PRICE THREE CENTS.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE

LETTER FROM PARIS.

(Correspondence of the Philadelphia Even ng Bulletin.) PARIS, Friday, Nov. 12, 1869.—Rochefort has taken himself off to England, whither he has gone, with three other delegates, to invite Ledrn Rollin to come to Paris. It was quite time for Rochefort to disappear, if he wished to preserve his popularity, which was fast fading away, on account of his utter want of capacity, either as an orator or a politician. Even the rowdies and roughs who bellowed Vive Rochefort! every night at the electoral meetings, and insisted upon his being present, began at last to grow tired of his eternal exordium about the "excess of emotion" which "denrived him of utterance"; and were often the first to laugh at their favorite when he made his appearance, always with the same phrase in his mouth. Rochefort is no speaker, and is only witty with a pen in his hand. His public appearances have been quite a failure, and I think he has grown conscious of the fact. The other day I met him in a street cab, at the head of a procession of some two or three hundred rowdies, one of whom sat on the outside gesticulating and pointing to the candidate inside, who occusionally took off his hat and bowed. But

the whole thing looked like a burlesque, and the "demonstration," if it was meant for such, was received only with jeers and laughter, and no one joined the "procession." The fact is that with the exception of having written some clever lampoons on the Emperor, the Empress and the Imperial Court, Rockfort has done nothing to merit the he has achieved, and has proved altogether a failure as a publicman. The Parisians are far too clever not to have found this out; and the leading demagogues, who are putting up Rochefort as their instrument, are beginning to find out that they have mistaken their man, and to wish that they had left him to go on with his Lanterne. With a pen in his hand, Rochefort was a "nower." and really formidable. But for his present position he is quite unfit; and the Emperor must chuckle to think that

he has allowed his enemy to open his mouth only to his own destruction. Were a ready able Democratic candidate to be run against him, I consider his chances of success would even yet be very doubtful. Nor do I think his alliance with Ledru Rollin would be of much advantage to him, or to the cause and party he represents. The ex-member of the Provisional Government of 1848 has just published a long-winded manifesto, of which it is scarcely possible to make head or tail. It is full of fine phrases and high-sounding words without meaning-except, indeed, that

perhaps able to gather of all the trash it contains that the political programme of the writer is "revolution and fiberty." "Revolution and despotism" would tions as M. Ledru Rollin has before headed. and such as he now proposes, generally end. in France, at least, by the latter alternative. about, first, the days of June, and next the coup ditat, and there is too much reason to fear that any new political career upon which the nation might enter with him would run the ac course and finish with the same result M. Ledru Rollin makes a boast to the Parisians that he was the first to defeat "constitution alism" and "parliamentarism" in 1848 and roclaim the "glorious Republic" of that ate. I hope the Parisians will remember the 'advantages" he thereby conferred on them. In case they have forgotten them, they have only to refer to the Reports of their own Chamber of Commerce, where they will find it recorded that the commercial movement of the capital, which, in 1847, the year before, amounted to fifteen hundred millions, had fallen by the end of 1848 to less than seven hundred millions And if M. Ledru Rollin had his own way again. I have no doubt that he would a second again, I have no doubt that he would a second time bestow a similar boon upon his fellow citizens between the years 1869 and 1870. The name of "Republic" has been too long made a seandal and a reproach and a byeword in the mouths of such political charlatans as those who now take it in vain in Paris. No one to whom the name is dear can ever again desire to see it desecrated a third time, as has twice already been in this country—wi it became a cry of horror in 1789, and a hughing stock to the world in 1848. It may seem harsh to say so, but I doubt whether the reach people are one whit more fitted to be Republicans, in any true sense of the word. iw, than they were at either of the above two

Every democratic journal of respectability in Paris, beginning with the staunch old Siècle itself, has declared itself resolutely opposed to the mad projects of such men as Rochefort, Ledru Rollin, and all who act

The King of Italy is out of danger, and Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clotilde are on their way back to Paris. The miliary, or eruptive fever, which so nearly carried off it Regalantum, is almost an endeme disorder in Tuscany. The King received the sacrament of his church with great firmness and devotion; for it is quite a mistake to represent Victor Emmanuel as an irreligious man, although he cannot agree with the Court of Rome. a curious fact that the King's illness coincided exactly with the issue of the new scries of bonds secured on confiscated ecclesiastical property. Yet the subscription never flagged, and the public manifested the ntmost confidence in the stability of the institutions which Italy has given to herself, and in the tranquil succession of the next heir to the throne. And yet Victor Emmanuel has been King of Italy little more than half the time that Louis Napoleon has been Emperor of the French. But then the former was chosen" freely by the nation; the latter, at

best, was only put up with as a pis aller.

I mentioned recently that some seventy or eighty "disinterested" citizens have qualified themselves for candidates in Paris, by taking the oaths at the Hotel de Ville. I understand, that the number has since increased to nearly

The rumors of ministerial changes have died away again, and M. Emile Ollivier has once more left Paris to visit his constituents in the var. Still, it is hardly thought that the present Minister of the Interior will venture to meet the Chamber in his official capacity.

The Emperor continues to spend his time in "receiving company" at Complegne. Series of guests arrive and depart, after being amused by battues, and private theatricals, and concerts, and dinners; and the official papers tell us that his Majesty looks quite "fresh and rosy."

-The splendid net-work of railroads surrounding Brussels gave proof of its carrying capacity the other day, when a grand review of all the Belgian troops was to be held near the Capital. In four days the different roads the Capital. In four days the different roads carried 202,270 passengers to Brussels. This is of great importance to Europe, as Belgium would probably become the theatre of war in case a general conflict should break out.

-Elihu Green, convicted of setting fire to the court house at Kingwood, Preston county, West Va., was allowed to choose one of two modes of punishment for his crime, hanging or imprisonment for life, and selected the former. Judgment was accordingly proounced, the time for the execution being fixed as January 28th.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

IMPORTANT FROM BOME.

Canonization of Saints—Providing for Emergencies—Isabelia's Advent—The Council Hall. A Roman correspondent, writing under date

of November 5th, says; His Holiness has ordered "acts" to be pre pared for the canonization of Eugenius III. and Urban V. Eugenius is the Pope to whom St. Bernard, in the twelfth century, addressed his famous treatise. "De Consideratione. in which he advised the renouncement of the temporal power. Eigenius died at Tivoli on the 7th of July, 1153, and is buried in the vaults of the Vatican. As soon as the process is taken out for canonization, the tomb will be opened, and the faithful will be admitted to Avignon Popes, and, though he made a flying visit to Rome, passed his pontificate under the egis and on the soil of France.

Pius IX. has been persuaded by the Jesuit fathers to prepare a bull which, in case of his death during the sitting of the Council shall.

fathers to prepare a bull which, in case of his death during the sitting of the Council, shall make known the arrangements which he wishes to be carried out, and his instructions for the government of the Church.

The Holy Father is in expectation of a visit from Queen Isabella of Spain, who proposes to come here to attend the Council. Both his

Holiness and Cardinal Autonelli are much disturbed at the prospect, feeling it will be impossible to deny the fallen monarch the honors paid to a sovereign, and fearing this may lead to complications with the de facto Government of Spain. The Regent Serrano is now looked upon as a good Catholic, and the Court of Rome wishes to avoid any ground of offence, and, indeed, to enter into more friendly rela-tions with him. The Spanish subsidy is of yery great importance to the Pope, and the Regent has not only continued it, but has made payments in advance, which the Government of Queen Isabella was never in a

position to do. Some experiments have been made in the inclosure in St. Peter's to test its acoustic capablitics. Shorthand writers were placed in the reporters' seats, and some English, French, German and Spanish scholars rose at different points and delivered Latin speeches with the pronunciation of their respective countries. It was found that the speaker nearest the altar could be heard at the greatest distance, and accordingly this spot is chosen for the tribune. But even here the result was not satisfactory, and there is now a talk of covering the in dosure with a glass celling.

Letter from the Pope to Archbishop

Manulug, of Westminster.

To the Editor of the London Herald—Sire: The
Archbishop of Westminster desires me to
place the inclosed letter of the Holy Father at
your disposal for publication. I remain, sir,

your obedient servant, W. A. Johnson, Secretary, No. 8 Youk Place, W., Nov. 15, 1869.

FORE PIUS IN.
To Our Venerable Brother, Henry Edward, Archbishop of Westminster: Venerable Brother, Health and the Apostolic Blessing—Having said, in the letter which we addressed to you, venerable brother, on the 4th day of September last, that subjects which had already been carefully examined and decided by an Œcumenical Council could not again be called in question; that, therefore, no place could be given in the approaching council for any defence of errors which had been condemned, and that for this reason we could not have invited non-Catholics to a discussion. We now learn that some of those who dissent from our faith have so understood those words as to believe no way is left open o them of making known the difficulties which keep them separated from the Catholic Church, and that almost all approach to us is cut off. But so far are we, the vicar upon earth of Him who came to save that which was lost, from repelling them in any way what-ever, that we even go forth to meet them, and nothing do we seek for with a more ardent wish than to be able to stretch our arms with a father's love to any one who shall return to us. And never, certainly, have we wished to impose silence upon those who, misled by their education, and, believing their opinions to be right, think that their dissent from us rests upon strong arguments which they would wish to be examined by wise and prudent men. For although this cannot be done in the Council, there will not be wanting learned divines, appointed by ourselves, to whom they may open their minds, and may their own belief; so that even out of the contest of a discussion, undertaken solely with a desire of finding out the truth, they may receive a more abundant light to guide them to it. And may very many propose this to themselves, and carry it out in good faith. For it could not be done without great profit to themselves and to others: to themselves, indeed, because God will show His face to those who seek Him with their whole heart, and will give them what they long for; to others, because not only the example of eminent men cannot fail of its efficacy, but also the more diligently they shall have labored to obtain the benefit of truth shall have labored to obtain the benefit of truth the more carnestly will they strive to impart the same benefit to the rest. Earnestly pray-ing the God of Mercy for this most happy is-sue. We desire you to receive, venerable brother, the apostolic blessing, which, as a token of the Divine favor, and of our own special good will, we most lovingly grant to you and to your whole diocesse. on and to your whole diocese. Given at St. Peter's, in Rome, on the 30th day of October, 1869, in the twenty-fourth Pope Pius Ix.

year of our pontificate. THE SPANISH GUNBOATS. A New Bodge to Get Possession of Them. The New York Tribune has the following: Yesterday noon our reporter called upon the Spanish Consul, Sr. Don Cortes. This gentleman was overcrowded with official business, sending off despatches to Washington, and giving directions to a large clerical force sitting in front of him. His reception of his visitor was extremely polite, but he did-not appear to desire to enter into any conver-sation concerning the gunboat affair. He said that the Spanish Gov-ernment had appropriated \$6,000,000 for the purpose of building six screw corvettes at New York, corresponding in build to the Severn class, but it was doubtful if they would ever be built here now, the United States Government had treated them so badly. Sr. Cortes said the Spanish Government did not own the thirty gunboats—they were the pro-perty of Mr. Delamater, though it was true money had been paid him. If the United States Government endeavored to prevent them from going to Cuba direct, and threw them on Mr. Delamater's hands, there were Englishmen who stood ready to buy them, and who would undoubtedly sell them direct to the Spaniards. In regard to the coming of the Spanish fleet to this port, he said the ships came here with two objects in view. First, if the United States had not interfered, some of them would have brought crews, &c., for the boats, while others would have remained here for repairs. Second, if President Grant desires to favor a few hundred Cubans and accord to them belligerent rights, rather than continue in the friendship and in peace with over 18,000,000 Spanish subjects, then the Spanish Minister would demand his passports, and come on here and embark in one of the naval vessels and return to Spain. The coming of a Spanish fleet to this port meant no insult to our nation, but as the American Government had

but proper that his Government should do Magnificent Sensation Exploded...No Demand for the Surrender of the Span-ish Gunboats at New York.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26, 1869.—The highlyexeiting story that Senor Roberts, the Spanish Minister, had made a formal demand for the release of the thirty gunboats, about which so much fuss has been made lately, has just this.

taken so many precautionary measures, it was

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1869. slim foundation :- Senor Roberts called upon

Secretary Fish, and in the course of a conversation, which embraced a variety of sub jects, remarked that he did not feel altogether satisfied with the conduct of the United States in detaining the gunboats. This is the exact size of the so-called "speck of war," and shows how easily a molewar," and shows how easily a mole-hill may be magnified into a very large moun-tain when people's visions become dimmed by undue excitement. Señor Roberts, in thus expressing his dissatisfaction, spoke very frankly about the grievances of his Government concerning this delicate matter, but never said, or even hinted, that his Government had instructed him to demand the release of the gunboats. Whether his government did so or not, it is certain that up to the present moment—and I give this on authority that cannot be questioned—Señor Roberts has not communicated any such information to Secretary Fish. It is, of course, still possible that Senor Roberts may have been still possible that Senor Roberts may have been instructed to make such a demand, or to do so if in his judgment he might consider it advisable, and that the prudent Minister has not considered it advisable to lay such a demand before our government in its, present temper; but neither supposition is entertained seriously in official circles. Here, of course, with the explosion of this sensetional entertained seriously in official circles. sion of this sensational story of a demand for the release of the gunboats must fall also the other equally exciting statement that Señor Roberts had instructions to demand his passports in case of refusal.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

A Reform Movement. The Pittsburgh Gazette, referring to the organization of the Pennsylvania Legislature,

concludes as follows "We speak not only for the Republicans, but for all the people of Allegheny county, when we express the public confidence that our own members will hold themselves aloof from all corrupt bargainings in the organization of the House. They will not vote for any officer, from Speaker downwards, whose record is stained by a single blemish, who shall be known to have bound himself by any corrupt stipulation for the purpose of securing either a nomination or an election. They will make a nomination or in election. They will make no bargains for themselves, nor ratify any that shall be made by others. They will go into conference with their brother members, upon the matter of organization, with the distinct understanding that the discovery of such bargains made or understandings had by their nominees shall itself release them from the object the candidates who are ligations to support the candidates who are guilty of that form of corruption. Our mem-bers are aware that the independent Repubbers are aware that the independent Eseptilican press of this city expects to sustain them in everything that is right, and to defend them in nothing that shall be done wrong. They know that the press will be nerein faithfully represent the sentiment of all their constituents. They are quite prepared, therefore, to take and maintain such a line of faithfulness to making duty as shall estify the records of this public duty as shall satisfy the people of this country that Republicanism shall not be made either the cloak or the excuse for any form of

We trust that similar views and purposes will control Republican members generally Let us have an end of these shameful scandal which have annually dishonored the Legisla tive politics of this Commonwealth, no matter what party has had the majority. It would gratify our State pride to see the coming Legis-lature organized with officers whose records defy censure, and to follow the daily progress of a session not blotted with disreputable in-trigues or with the shadow of corruptions still more disgraceful. There was never a nore favorable period for inaugurating this better state of things. We see plenty of significant indications that the people desire it, and that if the session of 1803-70 disappoints ese expectations, it will be for the last time in the experience of our own party. Let us, then see how many of the Republican mem bers elect will shake hands together to insure such a general conduct of the public business at this session as will save, instead of ruining, our political ascendency in the Commonwealth. Let us thereby justify the popular confidence in the purity of our principles, in the integrity of our party organization, and in the personal honor of the citizens to whom we have entrusted official station."

CRIMÉ.

A Fight With Stage Robbers in California.

[From the San Diego Union, Nov. 11.] On last Sunday evening, at 8 o'clock, as the Fort Yuma stage was coming West, about sixteen miles this side of Yuma, an attack was made by four men armed to the teeth and striped to the buff. The coach was in a narrow road, the brush on either side being quite thick. The robbers appeared in the road, and thick. The robbers appeared in the road, and called on the driver to halt and give up the treasure on board; one stepping into the road in front of the team, and the other three surrounding the coach. The stage not halting promptly, the man in the road fired and killed the off-wheeler. There were six passengers on board, and when the horse was shot, a man by the name of W. Richard, of the firm of Fichery 18 Co. of Pirmes Villages. fired firm of Richard & Co., of Pimos Villages, fired a shot-gun load of buckshot into the stomach a shot-gun load of buckshot into the stomach of the robber in the front of the team, who threw up his hands, exclaiming, "My God, I am shot!" whereupon the fight commenced. The passengers were poorly armed; there were only three revolvers and a shot-gun aboard, but the owners used them in a lively manner—driving the robbers off, and getting away with the treasure. One man on board the coach, named Davis, got a scratch on the leg. The coach received several shots. on board the coach, named Davis, got a scratch on the leg. The coach received several shots. After the highwaymen were driven off, their coats and spurs were found hanging on the bushes. They had prepared for a lively fight, expecting to go through the coach, as they had done the coach on the Los Angeles route, but were slightly mistaken in the men this time. It was light enough so that the robbers could be plainly seen. They are the same fellows that were in the city during the races, and who were pointed out by the Los Angeles officers as were pointed out by the Los Angeles officers as the robbers of the coach, as above stated. They left here just after the races closed, going east toward Fort Yuma. On the road out, they in-quired as to the amount of treasure carried by the coach of Wells, Fargo & Co. They paid their bills along the road in bogus gold dust. A horse was found next day tied to a tree, supposed to have been left by the party for the use of the man who was shot, and who is believed to be hid away in the vicinity of the attack. A message was sent back to Yuma for a party to go in search, and the Indians were put on the trail. Their capture is nearly a certainty; and we hope the captors will make quick work of the robbers.

The Case of the Atlantic and Great West-ern-Strange Illness of Jay Gould-De-lays and Adjournment-Compromise Spoken of-Judge Balcom's Order in the Ramsey Suit.

AKRON, Ohio, Nov. 26.—The Eric case was brought up to-day, before Judge Boynton. All the parties were present excepting Jay Gould, who is sick. F. A. Lane and the Eric party; J. Gould and W. Archdall O'Doherty, as receivers arrows to the following observed the d. Gould and W. Archdall O'Doherty, as receivers, swear to the following abstract of the earnings of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway from April 9 to Aug. 31, inclusive: From freights, \$1,492,714; from passengers, \$387,279; for mails, \$14,107; from expenses, \$30,572; miscellaneous, \$10,102. Total, \$1,934,774. The road mean while has moved \$163,490 tons of treight, \$3,474 passengers. \$3,934,774. The road mean while has moved 763,430 tons of freight, 93,474 passengers. The debt of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad is as follows: Mortgage bonds, \$30,348,900; accrued interest thereon, \$7,024,307; debentures, \$14,000,000; floating debt, \$13,000,000; stock, \$30,000,000; total, \$94,373,207. There are affidavits in Court that the road cannot sell for \$15,000,000 if put on the market with the utmost care. Adjourned till afternoon.

Russian actresses refuse to appear in the costume of the "blonde" school.

DISASTERS.

HOBBIBLE ACCIDENT IN LOUISVILLE.

Two Men Fall Into a Vat. of Reiling. Water-One Scalded to Death and the Other Dangerously Injured. Yesterday morning, between seven and eight o'clock, a distressing accident occurred at the pork-packing establishment of O. W. Thomas

Co., No. 553 East Main street. In the "trying-room" of the establishment there is a large vat, into which the refuse water and oil is drawn from the tanks after the lard has been drawn off. Two of the tanks of boiling water and oil had been emptied into the vat, and another was about being emptied. when the foreman called to Edward Welsh and Dennis Quinlan, "skimmers," who were standing near the edge of the vat, to get out

of the way.

This they attempted to do, but the floor being greasy and slippery, Welsh, who is quite an old man, missed his footing and fell into the vat. Quinlan immediately rushed to his rescue and selved him by the shoulder, but Welsh, frantic with pain, seized Quinlan by the legs and dragged him headforemost into the boiling caldron. Mr. Graves and Mr. Franklin, employes of the establishment hearing the shricks of suffering, extricated them from the vat as soon as possible and be-fore life was extinct. Both were horribly scalded. Quinlan was entirely submerged, and when his clothing was removed nearly every particle of skin came with it. Quinlan lingered in great agony until 5 o'clock last evening, when death came to his relief. Welsh was living in a critical condition last night, and as he inhaled the steam, his recovery is considered doubtful.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—Notice was given to Judge Pierrepont yesterday by Mr. Sidney Webster, counsel for the Spanish government, that he would move in the District Court next week to quash the writ of seizure against the Spanish gunboats and dismiss the libel. Señor Lemus has applied to Judge Pierrepont to have the "colony, district, or people" of Cuba represented in the complaint, and has

laid before him documents on the subject.

Another suit has been commenced again. the Erie Railroad Company—this time by the Rogers Locomotive Works, of Paterson, which charges that exorbitant freightage has been demanded for transportation over the Eric Railway from Paterson to Jersey City, and transportation is sometimes refused alto-gether, unless it is through an express company to which the directors are especially par-

A coroner's jury took the ante-mortem statement of Albert D. Richardson at the Astor House yestorday. A verdict was rendered against McFarland, who was committed. The ball in Richardson's stomach was extracted yesterday, and there is a probability

of his recovery.

John L. Barton, a custom house broker, was arrested vesterday on the complaint of B G Jayne, an officer of the Custom House, that he had at various times given bribes to the aggregate amount of \$2,000 to Messrs. Carr, Townley and Van Winkle, all of them weighers in the Custom House, for the purpose of procuring false returns of weights of coffee imported by Dymond & Lally, of No. 10) Water street, a firm for which Barton was agent. Commissioner Betts committed Barton yesterday in default of \$7,000 bail. Several other warrants were issued yesterday, and it is said to be the intention of the authorities. action for the recovery of the duties.

The Lincoln Monument.

The following extract from a letter from Mr. Randolph Rogers to Charles J. Stille, President of the Monument Association, dated Rome, Nov. 8th, will explain the cause of the apparent delay in the completion of the statue. It is but just to Mr. Rogers to say that his contract allowed him three years for the execution of his work, and that but little more than half that period has now expired:

ROME, Nov. 8th, 1869.—I finished the model in clay of the Lincoln Monument, 23d of January, 1869. Transferring it to plaster oc-cupied about six weeks. To make a second mould over it, in order to preserve a duplicate in my studio, took, about six weeks more, and about the same time to dry the plaster model before it could be boxed. The statue left my studio for Munich May 20th. I saw the model in the foundry last August. The last letter re ceived from Herr von Miller, the bronze-foun der was dated Oct. 25th. Linclose you that portion of the letter relating to the statue. He lirst speaks of other statues of mine now in progress at the foundry; then says, "The statue of Lincoln goes on more slowly, as the model is a difficult one to cast." I wrote him again to-day, urging him to press on with the work, and to let me know when it would be finished. In fact, I sent him a copy of your last letter to me; which I have no doubt will satisfy him that those concerned in the work are very impatient. The arms of the United States and the fasces are finished (the models am now engaged upon the arms of the city

The wreaths and eagles will be completed within six or eight weeks-in short, all the medels belonging to the monument which are

to be in bronze. Literary.

There is no event of the year to which literary people here look forward with more interest than the issue of the January number of the Atlantic Monthly, which is commonly made a brilliant bouquet from the gardens of the most eminent of the Boston writers, some times, perhaps, to the detriment of those which precede and come after it. The initial number of 1870 will be no exception to this rule. It will have the first number of Mr Bayard Taylor's novel, "Joseph and his Friend," It will have an essay on "The Study of History," by Professor Goldwin Smith. It will have a financial article, "What to do with the Surplus," by Gen. Francis A. Walker of the Burcan of Statistics. It will have a present the Market Gen. Francis A. Walker of the Burcau of Statistics. It will have a paper on "Americanisms in Literature," by Col. T. W. Higginson, a combination of subject and author which ought to give us a capital thing. It will have a sketch called, with less originality than the author usually gives to his titles, "A Romance of Real Life." by Mr. W. D. Howells. It will have in poetry, "Nearing the Snow Line," by Oliver Wouldel Holmes; "Nauhaught, the Deacon," by J. G. Whittier (who will also have a poem in the January Young Folks), and "The Cathedral," by James Young Folks), and "The Cathedral," by Jame Russell Lowell. This last piece will be the gem of the number, and one of the very oblest of all its author's poems.

-A translation into Italian of "The Spanish Student," by Longfellow, has just been published by Signor Raffaele Cardamone, po Naples, and may be found at any of the book-sellers'. The translation is spoken of by Italians-with approbation; and may therefore be con-sidered good. sidered good.

-Minnie Hanck seems to have met with a most brilliant success at Moscow. During a performance of "Lucia" she was recalled wenty times; and after the cathedral scene in Faust received a similar compliment eight

-An Indianapolis councilman in a recent speech said: "Any judge who would issue such an order as that of Judge Hines is a juckass!" Forgetting himself a little further on, he added, "And I am the peer of such a man.

—The Legislature has been petitioned by the Episcopal Church of Vermont, for a change in the divorce laws,

Premature Burial.

The mind of the French public seems to be greatly excited on the subject of premature burial. It is doubtless to this agitation that the following occurrence, described by the Petit Journal, is owing. This paper says that some days ago an inhabitant of Lyous lost a daughter aged twelve. Half an hour before the tuneral the disconsolate father wished to see his child once more. The coffin was opened that he might have this sad satisfaction. but a doubt came over him at the sight of his daughter, whose features were unaltered and still tinged with color. doctor was sent for, who declared that he shared the father's doubts. The funeral was nevertheless proceeded with, for the guests were waiting in the church. Having reached the cemetery, the coffin was let down into the vault but the father immediately sent for Delay, the engineer, inventor of an electric alarum. The apparatus, which consists of conducting wires establishing a communication between the right hand of the corpse and an electrical peal of bells, which the slightest movement sets in motion, was attached to the body. Since then the unhappy father went every day to the cemetery of Lovasse, accompanied by his doctor and the engineer Delay. On, descending into the vault no signs of decomposition could be perceived. The temperature of the body was the same as that of the vault, varying from fifteen to twenty degrees. At last, after seven days of terrible perplexity without decided results, the physician-inspector, assisted by three of his colleagues, went down into the vault in the presence of a dense crowd who assisted at this touching scene. The lid of the coffin was taken off. The features of the young girl were still unaltered, and by this test alone doubts might still remain. But the doctor, putting aside the white dress which covered the body, showed a livid tinge, characteristic of death, and conclusive of the fact that

it had taken place.

Mohammedanism at the Cape of Good Hope. The worship of the Prophet was introduced at the Cape through the slaves, in the days of Dutch rule, and now at least one-fifth of the population of Cape Town is Mohamme-A regular intercourse is maintained with Mecca. The fate of many an election has been determined by the votes of its adherents, who are courted by the politicians. No assignable success has been gained by missionaries, although numerous attempts have been made. Mr. Henry Tindall, English Wesleyan missionary, gives this account: "Islamism counts now among its numbers many of the most respectable and wealthy colored classes. Numbers of clerks and mechanics worship in its mosques; thousands join in its merry holiday-keeping, noisy festivals, rigorous fasts, luxurious feasts, and illuminations of house and cemetery. It is the great panderer to vice, and numbers of the cast-off votaries of dissipation, in whose veins English blood flows, find a refuge in the priest's harem, or hang on to the skirt of the wealthy polygamist. It has a strong hold on the passions of the people by its close affinities to the carnal mind; it fosters their prejudices against a spiritual religion by its system of bodily exercise: it commends itself to their understanding by its vaunted sobriety, in which many Christians, by name and profession, are so shamefully defective. It plays on their fears by its supposed powers of witchcraft, and on nflicting or removing at will the direct diseases,

AMUSEMENTS.

auspices."

and by its knowledge and use of slow poisons.

And it offers a social status to colored people

which they do not seem to attain under other

-At the Arch, last night. The School for Scandal was produced to an immiense audionce, which must have satisfied Mrs. Drow that at least an occasional venture loss. The performance was uncommonly good. Mrs.

Drew gave her familiar personation of "Lady Teazle" n personation that is nearly unrivaled in its excellence. Mr. Mackay played "Sir Petor" with great cleverness: Mr. Catheart appeared as "Charles Surface," and gave the part in a most satisfactory manner. Theother char-acters were well sustained by the other members of the excellent company. This evening Boucicault's drama How She Loves Him and the play, The Gipsy Farmer, will be presented. On Monday Colley Cibber's great omedy, She Would and She Would Not.

-At the Walnut, this evening, Enoch Arden will be produced with the comic drama Robert Mataire. -Miss Keene will present, at the Chestaut, to night. hree plays-Rosina Meadows, David Garrick and Two

an play at that same. -The German Opera season will close this evening with a performance of A Night in Grenada the second act of Martha and the third act of Faust. -The American announces for this evening a choice

miscellaneous entertainment, including the amusing personations of Burnett, an excellent ballet, a rantomime inging, dancing, negro delineations, &c., &c -That master of art-magic and necromancy, Signor Blitz, will do divers wonderful things this and every

evening at the Assembly Buildings. -Duprez & Benedict's infinstrels continue to attract large audiences to the Seventh Street Opera House. They offer for this evening a first-ate bill, in which all the best members of the company will appear. All of the performers are good, and some of them have no superiors in the profession.

-A minstrel entertainment will be given by Messrs arneross & Dixey this evening, at the Eleventh Street

-The Living Curiosities will be exhibited in Assembly Buildings, this evening, for the last time. -A vocal and instrumental concert in aid of Spruce Street Baptist Church, will be given in the Church on Thursday night next. Eminont musicians will particl-

-On Friday night next, the Fifteenth Anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association will be hald in the Academy of Music. The committee desire to ancounce that seats will not be reserved after quarter to 8

-The Young Men's Christian Association announce : course of four first-rate lectures at the Academy of Music. One of these will be given by Horace Greeley who has prepared a discourse upon the woman question. Roy, Henry Ward Beecher will deliver a new lecture ilso, and John B. Gough has promised two of his most in at Ashmead's, No. 724 Chestnut street, on Tuesday The sale of single tickets begins on Wednesday.

THE COURTS.

Oyer and Terminer. Judges Peirce and Parson.—The case of Henry C. Carr, charged with the murder of Francis S. Wykoff, on the 5th of August last, was ended this morning with a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree, with a recommendation to mercy.

Ouarth Sessions—Judge Ludlow.—The case of Geo. W. Draper was before the Gourt upon the return of the writ of habeas corpus to test the legality of his confinement in the Insane Asylum. Mr. Biddle for the institution. stated that the officers had no interest in the question except that the relator had been sent to them according to law. They did not oppose a full hearing. Mr. Warriner, for Mr. Draper, said he was not ready to proceed and asked a delay of a week.

Mr. Clay, who represented the Committee in the case, stated that the parties he appeared for had no objection to a full investigation.

Judge Ludlow said he issued the writ under a recent act of Assembly, which made it imperative. He could understand how, under this law, the institution could be annoyed; but he thought it but just to the officers as well as the relator that there should he the fullest examination into the facts of the case. The hearing was then postponed.

—"Has a man," asked a prisoner of a St. Louis magistrate, "any right to comput a naisance?" "No, sir, not even the Mayor." "Then, sir, I claim my liborty. I was arrested as a nuisance, and as no one has a right to convent me I mayor for a nonsuit." commit me, I move for a nousuit."

FACTS AND FANCIES.

-Seats sold for \$60 apiece at Patti's last ap--The Czar lately meditated suicide by star-

vation, and kept it up three days. —A Michigan inventor has produced a whistle for sailing vessels, to be operated with

-Europe has to pay annually about fifty millions of dollars for the support of her monarchs. -Grace Darling's brother William who suc

ceeded his father as keeper of the Longstone Island light, has just died.

—School is being played at the California. Theatre, in San Francisco, with Miss Charlotte Thompson as "Bella." —A Nashville screnading party traveled ton miles to fiddle two hours in front of a house

before they discovered that it was empty, 2012 —Mr. Allerton, a wealthy amateur actor of London, annually hires some theatre in that city and plays Shakespearian characters for

—Miss Fanny Davenport is moving upwards in her profession very rapidly. She has played "Lady Gay Spanker" in New York, in support of her father as "Sir Harcourt."

—A deserting sailor, at Detroit, was arrested, but succeeded in obtaining his discharge and wages because there was not a stamp to each signature on the articles. The Episcopalians have preaching in a

largo hall in Salt Lake City, and a fine school with 100 scholars, some of them, the children of Mormons. -The coal trade in Middle Georgia is look-

ing up. One handred and fifty cars on the Western & Atlantic Railroad cannot supply the demand at Atlanta.

—A young painter was copying a celebrated painting in the Dresden gallery the other day, when a traveling cockney asked him what was done with the old pictures after the new ones were done. -Iron laths are the latest idea in building.

They are made of No. 20 iron, wire gauge, and one and a half inches wide, resembling one and a half inch hoop iron, with a small ridge or head in the middle to stiffen it. The laths are cut in proper lengths, and afford additional security from fire. —The great conflagration in Bordeaux has suggested the following pleasant idea to a French journal: 'In case a hostile fleet should bombard a port, all that would be necessary would be to pour several hundred barrels of

petroleum on the water at ebb tide and light it. Wooden vessels would be burnt, while on iron ships the crew would all be roasted." -The pillow of a Japanese bed is a wooden box about four inches high, eight inches long, and two inches wide at the top. It is covered with a cushion of folded papers, and instead of serving as a head rest, the neck only is sup-

ported, the elaborate style of dressing the hair, especially among the women, forbidding the pressure of the head against a pillow. -Patti has declined an offer of a million of francs to sing for ten months in the new serious opera which Offenbach has composed to a

hibretto by Sardou. Patti, by the way, re-cently wounded her thumb with a dagger which she held, while playing the part of Gilda in "Rigaletto." The thumb bled, but Patti went on with the performance.

-Wabash, Indiana, is enjoying a season of religion. Men, women and children are in-dicted for fishing, sewing, knitting and black-ing boots respectively on Sundays. About one hundred indictments were lately returned including several ladies. The negro barbers were in the list. -At a jewelry store in Bloomington, Ill.

the other day, a customer was trying to select a pin that would suit him as to price and quality, pricing everything in the case until he came to a diamond pin valued at \$1,500. To try the customer the jeweler offered it at \$1.50. "Well," said he, "that is about the price I want to pay, but the pin is a little larger than I want."

-They manage matters in St. Petersburg rather more curiously than elsewhere. In a recent forgery trial, involving some millious of rubles, and requiring some two hundred witnesses, the testimony of a person who happened to be a Senator was needed. He objected to go to the court when summoned. The result was that the "high" court had to proceed to his residence to take his testimony, which he graciously consented to give.

—A man was once relating a story of being on a locomotive that struck a cow standing on the track, and threw her several yards into field, where she lit squarely on her feet, with her head towards the train, and, strange she wasn't hurt a mite. But didn't she look scared?" inquired a

listener. "Well, I don't know whether she wasscared or not, but she looked a good deal discouraged."

-The choristers of St. Paul's Cathedral were lately reprimanded for absenting them-selves so often from morning service; but they replied that their pay was so poor that if they did not hunt up other engagements they would starve. An indignant attendant of St. Paul's says: "I have seen men singing solos with ther heads reclining on their hands; and the talking, laughing and tossing over books is something disgraceful."

-The Pantin murder is still causing the greatest excitement in France, and Traup-mann, the murderer, is the hero of the day in where sentimental ladies adore him. Paris, where sentimental ladies adore him.
Although sure of suffering the death penalty, his avarice has prompted him to go into a speculation with his photographs, which sells for three francs apiece, advertising at the same time that those sold for half a franc are not received and a swindle. genuine and a swindle.

—Some time back the Brazilian Government offered a prize of \$8,000 in gold for the best method of preserving meat for tion; thirty-five competitors came forward in the shape of thirty-five tins from various parts of the world. These were opened on the 1st inst., and of the contents of the whole number only those of six were found at all pre-served. Of the six the best was from a Glasgow firm, and this will most likely gain the prize, which, however, has not yet been awarded.

The virtuous Isabella and her court are about to turn their backs upon the dippant French. She is atterly disgusted with the Emperor and his spouse, and will henceforth reside in Rome. What she principally complains of is the fact that, having some time time sent to the Emperor a neurorial setting. since sent to the Emperor a memorial setting forth many reasons why it would be to the interest of the French monarch and the French people to support her claims to the throne, she received no answer whatever.

—Science is discovering every day, new methods to alleviate the sufferings of unfortunate mortals. The latest progress in this direction has been made by a Dr. Bernier, in Paris, who is bleaching noses to which the treacherous influence of liquor has imparted a ruddy glow, by means of electricity. The hear a ruddy glow, by means of electricity. He has recently restored a lady of the highest rank to happiness, changing her nose, a blooming rose, into a delicate lily, and this case is causing great sensation in the scientific world. Dr. Bernier is having his method patented.

—Max Mueller has a "brother" who, according to a foreign professor, is quite distinguished, having won a "double first in the accomplishments of mendacity and mendicity." It seems that a gentlemanlike and literary person is circulating through Europe, announcing in all directions that he is brother to the distinguished Oxford professor, and then adding the usual statement and request-in such case made and provided for." What renders his case still more unhappy is that the Professor declines the relationship, and calls him a name which in a language less accurate than Sanskrit might be translated "impostor."