Daily Evening Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK, Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON, Publisher.

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MARRIED.

COX—MALCOM.—On Thursday, 21st inst., by the Rev. Howard Malcom, D.D., Jesse Cox, Jr., to Annie, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

SALZMANN—BAXTER.—On Saturday, the 23d inst., at St. Luke's Church, Germantown, by the Rev. Albra Wadleigh, J. F. Theodore Salzmann, late of Hamburg, Germany, and Emma Baxter, of Germantown.

SHRYOCK—MANN.—In Baltimore, on the 21st inst., by Rev. Dr. Fuller, Thomas J. Shryock to Martha E. H. Mann.

WINTER—ADAMS.—In Baltimore, October 20th, by Rev. Father D. Foley, Harry S. Winter, Esq., to Miss Addie Adams, daughter of the late Capt. G. Adams, U. S. Navy.

DIED.

BLACK.—On Sabbath morning, the 24th inst., David J. Black, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, Robert Black, No. 1624 Filbert street, on Tuesday afternoon, 26th inst., at 1 o'clock.

FANNING.—In Richmond, Va., on the 23d inst., Mrs. Mary, wife of William Fanning, late of Philadelphia.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of S. Gartland, No. 33 South Thirteenth street, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

HART.—On Sunday morning, October 24th, Rebecca A., wife of Thomas Hart, and daughter of David Reeves.

The male friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock.

LODGE.—On Sunday, 24th inst., Alfred G. Lodge, son of Joseph Evans and Harriet H. Lodge, in the 13th year of his age.

Funeral from the residence of his grandfather, Thomas G. Lodge, Lower Merion, Montgomery county, Pa., on Thursday, 28th inst., without further notice.

PANCOAST.—On the 25th inst., James Pancoast, Sr., in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1136 Olive street, on Thursday, 28th instant, at 1 o'clock.

PIERE.—On the 23d inst., after a lingering illness, Mary Ann, daughter of the late John Piere. it

RAWLE.—On the 23d inst., at the Continental Hotel, Harriet G., wife of Henry Rawle, and daughter of Gen. Charles M. Reed, Erie, Pa.

WATER PROOFS FOR SUITS.
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THIRD LECTURE,
ON MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 25,
BY MISS OLIVE LOGAN.
Subject—"GIRLS."
The remainder of the series will be given in the following order:
Oct. 27, B. J. DE CORDOVA; Nov. 29, HON. S. S. COX; Dec. 1, HON. CHARLES SUMNER; Dec. 3, REV. ROBT. COLLYER; Dec. 7, MARK TWAIN; Dec. 9, B. J. DE CORDOVA; 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. oc22 3trp§

THE LADIES' FAIR FOR THE Homœopathic Hospital Fund will be held at Horticultural Hall, from the 17th to the 30th of November. The Lady Managers will meet at the College Building, on Filbert street, above Eleventh, on TUESDAY, at 4 P. M., and invite all interested to attend. oc 23-2trp

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TURKEY.

The Empress of France Received by the Sultan.

In addition to our cable reports of the above interesting event already published, we have the following mail details from Europe to-day:

On the arrival of the Empress in the Bosphorus, the girls from the Catholic schools at Constantinople, who were on board a French steamer, sang a hymn of welcome, and the Empress warmly bowed her acknowledgments. The yacht Aigle dipped her flag when the squadron arrived at the palace. Begler Bey and the Sultan came off in an elegant caique specially constructed for the Empress. On landing his Majesty gave his arm to the Empress and escorted her up the avenue to the palace, whilst royal salutes from the Asiatic and European sides of the Bosphorus were fired. The yards of the squadron were manned.

The Sultan then returned to the Palace Dalmagachtiche, and a general holiday was held. After sunset the vessels at the Golden Horn and in the Bosphorus, and the minarets of the mosques, were lighted up, and a general illumination took place, and fireworks were displayed from the sea of Marmora to the Black Sea.

THE TENNESSEE SENATORSHIP.

Was it Andy's Last Chance?

[From the Cincinnati Commercial of Oct. 23.]

It has been said that this was Andrew Johnson's last chance, and if beaten now he would be likely to retire from public life altogether. But he is not likely to do so, especially should Parson Brownlow, who is in feeble health, not live to complete his term. Were a vacancy to occur, no man in Tennessee would more urgently press his claims than Andrew Johnson, whose passion for official distinction has by no means abated. It is possible that a consciousness of what might happen were he to die, may strengthen the aged parson's indomitable will and keep him alive, in spite of disease and doctors. Nothing would make him more averse to death, or more determined to live, than the suggestion that the Senatorial robes would serve to wrap the broader shoulders of his ancient political enemy. For the present, however, nothing remains for Andy but to watch and pray.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE

LETTER FROM PARIS.

The French Senate and Senatus Consultum.

[Correspondence of the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

PARIS, Tuesday, October 12, 1869.—I continue and conclude the above subject whilst the comparative quiet of political events previous to the meeting of the Chamber permits me to do so; and also because a right understanding of it will be essential to appreciating properly the debates which will no doubt arise immediately respecting it.

The next article of the *Senatus Consultum* after that which I last considered is the sixth, and is of great importance; as a change, though illustrating strongly how utterly inefficient the previously existing state of things must have been. It only accords to the French Chamber what every other legislative body, even on this continent, already possesses, viz.: The right of electing its own President and officers. To have such nominees of the Emperor as De Morny and Walewski imposed upon them as Speaker, to snub and reduce to silence, as was done, every independent expression of opinion, was an indignity which no Legislature pretending to represent and speak for the nation could long submit to. De Morny used regularly to read the Deputies a lesson on the necessity of good behavior at the opening of the session, and praise them for their docility at its close. Now, the election of the Speaker will be a criterion of the temper of the House, when it first meets; and he who holds the office will be more anxious to maintain the dignity and independence of his own colleagues and of the Assembly than the prerogatives of the government. An attempt was made to submit the nomination to the approbation of the Emperor, but this proposition was too reactionary even for the Senate.

The seventh article is even more important, perhaps, than the preceding one. It accords two things: first, an unrestricted right for every member to address an interpellation to the government. When the discussion on the Address was abolished, it was replaced, or professed to be replaced, by the right of interpellation. But the latter right was only limited and conditional. To exercise it, it required the signatures of five members, and when these were obtained the question was further referred to the Bureaux, or standing committees, whether the interpellation demanded should be allowed. If four Bureaux out of nine decided negatively, the interpellation was thrown out; and as the government at that time commanded a majority in every Bureau, it had only to intimate its pleasure, whenever it wished an interpellation to be rejected. The pretended right was therefore a mere farce; now, it will be a reality. Secondly, the seventh article allows the Chamber to adopt orders of the day "with the reasons assigned" (*motives*); whereas it could before only vote the order of the day, without expression of opinion, or *pure et simple*, as it was called. The only restriction now remaining is that the government can, if it likes, require such orders of the day, when proposed, to be referred to the standing committees and reported on, before discussion. The object of this latter restriction is, of course, to give the opportunity for delay and obstruction.

Article eight relates to the power of moving amendments, and is very important, because it, in fact, emancipates the Corps Legislatif from the control of the Council of State, to which it was previously, in this respect, completely subject. All bills have hitherto emanated only from the government, and were proposed and presented to the Chamber by the Council of State. After they were referred to a commission and reported on, they came on for discussion, and amendments could then be presented, and these amendments were again referred back to the commission. But though the commission might accept them, yet if the Council of State did not, things came to a dead lock; and the only remedy that the Chamber and its commission had was to throw out the entire bill—the disputed amendments and all. Thus, as I said, the representative Chamber was made subservient in legislation to a body nominated wholly by the Emperor. This state of things will now be changed. The Council of State will only be entitled to "give its opinion" upon such amendments, and the final decision is left, as it ought always to have been, with the Legislature of the country.

By article ninth the budget will be voted by chapters, divided into separate items, so that any credit, however small, can be rejected by itself. Formerly, if the Chamber discovered a credit, say of only 100,000 francs, to which it objected, in the War Department, for instance, it could only strike it out by rejecting the entire estimates for the army. The object of such restrictions is too transparent to require to be insisted upon.

By article tenth the Emperor relinquishes wholly and once for all his absurd prerogative of dabbling as he likes with the customs and tariffs of the country, and making what commercial treaties he pleases. The vehement demand made for this concession shows that free trade still rests upon an unstable footing in France, and may be much modified by the Legislature.

The eleventh article only enacts that the "constitutional" relations between the government, the Senate and the Legislative Chamber, as above established, can only be changed or modified by a new *Senatus Consultum*; but that all other relations, or matters of mere routine between the different powers of the State, may be regulated by decree. And, finally, article twelve abrogates all preceding enactments which are in contradiction to the above.

I have thus gone through the various provisions of this important transformation of the Imperial Constitution, and shown their extent and probable effect, as well as the nature and functions of the body by which, at the command of the Emperor, they have been put into legal form and operation. Considered even alone, and by themselves, they are, in my opinion, very considerable. But they are of tenfold consequence when we consider the public spirit which has wrung them from an unwilling authority, and which betrays that unwillingness in every letter both of the enactment itself and of the report which accompanies it. The whole apparent object is to yield as little as it is thought can possibly be accepted. And the concessions made have, in fact, been characterized and ridiculed as wholly insufficient by even moderate members of the liberal party, and by no one more than by Prince Napoleon himself in his late brilliant speech in the Senate. But the only mode to estimate these concessions aright is to discern that they open the way, as they most clearly do, to all or any others. The Corps Legislatif can now, think, speak and act as it likes, without impediment, and with the full conviction and assurance that the country is behind it, and that the Emperor, if he dissolves the present, will only get a worse Chamber, and that therefore he has no choice left but to submit to any reasonable conditions proposed to him.

CRIME.

A DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

A Husband Chops His Wife to Death—Anonymous Letters the Cause—He Cuts His Throat from Ear to Ear—A Horrible Scene.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Oct. 24.—I send you full particulars of a horrible tragedy that was committed near this village last night. The actor in this terrible deed of blood was Joseph Wood, a ship-carpenter by trade, and a man well known to be the slave of his passions. Notwithstanding the fact, however, that he possessed a very bad temper, it was never supposed that he could be capable of committing the crime of murder. For some months past Wood gave signs of laboring under an aberration of the mind, and many of his neighbors feared that he would soon or late become positively insane. The cause of this change in the man's mental condition it is now well known was domestic trouble.

Wood was twice married, and one of his wives survives him. For some time past he has been constantly receiving letters from an anonymous source. These letters which, it is supposed, were sent by his first wife, were intended to create a feeling of hatred in him toward the wife with whom he lived in Ponckhockie, on the outskirts of this village. In one of these letters a statement was made that the child which was living with him was not his own. Operating on a mind like his, this statement produced the desired effect. He brooded over it until he came to believe it true. For a long time, however, he kept the matter a secret.

A few days since he borrowed some money from Mr. Abram Sleight, of this village, and with it paid some of his debts. This circumstance—as Wood was not a borrowing man, as a rule—was much talked about in the neighborhood, and not a few of his neighbors expressed their belief that he was going mad.

Last evening the horrible culmination was reached. Wood returned home from his week's labor about eight o'clock, and, on entering the house, accused his wife of infidelity and of holding in her heart no love for him. A quarrel ensued, and a lady living in another part of the house had her attention attracted by the angry voices. Wood's wife expostulated and attempted to make an explanation, but her mad husband would listen to no entreaties. During this altercation Wood seized an axe and swore that he would take his wife's life. The woman who heard this threat became terrified, but was unable for some seconds to move, out of simple fear. She then heard Mrs. Wood say: "Josey, don't you kill me," and then came some subdued sounds and the fall of somebody on the floor.

The woman then rushed to the door and into the street and cried for help. Her cries were heard by Mr. Levi Metcalf, a resident of the neighborhood, who was passing at the time. "Go into the house at once," cried the woman. "My God, my God, I think that Mr. Wood has killed his wife." Mr. Metcalf ran into the house, and was met at the door by Wood, who warned him not to enter the room.

Mr. Metcalf looked into the room and witnessed a picture such as has seldom been seen in any community. The lifeless body of Wood's wife lay on the floor in a pool of blood. Her head, face and throat revealed eleven terrible gashes, inflicted with the axe in the hands of her husband. Horror stricken, Mr. Metcalf was for a moment paralyzed by the sickening scene. Finally he said to Wood: "Josey, this is a bad job for you." Wood looked at him for a moment, and then, rushing to a bureau, he seized a razor and attempted to cut his own throat. Mr. Metcalf took hold of his arm, and a scuffle ensued, which resulted in the former being driven from the room, and threatened with injury if he dared to return.

Wood, then, with perfect deliberation, killed himself. He drew the razor across his throat, making a deep gash that extended from ear to ear. To-day an inquest was held on the bodies, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the foregoing facts. Wood left a letter, written shortly before the commission of the tragedy, but it is so illegible that only the concluding sentence can be read. This sentence is: "Good-bye to mother and sister." Wood and his wife had lived together for many years. His wife was greatly respected for many virtues, and the terrible manner in which she met her death has cast a gloom over the whole community. Wood was formerly a hard drinker, but of late had indulged but little in the use of ardent spirits.—*N. Y. World.*

TRAGEDY AT SEA.

Fresh Horrors of the Coolie Trade—Mutiny, Murder and Suicide.

The St. Helena *Guardian*, of the 2d ult., relates a sad story, perhaps the saddest that has ever been recorded in connection with the traffic in human flesh. The French bark Tamaris, Captain Rannie, left Macao on the 6th of February, 1869, with three hundred emigrants, a Chinese doctor, and a Portuguese interpreter, besides eighteen in crew. According to the account of those of the seamen who are still on board the Tamaris, everything passed on pleasantly until within about 270 miles of the Isle of Java; a revolt broke out among the free emigrants, who seemed to have got the best of it, the crew taking to the boats, deserting the ship, and leaving their unfortunate Captain, who either did not wish or was not able to abandon his ship, a ready prey to these enraged semi-savages. What happened to the unfortunate Captain we cannot learn for certain; according to the interpreter on board the Tamaris, he was cut up and thrown overboard. Thirty days these savages remained in possession of the ship, when they were captured by a Dutch man-of-war, which had been sent in pursuit. The Dutch found a Chinese in the late Captain's quarters, but could not discover the slightest trace of M. Rannie. They placed him and the other leaders of the revolt in irons, and took the ship to Padang. At Padang the remains of the former crew, who had landed in Java, here rejoined their ship. A new Captain and chief officer were appointed, and the ship started in pursuit of her destination on the 15th of June. By this date the number of coolies had been reduced, by arms and disease, to 245. Out of this number scores jumped overboard and committed suicide when they found that they were to proceed on their voyage. Scores of others have died of what a coolie ship captain phlegmatically would call the effects of opium. There now remain on board the Tamaris seventy-five emigrants alive. Much as we must abhor the murder and wholesale loss of lives on board this ship, we would almost hail the occurrence as a blessing to humanity, were those who are now engaged in this horrid trade to take a lesson from this story and abandon it forever. If the charterers of the ship are not inclined to profit by the moral lesson of the story of its voyage, they will most probably have to learn by the pecuniary one it teaches them.

—Father Morrell, of St. Alban's, New York, will soon give a "fall opening" of the latest fashions in vestments and other ritualistic novelties, of which he brings a large and varied assortment from Europe.

Resignation of Judge Brewster

He is Appointed Attorney-General of the State.

THE CORRESPONDENCE

The following important correspondence explains itself. Judge Brewster went to Harrisburg this morning to have an interview with Governor Geary:

"EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, PA., Oct. 23, 1869.—*Hon. F. Carroll Brewster, Philadelphia, Pa.*—SIR: Placing the highest confidence in your friendship, ability and integrity as a man and as a lawyer, I have the honor to tender to you the position of Attorney-General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, vice Hon. Benjamin Harris Brewster.

"Should you determine to accept, I desire that you do so without delay and, notify me both by telegram and letter, and at once assume the duties of your office.

"Very respectfully,

[Signed] "JOHN W. GEARY, Governor."

"PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25, 1869.—*To His Excellency, John W. Geary, Governor*—SIR: Your favor of the 23d inst., tendering to me the position of Attorney-General of this Commonwealth, has been duly received.

"I accept the appointment with many thanks for the honor conferred upon me and for the courteous terms in which you have been pleased to tender it. It shall be my earnest effort to discharge the duties of the office to the utmost of my ability.

"With regard,

"Very respectfully yours,

[Signed] "F. CARROLL BREWSTER."

Edward M. Paxson, a well-known and able lawyer of this city, has been appointed by Governor Geary to the Judgeship made vacant by Judge Brewster's resignation.

THE FRENCH CABLE QUESTION.

Petition of American Citizens in France.

The Paris correspondent of the New York *Times* says:

I sent you last week the correspondence which has recently been exchanged between the Minister of the Interior and some prominent American citizens here, in regard to an authorization demanded by the latter to land an American cable on the shores of France, in return for the similar permission accorded by our Government to the company of which MM. Erlanger and Reuter are the representatives. I now forward you the memorial which has been addressed by the gentlemen in question to the Secretary of State at Washington, and which, as it had not been despatched when I sent you the other letter, I was not in a position to transmit to you:

To Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, &c., &c.—SIR: We, the undersigned, submit to you a copy of an application to the Government of France for permission to land a cable on the shores of France; also a copy of the reply of the Minister of the Interior, refusing to give the permission asked for on the ground that the French Government has given Messrs. Erlanger and Reuter the exclusive privilege for twenty years of direct telegraphic communication between France and the United States. This refusal is so opposite to your act in allowing the French cable to be landed on the shores of the United States, that we deem it proper to lose no time in laying this matter before you. We would remind you that Messrs. Erlanger and Reuter were the most bitter enemies of the United States during the late rebellion, the former by aiding the rebels in raising money, and the latter in spreading false news, to the injury of the United States; and certainly those gentlemen can have no claims upon the Government of the United States for indulgence. We respectfully ask that all operations and working of the French cable may be suspended until citizens of the United States shall meet with the same consideration and reciprocity in France that citizens of France receive in the United States.

Your obedient servants, &c.,

(Here follows the signatures.)

I do not know what influences may be brought to bear with the State Department in Washington to support this memorial. It is certain that Messrs. Erlanger and Reuter will stop at nothing to prevent action being taken upon it. Mr. Fish will no doubt do his duty, and lay the whole matter before Congress, and it is there that their operations are most to be feared. I understand that in view of the importance of the interests involved, orders have been sent out to the agents of the Company in America to spare no expense to defeat the prayer of the memorial. When, therefore, the matter comes up for discussion, you may expect a strong lobby upon it. The question, however, is so clear, and the principle of reciprocity is so fully provided for in the authorization accorded to the Company by our State Department, that I do not see how it is possible to make out a case for declining to accede to the request of the memorialists.

MOVING THE CAPITAL.

Letter from Gen. Sherman—Where the New Capital Should be Located—St. Louis Not the Spot.

[From the St. Louis Republican, Oct. 22.]

The following letter, though written to us privately, seems of sufficient public interest to justify the use we here make of it:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., October 18th, 1869.—*Colonel George Knapp, St. Louis:* DEAR SIR: I see some of my friends are concerned at what I am reported to have said at a supper party here, about the removal of the Capital. I did not know that the matter had been reported at all, nor do I know what words were attributed to me. I did say that I did not believe the Capital would be removed in our day, and that the public buildings here could not be torn down, and re-erected elsewhere, &c. As to St. Louis, I remember well to have said I preferred a residence in St. Louis to one in Washington, because it was a city full of life, commerce and manufactures, instead of a mere place of office routine. Of course, my opinion on this agitated question of removal is no better than yours, or of any other private individual; but if you want to know what I think of it, I am willing to say that, in my judgment, the Capital of the United States, if removed to the Valley of the Mississippi within the next twenty years, will not go to St. Louis, Cincinnati or Chicago, because neither of these cities would or should surrender the exclusive jurisdiction necessary for the National Capital. To-day neither you nor any other citizen of St. Louis would consent, nor would the State of Missouri consent, to give up St. Louis county to the absolute jurisdiction of Congress. You might agree to have the Capital at Carondelet, or on the Jefferson Barracks tract below the Des Peres; but that is not St. Louis, and it would necessitate the building not only of vast fire-proof buildings for the government offices, but houses, hotels, stores, &c., for the persons connected with the public service. In my opinion, if the Capital is changed from Washington to the West, a new place will be chosen on the Mississippi River several hundred miles above St. Louis, and the parties to be immediately benefited are willing to make use of your St. Louis influences to get the idea started. I have interests in St. Louis, and, if allowed to vote on this question, I would vote against surrendering St. Louis city and county with its vast commercial and manufacturing interests to the exclusive jurisdiction of a Congress that would make these interests subordinate to the mere political uses of a Federal Capital. Nor would any National Congress make the Capital where it had not exclusive and absolute jurisdiction, for its own protection and that of the employes of the government. Therefore, if the Capital be moved at all, it must go to a place willing to surrender its former character and become a second Washington City. Yours,

W. T. SHERMAN.

AMUSEMENTS.

—Olive Logan will lecture at the Academy of Music this evening upon "Girls." If the discourse is only half as interesting as the theme, this lecture will be vastly more entertaining than any other lecture that has been delivered since the glacial period. Miss Logan probably knows more about this subject than a man would. She was a girl herself, once, we believe, and she would be likely to present a more comprehensive discourse than any lecturer—like Horace Greeley for instance—who hadn't been a girl, could possibly do. We are anxious about this lecture. There are some things which we hope it will explain. If Miss Logan will only tell us why girls always dance into a street car and a church pew, as if they had spiral springs in their gaiters; why they are always out of practice and can't play without their notes when self-sacrificing people try to turn them on at a piano, and why they invariably fall in love with the tenor singer at the opera and never with the basso, we shall be glad. Miss Logan might also win a warm place in the popular heart if she would explain why hired girls, always have so many male cousins, and why they are educated to child-like confidence in the theories that their Sunday out comes twice a week, and that destiny points to the stomachs of their poor relations as the natural repository of their employer's sugar and butter.

—At the Arch, this evening, Mrs. Drew will produce *All's Well that Ends Well* with new scenery and costumes, and an excellent cast. Boucicault's play *Lost at Sea* is announced for next Monday evening at the Arch.

—Mr. Edwin Booth will conclude his engagement at the Walnut on Saturday night next. This evening he will appear in *The Stranger* and *The Taming of the Shrew*; on Tuesday and Friday nights, and on Saturday afternoon, *Hamlet* will be given; on Wednesday, *The Merchant of Venice* and *Don Cæsar de Bazan*, on Thursday, *The Lady of Lyons*. Miss Lucille Western, the high priestess of the emotional drama will appear on Monday next in *East Lynne*. Those who want to enjoy a real good, square, agonizing cry may prepare to shed their blinding tears now. It is the regular thing to sob over *East Lynne*; Miss Western always refuses to accept her share of the receipts if there is a dry eye in the house on any given night. When ladies with delicate constitutions and a dread of damp floors come to hear Lucille they should imitate the example of the old lady who committed suicide by jumping off of the wire bridge, and wear their gum shoes. The Walnut announces an early presentation of Boucicault's drama, *Lost at Sea*.

—At the Chestnut Street Theatre Boucicault's drama, *Hunted Down*, has met with such remarkable and well-deserved success that it will be continued during the present week. Miss Keene will appear nightly as the "Distracted Woman." She will play "Mary Leigh," if not merrily. Miss Keene was in luck when she hunted up *Hunted Down*. Not only is it an interesting drama, and nicely suited to the company, but it appeals to the sensibilities and the experience of a good many people, and it has several first-class morals. The spoony passages arouse tender recollections in the minds of the young married couples; and the noble conduct of "Leigh" brings remorse to neglectful husbands; the events of the piece convey a rebuke to adventurous grass widows and to impertinent old women; they supply a warning to all maidens who contemplate consolidation with artists, and they harrow up the soul of every man in the audience who has committed a forgery and staid away from his wife for ten years. This latter class of men, being, unhappily, beyond the reach of Sunday-school instruction, needed some such intimation of the certainty of their being wound up and plunged in hopeless misery in the fifth act, as is supplied by this play. We hope Mr. Donnelly will go out and issue passes to every forger who has abandoned his wife, and bring him in and put him in a front seat, where the degraded outcast may be impressed, with the moral, and have his rugged nature melted into tears by Mr. Hassler's music.

—On Friday and Saturday evenings next Carlotta Patti with Theo. Habelmann, Jos. Hermanns, Ronconi and one or two other artists will give concerts at the Academy of Music. Tickets may be procured at Trumpler's music store on Wednesday.

—Duprez and Benedict's Minstrels will open the Seventh Street Opera House this evening, and give a performance nightly hereafter during the season. This company was very successful at the Arch Street Theatre in the summer, and as it is understood that the proprietors have been wasting midnight kerosene during the past two months in the elaboration of conundrums which are as difficult as an example in differential calculus and as amusing as Theodore Tilton's sentimental poetry, an unusually interesting entertainment may be expected.

—We present the following prospectus, just issued by the Philharmonic Society, with the hope that its appeal for encouragement and support will be answered liberally by our citizens:

The Philharmonic Society, in presenting its second annual prospectus to the citizens of Philadelphia, most respectfully solicits a continuance of the same liberal patronage which made the successes of its initial season a marvel in the annals of like enterprises. It appeals, besides, to all lovers of music whose apprehensions of its stability may have induced them to stand aloof from active co-operation at the outset, now to assist in placing it upon an enduring basis, to the end that the most refining of the fine arts may eventually become a living and an all-pervading principle in our midst. The Society's original prospectus declared its primary object to be "the dissemination of pure taste, through stated performances of the very highest order of composition, vocal and instrumental;" and that they have assayed to keep faith with an appreciative public, let their brilliant successes of last season attest. As heretofore, they propose to offer four concerts at the Musical Fund Hall, and one public rehearsal before each concert, with a highly-drilled and well appointed orchestra of never less than fifty.

By reference to the schedule of prices, it will be seen that the associate members (or subscribers) not only become entitled to admission to each of the concerts and public rehearsals, but are enabled to purchase tickets, for such of their friends as may not belong to the society, at much reduced rates. Under these circumstances, it is fondly hoped that all who foster a love for pure art—all who desire to see this city occupy as proud a position, musically, as it enjoys in other arts and sciences, will countenance and substantially encourage an enterprise thus auspiciously inaugurated.

The concerts will take place at the Musical Fund Hall, as follows:

First Concert—Saturday evening, December 11th, 1869.

Second Concert—Saturday evening January 15th, 1870.

Third Concert—Saturday evening, February 19th, 1870.

Fourth Concert—Saturday evening, March 26th, 1870.

The Public Rehearsal will take place on the morning of the same day upon which the Concert is given, at ten o'clock.

—The Paris correspondent of the *Gazette International* says: "Victor Hugo is often called a greedy and avaricious man. Do those who accuse him of this know that, if he would just yield a little in his hostility to the Second Empire, he might receive every year at least two hundred thousand francs as *tantièmes* for those of his plays which the theatrical censors now do not allow to be performed in France?"

THE GOLD RING LEGEL.

What the President Says.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald* has been boring the President about the charges made against him in connection with the recent frauds in Wall street. He says:

The President pretty sweepingly denied all the statements of Gould and Fisk, except so far as they referred to his public expressions regarding the proposed financial policy of the Executive. All the assertions that he (the President) had been influenced by Mr. Corbin in deciding whether or not gold should or should not be sold he pronounced untrue, and remarked that though he had had a great deal of correspondence with Mr. Corbin during the summer and subsequently, he never intimated in any of his letters what he intended to do or what would be the financial policy of the government. Not a soul knew about his intentions, not even a member of his Cabinet, save Mr. Boutwell, to whom he conveyed his wishes in private letters. Mr. Boutwell was absent from the national capital a good part of the summer, so was the President himself, and separated from the Secretary by hundreds of miles. Therefore correspondence was the only way in which he could communicate to the Secretary his views. He used this means (the only one practicable under the circumstances). Secretary Boutwell understood partly his intentions before separating from the President, and was to receive final instructions or views by letter. These final instructions or views the President did communicate by letter, but allowed no one connected with Gould, Fisk or any person of the kind to learn their nature.

From this you will see that all Gould's statements about Corbin's being aware of the President's intentions in regard to the sale of gold are groundless, and that Corbin, if indeed he ever did make such representations to the gold conspirators, did so knowing that he was uttering untruths. This is about the mildest way of summing up the thing.

In regard to Fisk in particular your correspondent is not aware that he is stating what he ought not to state in giving you the President's opinion of the Prince of Erie.

In the course of conversation your correspondent remarked upon the bold attempt of Mr. Fisk to obtain from the President advance information regarding the financial policy of the government. The President's reply was substantially as follows:

"I don't know but I should have felt insulted by such a proposal had it come from any other but a person like Fisk. But coming from a man so destitute of moral character I didn't think it worth noticing."

FACTS AND FANCIES.

—The Jews of Berlin have contributed more for church purposes than all of the Protestant churches taken together.

—The Paris dry goods dealers complain that their trade, for many years past, has not been as dull as it is at the present time.

—The Queen of Prussia came near losing her life by a conflagration in the Palace of Coblentz, a few weeks ago.

—It is considered certain in medical circles in Brussels that poor Carletta will not outlive the present year.

—Burns's "Blue-eyed Lassie" has been translated into the Bavarian dialect, and the title is "S blau-augeti Diandl."

—Five Parisian publishers made Wilkie Collins lucrative offers for the reproduction of his new novel in France.

—San Francisco has a Chinese theatrical troupe known as the Long Tong Quoy, which has superb wardrobes and several good gymnasts.

—*Punch* thinks that Dr. Cumming's letter to the Pope might have been shorter, thus: "Sancte Pater, Venio." (Holy Father, I am Cumming!)

—The Pacific Hotel, to cost half a million dollars, is again projected in Chicago, and one-third of the necessary amount has been raised.

—The Detroit *Advertiser* says that "Sim, chief of the Washoe Indians, is dead. If you ever heard of one Indian who was dirtier than another, it's Sim, it's him."

—The eldest son of Prince Napoleon and of the Princess Clotilde bears a striking resemblance to the founder of the Napoleonic dynasty.

—The horses on the new Chicago street-cars miss their mates, "but," innocently remarks an evening paper of that city, "in Chicago it does not take long to become accustomed to domestic separation."

—The rumor that Haussmann, the Seine Prefect, was dead, originated from the fact that his cousin, a worthless young fellow, in Bordeaux, died in consequence of his dissolute life.

—Tennyson's poem in the *Atlantic Almanac* is said to be one of his early productions, omitted from his late collections, and reprinted several years ago in the *Boston Commonwealth*.

—Dr. Cooley, of Kansas City, recently performed the operation of removing the entire collar bone. Dr. Tushmaker once drew out the entire skeleton of an old lady while he was trying to pull a tooth.

—The Princess Mathilde was so much opposed to the journey of her cousin, the Empress Eugenie, to the Orient, that she said she would sacrifice half of her property in order to keep Eugenie at home.

—The latest aspirant to the Spanish throne is a prisoner in St. Petersburg, whose pretensions are based on 140 criminal suits in which he has been defendant and his "majestic exterior."

—Musical Director Gillmore, of Boston, has ordered for the delectation of the Hub's sensitive ear, a cornet of pure gold and silver, on the score that a soprano instrument should not be made of base metal.

—The Berlin *savants* who examined certain papers left by Alexander von Humboldt, about which a great deal has recently been said, pronounce them to be almost worthless, and even express serious doubts as to the genuineness of the papers in question.

—It has been discovered by careful experiments in Charleston that the weight of a bale of cotton varies slightly with the temperature. A fall of ten degrees in the thermometer causes a bale of cotton to gain about a pound and a half in weight.

—One "Professor" Atkins, of Cincinnati, has realized Daniel's "abomination of desolation," by inventing a "harmony attachment" to the piano, whereby he is enabled to accompany himself with his toes on that instrument of torture while boring the ears of his auditors with a flute otherwise.

—The King of Prussia is said to be greatly afraid of thunder storms. Whenever a thunder storm overtakes him in the open air, he commences praying, and hastens into the first house he reaches, and as long as the thunder rolls he does not permit any one to speak to him. His father, Frederick William III., had the same dread of thunder storms.

—Kansas City, Missouri, has a peculiar by-law of etiquette. When a lady is to make a morning call the driver stops before the door and knocks. If no response is made, he hurls a brick through the window. When the visited lady returns home she ascertains the number of calls by counting bricks and broken panes of glass.

—The newest scandal is a tale of Hermann Grimm's, which represents Goethe as robbing a poor actress who loved him. This lady is believed by Herr Grimm to be the author of certain poems which Goethe claimed and published as his own. He charges the poet with the meanest kind of literary larceny, and this upon the assertion of the lady in question, who, at the time she made the accusation, was over seventy years of age. She died about ten years ago, and her correspondence with Goethe is not to be published for ten years.