Daily Evening Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK, Editor. | OUR WHOLE COUNTRY. | F. L. FETHERSTON, Publisher.

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EARTH-CLOSETS, COMMODES AND Privy Fixtures. Sales-room with A. H. FRANCISCUS & Co., 513 Market street. jy31 s tu th-30t§

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MARRIED.

BOWEN—BRIGGS.—On the 4th instant, by the Rev. E. G. Andrews, D. D., at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. John S. Bowen, of this city, to Miss Julia S. Briggs, of Brooklyn, E. D.

DIED.

BAYARD.—On the morning of the 4th of October, John Bayard, in the 74th year of his age.

Funeral services at the house of his brother, James Bayard, No. 1612 Locust street, at 2½ o'clock, Thursday, 7th instant.

CARSON.—On the morning of the 3d instant, Mary J., wife of J. Hays Carson, and daughter of the late John E. Keen.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1632 Vine street, on Wednesday afternoon, 6th instant, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill Cemetery.

DAVENPORT.—At Fayetteville, Arkansas, September 25, Charles H. Davenport, son of the late William Davenport, of this city, aged 49 years.

KIRK.—On Second-day evening, 4th inst., at the residence of her brother, Edward Townsend, Elizabeth T., wife of Mahlon Kirk.

Interment at Sandy Spring, Md.

MURPHY.—On the 3d inst., Adela K., eldest daughter of the late John Murphy.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 7th instant, Services at 2 P. M., precisely, at the Church of the Atonement, Seventeenth and Summer streets. Interment at Laurel Hill.

WATER PROOFS FOR SUITS.
BLACK AND WHITE REPELLANTS.
GOLD AND BLACK REPELLANTS.
BROWN AND WHITE REPELLANTS.
EYRE & LANDELL,
Fourth and Arch.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

JOHN WANAMAKER'S

GENTLEMEN'S

OUT-FITTING

AND

MERCHANT TAILORING

ESTABLISHMENT,

818 and 820

CHESTNUT

STREET.

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CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.

BEST QUALITY

OF

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING

GOODS.

CLOTHING

FOR YOUTHS AND BOYS

IN

GREAT VARIETY.

We extend a cordial invitation to gentlemen to visit our establishment, and form their own opinion of the class of Clothing we are opening this fall. We are determined that nothing shall be wanting on our part to make our House worthy of patronage.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, northeast corner of Ninth and Green streets, on MONDAY, the first day of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M.; and immediately after the adjournment of that meeting an Election will be held at the same place for four Managers, to serve three years.

A. E. DOUGHERTY, Secretary.

oct4noirp§

A QUARTERLY MEETING OF the Woman's Branch of the Pennsylvania Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will be held at the Rooms, No. 1320 Chestnut street, on WEDNESDAY, October 6th, at 12 o'clock, M. All who are interested are cordially invited to attend.

E. MORRIS, Secretary. 1t*

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE Young America Cricket Club will be held at the Club House, Germantown, on TUESDAY EVENING, October 5th, at 8 o'clock.

ALFRED MELLOR, Secretary. 1t*

PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Essay this evening—"Ten years experience in Pear Culture," by Dr. J. T. Houghton. 1t*

BURLESQUE BASE-BALL.

A muffin game of base-ball between the Bedfords and Homœopathics will be played on the Athletic grounds, Seventeenth street and Columbia avenue, on THURSDAY, 7th October, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Tickets, 25 cents; to be had at Trumpler's music store, and at the grounds. Seats reserved for ladies.

Proceeds to be devoted to the Bedford Street Mission and the Homœopathic Hospital Fund. oct4 3t rp*

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, Ninth street, above Chestnut, Philadelphia.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

104TH SESSION, 1869-70.

The regular Lectures of this School will commence on MONDAY, October 11th, and continue until the 1st of March. Fee for the full course $140.

R. E. ROGERS, M. D., Dean Med. Faculty. oct-6t§

1109 GIRARD STREET. 1109

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HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 and 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department.—Medical treatment and medicine furnished gratuitously to the poor.

DIVIDEND NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent., an extra dividend of Ten Per Cent., and a special dividend of Two Per Cent., payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 15th inst., clear of taxes.

J. W. MCALLISTER, Sec'ry. oct5-t15§

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE City and County of Philadelphia.—Estate of CHARLES S. PEASLEE, deceased.—The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle and adjust the first and final account of GEORGE F. PEABODY, Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, October 18th, A. D. 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office S. E. corner Sixth and Walnut streets (second-story), in the city of Philadelphia.

GEO. JUNKIN, Auditor. oct5-tu th s5t*

MODERN RESIDENCE WANTED, centrally situated, west of Broad street, value about $16,000. Also, one south of Market street, from $20,000 to $25,000. Apply to E. R. JONES, No. 707 Walnut street. oct5 3t*

ISAAC NATHANS, AUCTIONEER, N. E. corner Third and Spruce streets, only one square below the Exchange. $250,000 to loan, in large or small amounts, on diamonds, silver plate, watches, jewelry, and all goods of value. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. ☞ Established for the last forty years. Advances made in large amounts at the lowest market rates. ja8 tfrp

[For the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

TO REPUBLICANS.

BY RICHARD COE.

Awake! Arouse! Republicans!
And gird ye for the fight;
Shake off the dew-drops from your swords,
That gather but to blight—
Up! Up! for Freedom's battle
Is only yet half won;
Up! and let "*The Amendment*" be your cry,
From dawn till set of sun.

God plants within the human breast
The principle of Right;
How ignorant soe'er ye be,
Ye need not grope in night—
And this the great truth that lies
In every breast, by turns,
"*A man's a man for a' that,*"
Spake Scotland's poet, Burns.

Not by the color of his skin
Shall we adjudge our kind;
But by the feelings of his heart,
The stature of his mind—
Be these aright before his God,
What cause for plaint have we?
Be careful, lest, through prejudice,
Ye mock at Deity!

Who falters now, ignobly flees
Ere yet the fight is done;
Nor shall have cause to bless the laws,
When victory is won.
Who nobly urges on the Right,
Through Freedom's battle-day,
E'en though he fall, beloved by all,
His name shall live for aye.

Awake! Republicans! Awake!
And gird ye for the fight;
Shake off the dew-drops from your swords,
That gather but to blight;—
Up! Up! for Freedom's battle
Is only yet half won;
Up! Up! and work for Geary,
From morn till set of sun.

HASELTINE'S.

The picture-galleries of Mr. C. F. Haseltine, at No. 1125 Chestnut street, are open to the public to-day, with a stock of about 150 oil-paintings, mostly foreign, besides a very large and choice selection of steel engravings, lithographs, photographs, &c. A large company of invited guests, some of whom were picture-experts from other cities, last night enjoyed the hospitality of Mr. Haseltine in his establishment, which was illuminated and decorated for the occasion. The ordinary artistic names found in the best collections were not wanting in the catalogue of the works exhibited. Rosa Bonheur—represented by a small picture of sheep, dated 1859, in her very best style—Gérôme, Plassan, Hamman, Carl Becker, Hoguet, and that familiar list of French and German painters usually classed as the *élite*, were represented on the walls, and criticised by a company of remarkably intelligent connoisseurs. A large and important composition was a Market-scene at Antwerp, in the Fifteenth Century, painted by a pupil of Baron Leys, named Schaffels, who unites the antiquarian taste of that painter to a method imitative of the style of Becker. Some fruit-pieces by Mr. Milne Ramsey, of this city, just brought over by him from his Paris studio, held their place well, by their force of color and careful finish, with the foreign decorative pictures. Among the artists present, besides Mr. Ramsey, were F. De Bourg Richards, recently from Italy, (who has lately deposited some of his foreign studies in the rooms formerly occupied by the Artists' Fund), Professor Schuessele, Mr. Knight, Edward and Thomas Moran, the Bensells, Mr. Hetzel, who has immigrated from Pittsburgh to a studio in Mr. Haseltine's building, &c. This occasion formed a pleasant reunion of artists and their friends after the dispersal of the summer season. The efforts of Mr. Haseltine to establish an art-centre of the first class in Philadelphia were highly appreciated. The galleries, as seen last night, were really splendid, eclipsing anything of the kind ever witnessed in this city. The walls have now been decorated with elaborate frescoes of the greatest originality, an Egyptian order being selected for the ground-floor gallery and a lighter Etruscan style for the rooms upstairs. A rich walnut stairway, with inlaid landings and padded balustrade, now ascends from the midst of the lower room to the galleries, in place of the more public stairs which formerly precipitated the visitor at once into the street. The floors of the painting-rooms are inlaid with a pattern of marquetry, partly concealed by the most splendid carpets. Carved easels and pedestals with statuettes added to the opulent taste of the affair, while vases, hanging-baskets, and gilt bouquet-tables filled the house with perfume from a whole conservatory of flowers. The whole arrangement devised by Mr. Hazeltine is admirably conceived to stimulate the appetite for art of a choice character. The families of this wealthy city, under such influences, are bound to leave the simpler traditions of the past, and take their places in the splendid competition for luxury and elegant taste.

INJUSTICE.

A Maryland Jury Declare the Murder of a Negro Not a Crime.

A correspondent of the Baltimore *American*, writing from Elkton, Maryland, says:

Our town, and in fact our county, has for three days past been in a state of excitement consequent upon the trial in the Circuit Court, now in session here, of Wm. S. Potter, a white man, for the shooting of Wm. Flammer, a black man. The issue of this case already demonstrates how far a colored man is safe, either in person or property, in the hands of so-called Democratic rulers. The facts of the case, as testified to before the Court, are these: About the 25th day of last June Wm. S. Potter, a farmer and young scion of the Maryland chivalry, coming home after a short absence, finds that one of his hands, a colored man, Wm. Flammer by name, had left his employ and gone to the field of a neighbor to work. The said Potter's chivalrous blood boils that one of the despised race should dare to so far consult his own pecuniary interest as to work where he is best paid, and he determined to punish him. He (Potter) armed himself with a pistol and proceeded to the field where the man Flammer was at work, and in the midst of the workmen—who, unfortunately, were all blacks—after asking him coolly why he left his field, and before he (Flammer) could reply, deliberately shot him dead. In the words of the witnesses, "Just as Potter uttered the last word of the question he fired."

The evidence was as clear as the sunlight, and no set of men, either black or white, ever gave more straightforward, unvarying statements than did these colored witnesses. Neither did Potter deny the killing, but claimed it was accidental; but there was not the slightest proof of accident, and in the name of common sense how can a man call aiming and firing a pistol at another "an accident?" Yet in the face of all this unimpeached and direct evidence, the jury—*selected with care*—rendered a verdict of "not guilty." He killed the negro, but he is not guilty. He did it in cold blood, or at least without provocation, yet he is not guilty. Why is he not guilty? *Because it was only a nigger he killed!* Had Flammer killed Potter, even under the greatest provocation, the same jury would have hung him as high as Haman.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

[By the Atlantic Cable.]

SPAIN.

The Counter Revolutionary War—Another Battle and Defeat of the Insurgents—Foreign Mediation in the Cuba Case Refused—Gen. Sickles's Mediatory Tender Withdrawn.

LONDON, Oct. 4, P. M.—There has been an interruption of the telegraphic communication between England and Spain during to-day, which is attributable in part to a storm which has prevailed on the coasts, but in the main to the cutting of the telegraph wires communicating with the various ports of Spain by the insurrectionary forces operating at certain points inward from the shore line in that country.

The latest advices to hand previously report that a battle had taken place at Espera Guerra between the government troops under General Palacios and a republican force mustering 1,100 strong. The revolutionists were dispersed and compelled to retreat to the mountains, after an obstinate resistance, during which they lost forty killed and sixty wounded, and had twenty-three of their number made prisoners. The government troops lost twenty men killed and twenty-eight wounded.

The American-Cuban diplomatic difficulty is regarded as terminated. The Spanish government refuses all offers of foreign mediation in the case, maintaining the position that the condition of affairs in Cuba is a domestic question entirely.

Major-General Sickles has, consequently, transmitted to the Madrid Cabinet an official note formally withdrawing the tender of a friendly mediation by the government of the United States between the Spaniards and the island revolutionists.

The Terrible Murder Near Paris.

[From the London Telegraph of Sept. 23.]

An awful murder of a woman and five children, just discovered in Pantin, a few minutes from Paris, is *the* event of the day, and causes great excitement among all classes. Yesterday morning a peasant was beginning to hartow his field, when he saw some stains of blood a few steps distant from him. Immediately following the traces, he comes to a spot which appears to have been newly stirred, and removes a spadeful of earth, when, to his horror, he sees a bloody arm half unburied. So frightened is the peasant at so unexpected an occurrence that he drops his spade and runs to the Commissaire de Police as fast as his legs will carry him. The crowd gathers, assistance is called for, and body after body is disinterred—first a child of seven, then a youth of fourteen, a little girl four years old, a woman of about thirty-five, in a neat black silk dress, another boy of eleven, and another again of sixteen. I leave your readers to imagine the horror of all present at the sight before them, the victims each bearing three or four fearful wounds. Near the spot lay a common black-handle knife, with the blade broken; but another instrument, such as a small hatchet or pick-axe, must have been used as well. The crime was evidently committed but very few hours before its discovery, but the murderer or murderers have not yet been found, though there are great presumptions against the father. The whole family is supposed to have come there by a train on Sunday evening, but up to the present moment their name and residence are unknown. They certainly belong to the *bourgeoisie* class. The woman, who was found to be *enceinte*, and who was cruelly wounded in the stomach—still wore earrings, a watch and chain, and all carried money in their pockets. Since yesterday morning the police are investigating in every direction; and surely their search must lead to the disclosure of the as yet impenetrable mystery. Among the horrible details, it is stated that, to all appearances, the woman, who is supposed to be the mother of the younger persons, was killed by blows from an axe or hatchet, while the others were stabbed repeatedly with a knife, and doubtless more than one knife had been used besides the broken one which was found near the bodies. The younger children had evidently been attacked while they were eating, for in their hands were found, tightly clasped, pieces of bread and sausages. The youth of sixteen must have made considerable resistance, for his clothes bore all the signs of a struggle, and his body had been pierced all over with stabs. It has been ascertained that on the previous night five tickets had been received from persons who had arrived by the last train which was proceeding to Paris, and it is conjectured that these may prove to be the persons who have been assassinated. The circumstance that there were only five tickets, while six persons were found murdered, is explained by the supposition that the youngest child may have traveled without being paid for. After the bodies had been seen by the Judge d'Instruction and the Chief of Police, who arrived about midday, they were placed in covered carriages and taken to the Morgue, accompanied by an escort of soldiers from the neighboring military station at Aubervilliers, which is situated about a stone's throw from the scene of the murder, which is close to the railway station at Pantin. Photographic likenesses were taken of the murdered persons. It seems to be confidently believed that the murders were not and could not have been committed by one person, but by a gang of assassins more or less numerous. Again, it is argued that the bodies had been conveyed from the place where the actual murders were committed, and buried in the fields where they were found. It is conceived that it is impossible to have massacred six persons, an action which could scarcely have been performed without some noise, in the small space where the bodies were found, and in an open field. A seller of agricultural implements at Pantin states that an individual who seemed hurried and anxious bought a hatchet from him on Sunday, without making any remark about the price. Two persons have been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the crime.

Fatal Accident in Switzerland.

A correspondent in Switzerland writes, under date of the 16th of September: Yesterday Mr. Chester, a member of the Alpine Club, lost his life on the Lyskamm, which he ascended with two guides from Zermatt. The guides arrived at the hotel on the Riffelberg late in the evening very much cut and bruised, and brought intelligence of the accident, which happened at three o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. Chester took up with him a dog, and in attempting to save the dog, which had slipped on the slope which was being ascended, Mr. Chester lost his footing and fell down the slope, dragging the two guides with him. The distance which the three slid and fell was about 1,500 feet. Mr. Chester died in about five minutes, and the guides were so much injured that it was only with the greatest difficulty that they could reach the Riffelberg Hotel. A Mr. Fowler yesterday effected an ascent of the Breithorn, in the vicinity of the Lyskamm, from the northern side, namely, from the Gorner Glacier, an ascent which has rarely if ever been made, although the mountain has several times been ascended from the opposite side.

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

The Buying of Arms and the Fitting Out of Vessels for Cuba—The Euterpe Case—Definite and Important Views of the Administration.

It has been ascertained from authentic sources, and may be definitely stated, that the following are in substance the views entertained by the President, and sure to be carried out by his Administration, with reference to the questions involved in the Euterpe case:

The shipment of arms and munitions of war to either party engaged in the Cuban struggle is not prohibited. The revolutionists have an equal right to buy and ship arms with the Spaniards. It is upon the fitting-out of a naval or military expedition that the neutrality laws operate. It is an entire mistake to suppose that the United States officers have ever been instructed to stop the shipment of merchandise, even though it be in the form of articles contraband of war. The owners and master of the vessel must in all cases take their own risk; but if an expedition whether of armed men or armed vessels, or if a vessel fitted out and prepared and *intended* for naval warfare, is started from our ports, *then* a question of our duty as neutrals or as a friendly power arises; and even if we had acknowledged the independence of Cuba, our duty and our rule could not be different, until we had directly and publicly espoused one side of the quarrel by making war upon the other. *It must be remembered that we constantly bought arms of England during the Rebellion*; and no one questioned the right of Englishmen to sell to us or the Confederacy. Blockade-runners took their own risk of capture; but the Alabama was fitted out as a ship of war to destroy our commerce. The Cuban Republicans must learn to draw this distinction before complaining of our conduct. In this respect, as before remarked, the recognition of their independence would not alter the law.—*Tribune.*

The Case of the Hornet Before the Cabinet—Her Seizure at Wilmington Disapproved—Right of Privateers to Visit Neutral Ports Recognized.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Information was received here to-day by the government that the Hornet, or Cuba, had put into the port of Wilmington, N. C., through stress of weather, and that she had been detained by the United States authorities at that point. The United States Marshal telegraphed this morning the above facts and asked for instructions. The President sent for the Secretary of the Navy, Secretary Fish and Attorney-General Hoar, and a consultation ensued. It was shown that a privateer—which the Cuba is conceded to be—could come into the port of any nation under stress of weather, and remained twenty-four hours without molestation or detention. Beyond this it is not thought that the Cuba could remain in an American port without laying the government open to the charge of harboring a privateer fitted out with the avowed purpose of preying on the commerce of a nation with which the United States is at peace. It is understood that a telegram was sent to the United States Marshal for North Carolina inquiring how long the Cuba had been in port, and other facts and circumstances connected with the case. Up to a late hour this evening no reply had been received. It is thought here that the Cuba did not remain over the prescribed time and has got to sea again. If it should turn out that the Cuba was ready to depart within twenty-four hours after she came into port, but was prevented from so doing by the United States Marshal, of course she will be released, the fault not being her captain's, but that of the Marshal.

DISASTERS.

THE INDIANAPOLIS DISASTER.

Explosion of a Steam Boiler at the State Fair Grounds—Men and Women Killed and Mangled in a Terrible Manner.

[From the Indianapolis Journal, October 2.]

Four days of unexampled pleasure and prosperity had attended the State Fair. About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when everybody seemed elated over the success of the exhibition, and when thousands were preparing to leave for their homes, a terrific explosion was heard in the vicinity of Power Hall, which brought terror to the hearts of the people.

THE EXPLOSION.

At 1 o'clock, the hour assigned, there had been a trial of portable engines and saw-mills, and into the competition several firms entered, among them Sinker & Co., engine-builders, and Long, Joseph & Carter, sawyers. The test had been completed, and the victory, if a victory it is, had been won by the Sinker machine. Seven minutes and a half of sawing had been done, with every part of engine and mill strained to the utmost tension, after which the fires had been permitted to go down and the machines to rest. About three o'clock, Mr. Sinker's foreman thought it advisable to saw up the logs on hand, so as to clear up for removal on the morrow. The engine was started, and the task accomplished with the exception of two "turns." The pit beneath the saw was filled with sawdust, and a temporary rest was taken, to allow two colored helpers to clean it out. A large circle of interested lookers-on were gathered about the area occupied by the machinery, while here and there over the grounds were scattered twelve or fifteen thousand people. At a moment of undisturbed quiet, while the hum of the machinery was hushed and attention directed toward the ring, in which the fast trotting was about to commence, a noise like the explosion of a pack of artillery saluted the ear, and a concussion of the earth as of an earthquake sent a thrill of fear to the heart. A volume of steam, a blinding cloud of dust and smoke, the air filled with *débris* of timber, of pieces of iron, of shreds of clothing, parts of human beings, of groans and of shrieks, men falling hither and thither, and ranks opening as if plowed through with grape and shrapnel, told the fearful tale of the explosion.

FORCE AND EFFECTS OF THE EXPLOSION.

The engine was upset about seventy-five yards west of the Power Hall, and the saw mill some fifty or one hundred feet due north of the engine. The force of the explosion seemed to be lateral. Heavy pieces of the machinery were blown to the north and west a long distance; a few of the lighter parts were found some distance to the east, but more were blown backward. Those who saw it say that nothing was thrown higher than thirty or forty feet. The bodies of several men were lifted into the air, and alighted in mangled and mutilated shapes many yards from where they were standing when struck with the steam. An idea of the force and power, and the horror of the explosion, may be gathered from some of the incidents which we have been able to collate. Where the engine stood was left no perceptible trace except an area of smoked and blackened ground. Even the foundation had been torn up, and not a brick was left standing one upon the other. The framing of the saw mill was thrown askew, turned over, broken and dislocated. A large piece of the boiler, which must have weighed five hundred pounds, was carried a distance of five hundred yards. One smaller piece was thrown clear into the time track, and skipping over, it buried itself in the sod beyond. Another large piece was thrown westward, clear over the dyke upon the cattle pens. It crashed through the roof of one, and struck a large ox on the horns, breaking off the tips, passing entirely out of the inclosure of the Fair Grounds. One of the shafts, to which was attached an eccentric, was thrown sideways over Power Hall, and landed at the side of Domestic Hall. One of the rods was twisted and carried at least three hundred yards in a northeasterly direction, striking a man on the head who was standing not far from the amphitheatre. In almost every direction smaller pieces of the machinery were thrown, and the air was literally full of splinters, bolts, screws, nuts, pieces of rods, and such of the lighter portions of the engine. Innumerable are the stories told of how deadly missiles alighted just in front of people, arrested by a gracious Providence in their deadly flight.

TERROR OF THE PEOPLE.

To attempt to pen a picture of the scene were folly. Imagine 15,000 people, pallid with fear, rushing and crushing to and fro, impelled by a nameless something toward an undefinable object; men bearing dead and wounded into the various halls; women shrieking and crying, for fear their husbands, sons or brothers might be among the killed; strong men convulsed and in tears because temporarily separated from wives and children, and in suspense as to their safety; all this, and more, infinitely more, must be imagined to fill in the details of a picture of which it were next to impossible to give but the faintest outlines. In time the dead and wounded were gathered together, placed in wagons and started for the city, where they received every possible attention that sympathy and skill could bestow. So far as could be ascertained in the confusion of the hour, there were twenty-seven persons killed and fifty-six wounded. All the physicians in the city, whose services could be used, readily and generously tendered them. We can specify no one particularly, for all were willing and anxious when called upon to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded, either at the hospital, institute or private residences.

President Grant on Home Industry.

In traveling through the State of Pennsylvania, General Grant's attention was directed not only to the scenery, but also to the resources and industries of the State, and he took occasion to express his opinions in familiar and informal style to the gentlemen who accompanied him.

In discussing the agricultural and manufacturing interests of the country, the President remarked that the annual importation of iron and steel, and other manufactures which could be as well produced at home, amounted to more than $100,000,000. This he supposed to be what was required for consumption over and above the domestic supply, and he asked a gentleman familiar with the iron business within what length of time the home product of iron might be expected to become sufficient for the country.

In reply to this, Mr. M. stated that the amount imported did not indicate an inability of the country to produce all that is needed. That the prosperity of domestic manufacture stimulated demand and enabled consumers to buy and pay for kinds and shapes of foreign iron not made in this country, or not made so cheaply here. That notwithstanding the prosperity of the business the average profits were no larger than those derived from capital invested in other ways, and that duties under the present tariff were not so high as to prevent foreign competition, yet high high enough, if maintained, to extend the home manufacture, and ultimately to obviate the necessity of making large purchases abroad.

The President then said that he thought it very desirable that we should have a sufficient supply from domestic sources, and thus benefit the labor of the country, and effect a saving of the millions of dollars now annually expended for foreign iron and steel.

Mr. M. alluded in terms of commendation to Mr. Boutwell's successful management of the Treasury, and of the large reductions of the public debt which he had effected.

The President responded by saying that Boutwell was doing nobly.

These weighty words show that the President understands the importance of stimulating home industry as a means of benefiting the workingman, and of sustaining and improving the financial credit of the Government.

AMUSEMENTS.

ENGLISH OPERA AT THE ACADEMY.

Madame Parepa-Rosa introduced herself and her new company to the Philadelphia public last night in *Maritana*, and inaugurated the season with a very successful performance. The audience was large, and inclined to be enthusiastic. Madame Rosa seemed to be somewhat nervous when she first came upon the stage, and her voice seemed to have lost some of its freshness and smoothness; but toward the end of the first act she regained her powers, and sang magnificently to the conclusion of the opera. She surprised some persons in the audience by dressing for the part with such charming taste, that she seemed as just a representative of the *gitana* as a person of slighter figure would have done. Madame Rosa played throughout with considerable dramatic power. Mr. Campbell's "Don Jose" and Mrs. Seguin's "Lazarillo" are well known to the public as excellent personations. Mrs. Seguin, however, sang with more than usual sweetness and acted the part with new energy and power. Her rendition of the prison aria was very charming. There is a very perceptible improvement in the method of this artist, and in the quality of her voice. Mr. Laurence's personation of the king was satisfactory. He is not much of an actor but he has a good voice, and such a part as that of the king does not demand remarkable histrionic powers. Mr. Castle's "Don Cæsar" is his finest character. He sang and acted it last night with customary fervor. The chorus was large, and under complete control. The orchestra also was very large, and in excellent training. It contained a full representation of all the instruments. It was led with great ability by Mr. Carl Rosa, who paid more attention to the shading in the instrumentation, and in the vocalization of the chorus than leaders are apt to do. This evening Miss Rose Hersee will make her debut in *Somnambula*. To-morrow night *The Puritan's Daughter*.

—Miss Keene will present *Our American Cousin* at the Chestnut this evening.

—Boucicault's *Formosa* still holds the stage at the Arch Street Theatre.

—Mr. Edwin Booth appears at the Walnut this evening as "Brutus;" to-morrow evening as "Iago;" Thursday as "Richelieu;" on Friday as "Othello," and on Saturday night as "Richard III." At the matinée on Saturday *The Lady of Lyons* will be given.

—The *Great European Circus* made a street parade this morning, and presented a gorgeous appearance. Last evening they gave their first performance to a brilliant and crowded house. The collection of animals is probably the largest ever presented in this city, and the performers are all accomplished in their various parts. There will be performances every day this week.

—Carncross & Dixey's Minstrels appear at the New Eleventh Street Opera House this evening in a programme brimful of Ethiopean eccentricities.

Chinese Theatricals.

A local editor of the San Francisco *Chronicle* has attended a Chinese theatrical performance in that city. Speaking of the music he says: Imagine yourself in a boiler manufactory, when four hundred men are putting in rivets, a mammoth tin shop next door on one side, and a forty stamp quartz mill upon the other, with a drunken charivari party with six hundred instruments in front, four thousand enraged cats on the roof, and a faint idea will be conveyed of the performance of a first-class Chinese band of music.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

—Outward bound—Books.

—How to make a clean sweep—Wash him.

—Loring, of Harvard, has entered a Boston law office.

—An exchange asks if the "counter" revolution in Spain is a strike of the clerks.

—Another English Ritualist, named Husband, has espoused Catholicism.

—The prince hereditary of Austria is the best juvenile violinist in Vienna.

—Girardin says his *Liberté* is worth three million francs.

—Eugenie and Victor Emmanuel will gondole with each other on her Majesty's return from the East.

—In the southwest part of Rhenish Prussia the number of wild swine has increased so much that much damage is caused to farms.

—An auctioneer recently advertised for sale a large quantity of oil paintings "by some of the *ancient* masters of the *day*."

—Instead of saying that a man is "tight" in Chicago the reporters say that he is a "victim of bacchanalian intemperation."

—A Kentucky boy is tongueless, but manages to eat. He can articulate some words very well, and is bright.

—Alexandre Dumas says that the cook-book of the nineteenth century has not yet been written, and that he would be prouder to write it than to compose a very popular novel.

—The old castellan of Sans-Souci, who had charge of Frederick the Second's delightful retreat for the last fifty years, died the other day in his ninety-first year.

—Humboldt used to say, "I have known Kings and Emperors so well that I am always wondering why most people look with so much awe upon them."

—Since the foundation of the Prussian Bible Society in Berlin, in the year 1814, it has distributed upwards of 3,000,000 of copies of the Holy Scriptures.

—The California Pioneers have put W. H. Seward up to snuff in a gold box of fabulous value, and have added a cigar-case, the cost of which renders the snuff box nuggetory.

—The Czar of Russia has authorized the opening of subscriptions throughout the empire in aid of the monument to be erected to Humboldt in Berlin.

—A Western steamboat captain, importuned by a life insurance solicitor, settled matters by remarking, "Look here, my friend, I never bet on any game where I've got to die to beat it."

—Four hundred jurists, assembled at the late Heidelberg *Juristentag*, constituted themselves into a "Union for the Abolishing of the Death Penalty," Advocate Kissling, of Linz, president.

—Marfori has returned to his old position as intendant for the ex-Queen of Spain. He was dismissed at first, not because his royal mistress was dissatisfied with him, but for political reasons.

—Friedrich Spielhagen, author of "Problematic Characters," is about to imitate Dickens by giving readings from some of his best-known works, in the principal cities of Germany, in the coming fall and winter season.

—The Nashville *Press and Times* says that the watch presented to Lafayette by Washington, and stolen in that city in 1825, has recently been discovered in a pawnbroker's window in a Western town.

—It is stated on good authority that the Emperor of the French has recommended the Minister of Justice to leave entire latitude to the French press, and not to institute prosecutions unless serious reasons exist.

—The principal of a young lady's seminary in Massachusetts has advertised in the papers that his grounds are "protected with powder and ball." He expects the "cousins" and friends of his fair pupils to take warning.

—A seminary has been founded near Berlin to educate preachers and teachers for the German emigrants in North America. It is called the Sternenhaus (star house), after the banner of the United States.

—Minnie Hauck is engaged at Moscow. Her success abroad is a genuine one, though she has not made any great sensation. She is young, however, and seems on the way to both fame and fortune.

—The Japanese can endure anything but getting wet. Nothing takes the starch out of them so quick. Fishermen will allow the markets to remain bare rather than expose their skins to a little fresh rain-water.

—An Indiana town boasts a giant who has by his great size vanquished the ague. That embarrassing affliction attacked him the other day and worked four days to shake him all over, but failed and left in disgust.

—The natural history society of Pittsfield, Mass., have a button, stated to have been found at Perry's Peak, where it is supposed to have been dropped by Ham, the son of Noah, while leaning over the taffrail of the ark in a fit of sea-sickness.

—Danish journalism is now at its lowest ebb. The dullness of the times and the lack of all exciting Scandinavian news has reduced the circulation of the Copenhagen papers to about one-half of what they had two years ago.

—Frederick von Flotow, the composer of *Martha* and *Alessandra Stradella*, who got a divorce from his first wife in order to marry her sister, is said to have treated his second wife with so much brutality that she has applied to the Courts for a divorce from him.

—The Norfolk *Journal* says that a most remarkable—but, by no means, unusual—sight in Virginia, nowadays, is that of an old fogy who has been dead and buried for years, arising from his tomb, shaking off his winding-sheet, sitting down to a table and writing a slashing letter on the political situation.

—A Vienna paper says: "Bismarck's disease, as the French papers said some time ago, is simply *delirium tremens*. He cannot hold a pen in the morning, and he has to take strong stimulants in order to overcome his nervousness. He can never make a speech in Parliament without previously taking strong doses of Cognac brandy."

—A ukase has been issued at St. Petersburg reducing the term of military service from seven years to five in the case of young men under twenty who enter the army as volunteers. A further reduction of a year's service is promised as a reward for good conduct. This regulation is to be followed by another restricting marriages in the army.

—Said a male advocate of woman's rights: "When I am in a crowded car, and a lady comes in, I think it is the duty of some other man to get up and give her his seat. I look around the car to see if any man in the crowd looks like making a move in that direction, and when I see them all keep their seats, I hide my face behind my newspaper, and blush for my sex."

—A farmer, who had engaged the services of a son of the Emerald Isle, sent him out one morning to harrow a piece of ground. He had not worked long before nearly all the teeth came out of the harrow. Presently the farmer went out into the field to take notes of Pat's progress, and asked him how he liked harrowing. "Oh!" replied Pat, "it goes a bit smoother now since the pegs are out."

—A club has been formed in England called the "Carlyle and Emerson Association," whose chief object is declared to be that of popularizing the writings and teachings of these authors, which the promoters regard as "eminently calculated to imbue the youth of the rising generation with such high and worthy aspirations as shall render progress possible hereafter."