PRICE THREE CENTS.

VOLUME XXIII.—NO. 171.

PHILADELPHIA. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1869.

WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS for Parties, &c. New styles. MASON & CO auxily 907 Chestnut street. WEDDING INVITATIONS ENgraved in the nowest and best manner. LOUIS DEEKA Stationer and Engraver, 1032 Chestnut fe20 tf

EDWARDS.—On the evening of the 26th inst., Eliza Edwards, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 667 North Eighth street, on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock LODGF.—On Sunday, 24th inst., Alfred G. Lodge, son of Joseph Evans and Harriet H. Lodge, in the 13th year of his age. of his age.
Funeral from the residence of his grandfather, Thomas G. Lodge, Lower Merion, Montgomery county, Pa., on Thursday, 22th inst., without further notice.
SMITH.—October 26th, 1829, in the Slat year of her. age, Lydia, wife of the late James S. Smith, Esq.
The funeral services will be held at St. Peter's Church, Third and Pine streets, on Friday, the 29th inst, at 4 o'clock P. M., punctually.

WATER PROOFS FOR SUITS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ORDERS

REGISTERED TO-DAY WILL BE FILLED (IF DESIRED)

SATURDAY NIGHT,

And this in the face of the fact that we take

Orders in our Custom Department To the amount of

\$1,500 DAILY.

We have such a force of Cutters and Tailors

That we can Put Work Through

HALF THE USUAL TIME.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

\$15 and \$20 CHESTNUT Street.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

FOURTH LECTURE, ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 27, BY R. J. DE CORDOVA. Subject-" OUR NEW CLERGYMAN."

The remainder of the series will be given in the following order: Ing order:
Nov. 29, HON. S. S. COX; Dec. 1, HON. CHARLES
RUMNER; Dec. 3, REV. HOBT. COLLYER; Dec. 7,
MAHK TWAIN; Dec. 9, E. J. DE CORDOVA; Dec.
15, WENDPLL PHILLIPS.
Admission to each Lecture, Soc.; Reserved Seats, 75c.;
Reserved Keats in Family. Circle, Soc.; Amphitheatre,
25c. Tickets for any of the Lectures for sale at Gould's
Plane Warerooms, 222 Chestaut street. Box Sheet open
daily from 8 A. M. 20 § P.M.
Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8, oc26 2 trp

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE. PROP. JAMES MCCLINTOCK, M. D.,

BIBLE LECTURE.

HALL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 1210 CHESTNUT STREET.

OHARLES E. LEX, Esq., will lecture TO-MORROW (Thursday) EVENINU, at 8 o'clock.

Subject—"The Conversion of Paul."
All are welcome. Young men especially invited.
Union Prayer Meeting every Saturday evening. Its

HALL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN
ASSOCIATION, 1210 CHESTNUT street.
The classes for instruction for 1859-70 will be organized the first week in November, in the following branches: Penmanship, by Prof. J. W. Shoemaker; Vrench, Prof. Jean B. Sue; German, Prof. J. M. Habel; Elocution, Prof. Bufus Adams, and Music, Prof. John Bower.

Nower.

Terms to members only one dollar for twenty lessons.

Application for admission to be made at the Hooms.

oc:Tw i mitres OCTW I miles

I mon company. No. 407 Library streat.

Philadelphia, Oct. 27, 1859.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held
to the Company, on WeDNESBAY, the
beheld for Directors to serve for the enaming year.

OCTW I miles

WILLIAM J. BABB, Secretary.

WILLIAM J. BARR, Secretary.

WOMAN AND HER MISSION,
by Mrs. Hardinge, at Eleventh and, Wood streets,
on Friday at 8 P. M.

Admittance, 10 cents. NATATORIUM AND PHYSICAL

Admittance, to cents.

NATATORIUM AND PHYSICAL
INSTITUTE, Broad street, below Walnut. J. A.
PAYNE & BRO., Lessees.
GYMNASIUM DEPARTMENT.
The Gymnasium season will open MONDAY, October
Ithi. The class for Young Ladies and Missees meets on
Monday and Thursday atternoons, at 3% o'clock. They
will be under the personal supervision of MRS. B. C.
HALLOWELL, an experienced teacher of Physical
Training. The class for Masters meets on Tuesdays and
Fridays, at 4 P. M. Many new and novel exercises will
be introduced during the coming season, the Managers
having various Gymnastic Apparatus in course of construction that have never been introduced in this city.
Cautious and studied training of delicate children will
also constitute a marked feature of the Institution. Parents with children needing physical culture are cordially invited to call. Circulars sent free to any address.

WILLS OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.

WILLS OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL

RAUE ABOVE EIGHTEENTH STREET.

Open daily at 11 A. M. for treatment of diseases of the

Open daily at 11 A. M., D. G.

Open daily at 11 A. M., D. G.

Open B. J.LEVIS, N. W. cor: Thirteenth and Arch.

VISITING MANAGERS,

MORRIS ("ATTERSON, No. 1911 Sprace street.

EDWARD TOWNSEND, No. 223 North Fourth street.

WILLIAM C. HANNIS, No. 323 Walnut street.

OCS-8 w tf rp8 THE GENUINE LIEBIG'S EX-

THE GENOTINE INEBIG SEASON THE GENOTINE THE HAVANA CIGARS, FRESH IMportation, made from the new crop of tobacco. Gentlemen about laying in a supply of Havana Cigare, will find my stock complete with all the leading brands. Fresh goods received daily and sold, at a small margin above the cost of importation.

ods received daily and sold at a small margin cost of importation. McOARAHER, Seven-l Locust. oc26-5t rps 1109 GIRARD STREET. 1109 TURKISH, RUSSIAN, AND PERFUMED BATHS.

Departments for Ladies. Baths open from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M. HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518
and 1520 Lombard street, Dispensery Department.
Medical treatment and medicine furnished gratuitously
to the poor.

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPE rator at the Colton Dental Association, is now the only one in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous exide gas. Office, No. 1027 Walnut streets.

Centre of the Annual Control of the Annual C nd devote their whole time and pracect without pain.
Office, Eighth and Walnut streets. ap201y WARBURTON'S IMPROVED. VENtilated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented) in all the approved fashions of the season. Chestnut street, next door to the Post-Office. FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE

LETTER FROM PARIS. [Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.] Paris, Friday, Oct. 15.—The Emperor has left Paris for Compiègne, where we hear that his Majesty occupies himself with the recreation of shooting. The Empress, as every telegram will announce to you, is spending her time in festivals at Venice, and in Cleopatralike processions through the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, which the official papers, as though eager to prove how, entirely of a pleasurable character are these pursuits, never cease assuring us "have no political ob-The public, meanwhile, cannot help thinking that the "dynasty" is taking things very easy, and is either not aware, or determined not to see, that the ground on which it stands is sinking away beneath its feet, and that, sub cinere doloso, it is in reality walking upon a volcano There can be no greater contrast, indeed, than that which strikes us between the above occupations of the two heads of the government and the feelings which are brewing and exploding all through the nation over which they profess to rule. Here in Paris, all the deputies of the radical democratic party are now assembled, with the avowed and openly-expressed design of consulting together how they can best succeed in pulling the said dynasty to the ground. There is no attempt at disguise in the matter. Open and irreconcilable war is the mot d'ordre of the party, and so strong is the popular feeling by which they are supported in the capital, that the chief difficulty of the deputies and leaders has been to know how to keep the people quiet, and prevent an insurrectionary movement taking place too soon, and before they are prepared for it. By dint of great exertions on their part, the project of a demonstration on the 26th inst. has now been definitively abandoned, even the Roppel itself admitting at last the prudence and necessity of such abstention. A characteristic letter from Victor Hugo to the editor of the Siècle, which appears this morning, dated from Brussels, where the old agitator is already hovering like a bird of prey on the frontiers-counsels the same action. He was never in favor, he says, of a popular manifestation on the day in question. Let no one, therefore, he urges, "descend into the streets" (the French expression for "taking up arms") on the 26th. Let no pretext be afforded to the Government by the people for employing force against right. Let the people only know how to contain themselves, and the Chassepots can do nothing. But it must be understood, he says, that the deputies are relieved from their oath of allegiance to the

Government, and those of the Left must de

clare themselves to be so in the face of the

nation. This he declares to be the "moral

and revolutionary" issue of the present

crisis. And then, as a "last word,"

he adds: "When the day comes on which I

counsel insurrection-I will be there!" This is plain speaking, with a vengeance. And that

such language is and can be spoken and pub-

lished with impunity, and apparently without

qualit, one would think, to be some drawback

tridges at Compiègne, and the gala days of our

imperial shooting of

pretty Empress along the fairy-like shores of the Bosphorus with her friend, the Sultan. But there are far worse and more serious ymptoms of discontent and disaffection than such outpourings as the above of men like Victor Hugo, though even these latter become dangerous in times so critical as the present. The newspapers are filled with letters of deputies of the moderate liberal party, setting forth the deplorable effects of the suicidal policy pursued by the Government in refusing to assemble the Chambers, and deliberately shutting its ears to and turning its back upon the loudly expressed wishes of the nation. The Emperor, they say, has gone off to Compiègne, taking all his ministers with him, like a parcel of clerks, and there is preparing, in contempt alike of his own promises and of the representatives of the people to do. as usual, just what he likes, and neither more nor less. One deputy of the liberal, or tiersparti, M. Guyot, writes to say that he has just visited the whole of his constituency, "consisting of an entirely rural district of one hundred and eighty-four parishes pand that he has found there the "deepest feelings of irritation, roused by the fatal decree of the third of October prolonging the prorogation of the Chambers beyond constitutional limits, and aggravating that prorogation by fresh impertinences and illegalities." Nothing can now stop, he adds, "the irresistible current of liberal aspirations." M. Gustave Fould, a member of the family so long devoted to the Imperial dynasty, writes to say that among his constituents at Pau and the neighborhood the "feeling of distrust grows stronger and stronger every day;" that the "situa tion is full of peril and the feeling of alarm universal," and that "no one can understand what the apathy and reluctance of the Government to make good its promises mean." This language is repeated over and over again, and shows that the country is gradually work-

next month. There is one announcement made which is not without its significance at the present moment. General Fleury has been appointed, as you are aware, to the embassy of Russia, and people have been wondering that he has not yet left for his post. The reason is now explained: The General leaves on the 27th inst. one day, that is, after the 26th, the day of the expected demonstration, and when his services might be suppesed to be again wanted as almost the last remaining survivor of the

ing itself up to a state of excitement and irritation which will find dangerous vent when at

last the Government is compelled to face its

representatives and spokesmen on the 26th of

band who perpetrated the first coup d'état. The dreadful loss of human life which has occurred by the collision between the mining population of the Aveyron and the military, though not directly connected with political feeling, has greatly added to the intensity of the latter and to the popular irritation against the Government. The ultra-democratic journals call it the "Massacre of Aubin"-(the place where it occurred), and are using it as a means of stirring up fresh animosity. The public meetings in Paris have become so violent that notice has been given of the intention of the authorities to put in force the law which arms them with the power to prohibit such assemblies when they see fit to

M. Sainte-Beuve, the celebrated writer, and a

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

THE SECOND EMPIRE.

Louis Napoleon Interviewed—His Hopes
for His Dynasty. The journal Paris, in its political column reproduces the terms of a conversation which, it says, took place in 1867, at the time of the Exhibition, between the Emperor of the French and Mr. R.—, the head of a United States family with whom Louis Napoleon has remained ever since his residence in America of the converse of converse of the conve remained ever since his residence in America on terms of affectionate intimacy. "It was," says that journal, "shortly after an illness of the Prince Imperial. Fears had been entertained, that his life was in danger, and the Emperor, who adores his son, was still haunted by the phantoms of the child's malady. "If I had had the misfortune," said His Majesty, "to lose him, and if I had been convinced of the impossibility of having another direct heir, I should certainly have put into execution an extraordinary project. I should have given France the privileges, liberties and institutions of a Kepublic; I should have decided to become the first citizen of my country, after having restored to it have decided to become the first citizen of my country, after having restored to it all that the necessities of policy have compelled me to deprive it of for a time; in a word, I should have rendered impossible, after me, any other form of government than the republicah; the only one which, wisely understood and applied by an energetic Power, suits the temperament of the French people. But the dream must be renounced, as a father has the dream must be renounced, as a father has no right to destroy his son's prospects. I shall endeavor to find the means of reconshall endeavor to find the means of reconciliating two principles which seemincompatible—the Empire and Liberty. My heirs will reign, and France will only lose a distinctive epithet, the name of a Republic."

Victor Hugo on the Crisis...A Present Insurrection Discountenanced.

M. Victor Hugo has written the following letter to the Paris Siècle:

BRUSSELS, Oct. 12.—My Dear Friend and Former Colleague: I receive the Siècle. I read your article, which touches me, honors me, and surprises me. I thank you for giving an emortunity of rutting an end to a misan opportunity of putting an end to a mistake. In the first place, I am a mere reader of the Rappel: I thought I had said so plainly enough to make it unnecessary to repeat it. In the second place, I have not recommended, and do not recommend any manifestation for the twenty-sixth of October. I have fully approved of the Rappel when it called upon the members of the Left for a manifestation in which the people of Paris could take part—a demonstration essentially pacific and without arms, like the demonstration of the people of pacine and without arms, like the demonstrations of the people of London in such a case, like the demonstration of 120,000 Fenians at Dublin a few days ago—that is what the Rappel wanted. But as the Left holds aloof, the people must hold aloof too. The people haven't a standpoint to go to work. Therefore no manifestation. Right is on the people's side: violence on the Government's side. Let power or courage any longer to repress it, us give no pretext to the Government to use violence against right. On the 26th of October no one must go down into the streets. The obvious result of the present state of things must be the abolition of the oath. A solemn declaration of the representatives of the Left releasing themselves from the oath (i. e., the oath to the Emperor), in presence of the nation, that is the real issue of the crisis the moral and revolutionary issue. It is pur posely I couple these two words. Let the per le abstain, and the Chassepot is paralyzed at the representatives speak out, and the oath abolished. These are the two recommends tions I wish to make, and as you ask me what my idea is, there it is. One word more: When recommend an insurrection, I shall be there. But on this occasion I don't recommend one. I thank you for your eloquent appeal. I reply to it in haste, and shake your hand.

The Tribune, commenting upon this letter Says:
One point is remarkable in the letter of M Hugo. Hugo. He says impressively that the real issue of the crisis is the abolition of the oath. Give no pretext to the Government to kill; keep out of the streets on the 20th, and await the moral and revolutionary issue—wait till the representatives of the Left legally assemrelease themselves from the Imperia oath in the presence of France. Such is the counsel of the old Republican. Acting on it, Paris refrained from a demonstration yester day, and will probably bide its time.

THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN. Terrific Fighting in the Streets of Sara-

gessa.
[From the Ecode Aragon.]
The Captain-General having ordered the reorganization of the citizen militia, much agitation was noticeable in the population, which was increased by the entrance into the city of forty or fifty prisoners belonging to the rebel parties of Pedrolla and Gallur, in custody of the Civil Guard. At half-past two in the afternoon barricades were crected, and the insurgents opened fire, which has lasted to the surgents opened fire, which has lasted to the first hours of this morning, in the barries of San Pablo, in which the people fired from the streets which met at the market, and from the Tower of San Pablo, which they occupied very early in the afternoon. The fighting has been prolonged more in the parishes of San Miguel and La Magdalena, in which it commenced at the same time as the San Pablo and lested all the night with great intenblo, and lasted all the night with great intensity up to 10 o'clock this morning, at which sity up to 10 o'clock this morning, at which hour it ceased, the people, as we are told, retiring by the port near the Tower of Bruil, from which point they crossed the Ebro on pontoons. We cannot to-day give more details, but will try to do so to-morrow. Neither can we report the casualties, which, we believe, are very many, and which we deplore, for the blood shed is Spanish blood, and the blood of Spanish Liberals. On both sides the

for the blood shed is Spanish blood, and the blood of Spanish Liberals. On both sides the combat has been carried on with the valor appropriate to Spaniards. At midday a battalion of Ingenieros arrived, and more forces are expected. At 3.30 this afternoon alarm has been reproduced by some discharges made from the high part of the Corso, but at six, the hour at which we close this number, they have completely ceased.

It was 11.30, and not 10 o'clock in the morning that the barricades raised in the Plaza de San Miguel, Calles del Heroismo and Cadena, and Puerto del Duque de la Victoria were taken by the troops, after a most protracted struggle in which both on one side and the other great valor was exhibited. At 3.30 in the aiternoon the Captain-General, accompanied by some of his staff and a small escort, the afternoon the Captain-General, accompanied by some of his staff and a small escort, passed through the Plaza de Salamera, where some shots were fired at him by the people. This gave rise to a renewal of the combat for a quarter of an hour. The rest of the afternoon was passed tranquilly, and also the night. The troops of the garrison were reinforced by two battalions of Ingenieros, one hattalion of Cazadores, and a squadron of cavalry. In the first hours of the morning some prisoners were taken. Those taken during the combat exceeded one hundred and afty. The accounts we have heard respecting the persons said to we have heard respecting the persons said to be at the head of the movement are so very ontradictory that we decline for to-day mak-

Senator, has just died. By his latest direction he forbids his body being taken to any church or any religious ceremony being performed over it. It is to be carried (to-morrow) direct from his house to the cemetery and there deposited in the grave. He died literally like a pagan philosopher, imitating, indeed, Seneca, and without religious faith of any kind as a Christian.

Father Hyacinthe, who has abjured the cloister and his obedience to his spiritual superiors, has sailed for the United States. His object is said to be to test the feelings of, the Roman Catholic hierarchy of America as to the new doctrines of which the promulgation is supposed to be contemplated at the approaching Council.

Senator, has just died. By his latest direction he forbids his body being taken to any church some paisanos from the neighboring population to them. During the combat some paisanos from the neighboring population to the city, but forces of cavalry Yours respectfully, Geo. E. Stone. The army had eighteen killed and she wounded and seventy-five wounded. Of these, six are officers and two captains. Of the people, twenty-five wounded were picked up in the streets and carried to the Civil Hospital, among them some women and children innocent victims of this struggle. This is without taking count of the unknown number of dead and wounded in private houses. During yesterday afternoon and this morning the people have passed through all the capital, visiting particularly the principal points of the struggle where the destruction was the greatest. The affair is ended, and the city, but forces of cavalry Yours respectfully. Yours respectfully, Geo. E. Stone.

New York, Oct. 28, 1639.

**New York, Oct.

Cruel Acts of the Insurgents.

Cruel Acts of the Insurgents.

The N.Y. Times correspondent says:
The statements which reach us concerning the events which have taken place in the town of Walls, give a highly-colored and perhaps not altogether faithful account of the acts committed by the insurgents. When reduced to the strict limits of truth they will be found bad enough. The "terrorists" for such it is stated the members of the Republican Club call themselves, begun their operations by killing in the street two of the wealthiest proprietors in the place. After this, under the pretence of searching for arms, they sacked their houses and burned their furniture on the public square. A notary named Gay was served in the same manner. From Senor Prat, a lawyer and a member of the Departmental Council, they took a sum of \$3,000, and burned all his papers, including a number of important notarial acts. The manufactory of Senor Castellet was set on fire, and the house of Senor Arnet, the lawyer, was also pillaged and burned to the ground. Then, learning that its owner was concealed in a neighboring house, the band hunted him out, and, after dragging him through the streets, put him to death by shooting him. Senor Ferrera, another lawyer, was next taken out and murdered in cold blood. A scene that would have moved any but the hardest hearts followed these atrocities. would have moved any but the hard est hearts followed these atrocities est hearts followed these atrocities. Senor Dasca, a notary, who had rendered himself obnoxious, had prudently taken to flight, knowing the fate that was in store for him. The terrorists surrounded his house, but on entering it found only Mme. Dasca and, her son, an only child. They demanded money from her, and obtained a sum of about \$1,000. Not satisfied with this, they insisted on getting more, and as she was unable to comply with their demands they took young Dasca and their demands they took young Dasca and dragged him through the streets to murder him. The unfortunate mother threw herself between her boy and his assassins, covered him with her body, and told them that to kill him they body, and told them that to kill him they must first kill her. The scene is described as having been tragic and touching in the extreme. The supplications of the wretched mother were at last successful, and she was allowed to carry her boy home with her. Both are said to be still suffering from the shock of this terrible scene. The house, of Senor Grau, the notary, was next pillaged and burned. Then followed the sack and destruction of the residence of Senor Houes, notary and advocate. Senor Houes had concealed himself with a sum of about \$600. He was himself with a sum of about \$600. He was smoked out of his hiding-place, dragged through the streets and shot. Senor Onaire, a merchant, was shot while he was seated at his supper table. Senors Padio and Ros were his supper able. Senors Padio and too were killed in the same manner. Fifteen of the richest merchants were stripped of everything they had, and their houses completely gutted. One of the bankers of the town, M. Mon-casse, was visited by three chiefs of the band. who went to him to demand arms in the name of the sovereign. As soon as they entered the house they demanded money. He handed to two of the chiefs a sum amounting to nearly \$1,100. The third chief guarded the door. When he learned that his two comrades had nounced them as thieves, and then consistently got three other terrorists to join him and to go and exact a similar sum. The scoundrels having exorted the amount, went to a cubare to drink and gamble. They were killed while thus engaged, but the banker did not succeed

The Cabinet Crisis at an End. MADRID, Oct., 26, 1869.—[By French Atlantic able.] General Prim has to-day written and

Cable.] General Prim has to-day written and published a letter announcing that-the Minis ter Señor Zorilla accepts the modifications made by the other members of the Cabinet in the ecclesiastical finance section of the Treasury budget, reducing the amount thirty per

The Ministerial crisis in Madrid has consequently terminated.

in recovering his money.

THE GOLD LIBELS. An Exculpation of the President----A Benial.

To the Editor of the New York Times:
The following article appeared in to-day's edition of the World:

GRANT'S STOCK SPECULATIONS. "Yesterday afternoon our reporter called on George E. Stone, of the rim of Stone, Nichols & Stone, brokers, No. 52 Wall street. It will Le remembered that they are the brokers through whom it is alleged the President bought Government bonds on a margin of four per cent, became a, bull "in Wallstreet, and sold out to Jay Gould at a handsome profit. Mr. Stone said that he had read the treement in the World that the firm had tatement in the World that the firm had bought and sold stocks for General Grant, but he did not wish to deny it. He did not wish to say anything about the matter unless called upon to do so by the proper (legal) authority. The affair was none of his. He had never done anything himself of which he, was ashamed. If there was scandal affoat concernance, the three transfers the transfer of the same transfer of ing the President, which might be set at rest by his denying that it was true, he did not propose to make any such denial. He proposed to let matters take their course. He understood the position in which this placed

the President."

The facts are: A man called at my office yesterday, and asked it I had read the article in the Saturday Review, referring to Stone, Martin & Stone as brokers for General Grant, Martin & Some as oroners for General Grand, &c. I told him I had not seen the Saturday Review, but that one or two articles had appeared in the World and Sun implying that stone, Nichols & Stone were Mr. Corbin's brokers. He expressed surprise at this, and thought there must be some mistake about it, thought there must be some mistake about it, as he was a reporter for the World and had not seen anything of the kind; that on reading the article in the Saturday Review he had made inquiry and found that there were but two firms in Wall street connected with the name of Stone; that he would like to ask whether we were willing to deny acting as brokers for General Grant I teld him that if the Grand Jury, or General Grant or any party having a direct interest or any transaction through the firm of Stone, Nichols & Co., of which firm I was a partner, requested that we should answer fully any proper questions, that we had nothing to conceal, but that we did not acknowledge the right of newspaper reporters to question us right of newspaper reporters to question us in these matters, and that I would neither deny or acknowledge to them anything in regard to the articles that had appeared. He then said that he would be very glad to have a denial from us, as on searching the records in New Jersey they had found the accusation which appeared against Mrs. Grant without foundation. My reply was, as before, that we did not acknowle was, as better, that we the not acknowledge the right of newspaper correspondents to question us. This is, as near as I can recollect, the whole of the conversation between us. It was the intention of my partners, as well as of myself, to have taken no notice of these several articles which had appeared in the papers, but now I feel it my duty to state positively that Stone, Nichols & Co. have never made a transaction of any kind or na-ture in which they had reason to believe or uppose that General Grant, either as an indi-

The Sexugenarian's Proposal of Marriage.

Yesterday we were favored with a call from
a bright-eyed, ruddy-cheeked, intelligent
Scotch lassie of seventeen, who has just escaped from Salt Lake City, and is on her way
back to her parental home in Scotland. Her
name is Emily Jane Kane. She is a native of
Glasgow; her father, formerly a respectable stevedore of that ilk, is dead,
and Emily and her widowed
mother, among numerous others, were
converted about two years ago to Mormonism
by some of the proselyting elders of the sect,
Glowing pictures were presented to the converts, especially to the comely and marriageable damsels, of the comforts and delights of
a life in the terrestrial paradise of the Saints
in Utah, and the young girl, by dint of hard
work and strict economy, was enabled to save
enough of her hard earnings to start, with a
steerage full of fellow converts, on the 28th of
The respect with steerage full of fellow converts, on the 28th of July, for the promised land. The passage was without adventure. They arrived in New

York City on the 12th of August, and in Salt Lake City on the 21st.

Vehicles met them at the station, and Emily found an elderly saint of 60 seated by her side, who told her that he had a good home and who told her that he had a good nome and wanted her for a wife, and would take good care of her if she would have him. Naturally staggered by this abrupt proposal, she begged a little time for reflection, and, on arriving at the city, found that the gray-headed Lotharlo had already three wives and numerous children.

dren. Emily and her fellow-voyagers opened their eyes to the existence of polygamy. On the first Sunday after her arrival he heard the great Brigham preach a sermon, in which he said that a man who had not at least three wives would surely be damned; and that every man ought to have from seven to ten to be sure of salvation.

Emily, who has the stuff of a true heroine in her composition, soon resolved to escape from the wretched life before her at all hazards. She fied to a camp of United States sol-diers near the city and threw herself on their protection: The soldiers contributed enough to pay her passage to Omaha; then she sold the tew spare garments in her little bundle and

got money to pay her fare to this city.

Yesterday she walked the piers, looking for some vessel bound to the fatherland. The poor girl's appearance attracted the notice of Harbor Master James M. Thompson, a kindhearted official, who at once took a fatherly interest in her. He went to his friends, Capt. Edward Howard and Capt. C. P. Raymond. Together they called on Messrs. Miller & Con-ger, Gen. Abram Duryee, and other South street merchants, who promptly contributed funds to pay Emily's expenses to Scotland, and to-day she salls in the steam packet. We asked her why she did not remain in this country. She said, in reply: "I want to go back to tell our people the truth about Mormonism—to let them know what a vile imposments." Emily methylic will represent the country. tor it is." Emily, we think, will prove a sharp thorn in the side of the missionaries.—N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

-At the Chestnut Hunted Down will be repeated this and every evening of this week. —At the Arch All's Well That Ends Well will be given, with all the handsome scenery and -At the Academy of Music on Friday and

Saturday evenings next Carlotta Patti, Theo. Habelmann, Jos. Hermanns, "Ronconi," and several other artists of distinction will give concerts. The sale of tickets commenced this it Trumpler's music store.

Mr. Edwin Booth will appear at the Walnut this evening as "Shylock" and "Don Cæsar de Bazan;" to-morrow evening as "Claude Melnotte," in The Lady of Lyons, and on Friday will take a benefit, in Hamlet. He will give his farewell matinée performance on Saturday, in his truly great character of "Hamlet."

-Mr. DeCordoya, the popular humorist, will deliver the fourth lecture of the "star Course," at the Academy of Music, this evening. His subject is "Our New Clergyman," and the lecture is described, by those who have heard it, as uncommonly brilliant and witty.

-Hermann, the Magician, will give entertainments at the Academy of Music, commencing on Monday evening, and continue through the week. He will present an entirely new programme, including some wonderful feats. Hermann bears the reputation of being the most adroit practitioner of sleight of hand in the world, and we are assured that the new tricks which he has prepared for his exhibition here are very much more marvelous than any ever attempted by him during his former any ever attempted by him during instormer engagements in this city. The fact that he has engaged as large a building as the Aca-demy of Music proves that his agents have confidence in his powers and his popularity.

-Duprez & Benedict's minstrels, at the

Seventh Street Opera House, give an excel

lent minstrel performance every evening, —Mr. Isaac L. Rice, the young Philadel-Phia pianist, made his first appearance in public since his return from Europe, at the Academy of Music, last evening. The occa-sion was a concert in aid of the funds of the proposed German Theatre, and the audience s quite large. His first piece was a long and not very interesting composition by Hum-mel, which Mr. Mice certainly played with great elegance. His style, however, is marked by the academic manner of the Conservatory, which is excellent as a foundation; but the scooner Mr. Rice rids himself of the restraints of his school and strikes out a method of his own, or rather the free method of the great markers of the prime outside of of the great masters of the piano outside of the Conservatory, the sooner will he become a popular player in the concert room. A Concerto, in three movements, composed by him-self, was a better illustration of the thorough-ness of his musical education. The orchestral writing, especially in the second movement, was really worthy of a master, and it afforded great pleasure, although the orchestrascarcely did it justice. In the second part Mr. Rice played Lisat's arrangement of the overture to William Tell in an admirable manner. The other pieces of the concert, with the exception of those of the orchestra, which showed insufficient rehearsal, were very agreeable. Mr. Emil Gastel sang songs by Schumann, Pressel and Meyerbeer with admirable feeling and method, his voice being a high barytone, rather than a tenor. The Sangerbund, the Mannerchor and the mixed chorus of the Mamonie Society, each sang a capital piece, and Mr. Wenzel Kopta, played Paganini's "Witches Dance," and another piece for an encore, in a very beautiful manner. In all respects the concert was a real treat to all who

itended it. -Miss Anna Jackson, No. 1316 Pine street.

has issued the following prospectus of her parlor concerts for the coming season: "The tenth season of the Parlor Concerts "The tenth season of the Parlor Concerts may be said to open under much more favorable circumstances. The String Quartett, composed of the same artists as when formed a year ago, viz.: Messrs. G. Guhlemann, William Stoll, Jr., Theodore Boettger and Rudolph Hennig, with a year's experience and practice, is entering upon its work with very greatly increased energy and unanimity; while as will be seen by referring below, there has been no diminution of interest on the while as will be seen by referring below, there has been no diminution of interest on the part of those through whose liberal co-operation this Quartett was first established, together with that of some others whose inrest was awakened to the subject during the

"As it is believed that the end in view, musical culture, can best be reached by enabling he audience to become acquainted with musi-

Concerted Works will be Mozart Quartost Q. Minor, Mozart Concerted Works will be Mozart Quartost Q. Minor, Mozart Concerto D. Minor, with accompaniament of five string and five wind in the struments. The Rest House and The Mozart Concerts D. Rest House and The Mozart Concerts The Mozar struments. Trios, Beethoven Bb Op. 79, Schumann D Minor, Rubenstein F Major, and one other not yet selected. These, together with Sonatas for Piano and Violin, and Piano and Violoncello; Solos for Violin and Violoncello; and Vocal Quartetts, will insure sufficient valuation to programme to selected.

ricty in the programmes to satisfy all who feed any interest in good music.

"There will be six concerts, given at Natatorium Hall, Broad street, below Walnut, om Saturday evenings, Nov. 20th, December 18th, Jan. 8th, Feb. 12th, March 12th, April 9th, "Season ticket, admitting one to each con-Jan. 8th, Feb. 12th, March 12th, April 9th.

"Season ticket, admitting one to each concert, \$6 00; season ticket, admitting three te each concert, \$15 00; single admission, \$1 25.

Subscriptions may be sent to Mr. Louis Meyer's Music Store, or to my residence.

"Anna Jacuson,"

"1316 Pine street"

"1316 Pine street."

FROM NEW YORK. New York, Oct. 27.-The Grand Jury room

was crowded yesterday with prominent and wealthy bankers and brokers of Wall street, waiting to testify before the Grand Jury rela-

tive to the gold panic.

The operators on the Franklin telegraph.
line in this city and elsewhere struck simultaneously yesterday for higher wages, they having heretofore received very small salaries. compared with those paid the operators on other lines.

A number of illicit distilleries and a large

A number of illicit distilleries and a large-quantity of whisky were seized by the reve-nue officers in Brooklyn, yesterday.

Fire Marshal Keady is investigating the cause of the late carbolic acid disaster in Brooklyn. It appears that the employes of the establishment fired up with of for the first time only about two hours previous to the explosion, Mr. Voorhies, who was killed.

being anxious to try an improvement on his original tank invention.

The Jerome Park races yesterday were witnessed by an immense concourse of people. Oysterman won the steeple chase, Niagara the free handicap sweepstakes and Rapture the selling sweepstakes. All the favorites

were beaten.
The workmen at the Erie Bailway's shops, in Jersey City, renewed their strike yesterday, but returned to work on Mr. Jay Gould's acceding to their demand to reinstate all the hands at the shops along the line.

James Lillie, a depositor in the Citizens.

Savings Eank, yesterday assaulted Mr. Held, the paying teller, with a pistol, firing two shots, and then endeavored to rob the drawer. He had lost his book, and would not comply with the regulations to be observed in such

FACTS AND FANCIES.

—An Ohio man is ready to prove that there was no such man as Noah. —Five replies to Mrs. Beecher Stowe's yron article have been announced by Ger-

man publishers. -A genius out West has just patented nachine for making chestnuts out of sweet

potatoes. —Prize fights at Promontory Point take place under a pavilion—admission \$1.50 ront seats reserved for the ladies.

—Michel Levy Brothers, the great Parisian booksellers, sold, last year, nearly four million francs' worth of novels. -Nearly four hundred detectives were employed by Pietri, the Paris Prefect of Police, in working up the Pantin murder case.

—The heirs of Hector Berlioz have been unable to find a publisher for the posthumous works of that illustrious French composer. Colorado sportsmen propose to import quails, and are in correspondence with per-sons "in Chicago and other eastern cities" on

-Three "mouchards" accompany the Empress Eugenie on her trip to the East, for the purpose of watching her diamonds, which are worth over two million francs:

-The Boston Journal says that one of the leading poets of New England derives more income from a gravel bank which he owns than he does from his literary productions. -A young Californian went to sleep, leaving

his candle in the bung-hole of a powder keg. He was picked up in the morning all over the .—A Minnesotian lately shot and killed seventeen ducks at one shot. The editor who tells the story knows it is true, because he

made a meal of the seventeen ducks. -The granddaughter of Flora Macdonald. the preserver of Prince Charles Stuart, is editing an autobiography of her grandmother, the manuscript of which has been carefully kept

till now in the family record-chest.

London in which, in order to retain the schollars at all, the teachers are compelled to let them out in time to pick the pockets of the people on their way from church." Lord Holland, who lived in the time of

-There is said to be a ragged school in

William III., used to treat his horses to a weekly concert in the stable, on the plea that music cheered their hearts and improved their —It is reported that Gens. Wade Hampton and D. H. Hill are negotiating for the pur-chase of the North Carolina Military Institute,

with the design of reopening it as "a first-class Southern institution." -Berlin letters in the Vienna papers persistently assert that Bismarck is every day in-toxicated at Varzin, and that he was in a truly pitiful condition at the Pomeranian review,

where he met his King for the first time after so long a separation. An order was sent to a Chicago bookseller which, among other things, enumerated "Six Primitive Christianity." It was sent back with the response penciled opposite the item, and not at all in jest—"No Primitive Christi-

anity to be found in Chicago." —A rare treat is proposed for New York during the coming winter. It is proposed to hold there, a convention of all the organguinders in the country. Can't the city tender them, an excursion over the Frie Relieved. em an excursion over the Erie Railroad,

and arrange for a "terrible accident?" -Meyerbeer left the score of L'Africane incomplete, and Fetis and Heinl had to decide on the "cuts" and otherwise adapt it for the stage. The work gave a great deal of trouble from the difficulty of deciphering the score. Fetts called the work "a Meyerbeerish

torso.' -The School for Scandal has been produced in German at Berlin, under the title of Schlei-cher und Genossen, or Sneak and Company. The translator is Rudolph Genée. "Sir Peter Teaappears under the name of "Herr Bakk," and "Mrs. Sneerwell" is "Lady Secretary Klingelein."

-While the Rev. John Jackson, rector of Ledbury, in Herefordshire, England, was preaching on Sunday, Oct. 3, a young woman, formerly cook in his family, walked to the top of the middle sisle, and holding up a child, informed the congregation that "it was Mr. Jackson's," which was exceedingly rough on Mr. Letson. Mr. Jackson.

—A queer story comes from Cuba by way of the Louisville Courier-Journal. It is that Gol-Lawrence Orton Williams, who was supposed to have been hanged as a spy at Brankin, Tenn., by a United States court martial, is Tenn, by a United States court, marnan as now alive, and leading a regiment of black-horse cavalry in Cuba. The story is that he was smuggled out of the country and sent to Cuba, where he married a rich creeke lady. When the war broke out he gave all his money. to the Cuban cause, and, as Don's leads his regiment of negro Jordan's command.