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VOLUMEIXXIII.—No. 164.

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MARRIED.

BREUIL—BERA.—On last Thursday morning, 14th inst., by the Rev. R. C. Matlack, James F. Breuil to Alicia J., daughter of Francis Riera, Esq., all of this city.

BROWN.—At St. Louis, Mo., on the morning of the 16th inst., in the 23th year of his age, Wm. H., son of Laura A. as the late Wm. H. Brown, of this city. **
OLAGHORN.—On Sunday morning, the 17th instant,
John W. Caghorn, in the sist year of his age,
His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1009 Arch street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 20th inst., at 3 o'clock, without furth/r notice. nt furth/r notice. \$8 BECK On the 16th inst., Mrs. Theresa Beck, relict of the life Jacob Beck, tobacco merchant, in the 88th

year of jer age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend he funeral, from the residence of herson-in-law, Wm. V. Hughes, No. 225 Pine street, on Wednesday afternom, at 1 o'clock. ternom, at 1 o'clock. KNEASS.—On the morning of the 19th inst., Charles Lombaert, infant son of Wm. Harris and Amelia Stryker Kneiss.
TFTLOW.—On the morning of the 18th inst., Edward Mithell, son of the Rev. John and Fannie D. Tetlow. agel 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully indied to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, 1504 Franklin street, on Wednesday afternoon, at 10'clock.

Jo'clock.

THE MEMBERS OF Solomon's Lodge, No. 114. A. Y. M., and the Order-in feneral, are fraternally invited to meets at the Masonic Hall. Chestinut street, on THURSDAY MOINTING, at 10 o'clock, to attend the funeral of Brother JOHN H. HUBBS. By order of the W. M. ocl9-2trp* CHAS. H. KINGSTON, Secretary. WATER PROOFS FOR SUITS.

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES. OPENING LECTURE BY MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON, ON TUESDAY EVENING, October 19. Subject—" WHITED SEPUCHRES."
SECOND LECTURE,
BY R. J. DE CORDOVA,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 21.
Subject—" THE SHAM FAMILY AT HOME."
remainder of the series will be given in the follow-der:

The remainder of the series will be given in the ionoving order:

Oct. 25. MISS OLIVE LOGAN: Oct. 27, R. J. DE
ORDOVA: Nov 29, HON. 8. S. COX. Dec. 1, HON.
BHARLES SUMNER: Dec. 3, REV. ROBT COLLYER.
Dec. 16, WENDELL PHILLIPS.

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ino Warerooms, 52 Chestnut street. Box Office open
ally from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8.

Oct 25.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.—THE stated monthly meeting of the Institute will be d on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 20th inst. at 8 specimens of manufacture to exhibit, will please send not be Hall, No. 15 S. Seventh street, before 7 lock P. M. M. M. Marine Engineer, of Glustread a paper on the Elector Condensor.
WILLIAM HAMILTON.

THE LADIES' FAIR IN AID OF
the fund for the erection of a Homeopathic Hestal will be held at
IIORTICULTURAL HALL.
From the 17th to 30th of November.
A meeting of the Lady Manuaers will be held at the fliege Building, FILBERT Street, above Eleventh, on EDNESDAY MORNING next, at 10 o'clock, at which interested are invited to attend.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVA.

NIA—Department of Arts.—A meeting of the mbore of classes from 1860 to 1869, will be held at 4 P.
THURSDAY, October 21, 1869, in the COLLEGE ALL. tc consider matters of importance to tae welfare their Alma Mater.

MANY ALL.

MANY ALUMNI. 19-2trp*

LIBRARY COMPANY.—AN AD
lowered meeting of the Library Company of Phila
lowered meeting mee journed meeting of the Library Company of Phila-hin will be held on THURSDAY, the 21st instant, to clock, at the Library, to receive the report of tellers on the subject of the Rush Legacy, [ocl9 2tps] REW. PHILLIPS BROOKS WILL preach in Trinity Church, Catharine street, above id, this evening, at 8 o'clock. Seats free, lt* PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTU-RAL SOCIETY.—Stated Meeting and Display IS EVENING.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PHILA. PHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN LROAD COMPANY will be held at the Office of Company, northeast corner of Ninth and Green str, on MONDAY, the first day of November nort, o clock A. M.; and immediately after the adjournt of that meeting an Election will be held at the same b for four Managers, to serve three years the company of the company of

REMOVAL .-

Philadelphia Saving Fund Society will commence less at its new office, S. W. corner Washington re and Walnut street, on MONDAY, 11th oc12 tu, th s tnois 1109 GIRARD STREET. 1109 KISH, RUSSIAN, AND PERFUMED BATHS.

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NAP OF THE CARPET IS NOT orn off by the Patont Sweeping Machines so much orns, as they lightly sweep the dust and dire to pans instead of pressing them into the fibre of pet. TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-arket street, below Minth. 000, \$3,000, \$1,800, \$1,000 TO LOAN on Mortgage.
J. H. MORRIS, 233 North Tenth street.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE. LETTER FROM PARIS. [Correspondence of the Phila. Evening Bulletin.] Paris, Tuesday, Oct. 5, 1869.—Political has once more succeeded to social sensation, and the decree for the convocation of the Chambers on the 29th November (!) has replaced the Pantin massacre in the attention of our excitable population. I have been weary of late myself, and I fear I have wearied your readers in seeming to do nothing but dwell upon and perpetually point out the blunders of what I suppose we must still call the Imperial government. But it has been, in truth, impossible to speak or write otherwise, for scarcely a step has been taken, for a long time past, which has not been a blunder; and now again the most stupid, inexplicable and un called-for blunder of all has just been perpe trated. The situation of affairs was briefly as follows: According to one interpretation of the text of the electoral law, the legal term for theconvocation of the Chambers expires on the 25th of the present month. Now there may possibly be a doubt as to the correctness of this interpretation, and one would willingly give the government the benefit of that doubt, as far as it goes, and absolve it from the charge of wilfully unconstitutional conduct. But what one cannot absolve it from is the charge of being either ignorantly blind to or wilfully disregardful of public opinion. Here has the whole nation been crying out for months past for the meeting of its newly-elected representatives, after being wounded and irritated to the quick by their abrupt dismissal before the Chamber was even regularly reconstituted. A few of the more advanced deputies threaten to reassemble, notens volens, on the

26th inst., in the hall of the Corps Legislatif, and there reenact the revolutionary incident of the oath of the Jeu de Taume Even the tiers-parti and the majority have seriously contemplated the getting-up and signing of a protest against the further prolongation of a state of things which every deputy feels to be an insult and bravado offered to his character of a representative of the people. This feeling is backed by the entire voice of the whole country, and by the organs of public opinion of almost every color, which have been filled of late with letters written by deputies who are now on a tour amongst their constituencies, and who, one and all, complain of the bad impression created by the unwillingness displayed by the government to meet the representatives of the nation. The popular construction, of course, put upon this delay is that the Emperor either cannot bring himself to carry out the reforms which he has promised, or that he is meditating a fresh coup d'état to revoke the concessions which he had been compelled to make. Well, all these feelings and suspicions have grown so strong of late that a serious crisis seemed to be at hand. At last it was understood that the "Ministers," or the "Cabinet," or "the Emperor," or whoever it is to whose hands the Government of France is at this moment intrusted (for really, during the present interregnum, it is difficult to say what is the governing power, or who is responsible)-it was understood that some step o be taken to calm and satisfy the public mind on the subject. Almost the only question debated was whether the Government would steer clear of all charge of "unconstitutionality" by summoning the Chambers for the expiration of the legal delay of the 2th inst., or whether it would not, still more wisely and prudently, be in advance even of the public expectation, and reopen the session almost immediately. I need not tell you how great, under these circumstances, has been the astonishment and indignation with which the decree has been read which actually

mity of condemnation in the public voice. Every journal this morning breathes the same language. The Siecle calls the decree "a fault more serious perhaps that any we have yet witnessed, though the catalogue is a long one." The Temps speaks of it as an "arrogant, infatuated and inconceivable policy." The Liberte thinks that the government has fairly "run off the rails," or in other words, lost its senses. The Débats says that the decree "postpones for two months the legitimate hopes of the country," and asks "what the government can possibly hope to gain by the delay " The old Moniteur says that " nothing could be more completely at variance with the wishes and hopes of public opinion," and declares that by this act the "Cabinet of the 17th of July" (Qu? whether it does not mean the Emperor himself) "has sealed its fate." I might go on quoting forever through the

postpones the meeting of the Legislature and prolongs the present undefined system of

government for nearly two months more.

This foolish, and I had almost written fatal

decision (for it really does give the coup de

grace to the prestige and popularity of Napo-

lcon III.), only appeared two days ago, on

Sunday, and already, as I anticipated,

it has elicited a general chorus of reprobation

and indignation. Never was there such unani-

whole round of the Paris press; and even the ultra imperialist Pays itself sneers at the present "imbecility" of the ruling mind, as compared with its "vigor" in December, 1851! We seem falling indeed from bad to worse. The Emperor in spite of all we hear about his "recovery," and "going to the races," and "taking long walks," is widently not the man he was, and has fallen

into the hands of a weak and vacillating ministry-(Eugène Pelletan calls them "hermaphrodites!") - while his foolish wife is running about the world, amusing herself with devising costumes and fancying herself a political personage. The language of the "irreconcilable" Opposition grows bolder and bolder every day, under these symptoms of declining vitality. In a fiery letter just issued by Eugène Pelletan (the same in which he

addresses to ministers the complimentary epithet above quoted), the popular deputy of Paris exclaims with a voice of triumph that the "race of adventurers" is worn out. "Where, now," he asks, "is St. Arnaud? Where is de Morny?" And then he intimates how little doubt he has of what will be

the result when at last the "question of life and death comes to be decided between the national sovereignty exercised by the nation itself and the same sovereignty usurped by a man." I cannot better convey to you a correct idea of the changed state of things here than by quoting to you such language uttered, and uttered with impunity.

The address presented to Prince Napoleon by the American residents in London has no doubt reached you, as will also the reply of

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1869. his Highness, which now appears in our papers. The incident is no doubt striking and significant in the present ticklish position of the Second Empire, with a republic perhaps looming in the distance, and a President not was not to be caught, even after a most permitted by called for The greatest politic. unlikely to be called for. The greatest political fault Napoleon ever committed in the eyes of the French nation was to compromise the American alliance. The Prince, you will observe in his reply, sagaciously remarks that that alliance has the "rare and unique privilege" in France of "uniting all parties in its favor;" and it need hardly be added that there is no more zealous partisan of that alliance than the Prince himself.

PERE HYACINTHE.

Arrival of the Great French Ecclesiastic in New York---His Appearance and General Deportment.

The Monk, Le Pere, the Revolutionist---The Religious "Lion" Opens His Mind's Eye.

The New York Herald says:
Pere Hyacinthe has arrived. At length the great revolutionary ecclesiastic has touched these shores—not with the cheek of a religious braggadocto, Lutheran determination or Calvinistic enthusiasm—with no intention of gious braggadocto, Lutheran determination or Calvinistic enthusiasm—with no intention of inaugurating open-air meetings in view of a charitable collection for the poor of France, nor with the idea of forwarding the interests of any would-be Assemblyman during the coming election. Indeed, the reverend gentleman appears so far to be influenced by no such common-place motives—and motives of the kind must be regarded as mercenary also—be the same more or less. Pere Hyacinthe has not yet studied the politics of New York, and, therefore, cannot consistently be presumed to have arrived solely for the purpose of forwarding the interests of the classic and powerful wigwam. Under all the circumstances, therefore, it may reasonably be supposed that the Pere, unwilling to follow the path of other "arrivals," is opposed to politics in the commercial sense in which the word is generally employed. The Pere may inaugurate new doctrines, launch forth his religious javelin at the Catholic capital, worry his ecclesiastical brethren, flap his sacred wings, expanded, doubtless, by a new invigorating atmosphere, and lift high the finger of righteousness when advocating some novel form of faith; but the reverend gentlemen is evidently not disposed to mix in politics, although his arrival at this particular time might indicate to many unscrupulous persons the idea of an immediate connection with the Tammany chief. It is nctuar time might indicate to many unscru-pulous persons the idea of an immediate con-nection with the Tammany chief. It is clearly evident, then, that the reverend gen-tleman has come to this scene of turmoil not for personal aggrandizement, but merely for the purpose of repose, just as one sometimes desires to be seated on the Peak of Teneriffe, there, with chin on elbow, to ponder on the things that were, and still watching the dry pebble on the shore, wait until it becomes wet and covered with the sea. Micawber waited till something did turn up. Pere Hyacinthe is not unlike Micawber in his anticipations.

As early as six o'clock yesterday morning the steamer Pereire arrived at this port from Havre and Brest, having on board the now celebrated French priest—the reverend gentleman above alluded to—whose stubborn opposition to the Œcumenical Council has made him to be regarded as the Lutheran sensation for personal aggrandizement, but merely for him to be regarded as the Lutheran sensation of the nineteenth century. His arrival was eagerly anticipated by a thoroughly equipped regiment of Bohemians, who prowled near the dock at which the good steamer was the taken in her appropriate the laken in the constant.

the dock at which the good steamer was to take up her quarters. The bright, brilliant, sun had no charms for them; the calm repose which prevailed was to them perfectly stupid, and, although the surrounding features of the scene were perfectly harmonious, the gallant Bohemians were ill at ease. Besides the recognized squad of

harmonious, the gallant Bohemians were ill at ease. Besides the recognized squad of touters was a fair representation of the metropolitan press. All were on the quivive for the famous priest. Never had monk so many charms—the cropped hair, round chubby face, large, lustrous deep meaning eyes, the dark brown habit, girdle, beads and sandals were perfectly delightful to contemplate. It would not have surprised some if the reverend gentleman had addressed the men who vigorously rolled the merchandise and warned them to be aware of their evil doings. Though marshalled in faultiess array, note-book in hand, eyes starting and tongues tipped with expectant inquiries, Père Hyacinthe disappeared—not by any submarine passage or spiritualistic influence, for the reverend gentleman quietly took a carriage and went to his hotel, just as any other sensible man might be expected to do.

So newspaperdom was in a perfect dileavere. lid went to his hoter, just as any other some lie man might be expected to do.

So newspaperdom was in a perfect dilemma

-it came, but it neither saw nor conquered,

and the Para was wished many hearty bless lief in the divinity of Christ, in the inspiration

and the Père was wished many hearty bles ings. It was no use, though; the Pere had arrived, and so it must be chronicled. arrived, and so it must be chronicled.

It was evident from the first that the reverend gentleman did not desire notoriety, the fact being subsequently demonstrated by persistent refusals on his part to see a host of newspaper men who waited to "interview" him. Father Hyacinthe quitted the Periere about one o'clock, and took up his quarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and being very much fatigued, retired immediately to his room. He had probably "lain off" on a comfortable sofa fatigued, retired immediately to his room. He had probably "lain off" on a comfortable sofa, pondering on things that were, and casting a glimpse into the future, when cards tumbled in thick and fast upon him. It was evidence that the configuration but he in thick and last upon him. It was evidently a strain upon the gentleman, but he was reluctantly obliged to decline all receptions, adding, however, with that politeness characteristic of his country, that he would be delighted to see them the following day. But the Herald reporter was on hand. In he went, after a previous invitation and was courted. after a previous invitation, and was courte ously requested to seat himself, which he did in the most Frenchy manner he could

mand. Pere Hyacinthe was delighted to see him, had heard of this great journal in Paris, and smiled most urbanely when the writer told him his arrival was eagerly looked for-ward to. 'He did," the reverend gentlemen went on "He did," the reverend gentlemen went on to state, "he did not expect anything of the kind; he was a humble man, nor did he aspire to religious fame. True, he made a noise abroad, but—" the reverend gentleman shrugged his portly shoulders and calmly awaited an interrogatory.

None was put for a moment or so, and meanwhile the writer cast a reportorial glance at the reverend gentleman's physique.

meanwhile the writer cast a reportorial glance at the reverend gentleman's physique. Pere Hyacinthe is what is generally known as a "ine-looking man." Of course it is a very dubious phrase, but the Pere is not far from forty years of age, possessed of an elegant frame, medium height, a high forehead, aquiline nose, angular brows and black, deep set, but peculiarly brilliant and piercing eyes, at once denoting great intellectual capacity, while his firm-set mouth and extremely thin lips at once proclaim his tiger-like tenacity to principle and stremuous determination at all hazards. He has a large head, round as a globe; hair cropped closely, and your first impression of the reverend gentleman is that he knows what you are thinking about. The Pere was arrayed in attire that would remind you of tleman is that he knows what you are think-ing about. The Père was arrayed in attire that would remind you of any religious hero that anybody ever heard of. He was dressed as a clerical gentleman should be, and was as affable as any gentleman who had just made a handsome "corner" in a certain local ity famous for its cordial reception of greenhorns. Altogether the Père appeared to the writer as a clever man well appeared to the writer as a clever man, well read, polished and polite. The reverend gentleman spoke nothing but French, and, being

sistent endeavor.

But what to theatrical managers of the pre-

sent age—alack-a-day |—what to them is known"effect" was yet to come. We had discussed
general topics at length, and the writer,
for the information of his friends, was waiting

for the information of his friends, was waiting for the final query.

By the way, how about that Œcumenical Council? Candidly, the most polite crossexamination failed. Père was fatigued after his trip, but at present—of course nothing was obtained. In a day or so he would be happy to communicate his opinions in the matter—in a day or so; but the fatigue, rous comprenez, was much to be endured. The beautiful forrety eyes traveled from side to side, and the sensation experienced by the cross-examiner was not by any means comfortable. He spoke very little, mais vous savez la raison, said he, for he was weary.

very little, mais vous savez la raison, said he, for he was weary.

About to depart, and leave the Père to sweet repose, knowing well that extra favors had been allowed the present interpreter, the invitation to "call again"—the reverend gentleman must have been posted in France—was most heartily extended. Rising from his seat; Père Hyacinthe said he had come to America to learn, for, continued he, there is more to be learned in the United States than in all the countries of Europe. On that account the Père thinks that the most of his time will be spent in traveling. By way of parting compliment the writer hoped the reverend gentleman would not fail to communicate his impressions of America to his countrymen.

The Père smiled for the first time, by the way, and said that it was not improbable that

The Pere smiled for the first time, by the way, and said that it was not improbable that he would write a work upon the subject. He would not have much time for observation, however, as he intended returning to France at the end of December, though he would never preach there again. Like a forlorn hope, the writer made a last effort to fathom the Pere, but the soundings failed; for, with a meekness that was unexpected, the reverend meekness that was unexpected, the reverend father said that his letter was the best explanation he could give. His eyelids began to droop with weariness, and Pere Hyacinthe was left to his repose.

What He Said.

The Tribune contains the following account of the priest's statements:

The conversation was partly of a private and personal character, and not suited for publication. Father Hyacinthe is, however, entirely frank about his intentions and his present situation. He desires it to be understood What He Said.

tirely frank about his intentions and his present situation. He desires it to be understood that he still is a Roman Catholic. He has never been, he says, an Ultramontane; is not now and never will be. But he denies that there is any reason for identificing Ultramontanism with the Catholic Church. He indulges the firm hope, that the Council will not, as is commonly anticipated, consolidate the Ultramontane theories and constitute them the creed of the Church; pated, consolidate the Ultramontane theories and constitute them the creed of the Church; but that, on the contrary, it will leave the door wide open for those who, like himself, have been throughout life the devoted champions of a more liberal construction of the Catholic doctrines, and who in particular have defended the entire harmony between the Christian religion and the great achievements of the civilization of the ninetenth century. Father Hyacinthe expressly declares his full concurrence in the sentiments of Father Lacordaire, who died, according to his own words, "an impenitent liberal," and of Count Montalembert, who recently from his sick bed (which he expects to be soon his dwing bed), sent a digrigalization to the soon his on county Montalembert, who recently from his sick bed (which he expects to be soon his dying bed), sent a stirring letter to the "liberal priests and laymen of Germany," exhorting them to have courage, as without the courageous profession of the liberal Catholics, the "Church would soon be lost in the senseless triumph of a fanatical bigotism." Father Hyacinthe expresses his admiration of the wise and moderate words of the German bishops lately assembled at Fulda, which he thinks cannot fail to exert a most salutary influence. To the question what course of action he would pursue if, as what course of action he would pursue if, as the common anticipation now is, the majority of the Bishops assembled in Rome should expressly sanction the ultra-Papal theories of the Roman See, and leave no room in the Church for any who utterly repudiate those theories, the Father replied that this question will not come unfor considrepudiate those theories, the Father replied that this question will not come up for consideration until the resolutions of the Council shall be known. He has no fixed programme yet as to his movements in the United States. He has come over to see and to study the country of which he has been so long an ardent admirer. In his addresses he has often in masterly eloquence traced the greatness of this country to its open Bible and its popular and free religion, and he wants to see har and free religion, and he wants to see with his own eyes, whether the actual picture corresponds with his idea. After a few weeks or months he expects to return to be actual to the many or many not go to the Missister of the many or many not go to the Missister of the many or many not go to the Missister of the many or many not go to the Missister of the many or many not go to the Missister of the many or many not go to the Missister of the many or many not go to the Missister of the many or many not go to the many or many or many not go to the many or ma France; he may or may not go to the Œcumenical Council; beyond that no programme has been laid out for the future. But the strong basis of his religious belief, on which he dwells with particular emphasis, is the belief the divinity of United in the invisition.

of the Ceriptures, and the excellence of the Christian civilization of the mineteenth cen-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

FRANCE.

Excited Feeling in Paris.

The Paris correspondent of the London Standard writes on October 5th: As an illustration of the state of public feeling among the lower classes, the fact may be noted that at a meeting at Belleville last night, the "honorary chairmanship" was manimously conferred on meeting at Believille last night, the "honorary chairmanship" was unanimously conferred on Tebaldi, the accomplice of Pianori's attempt on the Emperor's life, who is now explaining his crime at Cayenne! M. Maurice Joly, who two years ago was sentenced to thirteen months' imprisonment for his remarkable work "Montesquieu et Machiavel aux Enfers," addressed the meeting, but he proved too conservative for his audience, and was expelled the room amid tremendous uproar. Henri Rochefort.

The Paris correspondent of the London Daily News, writing on Oct. 5, says: A document, bearing 233 signatures, has been forwarded to Henri Rochefort, inviting him to stand for the 1st circumscription of the capital, at the approaching elections, in the room of Gambetta. Should the irrepressible paniphleteer consent to be put up, it is not at all impossible that he may have a majority of voices in his favor, the 1st circumscription being vipossible that he may have a majority of voices in his favor, the lst circumscription being viciously Democratif. From his lodgings in the Rue Joseph Deux at. Brussels, he continues to keep up his Chasepor fusilade against the Empire and Imperalism, though his targetto Reep in its Chassepot fusilade against the Empire and Imperalism, though his target practice does not by any means improve. He no longer "does wonders." In his latest article he accuses the police of safety of being good for nothing but arresting Generals in their beds. Families can be murdered with impunity, and it is only Providence in the guise of a cultivitor which discovers their corpses, and chance, in the uniform of a marine, which arrests their assassins. Rochefort boasts that he was at Paris for two days during the June meates without the knowledge of M. Rietri; although there are three agents especially attached to his person. "These dirty Ostrogoths," he adds, "were too busy drinking beer and playing bezique to keep me within ratge of sight."

Rochefort has written to the Rappel, announcing that he will stand.

TALY.

The Empress Eugenie on the Field of Magenta. A letter from Venice, dated the 2d of October, to the Journal Official of Paris, gives further details of the Empress's journey toward

Her Majesty, after having passed over Mont

Cenis, found a special train waiting for her at Susa, which brought her here. Towards nine in the evening the train arrived at Magenta, and her Majesty was unwilling to pass the place without having visited the monument commemorative of the battle. The Empress alighted and entered the chapel constructed in the centre of the monument. After having put up a short prayer for those who fell on the memorable 4th of June, and whose names are engraved on the walls of the building, her Majesty deposited some flowers at the foot of the altar. A large number of people were present and warmly cheered her Majesty during this pious pilgrimage.

A FOSSIL GIANT.

Singular Discovery Near Syracuse.

Syracuse, N. Y., Oct. 17.—A remarkable discovery has been made in the town of Lafayette, in this county—a human form of huge proportions, entirely petrified, was found under the following circumstances: About 12 miles south of Syracuse, near Cardiff, lives a farmer named Wm. Newell. Yesterday afternoon, in company with a hired man, he began to dig a well in a meadow in the rear of his barn. About 2½ feet below the surface they struck upon what they supposed to be a large stone, and Mr. N. went for a crow-bar to remove it. Before he returned, however, his man had uncovered two large stony feet and legs. Continuing their digging, they brought to light the perfect figure of a man of more than glant size, and as soid as though chiseled out of the rocks of Onondaga. Some conception of the sensation it has produced here may be forward. Singular Discovery Near Syracuse. as solid as though chiseled out of the rocks of Onondaga. Some conception of the sensation it has produced here may be formed when I give you a few of the actual measurements. The total length from the top of the head to the lower surface of the instep is 10 feet 2 inches; across the shoulders the width is three feet; across the nalm of the hand Tinches.

inches; across the shoulders the width is three feet; across the palm of the hand, 7 inches; the large finger is 8 inches long; the thigh is 12 inches, and the leg below the knee 9½ inches in thickness. The figure was found lying on the right side, one hand placed upon the abdomen, the other upon the back, and the left leg thrown across the right. The resemblance is complete. Everything is there—the wrinkles about the eves the Adam's apple in the neck, the full Everything is there—the wrinkles about the eyes, the Adam's apple in the neck, the full veins, the prominent muscles and bones, the natural swell of each rib, and the clearly-defined nails, both of the hands and feet. The face and features were decidedly Caucasian. May it not be astatue? The decided opinion of nearly every person who had, seen it—and it has been visited to-day by some of the most highly-educated and intelligent people of this city—is that its perfection, the material of which it is composed, and the place in which it was found, are against this hypothesis. It seems to be composed of a soft grayish limestone, with which this region abounds. As may be supposed, speculators are already on hand, sums reaching into the tens of thousands having into the tens of thousands having

been offered for the figure. Since writing the above, I learn that Dr. J. Since writing the above, I learn that Dr. J. F. Boynton, the well-known geologist and lecturer of this city, has visited the spot, and inclines to the opinion that the gigantic figure is a statue. This theory, however, leaves the matter in almost as great a mystery as the other.

SALE OF FIRST-CLASS PAINTINGS. M. Thomas & Sons will sell at auction, tomorrow and Thursday evenings, the splendid collection of paintings now exhibited by Mr. C. F. Haseltine at his gallery No. 1125 Chestnut street. The sale will be held at Concert Hall. Paintings by some of the best French, German and American artists figure in the catalogue, There is a picture by the celebrated Gérôme (No. 113), representing Arabian travelers and their camels, which, being circumscribed in its dimensions, may come within the ability of modest collectors whose means have scarcely permitted the hope of possessing a work by this master. An interesting study of antiquity is the scene in Antwerp, in the Sixteenth Contury, by Hendrick F. Schefels, a pupil of the late Baron Leys, combining the style of subject affected by that painter with a color and method suggestive of Carl Becker. By Becker himself there is a gem, (25) a garde de sulle inbrated Gérôme (No. 113) method suggestive of Carl Becker. By Becker himself there is a gem, (25) a garde de sulle intercepting a saucy page with a letter, the title being "No Admittance." Veron, of Paris, furnishes a large and imposing piece of French landscape, (35) representing a woodland piece of road in the Midi, with harvesters bearing home the sheaves. Rene Menard exhibited two large landscape subjects at the Exposition or 1867, which form part of this collection, one (49) a landscape with cattle, with fine cloud-effect, the other (50) a scene on the coast of Brittany, both showing the ability of the French school, by largeness and dignity of style, to confer grandeur on and dignity of style, to confer grandeur on very simple scenery. Among smaller pictures, admirable for the decoration of ordinary homes, very simple scenery. Among smaller pictures, admirable for the decoration of ordinary homes, and-by artists of the greatest distinction, we may particularize Plassan's (15) "After the Bath," Lobrichon's (42) "Spanish Lady," Hamman's (43, 44) "Spring" and "Autumn" and (109) "Toilet," two more "Toilets" (53 and 106) by Willems, animal subjects (57 and 58) by Henriette, Ronner, the German Rosa Bonheur, Coomans's (77) "Pompeian Interior" and (88) "Pompeian Beauty," Hugues Merles, (118) "Angel's Prayer," and many others, along with which we must not forget to mention a little chef d'œuvre by a dead master, "Venus borne by Zephyrs" (132); from the elegant pencil of Prudhon, a light of the First Empire. Soyer and Comte-Calix are also represented. Among American artists, E. H. May, one of our last representatives residing at Paris, sends (41) "Ophelia;" Thomas Moran, George Hetzel, Paul Weber and George Bensell furnish landscapes, Victor Nehlig a fine study of a sewing-maid, costume Louis XVI., (117) Milne Ramsey his beautiful fruit-pieces, and George Pettit his head of Shakespeare's "Mariana in the moated tume Louis XVI., (117) Milne Ramsey his beautiful fruit-pieces, and George Pettit his head of Shakespeare's "Mariana in the moated Gronge TW.

Grange." The collection altogether deserves the attention of the most refined connoisseurs AMUSEMENTS.

"PROGRESS" AT THE ARCH.

If Mr. Robertson really did steal Progress.

from the French of Sardou, as has been alfrom the French of Sardou, as has been alleged, he deserves rather more reprobation for his want of taste in selecting such a play than for the mere theft itself. Not that Progress is a rickety composition without a particle of merit. As a literary work it is excellent. It contains some very good reasoning—too much of it in fact—and some clever verbal illustrations of the superiority of present over part tions of the superiority of present over past time; and its dialogue generally is written with carefulness. But there is not enough time; and its dialogue generally is written with carefulness. But there is not enough action in the drama. The scenes are crammed full of dry talk which would suit the rooms of a debating club, but which is tedious upon the stage. When a drama contains as much dialogue as this, without action, the text should be bright, lively, witty. It it is argumentative it bores. There is nothing dramatic in a serious discussion, by half a dozen seated gentlemen, of modern scientific improvement. It may be instructive, as this is, but it is sleepy. We expect this kind of thing when we attend free lectures; upon the stage we want either physical or intellectual motion. The trouble with Progress is that it does not progress. It lags, and drags, and limps without exciting the deep interest or the high enthusiasm of the listener. The plot is extremely slight. It is merely the story of a love-sick girl cured by winning her heart's delight. None of the characters are striking. The most original, "Bob Bunnythorne," is the most uscless. He has very little to do; he is not immediately connected with the plot, and he is comparatively uninteresting. The story itself has few suggestions of characters are story itself. not immediately connected with the plot, and he is comparatively uninteresting. The story itself has few suggestions of comedy about it. It is almost entirely sad. Its interest centres upon the painful serrory of Interest centres upon the paintul sorrow et an afflicted woman, whose sufferings are altogether tragic. An ancient maiden lady supplies a little mirth; "Bob Bunnythorne's" long-haired literary fanaticism is somewhat

amusing. The other characters represent a dying old man, a blighted bachelor, a physician with a kind heart and skeptical views, a civil engineer with serious feelings, a contractor whose simplicity would have brought him to indigence if he had been in business in America. There are two or three tolerably strong situations in the drama, but no great climax, and no scene that equals the best in Caste, School or Play. The drama bears Robbertson's broad arrow-mark upon it from beginning to end, but it does not contain any exhibition of his best powers; it displays no sign of that genius which has won for this author well-deserved reputation.

We need hardly say that it was played well at the Arch last night. This was inevitable with Mrs. Drew's company. The actors were superior to their opportunities. Mr. Catheart had an ungrateful part, but he displayed as much as was possible of that power which we know him to possess from his performance of the single worthy character given to him during the present season—that of "Alfred Evelyn" in Money, played upon the opening night. Miss Price languished in the part of the pining maiden in a most interesting manner. Mrs. Thayer was more than clever as the spinster of uncertain sunmers. Mr. Craig made "Bob Bumythorne" more amusing than the author intended, by his admirable costume and his good acting. Mr. Mackay had a quiet character, but he played it with his usual taste and skill, and added forty years to his youth by his artistic "make up." "Dr. Brown" would have been an intolerable old bore if any lesser actor had presented him. Mr. Mathews also did his little part acceptably, and Mr. Ralton was good but somewhat too stiff and pompous in manner. The company make of Progress a pleasant entertainment, and it will doubtless draw comfortable houses during the present week, after which All's Well That Ends Well will be produced.

—Miss Anna Dickinson will give the first of the "Star Course" of lectures.

-Miss Anna Dickinson will give the first of the "Star Course" of lectures at the Academy of Music this evening. She will talk of Salt Lake City and the wickedness thereof. Carl Sentz's Parlor Orchestra will be present and furnish same good music present and furnish some good music.

—On Monday evening, the 14th inst., Duprez & Benedict will open the opera house, Seventh, below Arch street, and give a first-class Ethiopian minstrel entertainment thereafter nightly during the season.

—Carneross & Dixey will give a minstrel entertainment at the Eleventh Street Opera House this evening. -The Vocal Union, of Philadelphia, will give a concert at Musical Fund Hall on Friday

evening next. A good programme has been prepared. -Hunted Down, or The Two Lives of Mary Leigh, will be repeated at the Chestnut this evening by Miss Laura Keene and company.

The subject chosen by Dr. E. H. Chapter for this evening, at Concert Hall, is "Building and Being." Dr. Chapin's fame is so great, and his eloquence is so highly appreciated by our citizens that we need only announce his appearance to insure a crowded house. —Carlotta Patti will appear at the Academy of Music in concerts on the 29th and 30th inst. -This is the last week of the circus. Those

who have not seen the camels, or heard the lions roar, should embrace this final opportulions roar, should embrace this final opportunity. For 50 cents you can watch the revolving
acrobat, the graceful equestrian, the prancing
ponies, or you can get Prof. Peirce to take you
into the lions' den, and let the king of beasts
bite a chop out of your leg, or you can poke
the lioness with your umbrella and make her
rise up and howl. The clown has studied
up a number of extremely funny things. up a number of extremely funny things, which excited even the Bactrian camel to mirth, while the clown was practising, and obliged to go into the green room and lie down.
This matchless circus will be open day and evening.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

[For the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.] The Great River. With the tide of a wonderful river-Endless and shoreless and strong-All unheeding the bountiful Giver,

And though borne by soft currents of kind-Safely round hard Adversity's rock,

How often we see, in our blindness. Only those who live after the shock! o hint of their rhythmical gladness

We restlessly hurry along.

But a constant, unspeakable sadness, That haunts all the way to our graves. A wisdom no doubting can alter

We take from the fast-crowding waves;

Has outlined our pathway in life; Yet, with fears and misgivings we falter, Or, faint hearted, give up the strife;-

Saying: "Hopes of our youth have deceived Have brought forth unripest of fruit;" And has no human heart then believed us Because human lips have been mute?

Soon, indeed, and all earthly emotion, All hopes that delude us no more, Will be lost in the fathomless ocean That breaks on Eternity's shore.

Then, my brother, the passionate yearning Of hearts ever unsatisfied. The striving, the doubt, and the burning Unrest,-these are all of thy pride.

While the waves of this wonderful river-Endless and shoreless and strong-Even now, without ripple or quiver, Are closing o'er us and our song.

П. Р. L. -Monogram veils are the latest vanity. -According to the Cincinnati Commercial, cheap brilliants" are "dime-uns." -We suppose all the books in the Rush library will be bound in Rushian, of course. -Pere Hyacinthe came over precisely at the ight time. It is the season for pères.

-Bob Lincoln is doing a good law business in Chicago. : —An English Archdeacon recommends corb garters—not for light women—but for cramp -Ida Lewis has told her story to 10,000

-Arc Angels-our girls with the Grecian bond.-V. Y. Telegram. -A Richmond swell shot his tailor because his trowsers didn't rit.

—A Buffalonian mourus a spoiled neck-tie.

His wife used it to hang herself.

Two young men in an Iowa town took out cently, with results as yet unreported. —Father Hyacinthe, having fared badly in France, comes to the United States. Come. Father, and lare better.—Ex.

Judal A. Early has returned to Lynch-burg, Va., looking better and in better spirits than at any time since Sheridan sont him whirling up the valley.

—A Neapolitan has invented an instrument which he calls an amismograph, which shows the velocity of a vessel, the changes in her direction, and the deviation of the compass. -A letter intended for Oshkosh, Winne-bago county, Wisconsin, was directed to All-squash, Rutabaga county, and reached its des-