VOLUME XXIII.—NO. 188.

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1869.

TARTH-OLOSETS, COMMODES AND Privy Fixtures, Sales-room with A. H. FRAN-OISCUS & Co., 513 Market street, ocl4 th., s.tu-2515

WEDDING ÜARDS, INVITATIONS for Parties, &c. New styles, 997 Chestnut street.

WEDDING INVITATIONS

ENgraved in the newest and best manner, LOUIS praved in the newest and best manner, LOUIS Chestnut street.

BAKER.—Near Stockton California, October 27th, of phoid fever, Mr. Charles Frederick, laker, of Kencky, late of Philadelphia, in the 3th year of hisnes. *** CLARK.—On the 12th inst., Jonathan Clark, M. D., CLARK. On the 12th inst., Jonathan Clark, M. 2., aged 60 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Lancaster read, lower Merion, on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

FARSON—On the 15th inst., Charles A., son of William and the late Emily Farson, in the 22d year of his age. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully mytical to attend the funeral, from the residence of his lather, Fiftleth and Westminster avenue, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Mount Morial Cemetery. afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Mount Morian Cemetery.
LYNDAIL—On the 16th inst., after a short illness, Wm. H. Lyndall, son of the late James and Susannal Lyndall.
The relatives and male friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his nephew, Joremiah Barten, No. 1204 Ellisworth street, on Friday morning, November 19th, at 11 o'clock. Interment at Ronaldson's Gemetery.
ORKe—Novembor 18th, Percy M. Orr, eddest son of Thomas X. and M. Virginia Orr, in the sixth year of his age.
Punoral service at the Church, corner of Seventh and Spring Garden streets, to morrow (Wednesday) morning, at half-past 10 o'clock.

Mourning DRY GOODS. BESSON & SON have just received
5 cases black all-wool Poplins, 62°, 75, 87)40., 81. &c.

Ottoman Poplins, 81 25, 82, &c.

Poplin Biarritz, all qualities,
3 cases black double-warp alpacas, 50, 62½ and 76c.

Grow grain Silks, 81 874, 82, 82, 25, \$2 to, &c. 2 cases black Thibet Long Shawls, full and extra 1 case black English Berbazines, all qualities.
1 case black English Berbazines, all qualities.
1 case black AND RETAIL MOUNING DRY
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MOUSE.
938 Chestnut street. WATER PROOFS FOR SUITS.
BLACK AND WHITE REPELLANTS.
GOLD AND BLACK REPELLANTS.
BROWN AND WHITE REPELLANTS.
EYRE & LANDELL,
Fourth and Arch.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Original and Beautiful Styles BOYS' SUITS.

Graceful Outlines and Tastefully Trimmed.

FANCY SUITS,

For the Smaller Boys,

Dress, School and Home Clothes, For Youths of All Ages.

This Department of our business is an object of careful attention, and is fully up to the advanced standard of the Department for Gents. The stock we offer is the finest that can be had.

We invite all Mothers, and others having charge of Children to look through this part of the

Chestnut Street Clothing Establishment. JOHN WANAMAKER,

NOTE -Be it remembered that our Clothing in the BEADY MADE DEPARTMENT is superior to any made-up garments to be had claewhere, and is in every

BEST CUSTOM-WORK.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY. Corner of Asylum Turnpike & Fisher Lane,

NEAR FRANKFORD.

A chance is now offered to secure Lots, at the Low price of \$15, ayable in instalments, in what is admitted to be the

est adapted grounds for Cemetery purposes near Philaelphia, being romantically located, perfectly dry and eautifully rolling surface. Apply to PRESIDENT-WILBUR H. MYERS. 419 North Fifteenth street. VICE PRESIDENT-HARRY M. GEARY,

S. E. corper of Ridge avenue and Wallace street. SECRETARY-GEO. CHANDLER PAUL, Office of the Company, 123 North Tenth street, TREASURER—WM. S. SNEYD, 22 East York street.

SUPERINTENDENT-SAMUEL F. MEADE, On the Grounds.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

Hon. S., COX, November 29.

Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, December 1.

Boy ROBT, COLLYER, Docember 3.

MARK TWAIN, December 7.

DE CORDOVA, December 9.

WENDELL PHILLIPS. December 16.

fickets at GOULD'S, 923 CHESTNUT Street. nol tfrps.

HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL FAIR WILL OPEN AT

HORTICULTURAL HALL
TO-MORROW, 17:11 INST.
The object being the crection of an Hospital in which all classes and conditions may receive Homosopathic treatment, it is hoped the friends of the cause and a genorous public will liberally sustain it. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ANNUAL MEDITARY will be held at the Assembly Building, Tenth and Chestnut streets, on WEDNESDAY, November 17, at 10% A. M. and 3.P. M. Lucrotia Mott, Charles C. Burleigh and A. M. Powell will be among the speakers. The public lixing the control of the contr

CHARLES C. BURLEIGH WILL deliver a lecture on WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 17th, at the half (late Stockton's Church) at Eleventh and Wood. commencing at 8 o'clock. Subject The present condition of the country." Admission no 16 2t rps

cents. nol6 2t rp8

NOTICE.—PARTIES HOLDING

Lehigh Valley, Railroad Company receipts for ill paid stock—from Nos. 1 to 633, inclusive—can relive certificates of stock in exchange therefor, by apying at the office of the Company, 393 Walmus street, nol6-6trp CHAS. C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer. PONEYVILLE LECTURES.—W. L. PUNEYVILLE LEUTURES.—W.L.
DENNIS, Esc., will deliver the Third of the
course on WEDMESHAY EVENING, Nov. 17. Subject—'Social Fossils," TUESDAY, Nov. 23, Fourth
and Last Lecture. Subject—'Mrs. Wiggins and hor
Party," at the ASBEMBLY BUILDING. Season tickets
(two lectures), secured seats, \$1. Single lecture,
secured seats, 76 conts. General admission, 20 cents.
Lecture at 8 o'clock, Secured Seats and Tickets at
Trunpler's.

Trunpiler's.

STIEREOPTION AND MAGIC

Lantern Exhibitions given to Sunday Schools, Schools, Colleges, and for private outertainments. WMITOHELL MCALLISTER, 723 Chestuat street, second no2 2mrps

HOSPITAL, No. 15 South Ninth street.—For treatment of Olub Foot, Spinal and all other Bodily treatment of Club Foot, Spinal and an Deformities.

Olinic 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. E. GOODMAN.
1427 Chestnut street.

Occolor of the poor.

DENNISYLVANIA RAII

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND GREEN LANE STATION.
The Miners having resumed work we are again receiving a full supply of HARLEIGH COAL, which we
are selling without advance in price.
BINES & SHEAFF,
no9-imrp§ Office is South Seventh street, Phila.

noy-mrps Once as South Seventra Erret, Phila.

PHILADET PHIA DENTAL COLglego, 108 North Tenth atreet, above Arch. All
operations on the teeth, such as filling, extracting, etc.,
performed free of charge, daily, at 2 P. M. during the
winter. HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518
and 1520 Lombard street; Dispensary Department.
Medical treatment and medicine furnished gratuitously

SPECIAL NOTICES. 1109 GIRARD STREET. 1109 TUBRISH, RUSSIAN, AND PERFUMED BATHS.

Baths open from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M. DIVIDEND NOTICES.

GIRARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OFFICE. N. E. CORNER SEVENTII
AND CHESTNUT STREETS.
DIVIDEND No. 23.
PHILADELPITA, Nov. 9, 1869.
A dividend of Five Dollars per share, has been declared by the Directors of this Company, and made payable to the stockholders, clear of all taxes, on and after this date
now to the stockholders, clear of all taxes, on the stockholders, clear of all taxes, on the stockholders, clear of all taxes, on and after this date
Treasurer. nog-tu,th,s,fits

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE

LETTER FROM PARIS. Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

Paris, Tuesday, Nov. 2, 1869.—The influences of the cold weather, of the softly-falling snow-flakes and the premature winter, seem to have produced a soothing effect on our population, and all symptoms of the recent slight effervescence have entirely disappeared Nor does there appear to be any likelihood of our present interval of tranquility being disturbed. There is, apparently, to be no convocation of the Chambers before the 29th inst.; and as the Paris election for filling up the four vacancies occasioned by the option of Messrs. Bancel, Jules Simon, Gambetta and Picard, to sit for the Provinces instead of the capital, are not to take place until the 21st and 22d, we have a prospect of three weeks interregnum between us and the recommencement of political excitement. Our legislators seem to take it for granted that such will be the case; for M. Schneider, who is still the President by courtesy, if not exactly de jure, of the Corps Legislatif-has gone off to his great mining establishments at Creuzot: while the majority of the deputies, who had been drawing towards Paris in uncertainty as to whether their presence might be necessary there, have once more returned to their constituents in the Departments. As to the Emperor, he has again withdrawn himself to his bachelor's retreat at Compiègne, where he spends his time en garcon among his cronics, during his wife's absence. In the mornings his Majesty does a little dllettanti legislation with his "cabinet," concocting projets de toi of a very harmless description; such, for instance, as that by which he prohibits himself from choosing his Mayors except from among the members of the Municipal Courais-a privilege, however, which he has long since been compelled virtually to abandon by the force of public opinion, but which he now professes to make a fresh boon of, second-hand, as a part fulfilment of his promises of constitutional reforms. In the afternoon, when the sun and the weather permit, his Majesty goes out shooting, just like Louis XVI. or Charles X. before 1789 and 1830 respectively, and scemingly with the same feeling of security in the future. He has also just nominated a certain Count Costa de Beauregard, son of Mrs. Howard and an illustrious personage," to the important inction of "Lieutenant of Imperial sporting parties," of which it is to be hoped he will fulfil the arduous duties to the entire satisfaction of the 'nation" at large. His Majesty is evidently determined to take things easily, and enjoy himself-while he can. By common consent, the struggle, if there is to be one, is adjourned for the present; and the contending parties have mutually agreed to accept the 29th as the

Philippi on which their strength is to be tried and their differences decided. The premature rigors of the season appear to have extended very far to the south. Snow has fallen in large quantities at Montpellier and other points of the Department of the Hérault, and at Lyons three degrees below zero of cold have been experienced, while the surrounding hills are covered with snow. Italy seems to have been equally "favored," and there has been a fall

of snowat Florence and elsewhere. Letters which I receive from Rome speak of the influx of strangers in that capital as being very large, and the gathering of Americans there as being among the largest. The prices demanded for accommodations by the lodgingnouse keepers, are enormous, and every day they are rising in their exactions. A large body of American Roman Catholic Bishops have recently passed through Paris on the way for the Eternal City, some having arrived from Brest, some from Havre, by the French and German Transatlantic Navigation Companies. Bishop Guignes, who came from Canada and disembarked at Havre, stopped at Rouen on his way to Paris, celebrated mass at the fine old cathedral of the capital of Normandy.

The exodus in the direction of Rome and Suez becomes larger every day, especially towards the latter place, whither great numbers are flocking, scared by the tokens of an early and severe winter. There have peen ugly rumors afloat, however, respecting the condition of M. de Lesseps' great undertaking and the probabilities of a postponement of the inauguration ceremony at the eleventh hour. I am not, of course, in a position here to test the veracity of these reports. But there is no doubt that a telegram has arrived from her Majesty, stating that doubts have been expressed as to the possibility of so large a steamer as the Aigle effecting the passage from sea to sea. Her Captain is said to have declared the feat to be impossible in the present condition of the channel; and most persons seem to think that the proposed passage of so great a number of vessels at once, on the 17th inst., will create such a disturbance of the banks, which can scarcely yet be consolidated,

as to have little chance for any but the leading vessels to get through safely and without impediment. These considerations have occasioned a fresh fall in the shares of the company, which were once more quoted, toward the end of last week, as low as 400 francs.

The telegraph offices in France (which are in the hands of government) have just been authorized to transmit money orders, like the post-offices. The amount so to be transmitted is limited to 5,000 francs; but it is expected that the increased rapidity will occasion a great deal of business in this line to be done by these offices.

The chief leaders of the public meetings in Paris which have rendered themselves conspicuous by the violence of language used at them and the socialist principles which have there been given utterance to, have just been condemned by the Sixth Chamber of the Correctional Police for the proceedings which June...........1,960,000

took place at the Folies-Belleville—a favorite place of assemblage in the suburbs of Paris. The meeting there refused to disperse when summoned to do so by the police, and resisted the latter when they drew their swords and proceeded to enforce obedience. After a trial of four days and the examination of innumerable witnesses, the Court sentenced M. Lissagaray, of the Rappel newspaper, with three others, to a fine of 500f., and condemned M. Noiret, the man who personated a corpse and was carried about as such on a stretcher to inflame the minds of the people, to three months' imprisonment.

The statistics of Paris tell us that there are nearly 5,000 cafes in this city, besides about 100 cat'es chantants, where music is provided as well as refreshments. These establishments give employment to about 10,000 waiters and servants, and the business done at them is about 125 millions yearly. At a first-rate care the proprietors reckon upon realizing a handsome independence in ten years. The profit upon a demie tasse of coffee, at forty centimes, or eight cents, cannot be less than 300 per cent., and that upon wines and liqueurs, especially cognac, is still greater. The waiters are entirely paid by the gratuities of customers, estimated at five millions yearly. The head waiter receives these, providing all the rest of the establishment at his own expense, and reaping a handsome surplus.

I was amused the other day by seeing an advertisement in Galignani which is evidently aimed at Americans and other foreign arrivals, and which announces that Mile. Zilia Michelet gives lessons in "calisthenics" and "elegance of deportment," and "prepares young ladies for court." I wonder what the latter "preparation" consists in, and whether it is "moral" or "physical." Surely, no one who has once witnessed the five minutes' hustle which constitutes a presentation at the Tuilcries, can ever imagine that much "preparation" is required for that!

THE ST. DOMINGO SCHEME.

A Cabinet Minister's Reasons for Not Favoring the Annexation of Cuba and St. Domingo.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14, 1869.—I heard a Cabinet Minister remark the other day that "Cuba would not be a desirable acquisition for the United States." Said the Cabinet Ministhe Chied states. Said the California ter: "In the first place, it would destroy our revenue derived from that island. We now obtain from her some fifty or sixty millions of revenue. That would be all lost to us by acquisition. In the second place, I don't think mingling with the Latin race, and particularly the Spaniards, would be beneficial. Just look and of Mexico. Has it not been a series of revolutions, which prove their inability for self-government? I ask you honestly if that is not a fact now? I would like to see Cuba independent, but, after all, I am not satisfied it would be better for the Cubans to succeed. They never could govern themselves; and, were they to become annexed to the Union, I think it would be no advantage. What, for instance, would we do with their negroes? They are not of the same kind as ours. They don't speak our language, and a great portion of them are pure Africans. Our negroes have, to some extent, received the impress of the American character. They are advanced in civilization, compared with those in Cuba. If we were suddenly to become possessed of Cuba I don't know how we should get along with such an element. We would have to revive the Freedman's Bureau, and I don't think that our people would relish that. We would find them a difficult class to manage in an enfranchized state; and as to keeping them in a state of bondage, or course that is out of the question. Now, if we could get Cuba on a sort of probation, it would be well enough; that is, if we could exercise a sort of healthy protectorate over it and keep it so for ten or twenty years, until the African element might become civilized, or until Angles for the property of the property o glo-Saxon settlers might neutralize the per-nicious influence of the Spaniards and Afri-cans; then we might safely say: 'Welcome, welcome, to our free Union!' But, until then, I think we are better as we are."

The minister likewise alluded to St. Do-

mingo in the same way, saying that we would have to encounter the same difficulties by its annexation, though not, perhaps, to such an alarming degree. He thought, too, that the possession of St. Domingo would require to keep up a powerful navy for its protection in case of foreign war, and that both Guba and St. Domingo, in such an event, would be the first objects of hostile attacks. "We should have to send off there a large fleet," said the Minister, "which might be better employed in protecting our own extended sea coast. ich are the views of this member of the Cabinet, and I have the best reason to know that they are shared by at least two other

THE GREAT COUNCIL:

European Opinions of It. The London Telegraph observes that the famous Council of Trent threw the whole of Christendom into a fever of excitement. In our day everything is altered. Protestant Europe looks forward to the coming Œcu menical Council with great curiosity—and that is all. At that time the Pope was the supreme director of Catholic consciences: now it is the King. Four centuries ago Rome could dictate to Paris; now it is Paris which dictates to Rome.

The London Tinus, writing on the same

bject, says: What if the Pope should cease to be an Italian prince?—should cease to be a prince at all? We cannot doubt that such is the drift of the Emperor Napoleon's policy—the policy he has been quietly but steadily pursuing since he freed the Legations, the Marshes, and Umbria from Papal domination. By proposing a modification of the Sacred College, which should deprive it of its Italian character, the Emperor clearly the state of the Sacred College. his manan character, the Emperor clearly hinted that the Papacy should cease to be an Italian sovereignty. If, as the Emperor Na-poleon thinks, there are too many Italian cardinals, there are also too many Italian bishops—too many for the well-being and advancement of the Italian kingdom, but too many also for the liberty and even for the dignity of the Universal Church. It was by clinging too foully to the things of the earth that the Papacy became the monopoly of one people, and that by no means the most earnest, pious or even moral people. The bane of Catholicism has been its Romanization.

The moderate party in Hungary, which has for its chief M. Deak, has taken the initiative in a protest against the doctrines of the Syllabus. The signatures of the adherents will be collected before the opening of the (Equ menical Council. The present appeal, published by M. Deak, says: "Hungarians of all parties are opposed to ultramontanism."

'Fires in the United States. The losses by fire in the United States during the months of September and October, calculating only those of \$20,000 and upwards, amounted to \$1,257,000 more in the aggregate than the losses of the corresponding months of last year. The total loss of the curren year, from the first of January to the close of the last month, is \$33,534,000, which is a very heavy aggregate. The following is a table of the losses apportioned to each month:

January ... \$3,294,000 July ... 1,677,000

February ... 2,637,000 August ... 6,838,000 March ... 2,892,000 September ... 3,242,000 April ... 4,372,000 October ... 2,792,000 May ... 3,830,000

A NEW EUROPEAN ALLIANCE.

Proposition of Russia to France---New Offensive and Defensive Alliance Between France, Austria and Russia----The Conditions.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 12.—A project for a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, between France, Austria and Russia, has been submitted by Prince Gortschakoff to Fleury, the French Minister, and sent by the latter to Napoleon. The duration of the alliance is to be three years, and it is to be renewable upon six months' notice. Each party is to keep a certain standing army. - Times. The New Alliance.

The New York Times, commenting on the above, says:

The announcement which we publish this morning, from our own correspondent at St. Petersburg, foreshadows a new and startling complication in European politics. The statement is that a proposal has been submitted by Prince Gortschakoff to the French Minister for an Alliance, offensive and defensive, between Eusici Krance and Austria. The alliance of the statement above, says: tween Russia, France and Austria. The al-

liance is to exist for three years; it binds each

party to maintain a standing army, and the party to maintain a standing army, and the treaty is renewable upon six months' notice.

It is true that this plan is only as yet proposed by one Power to another, but Prince Gortschakoff is too cautious and experienced a diplomatist to venture publicly on a move of great importance unless he had ascertained beforehund the recention it was likely to beforehand the reception it was likely to meet with. The suggestion, we may be very confident, will not take the Emperor Napo-leon by surprise. It may be one of the direct results of the meeting between the Czar and the Emperor some time ago—agreed upon at the time, but delayed by motives of policy. The Russian Government would never have invited the attention of the world to a project which had not been privately discussed be-tween the Powers principally concerned in it.

The new alliance would almost certainly be the harbinger of new troubles in Europe. Two out of the three Powers thus leagued together have been with difficulty restrained from springing at the throat of Prussia. Austria has great losses and terrible defeats to avenge, and France has wounded pride to appease, and the long desired rectification of frontiers to accomplish. If Russia can be induced to connive at these designs, neither France nor Austria would begrudge the Muscovite the grafification of striking a deadly blow at Turkey It is easy enough, then, to estimate what each party to the Alliance has to gain by a scheme which is a serious propagate to the peace of Europe. France might menace to the peace of Europe. France might recover her old place in the world, and hum recover her old place in the world, and inhibite the pride of Prussia. Austria might at least partly repair the ravages which the needle-gun inflicted upon her, and wipe out the bitter memories of Sadowa. And Russia might hope to drive out the Crescent from Constantinople, even if she did not push her Central-Asian outposts still further toward Reisiah India

British India. We are only discussing probabilities, and it may happen that the rumored alliance will never come into existence. Our correspondent at St. Petersburg, from whom respondent at St. Petersburg, from whom the news comes, has access to special sources of information, and he is not likely to have been misled in a matter of so much consequence. But the attitude of England may induce Napoleon to pause before entering into a league which undoubtedly could bode no good for any but the contracting Powers. We need not recount the obligations which Napoleon owes to England. Great Britain recognized him first, and her countenance and support have enabled him to pass safely and support have enabled him to pass safely through many critical stages of his career. Hitherto he has clung closely to his alliance with England; and certainly has not shown himself ungrateful for it. But the new alliance would indicate a change in his feelings and policy. The event would render the close of this year memorable, for in all probability it would prove the letting out of the waters of strife, and no man could tell how far the flood

IRELAND.

might extend.

(ardinal Cullen's Pastoral...The Conn-cil, the Fenians and Busybodies. As already reported by cable telegram in the Herald, his Eminence Cardinal Paul Cul-lin, Archbishop of Dublin, has announced a "jubilee" in a pastoral addressed to the clergy of his diocese. This jubilee begins with the 1st of November, and is to last until the termination of the Œcumenical Council, convoked by the Pope for the 8th of December.

The condition of the "indulgences" are that the faithful shall make confession, receive the sach rament and fast three days, or one day in each of three weeks. They must likewise visit three of the principal chapels of Dublin, which are named, and pray for the peace, tranquillity and triumph of the Holy Catholic Church. "The indulgences of the jubilee are applicable to the souls in purgatory." The principal object of the Pontifi, the Cardinal says, is to "induce the faithful to contribute by their prayers and good works to the success of the Counemical Council." The Protestant press and its cor-respondents, his Eminence adds, in stating that the Council is to assemble to condemn "true liberty and progress" are proclaiming merely "fond inventions." The faithful are not to pay any attention to these "hostile writers and busybodies, pretending to know that of which they are completely ignorant." He begs of Catholics to exhort those who are members of such societies as "the Fenian" to abandon them. "See what evils have inundated Spain and

Italy since secret societies have got the mas-tery in them." Fenians and "members of nany other secret and unlawful organizations lineur the penalty of excommunication, and are cut off like rotten branches from the mystic vine, and caunot participate in the blessing of the jubilee." The Cardinal also xhorts the people to shun drunkenness, faction fights; "public assaults and scandalous immoralities." He refers to "the dreadful rime of murder." This crime (he says) is held in abomination everywhere, and it was never congenial to the Irish heart. "I only refer to it," adds the Cardinal, "in order to beg of you to maintain among your flocks the greatest horror of what is so hateful to the greatest horrer of what is so hateful to God, lest by hearing or reading of the wicked deeds of others they should look with indif-ference on one of the greatest and most horri-ble of crimes." His Eminence says again "I shall merely beg of you to call upon your flocks to pray for our Protestant brethren who are now engaged in reconstructing their Church or forming a new church body, and to ask of the Author of light that He may enlighten them, give them knowledge of the truth, and lead them into the bosom of the one holy, Catholic and Apostolic Church. It is happy for us that no such diffi cult task devolves on us as our separated brethren have undertaken to perform. The Catholic Church is the work of God, not of man; it does not owe its origin to acts of Devolves of the contract of the contr man; it does not owe its origin to acces of Parliaments, or to mixed meetings of clergy and laity. It was founded by Christ on His apostles * * * * and He, moreover, gave jurisdiction to the same Vicar (the Ponuii) to assemble, when necessary or usoful, all bis colleagues in the Episcopate to consult with them on the great interests of religion?

with them on the great interests of religion. -Raspail, the red republican of Paris, has been in prison ten years and in exile diffeen, has been shot through the neck in a duel, invented a microscope; and done and suffered many other wonderful things.

-George Peabody is the first philanthropist who has been honored with a niche in West-minster Abbey, this distinction having even been withheld from John Howard, though a marble statue of him was creeted in St. Paul's

AMUSEMENTS.

GERMAN OPERA AS THE ACADEMY.

—Gran's German Opera Company began an engagement at the Academy of Music with Der Freischutz. It will be fair to judge this performance from a standpoint somewhat lower than that from which we would regard the more pretentious efforts of more eminent artists. Mr. Gran calls his company a "Grand artists. Mr. Gran calls his company a "Grand German Opera Company," to be sure, but he understands perfectly well that people who glance at his list of singers will not expect entertainments of the most exalted character, and he has graduated his scale of prices accordingly. What he aims at is respectable medicerity. He will give clover performances have lever artists some of whom are accellent. hy clever artists, some of whom are excellent. He has no great prima doma and no superlatively great tener; but, at the same time, he has no singer of any kind that is abominably poor. Madame Frederici has a good soprano voice, which is a little rough hereand there, but which is never unpleasant; and she has a comely face and a most agreeable manner, which win for her the kindly sympathy of her audiences. She sang the part of "Agatha" very nicely last evening, and although her performance was not at any time remarkable, occasionally she deserved and received applause. Madaine Rotter was even more satisfactory. She has a sweet voice and a great deal of vivacity and spirit. She sang the pretty song in the second act gracefully and well. Mr. Habelinann acquitted himself handsomely. The audience were asked to pardon his deficiencies, because of his hoarseness, but if he suffered from such a complaint, the effect was not perceptible. His performance was about the most satisfactory of the evening. Mr. Weinoccasionally she deserved and received apmost satisfactory of the evening. Mr. Wein-lich played and sang the part of "Caspar" in an unexceptionable manner. He has a very fine voice, and he is a good actor. Perhaps severe justice might demand harsher criticism of some portion of the performance of these singers, but we are inclined to be some-what liberal, for several reasons; first, great superiority is not claimed for them; second, this was the opening night, and the singers were not accustomed to each other, or assured of the sympathy of the audience third, the orchestra was shockingly bad, The orchestration of this opera is about the most delightful portion of it, but we are sorry to say that it was given in a very wretched mar ner. Mr. Carl Anschutz, the leader, evidently entertained such an opinion of it himself, for he indulged audibly in continual criticisms of a very forcible character. The chorus, also was very small and very poor. We hope Mr. Grau will remedy the defects in these two important particulars. Plenty of good singers and instrumental musicians can be procured in this city. This evening Martha will be given with a cast including Frederici, Rotter, and Messrs. Himmer and Formes.

MR. FORREST'S "LEAR." Mr. Fornest's Lean.
Mr. Edwin Forrest began an engagement at the Walnut Street Theatre, last night, with King Lear. Without excepting even his "Richelieu," which is a wonderful impersonation, we regard Mr. Forrest's "Lear" as his grandest performance. The actor has a certain physical fitness for this character, which gives him at all times an advantage over other men who attempt it. While "Lear's' malady is of the mind, it finds expression in violent bodily action, and where great power of this kind is required, together with keen intelligence, Mr. Forrest can surpass any of of his competitors. Costumed for the part he has a kingly presence, and to the dignity of his person he alds a magnificent voice, which is full of modulations for the varying sentiments of the character, and which, controlled by a master of the elocutionary art, expresses every shade of meaning in the text with apt and wonderful skill. Fidelity to nature is not required in this personation; nature is not familiar with the crime which everwhelms Lear's soul with madness. But intensity and awful force seem to be the inevitable results of the suffering endured by him, and even when his violence is fercest we feel that the when his violence is hercese we reer that the actor is giving a just interpretation of the char-acter. The curse—next to that uttered by the inspired Psalmist, the most awful in the whole ange of literature-is made by Mr. Forrest the very climax of Lear's reasonable passion after that he lapses into the helpless rage and the imbecile calmness of insanity It was delivered, last night, not with ferocity, but with an impressive solemnity, which rather gained in strength from the absence of rant and tear. In thi passage, as in many others, we observed that Mr. Forrest has accustomed himself to a more Mr. Forrest has accustomed nimself to a more subdued manner; his wildest outbursts of passion are relieved by constant retreat to a lower tone. Where violence seems to be necessary it is given with all the old fire for which this actor is remarkable, but his method is quieter than it once was. The best thing in the parent in our oninion is the play in the personation, in our opinion, is the play in the scene where "Lear" first meets "Edgar" lisguised as a fool. The old king listens to him and approaches him with eager, childlike curiosity. Hitherto he has communicated only with sane men. Here, at last, is one of his own kind, and he not only feels instinctive sympathy with him, but he is quieted in his presence by that feeling of wonder, almost of awe, with which very young children regard each other. This situation requires fine sen-sibility and quick intelligence. Mr. Forrest proved that he possessed both by the re-markable manner in which he managed it.

But the personation throughout is magnificent, and ample justice demands that it should e accorded a very high place among the finer characterizations upon the modern stage. It s disfigured less than some others by Mr. Foris disrighted less than some states, by his gaspings, constant clawing with his fingers, and by his singular stage walk. These are mannerisms to which custom cannot reconcile us. But they are only flaws in most admirable pieces of workmanship. Despite these things, it will be folly to deny that Mr. Forrest has great genius, and that he possesses qualities which few actors of this day have in common with him. He must have some element of power to hold his commanding position upon the stage among younger men, who have adapted themselves more completely to the

finer tastes of the time.

Mr. Forrest was not well supported at the Walnut last night. The deficiencies of some of the actors were very marked, and the performance suffered considerably in conseformance suffered considerably in conse-quence. To-night Mr. Forrest will appear in

Lost at Sea will be repeated at the Arch this evening. A matinée on Thursday. Bogus will be performed at the Chestnul this evening. School will be produced at the Thanksgiving Day matinee, and in the evening The Workmen of New York.

A fine variety entertainment will be produced at the American this evening. _Carneross & Dixey's Minstrels give an excellent minstrel entertainment at the Eleventh Street Opera House.

-At Concert Hall this evening Prof. Jean Louis will give a concert, in which solos, duos, trios, quartettes and choruses will be sung by the music-teachers of the public schools. The programme contains some very excellent music, and the concert, doubtless will be activated. excellent music, and will be entertaining.

—()n Friday afternoon next, at four o'clock, Mr. Carl Wolfsohn will give the first of his very admirable series of six matinees. This vill be the "Beethoven concert." The following will be presented:

Bomanza (l' major). Mr. Wenzel Kopta. Stradella Air D'Eglise.....Signor Ettore Barill.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

Duprez & Benedict's minstrell give another of their novel and intensely funny performances. This troupe is composed of accomplished performers, and its peculiarity that everything produced is new and amusing.

-Signor Blitz will give an exhibition at the Assembly Buildings this evening. The Signor will hold a Thanksgiving day levee, to which he invites all his little friends.

—At the Assembly Buildings, to-morrow evening, Wm. L. Dennis will deliver the third of the Poneyville course of lectures. Subject—"Social Fossils."

[By the Atlantic Cable.]

The Emperor and the Cabinet-Minister

PARIS, Nov. 15 .- It is currently reported and generally believed in the best informed politi-cal circles to-day that the Emperor Napoleons has abandoned the hope of rearranging the Ministry or forming an entirely new Cabinet

just at present.

It is said that after the meeting and organization of the Legislative body on the 29th inst. he will proceed to select a Cabinet, choosing for office and handing the different port-folios of State to men who can command a majority of votes in the Chamber on the most: important questions.

M. Rochefort is now regarded as certain of

being chosen to represent the first electoral

The troops on duty in and around Parishave been quietly concentrated at different points, and the prospect of popular tunult or disorder is regarded as quite remote.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

-Antelopes are \$1 a piece at Laramie. -The Woman Suffrage Association protests against the petting of poodles.

-Falb, the earthquake prophet, has been langed in efligy by indignant Pernvians. -The Khedive pays \$3 a pound for the beefsteak his guests eat at Cairo.

-Four Russian translations of Mr. Mill's Subjection of Women" have appeared. -It is said that Mr. Boncicault's next play. s to be entitled Jezebel.

-Isabella's boy will take his first communon from the Pope, December 8. -Twelve thousand' advertisers were repreented in one recent issue of the London

-The Mexicans had a jubilee when forty miles of railroad, from the city of Mexico to Puebla, were opened.

—Two thousand persons have this summer emigrated to Dakota Territory, which will soon solicit admission to the Union as a State. -Letters are sent to some of the farmers of property if they continue to employ Chinese laborers.

—The first organ-grinder has arrived at Salt-Lake City, and inspires the Descret News to note that "civilization is trying with heavy-strides to get this way."

—A California paper thinks there is a for-tune in a weed that grows wild in that State, the fibre of which is as strong as Manilla hemp and fine as linen.

-Hartz, the magician, has turned shop-keeper. We hope his manners behind the counter will be better than they were upon the stage.

-The Dresden fire insurance companies refuse to pay the insurance on the Royal Theatre, claiming that the fire which de-stroyed it originated in gross and inexcusable -Felix Clement is writing in Paris a "His-

tory of Operas," in which he intends to give the names and a complete analysis of every opera produced in Paris from the introduction of opera to the present day. -A matrimonial advertisement in a Paris

paper reads: "A single gentleman, Protestant, and possessed of Rentes, wishes to marry a Protestant lady, very distinguished, and possessed of more Rentes."

—Last week a reporter was found in the gal-lery of Aiken's Museum in Chicago taking, short-hand notes of the drama Mary Warner. fr. Aiken took his notes, but did not pay for them, as he ought, in leather. -Erlanger, of rebel and cable notoriety, has

been decorated by the King of Prussia with the order of the Red Eagle. His wife, nee Slidell, is described by a French Jenkins as one of the most graceful American ladies in

—A California letter-writer says the traces of the moral storm and wreck of early years are too plainly seen to-day in California, in a reckless state of morals. The good, it is admitted, are increasing in numbers, buttlere is still a foorfully large repopurion of the bad. is still a fearfully large proportion of the bad. -The raw fur trade of Michigan amounts to nearly \$1,600,000 annually, the greater portion of which is done in Detroit. The prin-

cipal skins taken are the mink, marting fisher, lynx, bear, beaver, otter, red, gray silver and cross fox, muskrat, wildeat, raccoon -The Duchess of Athol has presented Queen Victoria with a marvellously fine spinning wheel of ivory, with representations of Balmoral, Dunkeld Cathedral, Falmouth Castle and other sites endeared to

Majesty, in remembrance of the visit paid by the Queen this year to the Duchess. The Cornell Era proposes a student congress, to be composed of delegations from the five universities of the country, namely: Harvard, Yale, University of Virginia, University of Michigan, and the Cornell University, to discuss the present college system and engagest improvements. and suggest improvements.

-The hand of one of the richest American heiresses in Paris, whose wealth is valued at ten million francs, has been asked by a Spanish Count, on condition of her disposing of her property in excess of his own, which amounts to 1,500,000 francs; in favor of the poor; but at last accounts the American beauty declined to see the matter in that light.

Bishop Rosecrans of Ohio, and Bishop Blanchet of Vancouver, W. T. arc said to be the only Roman Catholic prelates in the world who have been granted dispensations from attending the approaching Council at Rome. All the others are expected to be present on that occasion.

The following is a Scot's proclamation for a fair, copied from an old magazine; "O yes! and that's e'e time; O yes! and that's twas times; O yes! and that's theird and last time. All manner of pearson and pearsons whaso-over, let um draw near, and I shall let them kenn that there is a fair to be held at the muckle toun of Langholm, for the space of aught days, wherein it any hustrin, custrin, landlouper, dubskouper, or gang the gate swinger, shall bread any urdum, durdum, rabswinger, shall bread any urdim, durdum, rab-blement, brabblement or squabblement, he shall have his lugs-tacked to the muckle trone with a nail of twal a penny, untill he down of his hobshank, and up with nuckle doaps and pray to Heav'n, neen times God bless the King, and thrice the muckle Loard of Relton, paying a groat to me, Jemny Ferguson, bally of the aforesald mannor. So you has heard my proclamation and I'll haamto my danner."

The Hudson Bay Company.
The Canadian News says: "We are in a position to state that the payment" of the £300,000 by Canada to the Hudson Bay Company will be made on or before the list of December next, as on that day the Northwest territory will be included by proclamation as part of the Dominion. The money will probably be immediately raised by a loan on the mark tunder the Imperial guaranty, or, failing this, Mr. Rose is authorized to make other as rangements, so that the money, under any circumstances, may be handed over to the Company before the 1st of December next.