TARTH-CLOSETS, COMMODES AND Privy Fixtures, Sales-room with A. H. FRAN UISCUS & Co., 513 Market street, jy31 s tu th-301§ WEDDING UARDS, INVITATIONS
for Parties, &c. New styles. MASON & Oct.
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WEDDING INVITATIONS ENgraved in the newest and best manner. LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver, 1033 Chestnut fe20 tf

MARRIED.

BROWN-JONES.—At noon, September 23d, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. David Spencer, assisted by the Rev. George W. Anderson, D. D. Edward L. Brown and Holen S., eldest. daughter of Nathan L. Jones, of Roxborough, Philadelphia. DIED.

CHAMBERS On the 24th instant, Harry Clifford, infant son of Dr. William C, and Mary S, Chambers. Funeral, Monday morning, at 10 o'clock.
TERBIS—This morning, Ann Maria Terris, eldest daughter of the late Captain John Terris.
Due notice will be given of the funeral.

By MASONIC NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF Solomon's Lodge, No. 114, A. Y. M., and the Order in general, are fraternally invited to meet at the Hall, Chestnut street, on Sunday, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock, to attend the funeral of Brother W. M. M. MCLUBE.

By order of the W. M.

CHAS. H. KINGSTON,

1t*

Secretary.

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CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN THE FIRST PRESENTATION OF THE STATE OF THE S

FIRST REFORMED CHURCH,
corner of Seventh and Spring Garden streets—
Rev. Thomas X. Orr., Pastor. will (D. V.) preach to
morrow at 19½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. LOGAN SQUARE CHURCH, CORor Twentieth and Vine streets.—Preaching by pastor. Rev. Thomas J. Brown, Sabbath morning, at 10% o'clock. Sabbath School at 2% o'clock. Usual service in the evening at 8 o'clock.

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN Church, Locust street, above Fifteenth.—Rev. Dr. Humphrey, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening series: "Thoughts of God in Nature." TRINITY M.E. CHURCH, EIGHTH street, above Bace.—Bev. Lr. Castle 10½ A.M. and R. W. Humphriss at 7½ P. M. Strangers in-

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN
J. M. Crowell, D. D., will preach in this Church tomorrow, 25th inst., at 10% A.M. and 4 P. M.
115 WEST ARCH STREET PRESBY-Streets. Rev. A. A. Willits. D. D., will preach to morrow at 1912 A. M. and S.P. M., Strangers invited. 11 TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, The sinut street, west of Eighteenth street.—Bev. A. Peliz will preach lo-morrow morning and z. Services commence at 10½ and 7% o'clock. It REV. E. R. BEADLE WILL preach at the Second Presbyterian Church, toward 19½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. at the southeast of Twenty-first and Walnut streets, 11° THE GOOD PROFESSION.-REV. Dr. March will preach on this subject To-Morrow (Sunday) Evening, at 7½ clock, in Clinton Street Church, Tenth, below Spruce. All cordially invited, it ST. CLEMENT'S CHUECH,

I wontieth and Cherry streets.—To-morrow being rih Sunday in the month, the afternoon service omitted. Service in the evening, at 7% ALEXANDER PRESBYTEILLAS Church, Nineteenth and Green streets.—Rev. McMillan, of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, City. Pa., is expected to preach in this Church to the Church of the C next Sabbath mornin evening at 7% o'clock

REV. WM. B. CULLIS WILLOW

Preach in the Church. Melon street (below Contes), above Twelfth. to-morrow at 10% A. M. and 7% P. M.: also. each evening next week, except Monday and Saturiay. Subject to-morrow morning. "The Baptism of Fire;" evening, "The Great Change."

11.

Strangers welcome.

THE CORNER-STONE OF MESSIAH
Evangelical Intheren Charles Evangelical Lutheran Church, Rev. F. W. Conrad, D. D.. Pastor, will be laid on Sabbath after loop, September 26, 1893, at 1 o'cleck, at the southwest corner of Sixteenth and Jefferson streets. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. T. Stork. D. D. and Rev. E. W. Hutter, D. D. The publicare cordially invited, 1t* THE CORNER-STONE OF WOOD
LAND Presbyterian Church, Rev. W. Radcliffe,
Pastor, will be laid at S. E. corner of Pine and Fortyaccord streets. West Philadelphia, on Monday, September
27th at S. P. M. 2/10. at 5 1'. bl.

Drs. Musgrave and Beadle, and Revs. Lowrie, Dana,
Henry and Cunningham, will participate in the exercises.
If the weather prove unfavorable, the services will be
held in the chapel.

held in the chapel.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, HIGH
street, Germantown. Feast of St. Michael and all
Angels. Wednesday, 22th inst. Services as follows:
10\(\frac{1}{2}\) A. M.. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.
Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Bayles.of St. Peter's. 3\(\frac{1}{2}\) P. M.,
Children's service. S. P. M., Evening Prayer and sermon by the Rev. Dr. Bayles.of St. Stephen's. Offertory
at each service for Sunday school building and mortgage
on the church.

8e25-s tu 2t'

on the church.

HALL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
1210 CHESTNUT STREET.
The Monthly Meeting of the Association will be held
next-MONDAY-EVENING, at 3 o'clock.
Essay by Rev. George W. Smiley D. D.
Subject—Man as a Sub-Creator."
Question for Discussion—"What is the Legitimate
Work of the Young Men's Christian Association?"
Vocal and Instrumental Music under the direction of
Asa Hull: Esq.
The public are invited.

1t

OPENAIR SERVICES, UNDER THE

OPEN AIR SERVICES, UNDER THE
anspices of the Young Men's Christian Associa
tion, SABBATH AFTERNOON, at the following places:
Market House, Richmond street and Lehigh avenue,
preaching by Rev. A. M. JELLY, 3½ o'clock.
Germantown avenue and Nicetown lane, 3½ o'clock.
Germantown avenue and Nicetown lane, 3½ o'clock.
Cemetery lane, Kensington,
Tenth street and Girard avenue, preaching by
Rev. JAMES McGOWAN,
Seventh and St. Mary streets,
Broad street, above Montgomery avenue,
Grny's Ferry road and Shippen street,
Moyamensing avenue and Wharton street.
Broad and Airch streets,
Broad and Master streets, Preaching by Rev.
R. H. HUMPHRIES.
Twentieth and Master streets. R. H. HUMPHRIES,
Twentieth and Master streets.
Broad street, below Contes. Preaching by Rev.
A. ATWOOD,
Twenty, second and Federal streets,
Broad and South streets,
Nortis Square, 6 o'clock.
WEST PHILADELPHIA.
Early threet shore Legester avanue.

Porty-first street, above Lancaster avenue. \ Preaching by Rev. CHAS. P. MASDEN, Thirty-sixth street and Lancaster avenue, 5. SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE MORRIS CANAL OFFICE OF THE BUILDING OF THE BUILDING OF THE BANKING COMPANY.

The interest upon the Mortgage and Boat Loan Bonds of this Company, falling due upon the first day of October next, will be paid at this office and at the Banking House of Messrs, E. W. CLARK & CO.; in Philadelphia, Pa.

hia, Pa. se25toc2§ JOHN RODGERS, Sec y. serstoces

HAND-IN-HAND MUTUAL LIFE
Insurance Company of Philadelphia. This popular Company is desirous of obtaining the services of soveral; first-class agonts for this city and vicinity. Also, n first-class general agent for Western Pennsylvania. Office, 112 South Fourth street. MISS ELIZA W.SMITH, HAVING removed from 1324 to 1212 SPRUCE street, will re-open her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on WEDNESDAY; September 15.

Circulars may be obtained from Lee & Walker, Jas. W. Queen & Oo., and after August 25.

AT THE SCHOOL. 1924 s 3mrp§

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LETTER FROM ROME.

[Correspondence of the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

ROME, Sept. 1, 1869.—It has been a great gratification to me as an American to have seen and known the interest displayed for two or three weeks past by the Romans in Buchanan Read's life-size "Sheridan's Ride." which is finished, and has been on exhibition in the artist's studio rooms, 53 Via Margutta. Read at first only intended to invite informally a few artist-friends—then box and send off the picture after it had been on exhibition a few days; but Visconti heard of the painting, and came to see it of his own accord. He was so gratified that he requested the artist to give a general public invitation, and he-Visconti himself-wrote an article on the picture, which was published in the Osservatore Romono, one of the Roman daily papers. (I inclose the article). Visconti says he is happy to have had such a picture as " Sheridan's Ride" painted in Rome, but is sorry that Read is not a

Liszt's remark on the picture was characteristic, and sounded very fine in his elegant, polished French. "What fire! What movement! Your friend, M. Read, when he wrote the poem and painted the picture, seated himself in the heart of the General, and worked with the same fire and energy which performed the warlike feat."

Of course the approval and publicly-announced admiration of such a man as Visconti was, as we Americans say, an endorsement, and for more than a fortnight the most distinguished Italian artists and clergy crowded to Read's studios. In one day, alone, the servant counted over a hundred who had called. As Monsignore Pacca, the Pope's Major Domo, remarked: "All Rome has been talking of this great picture."

Americans and American events attract great attention in Europe, and in Rome our people and our Government are very popular. The events of the late civil war are wonderfully well known, and the famous "Sheridan's Ride," owing to Read's poem and picture, is now one of the most interesting incidents of that period to Romans. Monsignore Cataldi, the Ceremonial Prelate (Prélat Cérémoniare of St. Peter's and the Vatican, told me last evening that the poem was to be translated into Italian very soon.

Read's "Sheridan's Ride" is unlike anything that the artist has heretofore painted. Indeed, I am sure you will find that clever as Read's other paintings have been,-full of poetic fancy, grace and loveliness,-that he has made a great stride in advance during his present residence in Rome. You will see the improvement in the broad, strong handling, the bold, firm harmonies, and the masterly control and possession of his artistic idea. Longfellow remarked to me last winter, with all that generous appreciation which characterizes this great poet and good man, that Read is a remarkable instance of an artist who continues to improve as he grows older.

The picture of "Sheridan's Ride" is full of the dash and energy which can be found not only in the poem of the "Ride," but in many arts of Read's "Wild Wagoner." The verses of the war poem and the picture both suggest to me that Sheridan might be a descend ant of "Ringbolt," though very unlike him in size, to be sure. Still the General resembles the patriotic Alleghenian in his headlong charges. The coincidence, too, of the tempestuous black steeds of the "Wagoner" and the furious black charger of Sheridan is striking, especially as the "Wagoner" was written before the war. It only shows that our poet and painter, in spite of his many gentle, grace ful visions on canvass and in verse, had other

mettle in him when it was needed. The point chosen by the artist for the illus tration of his "Sheridan's Ride" is where

What was done, what to do, a glance told him both; Then striking his spurs, with a terrible oath He dashed down the line 'mid a storm of

huzzas, And the wave of retreat checked its course there because

The sight of the Master compelled it to pause!

With foam and with dust the black charger

was gray.
By the flash of his eye and his red nostrils' play,
He seemed to the whole great army to say,
'I have brought you Sheridau all the way
From Winchester down to save the day."

The heads of horse and rider are masterly The horse seems alive, and to be leaping for ward out of the canvas. In painting this picture Read has had several difficulties to contend with, not the least of which was the management of color. As the horse was black and the uniform a dark blue, the great thing to fear was that the horse and rider should look like a silhouette. But the artist adroitly took advantage of the accumulated dust upon the uniform of the General, as well as on the horse, and thereby produced a glowing harmony through the whole picture. This clever use of the heat and cloud of an engagement was especially commented upon by Visconti and Monsignore Doupalloup, the learned advocate and Bishop of the Greek church, St. Athanasius, in Rome. The sudden leap forward of the horse as he is struck by the spurs, the determined repelling force expressed, not only in the face of the General, but in the forward thrust of his right hand and the sudden recoil of the half dust concealed army in the background, tell all, and more, if possible, than the noem.

Two of the most interesting visitors te Read's studios during the exhibition of this picture—to me at least—were the Prince and Princess of Girgenti. The Prince is half brother to the ex-King Francis, of Naples. He was a cavalry officer, and won some distinction at the battle of Sadowa; therefore, 'Sheridan's Ride" was especially attractive to him. He admired the painting, and expressed his opinions with all that charming tact, and kind, gentlemanly manner, which is a delightful peculiarity of these ex-Neapolitan Princes; then he remained a long time silent, looked at the picture, and seemed lost in the furious rush and whirl that comes sweeping

hotly through the canvas. But, pleased as I am always with the chance of seeing any of these agreeable Neapolitan Bourbon Princes, my eyes and thoughts on that occasion were all for his wife. As I looked at the plain-featured, but good, sensible woman, I thought of the bright, happy pages in Spanish history it may be her lot to make for the future of her country. This Princess Girgenti is the eldest daughter of the ex-Queen of Spain, and stands a fair chance of being

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1869.

called to the constitutional throne of that country some day, for her brother, the Prince of Asturias, is a youth of very feeble health. If this should ever take place, it would be a happy day for Spain. The Princess has a good natural disposition; every one speaks highly of her, of her plain common sense, kind heart, and reasonable, intelligent nature Added to these, she had the good fortune in childhood to fall into the hands of a most excellent governess and friend, a woman who can almost be claimed as an American-Madame Calderon de la Barca. Under this lady's wise direction, the young Princess has grown into a quiet, reasonable, straightforward person, a faithful, affectionate wife,

and an unobtrusive, intelligent gentlewoman The Princess Girgenti sat and gazed silently at the picture also, and her face grew almost stern. I recalled what blood ran in the little lady's veins. Such noble royal women she has had for ancestresses! And my memory quickly called up Isabella of Aragon and Mary of Burgundy, Elizabeth of Parma and Maria Theresa. I wondered if she was looking through the painted dust and turnioil on to the throne of her ancestor Charles V., and I wished her cause had such a flery defender as our Gen. Phil. Sheridan and such a poet and painter as our Buchanan Read.

But notwithstanding all these fine thoughts I did not omit—let it be mentioned to my credit as a woman-to notice the clothes the Princess had on. She wore a blue silk skirt with three or four small flounces, and a panier bow and sash at the waist, a simple white muslin body, high-necked and long-sleeved; a black thread-lace shawl, and a round hat of white straw, with a blue feather. This was a much prettier toilette than she usually makes. Real royalty of the feminine gender has, as a rule, very poor taste in dress, so far as my observation goes-for the stylish, showy, fashionable Empress of the French, it must be re-

membered, was not "to the manner born." After the tragedy comes the farce; after the dinner is served the dessert. I will now tell you how highly diverted the American art circle in Rome has been with the following piece of art news, which appeared in the Chicago Art Journal for May and June of this year, 1869:

"Mr. Phillips is now engaged on the portrait of General Sheridan, from which he intends to make a grand historical painting illustrating. 'Sheridan's Bide,' which Whittier's facile pen (!) has made immortal. It might, perhaps, be well to mention that, although several others have conceived or stolen the idea of painting the same subject, this artist is the irrst who projected the work, intending to commence it nearly two years since, but being prevented by an unfortunate chain of circumstances from the commence is high umstances from the consummation of his

This is very droll. We did not think there was an intelligent American north of Mason and Dixon's Line who was ignorant of the name of the true author of that popular war poem, "Sheridan's Ride," or who could attribute it to "Whittier's facile pen"-Whittier above all others!

In October, 1864, I think it was-at any rate it was on the day the news reached Cincinnati of General Sheridan's Ride-Murdoch was breakfasting with Buchanan-Read, whose guest he was. The poet-painter was then living at Cincinnati. On that evening there was to be a benefit for Murdoch. The distinguished actor said, during breakfast: "Read, you ought to have written me some-

thing new for this evening." Read was looking over a New York paper which contained an account of Sheridan's Ride. He replied by reading it aloud, and added: "Murdoch, there is the material in this for a poem and picture."

Bah!" answered the actor, "what's that to me, when I have not the poem for to-night?" "I'll write it for you now," said Read. "What if you do? It is too late to get it up

"Never you mind!" said Read, "You shall have the poem in time to study it for the evening.

Read went to his room; told his wife to send him some hot coffee, and not allow him to be disturbed even if the house should burn down. In a little over an hour he came to Murdoch and read him the poem as it stands. The actor was delighted, and instantly prepared it for his evening reading, while Mrs. Read, whose bold, beautiful handwriting is well-fitted for the purpose, prepared a written copy of the verses, to guard against any tricks the reader's memory might happen to play him.

This story was related that evening by Murdoch at his benefit, and it was published afterwards. The strange paragraph which I have quoted above makes it worth while to repeat the actual facts attendant on the composition of the poem and the first conception of the picture. That night, after the reading-which, by the way, was a great success, for the audience made the author appear on the stage and share the applause-Read said to his wife: 'I'll paint that poem." ...

A short time after, some members of the Philadelphia Union League urged Read to carry out his intention. He received an invitation from General Sheridan, who was then at New Orleans, to pay him a visit. Read went, and occupied a month in getting studies of both horse and rider. This was in October, 1865, I believe. The small original study for the large picture is now in the possession of Mr. Martin, of Brooklyn, New York, who

paid Read \$1,000 for it last winter. A larger size—three feet and a half by four feet and a half-has been on exhibition in Paris this spring, at Bowles Brothers' Banking House. Dr. Holland speaks in the highest terms of it in one of his agreeable letters to the Springfield Republican. This one in Paris I have already described, I think, in a last winter's letter to the BULLETIN. It belongs to Mr. Dewey, of San Francisco, California, who paid \$2,500 for it. Mr. Dewey's copy of "Sheridan's Ride" has a very interesting frame, which was made in Rome. The arms of the United States are on the top of the frame, the medallion likeness of the poet-painter by Neri at the base, with the whole poem in red letters on a gold ground, on either side of the

medallion. The life-size picture for the Union League of our city is about ten feet by thirteen, I should judge. Read has been unwearying and conscientious in his labors over it. He has spared neither time nor trouble. Once this spring he was so anxious about the lights and shadows of the face that he modeled in clay a bust of General Sheridan, which Randolph Rogers said only needed a little manipulating experience to make complete. This bust is now being put into marble. Read began his artist-life as a sculptor.

The picture is now being rolled and boxed. In a few days it will be forwarded to America. It has been finely chromo-lithographed in Brussels, twenty by twenty-five inches. These chromos will soon be on sale in the United

I have entered into detail about this great picture because I felt sure it would be interesting to you and the readers of the BULLETIN. The painting is a fine national work of art, and as it belongs to the Philadelphia Union League, will be a possession of our city, and therefore doubly and trebly interesting to our citizens; moreover,I feel,as every one must, a patriotic pride that the author and artist belongs to us, as he is a born Pennsylvanian, and by long residence a Philadelphian.

Mr. Longfellow, when he was sitting for his portrait to Read last winter, said to me "it was the first time in history a poet had painted a poet." Since the days of Leonardo we have had no instance of a poet being so famous a painter and a painter being so successful a poet as Buchanan Read:

A few words more about the Chicago paragraph. We have all come to the conclusion that it is a joke, and that Mr. Phillips is a myth. The very words, "Whittier's facile pen," seem to confirm this opinion, for the selection of this charming, rural, peaceful, Quaker poet as the author of a "blood-andthunder" war poem gives a fresh point to the story. It is well done, and we congratulate the Chicago Art Journal. It recalls to me, however, an anecdote which was told to me some years ago about Whittier and Read. In the winter of '58-59. Buchanan Read had his studios in the Tenth Street building, New York. Whittier went there one day to see Read's pictures.

"I am no judge of art," said the Quaker poet, with simple truthfulness. "These seem like very good pictures. But I am a judge of poetry, I think, and thou hast written some poems that will live as long as the language

> ANNE BREWSTER. SOUTH AMERICA.

Extraordinary Earthquake and Panic-The Prediction of Prof. Falb Almost Fulfilled.

The Frediction of Prof. Falb Almost Fulfilled.

[From the New York Tribune.]

LIMA, Aug. 29—The correspondent of El Nacional, writing from Iquique on the 21st, says: "The predictions of the German astronomer Falb have taken up the attention of the inhabitants of this place and its surroundings for many days, but especially the 9th, 10th and 11th inst. During these three days, which were those upon which M. Falb predicted the first series of shocks would occur, the larger number of the population left the city, for greater security upon the open and elevated adjacent plains. Nothing, however, occurred on either of these days, and the fears of our citizens being thereby quieted, they returned to the city on the 12th. On the night of the 20th, however, the people were startled at 10.55 by a terrific shock, which is described as being almost equal in force to the earthas being almost equal in force to the earth-quake of last year, and at the same time more prolonged. Six other inferior shocks followed it short intervals during the night. Upon the first symptoms of earthquake the inhabitants the country until the following day. Here the occurrence of these earthquakes is regarded as a confirmation of the theories or Falb, notwithstanding that they took place on the 20th, in place of between the 8th and 'Ilth, as predicted.' At Arequire distant place was 18 predicted.' licted." At Arequipa, distant about 30 leagues nland from Islay, three most violent earth quakes were experienced on the same night (20th), causing extreme terror to the inhabitants, who took refuge in the public squares. These earthquakes were of more than usual duration, and nearly of the same force as those

The correspondent of a Lima journal writes thus from Arica on the 22d inst.: "We are terrified. I write these lines under the shadow of a sad calamity. Between 101 and 11 o'clock on the night of the 20th we were subjected to a most terrific shock of earthquake, by far the most violent I have ever experienced, pre-ceded and accompanied by most tremendous and terror-inspiring subterraneous rumblings and noises, such as I cannot attempt to describe, and which can only be comprehended by actual experience. These awful noises, accompanied by earthquake upon earthquake, continued through the night, and the next day, and even to the present time. All the in-habitants who possess the means have left the city for the neighboring valleys, in which to await the result of these extraordinary manifestations of nature." fears of the people were much intensified by the predictions of Falb, and pointed more par-ticularly to the probability of the submersion or the city by tidal waves, when the great catastrophe, foretold by the German astrono-mer, is expected to take place. Forty shocks occurred within twenty-four hours on the 19th,

occurred within twenty-four hours on the 19th, and the shaking of the earth continued up to the latest date, the 22d.

A passenger, who came up on the steamer Pacific, gives the following graphic account of the earthquakes, as experienced by him at Tacna:—"At about 101 o'clock, on the night of the 20th as I was engaged at hilliands with Tacha:—At about 107 o cook, on the light of the 20th, as I was engaged at billiards, with a friend, at the hotel, we suddenly heard a most fearful subterraneous noise, compared with which the firing of a thousand guns would be as nothing. Every soul in the building immediately rushed for the street. I stood paralyzed with fear, not knowing what to do, the awful sensation being entirely new to me. The shock followed within four or five seconds, recking the house to and fee as felt. scoonds, rocking the house to and fro, as if it were a plaything. Notwithstanding the con-fusion of those few moments—to me the most fusion of those few moments—to me the most dreadful I had ever experienced—I observed the balls on the table driven to the cushion on one side, then to the other, then back again to the middle, where they remained nearly stationary, moving only very slightly, from what I supposed to be a vibratory motion consequent upon the first shocks. These could not have had a duration of more than 30 seconds the results. than 30 seconds, by which time I had suffl than 30 seconds, by which time I had sufficiently recovered my senses to hurry to the street, and make the best of my way to the plaza, or the alameda. Hundreds of people were running in the same direction—men, women, and children. In my flight I had sufficient presence of mind to pick up a littlegirl of eight or nine years, who had fallen down in a fainting fit, caused by sheer fright. Thus burdened, I had not proceeded the length of our street, when the piteous wailing of a poor burdened, I had not proceeded the length of our street, when the piteous wailing of a poor woman, prostrate in the street, again arrested me. Many hurried by without noticing her agonizing cries, intent only upon their own safety. I quickly divined the unhappy situation of the poor creature, and lamented my inability to succor her, but she seemed indifferent to her own fate as compared with the safety of a little child of two years, which clung to her in mute terror, and which she implored me to take to a place of security. I seized it and rushed on in less time than I have taken to tell it, leaving the unfortunate woman and her inborn babe to their fate—I could not help it—I had no

to their fate-I could not help it-I had no

remedy. I did all I could in saving the two little ones. In a few minutes, during which I experienced another shock of earthquake, which nearly threw me off my feet, I reached the plaza, in the centre of which were nearly all the inhabitants who had not taken refuge in the alameda. The scene can scarcely be described. Men, women and children were in their night clothes; most of them on their knees, and all praying most fervently amidst deafening walls of Dios mio Santissima Sanora misericordia! and the frightened cries of little children of papa! mamma! I remained in the plaza all hight, not knowing what to expect. During this time, so many earthquakes occurred that I did not count them, but I should say there must have been at least thirty. I see the papers say forty, but I do not think any person could have had sufficient presence of mind during that fearful night to keep a correct record. The next day I hastened to Arica with all speed, to await the steamer on the day following for the North. There I found the scenes and horrors of the previous night in Tacna had been repeated on a smaller scale, and the people equally alarmed. The poor woman I mentioned was afterward cared for, and was likely to recover. This has been my experience of a second-rate earthquake, and I trust I shall never witness one been my experience of a second-rate earth-quake, and I trust I shall never witness one of a worse or more violent nature, such as M

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

Falb predicts."

Corruptions of Regent Serrano and the Captain-General.—The Roberts Ring of Plunder.—What the Spanish Minister Says.—The Sums Remitted to Europe by the Spanish Leaders.—A Revelation.

HAVANA, Sept. 18.—What is passing here and in the interior is incredible if not witnessed. All the members of the administration, from Caballero de Rodas to the lowest employé, satisfied that the previs about film.

employe, satisfied that the prey is about slip-

ping from their grasp, are trying to profit all they can, and have combined for that purpose. I know from undoubted sources that Regent Serrano has privately hinted to Rodas to make the best of a bad bargain, and the latter, to facilitate his opera-tions, places all the forces from the line of the west, centre, and east under the command of Valmaseda and Puella, with repeated orders to maintain themselves on the defensive. Brigadier Lesca, operating southwardly under similar orders, will have his share of the similar orders, will have his share of the booty in that quarter. Meantime Rodas manages to have full control of the wealthy west and north. The Spanish Minister, Manicio Ropez Roberts has written to his brothers, the Governor and the exchange banker, to have an understanding with Rodas for some purpose. He says, in his letter to the broker, "We cannot hold the island much longer. The sympathies of Europe and the States are for the rebels, and you advise me in one of your letters that you are all satisfied the. one of your letters that you are all satisfied the negroes of the west would immediately join the patriots if armed against them, and you further add they are daily flying from their estates for freedom. The Yankees on this side will soon give us the last push, and with present demoralization, at home, it will be inpresent demoralization at home it will be imossible for us to contend against them and possible for us to contend against them and public opinion. Secure something for the future, but do it with caution, specially in the purchase of bills." The combination proposed had already commenced operating through the Governor, President of the Commission of attached property, and his brother the broker, but the latter acted so awkwardly that it became public and scandalous, so much so, that for public satisfaction Rodas was compelled to for public satisfaction Rodas was compelled to assume the Presidency of the commission, and nominate the intendant Vice-President. I shall now quote the result of these manutures up to this day. Rodas has already remitted to the amount of £100,000 in sums of mitted to the amount of £100,000 in sums of £400 to £15,000 at a time; the Governor, £40,000; his brother, the broker, £15,000, and £10,000 to Brig. Lesca. Valmaseda had been operating long before them, and has already remitted through his major domo £60,000. I could further quote the names of the houses whose bills were purchased, but have decided to postpone this to save some trouble just now. This is "Spain's morality and justice" proclaimed and executed by the and justice" proclaimed and executed by military satraps, assassins and highway rob-bers, who essayed to hold eternally in bond-age 600,000 slaves, and rule one miliion intelli-

zent Cubans. The Weber Piano. We take pleasure in calling the attention of the public to the elegant Pianos, which, for strength, durability, pure quality of singing-tone, even balance of action, brilliancy, sweetness, and perfection of mechanism, make them eminent in the highest degree. The strength of the middle register is absolute and unvarying, which is a point of the utmost value. Taken all in all, we have never experienced so much pleasure, in a musical point perienced so much pleasure, in a musical point of view, as when listening to, or playing upon the Weber Grands, and do not wonder at their being so enthusiastically endorsed and used by such eminent artists as Parepa-Rosa, Clara Louise Kellogg, Alide Topp, S. B. Mills, J. N. Pattison, Wnt. Mason, Harry Sanderson, W. G. Dietrich, M. M. Warner, E. Giles.

Their beauties can be well seen and heard at the Warerooms, 1102 Chesnut street, where Mr. Getze, their representative here, is always ready to exhibit them.

AMUSEMENTS.

-The legs of Lydia walked off last night with her sunny smile and her back hair. She has promised to return in the spring time bringing with her the same sunny smile, the substance of the legs and similar golden tresses. If she should fail to keep her promise few indignation meetings will be held and there will be little weeping and gnashing and there will be little weeping and gnashing of teeth outside of a limited circle of gentle youths with red neck ties and scant beards. —Carneross & Dixey give an entertain-ment this evening at their New Eleventh Street

—The Parepa-Rosa Opera Troupe will begin season at the Academy of Music on the 4th of October.

—The Marble Heart will be performed this evening at Laura Keene's Chestnut Street Theatre. On Monday a new play entitled Rachel the Reaper; or, Clouds and Sunshine will be readered. be produced. -At the Arch to-night-the irregular season

having terminated—the regular season will open with the comedy Money, with a first-rate cast. On Monday, Formosa; or, the Railroad —At the Walnut, this evening, Mr. Edwin Booth will appear in The Apostate. The programme for next week will be as follows: Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Hamlet, on Thursday, Lady of Lyons; on Friday, Much Allo About Nothing.

—Bilbao, in Spain, in order to transform itself into a watering-place, has decided on the establishment of a casino, to be erected at cost of one million of reals (230,000f)

to be composed of two grand pavilions, a restaurant, rooms for card-playing, &c., and to afford accommodation for 250 persons. —A journeyman mason of the Tyrol, five years ago, laid down his trowel, and entered the studio of the painter Piloty, in Munich, as a disciple. The Vienna exhibition of this year contains a picture by him, representing an episode in Hofer's campaign against the French, in 1809, which is pronounced by the critics to be one of the best works of the

-The tenor, M. Michot, expects to get 72,000 francs for six months' singing in New FIFTH EDITION 4:00 O'Clock. BY TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

LATEST CABLE NEWS

The Report of France Sending a Warning to Prussia Denied.

A New Cable to be Laid from Ireland to Nova Scotia.

LATER BY CUBA CABLE.

Tightness in the New York Money Market

By the Atlantic Cable. PARIS, Sept. 25.—The Constitutionnel denies the truth of the report of the Gaulois that 2 note had been sent to Prussia, warning her that the annexation of Baden would be 2

that the annexation of Baden would be 2 cause for war.

Paris, Sept. 25.—The report that the husband and eldest son of the woman recently murdered with her children had been arrested at Havre, was incorrect. A man named Turpman, an alleged accomplice, was traced to that place and captured. Additional evidence has come to light, which leads to the belief that the father and son are innocent, and may possibly have been murdered by the same parties who killed the mother.

Berlin, Sept. 25.—The question raised in regard to the Catholic University at Fulda will probably be settled by a new educational bill, to be submitted to the Diet.

London, Sept. 25.—A new line of telegraph

LONDON, Sept. 25.—A new line of telegraph cable, to be laid from Ireland to Nova Scotia, is projected.

From Cuba.

HAVANA, Sept. 25.—The Havana press, reviewing the situation, conclude that a majority of Cubans are loyal, and cite in proof the solicitude of the Cuban Junta in New York to enlist American fillbusters to fight the battles of the rebellion—the rebel officers hains much to obtain recruits among the nabeing unable to obtain recruits among the na-

tives.

The Spanish element in the island is unanimously of the opinion that the Washington Government has no right to interfere in Cuban affairs, and that insurrections never admit

New York Finances

New York Finances.

New York, Sept. 25th, 2.20 P. M.—Money is almost impossible to get at any price, and is quoted at 7 per cent. 11 per cent. is freely paid for turning stocks. The stock market is dull. The houses reported as having yesterday suspended are still in the same condition, and it is believed will not be able to go on.

The Excitement Quieting Down. Ispecial despatch to the Phila Evening Bulletin. In New York, September 25th.—The street quotations for gold are 135a136, although there are no legal transactions. Everything is becoming quiet, and the people are getting over the panic, and it is believed all will be smooth satiling on Manday.

Bids Accepted. Special Despatch to the Philada. Evening Bulletin.I NEW YORK, September 25.—The Government has accepted bids for the purchase of three millions in bonds at rates ranging from

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

116.17 to 118.07.¢

Carriage with Four Ladies Over the Precipice at Niagara Falls...One In-stantly Killed and One Fatally Injured. NIAGARA FALLS, Sept. 21.—A most melan-choly accident occurred on the Canada shore chois accident occurred on the Canada shore of the Niagara river, in the vicinity of the Falls, at about noon to-day. A party consisting of one gentleman and four ladies, all belonging in Providence, R. I. stopped over here on their way home from Buffalo, and after viewing the sights on this side crossed over on the Canada side. While their carriage was passing the curve opposite the precince in front of the

side. While their carriage was passing, the curve opposite the precipice in front of the Clifton House the horses became unmanageable, and, as it was evident they would go over the bank, the driver and Mr. Tillinghast, the Providence gentleman, jumped off the seat and escaped with slight injury; the horses and carriage, together with the four ladies, went down the bank, however, a distance of fifty feet. Mrs. Mahala Smith, one of the party, was horribly mangled and instantly killed, and Miss Mary Ann Ballou was so dangerously injured that she cannot possibly recover. Mrs. Tillinghast and a Mrs. Fisher were badly bruised, but their wounds are not dangerous. The body of Mrs. Smith will be forwarded to Rhode Island to morrow, and the injured parties will be cared for at the and the injured parties will be cared for at the Spencer House, on the American side. The spencer House, on the American side. The accident happened while an inquest was being held on the body of a man who committed suicide at the same place a day or two previous. The sad event has cast a gloom of sorrow over all the tourists at the Falls. There are rife rumors about the carelessness of the driver, and there is, of course, corresponding indignation. An inquest will be held to

THE SABINE MUTINY HOAX. An Authoritative Denial.

[From the Newport News, Sept. 23.]

The story of the mutiny on board the United States frigate Sabine has at last received an authoritative denial from an officer of that vessel. The wife of Lieutenaut-Commander Ryan received letters from her husband on Monday, written after the arrival of the Sa-bine at Lisbon, in one of which he says: "There has been a most ridiculous canard

"There has been a most ridiculous canard published about us in a Paris paper, which I suppose has, ere this, been telegraphed home, something about the discovery of a conspiracy to blow up the ship, and the hanging of seven men. In whose fertile brain the story originated I cannot imagine. Nothing has occurred to give it the slightest foundation."

Private letters from Admiral Porter have also been received in this city, in which he says that the Navy Department has never had any information concerning the affair from an official source, and he in common with all the officers at Washington, has dishelleved the story from the beginning. story from the beginning.

SPAIN.

Her Domestic and Foreign Shipping. The New York Times has the following:
Referring to an editorial in yesterday's
Times in relation to Spain, a correspondent

writes:
If think there is a current error into which you fall in supposing that Spain has nothing to lose by war with us,
"In 1853 her shipping with foreign and colonial countries amounted to about 500,000 tons, and employed about 50,000 sailors; besides her

and employed about 50,000 sailors, besides hor coasting trade. For a nation so much in want of productive industry that the railroads have no freight trains, nothing can be more valuable than her shipping. 'Tout est relative,'"