PRICE THREE CENTS.

## PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1869.

PARTH-CLOSETS, COMMODES AND WED DING CARDS, INVITATIONS

for Parties. An New Style. for Parties, &c. New styles. MASON & CO 2013 907 Chestnut street. WEDDING INVITATIONS EN-DIERA Stationer and Engraver, 1032 Chestnut street. 620 tf

VOLUME XXIII.—NO. 170.

SCHANCK—HYSLOP.—On Tuesday, October 18th, at Calvary Church. New York, by the Rev. William D. Walker. Andrew Hays Echanck to Georgians Knox Hyslop, all of New York city
WRIGHT—WINOHESTER.—In this city, on Thursday, October 21st, 1869, by the Rev. J. Dickerson, of Politsville, Pa., George Wright, M. D., of Doylestown, Pa., to H. Fannie, youngest daughter of the late Augustus Winchester. MARRIED.

DIED. BURLING.—On the morning of the 23th inst., Benja-min S. Burling, in his 78th year. Funeral from his late residence. 218 West Logan Sware, on Fitth-day, at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment at Coodshus: LODGE.—On Sunday, 24th inst., Alfred G. Lodge, son Joseph Evans and Harriet H. Lodge, in the 13th year of his age.

This age.

The age.

The

Ground.
WALL.—On the 26th inst., Marr Hegan, daughter of
Nicholas and Mary Ann Wall, in the 22d year of her age.
Due notice of the funeral will be given.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

At a stated meeting of the Board of Managers of the MERCHANTS' FUND, held at their Room on Thursday, October 21, the following sinute in reference to the death of JOHN W. CLAGHORN was read:

The Board of Managers of the Merchants' Fund have learned with unfeigued sorrow of the death of JOHN W. CLAGHORN, Esq., which took place at his residence, on Archestreet, on Sunday, the 11th instant. Mr. Claghorn was one of the founders of this Institution, and a member of the Board of Managers from its organization. In the discharge of the duties of this office was most faithful and efficient, ever giving his aid in the promotion of the benevolent objects of the Fund, and rejoiring at its success in fulfilling the object for which it was instituted. The condition of the destitute merchant had a strong hold upon his feelings, and hence it was one of his greatest pleasures to winness the growth and usefulness of the Merchant's Fund and the success ful application of its means in sileviating the sufferings of the poor hut honest merchant.

Mr. Claghorn was educated a merchant, and applied himself to the pursuit of his profession in this city for more than thirty years, retiring from it about twenty years ago. He has ever since given his time, his influence and his money in forwarding various benevolent institutions, in many of which he took a deep laterest.

The Board desire to record their high appreciation of the virtues and example of their deceased colleague—a Christian gentleman, whose whole life was a pattern of msefulness and self-sacrifice for the benefit of his fellowman; whose absence from this Board will be severely felt, and whose place cannot be very readily supplied. In all the relations of life Mr. Claghorn was a model man; as a father, gentle and affectionate; as a friend, true and firm; as a merchant and blenish to mar his character. When such a man dies it is right that his fellows should record a memorial to his worth; it is his worth; it is therefore

Resolved, That the foregoing be recorded in the minsites, in testimony of the esteem in which the decedent
was held by the members of the Board, and in respect
tor his cheristical memory.

Resolved, That a copy of the above preceedings, signed
by the Chairman, and Secretary, be transmitted to his
sourtiving family, and the same published in the daily
papers.

WILLIAM G. LUDWIG,
President protein. WILLIAM H. BACON, Secretary.

WATER PROOFS FOR SUITS.

BLACK AND WHITE REPELLANT
GOLD AND BLACK REPELLANT GOLD AND BLANTTE REPELLANDELL, BROWN AND WHITE REPELLANDELL, EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WINTER SUITS! A COLUMN

JOHN WANAMAKER'S

818 and 820

CHESTNUT STREET.

Heavy Clothing,

Quilted and Padded, MADE OF

Warmest Materials

AND IN THE Most Approved and Improved

WINTER STYLES.

SECURING Comfort in the Coldest Weather.

CHESTNUT STREET

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

RS ACADEMY OF MUSIC. THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES. FOURTH LECTURE.

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 27, BY B. J. DE CORDOVA. Subject-" OUR NEW CLERGYMAN," The remainder of the series will be given in the follow-

Ing order:
Nov. 29, HON. S. S. CON; Dec. 1, HON, OHABLES
SUMMER; Dec. 3, REV, ROBT. COLLYER; Dec. 7,
MARK TWAIN; Dec. 9, R. J. DE CORDOVA; Dec.
16, WENDELL PHILLIPS.
Admission to each Lecture, 50c.; Reserved Seats, 75c.;
Besserved Seats in Family Circle; 50c.; Amphitheatre,
25c. Tickets for any of the Lectures for sale at Gould's
Plano Warerooms, 222 Chestnut street. Box Sheet opon
daily from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Doors open at 7, Lecture at 8, occ6 2trp

CAUTION TO THE BUSINESS MEN

CAUTION TO THE BUSINESS MEN

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Some Swindlers are going round the city telling the
Metchants that GOPSILL'S -BUSINESS DIRECTORY
will not be published this year, for the purpose of
swindling the business men. GOPSILL'S GITY AND
BUSINESS DIRECTORIES are now in course of preparation and will be issued as-usual. No money, received
in advance under any consideration.

Occount of the state of the state of the course walnut.

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

occtutnolrys

HAVANA CIGARS, FRESH IM-

HAVANA CIGARS, FRESH IM-HAVANA CITTAINS, FIRESH LUportation, made from the new crop of tobacco.
Gentlemen about laying in a supply of Havana Cigars
will find my stock complete with all the leading brands.
Fresh goods received daily and sold ne a small margin
above the cost of importation. McCARAHER, Seventeenth and Locust.

REMOVAL. The Philadelphia Saving Fund Society will commence business; at its new office, S. W. corner Washington Bquare and Walnut street, on MONDAY, little instant.

Oct tu the stools TURKISH, BUSSIAN, AND PERFUMED BATHS.

Departments for Ladies.

Baths open from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M. pltfrp HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518
and 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department,
Medical treatment and medicine furnished gratuitously

The Dubuque Timessays: "While passing one of our leading hotels, we noticed a fair female leaning back in a chair with her feet upon the window sill, intensely perusing a paper which we judge to be the Revolution. Of course it's all right, it only looks a little odd to an outsidar."

THE JUDGESHIP

Important Correspondence

GOV. GEARY'S LETTER TO MR. PAXSON MR. PAXSON'S ACCEPTANCE

The following correspondence explains itself:

"EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 25, 1869,—Edward M. Paxson, Esq., Philadelphia, Pa.—SIR: Reposing high confidence in you as a gentleman and lawyer, I hereby tender you the position of Associate Justice of the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of Philadelphia, vice Hon. F. Carroll Brewster, resigned Brewster, resigned. "Requesting your acceptance, and an early reply by telegraph and by letter,
"I am yours, &c.,
"John W. Geark, Governor,

"PHILADRLPHIA, Oct. 25, 1869.—To His Ex-cellency John W. Geary; Governor of the State of Pennsylvania: Your favor of the 25th inst., tendering me the position of Associate Justice of the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of Philadelphia, vice Hon. F. Carroll Brewster, resigned, has been received. "I accept the position with pleasure, with my thanks for the courteous terms in which on have tendered to The courted that I will

you have tendered it. Be assured that I will endeavor to discharge the responsible duties of the office with fidelity.

"EDWARD M. PAXSON."

GRANT'S ADMINISTRATION.

The Result of Six Months' Work-Inter-WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—To all assaults, to all WASHINGTON, Uct. 20.—10 an assaums, to an criticism, come from whence it may; to all argument however specious or logical, President Grant and his Administration need only reply in the presentation of the irrefutable facts and the demonstration of the inexorable resulted a policy, which speaks to unmit facts and the demonstration of the inexorable results of a policy which speaks in unmistakable language, and is suited to the comprehension of the plainest understanding. Two complete quarters of the present Administration—from April 1 to September 30, inclusive, are now recapitulated by the proper officers, and the result exceeds the most sanguine expectations. It is nothing less than the magnificent showing that for the first clear half year of General Grant's Administration

half year of General Grant's Administration, as compared with the same period in 1868, the increase in the revenue and the decrease in Increase in the revenue and the decrease in the expenditure aggregate the enormous sum of FIFTY-SIX MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. This is not an estimate, it is not guesswork, but it is shown by figures which will be abundantly verified when the official reports are made. I can now briefly support the statement by a showing which cannot be refuted. The following statement shows the receipts from all sources for the two quarters of the years 1868. sources for the two quarters of the years 1868 and 1869, comprised between the 3ist of March and the 30th of September in each

year FROM CUSTON	S Commer in each
1869	\$96,157,522 20 \$92,965,797 93
Increase from Customs FROM INTERNAL REVENUE NEOUS SOURCE	AND MISCELLA-
1869. 1868.	\$106,538,471 18 90,070,051 88
Increase from Int. Rev., &c. Total increase. The following table shows expenditures for the same pe	\$19,660,143 57

ARMY.

1868......\$61,420,888 99 1869......29,326,651 68

ر و ا	Decrease in the army	\$32,094,237 33
	1868	\$13,519,878,84
	1869	11,673,971 86
	Decrease in the navy  CIVIL SERVICE AND MISCELLA  ING INDIANS, PENSIONS, OX  TION OF REVENUE, ETC.	NEOUS, INCLUD.
	1868	\$51,188,870 75 48,328,001 05
	Decrease in civil service	\$2 860 860 70

Add increase in receipts..... 19,660,143 57

Grand total of gain in 1869.... \$56,461,157 56 It should, be stated that the actual gain in the receipts of internal revenue for the period alluded to is \$21,420,197 62, but the receipts from miscellaneous sources having materially decreased, the full gain of the internal revenue is not shown when stated separately. Another fact deserves especial mention here. The cost of collecting the internal revenue for the past six months has been reduced from \$5,149,629 79 for the same period in 1868, to \$4,350,243 87 in 1869, or a total reduction of \$790,385 92—a saving of 153 per cent.—N. Y. Times.

A DELAWARE TOWN CLAIMED.

Consternation at Clayton—A Man From California Claims the Whole Town. The Wilmington Commercial has the follow

ng:
The great Pacific Railroad has scarcely been opened before there comes speeding over it from the Golden State, a gentleman who claims the ownership of one the newest and most thriving of our Delaware towns—Clay-

most thriving of our Delaware towns—Unyton, in Kent county.

Some years ago a man named Richard Tibbett held possession of about one hundred acres of land in Kent county, through which, in course of time, the Delaware Railroad passed. As, owing to the indifference of the Smyrnians, the railroad did not go to that town, a station, called Smyrna station, was built mainly for the accommodation of its peoole. in about the middle of the Tibbett farm. ole, in about the middle of the Tibbett farm. ple, in about the middle of the Tibbett farm. Around this station, in the course of time, a village was built, which was called Clayton. About eight years ago, Richard Tibbett, at an advanced age, died, and his tinancial affairs not being leit in a satisfactory condition, his land was disposed of at Sheriff's sale, Dr. Wm. Daniels, of Smyrna, and Mason Bailey, of Kenton, becoming the joint purchasers. They wisely made the most of their bargain—built houses, sold lots, &c., and Clayton waxed strong and laughed at Smyrna for not being on the railroad, and for being an old fogy place, generally. place, generally.

The rest of the story we will let the Clayton

The rest of the story we will let the clayton Herald tell. It is as follows:

"About three years ago, a man claiming to be Richard Tibbett's brother, arrived in the vicinity, and stated that the land having been entailed by their father to Richard, during their life, and at his death, to him, he was the rightful owner and commenced, or was about their life, and at his death, to him, he was the rightful owner, and commenced, or was about to commence, a suit for the land. In a short time, however, this claiming brother seemed to have got a 'flea in his ear,' and suddenly disappeared; whether he went down in a cave, or up in a balloon, we have never been able to ascertain, and whether he disappeared by fair-play or foul-play, the oldest inhabitant has

play or foul-play, the oldest inhabitant has never informed us. "And now comes on John Whortenby, hailing from the far-off State of California, and claiming to be the nephew and legal heir of the aforesaid kichard. This last claimant evidently means business. evidently means business, having caused to be served upon the tenant, Mr. Gillmore, a writ of ejectment to try and determine the

title. "We understand that Daniels and Bailey, "We understand that Daniels and Bailey," the owners, or holders of the farm, are very much agitated in regard to the matter, while parties who have purchased lots from the different holders and made improvements thereupon, are all astir, and we learn a meeting is soon to be held to raise a fund to resist the claiming of the man from the Golden State:

"The present owners of the land hold that Hon. B. Smithers, some years ago, drew a deed for this same land from Richard Tibbett to Isaac Hazell, and that Hazell deeded back to Tibbett, all of which was done with a view to break or cut the entailment, and that when the late Chancellor Harrington, President of the Delaware Railroad, procured depot grounds from Tibbett, he examined the title and was satisfied with it.

"On the other hand, Hons. T. F. Bayard and W. G. Whitely are Mr. Whortenby's counsel. 'When Doctors disagree, who shall decide?"

"The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says:

Bluff Old Ben Wade is in town, and though

THE NEW DOMINION.

Two Canadian Statesmen—Distress of Lower Canada—The Fenian Plot.

Montreal, Oct. 22—For some time past Sir John A. McDonald and Sir George E. Carter have not been on the best of terms. Cartier have not been on the best of terms. Up to last year there were no better friends-in fact they were generally known as the Siamese Twins. Neither spoke in public without reference to their respective merits and remarkable union. During fifteen years they fought side by side the same battle; they conquered and maintained their ground despite the efforts and talents of the Liberal party. Suddenly, about two years ago, difficulties divided their household, and now the political twins are striving against each other for the mastery of the situation. Sir George's position in the Cabinet is not proportionate to his ambition, and he aspires to the highest office. No stone will be left by him unturned to gain the confidence of the Parliamentary majority, and to form coalitions in case of rupture. Sir John is not to be outdone, and is busily plotting to retain power at the expense of his rival. Who will triumph? Sir John is full of tricks and foresight, and has plenty of capacity, but unfortunately a great portion of his time and talent is wasted upon the pleasures of the table, to the great chagrin of his best friends. Sir George, on the other hand, is remarkable for his solviety and activity, and, notwithstanding his rude manners and his violent temper, he has friends on whom he can rely, for he is himself a devoted partisan and friend. Embarrassment and discouragement still make up the business situation in can rely, for he is himself a devoted partisan-and friend. Embarrassment and discourage-ment still make up the business situation in Lower Canada. One hears repeated in every direction that "business is dull" and "money scarce." The English population complain-less, because they are richer and busier than the French Canadians, and English trade is backed by the rich manufacturers of Liver-pool and London. But ninestepths of our backed by the rich manufacturers of Liverpool and London. But nine-tenths of our
population, obliged to rely for their support
on the produce of the country, are in a critical condition. A few harpies possess our
trade, as well as the liberal professions, by
virtue of a monopoly of wealth, and the emigration of our laboring classes to the United
States supplies its own sad comment. The
numerous bankruptcles which have taken
placeduring the last; three years, and which numerous bankruptcles which have placeduring the last three years, and which are still on the increase, owing to the state of the law which screens and favors them, dethe law which screens and favors them, de-stroy confidence and prevent enterprise. The losses, to the amount of nearly \$500,000, sus-tained by those who attempted to establish here manufactories for the working of our iron and brass, have helped smaller business men to their ruins. Certain branches of trade, such as the manufac-turing of tobacco and liquor, have decreased one-half under the action of a tariff which is turing of tobacco and liquor, have decreased one-half under the action of a tariff which is neither that of freetrader or protection, which imposes high daties on some of the articles indispensable for manufacturing, and allows at the same time the importation on easy terms into the country of foreign products. The trade in dry-goods, generally the most lucrative and flourishing of all, is not in better discussions. The importations have see far exceeded of late the requirements of the country that our market is supplied for several years yet, and this is the principal cause of the numerous insolvencies.

numerous insolvencies.

Several stories account for the new Fehian alarm. It is said by friends of the Government that the Fenians are about to attack the provinces in two directions at the same time. numerous insolvencies. They propose placing a gunboat on the lakes in order to divers the attention of the Governin order to divert the attention of the Government from the principal point of attack, which is to be in some eastern section of the country. It is also believed that another Canadian expedition was resolved upon at the late Fenian Congress. Actual attempts have been made to bring about a Fenian rising in some of our cities. The result of all this will be the spending of several hundred thousand dollars by our Government.—Tribune.

THE GREAT BOSTON LOTTERY.

A Neat Swindle—The Han Who Drew the Coliseum Pays Only Sixteen Cents for His Ticket.

Boston, Oct. 25.—The man who drew the Coliseum has obtained a sudden notoriety Coliseum has obtained a sudden notorie which will probably be as brief as it is intens which will probably be as brief as it is intense, though it may increase his trade by advertising his wares. All through Saturday afternoon and Sunday the people were in a feverish state of anxiety to know the name of the fortunate man; and now that it has been ascertained that his name is J.L. Maguire, and that he is a "lumber dealer," the matter has a suspicious look. An investigation showed and it is publicly announced that he with others entered into an arrangement with the Coliseum Association to purchase, on Saturday morning, all of the tickets which on Saturday morning, all of the tickets which had not been sold at that time. It is said that he paid sixteen cents apiece for the tickets, purhe paid sixteen ceuts apiece for the tickets, purchasing for that, sum about five thousands while thousands of people had paid one dollar apiece for all that had been sold previous to that time. It is said that "other parties" who were in partnership with Mr. Maguire will have their share of the \$15,000, for which the lumber will sell, if taken by the builders, but as Mr. M. is a lumber-dealer, he will probably dispose of the component parts of the street was the said of the component parts of the street was the said of the component parts of the street was the said of the component parts of the street was the said of the component parts of the said of the s dispose of the component parts of the struc-ture to much better advantage in his own lum-ber yard. Much indignation is expressed, among the disappointed ticketholders, who are conversant with the facts, and a manage-ment which would sell one ticket for one dol-lar and another for sixteen contributed. lar and another for sixteen cents is denounced

in unmeasured terms.

As it was drawn by a lumber-dealer, or by As it was drawn by a humber-dealer, or by a ring in which a lumber-dealer is the central figure, the public mind is unanimous in considering the whole lottery a "put-up job." Not many people will go for the lesser prizes, which consist of small pieces of decoration, settees, and chairs. Visitors during the Jubilee will remember the wooden chairs and gooden settees which had been improvised for the occasion, and which are worth just their weight in kindling wood, as no one their weight in kindling wood, as no one wants a souvenir of a Jubilee whose last chapter has been an ignominious lottery. It is just as well that Mr. P. S. Gilmore is in Europe at this time, as the projector of what some of the Boston papers sloppingly called "The Eighth Wonder of the World" would not be such a tremendous hero as he was in June. the Jubilee was the Eighth Wonder, Great Lottery may probably be called "I Ninth Wonder of the World."—Tribune.

THANKLESS PREACHERS. A Movement Against Thanksgiving Day in Massachusetts. [Brom the Boston Journal, Oct. 25.]

A number of clergymen in Massachusetts are signing a petition for presentation to Gov. Cladin, praying him not to issue a proclamation for Thanksgiving unless he can initiate measures which will command a better observance of the day as a season of fasting, humiliation and prayer. They say "that they are convinced, by leng and close observation, that the annual appointment of a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer by the Governor of the Commonwealth—cace, doubtless, a usage which met the convictions and desires of the people of the State at large—has gradually been perverted from its original design and professed intent, until it has ceased to command attentions. intent, until it has ceased to command atten-tion and respect; that, the day set apart by proclamation has fallen into general neglectus Paragraphy (1997)

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says:
Bluff Old Ben Wade is in town, and though he is no longer a Senator he takes as deep an interest in public affairs as if he were President. Now, as of old, Mr. Wade is open and fearless in expressing his opinions upon all questions before the country. He thinks it about time that the administration took some decided action with regard to Cuba. "Out West," says Wade, "we are all in favor of recognizing Cuba, and that without waiting to know whether old Spain likes it or not." Mr. Wade does not find any fault with President Grant and Socretary Fish for enforcing the neutrality laws, but he insists that it is not a question relating to the neuenforcing the neutrality laws, but he insists that it is not a question relating to the neutrality laws. The only point, in his opinion, to be considered is whether the revolution in Cuba has attained such proportions as to warrant the belief that a majority of the Cuban people are in favor of it, and whether the Cubans have a de facto government, with a reasonable prospect of sustaining themselves?

Mr. Wade believes that these points have been settled to the satisfaction of everybody by a Mr. Wade believes that these points have been settled to the satisfaction of everybody by a year's existence of the Cuban revolution, and by the manifest inability of the Spaniards to put it down. The first thing for the administration to do is to acknowledge the Cubans and the question of the neutrality laws will tration to do is to acknowledge the Cubans, and the question of the neutrality laws will regulate itself. Old Ben has no idea of waiting for Spain to acknowledge the independence of the Cubans. Hesays Spain has never recognized the independence of any of the South American republics that threw off the yoke, and it is not probable she will act differently in the case of Cuba. In the case of the South American republics the United States did not wait for Spain, but, acting on the principle stated above, merely waited to ascertain that they had a de facto government and then recognized and treated with them. Mr. Wade and and treated with them. Mr. Wade and several Senators who are now here are of opinion that Congress will certainly take action with regard to Cuba. A CALAMITY IN BROOKLYN.

The Robbins Wood Works Blown Up...
Two Men Instantly Killed and Others Wounded. The Roof Blown off and the Works Consumed. Overheating Carbolic Acid.

About six o'clock last evening an explosion About six o'clock last evening an explosion occurred in the Robbins wood-preserving works, corner of Third and Bond streets, Brooklyn, caused, as supposed, by the overheating of a tank filled with carbolic acid. Martin Voorhees, of Princeton, N. J., the inventor of the process, and Michael Grogan, a laborer employed in the establishment, who happened to be standing near the tank at the time, were instantly killed, while Mr. B. W. Trundy, the Superintendent, was blown about thirty feet into the air. A little boy named Teep, who was standing in front of the establishment, was struck by some of the flying fragments and severely injured.

The frame roof was blown off, and the remainder of the structure being set on fire, was soon reduced to ashes, involving a loss of

soon reduced to ashes, involving a loss of

soon reduced to ashes, involving a loss of about \$6,000; no insurance.

The mangled bodies of the victims were removed from the ridins before the fire had made any great headway. Mr. Trundy, who lives in New York, and the boy Teep, were borne to a neighboring house for treatment.

The company began work in this establishment yesterday for the first time. The fires were lit in the runaces at about 4 o'clock, and everything was proceeding satisfactorily when suddenly the tank, which was about 40x80 feet, exploded, as noted above. The engine and bollers were in read conditions and the only exploited, as noted above. The engine and bollers were in good condition; and the only cause that can now be assigned for the explosion is that given above—the overheating of this tank containing carbolic acid.—Sun.

[For the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]
The Senatus Consultum.

To the Editors of the Phila. Evening Bulletin .-Your special correspondent at Paris says in his letter, which you publish to-day, upon the Senatûs Consultum, that "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."

Having lately read attentively the debate in the French Senate upon the adoption of that article, I found in it sufficient evidence of tis being wrung, as your correspondent says of the entire act, from an unwilling authority which betrays that unwillingness in every

letter.

Article 10th says—"Modifications made hereafter in import duties and postage rates by international treaties shall not be binding but by virtue of a law." Baron Brenier, who opened the discussion, called attention to the word "hereafter," and asked whether the renewal of the commercial asked whether the renewal of the commercial treaty with England would only be binding by virtue of a law, showing how, if that were not the case, it would form an exception to the operation of the law. He also showed how embarrassment might arise by making other commercial treaties with other countries, fixing different rates of duty from those imposed upon the same articles by the English treaty.

The Minister of the Interior said in reply that the treaty with England held for ten years from its (late (1860), but contained a provision that in default of notice by either party of its abrogation, it held over, so that, in fact, it was not likely as a whole to come before the Senate or the Corps Législatif, though modifications of it, if proposed, mist do so. Upon M. Brenier's other point the Minister said that treaties of commerce had been made with all the commercial nations of Europe since the one with England; that in fact the commercial position of France

Entrope since the one with England; that in fact the commercial position of France towards all the great commercial powers, Spain excepted, was now regulated by treaties. If then a new treaty, as for instance with Spain, should now be proposed, the Chambers would, snould now be proposed, the Chambers would, of course, have to consider it and how it would affect other countries. The Minister, further declared that the government has no idea of changing its policy in regard to the policy established by these treaties, which policy it considers to be the correct one.

M. Brenier then asked more definitely whether in Case of a new compencial treaty being

ther in case of a new commercial treaty being made, say with Spain, which treaty being made, say with Spain, which treaty imposed upon certain articles capable of being exported by both countries, higher duties than those set in the treaty with England, the latter country would not have an advantage over the former, or whether the party contracting with France reserved to itself the right to be treated as the most favored nation. most favored nation. The President of the Senate declared that

the most favored nation clause existed in all the commercial treaties. Here we have the spectacle of a great nation bound hand and foot by commercial treaties made with all commercial nations by its accidental head, and the article pretending to liberate it from that head are several in the second secon dental head, and the article pretending to liberate it from that bondage so cunningly drawn that all those treaties are to hold good, and only possible future modifications of them to be discussed by the representatives of the nation. Evidently, however, the ultimate remedy is, as your correspondent suggests, in the general freedom how possessed by the Corps Liegislaif to act as it likes, with the full assurance that the country is behind it.

JOSEPH WHARTON.

Philadelphia, Oct. 25th, 1869. Our people seem to have acquired a taste for Olives airendy. Miss Logan talked to an immense audience last night.

The Reservoir Contract of the Contract of the

AMUSEMENTS.

"ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL."

Of all the comedies of Shakspeare, All's Well That Ends Well is perhaps the least suited to representation upon the stage. The action is very slow and unexciting; there are really no intense dramatic situations, (that in which "Parolles" is exposed being the most vivid), and, with the exception of the braggart Captain, there is not a character which can be regarded as particularly interesting. All the personages of the play possess a certain individuality which makes monotony impossible; Shakspeare never drew a character which did not seem real. But "Helena," although a very lovely and gentle maiden, excites no enthusiasm, for she does an unwomanly action in forcing marriage with a man who hates her, and she wins her wifely rights by a most disgusting intrigue. "Count Bertram" is a sullen, disagreeable nobleman, without a redeeming trait. The "Countess" is a good and noble woman; who is a type of certain motherly, kind-hearted dames, who charm more by their goodness than by the exhibition of any special force. The King exists only to furnish "Helena" with an opportunity to win her heart's delight and to bring her plot to a climax; personally he is not an individual of unusual merit, and he does not occupy a large place in the play. "Lord Lafeu" is a capital portrait of a shrewd, witty old courtier; but he, too, is a subordinate. The rollicking, bragging coward "Parolles" is the strongest figure in the drama. He is second only to "Falstafi" in interest, and if the fat knight had never been created, "Parolles" would have held the place of honor in literature as the representative of empty, noisy poltroons. The events that cluster about this figure alone furnish an excuse for classing the play among comedies. His "ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL."

empty, noisy poltroons. The events that cluster about this figure alone furnish an excuse for classing the play among comedies. His deeds, and the jesting of which he is made the victim, are essentially comic and may rank with the best humorous efforts of the dramatist. All the rest is sentimental and serious to tist. All the rest is sentimental and serious to the verge of tragedy. The story of the play is a somewhat sad one, and by no means nice. Shakespeare took it from Boccaccio, and although he has ornamented it with his wit and dignified it, in some measure, with the creations of his genius, it is yet far from being invested with nobility. It is a subject which does not offer many inducements to an exercise of the best efforts of the magination. It is intrinsically a nasty subject. The climax of the play is not written in the play, and could not be; but it is the consummation of, a trick, which, however justifiable, morally is disgusting in contemplation. It was a matter of wonder and perplexity how Mrs. Drew would manage to cut All the rest is sentimental and serious to plation. It was a matter of wonder and per-plexity how Mrs. Drew would manage to cut-and arrange this drama so that it would be presentable to the public. To ingenuity less experienced, than hers in matters pertaining to the stage, this seemed to be impossible without injuring it hopelessly. It seemed as if the soiled threads could not be withdrawn. nt the solieu threans could not be windrawn-without destroying the whole texture of the fabric. But it has been done, we are com-pelled to say, most cleverly, so that while little remains to offend the ears of the most sensi-

pelled to say, most cleverly, so that while little remains to oftend the ears of the most sensitive, all that is good in the drama is presented pleasantly and well.

We cannot speak enthusiastically of the manner in which the, parts were acted, for, while each performer was entirely equal to his opportunity, the opportunity in nearly every case was small. Mrs. Drew played "Helena" with taste and skill. The character is distinguished for nothing more than remarkable quietness and a certain lackadaisical sadness, which do not engage the highest powers of an actress; but to avoid monotony in such a part may require a great degree of skill, and in this respect Mrs. Drew's personation was entirely successful. Mr. Craig played "Parolles" handsonely. In the eather occasion we think he might with good effect make his Captain a louder, more swaggering, more demonstrative knave, and so form a stronger contrast with his cowardly humility in the episode in which he plays the prisoner. In this scene his acting was magnificent. He was cowed, beaten, humbled in the very dist, with all his fine feathers draggled, and his sham courage gone. Softness of speech and a certain physical faintness belong to a coward in such a situation. The danger here is that the actor will overdo the business, and hurt the situation with low comedy. Mr. Craig is that the actor will overdo the business, and hurt the situation with low comedy. Mr. Craig played it like a true artist. There was not a hurt the situation with low comedy. Mr. Craig played it like a true artist. There was not a movement or a tone that the nicest crificism could require to be changed. This was by far the most effective scene in the performance, as it is the most delightful chapter in the play. Mr. James gave an admirable representation of "Count Bertram," and dressed for the part with faultless taste. Mr. Cathcart made of the King a melancholy and lugubrious creature, as indeed the sickly monarch is; but a little more fire might be displayed with advantage, in such passages, for instance, as that in which he commands the "Count" to marry "Helena," As "Lord Lafeu" Mr. Mackay has not a great deal to do, but he played the part, as he does every part, with judgment and taste, and, as usual, his costume and "make up" were prepared in the most artistic manner. Mrs. Maeder's personation of the "Countess" was unexceptionably good. Mrs. Thayer and Miss Price, Mr. Hemple, Mr. Ralton and Mr. Snyder, in minor characters, were satisfactory. The piece is handsomely mounted. Most of the scenery is new; all of it is beautiful, and the costumes are appropriate. the costumes are appropriate.

We consider the successful presentation of

We consider the successful presentation of this comedy a triumph over apparently insurmountable difficulties, and we recommend it to the public as a curiosity, which may not be offered for examination again for a long while. Few managers would have courage enough to attempt it, and fewer still could succeed with it even as well as Mrs. Drew has done.

Mr. Dodworth has prepared for this entertainment selections of ancient melodies and harmonies, many of which are not them. harmonies, many of which are not them-selves attractive and which gain nothing in the performance. There is plenty of old-fashioned music which is beautiful; but there is none which will not be marred by carelessness and inefficiency in its presentation.

All's Well that Ends Well is announced for every night this week.

On Friday and Saturday evenings next Carlotta Path with Theo. Habelmann, Joe. 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. At the request of the manager we print the following from the New York Herald. Speaking of a larger on concert, it says:

from the New York Herald. Speaking of a certain concert, it says:

"There was no abstement of the applause with which her exquisite management of a voice singularly pure, flexible and fresh, with which Heaven has gifted her, was received. Since she last sang here she has visited Boston, Providence and New Haven, and in each of these places her metropolitan and European reputation has received the graceful endorsement of as large audiences as the music halls and theatres could accommodate. It is to be regretted that her season in this city is drawand theatres could accommodate. In is to be regretted that her season in this city is drawing to a close. But there remain vertwo more concerts on the manager's programme, one this evening and a matthee to-morrow, at Steinway Hall. On Monday night the farewell concert will take place at the Brooklyn Academy. After that we shall have to part with this delicious cantatrice for some time, as Mr. Strakosch takes her to Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and thence to the West. No doubt she will be received on her protracted tour with the same fervid appreciprotracted tour with the same fervid appreci-ation that marked her career in the Eastern cities. Indeed, she cannot faik to be welcomed with éclat, for it is many a year sinceso divine a song bird warbled in the concert halls of the great West,"

-Mr. Edwin Booth will conclude his engage. —Mr. Edwin Eooth will conclude his engage, ment at the Walnut on Saturday night next. This evening he will appear in Hamlet. On Friday night, and on Saturday afternoon, Hamlet will be given; on Wednesday, Tha Merchant of Venice and Don Cosar de Razan, on Thursday, The Lady of Lyons. Miss Lucille Western will appear on Monday next in East Lanne.

do office one I is one

During the winter a series of "English Parlor Operas" will be given at the Amsteurs Drawing Room, Seventeenth street above Chestnut, by a company composed of the following persons: Mad. Josephine Schimpt, soprano; Miss E. Poole, contraito: Mr. G. F. Bishop, tenor; Mr. W. W. Gilchrist, baritone. Mr. H. R. Barnhust, basso; Mr. Thomas A'Becket, Jr., conductor. The repetiotre includes Mendelssohn's operetta, The Son amistrayer, Eichberg's Doctor of Alcantara and The Two Cails and Sullivar's Contrabandista. Mr. Rudolph Hennig and Mr. William Stoll, Jr. will assist with violoncelle and violin. The first performance will be given on the evening of November 11th. Subscriptions for the series of six operas, will be received at Boner's music store, price five dollars.

—This evening, at the Academy of Music.

store, price five dollars.

This evening, at the Academy of Music, a vocal and instrumental concert, for the benefit of the German Theatre. The Mannerchor Society, the Sangerbund, the "Harmonie," and a grand orchestra, led ly Carl Sentz, will participate. Among the artists who will appear we may mention Mr. Issae L. Rice, Mr. Wenzel Kopta, Mr. East Gastel. A first-rate programme has been prepared. The whole concert will be under the direction of Mr. Rice, who will make his flist-appearance. We have already snoken of him. appearance. We have already spoken of hime. as a planist of rare ability.

Hermann, the Magidian, will appear at the Academy of Music on Monday night next, and during the week. He will present a novel programme, including some wonderful feats never before performed by anybody.

-At the Chestnut Street Theatre Bouci-cault's drama, Hunted Down, has met with such remarkable and well-deserved success. that it will be continued during the present

Duprez & Benedict's opera house, on Seventh street, below Arch, will be open this evening with a good minstrel entertainment.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

—An Iowa girl has been galvanized back to existence after apparent death. Having written up her lover, the Mar-puise de Boissy is now doing the same for her husband.

-An Ohio woman became a widow by making her biscuits with arsenic instead of saleratus.

-A fire recently destroyed ten thousand orange trees in Santa Barbara county, Cali-

-"Madam How and Lady Why," 2 children's book, by Charles Kingsley, is announced in London. -A direct descendant of St. Just, the celebrated French Revolutionist, has a barbershop in Paris.

-Bill-posters in Solt Lake City stick their flaming advertisements of quack medicines on the front doors of the Saints, and the Mormon organ threatens vengeance. —People in Maine are talking about raising noney for a statue of William Pitt Fessenden.

money for a statue of William Pitt Fessenden, its late distinguished Senator. No statue of a public man has ever been erected in the State. A New York lecturer said that Boone, the Kentucky pioneer, would have been a fine specimen of a self-made man, had he not been spoiled by "loafing."

spoiled by "loating"

—At Montana, Iown, a few days ago, Judgo of Chase stopped his court, and halted a lawyer in the middle of his argument, to marry a couple who swept up before him, and couldn't wait until the court adjourned.

—The Abbe Frence, a learned French theologian who is well known for his reply to Banan is about visiting England for the

to Benan, is about visiting England for the purpose of holding a confurpity with some of the leading ruchusus on the forthcoming.

Council and on reunion with Rome.

An Eastern youth, traveling is the uncivilized regions, between St. Louis and California, provided himself with a small pistol, so as not to be out of fashion. While he was apparently examining it; but really "showing off," a brawny niner, whose belt was weighed with two heavy six-sheeters, asked him what he had there. "Why," rouled the young man from the East, "that is a pistol." "Wall," said the rough, "if you should sheet me with that, and I should ever find it out, I'd lick you had a sheet me." showing of like fun."

like fun."

—A letter from Rome, published in an English paper, says: "The Bishops are beginning to arrive, more or less laden with money, which they are to lay at the feet of the Holy Father. The reception they experience is proportioned to the sums they bring, for it and cannot be concealed that the desire to raise money has had much to do with the convocation of the Council. Hitherto it does not appear that the Church has received very large sums. The Americans have not yet given; it is from thence that heaps, of gold are expected.

—A manufacturer at Alsace has received an order from a Paris commercial house, for one hundred dozen cotton handkerchiefs, on which are to, be stamped the various episodes of the Pantin tragedy. Portraits of the mardered victims will adorn some of the handkerchiefs as they appeared lying in the zinc coffins at the Morgue, while on others will be depicted Morgue, while on others will be depicted Troppmann in the act of leading Madame Kinck and the two youngest children from the cab to the place of their murder. He is represented as obligingly carrying the little girl. Troppmann as he appeared in the presence of the corpses will decorate others. These lively sketches on cotton will be sold for sixpence.

A curious scene was witnessed the other day at St. Petersburg, in Russia. The First-Regiment of the Imperial Horse Guards was drawn up in line, when a young officer, dressed in full regimentals, was led up to the colonel of the regiment, who struck him in the face, took his sword from him, ordered him, to kneel down, broke his sword over him, told two officers to rear off his uniform and then to kneel down, broke his sword over him told— two officers to tear off his uniform, and then had him clad in the coarse uniform of a pri-vate in the line. The officer thus degraded, had stolen money from one of his comrades, and committed a number of forgeries. He was reduced to the position of a private in the line, and to serve for life as such in one of the Eastern Districts of the Empire.

There was one occasion, says the Western Monthly for November, when Mr. For rest received from one of the supernumeraries. of a theatre an answer which seemed to satisfyhim. It was the man's duty to say simply,
"The enemy is upon us," which he uttered at
rehearsal in a poor, whiching way.
"(Can't you say it better than that?" shouted.
Forrest. "Repeat it as I do," and he gave the
words with all the force and richness of him. magnificent voice.

"If I could say it like that," replied the

man, "I wouldn't be working for three dollars. "Is that all you get?" "Well, then, say it as you please."

-The Boston Times says Walt Whitman might have written of Alaska as follows:

Alaska!
Land of the ice-breeding North,
Home of the savage, but lately reclaimed from
Russian seridom,
Hail, O Territory,—welcome with your translucent splendors!

Hail, O Territory,—welcome with your history lucent splendors!

Free as the birds that lay eggs and hatch among the pines of your mineral crammed mountains,

Pines that yield, the lumber from which the ocean may be burdened by ships (previded the Bosten Board of Trade ever 

We thank thee, Seward, for making that purchase— Your old mug is longer than they make these now-a-days!
Welcome, welcome! land configuous to the
North Pole! The American eagle sits astride your technique, and stogs the prears of peace.

Big thing!