Wednesday, at Millord, Pa. He pleaded not guilty. The court-room was densely thronged with spec-tators, among whom were many ladies, and the deepest interest was manifested in the case. Among those present were Griffins wife and two children, and a number of his friends from Susquehanna Depot, where he resides. Griffin himself, a well-appearing, middle-sized man, sat by the side of his counsel, paying close attention to the proceedings, and evidently anxious in mind as to the re-

The testimony adduced is substantially the saine as that published when the Coroner's inquest was held at Port Jervis. It will be reembered that seven lives were lost. The trial is still in progress.

# Shakespearian Difficulties.

The Pall Malt Gazette says:

"An article in the last Edinburgh on Shakespeare Glossaries' has attracted much attention by ingenious treatment of some Shakespearian difficulties. One of the suggestions of the reviewer has become the subject of a controvers, in which the reviewer takes of a controversy, in which the reviewer takes part, in a contemporary, without, however, having altogether the best of the argument There can be little doubt of Shakespeare's meaning in the passage ('Macbeth,' act iii.

Who cannot want the thought, how mon strous It was for Malcolm and Donalbain To kill their gracious father?"
Shakespeare evidently means to say, 'Who can be without the thought?" The roviewer can be without the thought? The roviewer is clearly correct in his interpretation of want in this passage—not desire, the modern English meaning, but be without—an old English meaning still common in Scotch conversation; but gets astray when he adds. 'Taking the verb in the Northern English (i.e. Scotch) meaning, the question will be abalyzed into, 'Who is not unable to be without it?' Surely, Who cannot ?'Is,'Who is unable?' and cannot be 'Who is not unable?' The reviewer has here confused himself. There is either a mistake by Shakespearo or a misprint in the passage; the Cambridge editors, Messrs: Clark and Wright, in their new edition of 'Macbeth' in the Clarendon Press Series, treat it as an author's mistake. As to the meaning it as an author's mistake. As to the meaning of to want, 'to be without,' there are familiar examples in English poetry much later than Shakespeare. Dryden says that, if Shaftesbury had been a loyal subject, 'Absalom and Achitophel' would not have been written,

'And Heaven had wanted one immortal Pope, perhaps imitating Dryden, addressed Frieud to my life, which did not you pro-

-Gen. Lebœuf, the new French Alinister of War, seems to have music in his soul. He is restoring to all the regiments of cavalry the bands which Marshal Niel took away.

# POLITICAL.

"PRIDE OF THE VALLEY" PACKER. That Business of the Taxes

The New York Tribune says, editorially:
What? Is there a crevice in Packer's solitary suit of armor; a spot on Packer's only protecting shield? The Democratic press of protecting shield. The Democratic press of Pennsylvania, whose united utterance for any number of, weeks past has been in the nature of a prolonged and ecstatic crow over the unimpeachable honesty of its candidate, has suddenly changed its tone. Packer's probity is still proclaimed, but with an angry vehemence and a virulent denunciation of all doubters which are rapidly, becoming, suspicious. It seems that one or two kepublican journals, irritated, perhaps, at having this single article ritated, perhaps, at having this single article of Democratic virtue flang in their faces with such persistent exultation, have taken up the task of investigating the question whether the Miracle of Purity has or has not evaded the payment of his taxes since the year 1807. Little as we incline to disturb a cherished illusion of this amiable sort, we must admit that, according to all appearances, the Pittsburgh Republican newspapers have succeeded, if we may so express it in hitting Mr. Packer where Republican newspapers have succeeded, if we may so express it, in hitting Mr. Packer where he lives. It is directly alleged, and the charges remain undisputed, that the Democratic candidate paid taxes, not willingly, but upon legal compulsion, amounting to \$32,000 in 1865; to \$25,000 in 1866, and to \$14,000 in 1867. But in 1868, by the pretence of changing his residence from Mauch Chunk to Philadelphia, he managed to get clear upon payment of the trifling sum of \$8 95. The details of this operation have a financial interest similar to that which have a financial interest similar to that which enlivens the achievements of some of our adroit Wall-street adventurers, but are not aladroit Wall street adventurers, but are not altogether apt as an illustration of personal integrity. Mr. Packer's supporters, without denying the damaging charge, now endeavor to weaken its effect by a series of pleas in extenuation. They admit that, with a property of many millions; he returned an income of less than \$1,000, but undertake to prove that he has a perfect right to do so. How much weight this sort of argument will have with the voters of Pennsylvania we shall be able to judge next month. The fine old French maxim, Out secures garacuse, never had Frenchi maxim, Qui s'excuse s'accuse, never had a better application than to the bungling de-fenders of Mr. Packer from the direct imputation of grossly defrauding his town; county and State.

## A BRAVE WOMAN.

Reminiscences of Margaret Fuller.

A writer in Putnam's Magazine has the fol-wing anecdotes of Margaret Fuller Ossoli : During her visit to London, on her way to Italy, Margaret Fuller passed an evening at Knickerbocker Cottage; and I had also an opportunity to study her peculiar manner when she made an address at the anniversary of an Italian school at which Mazzini, Galenga and others made seven her in the desired and others made seven her in the state of the seven her in the lenga, and others made speeches win this address (1847) Miss Fuller said that, it was quite customary in her own country for women to speak in public. This seemed to me to be not a very accurate, though it might be a pro-phetic remark.

phetic remark.

It so happened that our party in Genoa, Leghorn, Naples and Rome, was a good deal with that of Miss Fuller. Between Leghorn and Civita Vecchia, our steamer, an Englishone, was run into in the night by a French steamer. As they were going in opposite direc-tions, at the rate of twelve miles an hour, such a shock in the dead of night, knocking us out of our berths; was not fitted to soothe all auxious spirit. The first impulse was to rush on deck to see if we were actually sinking. Fortunately the bow of the Frenchman had merely smashed one of our paddle-boxes, and the wheel itself, but had not injured the hull; so I jumped down to the ladies' cabin, to reassure my, wife and the other ladies. The door was opened by Miss Fuller, in her night-dress. Instead of hysterical fright, as I expected, my hurried report that there would be time to dress before report that there would be time to dress before ve went to the bottom, was met by Miss Fuller by the remark that seemed to me super-human in its quiet calmness: "Oh, we—had not—made up our minds, that it was—worth while—to be at all—alarmed?" Verily, woman -American woman, at least-is wonderful for ner cool philosophy and strong-nerved stoicism in great danger!

The narration in the memoirs of Miss Fuller of her first meeting with her future hus-band, the Marquis d'Ossoli, is not accurate. Her party had been attending some of the services of Holy Week in St. Peter's—ours had heard the miserère in the Sistine Chapel. As we came away from the Chapel, and met the throng from the great church on the steps, Miss Fuller stepped out quickly to overtake us, saying she had lost her friends; and as it was nearly dark, she seemed quite bewildered -more alarmed, indeed, than when really in danger of being drowned in the Medi-terranean. She had taken the arm of a young gentleman in the crowd, who had politely offered to escort her home, or to a cab: but on joining us, she took leave of him, as we thought, rather ungraciously. She certainly did not give her address to him, but left him in the crowd, and we ourselves took her to her lodg-ings. How and when they met again we do not know. But this was the first time the Marquis had seen her, and he left her in the con-cusion, without knowing who she was or where she lived.

# AMUSEMENTS.

Lydia—the Thompson with a p—appears at the Arch this evening in Sinbad and Nanthe Good for Nothing, after which she wrenches herself away from these gay and festive scenes carrying her smile and her legs with her. If ere not ungracious we might apply to he language of those friends of Artemu Ward, who stood upon the wharf as the show-man sailed away for Europe, and said to him: "Good-bye! Heaven bless you! Don't come back on our account. Stay away, for years if

—Mr. Edwin Booth will have a benefit at the Walnut this evening in The Apostate -The Marble Heart will be performed this evening at Laura Keene's Chestnut Street

—Carneross & Dixey give an entertsin-ment this evening at their New Eleventh Street Opera House. -The Parena Rosa Opera Troupe will begin season at the Academy of Music on the 4th

The Thirty-first matinee of the American Conservatory of Music was given on Wednesday afternoon, in the Academy of Music, with great success. The programme was of a most attractive character, displaying, the skill of some of the artists on their special instruments; Kopta on the violin, Hennig on the violoncello, and Himmelsbach on the planic. The overture by the pupils was remarkably well performed, considering the short practice they must have had after a long summer vacation. The beautiful Fantasie, called "Dream pictures," introducing melodies of Czakan and Zither, was particularly beautiful and attractive. We hope that this may be repeated at the next matinee. The vocal selections were also pleasing, reflecting credit on the pupils and their teachers. We feel that the public and all interested in the progress of the public and all interested in the progress of the art of music, should do all in their power to support institutions of this character, have As an evidence of the satisfaction, given to the hearers of this delightful entertainment, we would state that scarcely any of the im-mense audience which filled the Academy, left before the performance was concluded.

The destruction of oysters at Providence by the late gale was very great. Of one bed of 12,000 bushels it is estimated that fully half were destroyed.

# BANK TROUBLES IN QUEBEC.

Another Defalcation Reported

The following is quoted as, a correct, statement of facts in connection with the recent defaication: Mr. Christian, Inspector of the Bank of Montreal, in the course of his mispection, found reason to apprehend irregularities of ascribus character on the part of the Manager, Mr. Harris. These irregularities were carried on and concealed from times time by the ger.Mr. Harris. These irregularities were carried on and concealed from time to time by the exchange of accepted checks between the Manager of the Bank of Montreal and the agent of the city, serving to cover from one period to another the overdrawn account of E. Sanderson & Co., brokers in this city. Messrs. Sanderson & Co. having, it is said met with heavy, losses by speculations in New York (principally in stock of the New York Central Railroad), had, it seems, to resort to this means of covering their banking account. Mr. Harris, the Manager of the Bank of Montreal, on finding that these irregularities were discovered, left for the United States. The gross amount of loss incurred reaches \$140,000, which falls mainly upon or involves the Bank. amount of loss incurred reaches \$140,000, which falls mainly upon or involves the Bank of Montreal, the City Bank and the Bank Nationale. The Bank of Montreal disputes the validity of the acceptances represented by the initials of their Manager, and as to the Bank Nationale, it seems that they are involved in the dispute only so far as to which party is liable to them—the City Bank, who deposited those checks, or the Bank of Montreal whose those checks, or the Bank of Montreal, whose Manager initialed them. The Bank Nationale has paid up its acceptances. The amount in question between the City Bank and the Bank. of Montreal is about \$95,000.

It has been discovered that Mr. Edward H. Ahern, employed as a clerk in the Quebec agency of the City Bank, is a defaulter to the amount of \$40,000, and a warrant has been issued for his arrest, but it is not likely that he will be apprehended, as he is reported to have left for the United States on Saturday. The defalcation has caused much astonishment at Management and the state of the stat ment, as Mr. Ahern was generally considered a respectable, trustworthy young man of regu-

#### FACTS AND FANCIES.

-One of Bismarck's sons came lately near being killed in a duel.

- Edwin Adams is playing in St. Louis. One quarter of the houses on the Island of Malta are hotels.

-Henry Bullen tied his feet together, and then jumped down a well, in Illinois, Sunday night.

The Camarillas are, a sort of Spanish Ku-Klux, who want to drink De Roda's

The Florences have gone to San Francisco for \$3,000 a week in gold. We are willing to go at the same price.

The grandson of the Illustrious Andreas Hofer died recently at Insprinck in the Tyrol. Ho! for the other world! was his dying cry. German landlords on the Rhine are com-plaining loudly of the decrease of American travel in that part of Germany in the course

—Marie: Taglion, once the most famous allet-dancer in the world, and since 1864 married to the Austrian nobleman, Count. Lang-ern, is lying hopelessly sick of consumption at Brunn, the capital of Moravia.

—In Ohio the black man is caricatured in pictures and maligned in editorials, while in Tennessee he is praised for his virtues and solicited to yote on the right side. In the last of the content of the on the right side. Is this differ ence compatible with the indivisibility so long the Democratic boast? -The climate of Tennessee must possess re-

markable sanitary qualities. Thus, the West Tennessee Whiy of last week says:—"A negroman who was split open with an axe at Tonton, a few days ago, is recovering, though slightly paralyzed on one side." -The record of the Sir John Franklin expedition was found on the California coast by Mr. James Daly, of the firm of Daly & Rodgers, lumber merchants in San Buenaventura.

Mr. Daly, walking on the beach, accidentally stumbled upon a battered leather bag, made of seal-skin and closely fastened, and in that the The Charleston (S. C.) News reports that a Northern man, who is extensively engaged in planting on the Sea Islands, having been struck with the remarkable speed attained by some of the neero boatmen in his employ

determined to extend in their behalf, to the rowing clubs of the world, a challenge to a grand contest. -Desertion in the ranks of the Pontifical army is continuing to so alarming an extent that General Kantzler, the Commander-in-Chief of the Papal forces, has earnestly urged the Holy Father to give him instructions for applying the severest penalty of martial law in order to put a stop to this growing evil. The deserters names should be cancelled from the rolls, and Kantzler, naturally, is the man to do it

-Mazzini said recently to a prominent Swiss office-holder: "Louis Napoleon, so far from persecuting me, as he has done for ever so long, should be very grateful to me. You see, I might have got him assassinated by merely keeping silence. But I always opposed such bloody deeds, richly as he would have despreed the fate he inflicted on so many better and abler men." better and abler men."

-The Governor of Iowa wants to learn whether such men as John C. Breckinridge, and other rebel leaders who fought for four years for the removal of the Capitol to the "sunny South," are to be the leading spirits of the National Capital Convention in St. Louis, before he issues credentials to delegates

-Humboldt received once a very cold and formal letter from Prince Albert, the consort of Queen Victoria. He always preserved that letter and exhibited it frequently to his friends. On such occasions he would say to them: "You see, everybody considers that Prince a very able and amiable man. I for one," added the philosopher, "am sorry that I can not do so." Prince Albert was repeatedly told of Humboldt's aversion to him, and resented it by taking no notice, whatever of the great. it by taking no notice whatever of the great nan whenever he came on a visit to the Court of Berlin. .:

-A good illustration of the difference between then and now is contained in the following true copy of a note sent by a Paris petit crebe of a century back to a favorite ballet-dancer: "Beautiful lady—I offer you six thousand francs a year if you will only cast, once a week, on Triday evening, on coming upon the store a kindly clause much the from the the stage, a kindly glance upon the front row-in the amphitheatre. I shall never fall to be-there and will content myself with these four-glances a month. Persuaded as I am that thise glances a month. Fersianet as 1 am can you arrangement cannot be displeasing to you I inclose in advance the price of four glances in note for five hundred francs.

CHEVADLER DE L

A ludicrous accident happened to Prince. Napoleon when he delivered his recent re-Napoleon when he delivered his recent remarkable speech in the French Senate. Hetook up the glass of sugared water on the corator's tribune, and, in the heat of the moment,
he gesticulated with it so wildly that he spilled
the whole contents over M. Lacaze, the most
extreme member of the ultra-reactionary
party, who sat sneeringly in front of him, and
interrupted him every moment by insulting
exclamations. The effect was so comical that
even the grave Pracident of the Senate M.
Eugene Rouher, who is known to be no friend
of Prince Napoleon, burst into loud laughter.
The Prince himself bit his lip and said to M.
Lacaze gravely, but felicitausly. "M. Lacaze,
pardon me for this interruption."