PRICE THREE CENTS.

VOLUME XXIII.-NO. 182.

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1869.

TARTH-CLOSETS, COMMODES AND Provy Fixtures, Sales room with A. H. FRAN-OBCUS 2 Co.. 513 Market street. ools the tu-286 WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS for Parties, &c. New styles. MASON & CO. Bauxitis. 907 Chestnut street.
WEDDING INVITATIONS EN DEEKA Stationer and Engraver, 103 Ch

MARRIED.

MCKIBBEN—SIBLEY.—In Chicago, November 3, 19, the Roy, Clinton Locks, D.D., Captain Chambers in Kibben, 15th United States Infantry, to Mary G., 184 (1997).

Sughter of General C. C. Sibley, United States Army. DIED.

BISPHAM.—On the evening of the 8th Inst., at Clover illi, Aletta H., relict of the late Lieutenant John Elton disphare, U. S. N., and daughter of Samuel Hazlehurst, DAWSON.-On the 6th inst., Ann C., wife of Job lawson.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully avited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her tushand. No. 422 South Becond street, on Thursday forming, 18th inst., at 11 o'clock.

WATER PROOFS FOR SUITS.

BLACK AND WHITE REPELLANTS.

GOLD AND BLACK REPELLANTS.

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TO FIT WELL.

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The Chestnut Clothing Establishment, 818 and 820 CHESTNUT STREET.

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Hon. S. S. COX, November 29.

Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, December 1.

Rev. ROBT. COLLYER, December 2.

MARK TWAIN, December 7.

DE CORDOYA, December 9.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, Occember 16.

Tickets at GOULD'S, 223 CHESTNUT Street. nol tirp? NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAIL.

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The Minery having featured work we are again receiving a full apply of HARLEIGH COAL, which we

ceiving a full supply of HARLEIGH COAL, which we are selling without advance in price.

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THE SCIENCE OF LIFE—CONMECLINTOEK, THIS EVENING, to GENTLEMEN EXCLUSIVELY. Tickets 25 cents.

THE STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The members of this Society are requested to meet in the Select Occupit Chamber.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, 18th inst., at half-past three o'clock, to attend the funeral of their late, fellow-member, Rear Admiral CHARLES STEWART GEORGE W. HARRIS.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF EN-CITY HALL, SOUTHWEST CORNER FIFTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS.

CHTY HALL. SOUTHWEST CORNER FIFTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS.

The Department are invited to participate in the funeral eacort of the late Admiral Charles Stewart, on WEDNESDAY, November 18.

Dress—dark suits, white gloves; and report to this office as soon as possible. By order of GEORGE DOWNEY, 115

Chief Engineer Fire Department.

PONEYVILLE LECTURES.

WILLIAM L. DENNIS, Esq.,

WILLIAM L. DENNIS, Esq.,

WILLIAM L. DENNIS, Esq.,

"THE FONEYVILLE LECTURES."

On TUESDAY RVENING, Nov. 9th. 1869.

At the ASSEMBLY BUILDING (Large Hall).

Bubject—"OUR CHURCH AND CONGREGATION."

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17: "Social Fossib:"

TUESDAY, Nov. 17: "Social Fossib:"

TUESDAY, Nov. 17: "Social Fossib:"

Tickets with secured seats (three Lectures), \$156.

Single Tickets with secured seats, (50 cents.

Admission 50 cents. Lecture at 80 clock.

Tickets and seats at Trumpier's Music Store, [no5-4rp:

PROF. C. C. SCHAEFFER, 1224 Chestnut street, Monday, Thursday, nos 2trp\* UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, BROAD

A meeting of the Union League of Philadelphia will be held at the League House on THURBDAY. November 11th, 1869, at 8 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates to be voted for as members of the Board of Directors.

By order of the Board of Directors, not 6th

STEREOPTICON AND MAGIC

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Schools, Colleges, and for private entertainments. W

MITCHELL MCALLISTER, 728 Chestnut street, second

102 2mrps PHILADELPHIA ORTHOPÆDIC

BOOD HOSPITAL, No. 15 South Ninth street.—For treatment of Club Foot, Spinal and all other Bodily Deformities. c every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, from 11 to 1.

Clinic every TUROLE A TROOP.
Services gratuitous to the poor.
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and 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department.
Medical treatment and medicine furnished gratuitously
to the poor. to the poor.

DIVIDEND NOTICES. GIRARD FIRE INSURANCE COM-PANY -OFFICE N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS DIVIDEND No. 23. A dividend of Five Dollars por share has been de-clared by the Directors of this Company, and made pay-thle to the stockholders, clear of all taxes, on and after this date.

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Winter Coats, Cloaks and Deesses.
Also, elegant Trimmings, Velvets, Flowers, Ribbons

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Slippers, Cushions and Brackets. Corsets and my15 tfrp VOOL.—31 SACKS WESTERN WOOL

v in store and for sale by COCHRAN, RUSSELL & 111 Chestnut street.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE

LETTER PROM PARIS. [Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.] PARIS, Tuesday, Oct. 26th, 1869.—We have arrived at the ominous day, but I think the crisis may be said to be already past before it has arisen. The Prefect of Police, indeed, thought himself called upon yesterday to issue a notice, which was placarded all over the walls of the town, on the usual white official broadsheet, and beaded in large letters: Attroupements! It was to the effect that "all necessary precantions" had been taken to preserve the public peace against, any infraction of it which might be attempted to-day, and warning "all good citizens' against the dangers of "imprudent curiosity." which might expose them, as in June last, to 'unpleasant consequences." I cannot help thinking, however, that Mons. J. H. Pietri, the doughty functionary in question, must have issued his proclamation far more for the sake of the "law of the 7th and 9th of June, 1848," against "tumultuous assemblages, which he quotes in support of it—and the text of which, and the signatures appended to it, he takes care to give in full—than from any serious apprehension about what was likely to happen to-day. The joke, indeed, is allowed generally to be a good one; just suitable to a Prefect of Police, and most appropriate to existing circumstances. The law in question and the decree attached to it were proposed by the Executive Commission and passed by the National Assembly, at the date mentioned, when every one would allow that there was as much "freedom" as could reasonably be desired, and a good deal more than was agreeable to some people. Nothing, certainly, can be more stringent in its terms than this

decree of the popular government of that day against "disturbances" in the streets of Paris. All assemblages of the people, with or without arms, are sternly prehibited. If they take place, a public functionary, "wearing his tricolor scart," is to hasten to the spot; his arrival is to be announced "by beat of drum;" he is to "summon the people to disperse," a first time and a second time, always with a roll of the drum; and "if they resist" "they are to be dispersed by force." All this M. Piétri quotes rerbation in his proclamation, and evidently with great gusto, as much as to say to those he addresses: See what powers your own friends and predecessors have armed me with against you! It is quite evident, indeed. that the sentiments of the Executive Commission and National Assembly of 1848 are in every respect identical with those of the Second Empire of 1869, as regards "tumultuous assemblages of citizens," or rather, perhaps, it should be said in the present case, the "assemblage of tumultuous citizens." But, you will naturally ask, who were the members of the Executive Commission of 1848, and what were their names? The whole sting of M. Pietri's joke lies in this; and one can fancy him chuckling in his sleeve as he appended the names the tramers of the above stringent decree o the tail of his own proclamation in support of "public order." The names of the members of the Executive Commission in 1848 were as follows: Arago, Garnier-Pages. Marie, Lamartine and Ledru Rolin! Two of the above, Garnier-Pages and Marie, are ac-

tually members of the gauche at the present moment; and the names of all five are too notorious, as champions of "liberty," to be supposed capable of "violating the rights of citizens!" There were, no doubt, many other law-texts to taken out of the imperial statute book itself, against breaches of the public peace, which M. Pietri might have quoted, if he liked, in preference to that of 1848. But I for some pretext for going, which she hoped fancy few persons will think he could have chosen one more appropos to the occasion than book itself, against breaches of the public the above. The French enjoy a joke above all things, even when it is against themselves; and the whole town is laughing at the way in which the Prefect has turned the edicts of Garnier-Pagès and Marie against Raspail and the intended demonstration.

A great deal has been said about the prepa

ations made by the Government against the anticipated events of this morning, and it has even been ridiculously alleged that the "prisons of Paris" were being emptied of their usual inhabitants to make room for other guests which were expected shortly to fill them. But all this is nonsense. Some preparations were, no doubt, made; but these are always easy enough on the part of a government which has not much less than 100,000 men to dispose of within an hour's call of the capital. I inquired yesterday amongst several of my own triends, who serve as officers in the National Guard, whether they had received any notice to be in readness; and the answer was that although several companies had voluntarily tendered their services to keep the peace, if necessary, they had been told that the authorities no longer entertained any apprehension of serious disturbances. The morning, moreover, is wet, and the rain falls heavily; a circumstance which always weighs upon the spirit of the Parisians, and is almost enough of itself to keep them at home and out of mischief; or, at least, as M. Pietri says, prevent them from indulging in 'imprudent curiosity." Moreover, they have been put into excellent humor just now by a jeu d'esprit perpetrated by the Figuro of yesterday, which journal, finding the official organ silent, took upon itself to speak for it, and actually appeared under the title of the government newspaper as well as its own, taking the precaution only of adding the words: Sans guarantie du gouvernement the official form by which the government protects its own responsibility in the issuing of patents, With this proviso, the Figure, impudently enough it must be allowed, actually published a grand "Proclaination of the Emperor Napoleon III. to the French people, &c., &c., &c.,"—such as it was rumored the Emperor was about to make, and containing most magnificent promises of "lib-"," and "freedom," and "constituerty." tional government," quite enough and more than enough, to satisfy apy reasonable or leven unreasonable being on these heads. Some people were actually taken in by the joke, and went about asking their friends if they had seen the new Imperial Message! The entire paper was filled with matter written in a similar vein, and reporting a "grand ministerial crisis," in which all

sorts of possible and impossible "combina-

tions" were brought forward, and men of the

most opposite categories put together into the

same cabinet, only to quarrel and be laughed

at. The thing is, of course, mere nonsense,

and of no consequence, except innamuch as it has tended to make people laugh and almost forget the "demonstration" and all about it. The Emperor has come back to Paris, and went to the opera" the same evening, as if to show that he was quite able and willing to amuse himself. For the last few days the ministerial papers have never ceased to inform us of precisely the number of hares. pheasants and partridges which the imperial sportsman has bagged to his own gun. Is this way of going on meant to be braggadocio, or is it indifference, or dotage, or what? It certainly gives offence and causes great irritation, at a moment when the country was told that the Emperor and his ministers had too much to do" to allow of the Chambers meeting before the 29th of November. There seems, however, now to be a probability that this decision will be revoked, and that the Corps Legislatif will be reassembled in extraordinary session early next month.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

GREECE. the Empress of France in Athens.--Re-ception by King George.--Magnificent Scene. CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 18 .- It was a beautiful sight when the Empress's yacht, along with twenty steamers, came to-day into the Bosphorus, which was almost literally covered with calques. The Empress was on deck with half a dozen other ladies all the time. In about far minutes the Substitution of the control of the co about ten minutes the Sultan, who had been waiting her arrival at the palace, came out to boats, manued by 20 men, with a gorgeous throne and canopy at the stern. After some difficulty in getting alongside the yacht, the Sultan rushed up the stairs with no little empressenent. She methim at the ton with a cordial greeting, but did not king top with a cordial greeting, but did not kiss him, remembering, perhaps, her own feelings when she saw Napoleon kiss Queen Victoria. They then fell back and looked at each other a moment. As they could not talk they did the next best thing; they bowed at each other, and then the Empress went down into the Sultan's boat. He followed immediately, and they sat side by side. She wore a plain high-necked dress of straw-colored satin, with a trail two yards long, and a bonnet of the same color. The current in front of the palace is very strong. Fire brightness, and the palace is very strong. Five hundred calques, and twenty-five steamers crowded with people were jammed together in horrible confusion, and I can hardly understand now how we all got out of it without loss of life. The Sultan, on landing, conducted the Empress to her apartments and left her to rest there for some minutes. He then presented to her all the Ministers of the Sublime Porte and the Ministers of the Sublime, Porte and the functionaries of the palace, and hastened across to his official palace at DolmaBaghdie, whither the Empress followed him in about an hour, to pay her respects to the Valide Sultana (Sultan's mother). This old woman is, by unalterable custom, supreme within the palace, and she does not at all approve of the way in which the Sultan is disgracing himself with this bold-faced in-fidel woman. She has thrown every possible obstacle in her way, and made herself just as disagrecable as she dared. She could not refuse to see her to-day, but she overturned the arrange-ments of the Sultan by refusing to receive the Empress with Mustapha; Pasha's daughter as lady in waiting and interpreter. She said ld teach Mussulman girls not to lear infidel languages and not to assume infidel customs. The visit of the Empress to her was short and formal, and she passed out of the harem into the apartments of the Sultan to dine with him in state. No doubt the Valide Sultana ground her teeth with rage, and no doubt she will rate the Sultan for his indecent violation of all propriety, but the deed is done, and she will rave in vain. A shameless female glaour has gone where even the Sultan's mother was never permitted to go. This shows more real pluck on the part of the Sultan than you can well realize, Thursday Eugenie received the diplomatic corps at Beylerbey. In conversation with Mr. Morris; our Minister Resident the Empires dealered that the Empires dealered ident, the Empress declared that there was

with all the ladies in their own languages. She speaks English remarkably well, and certainly looks more like an English than a Spanish lady. During the reception she wore a robe of amber satin, with a very full train (with hoops, too, I believe), trimmed with mauve velvet; her bonnet was also amber colored. Her only jewelry was a pearl necklace, and she wore no rea-rings.—Tribune.

Feeling Towards Napoleon as a Liberator. The Rimovamento of Venice of October

21 publishes an article containing the follow-The Empress of the French and the Prince Royal of Prussia have passed through this city. It is, indeed, sad to see that there should city. It is, indeed, sad to see that there should exist in Italy men who do not blush to pour insult on Napoleon. III.—on the only friend this country has got in the world. Without him Italy would not now be what she is. Consequently we must not stiffe the voice of conscience and gratitude. The debt we owe to the Emperor of the French is so great that it the Emperor of the French is so great that it should have rendered eternal the alliance between the two nations. Alas! the result ha been just the contrary! The reply may be made that the burden of gratitude has been too heavy to bear. That insupportable weight has produced in Italy two great political faults; anti-Piedmontism and anti-Bonapartism. Yes, the nation has been ungrateful toward Piedmont and Cayour on the one hand and towards France and Napoleon III. on the other. And yet to those Vapoleon III. on the other. And yet to those two countries and to those two men Italy is in-debted for the interview of Plombleres and the victories of Magenta and Solferino—that is to say, for her independence. There are, how-ever, among us irrational men, who are incessantly repeating that Napoleon betrayed us at Villatranca, that he wished to humiliate us in ceding Venetia, and lastly, that it is to Prussia who is so disinterested, that we owe our liberty. 🛴 🧸 👙

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT. New York to Recede from its Hatification

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Herald says:

The overwhelming Democratic victory in New York State and the good working majority secured in the Legislature have again revived the knotty question of the power of a State to recede from its assent to an amendament to the United States constitution while ment to the United States constitution while yet such amendment has not received the ra-tification of three-fourths of the States of the Union. The Legislature of your State has already ratified the fifteenth amendment, and Gov. Hoffman has certified that fact by an offi-cial communication to the State Department. The point now raised is whether the State of York has consummated its action on the amendment by the fact of ratification and a formal certification of the fact to the central government, or whether the Legislature to meet next January will have the power to undo the action of its predecessor and recal the ratification from the hands of the Secretary of State. Republican politicians generally hold that New York has lost its control over the subject: lost its control over the subject; that it was called upon to perform an affirmative act, and has done so, and that whatever right it might have had to recede—a

right which they say is extremely doubtful nder any circumstances has been lost by

doubtful

the action of Governor Hoffman in transmitting to the Secretary of State a certification of the ratification. That act, they contend stops the next or any future Legislature of the State from receding. The Democrats hold an entirely opposite ground on the subject. They argue that until the required number of State Legislatures shall have assented to the egislatures shall have assented to the State Liegislatures shall have assented to the amendment any Legislature which may have ratified it is at liberty to recede, even though the Secretary of State may have been notified as required by law. They say that no one doubts the power of a legislature to ratify, even though its predecessors may have refused to ratify. If then a subsequent legislature may upset the negative action of its predecessor, why may it not also upset the affirmative action? The rule, they contend, ought to work both ways. Ohio, contend, ought to work both ways. Ohio, with a Democratic Legislature, repudiated the iffeenth amendment, but the next Legislature of that State, which is Republican, will undoubtedly ratify the amendment. And, say the Democrats, the administration will not deny the authority of the next Ohio Legislature to take this step. Why, then, should the administration deny to New York the right to receile from an affirmative action while it con-cedes to Ohio the right to recede from a nega-

It's a pretty ticklish point, no doubt, and article fifth of the constitution, which treats of the subject of amendments, is worded in such a way as to throw very little light on the question. It merely provides that "Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States or tures of three-fourths of the several States or by the conventions in three-fourths thereof." The constitution, therefore, would seem to be silent on the point. It merely declares when a ratification is to be deemed consummated, and says nothing as to the power of a State to recede or the contrary before such

State to receue or the contrary octors such consummation is reached.
Certain Democratic politicians who have dropped in here since the New York State election assert that it will be a part of the programme of the leaders of the Democracy in that State to recede from the ratification of that State to recede from the ratification of the fifteenth amendment. They declare it will be one of the first acts of the Legislature, and that it will necessarily bring the question of the right to recede fairly before the country. of the right to recent tarry defore the country. The inquiry naturally suggests itself "for how long a time can legislatures keep up the farce of one year ratifying and the next requidating?" Can there be any limit to it at all? cannot Congress by a special enactment set-tle the point? It would seem to be fairly within the power of Congress to declare that only a negative act of a legislature in repu-diating an amendment to the United States constitution can be reviewed or upset subsequently, and not an affirmative act.

THE CAMPAIGN IN MISSISSIPPI.

Conduct of the Rebel Democracy. A correspondent of the Memphis Post, writing to that paper from Jackson, Mississippi, under date of November 1, says: The canvass in this State is getting hotter every day. On Saturday last Colonel R. C. Powers, Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor; General A. Alderson, Colonel E. Statford and others, addressed a meeting at Holmesville, in Pike county. It was the first Republican meeting held in the place, and, being offensive to the chivalry, a number of them assembled to break it up. Had not the Republicans largely outnumbered these chivalrys symposium of them. chivalrous supporters of Dent the meeting would undoubtedly have been broken up, probably at the cost of much bloodshed. As it was, the Ku-Klux Dentites contented themselves with merely raising such howls and rebel yells as to entirely drown the words of the speaker, and such other exhibitions as are suited to the hightoned gentlemen by whose votes Judge Louis
Dent hopes to be elected Governor of Mississippi. Pistols were freely drawn, and all
manner of insults given and threats made.
One of the speakers alluded to Abraham Lincoln, when curses loud and deep were hurled
upon the memory of the creat marter, by the upon the memory of the great martyr by the vile wretches, and cheer after cheer rent the air for J. Wilkes Booth.

The campaign, on the part of Dent and his supporters, has been characterized throughout by the most reckless lying, and wilful misrepresentation. It has been repeatedly proclaimed by their papers and re-echoed by their speakers on every stump, that the Dent movement had the support of President Grant. Since the emphasic declarations of the President in regard to this have been sident in regard to this have been published, Dent has tried to qualify the assertions he made, with no other effect, however, than to convince all reasonable peo-ple of his utter want of principle, and disre-gard of truth. The statement recently pubgard of truth. The statement recently pur-lished that Mississippi Republicans have asked to have the election postponed, and that three papers have hauled down the Alcorn ticket, but links in the chain of falsehoods which Dent and his satellites have been industriously forging, ever since the campaign com-

From every quarter of the State come cheering reports of the growing strength of the Republican ticket. Republican speeches have been made in several localities where none were ever made before, and the organization of the party is getting more efficient zation of the party is getting more emclent every day. The registration and election of der has been promulgated by Gen. Ames. The revision of the registration lists com-mences on Tuesday, the 16th inst., and continues five days. The regulations prescribed are very explicit and complete.

An Enemy of Newspapers. The Tribune says: Archdeacon Freeman is a bitterer enemy of newspapers than even the late Dr. Rush. He made a speech recently at Exeter Hall, before the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and expressed a hope that books for a leady of the speech recently at the state of the state of the speech recently at the state of the speech recently at the state of the state solid' character were taking the place of pe-"solid" character were taking the place of periodical literature. "I hate newspapers," said he, "and if there had been nowspapers in St. Paul's time he would have hated them too." Strange to say, he believes newspapers to be "the most injurious things possible," not because they contain what is bad, but because they don't contain anything. "They often tell you things that you don't want to know, and when a man comes home and says "There's when a man comes home and says 'There's nothing in the papers, he is often near the trick." For instance the London papers

trith." For instance the London papers told us what Archdeacon Freeman thought about periodical literature! Magazines, he said, are "mere rubbish-holes, out of which you can't find anything that you want. There is nothing sold in them." The very reverend gentleman, however, is kind enough to tell us what we ought as well as what we ought not to read, and after taking away from his people their London Times and their New York Tribune, he recommends them to learn contemporary history, and amuse their idle moments with "Tristram's Geology of the Scriptures." As a cheering instance of the improvement of public taste he mentions the case of a man who became disgusted with case of a man who became disgusted with "tales about 'Goody' this and 'Hetty' that," and refused to read them; "but when I gave him Jeremy Taylor's 'Life of Christ' he read it for three years night and day, and never stouped!" stopped!

—A good illustration of the carelessness of emigrants to the far West, whether school keeps and where it keeps; is furnished by an lowa paper. A train of emigrants from Minnesota was passing through Winterset, Iowa, on the way to Kansas, where it had been proposed to settle. In Winterset the travelers were informed that there had been a snow storm in Kansas and not wishing to settle in storm in Kansas, and not wishing to settle in so cold a country they decided to remain and set up their penates there.

"Bogus" at the Chestaut. At the Chestnut Street Theatre, last night Miss Keene produced a well, let us call it a drama—entitled Bogus. As an absolute failure, this play is the most magnificent success of the present century. During the whole of a chequered career of half a century as a dra-

matic critic, we never saw a play like this, and the sweetest boon we can ask of Fate, is, that we may not be called upon to see another such between this and the silent grave. We came away from the theatre last night filled with one high resolve. Standing beneath the glittering canopy of heaven, we registered a vow that the first million dollars accumulated by na hor striffing. by us by writing for newspapers should be given to the Media school for training the feeble minded. Until we had seen Boyus we never realized, completely, to what an extremity of imbedility the human mind might come. We understand it now, and we will support any institution that will undertake to clear all muddled intellects sufficiently to make another Received. undertake to clear all muddled intellects sufficiently to make another Boyas impossible. This is the worst. When we get below this we come to the incoherent garrulity of the vivacious chimpanzee and the incomprehensible small talk of the chattering ourang-outang. We do not know the name of the author of this piece; we do not want to know it; for the sake of his family Miss Keene ought to carry the secret with her to the tomb. But it is quite certain that he ought not to be at large. quite certain that he ought not to be at large, a few more Boguess and we shall be worshipping Daly and The Great American Play Jerker as twin Shakespeares, and placing Bouldern was a reduction with the control of th and placing Boucicault on a pedestal with Æschylus. We should like to criticise this au-Aschylus. We should like to criticise this author's style, but that is impossible. Imagine the placid insipidity of Mr. Tupper combined with the obscurity of Robert Browning and arranged in the jerky rhetoric of George Francis Train; throw in a quantity of slang, a few weak-kneed conundrums, and some moral reflections, and then suppose the whole mess to be re-written by Walt Whitman during a temporary fit of aberration of mind, and

rary peculiarities by supposing that he had undertaken to write a short story. In that case the result would, we think, be something A BOGUS STORY. "Once there was a young and lovely maiden of ninety-six summers, with her own back hair and a maternal father. She loved. Oh love! love! you are a stunner, you are and the young man consequently ate them with a fork, raging as it was in his manly bosom, until the inhuman villain penetrated the Pandemonium of his incipient gha and seizing him by his remorseful soul, blighted his affections with a cold waitle iron. So all was serene; and the stern father said bless you me children! bless you placing upon her real alabaster brow the aforesaid, until the time elapsed. As a matter of course there was

a temporary it of aberration of mind, and some faint idea of the construction of this drama can be obtained. Perhaps we can con-

time elapsed. As a matter of course there was not; and although she blistered her tongue and said his prayers, there he stood balanced on one leg, with a sneeze in each hand, and so she died, and they buried her beneath the bath tub, where she was hushed to rest by the melancholy mean of the mosquito and the maddening chant of the clam."

There, that is the kind of thing, four acts of which stern duty compelled us to listen to law.

which stern duty compelled us to listen to last night: We do not know yet what it means: night: We do not know yet what it means; nobody ever will know what it means. Gradually as the will know what it means became more and acts progressed the listeners became more and more alarmed, each one fearing that he had been bereft of his sanity. Nobody went out between the acts. As soon as the curtain fell between the acts. As soon as the curtain fell which was breathed into it by the composer. The very correct and feeling style in which that he was awake, and then turned to his this was given, elicited rapturous, applicate this was given, elicited rapturous, applicate this was given, elicited rapturous, applicate the most of the composer. was tottering on its throne. There was some-thing lurid and ghastly and unreal about the whole performance.

What on earth Miss Keene meant by it we have not the remotest idea. She may have intended it as a gigantic joke; she may have designed to produce a monstrous burlesque upon the brainless sensational dramas of the day. If this is so she has succeeded in a most remarkable manner. But she committed a grave error in not making public her motive. Prepared for a travesty the audience might even have enjoyed Bogus; but expecting a serious performance, they were dazed, staggered, and utterly bewildered.

-Lost at Sea will be repeated at the Arch Street Theatre this evening. -At the Walnut Street Theatre, this evenng, Miss Lucille Western will appear in East

—At the American Theatre, this evening, a miscellaneous entertainment will be offered. The Zanfretta troupe—acrobats of amazing skill-will appear in some of their most won-

-Duprez & Benedict's Seventh Street Opera House has been crowded every night since its opening. The company is one of the best in xistence; and as a dirst-rate bill, full of nove ties, will be presented every night this week, the audiences ought to be as large as ever. -The Eleventh Street Opera House will be open this evening with a minstrel entertain

—On Thursday, Friday and Saturday even-ings Theodore Thomas, of New York, will give orchestral concerts in Concert Hall. His orchestra will be composed of forty-two first-class performers. The sale of seats began this morning at Trumpler's music store. Upon the first evening Miss Alide Topp, the famous pianist, will play the First Concerto of Liszt in E flat, with full orchestra accompaniment. -Upon Friday and Saturday evenings the Franko children, five infant prodigies, will give concerts in the Assembly Buildings. Madame Henrietta Behrens will participate.

-On Monday night next Grau's German Opera Company will begin an engagement at the Academy of Music. Mesdames Frede-rici, Johannsen and Rotter, and Messrs. Hacici, Johannsen and Rotter, and others will ap-belmann, Himmer, Formes and others will appear. The repertoire contains some of the noblest operas in existence. The sale of tickets will begin at Trumpler's music store on Wednesday morning.

-The German Theatre Association, already announced in the Bulletin, has leased the theatrical hall of the Harmonie Society at Franklin and Coates streets, for the purpose of giving dramatic entertainments. This hall is well adapted for the purpose. It is hand-somely fitted up, well lighted and ventilated, has a fair sized stage and is well provided with neatly painted scenery. An excellent company has been organized. Carl von Jendersky has been appointed Director, Henry Doebelin, Stage Manager, and John Greim of the Germania Orchestra, Musical Director, The regular evenings for performances will be Mondays, Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays. In addition to the permanent company some of the well-known German "star" performers will appear at various times during the season. The prices of admission have been fixed at \$1 00 for orchestra seats; 50 cents for parquette (reserved seats, 75 cents) and 25 cents for the gallery.

The season will be opened this evening with

Alex. Cosmar's comedy in five acts, entitled The Glass of Water; or, Causes and Consequences, from the French, by Scribe. The cast will be: Anne, Queen of England. Miss Fellman, Duchess of Marlborough. Miss Rohde. Henry St. John Viscount Bolingbrook. Mr. Jendersky, Markam-Ensign in the Gnards. Mr. Basson. Abigail, Lady of the Court. Miss Muller. Marquis of Torey, Envoy of Louis XIV. Mr. Prank. Thompson. Doorkeeper to the Queen. Mr. Schwan.

A private rehearsal was given last evening in presence of the Board of Directors and the Honorary Committee of the theatre. The characters were all well sustained, and the play passed off to the satisfaction of all who were present. Our German fellow-citizens can now congratulate themselves on having a series of first-class entertainments in their na tive language, and with such a compotent company as has been organized, the season t

be inaugurated to night cannot be otherwi

The second of the Boneyville hecture, will be delivered this evening by Mr. W. Dennis, at the Assembly Buildings, the siject being "Our Church and Congregation". This lecture is said to contain many happy hits, amusing as well as instructive.

hits, amusing as well as instructive!

Hermann continues his diable its night at the Academy of Music, before deligated audiences. We have never had a more contenterous necromancer in Philadelphia than the mann, and very few whose clever legardensa is equal to his. The absence of all the paraphernalia of his art, which the old profession of the Black Artused so extensively to divert the attention of their audiences, and Hermann's own Mephistophelian figure and confictenance add very much to the effect of his performances. As this very nimble and most bewildering master of his art will only appear during the present week, we advise our curious readers, who desire to be mansed and puzzled to their hearts' content to go and see his marvellous tricks, and send us the solutions of them as fast as they see through them.

The Thomas Concert.

The fellowing from the Providence (R. I.) Herald indicates the character of the performance that may be expected from the Thomas Orchestra at Concert Hall: The concert at Harrington's Opera House

The concert at Harringtor's Opera House last evening was one of a character seidom heard in this city. Mr. Thomas's experience together with his remarkable talents, had impressed us with the belief that we should hear something far beyond even the good orchestral music which has at a few different times been heard here, but our most vivid conception failed to depict anything that bore any approach to what was given us. Not one are tion failed to depict anything that bore any approach to what was given us. Not only are fine players necessary for the production of the most perfect harmony, but a master mind is needed who can grasp the idea to be expressed by the music, and who can impress upon his orchestra its true interpretation. Such a power has Mt. Thomas to a remarkable degree, and so closely allied are the intentions of his performers and his own meaning that as if, by magnetism, does his baton communicate the peculiar rendition his baton communicate the peculiar rendition of each phrase. We feel almost incapacitated to speak of the merits of the performance last evening, since everything was as faultless as human skill could make it. The unequalited precision which marked all the movements of the orchestra, shows how complete is the con-trol of the director over the directed, and trol of the director over the directed, and more than confirms all the praises which have been so justly bestowed upon it. In the overture to Tannhauser we heard the most beautiful crescende and dimininendo imaginable; while the there constantly taken up and given in manifold constantly taken up and given in manifold forms by the different parts, was but a prepide to the magnificent harmony which followed to the magnificent harmony which followed, blending in strains which were superlatively grand. It has been our pleasure to listento different renditions of this composition, but never did we feel such a sense of satisfaction in all respects. The Allegretto from the Eighth Symphony of Beethoven was well calculated for the display of that delicate coloring and exquisite shading which characterized each passage; and while listening to the melodious harmonies of the whole, there could be traced each part. clear and distinct. the melodious harmonies of the whole, the could be traced each part, clear and distingt, which showed to great advantage the neculiar which showed instrument. "Traumere!" is one tones of every instrument. "Traumerei" is one of Schumann's productions; which, while intifrom the audience, and snowed that true music, truthfully rendered, mist meet the approval of the people. Our words will not allow us to mention the speaking manner in which "The Tear" was performed on the trombone by Mr. Leetsch, nor the cleanness with which the duett on the French horn and that was played.

flute was played. We can but sum up all our thoughts about the concert in one tribite of praise; since there was nothing that deserved aught else. We must express a desire that an audience larger than the one in attendance last evening (which tilled the floor of the house only) should patronize the comparatively few first-class concerts which visit Providence; and it seems to us that no one who was present last evening should do otherwise than exem himself for the attainment of that object.

FACTS AND FANCIES. -Strauss, the waltz writer, is bankrupt.

-Victoria is to kiss the Blarney Stone next -The King of Holland is so "hard ap" that

he has had to "spout" his picture gallery." -Agassiz is trying to get at the bottom of the recent earthquakes. -Mr. Reverdy Johnson's golden-wedding is to be celebrated on the 16th instant.

-The Jersey cider crop is excellent, and champagne is likely to be cheap. -The Hartford Courant claims that "next to

the ministry of the Christian religion there is no nobler profession than that of the politician." -The Crown Prince of Prussic is said to travel with a brazen ballet blonde disguised as his valet.

They have a musical genius in Rochester who whistles the first and second parts of a tune at the same time. —It is said that the city of Mexico has neither bank, insurance office, nor public library.

— If Capt. Hall, the Arctic explorer, could sell his bear skin, as he did, for twenty-one dollars, how much would his whole body bring?-N. Y. Post.

Texas gentlemen are losing their oldipro-ficiency with the pistol. A. Galveston editor has been shot at 21 times within a short period, and not once hurt.

-The Detroit Free Press mentions, as an Illustration of what can be accomplished by industry and perseverance, that "twenty years ago Henry Thompson wasn't worth a cent. To-day he owns a kand cart, and does hauling at thirty cents per load."

-A skeptical detective attended one of Fay's" dark seances" in Louisville and fired a brilliant chemical light at the moment of the deepest darkness. It disclosed the medium standing in front of his chair putting on the mysterious coat. Fay called the chuckling skeptic a "coward."

skeptic a "coward."

—When India rubber gas expansion tubes allow the gas to permeate through their pores the defective pipe may be remedied and the offensive smell dispensed with by putting on a thin varnish made by dissolving one and a half parts of melasses and two parts of grant arabicain seven parts of white wine or heer. arable in seven parts of white wine or heer, three and a half pints of strong alcoholdering slowly added to the mixture.

—From Paris we learn that during the year

1870 six collipses will take place, two of the moon and four of the sur. Of the former she first will be on the 17th January and the second on the 12th July. Of the latter the first will occur on the 31st January, the second on the 28th June; the third on the 27th July and the fourth on the 22th December. The only one that will be total and visible at Pasis is that of the moon on the 12th July. The others are more or less partial, but invisible in the French capital.

French capital.

—A model of the proposed bridge across the British channel is to be erected over the lake in the Bols de Boulogne. In constructing the channel bridge, the piers are to be floated to the appointed spot and then, the buoys being withdrawn, they full into their position. Each pier is armed with Elessopio screws of snormens strength which are position, such pier is armed with Piessopie screws of enormous strength, which are so constructed that water pour through these with little resistance; and each pier is provided with a staircase, upon which, should vessels run foul of them, the crew could run p and go home by train.