Daily Evening Bulletin.

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EARTH-CLOSETS, COMMODES AND Privy Fixtures, Sales-room with A. H. FRANCISCUS & Co., 513 Market street. oc14 th,s,tu 28t§

WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS for Parties, &c. New styles. MASON & CO' an23t§ 907 Chestnut street.

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED in the newest and best manner; LOUIS DEKKA, Stationer and Engraver, 1032 Chestnut street. fe20 tf

MARRIED.

DUNGLISON—RICHARDS.—At the Church of the Nativity, Bethlehem, October 20th, 1869, by Rev. Phillips Brooks, William L. Dunglison, to Susan M., daughter of the late Thomas S. Richards.

GOODMAN—GUBERT.—On Wednesday October 20th, 1869, at the residence of the bride's mother, in Camden, N. J., by Rev. James O'Reilly, Mr. Jos. E. Goodman to Miss Emma R. Gubert, both of Philadelphia. 1t

MOORE—MORRELL.—On Wednesday, 20th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Clarkson Dunn, Rector of Grace Church, Elizabeth, N. J., Douglas G. Moore, of Elizabeth, to Louise C., youngest daughter of James Morrell, Esq., of this city. No cards.

DIED.

McDOWALL.—On the 20th inst., Margaret McDowall. Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Friday morning, the 22d inst., at 11 o'clock, from the residence of Jacob Farbeaux, No. 1211 Locust street. [Charleston, S. C., and New Orleans, La., papers please copy.]

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

BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS.—JUST opened, a new stock of Lyons Gros Grain Black Silks, at $2, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75, $3, $3 50, &c.
BESSON & SON, Mourning Dry Goods House, No. 918 Chestnut street.

BLACK DOUBLE-WARP ALPACAS.—Opened to-day, 3 cases of Double-warp Alpacas, at 50, 62½ and 75 cents a yard.
BESSON & SON, Mourning Dry Goods House, No. 918 Chestnut street.

BLACK MOHAIR LUSTRES.—A FULL assortment of the best make of GLOSSY ALPACAS, just received, at 75, 87½, $1 12½, $1 25, &c.
BESSON & SON, Mourning Dry Goods House, oc21 3t§ No. 918 Chestnut street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS
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And all other novelties in this line,
Together with
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And all manner of
PLAINER GOODS
Of the best quality, at
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Fancy Cloth,
Drab Doe Gauntlets, sq. tops,
The Moscow Glove,
Plush Lined Drivers'.
Taffeta Fleeced,
And a hundred other styles of the
BEST MAKES,
at
818 and 820 Chestnut Street.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.
SECOND LECTURE,
BY R. J. DE CÓRDOVA,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 21.
Subject—"THE SHAM FAMILY AT HOME."
The remainder of the series will be given in the following order:
Oct. 25, MISS OLIVE LOGAN; Oct. 27, R. J. DE CÓRDOVA; Nov. 29, HON. S. S. COX; Dec. 1, HON. CHARLES SUMNER; Dec. 3, REV. ROBT. COLLYER; Dec. 7, MARK TWAIN; Dec. 9, R. J. DE CÓRDOVA; Dec. 16, WENDELL PHILLIPS.
Admission to each Lecture, 50c.; Reserved Seats, 75c.; Reserved Seats in Family Circle, 50c.; Amphitheatre, 25c. Tickets for any of the Lectures for sale at Gould's Piano Warerooms, 923 Chestnut street. Box Office open daily from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8. oc20 2trp§

REMOVAL.—
The Philadelphia Saving Fund Society will commence business at its new office, S. W. corner Washington Square and Walnut street, on MONDAY, 11th instant. oc12 tu th s tno1§

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN, warranted in perfect condition, unsurpassed for sweetness of tone and power, has two banks of keys, eight stops, two swells and double bellows. Cost $420 one year ago. Can be seen at BIRCH'S Auction Rooms, Chestnut, above Eleventh street. oc21-3trp§

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

PORTO RICO.

Great Flood in Porto Rico—A Good Part of the City Inundated—Houses Carried Off—A Church Edifice Sunk—Exertions of the Authorities.

Dates from Porto Rico to the 3d inst. received here announce that on the 27th ult., between two and three o'clock P. M., after seventy hours of heavy and continuous rain, the river Niguas, a small stream which runs along the north and east of the place, in the extreme outskirts, rose rapidly and threatened the principal street, occupying a considerable part of the city towards the sea. Fortunately the more exposed inhabitants were enabled to abandon their houses, which they were compelled to do very quickly, and escape the danger. Three houses were destroyed and carried off by the flood. The church edifice, situated four blocks from the channel of the river, was nearly taken from its foundations; one of the vestry walls fell into the river, and the others remained standing because they were attached to the chancel, the arches, towers and cupola, of which now threaten to fall. The principal street lost all its hard surface, and throughout its whole length now represents the bed of a torrent filled with rocks and debris. The authorities and the young men exerted themselves to their utmost to prevent the loss of life, removing the families on horseback to the asylums, and to the houses of neighbors, who received them with great kindness.

—In a Des Moines, Iowa, court, the other day, a long and thin specimen of manhood made the subjoined request, which was granted: "If the court please, I have a few cases of not much importance which demand my attention, and, as I am engaged in the honorable occupation of cutting cordwood at a distance from the city, I would request the court to suggest a time when I may expect the cases of my clients to be brought up for trial."

ART ITEMS.

—Mr. Haseltine's sale last evening afforded another example of the troubles which our American experts have been bringing on themselves by a long history of vendues all conducted after the same pattern. A quantity of pictures—a hundred and fifty seems to be the ideal number,—is dragged together, supposed to suffice for two vendues. A theory seems to be deeply implanted in the expert's mind that nobody will come to the first sale, into which he accordingly crowds an overweening proportion of his less marketable stock. When the connoisseurs begin to take him at his word, and systematically hold off for the final vendue, leaving the hall on the first occasion to be crowded by the amiable and sympathetic, but usually impecunious, idlers who lounge on Chestnut street after dark, are they alone to blame? We should like to see a sale tried, in which the valuable paintings were impartially distributed through the catalogue, and in which the attractiveness of the different auctions should be exactly balanced. Mr. Haseltine's star-pictures were all reserved for to-night's sale. The consequence will be a press and hurry, in which the more valuable canvases passed over last night will be flung in on the press of good pictures already upon the crier's hands.

—George Bensell has painted a large Holy Family, in a semi-circular composition. The grouping is able, and the style more tender and Bouguereau-like than anything he has attained heretofore. George, somewhat disgusted with the coldness of Philadelphia towards biblical art, thinks of punishing us by taking his Esther on his arm and going to seek a city of refuge elsewhere. His destination is not determined precisely. In the meantime he will spend a part of the winter in exercises of austerity and devotion at a little rural retreat in the neighborhood of Stroudsburg, where John Wilson, the hermit painter, is now engaged in nailing up the cross-bones, providing cowls and sandals for two, and getting gas introduced behind an artistically-disposed skull. When the cave is ready Bensell will go up, and spend the holiday season in ascetic meditations on natural sin and chromo-lithography.

—He has just finished a pretty figure of a little girl seeking shelter under a tree from a passing shower.

—Baily has now added to the charming garden in which he lives, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, a little triangle of woodland, which he will proceed to improve in a tasteful style of landscape-gardening. His modest estate, in the season when roses and jessamines are blowing, is one continuous bower of bloom, due in great part to the skill of his own artist hands. His lawn has every ornament and beauty, except—and this, on the part of a sculptor, is a psychological mystery—statues, to which, as garden ornaments, he has an aversion.

—Moran (we reverentially refer to Edward) wanted lately to paint a sublime and aquatic picture, in illustration of the words: "Hitherto shall thou come and no further, and here shall thy proud waves be staid." The extract got into his head, and swelled there in an inspirational manner, but he could not determine what author it was from. Prolonged inquiry failed to develop the origin of the expression. The Arch Street Company (Moran's friends), being deeply employed in studying *All's Well that Ends Well*, for Mrs. Drew's next camp-meeting revival, were convinced that the words could be found in *Hamlet*, which none of them had read. Dr. Doyle was pretty sure it came from Emmett's last speech, but recommended writing on to Rosenberg for information. Finally somebody, either the charwoman or the critic of the *North American*, suggested the Bible. The difficulty was, however, to find that volume anywhere in the neighborhood of Seventh and Walnut streets. The different legal offices in the squares being diligently explored without effect, at length a pious bar-tender was found in possession of the antique record which contains the poem of Job. When discovered, Mr. Moran made a hasty note of the passage, became inspired, passed his hand through his hair, painted a sublime and very large representation of the text, and passed the rest of the forenoon at his piano.

—Howard Roberts has opened an atelier on Chestnut street, in the extreme West End, and is engaged on a portrait-bust of an eminent practitioner of homœopathy.

—Mr. Knight's picture of "The Duenna Asleep" will be a prominent attraction in the exhibition of the New York Academy, to open the 4th of November. His large portrait of Meade is approaching completion, and promises extremely well.

THE WAR IN CUBA.

Late Accounts by Mail.

(Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.)

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 8, 1869.—It has been continuously raining for several days past, flooding the country, rendering the roads impassable and all military operations, of course, impossible. Many of the river channels are so full that a number of soldiers have been drowned in attempting to cross. More than twenty of the wounded brought here after the late fight in Cauto Abajo, in which Major Isquierda commanded the Spaniards, have died in hospital, among them three officers. Another one has undergone amputation of the leg. Preparations were recently made here for the pursuit of the rebel chief Policarpo Rustan, in Guantanamo, but the rains have interfered.

Count Valmaseda is expected here to-day or to-morrow, and much excitement is manifested over the preparations for his reception. There has been a report that he was besieged in Bayamo, but it is not credited.

The new Governor, D. Felix Ferrer, arrived here on the steamer Cuba. He was duly waited upon by the Ayuntamiento, and listened to and responded in the usual remarks concerning the national integrity, &c.

The entire bank of the Cauto river is in the possession of the insurgents, who have intrenched themselves there. They are thought to be in strong force, and the troops have not seen fit to molest them.

A battalion of volunteers, to be called the "Guias de Valmaseda," is being organized here, the pay of the privates of which is to be thirty dollars per month.

The cholera is gradually diminishing; but there are still some cases, as also of small-pox.

Animal food is very dear here, beef being thirty-five cents a pound. Fish is, however, very plenty, and it constitutes the chief diet of the poorer classes.

NUEVITAS, Oct. 8, 1869.—We have had very heavy rains of late in this vicinity, which have prevented all military operations. On this account no foraging parties have left Puerto Principe, and the troops and inhabitants of that city have been deprived of eating meat for the past eight days.

During the past week large bodies of insurgents have crossed the railroad line; but their destination and object are not known. They are probably concentrating for some purpose.

On the night of the 29th ult., after a very heavy rain storm, several shots were heard along the line outside, shortly afterward followed by a number of volleys. Immediately the whole town was in a state of alarm. The regulars and volunteers ran to their posts, and the cry was raised that the insurgents were attacking the city. It was soon ascertained, however, that all this hubbub was created by a poor old cow, which, upon approaching the line, failed to answer the regular challenge and was fired upon. This alarmed the other outposts, who, with much presence of mind, immediately discharged their pieces at random and hastened to rally.

About the middle of last month a column comprising one thousand men, and commanded by Colonel Aguilar, left Puerto Principe for the purpose of attacking the plantation Rio Seco, owned and defended by the insurgent chief, Corrello Porro. It was absent about three days, when it returned, and nothing has been said as to the result of the expedition. It has leaked out, however, that it was repulsed and compelled to return without accomplishing the object.

On the 29th ult. arrived here, in the Spanish war steamer Vasco Nunez, the newly appointed Political and Military Governor Don Julian Amando. It is hoped by the justice-loving inhabitants that he will inaugurate a new era, and that in his official acts he will be guided by his own good judgment and not by the coterie of volunteers which surrounded his predecessor, and which influenced him to many arbitrary and despotic acts. Since the new Governor has arrived quiet has been restored to the hearts of many families which lived in constant dread that some of their members would be arrested, imprisoned and sent off to Havana on any pretext or caprice of the late satrap. This last, Don Frederico Mugumza Lersundi, is only regretted by a few of his satellites, part of whom formed the committee which, after exacting the signatures of many who had received injuries at his hands, went to ask the Captain-General to reinstate him. Fortunately their application was not granted. The cholera has reappeared among several of the detachments stationed on the railroad line. All supplies, merchandise, trunks, &c., going to Puerto Principe are carefully examined before being placed on the train, to discover, if possible, anything treasonable.

THE WAR IN PARAGUAY.

The Question of Peace—Cost of the War to Brazil—Emancipation.

RIO JANEIRO, Sept. 26.—The news received here of the recent successes of the Allies in Paraguay, and of the desperate condition to which Lopez is reduced, has caused great rejoicings, not so much, however, on account of the victories that have been gained, which, after all, furnish but little ground for boasting, considering how dearly they have been purchased, but because the people of Brazil, heartily tired of a war that they began to think was destined to end in national disaster and humiliation, while it was draining the country of men and means, persuade themselves now that the long struggle is drawing to a close. Latterly, the war has become very unpopular, the feeling with the great majority of the Brazilians being in favor of obtaining peace at any price. This question of peace is the great question of the hour, for although Lopez has been beaten, peace between Brazil and Paraguay has not yet been made. The Emperor, it appears, declines to make peace with the Provisional Paraguayan government, regarding such a course as highly irregular, and preferring to defer a settlement of matters till a regular government shall have been established in Paraguay. His Ministers are in favor, however, of patching up a peace, and, as the Liberal opposition, taking advantages of this disagreement between the Emperor and the Ministry, are becoming bolder in their attacks, and causing serious embarrassment to the government party, a Ministerial crisis might occur at any hour. Brazil has suffered severely from this four years' war, having spent fully $280,000,000 upon it, and lost over 150,000 men. She has added heavily to her debt in obtaining means to carry on the war, and although she has gained by it a valuable and efficient navy, it will take twenty or thirty years for her to recover fully from the exhausting effects of this protracted struggle. All through she has had to bear the brunt of the fight; but it is more than questionable whether, even after the free navigation of the rivers of the Platte shall have been permanently assured, she will reap a return, in commercial advantages, any thing like proportionably equal to what will be gained in this way by her allies of the Argentine Confederation and Uruguay. The new United States Minister to Brazil, the Hon. H. T. Blow, has had his first audience with the Emperor, when he presented his credentials, accompanied with an address appropriate to the occasion. The Emperor replied briefly but cordially, expressing the hope that the friendly relations existing between Brazil and the United States might continue unbroken. The new Peruvian Minister has also had an audience, and presented his credentials. The question of the emancipation of the slaves still remains in abeyance, the only thing done toward ameliorating the "institution" being the passing of an act by the General Assembly forbidding slave auctions. In future no private persons will be allowed to dispose of their slaves by public sale, and judicial sales will have to be effected by written tenders. Should a Liberal Minister get into power, there is hope that some measure will be adopted paving the way for the abolition of slavery in the Empire, in fulfilment of the pledges virtually given by the Emperor not more than two years ago.

BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 11.—It appears that after all Lopez has not fled to Bolivia, as was at first reported, but has only retreated further into the fastnesses of the Sierra Aldama, where, surrounded by a devoted band of Paraguayans, he has taken up a new position, determined, it seems, to fight while he has a single cannon left, and a soldier to serve it. His army is now reduced to about 2,000 men, but these, it is said, are all tried warriors, being what is known as "the President's Life Guard." They have fifteen field pieces, with a good supply of ammunition, but not more than six rounds each man of musketry cartridges. For a day or two after the last of the late decisive battles, the Allies vigorously followed up the retreating Paraguayans, but the pursuit has ceased, owing to the swampy nature of the country through which the enemy passed, extensive bogs and morasses rendering it impossible for cavalry to operate. Meanwhile, the Provisional Government at Asuncion has issued a decree of outlawry against Lopez, and no effort will be spared to complete the conquest of the country, either by driving him from the soil of Paraguay, or capturing the Dictator; for as long as he remains where he is, although on the confines of the country, and powerless to turn back the tide of victory, peace cannot be regarded as assured. Asuncion is receiving back its long scattered population, most of the citizens returning to their homes in a state of the greatest destitution and wretchedness; but, beyond the reorganizing of municipal affairs, the Provisional Government at that place is doing little or nothing for the country. The Special Commissioners of the Allied Powers are holding conferences and exchanging notes; but when and by what means a new Government will be given to Paraguay, we are not yet informed.

The energy with which Lopez has conducted the war, and the enthusiastic devotion of the Paraguayan people to their chief, are receiving fresh illustrations from many facts which have come to light since his late defeat. Here are a few of them. It appears that during the last eight months Lopez cast more than sixty pieces of cannon, including some rifled guns, at his arsenal on the heights of Ascurra, which he evacuated on the 13th ult. When he left the place the garrison could not have numbered less than 15,000 men and boys, armed mostly with lances and old flint muskets. Beside these he had some battalions of women, and all marched with him into the interior, taking the guns and war material with them. His remaining forces in his present position were for some time badly off for provisions, but the latest telegrams mention his having received a supply of 3,000 oxen from a place called Ayos, which were driven across the country by women on foot. Indeed, one of the most striking features of this war is the self-sacrificing ardor with which the Paraguayan women have espoused the national cause, not only undertaking all the work of the field in order that the men might be at liberty to fight for their country, but actually entering the ranks and fighting with the greatest bravery. An Englishman, just come down here from Paraguay, where he has lived for some time, speaks in the highest terms of the kindness shown to himself and his wife, as well as to all the English in the employment of Lopez, by Madame Lynch, denouncing in indignant terms, as calumnies and slanders, the statements which have from time to time appeared in the newspaper relative to the alleged cruelty of Lopez to foreigners. He speaks of Madame Lynch as a perfect heroine. The new census of the city will probably reckon 200,000 inhabitants. A project for colonizing the Chaco with 20,000 families of agriculturists in the course of eight years, is now under consideration.

FATHER HYACINTHE.

The New York *Tribune* of to-day says:

In company with a *compagnon de voyage*, Father Hyacinthe visited some of the public institutions of our city yesterday morning, and in the afternoon sat for photographs at Brady's Gallery. The pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception in Boston (French Catholic) called during the day in company with other gentlemen from Massachusetts. Father Hyacinthe has expressed an earnest wish to be left to himself, as he does not wish for public notice, and the numerous visitors simply interfere with his plan of becoming thoroughly acquainted with the city and its inhabitants. On his return from his projected journey through the different States and Canada, the Reverend Father expects to give a course of lectures, the subject which is not yet known. To-day he will visit some of the charitable institutions of the city.

Father Hyacinthe and the American Catholics.

The New York *Tablet* contains the following editorial remarks upon "The New Luther," and all other Catholic papers that we have seen adopt substantially the same tone:

"If he has come or shall come here expecting to find sympathy among Catholics with the views expressed in his letter to the General of his Order, he is destined to a woeful disappointment. Catholics in this country are, in general, believers in republican government, and ardent defenders of civil liberty and the freedom and independence of the Church; but they are equally stern defenders of the Divine authority of the Church to teach and govern all men and nations in all things pertaining to the spiritual duties, relations and end of man. They are too well acquainted with Protestantism to have sympathy with any Protestant or anti-Catholic tendencies. The American Catholics whom he may have regarded as working for the ends he proposed to himself, he will find to be behind none in their sincere and earnest censures of his spirit and conduct. The distinguished American Catholic on whom he may have counted, since he is held by Protestants to be a Liberal Catholic, assured us personally, nearly two years ago, that he feared for Père Hyacinthe, whose views were very unsound, and who was evidently yielding to tendencies the nature of which he did not understand, and which, if not resisted in time, would lead him out of the Church.

"This is a poor country for shaky, especially renegade, Catholics. If Père Hyacinthe comes here expecting to induce any considerable number of Catholics, or even a single Catholic, to accept him as a leader, or to follow him in his most intemperate and silly attacks on the authority of the Church, he will find that he has come on a fool's errand. If he comes as a Protestant seeking sympathy and glorification from the enemies of the Church, he will no doubt be welcomed, but not with much warmth or respect; for they see that he comes without any following, and has only his bare self to offer them. They already see that by leaving the Church he has lost his power to serve them, and that they have no further use for him."

An Italian Ultramontane Journal on Father Hyacinthe.

The *Unita Cattolica* (Ultramontane) makes the following comments on Father Hyacinthe's letter: We have been profoundly afflicted, but not surprised, at the news that Father Hyacinthe wrote a letter on September 20th, and had it published on the following day; before it could have reached his superior, to whom it was addressed. In this letter Father Hyacinthe declares: 1. That he will leave the pulpit of Notre Dame because he cannot employ "a language perverted by dictation or mutilated by reticence." 2. That he will leave "his convent," which has become "a prison of the soul." 3. That he protests against maxims and practices called Roman, but which are not Christian. 4. That he also protests against "the sacrilegious perversion of the Gospels trampled under foot by the pharisaism of a new law." 5. He appeals to the council for a remedy. 6. Finally, if the council does not decide in the sense of the writings of Father Hyacinthe, he will appeal from it to another council, "representing the Universal Church." This letter, we have said, does not surprise us. When we read his over-liberal and often extremely unguarded addresses, and recall that in the name of tolerance he did not hesitate to place the habit of St. Theresa in contact with the cloth of Protestantism and Jewish rationalism; when at the Peace Congress held at Paris in June, he said "that there was place under the sun of the civilized world only for three religions—the Jewish, Catholic and Protestant," which was to crucify Jesus Christ between two thieves; when he delivered a discourse so liberal as to cause Martin Paschoud, a Protestant pastor, to say, "I do not know that I am a Catholic, but I know nothing if you are not a Protestant," and received the praise and felicitations of Michael Chevalier, a Saint Simonian, of Molinari, an admirer of Quinet, and of the *Journal des Débats*, the *Temps*, and the *Opinion Nationale*, and finally, when on going to Rome, he wished to honor the Chamber of Deputies at Florence with his presence before placing himself at the feet of the Pope. Under all these circumstances we had reason for great fears, and awaited in expectancy and trembling. We remained silent, although provoked by an article in *The Correspondent* of [illegible] 25, which recalled how Father Hyacinthe had [illegible] us in the press "which called [illegible] lic and forgot to be Christian," and [illegible] us hypocritical writers and even worse. Would that Father Hyacinthe had continued to write and speak against us, but he found us unworthy of his anger and aspired higher. There was too much vanity and pomposity in the words of the poor monk, and he appeared to us to preach of himself. His sermons and influence may have been sufficient to do harm, but now that he has shown what he was, all danger has disappeared. The two Italian journals who held him up to be a an authority in the Church and quoted him as such dare not do so hereafter, and if they are animated with an honest spirit, as we believe them to be, they will reflect on the point to which liberal Catholicism tends.

The Religious Situation in Rome.

A letter from Rome, of the 29th ult., referring to Father Hyacinthe's letter and the approaching Council, says:—The Roman journals have been silent on this grave incident, and continue so, which must be only in consequence of a Government command. No one yet knows what course the Pope will take. Some weeks ago it was said that he was inclined to use conciliation. It is stated that the Ultramontane party, being excited, has used energetically all its influence on the mind of the Holy Father, and that he is more than ever determined to remain firm to the principles of the Syllabus. The protest, however, of Father Hyacinthe is not an isolated fact. It has been preceded by the address of the Bishop of Treves, which is sustained by the approval of M. Montalembert. Then came the manifesto from the Bishops at Fulda, and finally the remarkable work of Mgr. Maret, Bishop of Sura. All these documents express, with more or less emphasis, the same sentiments; and it is believed here that they may exercise a favorable influence on the disposition of the Pope and the resolutions of the Council.

How Old are Our Authors?

Appleton's Journal gives the following as the ages of living American authors, announcing that the list has been compiled with great care: Gulian C. Verplanck, 87; Richard H. Dana, 83; George Ticknor and Charles Sprague, 78; John Neal, 76; John P. Kennedy, 75; Sarah J. Hale, 74; William Cullen Bryant, 73; Stephen H. Tyng, Francis Lieber and George Bancroft, 70; William H. Seward and Catharine E. Beecher, 68; Lydia M. Child and Leonard W. Bacon, 68; William H. Furniss and Ralph Waldo Emerson, 67; Horace Bushnell and George D. Prentice, 66; William Gilmore Simms and M. F. Maury, 64; Theodore S. Fay, John G. Whittier, Louis Agassiz and H. W. Longfellow, 62; James Freeman Clark, Isaac McLellan and Oliver Wendell Homes, 60; Charles Sumner, Horace Greeley and Alfred B. Street, 59; Harriet Beecher Stowe and Samuel Osgood, 58; C. R. Cranch and John S. Dwight, 57; John T. Headley, W. H. C. Hosmer, H. T. Tuckerman, W. H. Bellows, Henry Ward Beecher, and E. H. Chapin, 56; Richard H. Dana, Jr., and John Lothrop Motley, 55; John G. Saxe and Epes Sargent, 54; E. A. Duyckinck and Parke Godwin, 53; James T. Fields, John Bigelow, and Arthur Cleveland Coxe, 52; William E. Channing, Henry Giles, Mrs. E. D. Southworth, Mrs. E. F. Ellet, F. S. Cozzens, E. P. Whipple, and James Russell Lowell, 51; Julia Ward Howe, Thomas W. Parsons, C. A. Bristed, and Herman Melville, 50; T. B. Read, Samuel Eliot, J. G. Holland, and Edward Everett Hale, 48; Alice Carey, William R. Alger, James Parton and Donald G. Mitchell, 47; Francis Parkman and George W. Curtis, 46; Richard H. Stoddard, George H. Boker, and Bayard Taylor, 45; Mary A. Denison and Charles L. Brace, 43; Paul H. Hayne, Mary E. Booth and William Crosswell Doane, 38; William Swinton, 36; Ellen Louise Chandler and James Grant Wilson, 35; Thos. B. Aldrich and E. S. Rand, Jr., 33. Of these, however, Francis Lieber was born in Germany, Henry Giles in Ireland, and James Parton in England, and are not strictly American.

AMUSEMENTS.

—At the Arch, this evening, the comedy *Progress* will be given for the last time. To-morrow night the comedies *The Jealous Wife* and *The Windmill* will be given, and on Saturday *Married Life* and *Dick Turpin* are promised. On Monday *All's Well That Ends Well*. The Arch and the Walnut both announce Boucicault's drama *Lost at Sea*, and both claim the exclusive right to its production.

—Mr. Edwin Booth will appear at the Walnut, this evening, in his superb impersonation of "Hamlet." On Friday Mr. Booth will have a benefit in *The Merchant of Venice* and *Don Cæsar De Bazan*. On Saturday, at the matinée, *Don Cæsar de Bazan* and *The Taming of the Shrew* will be given, Mr. Booth appearing in the latter play as "Petruchio," his greatest comedy part. On Saturday night *Richard Third* will be given.

—The Great European Circus on Eighth street, above Race, will give a performance every afternoon and evening this week.

—The drama *Hunted Down* will be repeated at the Chestnut this evening by Miss Laura Keene and her excellent company.

—Mr. R. J. De Cordova will give his lecture called "The Sham Family at Home" this evening at the Academy of Music. This is the second of Mr. Pugh's "Star Course," and those who want a hearty laugh over a very clever and witty production, should endeavor to procure seats. The third lecture of the course will be by Miss Olive Logan, on Monday evening next.

—Carncross & 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.

—On Monday evening, the 25th 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.

LIST OF PATENTS.

List of patents issued from the United States Patent Office for the week ending October 19, 1869, and each bearing that date:

Air-Hoist—Lewis Taws and John M. Hartman, assignors to Louis Taws and John M. Hartman, Philadelphia.

Saw-Swage—E. Andrews, Williamsport, Pa.

Clothes-Line Holder—A. Cooper, Harrisburg, Pa.

Car-Spring—M. R. Daud, Philadelphia.

Straw-Cutter—W. Elder, Mill Hall, Pa.

Harness-Saddle—A. Gilliam, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Wash-Pave Key—W. H. Johnson, Philadelphia.

Washing Machine—W. Leighty, Ebensburg, Pa.

Manufacture of Iron and Steel—J. Player, Philadelphia.

Fruit Dryer—R. H. Sipes and D. Detibaugh, Bloody Run, Pa.

Mode of Hanging Window Curtins—H. Aiken, Philadelphia.

Paint and Pigment—Joel Brenton, Pittston, Pa.

Locomotive Signal Light—J. M. Crull, Harrisburg, Pa.

Spool Rack—W. P. Patton, Harrisburg, Pa.

Compression Cock—C. Perkes, Philadelphia, Pa.

Reamer—A. J. Prescott, Catawissa, Pa.

Cotton Seed Separator and Planter—S. W. Thompson, Otsego, Ohio, assignor to himself, W. L. Ward & W. D. Whitecar, Philadelphia.

Steam Generator—S. L. Weygand, Philadelphia.

Washing Machines—J. B. Wilson, Philadelphia.

RE-ISSUE—*Manufacture of Glue*—W. A. Fleck, Philadelphia, assignor to H. Fleck.

DESIGNS.—*Ornamenting Glassware*—J. Bryce, East Birmingham, Pa.

Carpet Pattern (2)—J. Crabtree, Philadelphia, assignor to J. Bromley & Brothers, same place.

FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS,
Solicitor of Patents,
Northwest corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets.

—Fetis, writing on the music of the ancients, observes that pugnacity is the fundamental root of music, and thinks that music formerly had far more actual influence over mankind than at present. For instance, Alexander was once so excited by a certain tune that he killed a friend, and then, on hearing another, wept over his dead body. Thales had a tune that stopped a pestilence; Terpander another that quelled a sedition; Orpheus tamed the beasts of the field; and there was a certain air called the Harmatian, which excited horses in battle to fiery and valorous courage.

—The first number of the London publisher Murray's new literary review, *The Academy*, will contain a hitherto unpublished document, written by Lord Byron in Venice in 1816, relating to his separation from Lady Byron, together with the only true account of the destruction of Lord Byron's autobiography.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

—Owens is in Indianapolis, with his inevitable "Solon Shingle."

—An Illinoisan named Lane, a hundred and ten years long, came to his final turning lately.

—Mrs. Bowers is meeting with unusual success in Cleveland.

—A San Francisco paper says that "as a billiardistess Elise Holt is not a successistess."

—Tan-colored trousers are the last sweet thing for groomsmen.

—The La Crosse *Republican* recently suspended publication for a day in order to allow the hands to attend a base-ball match.

—About a quart of hair pins is the result of sweeping out a passenger-coach after a trip from Chicago.

—Suits have been brought to contest the title to the United States to the land of the Andersonville cemetery.

—*The Serpent on the Hearth* is the cheerful, plagiaristic title of a frightful sensation play lately produced at one of the London theatres.

—Jacques Offenbach was recently requested to make an operatic tour in the United States, but he declined, and we have no tears to shed.

—An Ohio journal pointedly remarks that "every cord of wood given to the poor will be so much fuel saved from use in the next world."

—Miss Glyn talks of visiting the United States. In England she is noted for her "Lady Macbeth" and "Cleopatra." She will continue her tour to California and Australia.

—S. Morgan Smith is the name of a colored tragedian, who, emulating the fame and fortune of the late Ira Aldridge, is playing in the English theatres.

—Joachim is to be paid two thousand thalers a year for his professorship at the Berlin Conservatory, with long leave of absence to play at concerts.

—Eton College authorities intend devoting special care to the musical instruction of boys, and a music hall has been built for choral practice.

—Brignoli will continue his concert tour all winter, spending New Year's in California. His troupe includes McCulloch, Henne, Susini, Petrelli, Giorza and Locatelli.

—A man with the extraordinary name of Iremonger has written for Milan a new and successful opera, called *A November Night*.

—A Berlin antiquary claims to have received the coffin in which Juliet was buried at Verona, and recently gave a party, when Shakespeare's play was read over the alleged remains of Romeo's innamorata.

—"Ephraim, this baby's legs are monstrous fat, an't they?—what temperament do you think the child has?" "Rather heavy, Simon—decidedly of the *limb-fat-ic*. "Well, I guess so too."

—Ex-Senator Yulee is now president of the Florida Railroad, and as such offers to give eligible sites for the erection of schoolhouses wherever they shall be needed along the line of the road.

—Sir D. Brewster shows that Euclid knew the fundamental principle of the stereoscope, which was also described by Galen fifteen hundred years ago. Nothing new under the sun.

—The Œcumenical Council will not be attended by any of the actual sovereigns of Europe, but by a ghostly array of defunct princes, including the ex-King of Naples and other dispossessed petty rulers of Italy, who may find an appropriate resting place in the Catacombs.

—A phrenological lecturer in St. Cloud, Minnesota, having failed to amuse his audience as much as they expected, the latter undertook to amuse him. They formed an impromptu lodge of Sons of Malta, and initiated their visitor into the mysteries of the order.

—The Wagner music has given rise to a new discussion—whether a musician can judge fairly of music simply by reading the score, without playing it or hearing it played. Both sides of the question are maintained by different able musicians.

—Madame Ratazzi looked on in the dissecting-room at the *post-mortem* examination of the Pantin victims. "A woman who can walk down the boulevards in a green silk worked all over with yellow parrots," say her enemies, "is above all emotion and public opinion."

—An Alabama paper expresses great sorrow that John C. Breckinridge has suggested the abandonment of military titles in court, and says that his proposition "looks like a disposition to repudiate his title as Confederate general, by which he has rendered his name illustrious, and which was the noblest commission he ever held."

—The bronze statue of Jefferson, by the famous French sculptor David, which stands in front of the White House, Washington, is rapidly going to destruction. It is covered with verdigris, which is fast eating away the fine lines of the face and the roll of parchment emblematic of the Declaration of Independence.

—John Rogers, the well known designer of statuettes, has just completed a new group, entitled "The Fugitive's Story," representing a young negress, with a babe in her arms and a bundle of clothes at her feet, telling her story to three distinguished listeners—Wm. Lloyd Garrison, John Greenleaf Whittier and Henry Ward Beecher.

—Louis Napoleon has drawn ten million francs from his balance in the Bank of England to defray the expenses of his wife's pilgrimage. If the Bank of England had existed in the days of Peter the Hermit and Walter the Penniless, those precursors of Eugénie would have enjoyed greater comforts on their journey to Palestine.

—The Chinese Customs Department has sent to Berlin to obtain German students skilled in philological pursuits. These young men are to study for three years in China, until they become thoroughly acquainted with the language, and after passing an examination, will obtain good positions, with high pay. The chief officer of Chinese Customs Department is an Englishman.

—A friend of a Paris Commissaire de Police goes to invite him to a little evening party. "Impossible," is the reply. "I must preside to-night at a public meeting at the Gros Châtaignier." But after reflecting a moment—'Ah, all right! I will go. The meeting opens at 8 o'clock to discuss the relative merits of different kinds of potatoes. At a quarter past 8 I will dissolve the meeting for an attack on the government."

BRONZE.—They were shrewd men who constituted the people known as the "bronze race," or the race of men who used bronze tools and implements of war. There are virtues in this alloy that we have not yet fully appreciated. We could have fine edge tools of it if we could discover the ancient method of hardening them. Chantrey, the sculptor, tried the experiment, and got so far as to make a bronze razor, with which he was wont to shave himself every morning. Of the durability of bronze we need say nothing; but its property of conferring durability upon contiguous objects is not so well known. In fact, it has only just come out, in the course of an examination by a French chemist of the public statues in and about Paris, It was found that the stone pedestals of all those made of bronze were in perfect preservation, where all the supports of other figures had more or less decayed. It was clear that the bronze arrested decay; and when the rationale of its action was discussed, little doubt remained that the rain-water trickling from the bronze upon the stone contained a trace of copper in solution, and that this poisoned the cryptogamous plants to which the disintegration of stone is probably due.