

Daily Evening Bulletin

GIBSON PEACOCK, Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON, Publisher.

VOLUME XXIII.—NO. 176.

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1869.

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FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE

LETTER FROM PARIS.

(Correspondence of the Philadelphia Bulletin.)
PARIS, Tuesday, Oct. 19, 1869.—The Deputies of the Left, or at least a certain number of them, publish this morning the manifesto which has been so long spoken of, and which is at once a reply to the murmurs of a portion of their own constituents against their inaction, and a protest against the *surveys* or suspicions, sulkily, underhand policy at present pursued by the Emperor and his ministers with respect to the promised reforms. The document, on the whole, is creditable to the good sense and firmness of the twenty-one members of the Democratic opposition whose names are appended to it. We are asked, they begin by saying, whether we intend to go to the Chamber on the 25th of October, or if we intend to do nothing of the kind? they reply, bluntly, honestly and straightforwardly; and the reply does them credit, both for its frankness and sound judgment. And they proceed to give very good reasons in favor of the conclusion they have arrived at. If we went in a body to the Chamber, they say, we should necessarily provoke a popular demonstration, of which no one could foresee the extent or the consequences, and which would be making the liberties we are at just the point of establishing on the hazard of a chance. When a quiet and pacific revolution is in progress, "of which the final result becomes every day more and more inevitable," it would be the worst policy in the world to give the government a chance of recovering its position by a successful struggle against an insurrection. If the government violates its own constitution—a constitution which it has been pulling to pieces with its own hand—it is no business of ours to vindicate it. We shall wait for the opening of the session, and then call the Executive to account for all that has been doing—for continuing to act upon its own personal authority and initiative at the very moment when it was professing to have abandoned them; and for the fresh insults which it has thereby offered to universal suffrage and the national sovereignty in the person of its representatives. There is nothing to object to in this language and in the position which is taken up by it. This is a far superior and more sensible mode of speaking and acting than the traditional policy of "descending into the streets"—that is, of "making a fight of it,"—which has been so constantly, and so unsuccessfully in the past, followed by the Republican democrats. Only, what we mean to say, and what we finally are not only the curtailment of the personal authority of the Emperor, or even the "pulling down" of the Second Empire, but the "setting up" of the Republic. Now, I should have no hesitation in saying to these gentlemen, just as frankly as they themselves say to their constituents that they won't go to the Chamber or provoke a demonstration on the 25th—that in entertaining this design they are laboring under a great mistake, and one which is sure to come to grief in the end. That there are Republicans in France, and a good many of them, is no doubt quite true. But the "nation" is not republican; and for the best reason in the world—because it feels that it is neither fit to be, nor capable of being so. There is a vast deal to do, and to be learnt, before the ignorant mass of the French people, accustomed for centuries, and never more so than of late, to be led, governed and cared for by a strongly centralized authority—can be brought up to the level of "self-government," in anything like a really republican sense of those words. It is more than probable that a republican government which should be established in France under present circumstances would make itself more concentrated and tyrannical, and leave even less play to individual action and energy, than the government of the Empire itself. No true friend of Republican principles desires to see those principles caricatured and made a laughing-stock of to the rest of the world; and such I feel assured they would be made in France if the experiment were tried over again now, as it was in 1848-9. Yet it is by no means impossible that the attempt may be made. The Republic in France, though not the most numerous, is by far the most active, and its stronghold is here in the capital. The mistakes of the government may again, as in 1848, throw power into its hands; and then again, if it only proves a failure a second, or rather a third time, as I predict it will, the whole will be played over again of some "strong man" mighty to "save," coming uppermost out of the universal turmoil, and the nation once more prostrating itself at his feet.

Here in Paris we are in a strange state of chaos at present. The feeling of everybody is against the government, though not the most, and the capital to take care of itself. The most unlimited liberty, not to say the most unbridled license, of the press exists, and is used and abused to the utmost. One's hair stands on end when one reads the ferocious ravings of the *Rappel* and the *Reveil*, and compares the existing state of things with what was the case only a few months back. And yet the government is perpetrating the egregious folly of giving all this unwholesome diet to work, and bring the nation up to fever heat, by postponing the meeting of the Chambers till the 25th of next month, when it hopes to come forward with some sleeping pill, which shall calm it down again. The Emperor and a parcel of old quacks like M. Forcade de La Raguette, the Minister of the Interior, who made himself so odious and conspicuous at the late elections, are down at Compiegne, tinkering up their miserable old Constitution in a corner, and fancying they are doing wonders, while all Paris is literally "roaring" with excitement, and the whole country irritated and disgusted.

When, if the government had faced the Chamber at once, and said frankly, "Let us come to an understanding about what is to be done and what ministers are to be appointed," it would have rallied to it all moderate men and thrown confusion among its adversaries. To the present state of public feeling every fresh cause of excitement is dangerous; and here we are, at this critical moment, in the midst of a formidable strike of all the young men employed in the dry goods stores of Paris. Hundreds of the employees of the Louvre and immense establishments of the Petit St. Thomas, and others, have combined to put an end to long hours, night work and Sunday opening. They ask, very reasonably, that their day's work should be from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., and that the system of making an evening exhibition, when the

Still Another Horror.

Another Erie Railroad Accident—One Man Roasted Alive, and Fourteen Cars Laden with Oil, Cotton and Tobacco Burned.

PORT JERVIS, November 1.—A railroad accident occurred on the Erie Railroad, about 20 miles west of Port Jervis, at 4 o'clock this morning, by which one man was roasted to death, and fourteen cars, loaded with coal, oil, tobacco and other goods, were completely destroyed. When the fire had reached its height a man was seen in the midst of the glaring flames, but it was impossible to approach near enough to rescue him. He was seen to be in a short time completely roasted. His name was James Bourke, and he was a brakeman on the train. It is supposed that he had been standing on the cars, and that the cars in such a way as to be unable to stop themselves before being suffocated by the rapidly approaching flames. He resided at Lackawanna, Pa.

The fire is supposed to have originated from the locomotive. Eight cars of oil and six of cotton and tobacco were consumed. Trains were detained until the evening—World.

Another accident occurred on the Erie Railroad, near Port Jervis, on Monday, Nov. 1, 1869. At 4 o'clock this morning an Erie Railroad freight train, laden with petroleum, cotton and tobacco, encountered a snag about one mile west of this station, ran off the track, owing to the breaking of a truck. One of the oil cars took fire from some unexplained cause, and almost instantaneously the whole number of oil cars were enveloped in a sheet of flame. The fire spread to other cars, containing cotton and tobacco, consuming six freight and eight oil cars, involving a heavy loss to the company. The fire was extinguished by the fire department, and the surrounding country for miles.

As the fire was progressing one of the brakemen, who had been missing, was seen in the midst of the flames, between two of the burning cars. The intensity of the heat rendered all efforts to rescue him hopeless. He must have been dead when first discovered. The poor fellow had probably become fastened between the cars, or overtaken so quickly by the flames as to be unable to escape, and he was roasted to death, all that remained of him being the charred trunk and bones. His name was James Bourke, and he resided at Lackawanna, Pennsylvania. Passenger trains were detained ten hours by the accident. The track is now clear.

—N. Y. Times.

WRECK OF A BOSTON WHALER.

Eight Days Without Food—Twenty-two Men Perished.

The Hartford *Courant* publishes a detailed account of the wreck of the whaling schooner Susan N. Smith, of Boston, in August last, and the suffering of the crew for eight days without food or water. The story is told by Capt. J. B. Rousseau, master of the vessel, who has just arrived in Hartford. The schooner sailed from Boston on the 29th of August, on a general whaling voyage on the Atlantic Ocean, with a crew of eighteen seamen besides the captain, his wife and two children. On the 29th of August the wind and heavy rolling waves mingled with the night, but it was nothing like a gale of wind. At 2 o'clock the next night, so severe was the tempest that a hand was called to close the hatch, and the vessel was pitched and rolled like a cork in the sea. The vessel was kept off before it and plunged madly through the heavy sea, the high rolling waves mingling with the deck and sweeping every portable thing away. At 3 o'clock the gale still growing more furious, tore the sails from their fastenings, and the vessel was pitched and rolled like a cork in the sea. At the same time, a heavy sea washed the deck from stern to stern again, and every small boat was carried into the ocean. The vessel then ran under bare poles until 4 o'clock, when she "broached to"—that is, came to the wind, the man at the wheel evidently losing all control of the helm. This was the critical time, the light breeze blowing from the north some two or three feet under way. Capt. Rousseau immediately seized an axe and went forward to cut away the foremast, in order that the vessel might right up. After cutting the rigging all clear he found the mast would fall, and commenced cutting that, but had not given more than two or three blows before the vessel was pitched and rolled so violently, and in half a minute, at the longest, the masts were lying upon the water, the vessel was clear over. At this time the wind was blowing like a hurricane, and the sea was heavy and dashing in wildly from all quarters. The going over, and all was so quickly done, that the crew had no time to get away from the vessel, and were all brought up heavily against the spar. He got on to the rigging at the top of the mast, by crawling through the rattlings, and there found nearly the whole crew and the officers collected and holding on to ropes and chains. While there he secured himself with a rope, and the first mate did the same. Here were twenty or more men in the rigging. The vessel righted on Wednesday, and four of the crew, beside the captain, remained upon her. The captain's wife and children perished in the cabin during the storm, and their bodies were washed away. Everything edible had been washed out of the vessel. All through the wreck the captain and his crew were kept busy, but they were not only ridiculed and sneered at by the government organs, but reproached and very abominably by the democratic press. What is curious in the comments is that some of the ultra journals go just as far in the severity of their censures as their conservative counterparts, and that in no case can a really manly and outspoken eulogium be found. [We subjoin an extract from the *Constitutionnel*, which says:

The great event has been accomplished. The deputies of the left have met to draw up their manifesto—were we in Spain we should say their pronunciamento—on the convention of the legislative body. In this document, the terms of which, as we are assured, were the object of keen and irritating discussions, wherein every word was weighed in the balance of ultra democratic orthodoxy, the smallest detail has its importance. The signers do not speak of a violation of the constitution; they say that the constitutional regulations have been trampled under foot. This, we repeat, has its significance, after all that

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

ENGLAND.

The Prince of Wales as a Churchman.
The Chester (England) correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 20th of October, says:

General Knollys has written as follows to the Bishop of Chester: "I am desirous to request that your lordship will accept for yourself, and convey to the Dean and Chapter of Chester, a letter of introduction to the Queen. It has afforded his Royal Highness the highest gratification to have received from any portion of the clergy of our Church a card of recommendation from your lordship, and he desires to thank them from his heart for their prayers and good wishes."

The ball at the new Town Hall was numerously attended, and the dancing was well understood dancing, and it was a long time before there was much comfort for the crushed beauties. It could not be seen who all were present, as the dancing was so well understood dancing, and it was a long time before there was much comfort for the crushed beauties.

The Prince danced often, and without allowing himself to be monopolized by any one of the ladies. On her Majesty's return to Beglery Palace the grounds were lighted up and the iron-clads and men-of-war in the harbor were illuminated. A telegram from the special correspondent of the *Telegraph* states that on Saturday there was a review of 20,000 troops at Beloe before the Sultan. The Emperor was illuminated.

The French Legislative Deputies of the Left, on the 19th of October, met in the residence of M. Jules Favre, to deliberate on the terms in which a manifesto from the Left should be drawn up. All the Paris members of the Left were present, except M. Thiers, then in the south of France. The following is the text of the document agreed to:

To Our Fellow-Citizens: We are asked from the Chamber of Deputies to draw up a manifesto for the Chamber on October 25. We will not do so, and for the following reasons: In proceeding there we should of necessity provoke a manifestation of force, which no one could prevent. We should of necessity be obliged to attempt to restore it by taking up its defence.

In this situation, we have resolved to wait for the actual opening of the next session. Then we shall call the executive to account for this new insult to the nation, then we shall show by the very experiment which has been made during the last session, that we are not to be taken by surprise. We shall attempt to restore it by taking up its defence.

What Paris Thinks of the "Reds" and Bonaparte.
The European mail reports from Paris of the evening of the 21st of October, contain the following interesting information: "The party 'Manifesto of the Left' met with little favor from city journalists, being not only ridiculed and sneered at by the government organs, but reproached and very abominably by the democratic press. What is curious in the comments is that some of the ultra journals go just as far in the severity of their censures as their conservative counterparts, and that in no case can a really manly and outspoken eulogium be found. [We subjoin an extract from the *Constitutionnel*, which says:

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RUSSIA.

An Important Mission from the East to the West.

The *Involve Russe* announces that an embassy is on its way from the Emir of Bokhara to the Emperor of Russia. The Emperor's fourth son, Sultan Abdul-Fattah, will be twelve years of age, who is accompanied by the father-in-law and brother-in-law of the Emir, and twelve other persons. In the Emperor's address to the Russian general officers, the ruler declares that the object of this mission is to consolidate good relations between Russia and Bokhara, and to inform Emperor Alexander of the hostile designs and proceedings of the English and Afghans.

But, according to non-official information, the Sultan's aim is different, and perhaps more important, than that of securing the throne of Bokhara to the before-mentioned son, for whom the father has an unbounded affection. The young prince has three elder brothers, who have been deposed from all rights of succession on account of rebellion. The eldest, Katty Turia, who is nineteen, has long been attempting to dethrone his father, and very nearly attained his end last year; but defeated near Karach by the Russian troops, he was obliged to fly to Khiva, to implore the help of the chief of that Khanate.

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MOHAMMEDAN PROCESSION.

The *Pull Moll Gazette* of Oct. 18th says: The Emperor of the French on Friday witnessed from a window of the Dolmabahce Palace the Imperial procession to the Mosque of Agha Mustafa Pasha, and then steamed up the Bosphorus in the Sultan's yacht to witness the promenade to the Sweet Mevlevi Dergah, at the Mosque of Beslik. The Sultan was on horseback attended by a brilliant escort. Subsequently her Majesty returned to the members of the diplomatic corps and the members of the Beglery Palace, and then steamed up the Bosphorus in the Sultan's yacht to witness the promenade to the Sweet Mevlevi Dergah, at the Mosque of Beslik.

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