[For the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

Avondale and Gettysburg.

The cost so far—Are Avondale and Gettysburg to share the sad fate of Andersonville?

The fearful calamity of Avondale, making so many widows and orphans, roused deeply the humanity of a sympathizing and generous public. Indeed, the awful death menacing these ill-fated miners had not become a certainty ere thoughts of relief for their afflicted ones stirred the compassionate hearts pulsating above their fiery prison. When it was known that the frantic women gathering at the mouth of this flaming sepulchre were widows indeed; those sobbing, weeping children, closer and closer around were orphans indeed; then, not the thought of unutterable horror beneath, or the indignant feeling that this trifling with human life and human rights called forth; but the swell of sympathizing as from one mighty heart, was heard throughout the country. Hope no longer for the entombed, could make the assembled multitude forget that the distracted throng had wants that money could supply, as well as woe for which there could be offered no antidote. Hats went off, hands were opened—the pitying crowd all ready to give. The sacrificial forts and delicacies for the sad dead, were immediately followed by those provided for by instant contribution. Then, as the horror-stricken friends of the miners was made known more widely, the deeper grew the sympathy for their bereaved families. There was a pause in the world's dance of the world. The millionaire grew to his abundance to the widows and orphans of Avondale. The poor laborer contributed from a costly slip of precious paper. The belle, in pity, willingly consented to wear one ornament less. Childhood parts with its hoarded pennies; and poverty itself, over sympathetic, has brushed aside a tear of regret that its limited means will not allow it to do more. Prisons shrines of our holy faith have come abundant offerings. Even the Sabbath has to the proportion of the wants of this cruelly bereaved and chastised people.

This is all so humane, so beautiful, so Christian, that it seems as if it ought to have done." Would that similar suffering generally, that similar woe could be relieved everywhere, could claim similar Christ-like sympathy and aid. Would it be so, if human misery would be greatly alleviated, if human woe could be greatly assuaged, if pages of crime less crowded and dark.

Those whose business or pleasure has acquainted with the extent and demands of any class of orphanage, are made to feel that the world has not been in almost every case, for meeting the necessities of the orphan, physical existence, referring to nothing beyond. Take, as a class, the orphans of those who have left our country to provide, and when we have named three or four classes, we have a complete where those peculiarly deserving children have land sympathy, and have lavished existing statutes for paupers. Pennsylvania has been munificent beyond all precedent in pauper; millions here have been given; thousands of orphans have been helped their way onward to honorable and useful manhood, to a respectable and comfortable maintenance. Hundreds in this most favoring State are still uncared for.

The National Orphans' Homestead at Gettysburg has no share in the Pennsylvania bounty; has, as yet, not obtained nothing from the National Government. The orphans collected there from dreadful battle-fields of the Union, exceed in number the orphans of Avondale. In simple justice, they have a claim. Are the orphans of the republic very strong? Is not the fidelity of the country shaking to its foundations as these—in truth and honor pledged? Why a distinction, why even in expressing praise in the one case and in plea for the other, leaving off the word, in the former, this "ye ought to have done" for fear of the latter "ye ought to have undone."

OCTOBER 16, 1869. E. L.

[For the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

The Servant-Girl Trouble.

The difficulty of obtaining good or even tolerably competent servants is becoming more and more a subject of complaint among housekeepers. As it is now the season when many changes are to be made in household arrangements, it will be opportune to the cause of the difficulty, and also to ask why it is that complaints are so high, and why it is that wages continue so high, even for the most inferior of "help." It is usual, we know, to attribute a great deal of the inefficiency of servants to the carelessness or inability of young or modern housekeepers; but let any lady of the old school, style, with her maids of many years, be obliged to try the new order, or rather disorder, of things, and in many cases it will be the well find her experience and teachings to be as wholly ignored as though she were the veriest "Dora" of a housekeeper. Let yesterday's or even yesterday's dinner be cook would, in reality, prepare the dishes in the most orderly and tasteful manner, keep the once tidy kitchen in a greasy, topsy-turvy condition, and always, perhaps leave the dinner half unprepared, and perhaps leave the dinner half prepared, to go to the nearest grocery for another or a new pitch, given of being soon installed in another kitchen, in as good a house, at as high wages and without references. In our opinion these Intelligence Offices are a great cause of the difficulty, and while housekeepers continue to give them encouragement, be in ignorance, the evil will be few steady, reliable servants.

There may be some instances of fifty girls on the Office Register of whom the proprietress knows nothing save what the applicants not to assure her customers that "Biddy is a tipsy, or "Mary is a colored woman," or that her world is taken without effort being made to find out the truth.

Of course, the loss of these offices might be made good by getting the best of servants, and as a private for a shortime, but both parties would find out that the mistake, and the employer would be greatly affected, by being paying purchase, or by advertising, and thus of expenditure, they would be obliged to be reference, the girls would be obliged to be more particular in their efforts to please their employers, and thus a better feeling and feeling is a better state of feeling between mistress and maid, the good of each other each other, and a longer time of service is the usual result.

That there are good and faithful girls, more the friends than servants of families with whom they live, we all know. We hear of them occasionally; we see them mentioned in our friends—worthy Bridgets who devote themselves with unselfishness unto the house hold: true and tried Marys whose loving attention to the children is beyond all praise—but such are "few and far between," and never to be found at an Intelligence Office. They are too well known among the friends of the family, too desirable ever to be without a home, and too anxious of pleasant homes to be open to them, should they by chance require to change.

There may be some exceptions, but as a rule none of the best class of servants seek to obtain a situation at an office. In these very cases, parties have been known to have gone to find there, but we never heard of any one obtaining the place. Mrs. A. is a lady, whose three sunny maids left her, just as the children were taken with measles, because they could not, as usual, have their Thursday afternoons and Sundays out, and because "the saucy maids?" From an office, and Mrs. B. will take them, and so will Mrs. C. again go there with hardly a hope of obtaining a prize, but only to get a change for the worse emerging. And for this help what does she pay? The highest wages for the poorest kind of service. Some girls are worth a vice. Better dear than worth a great deal, through greater amount of labor performed, or superior ability, or for their extra pains, or for interest in the family; the worst prepare of food, the most awkward breaker of crockery, the slovenliest chambermaid, and the limpiest laundress alike thinks herself worthy of and demands the highest wages, too often succeeding in getting them by some family emergency. No loss to the employer, no one keeps them long, and such are always to be found at the office.

And look at Mrs. C.'s Norah, taken just from Ireland, with a rosy complexion and green horn, and who has at last, after much patient care and training, became of some service to her employer. Ungrateful Norah now disdains Mrs. C.'s comfortable home and moderate wages. She hears at the office that she can get into Mrs. D.'s family, and there she sees "beautiful," like the stylish chambermaid there, who boasts of receiving a dollar bill in her stupendous waterfall. Mrs. D. is a great patroness of the office, yet she says changing her and complaining of the delinquencies of her over-paid maids. There are many Mrs. D.'s, and we most heartily wish they would all go to boarding.

—Housekeeping, which should be a pleasure to every woman, has often become a source of vexation and daily annoyance, caused by the incompetency and consequent changing of servants. We hardly dare hope that anybody will be enterprising enough to establish a training school for them, and we very much doubt whether it would be patronized, but we can call upon all housekeepers to give up going to Intelligence Offices, and to make it a rule never to engage a servant without a good recommend from her last employer; and this reference from her last employer, if it be not given being candidly given, we may hope for a more steady and comfortable household.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1, 1869. MANY HOUSEKEEPERS.

"The Temperance Party."

Messrs. Editors: A few indiscreet persons in this city have lately been trying to make a party out of the temperance cause. Fortunately for the cause of temperance in this city, the temperance people of the city and State, and the official organ of the Order of Good Templars in Pennsylvania, the *Keystone Good Templar*, of Lancaster, has time and again shown up the folly of the proposed party. Notwithstanding this, I notice that some of the newspapers are giving the status of the Union in Philadelphia, and of this regulated party of temperance. Now, I have been, and am, a ticket as the "Temperance Ticket" of temperance people to disgrace in this city.

In temperance there is no party at all. There was a Fanatical Ticket, however, and it met the defeat it deserved. TEMPERANCE.

QUEEN ISABELLA INTERVIEWED.

An American Lady's Visit to the Spanish Ex-Queen—She Has Been Misrepresented.

(*Correspondence of the Home Journal.*)

On a shoreless hotel, whose broad grass-veiled walks extend to the water's edge and commanding a view of the sea, I lived in Ste. Adresse (a suburb of Havre). Mon Desir, is the Chateau of Queen Christine of Spain. It is a large square building, with a chapel attached, and hemmed in on every side by a wall of about ten feet high. Here the Queen-mother of Spain and her suite passed the summer, and here I, by a strange, but very pleasant interview with her Majesty. When I arrived at the gate of the chateau, a lady-like dressed, youthful blonde lounged, bearing in her arms, a very pretty baby (about three months) and followed by three deeper-colored, but equally pretty children. "My husband," she said, with a pleasing smile, "is at the gardener's cottage." I found by his appearance in the time specified sidled through the gardener's cottage in a perfect state of amalgamation. A three-looking, black-African (I had never before seen a negro) was the owner of unblemished ivory, he opened the gate, and, with a bow, ushered us into a pretty, little, leading through the frontage grounds to the door of the chateau.

A SOLDIER'S CHRISTMAS.

When midway the ground, I just the intendant, who received me graciously, and escorted me to the entrance of Mon Desir, where I was introduced to the Queen by the Baroness de Lerchenfeld, the lady-in-waiting of her Majesty, on the second story. The Queen, who had been informed of the purpose of my interview the day before, was seated at a table covered with a pile of manuscript, with the plays of Victor Hugo. She received me with a pleasant smile, and rose to go a-for *tenil* near her. After a few introductory remarks, she said, "I understand that the Spaniards in Spain and the debtonement of her daughter, which, she said, was a fact, to be repented here.

"The Spanish people," she said, "are loyal at heart, but they are like capricious children, who are pleased for a moment with a toy, and then cast it aside for their old one. Isabella II. will be recalled, and the mongrel rules from Madrid, and the blood. You will see it—the world will see it.

"And if I do not recall, will she abdicate in favor of her son?" I asked.

"Never! never!" she replied, with an expression of firmness that would have become a Roman.

In conclusion, her Majesty informed me that Isabella II. was not the Queen of Spain to-day, and that if I desired to see her she would arrange an interview. I thanked her Highness for so much condescension, and took my departure.

SEASIDE AT THE RITE.

Trouville is a pretty little coquette of a city, seated in a cove on the opposite side of the mouth of the Seine, and consequently half an hour's sail from Havre. It is neat, *recherche*, extremely fashionable, and unlike the Sea Commons guests the *élite* of Europe. Its *plage* is very favorable to the pleasure of bathing, and its *cafe*, *salon* and warm. A few days after my interview with Queen Christine, I went to Trouville to try the virtues of its tepid waters, and to get some rest. The Emperor, the new Napoleon and Isabella II. and her suite were in the Hotel de Normandie, which resembles an establishment the centre of attraction. In the afternoon of the day of my arrival I went to the *plage* to enjoy its gentilesse, and there saw Isabella II. in the bathing-dress, and her servants. In her white bathing-dress, and her long, black, wavy hair, she resembled very much a pretty chinaman her pictures represent her. The next, morning I remained my interview with the Queen-Mother's premises, and was told that her Majesty the Queen of Spain had already received a commission from her mother, recommending me to her Highness's consideration, and that she would see me any morning between one and two.

NEW JERSEY MATTERS

IMPROVEMENTS IN CAMDEN.—During the past four years six hundred and sixty-four permits have been issued in Camden for the erection of dwelling-houses. The growth of Camden has been gradual and sure, and the improvements made are of the most enduring character. There have been cultivated hill and alongside Cooper's Creek, from the river Delaware to a point 200 feet beyond the line of Sixth street, from the Delaware to Sixth street, and thence to the Delaware; another in Linden street, from the west line of Esther L. Cooper land to Third street; another in Third street, from Linden to Pearl street; one in Pearl street, from Third street to the easterly terminus of one hill in the year 1863; one in Middle street, from Broadway to Second street; one in Stevens street, from Broadway to Second street; one in Second street, from Stevens to Hartman street; one in Hartman street, from Second street to the Delaware; one in Fifth street, from Line to Clinton street; one in Clinton street, from Fifth to West street; one in West street, diagonally to east end of Hartman street; one in Hartman street, from West to Second street; one in 29th street, from Line to Newton avenue; one in Newton avenue to junction of Fourth street and Kaigh's Point avenue; one in Fourth street, from Kaigh's Point avenue to Line ditch; one in Market street, from Broadway to Second street; one in Delaware avenue, from Market street to a point south about 102 feet, thence westward to the Delaware river; one in Morris street, from Broadway to West street; one in West street from Morris to Washington street; one in Washington street to Second street; one in Benson street from Second to Broadway; one in Pine street from Fifth to Spring street; one in Spruce street, from Race street to Fifth street; one in Royden street, from Broadway to Fifth street; one in Broadway, from Pine to Morris street; one in Penn street from the river to Fifth street; one in Third street from Wilson street to Penn; one in Cherry street from Second to Fifth street from Linden to Penn. An equal number of streets have been paved.

As OPPRESSIVE ACT.—Many residents of Newton township bitterly complain of a special act of the Legislature passed four or five years ago, which vests in the City Councils authority to compel such residents to curb and pave the streets adjacent to their dwellings, from the centre of the city and Newton township. Under this act a certain portion of Broadway wasgraved at the time, imposing an expense upon very many poor persons who were really unable to bear such additional burden. A proposition is now maturing to pave Newton avenue from Broadway to Federal street, some third of which will be assessed upon by individuals of limited means, and the cost to them will be a heavy tax, particularly as there is not sufficient travel over that portion of it to justify the expense of the contemplated improvement. In view of these facts, there will be made to induce the incoming Legislature to repeal the act in question.

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.—In consequence of the crowded condition of the public schools, and also because many children are deprived of the advantages they now enjoy, it is proposed to establish night schools in Camden during the coming winter, so that such children may have an opportunity, after their day's work is finished, to study and receive instructions in the common branches of education. Those who heretofore, have worked well, and each Ward Committee, are properly conducted at the public expense.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A man named Wm. Hutchinson, on Saturday afternoon, had one of his legs broken by being run over by a wagon. He was otherwise severely injured, and it is thought internally. The injured man was attended by Dr. Thomas F. Cullen. It is feared his leg will have to be amputated.

SERENADE STORE.—The large, three-story building on the southwest corner of Third and Plum streets, Camden, is now completed, and will be occupied by Col. De LaCour, Esq., as a drug store, in the most imposing and attractive manner. Every appointment is complete in itself.

CHURCH BENEFIT.—An interesting entertainment was given by the Sunday-school children of the Baptist Church, in Camden, on Tuesday evening, the 26th inst., the proceeds of which are to be applied for the benefit of the church.

CITY NOTICES.

WELDEN SPRING WATER.—St. Andrews, Vermont, Hancock Co., Maine, Aug. 3, 1869. Gentlemen: I have used your Welden Spring water in my family for the last year, and find it a good article. Dr. WINSLOW, Proprietor of Mt. Desert Ferry Hotel, Hancock Co., Maine. Sold by all druggists. Depot, 1 Cedar street, New York.

WALKER'S, THIRTEENTH, BEGINS 1 to 8. N. E. corner Ninth and Walnut Streets. THIRTEEN DAYS' SALE. MR. EDWIN BOOTH In Bulwer's Lady of Lyons, Saturday Evening, Oct. 23, CARDINAL RICHELIEU ..... EDWIN BOOTH MELNOTTE ..... MARGUERITE AND DEVILSHOOF WEEN SEGAL—EDWIN BOOTH ADVERTISING. Tickets for Sale at Ticket Office, Walnut Street Theatre, Saturday at 1 P. M. GRAND ARENTINES! ENTHUSIASM! ENTHUSIASM! GORGEOUS EXPOSITIONS GREAT FOREIGN CIRCUS! GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS! EIGHT BRILLIANT RINGS! ONE RING OF FIRE! Equal of performances and last week of this superb and unrivaled establishment. SATURDAY, the 23d instant. The management respectfully announces the continued attractions of the Great Circus, and the Great Circus, the rare visits to their unsurpassed entertainment, on Saturday, Oct. 23, and Monday, Oct. 25, at Broad and Lombard streets, and will present to large fair, whiskers, beards and mustaches, the most perfect and certain preparation in the world. *It is very advantageously situated for business, and is a good place.* Sold by all druggists and dealers everywhere. *Beware of worthless imitations.* *It is believed to be entirely undetectable by all the chemists and analysts.* *It is easily washable by railroad and canals, both in the hand and in the mouth.* *It is the only one that has no injurious effect upon the hair, whiskers, beards and mustaches.* *It is the only one that is not a sticky, dirty, nasty, and disagreeable article to have about the person.* *It is perfect. Parties desirous to examine it before purchasing, can do so by calling at the office of the undersigned.* *Sold by all druggists and dealers in Medicines.* *Sole absolute to close a concern. Terms cash.* ★ $300 to be paid when the same is proved to be not the genuine article. ★ $300 to be paid when the same is proved to be not the genuine article. ★ $300 to be paid when the same is proved to be not the genuine article.