## Daily Evening Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

VOLUME XXIII.—NO. 176.

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1869.

TARTH-CLOSETS, COMMODES AND Figure Fixtures, Sales-room with A. H. FRAN-CISCUS & Co., 513 Market street. oci4 th. i, th. 2315 WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS
for Parties, &c. New styles. MASON & CO'su2545

WEDDING INVITATIONS EN.
Braved in the newest and best manner. LOUIS
DRIKA Stationer and Engraver, 1032 Chestnut
street.

BACON.—On Sunday, October 31st, at Germantown, Sarah T., relict of the late James Charles Bacon, Esq. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 69 Harvey street, Germantown, on Thursday members at 18 october. ing, at 10 o'clock.

HOLMES.—In Charleston, S. C., November 1st, John Bee Rolmos, M. D., in the 44th year of his age.

LEECH.—On Friday evening, October 25th, Mr. Wil-

LEECH.—On Friday evening, October 25th, Mr. William F. Locch.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully izvited to attend the inneral, from his late residence, 2012 Walnut street, this; Tuesday Jatternoon, at 2 octock. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemotery.
MAJOR.—One unday. October 31st. Letitia, wife of Isaac Major, in the 53d year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday next, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her husband, 2103 Delancy attreet.

Street. From the residence of her nusband, 203 Delancy street.

NEAL.—On the 30th ult., Wm. Neal, Sr., aged 70 years. The relatives and friends of the family, also Harmony Lodge, No. 52; Columbia H. R. A., No. 21, A. Y. M., Penn Lodge, No. 56, I. O. of O. F., and the salimakers of this city, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 82 North Fifth street, on Wedneaday afternoon, the 3d inst., at 2 o'clock.

POTTS.—Suddenly, on the morning of the 1st Instant, 5amuel Potts. in the 76th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 120 North Eleventh street, on Thursday, 4th instant, at 7½ o'clock A. B. Juterment at Pottstown. WATER PROOFS FOR SUITS.

BLACE AND WHITE REPELLANTS.
GOLD AND BLACK REPELLANTS.
BROWN AND WHITE REPELLANTS.
BROWN AND WHITE REPELLANTS.
FOURTH AND ARCH.
Fourth and Arch. SPECIAL NOTICES.

## OVERCOATS.

With Special Care and Regard to

STYLE.

We have Manufactured our First Stock of

OVERCOATS:

In Castors and Chinchillas. In Moscows, Whitneys and Beavers. In Plain and Fancy Cloths. In Tricots and Cheviots. In Meltons and Fur Beavers.

ALL THE NEWEST

COLORINGS AND MIXTURES

Silk Facings and Velvet Collars,

JOHN WANAMAKER'S,

818 and 820 CHESTNUT Street.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

HOD. S. COX. November 29.

HOD. CHARLES SUMNER, December 1.

EX. ROBT. COLLYEB, December 3.

MARK TWAIN, December 7.

DE CORDOVA. December 9.

WENDELL PHILLIPS. December 16.

Tickets at GOULD'S, 223 CHESTNUT Street. nol tips;

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, Rovember 2d, 1869, at the
ASSEMBLY BUILDING (large Hall). Subject.—"Dr. 

Admission 50
Lecture at 8 o'clock Tickets can be had at Trampler's Music Store. oc 30 tf Tickets can be had at Trampler's Music Store. oc@tfix

MERCANTILE BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA.

The Twenty-eighth Annual Meeting will be held on TUESDAY NEXT, 9th instant, as 3 o'clock, P. M., at their rooms, N. W. corner Soventh and Sansom streets (eatrance on Seventh street).

The Annual Report will be submitted, and an election held for a Board of Managers to serve the ensuing year.

NO2-61' Secretary.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE to the Directors of the Mercantile Library for renewal of certificate of stock No. 3,74, the same having PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1869.

FRILADELPHIA, NOV. 2. 1863.

SCIENTIFIC LECTURES AT THE
FRANKLIN INSTITUTE—The Winter Course
will commence on TUESDAY EVENING, 2d inst., at
b'clock, and will include courses on Organic and Inorzanic Chemistry. Bloctricity and Heat, Light and Meathanics. PHILADELPHIA ORTHOP EDIC

PHOSPITAL, No. 15 South Minth street.—For reatment of Club Foot, Spinal and all other Bodily Clinic every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, from 11 to 1.

Services gratuitous to the poor.
ATTENDING SURGEONS:
Dr. THOS. G. MORTON,
Residence, 1421 Chestnut street.
Dr. H. F. GOODMAN,
1427 Chestnut street. October 1127 Chestnut street.

October 1127 Chestnut street.

October 1127 Chestnut street.

October 1127 Chestnut street.

October 1127 Chestnut street.

October 1127 Chestnut street.

October 1127 Chestnut street.

October 1127 Chestnut street.

October 1127 Chestnut street.

October 1127 Chestnut street.

October 1127 Chestnut street.

October 1127 Chestnut street.

October 1127 Chestnut street.

October 1127 Chestnut street.

October 1127 Chestnut street.

October 1127 Chestnut street.

October 1127 Chestnut street.

October 1127 Chestnut street.

October 1127 Chestnut street.

October 1127 Chestnut street.

October 1127 Chestnut street.

October 1127 Chestnut street.

October 1127 Chestnut street.

October 1127 Chestnut street.

October 1127 Chestnut street.

October 1127 Chestnut street.

October 1127 Chestnut street.

October 1127 Chestnut street.

October 1127 Chestnut street.

October 1127 Chestnut street.

October 1127 Chestnut street.

October 1127 Chestnut street.

October 1127 Chestnut street.

October 1127 Chestnut street.

October 1127 Chestnut street.

October 1127 Chestnut street.

October 1127 Chestnut street.

October 1127 Chestnut street.

October 1127 Chestnut street.

October 1127 Chestnut street.

October 1127 Chestnut street.

October 1127 Chestnut street.

October 1127 Chestnut street.

October 1127 Chestnut street.

October 1127 Chestnut street.

October 1127 Chestnut street.

October 1127 Chestnut street.

October 1127 Chestnut street.

October 1127 Chestnut street.

October 1127 Chestnut street.

October 1127 Chestnut street.

October 1127 Chestnut street.

October 1127 Chestnut street.

October 1127 Chestnut street.

October 1127 Chestnut street.

October 1127 Chestnut street.

October 1127 Chestnut street.

October 1127 Chestnut street.

October 1127 Chestnut street.

October 1127 Chestnut street.

October 1127 Chestnut street.

October 1127 Chestnut street.

October 1127 Chestnut street.

October 1127 Chestnut street.

October 1127 Chestnut street.

October 1127 Chestnut street.

noctu the SIS

CHOICE PEAR TREES FOR SALE.

Several thousand Bartlett, Seckel, Duchosse to standard and dwarf, all sizes and varieties, from strivate Fruit Gardon, J. S. HOUGHTON, Olney P. Second street turnpike, Philadelphia. nol-rpot\* ... Second street turnpike, Philadelphia. nol-rpct\*

STEREOPTICON AND MAGIC

Lantern Exhibitions given to Sunday Schools, chools, Colleges, and for private anterialments. Will ITCHELL MCALLISTER, 729 Chestnut street, second tory.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE A REGULAR MEETING OF THE SYOUNG AMERICA CRICKET CLUB will be ield in Germantown on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 2, t8 o'clock. [1t\*] ALFRED MELLOR, Secretary. PENNSYLVANIA HORTICUL-TURAL SOCIETY. Essay on "GRAPES" THIS WENING.

TREATED TION GIRARD STREET. 1109
URKISH, 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

AMUSEMENTS. YONCERT HALL.

THEODORE THOMAS'S
GRAND OBCHESTBAL CONCERT.
philic is respectfully informed that The Public is respectfully informed that MR. THEODORD THOMAS, Together with his MARVELOUS ORCHESTRA, Composed of THIRTY-TWO DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS. THREE GRAND CONCERTS. Commencing
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11th.
Further particulars in future advertisements. no2-9t

TO RENT.

TO RENT.-FURNISHED DWELLon Sixteenth street, above Spruce street, GEO. N. WATSON,
No. 209 South Sixth street

The Sale to-morrow at the Exchange by

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE LETTER FROM PARIS. [Correspondence of the Phila. Evening 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 surnois or suspicious, sulky, 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 twentyone 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 20th of Oc-"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 consequence, and which would be staking the liberties we are just on the point of reestablishing 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 it 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 freshinsults 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 long run, followed by French democrats. Only, what these men aim at openly and definitively is 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 26th—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 any republican government which should be established in France under present circumstances would make itself more concentrated and tyrannical, and leave even ess play to individual action and energy, than the government of the Empire itself. No true friend of Republican principles desires to see hose principles caricatured and made a laughng-stock of to the rest of the world; and such I feel assured they would be made in France f the experiment were tried over again now, as it was in 1848-9. Yet it is by no means mpossible that the attempt may be made. The Republican party, though not the most numerous, is by far the most active, and its tronghold is here in the capital. The mistakes of the government may again, as in 1848, throw power into its hands; and then igain, if it only proves a failure a second, or rather a third time as I predict it will, the old game 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 as though the government had abdicated and eft the capital to take care of itself. The nost 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 egre gious folly of giving all this unwholesome diet time to work, and bring the nation up to fever heat, by postponing the meeting of the Chambers till the 29th of next month, when it hopes to come forward with some sleeping potion, which shall calm it down again. The Emperor and a parcel of old quacks like M. Forcade de la Raquette, the Minister of the Interior, who made himself so odious and conspicuous at the last elections, are down at Compiègne, tinkering up their miscrable old Constitution in a corner, and rancying they are doing wonders, while all Paris is literally "roaring" with excitement, and the whole country irritated and disgusted. Whereas, 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 formi-

dable strike of all the young men employed in the dry goods stores of Paris. Hundreds of the employes of the immense establishments of the Louvre, the Ville, de Paris, 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

f making an evening exhibition, when the

ranged afresh and lighted up till 10 or 11 o'clock, should be discontinued, as well as the practice of keeping open on the Sundays. This large strike has added greatly to the general excitement, and very nearly led to a breach of the public peace. A band of young men began to parade the streets two days ago, stationing themselves before the principal dry goods stores, and inviting, or rather summoning, their comrades to turn out and join them. They were met at last and dispersed by a large police force, and some arrests were made, fortunately without serious consequence. But the least thing might bring on a conflict, of which it might be impossible to calculate the result, when so many other elements of combustion are in presence.

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 near Narrowsburg, 26 miles west of Port Jervis, at 4 o'clock this morning by which one man was burned to death, and fourteen cars, loaded with coal, oil, tobacco

and cotton were entirely consumed. man was seen in the midst of the glaring tiames, but it was impossible to approach near mough to render the victim any aid, and he was 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 in some manner become fastened between the cars in such a way as to be unable to extricate himself before being suffocated by the rapidly approaching flames. He resided at Lacka-

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 Account NARROWSBURG, N. Y., Monday, Nov. 1, 869.—At 4 o'clock this morning an Eric Rail way freight train, laden with petroleum, cot-ton and tobacco, eastward bound, when 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 one 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 scene presented by the conflagration was grand and fearful, lighting up the surrounding country for

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 get him out useless; besides he must have been dead when first discovered. The poor fellow had probably become fastened between the cars, or overtaken so onickly for the flames as to render it imposquickly by the flames as to render it impossible to escape, and he was roasted to death, all that remained of him being the charred trunk and bones. His name was James trunk and bones. His name was James Rourke, and he resided at Lackawaxen, Pennsylvania. Passenger trains were detained ten hours by the accident. The track is now clear.

WRECK OF A BOSTON WHALER.

Eight Days Without Food-Twenty-two Lives Lost The Hartford Courant published a detailed account of the wreck of the whaling schooner Susan N. Smith, of Beston, in August last, and the suffering of the crew for eight day without food or water. The story is told by Capt. Job B. Rounseville, master of the vessel. who has just arrived in Hartford. The schooner sailed from Boston on the 29th o February, 1868, on a general whaling voyage on the Atlantic Ocean, with a crew of eighteen on the Atlantic Ocean, with a crew of eighteen seamen besides the captain, his wife and two children. On the 28th of August the wind had been blowing fresh, and continued into the night, but it was nothing like a gale of wind At 2 o'clock the next night, so severe was the tempest that all hands were called to close-reef the sails. Half an hour later the wind blew a perfect hurricane, yet under close sail the vessel was kent off before it and sail the vessel was kept off before it and plunged madly through the heavy sea, the plunged madly through the heavy sea, the heigh, rolling waves making clear over her decks and sweeping every portable thing away. At 3 o'clock, the gale still grewing more furious, tore, the sails from their fastenings as if they were paper balloons, and, at the same time, a heavy sea washed the deck from stem to sterningsin, and every small boat was carried into the ocean. The vessel they ray under boar pales until de'clock when 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 lesing all control of the helm. This was the critical time, the high seas buried the vessel's rail some two or three feet under water. Capt. Rounseville immediately seized an axe and went forward to cut away the fore-mast, in order that the vessel might right up. After cutting the rigging all clear he found the mast wouldn't fall, and commenced cutting that, but had not given more than two or thre blows before the schooner began to go gradually, and in half a minute, at the longest, the ally, 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 roared like heavy thunder. The sca was chopping ugly, and dashing in wildly from all quarters. The going over, and all, was so quickly done, that the captain could not change his position, to get aft where his wife and children and most of his crew were; for as soon as the masts touched the water the vessel settled down bodily and he was washed away from the forebodily, and he was washed away from the foremast. After being in the water two or three

mast. After being in the water two or three minutes, most of the time under, he washed against the rigging of the mainmast, and caught there, getting badly burt in the breast as he 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. 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 ves All through the wreck the captain and his four companions clung to the wreck-eight days without food or water! There is hardly another such a case on record. The testimony of all is that the thought of food scarcely entered their minds, but their burn-ing thirst nearly drove them to distraction. Eight days without a drop of water! It came to be, through this dreadful parching, that neither one could talk. Each tongue was swollen, and hung without the mouth. As it touched the roof of the mouth, it glued

there, and peeled off in large flakes. On Sunday morning the first sail that had been in sight, since the disaster occurred, appeared some distance off—too far off to be attracted. The little hope that was excited suddenly departed, as the whitened eails were lost to view in the distance. But two hours' later another vessel came in sight. about three miles off, and here was new hope to the wretched men, but the vessel passed on, unattracted by the low lines of the wreck. These two last and disappointments led to the

goods displayed in the windows are all re-ar-, raising of a signal of distress, and an old blue has been said by the organs of the left about coat was hoisted. At about 4 o'clock in the afternoon another vessel appeared about four miles to the windward, and before dark, the captain of this vessel (Captain Ox-ley of the ship Flatworth, on the way from China to London) discovered the wreck, and by dark had got within 100 yards of it. He got a boat out, and sent it alongside. Capt. Rounes-ville and his companions were so weak that they could not stand, and by another day at the longest must have perished, and as the boat came up they slid into it helplessly, and were taken to the Flatworth, where every attention was paid them by the kind-hearted Englishman in command. When taken off Engishman in command. When taken on two of the sailors were entirely naked, as they had been during the whole week. The sun had blistered them, as it had the captain and others. All were the merest skeletous. Capt. Rounseville, who weighed, before the wreek, 190 pounds, has lost nearly 90 pounds in his eight days of suffering! A teaspoonful of bandy was given each or to ever trit but brandy was given each one to start with, but even this was too much for their shattered systems, and very soon after reaching the ship, all were unconscious and remained in that state for two days. On reaching London the survivors were removed to the Sailors' Home in Well street, where they met with every attention. As soon as he was able Captain Rounseville published a card of thanks to Captain Oxley, and took measures to communicate his gallant conduct to the American Consul, through whom the Government will e advised and will undoubtedly make some suitable acknowledgment.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

ENGLAND. The Prince of Wales as a Churchman and Dancer.

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 desired by the Prince of Wales to request that your lordship will accept for yourself, and convey to the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church and the clergy of the city, his sincere acknowledgments for their address and cordial welcome to Chester, as well as for the loyal attachment which they have expressed to the person and family of the Queen. It has afforded his Boyal Highness the highest gratification to have received from any portion of the clergy of our Church such an expression of their feelings towards, him, 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, of course. The guests were too many to dance, as a regular ball-goer would understand dancing, and it was a long time before there was much comfort for the crushed beauties. It could not be otherwise when all were anxious—determinedly anxious, some to see the Prince open the ball with the Mayoress. This formalty was gone through soon after eleven o'clock, and by and by the lookers on began to remember that they had engagements penciled on their dainty cards. The Prince is a pleasant ball-room companion, and his ease and natural, unpretending manners his ease and natural, unpretending manners soon prove fatal to any, trepidation to which the Chester fair ones might happen to be victims. The Prince danced often, and without allowing himself to be monopolized by any one "set." He chese his partners promiscuously, and, like a sensible fellow, tried to enjoy himself during the little time he was left alone. About midnight the Prince and some freezic came out upon the balcony when the friends came out upon the balcony, when the crowd, which happened then to be particu-larly dense, gave him a very hearty recep-

PRANCE.

The Radicals and "Reds"...Their Manifeste and Purpesc. The French Legislative Deputies of the Left assembled in Paris, October 19, at noon, in the residence of M. Jules Favre, to deliberate

on the terms in which a manifesto from the on the terms in which a mainteau from the Left should be drawn up. All the Paris members 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 various quarters if we intend to repair to the Chamber on October 26. We will not do so, and for the following reasons: In proceeding there we should of necessity provoke a maniestation of which no one could, in present

circumstances, regulate the march and the ex-tent. But we have no right to deliver up to hance the fate of liberty now reviving.
When a great revolution—one eminently pacific—has been commenced, when day by day its inevitable denouement is more clearly perceived, there would be a great want of tact in furnishing to the government any pre-text whatever to regain strength from a riot. If the authorities trample under foot the constitutional rules which it has itself traced out, the democracy has for the moment only one thing to do-to take note of such conduct. That constitution, which the government thinks fit to undo with its own hands, we not to attempt to restore it by taking up its

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 three mouths, that the personal power, while pretending to give way in presence of the public reprobation, has never ceased to act and speak in the character of a master. There we shall pursue on the ground of universal surirage and national sovereignty—the only one that can henceforth subsist—the work of democratic and radical reform, the flag of which has been placed by

the people in our hands.
M.M. BANCEL, M.M. GUYOT-MONTRY-ROUX, DE JOUVENCEL, DESSEAUX, LARRIEU. Esquiros, JULES FAVRE. MAGNIN. ORDINAIRE, ULES FERRY, E. PELLETAN, GAMBETTA, E. PICARD. JULES SIMON,

GREVY, GARNIER-PAGES, JULES TACHARD. Last evening a grand dinner was given at the palace, the guests being the civil and military authorities of the town. There were sixty covers, and the Prince Imperial was seated at his Majesty's right. During the repast the band of the Zouaves, placed in the inner court of the palace, executed symmetric places. The company withdrew at about eleven o'clock. What Paris Thinks of the "Reds" and Bouaparte.

The European mail reports from Paris of the evening of the 21st of October state that at that moment the party "Manifesto of the Left" met with little favor from city journals, beingnot only ridiculed and sneered at by the governmental organs, but reprehended very generally 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 criticism as those of the conservative

party, and that in no case can a really frank

and outspoken eulogium be found. We sub-

join 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 pronunciamiento—on the convocation 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 est 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 point,

the pretended violation of the constitutional compact. The contents of the manifesto are

Napoleon's Life in Real Danger. A letter from Compiègne, France, of the 18 h of October, relates the following exciting occurrence:

The Emperor, attended by General Pujol, his aide de camp, and two orderly officers, took a walk yesterday in the town. In pass ing into the long avenue his Majesty perceived ing the the long avenuents realesty perceived a cabriolet advancing at a rapid pace and was obliged to step aside to avoid being run over. Just as the horse, which had taken the bit in its teeth and could not be stopped, arrived

opposite the cavalry barracks, a carbineer of the Guard, a powerful man, placed himself in the middle of the road, and seizing the bridle of the furious animal, succeeded, after a strug-gle in which a corporal lent his assistance, in effectually subduing it. The Emperor com-plimented the two soldiers on their courage, and some hours after a chamberlain handed them, from the Sovereign, a gold medal and forty francs.

RUSSIA.

An Important Mission from the East to the Czar.

The Involide Russe announces that an embassy is on its way from the Emir of Bokhara to the Czar. At the head of it is his Highness's fourth son, Seid-Abdu-Fattah-Khan, 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 offi-cial letters addressed to the Russian general officers, the ruler declares that the object of this mission is to consolidate good rela-tions with Russia and to inform the Emperor Alexander of the hostile designs and proceedings of the English and Afghans. But, according to non-official information,

the real aim is different, and perhaps more important, viz: 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 declared deposed from all right who have been declared deposed from all right 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 Karsch by the Russian troops, he was obliged to fly to Khiva, to implore the help of the chief of that Khanat.

EUGENIE IN THE EAST.

A Mohammedan Procession. The Pall Mall Gazette of Oct. 18th says: The Empress of the French on Friday witnessed from a window of the Dolmabach

sche Palace the Imperial procession to mid-day prayer at the Mosque of Beshiktach. The Sultan was on horseback attended by a brilliant escort. Subsequently her Majesty re-ceived the members of the diplomatic body and their wives at the Beglerbey Palace, and then steamed up the Bosphorus in the Sultan's yacht to witness the promenade to the Sweet Waters of Asia. The scene is said to have been very interesting. The Empress and her with Suldal interesting. suite landed in state caiques at the Sultan's kiosk, and there a military reception took place, music being played by the band. Her Majesty appeared on the balcony of the kiosk, passed several times round the sward and up the valley in an open carriage, and afterward went on foot among the Turkish ladies. On her Majesty's return to Beglerbey 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 Tele-graph states that on Saturday there was a re-view of 20,000 troops at Beicos before the Sul-

tan and the Empress. After the review, the whole length of the Bosphorus was illumiwhole length of the bosphorus was inten-nated; the hills were lined with troops, sa-luting with platoon firing; the riggings of the men-of-war in the Bosphorus were brilliantly illuminated with lamps; and fire-works were thrown up from rafts moored on the water.

[By the Atlantic Cable.] Dr. Livingstone's Travels and Explora-tions--Latter to the Herald---In Want of Supplies---The Sources of the Nile---The Doctor Likely to Remain Longer.

London, Nov. 1, 1869.—A special news letter, dated at Zanzibar on the 9th of September, states that the writer had pleasure in conveying the information that on the day previous letters had been received by the British Consulat that place from Dr. Livingstone, the explorer. The communications were dated to the 8th day of August, 1868.

Dr. Livingstone was in good health. He spent the year previous exploring the section of the country lying south of Tangam jaka lake, which he found to contain many small springs or inner lake fountains, which ne claims to be the true sources of the river

Dr. Livingstone states that he heard that two different instalments of supplies had-reached Tiji from Zanzibar for his use, but his arrival there, so as to have them early, and thus render them beneficial. In these letters he requests that further supplies of necessaries be despatched to him, including nautical in-struments and copies of English almanaes for the years 1869 and 1870. This fact indicates, it is supposed, that the Doctor purposed remain-ing in the country for a lengthy period of time, more particularly as he has given no idea of his intentions for the future, and has not mentioned at what place or point of the ourney homeward. letters are written on small scraps

of paper which Dr. Livingstone begged from the Arabs, who conveyed the written documents to the coast for transmission to communications are exceedingly

meagre so far as regards general news.-

A ruined banker in the toils of a contiden-

AMUSEMENTS. "LOST AT SEA," AT THE ARCH.

tial clerk, who aspires to the hand of the banker's high-bred daughter; a self-sacrifi-cing nobleman, a broken-hearted maiden, a loug lost hero, who turns up all right at last, and a boy who does the low comedy business these are the familiar characters which Mr. Boucicault has strung together once more upon a well-worn thread of a plot, and entitled the rehash Lost at Sea. The compilation is not a

renash Lost at Sea. The complication is not as particularly good one, for the play is full of incongruities and impossibilities of the grossest character. The worst of these is the presence of "Coram," the hero, in the very family of the man who is personating him and en-joying his fortune; and "Coram's" familiarity with the villainy of the piece without any with the villainy of the piece without any effort upon his part to prove his identity until a long period has passed. Such tame submission to outrigeous villainy, never was and nover will be in real life. Then we have a nobleman who loves a girl devotedly and yet abandons her in the most cold-blooded manier upon a mere hint from the villain that most had not would half her fively we have ner upon a mere mut from the vinan than such an act would help her father; we have also a panic, in which even the Bank of Eng-land trembles, and this is produced with sin-gular facility by the disagreeable outcasts who manage the wickedness of the piece; and then the here is locked up in the garret of as house which is fired in order to give the heroine a chance to prance around over the rattors and save him from death. These incidents are coupled with others equally surprising; and there is a dialogue in the later style of Boucicault, with plenty of slang, some genuine humor, and very little true pathos or sound sense. There is nothing new; the broken-hearted banker business, the burning house, the suicide from the bridge, the bafiled villainy, have denservice again and again in se, the suicide from the bridge, the bafiled almy, have deneservice again and again in lish, French and American dramas capitable. The season of opera just closed has been the most successful ever known in Dublin. English, Fronch and American dramas; capi-tally thi Dickens, sensationally in Miss Brad-don, and wretchedly in dime novels. Bouci-

cault has the faculty of making his drawns in-teresting; as this is, even with familiar mate-rials; but if Lost at Sea is the best thing he can do in this day of his riper experience in lite-rary joiner work, we are entitled to believe that he has exhausted his powers, and has as

PRICE THREE CENTS.

resource but repetition.
The play is presented handsomely, with first rate scenery, and with an excellent cast. Mr. Craig gave a very funny personation of the doctor's apprentice, and the other parts were well sustained. Lost at Sea will be likely to have some popularity, because it presents sensational effects, which always please the public. It is not as dull as Formosa, but it have not any of the filth which made that drame. attractive to some people. The superior viva-city of this play will counterbalance the absence of nastiness.

LUCILLE WESTERN AT THE WALNUT.

Miss Lucille Western's performance of "Lady Isabel" and "Madame Vine" in Fast Lyme attracted a large audience to the Walnut last night. While there is a certain incleance of the Company nut last night. While there is a certain indicagance—almost conrenes, about these personations, it cannot be denied that they possess a great deal of power. Throughout the whole play there are passages which jar upon the nerves tones in the voice of the actress and movements of her body which are harsh and rude; but the performance as a whole arreads but the performance as a whole appeals strongly to the feelings, and we really believe it is impossible for the coldest person to wit-ness it without being deeply interested and sometimes affected. The situation itself is full of pathos, and it needs that the actress shall only play with earnestness and of purpose to win the sympathy of her audience. We may incline to ridicule the exhibitions of feeling which always attend the reproduction of this drama, but when one sits beneath the spell of the actress it does not seem unnatural that some of the move sensitive should pay to her the tribute of their sensitive should pay to her the tribute of their tears. There were a good many handkerchiefs in requisition last night. Some women cried outright, others wiped their eyes furtively, as if they were ashamed of such weakness, while more than one man winked hard, and looked away unconcernedly, as if something in the gallery interested him at that particular moment more than the play. There must be some genuine nower in the woman. must be some genuine power in the woman who can hold her audience in thrall night after night in this fashion, and while we perceive in her acting grievous and offensive flaws it is but fair that we should acknowledge that she possesses the secret of controlling the springs of emotion, and uses that secret most

-Mr. Charles H. Jarvis announces that his eighth series of soirces will be given during the coming winter at the Chickering piano rooms, No. 1128 Chestnut street. Mr. Jarvis will be assisted by Mr. Wenzell Kopta and Mr. Randolph Hennig upon the violin and violoncello. The following is the programme for the entire season:

FIRST SOIREE, DECEMBER 4th, 1869.

Violoncello.

SECOND SOIREE, JANUARY 29th, 1870.

Sonate—Op. 47. Plano and Violin.

Beethoven Violoncello Solo—Concert No. 2.

Piano Solos An Deuxième Impromptu...... Ohopia

Piano Solos & Traumes Wirren.

Schumann.

Violin Solo...
Quartet—B minor, Plano and Instruments Mendelssohn
Sonate—Plano, Op. 57. Beethoven
Violin Solo...
Beethoven 

Grand Suite—No. 5 (Suito Anglaise), E mi-

—Hermann, the magician, made his first ap meaning the magician, made his first appearance at the Academy of Music last night in the presence of a large audience. All of the tricks were not new, as had been announced; the gold fish feat, for instance, have ing been performed in this city over and over again by Mr. Hermann during former engagements; but everything done was interesting and astonishing, the production of the gold

fish particularly being quite as surprising as if we had never seen it before. Hermann per-forms all his feats with singular neatness and cleverness, and his entertainments are better worth visiting than those of many others, The Zanfretta troupe of gymnasts made their appearance at the American Theatre last night, and gave one of the most wondertul performances ever presented in this city. The Clodoche company of comic dancers were funnier than ever, and there were capital ballets, farces, negro eccentricities and varieties generally. The Zanfretta performance alone is worth the price of admission to those who

enjoy acrobatic feats. -Duprez & Benedict's Seventh Street Opera House will be open this evening with a new bill, which comprises comic and sentimental songs, agonizing conundrums, amus-ing interludes, negro oddities, farces, shadow pantomine and everything that belongs to a first-rate ministrel entertainment. This com-pany contains some of the best singers and actors in this line of ensiness in the country, and they present an entertainment that is

-Wm. L. Dennis, Esq., will deliver a lumorous lecture entitled "Dr. Dipps of Poneyville," at Assembly Buildings this evening. Mr. Dennis is said to possess rare powers as a humorist, and to furnish an entertainment. equal to any that can be presented by humorous lecturers of greater reputation.

-Miss Laura Keene brought out at the Chestnut last evening a comedy by Tom Tay— for called The Unequal Match. There is noth-ing very novel in the plot; but there are some-good situations, and the dialogue is generally lively. Miss Keene, as "Hester Grazebrook," acted extremely well, entering more into the spirit of the piece than most of the other performers. Miss Josephine Laurens, however, deserves mention for her excellent performance of the minor part of "Bessie Headle-thwait." The comedy is short and lively, and with Black-eyed Susan as the afterpiace found a very pleasant evening's entertainment. The same bill is repeated this evening, and to-morrow evening Masks and Faces will be given.

Theodore Thomas, the well known orchestral leader of New York, will give three grand concerts as Concert Hall, beginning on Thursday, November 11. The orchestra is composed of thirty-two of the best. musicians in the country. The programmes for each evening will contain collections of

—Carlotta Patti and her troupe will give a matinee in the Academy of Music on Satur-day next, at two o'clock. Tickets may be procured at Trumpler's on Wednesday next. -A minstrel entertainment will be given at the Eleventh Street Opera House this even-

Dublin has been complimenting Titions and De Murska in its peculiarly absurd way. On Titions's benefit an adulatory address was lowered down to her by a string from the gallery, and the audience insisted on her reading it to them; this being a trick, as alleged, of the obscure people who prepared it and who are mentioned in the document as secretaries, So., and thus get a little chean notoriety for themselves. De Murska, one night after the