Daily Evening Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK, Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON, Publ

VOLUME XXIII.—NO. 173. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1869. PRICE THREE CENTS.

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WEDDING INVITATIONS ENgraved in the newest and best manner. LOUIS DREKA Stationer and Engraver, 1032 Chestnut street. fe20 tf

MARRIED.

LEWIS—MORTON.—On the 28th instant, at the residence of the bride's parents, Isaac M. Lewis to Susie O. Morton, all of Delaware county, Pa.

MARR—KNIGHT.—On the evening of the 28th inst., by the Rev. J. W. Perry, James Marr, of St. Louis, to Katie Knight, daughter of the late Wm. W. Knight, of Germantown, Pa.

SAMPSON—FERRY.—On Tuesday afternoon, the 27th inst., by the Rev. J. B. McCullough, Frederick G. Sampson, of New York, to Mattie W., daughter of H. B. Ferry, of this city. No cards.

WHITE—ELLIS.—On Fifth-day, 28th instant, by Friends' ceremony, Howard White, of Winnebago, Nebraska, to Anna P. Ellis, of Penn's Manor, Pa.

DIED.

BEECHER.—Suddenly, of congestion of the brain, on the 28th inst., May Anna, wife of A. P. Beecher, in the 27th year of her age.

The relatives and friends only of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 703 North Sixteenth street, on Monday morning, Nov. 1st, at 11 o'clock, without further notice.

COWPERTHWAIT.—At Chestnut Hill, on the 27th inst., Caroline L., daughter of Hulings and the late Caroline E. Cowperthwait.

Funeral services at St. Luke's Church, Germantown, on Saturday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

LEWIS.—In New York, on Wednesday, 27th inst., of remittent fever, Catharine Arabella, daughter of Walter H. and Arabella B. Lewis, in the 12th year of her age.

LOCKE.—Near Woodbury, N. J., on the 28th instant, Edwin son of A. V. Locke, in the 43d year of his age.

SMITH.—October 26th, 1869, in the 81st 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, this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock P. M., punctually.

WOOD.—On the morning of October 29th, Richard D., only child of Edward R. and Mary K. Wood, in the third year of his age.

Funeral from 1412 Spruce street, at 12 o'clock, on Monday, November 1st.

WATER PROOFS FOR SUITS.
BLACK AND WHITE REPELLANTS.
GOLD AND BLACK REPELLANTS.
BROWN AND WHITE REPELLANTS.
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PROF. JAMES McCLINTOCK, M. D.,
Commences his Popular Lectures, illustrated with THE OXY-HYDROGEN LIGHT, PHEWOS, MAGIKING, &c., in CONCERT HALL, MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 1st, at 8 o'clock, continuing every evening, closing TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 9th.
Two Private Lectures to Ladies, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, Nov. 3 and 6, at 3 o'clock.
Two Lectures to Gentlemen, SATURDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 6 and 9.
Admission, Course Six Lectures ..... $1 00.
To each Lecture ..... 25.
To be had at the Hall; Trumpler's, 926 Chestnut street, and Dr. McClintock's Office, 823 Race street. oc27 5trp

PONEYVILLE LECTURES.—WM. L. DENNIS, Esq., has the pleasure to announce a course of Four Lectures, entitled "THE PONEYVILLE LECTURES," the first of which will be given on TUESDAY EVENING, November 23, 1869, at the ASSEMBLY BUILDING (large Hall). Subject—"Dr. Dipps, of Poneyville."
TUESDAY, Nov. 9, "Our Church and Congregation."
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17, "Social Fossils."
TUESDAY, Nov. 23, "Mrs. Wiggins and Her Party."
Tickets for the Course, with secured seats $2 00
Single Lecture, with secured seat 75
Admission 50
Lecture at 8 o'clock.
Tickets can be had at Trumpler's Music Store. oc28 2t§

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
OFFICE NESQUEHONING VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, 122 South Second street.
PHILADELPHIA, October 25, 1869.
Stockholders are hereby notified that unpaid instalments up to number six, inclusive, will be due and payable by the subscribers on and after November 1 proximo, at this office.
Those who desire to do so may pay in full, and interest at the rate of Ten Per Cent. per annum will commence on the day of payment.
oc28 3t W. B. WHITNEY, Treasurer.

HALL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 1210 CHESTNUT street.
The classes for instruction for 1869-70 will be organized the first week in November, in the following branches: Penmanship, by Prof. J. W. Shoemaker; French, Prof. Jean B. Sue; German, Prof. J. M. Rabel; Elocution, Prof. Rufus Adams, and Music, Prof. John Bower.
Terms to members only one dollar for twenty lessons. Application for admission to be made at the Rooms.
oc27w 1mst rp8

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA IRON COMPANY, No. 407 Library street.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of November, at 3 P. M., when an election will be held for Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
oc27w 1mst§ 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. oc27 3trp

THE GENUINE LIEBIG'S EXtract of Meat secures great economy, excellence in the preparation of beef tea. Buy none but that made by the "Liebig Extract of Meat Company." Baron Liebig's signature on every jar. For sale by druggists and grocers. J. MILHAU'S SONS, 183 Broadway, New York. oc20 w&f 8trp§

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FAHNESTOCK'S FARINA.—THE UNdersigned are now receiving from the Mills, Fahnestock's celebrated Lancaster county Farina, which they offer to the trade. JOS. R. BUSSIER & CO., Agents for Fahnestock, 103 South Delaware avenue.

[Translated for the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

DETAILS OF THE LAST DAYS OF SAINTE-BEUVE.

[From the Figaro of October 13.]

When Dr. Gosselin (surgeon of La Charité hospital) came, at ten o'clock yesterday morning, to the bedside of M. Sainte-Beuve, which Dr. Veyne (one of the oldest friends of the patient) had been watching without quitting for some time past, the two physicians looked at each other and comprehended. The patient was lost!

At half-past one Sainte-Beuve expired, attended by Dr. Veyne, M. Troubat, his secretary, and a woman who has directed his household for fifteen years, and who, during this long period of his incessant suffering, has lavished upon him the most devoted and touching attentions. During the latter part of his sickness, and especially the last three days, these attentions have been such that Sainte-Beuve could not cease praising the devoted woman, and continually repeated that an angel was watching at his pillow. The last hour of Sainte-Beuve was completely silent: the words which his lips endeavored to whisper could not be heard; when he died the three persons who surrounded him could hear a faint cry, which passed from the dying man with his last breath.

Sainte-Beuve died in his house Rue Montparnasse, No. 11, in the chamber on the first floor (second story), which was at once his bedroom and study. This apartment, like the rest of the house, is furnished with old-fashioned simplicity; a wardrobe, a bureau, easy chairs and common chairs covered with green damask, books scattered everywhere, two plaster busts right and left on the mantel, an iron bedstead with a very thin mattress and no curtains, these are all the comforts.

The life in this habitation was perfectly patriarchal, and Sainte-Beuve has died as he lived. When we entered the chamber we have described, the corpse, covered to the chin with a white cloth, had the air of slumbering; an extreme pallor spread over the face was the only indication that the soul had flown and that death had paralyzed that vast brain forever. A few minutes before his death Sainte-Beuve had recovered the fine expression of his best days, and after death his head was beautiful and imposing.

We find in the *Gaulois*:

Sainte-Beuve remarked to his housekeeper, Mlle. Boitard, a former school-teacher, "I am dying; let us give to the poor until the end. Let us try to do good up to the moment of going." Visitors who surprised Sainte-Beuve in the morning would see him handing to his servant the copy needed by the printers, and several little marked parcels. These packets contained his alms, done up by Sainte-Beuve himself the evening before.

From the same journal:

Yesterday at three o'clock Dr. Piogé, in the presence of several persons, made the autopsy of the corpse of Sainte-Beuve. Three stones were discovered; the largest was the size of a large hen's egg, the two others are triangular and measure nine centimètres. According to the doctors these stones could never have been extracted in the patient's lifetime; the operation would have certainly occasioned death. After the autopsy the corpse was embalmed. According to a clause in the will, the interment will take place at ten, Sainte-Beuve having expressed the wish to be buried at the earliest possible hour of the morning.

Sainte-Beuve was particularly well known to all the booksellers on the Quays Voltaire and Malaquais. Very frequently he visited them at an extremely early hour, rummaging among the shelves, glancing through a certain volume, and conversing with the booksellers, who all held him in the greatest respect. Very fond of rare books, Sainte-Beuve used to instruct all the shopkeepers to send him such antique and curious volumes as came up for sale.

The charity of the deceased was proverbial, and in this connection we are told of a touching piece of feeling on the part of one of his pensioners. Some months since Sainte-Beuve was obliged by sickness to keep his bed. A poor old man whom the author employed occasionally to do his errands, and whom he always paid liberally, came to beg for a rather larger assistance than ordinary. Finding his protector in bed, the old man turned pale and began to weep. Sainte-Beuve asked him the cause of his emotion. "Ah!" replied the poor wretch, "you see, Monsieur Sainte-Beuve, if you should go and die, I have nothing to do but kill myself too, for you are my only means of existence!" The phrase brought a smile to the lips of Sainte-Beuve, who consoled the poor fellow by giving him what he asked.

Sainte-Beuve was passionably fond of animals. He had in his house three tom-cats and two tabbies. The latter, both clothed in magnificent black-and-white suits of fur, are named *Glorieuse* and *Jolie*. There were likewise two rabbits, which, having grown very tame, played about the garden with the cats. More than once the cook conceived the plan of burying these poor rabbits in a ragout, but each time Sainte-Beuve reprieved them. Care is now taken that these poor animals whom he loved so well should want for nothing. Some pigeons that were accustomed to fly to the study-table of Sainte-Beuve to pick crumbs of bread, have paid their usual visit to-day; finding nobody, they began to coo, hearing which some one entered the room and gave them the crumbs they have been used to receive.

Here is the passage in Sainte-Beuve's will relative to his funeral:

"I desire that no religious ceremony be held upon my decease.

"I demand of the companies and bodies of which I have the honor to be a member, not to cause themselves to be represented at my interment by any deputations, happy and grateful if some of my colleagues and confrères will care to accompany my remains individually.

"I do not wish that written invitations be distributed after my decease. A simple announcement of the day and hour in the papers will suffice. I desire that this hour be the earliest possible (nine in the morning, for instance, or ten at the latest). I ask to be carried directly from my residence to Montparnasse Cemetery, to the vault where my mother lies, without passing through the church, which I could not suffer without violating the sincerity of my sentiments. Arrived at the grave, I do not wish any discourse nor eulogum to be pronounced over the tomb."

A criticism on Sainte-Beuve in the *Avenir National* terminates as follows:

Like all those who, professing disdain of politics and social passion, have no attachment to life beyond their individual passions and personal interests, Mons. Sainte-Beuve ever inclined to the side of him who grasped the power, not by conviction, but in hopes of an official situation. Since 1852, the title of Senator had been his besetting desire. To obtain it he spared nothing, and he marched for it, like Sixtus the Fifth, with stooping back. His end attained, he has lifted himself again. What would he not have gained to have stood upright sooner!

Still, we must remember that among the letters addressed to the Senate, it was Sainte-Beuve alone who defended, in two celebrated discourses, the rights of the press and of opinion. But in what times do we live, that, at the hour when Sainte-Beuve dies, people can say that in an Assembly where authors sit as members, there rests to us no longer a single defender of the cause of free letters and free thought!

—A priest was confessing an old croupier at Baden. "Well, my brother, this is a solemn hour; what have you to say?" The dying man promptly replied: "Not much, father, but I can say this: I saw once in my life the most extraordinary thing that ever happened on earth; I saw 28 come out eleven times running."

THE CUBAN PRIVATEER.

Release of the Steamer Lillian.

We translate the following lines from the Cuban paper, *La Revolución*, of yesterday:

"We are able to assure our readers that the Cuban man-of-war Cespedes, or Lillian, has been released by the British authorities of Nassau."

We publish this fact in order to show that what the newspapers here said about this steamer, that she was to be considered as a pirate by the tribunal of New Providence, is entirely false. We repeat that this last fact is not true, and that the Cuban man-of-war Cespedes has already been released by the authorities.

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

Operations in the Vicinity of Trinidad—Significant Admissions of a Spanish Journal—The Insurgents Pronounced Lords of the Soil—Fatility of Spanish Efforts Against Them—Return of the Column Under Colonel Quiros.

TRINIDAD, Oct. 20, 1869.—I do not know that I can better describe to you the situation of affairs in this vicinity than by quoting from a very significant article of the *Imparcial*, a Spanish journal of this city, which appeared in its issue of the 17th. Let me premise that the hard words concerning the insurgents, who are carrying on the war, according to the best light they have, are of the paper and not my own:

"What has passed in the neighborhood of Trinidad for the last three months it is impossible to believe without having seen. This place, of 14,000 inhabitants, has a battalion of volunteers, a body of Bomberos (armed firemen), and a section of cavalry, and yet it and the country about is under the control of a party of incendiaries and assassins, who are lords of the soil. Not a man can go to bathe in the river between the hill La Vigia (on which the city is situated—TRANSLATOR) and those opposite, without exposing himself to be killed or captured. This pass, which is as smooth as the palm of the hand and of no greater size than two kilometers long and one broad, has been the scene, day after day, of incendiarism and assassinations which have been recorded in these columns. Commencing at the shop, situated out towards the river Canas, which we have seen burned, there followed an attempt to burn the bridge on the railroad; the firing of the estate Abajo, at the far end of the pass; of the other bridges on the railroad by Papayal; the houses on the country estate of his Excellency Señor Don Justo G. Cantero, and, in conclusion, the hundred attacks on laborers on the different estates situated within this small radios—all committed without interruption or without anything being done to punish the incendiaries and assassins, who only attack the defenceless and the solitary. This has convinced us that unless the system of operations is changed here these burnings and other crimes such as were perpetrated on the estate La Pastora yesterday, within two kilometres of this city, will continue."

What the *Imparcial* herein refers to as happening at La Pastora may be summed up in a word. Yesterday a negro came in and reported the presence of a band of insurgents, by whom he had been seized and tied, but had made his escape. A detachment of volunteers went out, but did not come up with the insurgents. They found one Chinaman dead and two mortally wounded. The latter were brought here, and one of them has since died. That the sallies of the volunteers from this city in pursuit of the insurrects, and, indeed, the character of the operations throughout the jurisdiction and others in the vicinity, have been wofully defective, is certain. Its admission is significant, and shows either the weakness of the Spaniards or the wisdom of the insurgents in selecting a style of warfare against which their enemies can do nothing.

The column of eight hundred men, which, following the late visit of Lesca, went out on the 14th, under command of Colonel Demetrio Quiros, in pursuit of the insurgents, have returned without seeing any enemy. They marched to a point in the mountains, which the insurgents style the "Sebastopol of the Cinco Villas," but found it deserted, and then returned again without having accomplished anything. The same old story, and so it is like to continue.—*Herald.*

The Cubans in New York.

Señor Nestor Ponce de Leon, the well-known Cuban journalist and publicist, writes to the *Tribune* that the programme purporting to be his, and sent by the Captain-General to his agent at Washington, is "spurious and of Spanish fabrication." This document, represents that Señor Ponce is a member of the Cuban Junta, which is not true, and it advocates Chinese immigration, which never had a more earnest opponent than he. Señor Ponce has denounced the malicious misuse of his name in a letter to the *Voz de Cuba*, and assures his American friends, with proper indignation, that he could not have written the stupid forgery. A meeting of Cubans is reported to have been held yesterday for the purpose of condemning the Junta. The ill-fated Gardiner's Island expedition, the failure of the war-steamer Hornet, and the mismanagement of the Lilian enterprise, are pointed out as the cause of this action. In this latter it is complained that a band of filibusters have been left on one of the desert keys of Florida to await the uncertain reappearance of the steamer Lilian, the mutiny aboard which, it is charged, was disgraceful. Col Cristo, supposed to have gone with the Lilian expedition, has returned to New York. The Junta, though composed of patriotic men, is charged with a want of secrecy and despatch, and some of the Cubans—a considerable number of whom remain in New York—are anxious that the chief powers of their cause shall be vested in one able man, well assisted, but with discretionary faculties. The steamer Morro Castle (whose purser we have to thank for papers) has brought accessions to the Cuban ranks in New York.

THE ROW AT SALT LAKE.

Signs of the Times—Coming Events and their Shadows.

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 15.—The atmosphere of Utah is laden with "portents dire," auguring a speedy breaking up of the Mormon hierarchy. First, the outspoken denunciation of polygamy by Vice-President Colfax fell like a bomb-shell into the camp, and was an admonition by no means to be slighted. As an illustration of its effect, I witnessed the following incident:—E. L. Sloan, a Mormon, and local editor of the *Telegraph*, feeling aggrieved at the applause with which the "Gentiles" received Mr. Colfax's remarks, made an observation to the effect that those present were nothing but a set of thieves and vagabonds. Mr. Sloan was roughly handed by one of the bystanders, who was arrested, carried before a Mormon Justice of the Peace, and fined $15 for the assault. The second event of recent occurrence, and of significance, is the excommunication of several leading men in the Mormon Church. A short time ago, T. B. H. Stenhouse, editor of the *Salt Lake Telegraph*, Wm. S. Godbe, a leading Mormon merchant, E. L. T. Harrison and E. W. Tullidge, editors and proprietors of the *Utah Magazine*, William Dunbar and Robert Neslin, actors in Brigham's theatre, were called upon to answer for contumacious conduct toward the Church authorities, and, failing to make a good defence, were solemnly excommunicated. Their real offence seems to have been an attempt to make a profit on their individual account, which did not suit the Elders. Dr. Taggart, the new Assessor of Internal Revenue, looks sharp after the Mormons on the Revenue question, and is cordially hated by Brigham and his followers for the determination he has manifested to make the Mormon Church and people pay their share of the National debt. He also is quietly watching several illicit distilleries, for some of the Saints actually have such establishments in full operation in the mountains, which no Revenue officer has yet had the temerity to penetrate.

CRIME.

HEAVY HAUL OF COUNTERFEIT GREENBACKS.

Nearly $12,000 Captured—Arrest of the Supposed Leader of the Gang of Western Counterfeiters.

[From the Cincinnati Evening Times, Oct. 26.]

For a long time our officers have been aware of the existence of an extensive band of counterfeiters, having its ramifications in almost all of the principal cities and towns of the West and South. For months the United States detectives have been constantly on the alert, in hopes of arresting some of the leaders of the gang, but without avail, until at last it almost appeared that the violators of the law could work with impunity. Recently, merely by chance, the officers became convinced that a man named Isaac Levi, a resident of Osgood, Ind., was one, if not the main leader, of the mysterious gang, and after consultation it was agreed upon to keep the closest watch of his movements, which was done, and, as the sequel will show, with perfect success.

From certain movements of Levi, last week the officers concluded that he was on the point of making a trip, and by the greatest shrewdness saw him take the train and come to this city, putting up on Saturday at the Walnut Street House. Knowing the game to be perfectly safe, and to avoid the least possible chance, the servants of the law allowed matters to remain perfectly quiet until this morning, when Officer Gus Colcher and a United States Deputy Marshal proceeded to the Walnut Street House for the purpose of making the arrest.

On opening the door of Levi's room they found him and another fellow, named Clark, in the act of assorting out and counting a large amount of greenbacks of the denominations of fives, tens, twenties and fifties. For a moment Levi, who is said to be the most powerful man physically in the State of Indiana, seemed determined on resistance, but the coolness of the officers, backed by the presence of a couple of cocked revolvers, changed his notion, and both the men quietly consented to have the bracelets placed on their wrists. The officers at once took their birds, with their booty, before United States Commissioner Halliday, who, after a preliminary examination, committed the men to the County Jail in default of $10,000 bail each.

Clark, the confederate of Levi, is a very genteel looking fellow, and the last man in the world who would be taken for a "shover of the queer."

We look upon this arrest as the most important ever made in this section of the country, as it is the entering wedge toward breaking up the most powerful band of counterfeiters ever organized in the Union.

Levi has long been under the surveillance of the police, and, if we mistake not, has already served a "stretch" in the Kentucky State Penitentiary at Frankfort.

Clark claims that he was inveigled into his new profession and that he can prove his previous good character.

The amount of money captured is nearly $12,000, which would have been passed upon four people within the next few days had not these arrests been made so opportunely.

THE PARIS MURDER.

Curiosity of the Prince of Wales.

The extravagant curiosity of the Prince of Wales to visit Traupmann, the wholesale Paris murderer, appears to have stricken the French populace with something akin to consternation. His request was very properly denied, and the august suppliant was compelled to return home with his morbid desire ungratified. This passion for "interviewing" distinguished criminals is not altogether new in the history of the royal family of England, although, we believe, it has slumbered for many generations. We can recall no other instance later than that of James the First, who not only prepared the examination of Guy Fawkes, but, according to tradition, often visited that explosive malefactor in the dungeon of Little Ease, and was, moreover, accustomed to regale himself of an afternoon by going down to the torture-cells of the Tower and luxuriating in the agonies of those who suffered by the rack. Scenes like these, of course, can never recur, but the revived spectacle of an intimate communication between murderers and monarchs would be one not calculated to add to the enlightenment of the nineteenth century.—*Tribune.*

REMOVAL OF THE CAPITOL.

The Various Opinions on the Subject.

The *Tribune* says:

If the Capitol of the United States is to be removed to the Valley of the West, or, indeed, to any other location, it is, for a hundred reasons, desirable that all preliminary discussions of the measure should be conducted in an amicable spirit, and that all sectional feeling regarding the question should, for the sake of our future safety, be discouraged. We therefore regret to find one or two gentlemen in the Convention at St. Louis talking in a tone of semi-secession, and using a kind of argument which too much resembles threatening. The presence of Mr. Stuart, of Alabama, in the Convention was, to say the least, ominous, for Mr. Stuart was a noted Secessionist, and he took no pains to conceal the fact from the delegates, but avowed it with an unpleasant sort of bravado. Again, Mr. Hagan, of St. Louis, was exceedingly violent in his denunciation of the Eastern States, from which he claimed that the West (and South also) had "suffered nothing but wrong and outrage." It is no wonder that the warmest friends of the West and Southwest were alarmed by the turn which the discussions were taking, or that Gov. Pile, of New Mexico, advised the Convention not to provoke the enmity of the West until it knew better the real state of Eastern opinion. The "wrong and outrage" which the West has suffered at the hands of the seaboard States has consisted mainly in an unlimited supply of money and an equally unlimited supply of men, without which there would have been no West to speak of at all. However, until it is absolutely necessary, we shall not suffer ourselves to be betrayed into recrimination. The matter is too important for a passionate consideration.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—A serious collision occurred last evening upon the Hudson river, just off Chambers street, between the Pavonia ferry-boat Delaware and the Morristown, of the Hoboken line. They had stopped; but, under the impression that each would wait for the other, the pilots started forward simultaneously, and the collision followed. One side of the steamer Morristown was wholly torn away, and she was otherwise seriously injured. The damage done to her will amount to about $1,000. The passengers were much frightened, though no one was injured, and for some time intense excitement prevailed among them.

The Congressional Committee having in charge the investigation in the case of Bliss and Masterman, the members of the United States Legation in Paraguay, who were imprisoned by Lopez, and subsequently, as they allege, ill-treated on board vessels of the South Atlantic Squadron, are now taking testimony in this city. Rear-Admiral Davis and other naval officers have been examined and their statements differ somewhat from the facts as set forth in the memorial of Bliss and Masterman to Congress asking for the investigation.

With regard to the Gold Exchange Bank, it is reported that the receiver, Mr. Jordan, has made an *ex parte* report, stating that he has discharged all but $148,000 of the bank's indebtedness, and of that sum a large portion was probably invalid; that he had $174,000 in unsettled claims, of which $76,000 was really doubtful, and he had still $290,000 of capital untouched. Judge Cardozo took no action on the report.

United States Commissioner Newton yesterday denied an application for the release or immediate trial of Francois Farez, who is held under the Extradition Treaty with the Swiss Confederation on a charge of having forged certain commercial paper, worth about 30,000 francs. The case will be investigated November 1.

THE ŒCUMENICAL COUNCIL.

Fulmination Against Operatic Music in Churches—All the Good Tunes in the Hands of Satan.

It is said that a number of the archbishops, bishops and priests who have recently sailed from the United States to take part in the Œcumenical Council will introduce the subject of operatic music in churches, with a view of having it condensed by a decree. Many of the clergy object to such music on the ground that it not only disturbs the devotions of the worshippers, but removes their thoughts from the altar to the organ and the choir. There are few Catholic Churches in this city where the services are accompanied by florid music, and their congregations are not larger than those of other temples. It is a significant fact that the majority of Episcopal bishops of the United States are also opposed to operatic music in the churches, and one of the number, Bishop Potter, has repeatedly denounced it. Yet some of the Methodist revivalist clergy still lament the fact that all the really inspiring music is in the hands of Satan.—*Sun.*

MATTERS IN GENERAL.

THE PARIS HIPPODROME.

Plans have been submitted for a new Hippodrome in Paris, to take the place of the ugly wooden structure recently, happily, destroyed by fire. The new building is to be made entirely of iron and stone, and is to be adapted not only to exhibitions of wild animals, to tournaments and acrobatic performances, but also to sea pieces. A spectacle called "The Isthmus of Suez," which has long been in preparation, will probably be the first of the pieces in which water will be introduced. It is hoped that the building may even be so far advanced by the middle of November as to admit of the first performance of this spectacle taking place on the same day with the opening of the canal. A series of tableaux is contemplated, all relating to Egypt, and calling for the introduction of water in large quantities. We are to be shown the destruction of Pharaoh's army in the Red Sea, the cataracts of the Nile, and the inundation of the Nile.

FRENCH IN THE BRITISH NAVY.

A refreshing story is told by the London *Times* of the state of education in the British navy. It appears that when the French fleet visited Spithead the admiral in command of the English fleet signaled to all the officers of the squadron who could speak French to accompany the pilots on board the French vessels. But one officer answered the signal.

CHEERFUL AMUSEMENTS.

An exchange says:

The German town of Barmen must be a cheerful place to live in. At least, such is the inference from the peculiar amusements which it would appear from recent proceedings in the police court, occasionally occur there. A gentleman was charged with biting off two inches of a cat's tail, the animal being held at the same time by another "gentleman." The Berghs of Wupperthal instituted a prosecution against these beings, who pleaded in defence that the biter had made a bet that he would do it, and that a reduction in the length of the animal's tail would benefit it. For the gratification of the cats the biter and his accomplice were fined $20.

YOUNG PRETENDERS.

The New York *World* says:

A pair of "Young Pretenders" have turned up in London, and are to be found constantly in the British Museum. Their names are John Sobreski Stuart and Charles Edward Stuart, and their history is thus told by our authority, the *Guardian*: Charles Edward, the only original "Young Pretender," married in Italy, in 1772, Princess Louise, of Stolberg, daughter of Gustavus Adolphus, Prince of Stolberg-Gedern, and maternally allied to the Bruces. In 1773 a son was born of this marriage, at Sienna, and for state reasons the fact was kept a secret. The child was brought on board an English frigate, and subsequently educated as the child of the commander, Admiral O'Halloran. Afterwards this child was brought to Scotland. Having grown up he was married to an English lady, and so late as 1831 was living. His children are the Stuarts alluded to.

A TAX ON DOGS.

The proposition to put a tax on dogs is made in some quarters, for the benefit of the nation at large. It is estimated that there are six millions of dogs in the United States. Levy a tax of one dollar on each of these animals, and you have an annual income equal to the currency interest on $100,000,000 of the national debt. This calculation rather savors of the Micawber school of finance. Of the six million dogs said to be in existence, how many are there for which anybody would be willing to pay a dollar? The friend and companion of man is seen much oftener in English households than in this country, and yet the dog tax in England produces, comparatively, a mere trifle. It is evaded under all sorts of pretexts, and is altogether more bother than it is worth. Besides, is there not a sufficient number of things taxed already? The wise course would be to reduce that number, and make up for the loss by a judicious redistribution of taxes. Several States have a dog tax now, but we had better not look to that source for any additions to the national exchequer.—*N. Y. Times.*

THE CZAR NICHOLAS.

Stories of the Emperor Nicholas continue to appear. The latest used to be attributed in our school days to Frederick the Great—but no matter. Nicholas, it is said, was roaming about the barracks *incog.* one evening, and saw through an open door one of his best officers asleep with his head on a table and with a manuscript before him. The Czar stole in and found that it was a cash account, of which the debt side was double the credit side, and contained among other items 1,000 roubles as a pension to the officer's mother. The debt surplus was 3,000 roubles, and was followed by the query, "Who will pay the sum?" over which the officer had evidently puzzled himself to exhaustion. The Emperor quietly wrote "Nicholas," as an answer, and went away. The young man awoke, astounded at the dread autograph that met his eye, and on the following day received an imperial letter with the 3,000 roubles.

THE CHIVINGTON MASSACRE ECLIPSED.

An Indian Village Razed by a Prairie Fire—Upward of One Hundred Indians Burned to Death.

We learn from Captain Hill, commander of Fort Rice, the details of one of the most harrowing tales of loss by fire that has ever come within the range of latter-day occurrences. About five weeks since a band of the "Sioux," under "Little Bear" were camped on the south side of the Missouri river, above Fort Rice. A large number of squaws with their papooses accompanied the Indians. They had camped for the night, and not thinking of danger, had all gone to sleep; about midnight the prairie contiguous to their lodges was set on fire, and before the alarm could be given, or measures taken to save their lives, about one hundred were consumed in the flames, together with a considerable amount of dried meats, and such articles as they usually carry with them, or use while in camp; about seventy ponies were likewise burned, the others made their escape by being driven to a place of safety.—*Sioux City Times.*

FACTS AND FANCIES.

—Her ex-Majesty Isabella is about to go to house-keeping in Prague.

—Lord Derby is dead, but his race still exists.

—A "settled aversion" is ground for a divorce in Indiana.

—Auber is writing a new opera for this winter, which he says shall be his last.

—The Rothschilds have been nipped in Russian speculations, and are now Wrothschilds.

—Sojurner Truth is about to visit Washington, which is the last place for Truth to remain a sojourner in.

—Reddy the Blacksmith has taken the pledge, which is about the only thing he ever took that he had no chance of keeping.

—The Royal Mint in London has received an order to strike off 20,000 military medals, commemorating the Abyssinian expedition.

—A Mr. Mendlehall, of Columbus, Ohio, has just succeeded in proving to the residents of that locality that the world moves.

—The Hub is excited over a report that Anna Dickinson will appear in spectacular drama at the Boston Theatre.

—The Paris *Figaro* receives news from Italy that Théophile Gautier has married Carlotta Grisi, a fascinating ex-dancer of the Grand Opera.

—A San Francisco Chinaman, fearful of assassination, fortifies himself by lashing his account books about the more vital parts of his body.

—A wedding at Cairo, Ill., was postponed the other day by a telegraph from the groom, which read: Have to wait till next week. Wife has overhauled me.

—The Paris *Charivari*, under the title of "A New Version of the Pantin Murder," represents Prussia killing another victim (Baden), and putting it in the grave with the former (Hanover, Saxony, &c.)

—A new police regulation in Warsaw punishes the introduction of forbidden books or pamphlets with from five to fifteen years' exile to Siberia. All caricatures on the person of the Emperor are punishable with death.

—They have a public library in Melbourne which is open to all upon one condition, viz.: Every one who enters must have clean hands. Soap, water and towels provided in the ante-room.

—St. James's Theatre, in London, advertises Mrs. John Wood as sole lessee and manageress, Mr. E. P. Hingston as acting manager, and amongst the company Mr. Barton Hill, Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. A. W. Young and Mr. Frank Lacey, all familiar names in this country. The theatre is to be devoted to light comedy, operetta and ballet.

—The *International* of London states that the Viceroy of Egypt has concluded another loan of 35,000,000 francs, that he has forbidden the official Turkish journal, the *Turquie*, to enter Egypt, and that he has caused the Sultan's letter, which was placarded in public, to be torn down. On the other hand it mentions that the Sultan does not intend taking active measures to enforce his sovereignty until after the inauguration ceremonies of the Suez Canal.

—A prodigal returned to the house of his brother and sister in Pontiac, Michigan, the other day, and was received with open arms, ate the fatted calf and all that sort of thing, and two days after built a nice fire with kerosene oil under the bedchamber in order to burn them to death and secure the property.

—Prussia furnishes a good educational record. Less than four per cent. of the recruits for the army this year could neither read nor write. The percentage was very much increased by the large proportion in Posen. In Prussian Saxony, the Rhenish provinces and other districts the proportion was less than one per cent. In Wurtemberg, from which 41,000 men have been drawn into the armies in nine years, only eight in all were unable to read and write.

—When Malibran was young she disliked to sing the part of "Desdemona" on the stage, her father, Garcia, having greatly frightened her on one occasion when she was playing in New York. He threatened that if she did not come up to his expectations, he would, as "Othello," actually kill her. Malibran did very well, but in the last act, when "Othello" was stealing up to the recumbent "Desdemona," a shrill scream rang through the house, and Malibran, jumping up from the couch, rushed on the stage. The curtain was let down and the opera came to an untimely end. Malibran was missing, searched for by the police, but for two days she could not be found. Then she was discovered hiding behind some timber in a timber yard, half dead with fright and starvation. She was never afterwards able to sing the part without a fainting fit.

AMUSEMENTS.

—Boucicault's beautiful drama, *Hunted Down* wil be performed at the Chestnut this evening.

—At the Arch *All's Well That Ends Well* will be presented in capital style.

—At the Walnut this evening Mr. Edwin Booth will perform *Hamlet*. At the matinée to-morrow Mr. Booth will give his farewell performance, appearing in his great character of "Hamlet." Miss Lucille Western will commence an engagement on Monday evening, November 1.

—At the Academy of Music to-night and to-morrow night Carlotta Patti, assisted by Messrs. Joseph Hermanns, Theodore Habelmann, Ronconi, and other artists, will give concerts. There will, undoubtedly, be very large and brilliant audiences each evening. It is understood Mlle. Patti will give a charity concert before her departure from the city.

—Hermann, the Prestidigitateur will give exhibitions of Magic at the Academy of Music during next week.

—Duprez & Benedict's Minstrels present an excellent bill, chock full of Ethiopian oddities, at their New Seventh Street Opera House.

—Prof. James McClintock, M. D., will deliver a course of lectures on "The Science of Life," illustrated by beautiful models, &c., commencing on Monday evening, November 1st. From the success which attended his former course in May last, we argue that this course will prove equally interesting and successful.

Scientific Zeal.

Professor Mantegazza, the physiologist, was recently engaged in investigation on the lowest forms of life. Believing that he could detect the very beginning of organic existence in an infusion he had made, he kept his eye steadily upon it, in the microscope, for sixteen hours, without intermission, until compelled by exhaustion to leave it.

Consumption in Iceland.

This article may be like that on snakes in Ireland; for the disease called consumption is wholly unknown in Iceland, except in persons who come thither already afflicted with it. But this does not make that desolate, frozen, barbarous island a charming residence. Better die of tubercles here than live long there. "Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay."

How to Put Down Gold.

President Salnave, of Hayti, in whose dominions gold recently advanced to 180,000 per cent., or $1