Daily Evening Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK, Editor. | OUR WHOLE COUNTRY. | F. L. FETHERSTON, Publisher.

VOLUME XXIII.—NO. 221. | PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1869. | PRICE THREE CENTS.

WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS for Parties, &c. New styles. MASON & CO., au25tf 907 Chestnut street.

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED in the newest and best manner. LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver, 1032 Chestnut street. fe20 tf

DIED.

DEMING.—On Friday, December 24, 1869, of typhoid congestion of the brain, Sidney Deming, aged 38 years.
His friends and relatives, Frankford Lodge, No. 292, A. Y. M., Keystone H. R. A. Chapter, No. 175, and St. John's Commandery, No. 4, K. T., are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 2107 Mount Vernon street, on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock. §

FOX.—At Foxburg, Clarion county, on December 25th, Samuel M. Fox, of Clarion county, in the 49th year of his age. 1t

HAINES.—On the morning of the 27th inst., Agnes, daughter of Sarah and the late Abraham Haines, aged 64 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 471 Franklin street, on Fourth-day morning, the 29th instant, at 8 o'clock. Interment at Cropwell, New Jersey. 2t

LARNED.—On Sunday morning, the 26th inst., William Henry, son of William Henry and Matilda C. Larned, in the 19th year of his age.
Due notice will be given of the funeral.

LEATHERMAN.—On the 25th inst., Mrs. Ann C., wife of John Leatherman.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 133 North Sixteenth street, on Thursday morning, the 30th inst., at 10 o'clock. ***

MOORE.—On Sunday, 26th inst., Mary, wife of Geo. C. Moore, and daughter of Frederick and Catharine Regoulot, in her 23d year.
Due notice of the funeral will be given. 1t

SNOWDEN.—On the 27th inst., Hannah B., wife of John C. Snowden.

☞ MARY COMMANDERY, NO. 36, K. T.—THE members of Mary Commandery will assemble on TUESDAY, December 28th, at 10½ o'clock, at the Asylum, Masonic Hall, Chestnut street, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late companion, SIR SIDNEY DEMING.
1t WM. J. KELLY, E. C.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SCARFS FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS OF VALUE. EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND ARCH.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

1870!

THE NEW YEAR BEING NEAR AT HAND,

THE GRAND CLEARING SALE

NOW PROGRESSING AT

818 and 820 CHESTNUT STREET,

WILL BE

Vigorously Pushed

FOR THE FEW DAYS REMAINING

Of the Old Year.

Still Further Accommodation of Prices!

Chestnut Street Clothing

Below Market Street Prices!

BOYS' CLOTHING
BOYS' CLOTHING
BOYS' CLOTHING
BOYS' CLOTHING
BOYS' CLOTHING
OF THE FINEST QUALITY AND BEST STYLES.

BOYS' CLOTHING
BOYS' CLOTHING
BOYS' CLOTHING
BOYS' CLOTHING
BOYS' CLOTHING
AT COST!

All Our Clothing Must be Sold Out for We will Carry None Of this Stock Over.

It is the Finest in Philadelphia and can Be Bought now at Lower Prices than ever

AT

JOHN WANAMAKER'S

Chestnut Street Clothing Establishment,

818 and 820 CHESTNUT STREET.

☞ "THE SOCIETY FOR SUPPLYING THE POOR WITH SOUP," 333 Griscom street, appeal to the public for the usual annual aid by which they are enabled to carry on their operations. In addition to a *daily* delivery of Soup, Corn Meal and Bread are distributed, each, *twice weekly*. A visitor is employed to examine into the fitness of each applicant to receive aid. The Society has no paid collector, but every member is authorized to receive funds for the treasury.
JOS. S. LEWIS, President, 111 Walnut street.
WM. EVANS, Treasurer, 613 Market street.
JAS. T. SHINN, S. W. cor. Broad and Spruce streets.
WM. L. REHN, 619 Walnut street.
CALEB WOOD, 524 S. Second street.
JOS. K. WHEELER, 2026 Chestnut street. [de21-12trp§

☞ OFFICE OF THE GREEN AND COATES STREETS PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY CO., TWENTY-FOURTH AND COATES STREETS.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, January 10th, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time and place an Election will be held for a President and twelve Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.
J. B. MOFFITT,
de27 29 31 ja3 5 7 9 10§ Secretary.

☞ WE RETURN OUR SINCERE thanks to the America, Diligent, and Humane Hose, and Mechanic and United States Engine Companies, and the Fire Department generally, for their valuable and successful efforts in endeavoring to save our stores from destruction during the burning of the Sugar House on Vine street, below Third, on the morning of the 26th.
GILBERT & ROYAL,
Nos. 309 and 311 North Third street.

☞ THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, and an election of Directors, will take place at the office of the Company, in Wilmington, on MONDAY, the 10th day of January, 1870, at 1 P. M.
de27 tja10 A. HORNER, Secretary.

☞ CARD.
The undersigned, residents in Arch street, above Broad, tender their thanks to the entire Fire Department in service on Friday evening, December 24th, for their very judicious management in protecting the rear of their dwellings from the destruction with which they were threatened.
THOMAS WATSON,
A. HART,
BENJAMIN BULLOCK.
1t*

☞ NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA COMMERCIAL WHARF AND RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office, 334 Walnut street, on MONDAY, January 10th, 1870, at 12 o'clock M.
WM. R. ALLEN, Secretary.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27, 1869. 1t*

☞ 1109 GIRARD STREET. 1109
TURKISH, RUSSIAN AND PERFUMED BATHS,
Departments for Ladies.
Baths open from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M.

☞ STEREOPTICON AND MAGIC Lantern Exhibitions given to Sunday Schools, Schools, Colleges, and for private entertainments. W. MITCHELL McALLISTER, 728 Chestnut street, second story. no2 2mrp§

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Lecture on Persia, Bokhara & China,

On Tuesday Evening, Dec. 28,

At 8 o'clock, in the

Hall of the University of Pennsylvania,

Ninth Street, near Market.

DR. W. DAVIS,

ex-Professor of the University of St. Petersburg, will give a description of his Scientific Travels in Southern Russia, Persia, India and Chinese Tartary.
The Lecture will embrace not only Geographical descriptions, but also some lively sketches on the life, customs and manners of the inhabitants of Central Asia.
Tickets can be obtained at the Music Store of Mr. Trumpler, No. 926 Chestnut street. 1t*

☞ KENSINGTON SOUP HOUSE, NO 247 ALLEN STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1869.
At a meeting of the Contributors to the support of the Kensington Soup Society, held this evening, the following named gentlemen were elected managers to serve the ensuing year:

George W. Vaughan,	Hon. John Robbins,
Edward W. Gorgas,	William W. Taxis,
Charles M. Lukens,	A. H. McFadien,
George Stockham,	George J. Hamilton,
Eli Garrison,	Thomas M. Montgomery,
James Barnard,	Samuel M. Mecutcheon,
Dr. I. G. Young,	Henry Kessler,
Andrew Zane, Jr.,	Joseph S. Allen,
Albert H. Fracker,	David Dickerson,
Thomas D. Stites,	George Day,
David Duncan,	Joseph Lippincott,
Jacob Jones,	Isaac H. Wainwright.
Andrew Zane,	

Contributions in money, in aid of the Society, or flour, meat or vegetables, will be thankfully received by any of the managers. Mr. DANIEL B. MICKLE, Shackamaxon street, above Richmond, is the duly authorized agent of the Society for soliciting and receiving contributions.
The Soup House will be open for the distribution of soup on TUESDAY, January 4, 1870.
By order of managers.
GEORGE STOCKHAM, President.
CHAS. M. LUKENS, Sec'ry. de27-m s 2t§

☞ CONCERT HALL.
Hon. J. H. WARWICK, of California,
Will deliver his grand War Lecture,
"THE NEW NATION,"
Introducing the splendid poems of "Wounded on the Battle-field," "Hans Breitman in Georgia," "The Stripes and the Stars," "Sheridan's Ride," "Barbara Freitche," and "Our Country Forever,"
On TUESDAY EVENING, December 28, 1869.
This has been one of the most successful lectures ever delivered in the United States, drawing crowded houses night after night in the principal cities of the East.
Tickets, 50 cts. Reserved Seats, 75 cts. Lecture to commence ¼ to 8 o'clock. Tickets for sale at Trumpler's Music Store, 926 Chestnut street, and at the door on the evening of Lecture. de27 2t§

☞ YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Monthly Meeting of the Association will be held this MONDAY EVENING, at their Hall, 1210 Chestnut street.
Address by THOMAS K. CREE, Esq., of Pittsburgh, Chairman of the State Executive Committee. Subject—"Our Association Work."
Question for discussion—"What are the duties of the members of the Young Men's Christian Association?"
Recitation by JOHN L. SHARPE, Esq., of Canada. Vocal and Instrumental Music under the direction of Prof. JOHNBOWER.
The public are invited. 1t§

☞ THE NORTHERN SOUP HOUSE, located at the N. E. corner of Fourth and Peters street, first street above Brown, will open TO-MORROW, December 28th, for the gratuitous distribution of soup, and continue so daily throughout the season, from 11 to 1 o'clock. Contributions in money or provisions will be thankfully received by
CHAS. J. SUTTER, Pres't, 304 Callowhill st.;
T. MORRIS PEROT, Treas., 314 Vine st.;
SAM'L T. CHILD, Sec'y, 824 North Second st.;
RICHARD BACON, 1505 Green st.;
JOHN B. SINER, 723 North Fifth st., or of any other of the Managers. de27 31 ja3 3t

☞ COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE 227 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27, 1869.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, on the 17th day of January, 1870, at 1.30 o'clock P. M., at which time an election will be held for President and six Directors, to serve for the ensuing year. DAVID J. BROWN,
de27tja17§ Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, 407 WALNUT street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1869.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 407 Walnut street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, the 10th day of January, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing a President and ten Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.
de27tja10§ EDWARD ARMSTRONG, Secretary.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE contributors to the Preston Retreat, will be held at the Retreat, Hamilton and Twentieth streets, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, January 10, 1870, at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of electing twenty-four managers, a treasurer, and two auditors, and transacting such other business as may be brought forward.
ROBERT C. CORNELIUS,
Secretary.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1869. de27ja1.3§

☞ WEEK OF PRAYER.—THE CLERGYMEN of the city are invited to meet at the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, 1210 Chestnut street, TO-MORROW (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at four o'clock, to make arrangements for the coming Week of Prayer.
REQUEST OF SEVERAL PASTORS.
1t§

☞ OFFICE ANTHRACITE INSURANCE CO., NO. 311 WALNUT STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27, 1869.
The annual election for Directors will be held at this office, on MONDAY, the third day of January next, between the hours of 10 and 12, A. M.
de27 6t§ WM. M. SMITH, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held on MONDAY, January 10, 1870, at 12 M., at the office of the Company, and on TUESDAY, January 11, an election will be held for Directors to serve the ensuing year.
de27t12t§ MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.

☞ THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PHILADELPHIA, December 27th, 1869.
The Election for Thirteen Directors of the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Nos. 4 and 5 Exchange Building, on MONDAY, Jan. 10th, 1870, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
J. H. HOLLINSHEAD,
de27 t ja8§ Secretary.

☞ PUBLIC SERVICES CONNECTED with the Ordination of Mr. Charles S. Schaeffer will occur this Monday evening, in the Tenth Baptist Church, at 7½ o'clock. 1t*

☞ TO RENT—THE LECTURE HALL of the Mercantile Library, Tenth street, above Chestnut. de24 hmw§

☞ HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 and 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department.—Medical treatment and medicine furnished gratuitously to the poor.

☞ SIXTH NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10, 1869.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the BANKING HOUSE, on TUESDAY, January 11, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
de27t1t§ ROBERT B. SALTER, Cashier.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMATEUR DRAWING-ROOM, SEVENTEENTH, above Chestnut street.—On TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 28th, the operette of LISCHEN AND FRITZCHEN, with LE CHALET, will be given by the Misses DURANG, Messrs. BRADSHAW, G. T. R. KNORR, and a chorus. Conductor, W. DIETRICH. Tickets, $1, for sale at Andres & Co.'s, 1104 Chestnut street. 1t*

Bowls and Spoons.

Editor of the Evening Bulletin: In answer to an extract in your paper of Friday evening, permit us to say that gross injustice has been done to the Freshman Class.

It was with the advice and assistance of the Class that their companion foiled the attempt of the Sophomores to perpetrate some practical jokes upon him; and when they found force out of the question, they persuaded him to return to the college and accept the Bowl and Spoon, intended jocularly as an appreciation of his merit in having received the lowest honor. But when the Sophomores attempted, as is the usual custom, to bear the man upon their shoulders through the halls in triumph, the Freshmen "pitched in." A friendly scuffle took place; the lowest honor was borne away by his comrades; the bowl and spoon broken in pieces, each man reserving some small fragment as a memento of the fray of '73. This is a plain and true statement of the whole affair.

DECEMBER 25th, 1869. FRESH.

—A shivering vagrant wandered into the Court House of Madison county, Iowa, and was discovered at midnight warming himself at the stove, which he was stuffing with the court records!

—M. Dupresson, the lessee of the gambling hells of Baden-Baden and Weisbaden, has opened a branch establishment in Egypt, and the descendants of Psammetichus and Astrampsychus are courteously solicited to make their little game.

THE NEW NATION.

Declaration of Independence of Rupert's Land and the Northwest Territory.

THE LAND AND THE INHABITANTS.

A telegraphic abstract of the declaration of independence issued by the provisional government of Rupert's Land and the Northwest Territory has been published. The full text of the declaration has since been received.

Whereas, It is admitted by all men, as a fundamental principle, that the public authority commands the obedience and respect of all its subjects; it is also admitted that the people to be governed have the right to adopt or reject the form of government, or refuse allegiance to that which is proposed. In accordance with these fundamental principles, the people of this country have obeyed and respected that authority to which the circumstances surrounding its infancy compelled it to be subjected. A company of adventurers, known as the Hudson Bay Company, and invested with certain powers granted by His Majesty, Charles the Second, established itself in Rupert's Land and in the Northwest Territory, for trading purposes only. This company consisted of many persons, requiring a certain constitution; but, as there was a question of commerce only, the constitution was formed in reference thereto; and yet, since there was at that time no government to see to the interests of a people already existing in the country, it became necessary for judicial officers to have recourse to the officers of the Hudson Bay Company—they inaugurated that species of government which, slightly modified by subsequent circumstances, ruled this country up to a recent date.

Whereas, The government thus created was far from answering the wants of the people, and became more and more so as the population increased in numbers; and, as the country was developed, commerce extended, until the present day, when it commands a place among the countries; and this people, ever actuated by the above-mentioned principles, have generously supported the aforesaid government and given to it a faithful allegiance; when, contrary to the law of nations, in March, 1869, that said government surrendered and transferred to Canada all the rights which it had or pretended to have in this Territory, by transactions with which the people were considered unworthy to be made acquainted; and

Whereas, It is generally admitted that a people is at liberty to establish any form of government it may consider suitable to its wants as soon as the power to which it was subject abandons it, or subjugates it without its consent to a foreign power, we maintain that no right can be transferred to such foreign power.

Now, therefore, First, we, the representatives of the people, in Council assembled, in Upper Fort Garry, on the 24th day of November, 1869, having invoked the God of nations also, relying on these fundamental moral principles, solemnly declare in the name of the Constitution and our own names, before God and man, that from the day on which the Government we had always obeyed abandoned us by transferring to a strange power the sacred authority confided to it, the people of Rupert's Land and the Northwest became free and exempt from all allegiance to the Government.

Second—That we refuse to recognize the authority of Canada, which pretends to have a right to coerce us and impose upon us a despotic form of government still more contrary to our rights and interests as British subjects than was that government to which we had subjected ourselves through necessity up to a recent date.

Third—That by sending an expedition on the 1st of November ult., charged to drive Mr. William McDougall and his companions, coming in the name of Canada, to rule us with the rod of despotism without previous notification to that effect, we have but acted conformably to that sacred right which commands every citizen to offer energetic opposition to prevent his country from being enslaved.

Fourth—That we continue and shall continue to oppose with all our strength the establishing of Canadian authority in our country, under the announced form; and in case of persistence on the part of the Canadian Government to enforce its obnoxious policy upon us by force of arms, we protest beforehand against such an unjust and unlawful course; and we declare that said Canadian Government responsible before God and man for the innumerable evils which may be caused by so unwarrantable a course.

Be it known, therefore, to the world in general, and to the Canadian Government in particular, that as we have always heretofore successfully defended our country in frequent wars with the neighboring tribes of Indians who are now on friendly relations with us, we are firmly resolved in future, not less than in the past, to repel all invasions from whatsoever quarter they may come; and, furthermore, we do declare and proclaim, in the name of the people of Rupert's Land and the Northwest, that we have on the said 24th day of November, 1869, above mentioned, established a provisional government, and hold it to be the only and lawful authority now in existence in Rupert's Land and the Northwest which claims the obedience and respect of the people; and that meanwhile we hold ourselves in readiness to enter in such negotiations with the Canadian government as may be favorable for the good government and prosperity of this people. In support of this declaration, relying on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge ourselves on oath, our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor to each other.

Issued at Fort Garry, this eighth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

[Signed] JOHN BRUCE, President.
[Signed] LOUIS RIELL, Secretary.

TITLE TO THE INSURGENT TERRITORY.

In the year 1670 Charles I., of England, granted to Prince Rupert, the Duke of Albemarle, the Earl of Craven, and thirteen others "the sole trade and commerce of all those seas, straits, bays, rivers, lakes, creeks, and sounds in whatsoever latitude they shall be, that lie within the entrance of the straits commonly called Hudson's Straits, together with all lands and territories upon the countries, coasts, and confines of the seas, bays, lakes, rivers, creeks, and sounds aforesaid." This was the origin of the famous Hudson Bay Company. The territory was ceded under such conditions that the company were made absolute proprietors in free and common socage, saving the faith, allegiance and sovereignty due the crown. The company had power to make laws, constitutions and ordinances, and to provide pains and penalties for their violation. The territory comprised but a portion of its present possessions, and is described on English maps of 1760 (the time Canada was ceded to Great Britain), in the form of a horse-shoe, not including the northwest territory, the southern boundary of the territory being at the northeast corner of Lake Winnipeg, above latitude 54 degrees north. Until the cession of Canada the Indian territories on the south and west of the Hudson Bay Territory had been French, but when Canada became a colony of England the Indian Territory became English, and the company extended their claims over the whole northwest. Rupert's Land was recognized as included in the company's charter, or rather, the name was extended over the portion acquired from the French. In 1831 the British Government granted exclusive trade over the Indian territories to the Northwest Company, but this right passed, in 1838, into the hands of the Hudson Bay Company. This is the abstract of the title of the company to the land in revolt.

THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY

comprises all that country lying north of the United States and west of Canada, Moose river, and the great lakes. The country itself is described by some as an earthly paradise, and by others as unfit for human habitation. Emigration was contrary to the interests of the Hudson Bay Company, and they spared no pains to have the land reported as desolate as possible.

THE RED RIVER SETTLEMENTS.

In all the vast region under control of the Hudson Bay Company, the only attempt at colonization worthy the name was that at Red River, except at one or two points in Labrador, nothing having been attempted save the cultivation of a few acres around the trading posts. In 1812 Lord Selkirk, a Scottish peer, obtained a grant of 10,000 acres of land in that district of the country designated as Red River, and which may be described as a half ellipse, the major axis being the boundary line of the United States, commencing at the junction of that line with the Lake of the Woods, curving northwesterly so as to touch the southern portion of Lake Winnipeg, and then curving southwesterly to the boundary line again. The first settlers left Sligo in 1811 and, going by Hudson Bay, wintered at York, and proceeded up the Severn River to their place of destination. To the settlement Lord Selkirk gave the name of Osna Boia, or Ossian's Tower. The community thrived apace until the outbreak of hostilities between the Northwest and the Hudson Bay Companies in 1815, when a number of the colonists were escorted to Canada by the Northwest Company, and the rest dispersed around the southern shores of Lake Winnipeg. They were again gathered together by Lord Selkirk, who demanded troops for the protection of his colony from the Governor of Lower Canada, but the demand was refused. They were more or less troubled until the amalgamation of the two companies, since which time they have maintained an existence isolated from the world, and with little or no emigration.

THE COLONISTS—WHERE THEY LIVE.

The present population of the country consists mainly of half-breeds and Indians, Scotch, French, English, and a few Canadians and Americans. The greater part of the French reside along the banks of the Red river, extending from Pembina and the American boundary line, sixty miles to Fort Garry, and on the Assiniboine as far as Portage la Prairie, sixty-five miles west of Fort Garry, the latter river emptying into the Red at the fort. The Scotch settlements are also on the Red river, extending north from Winnipeg town (about a quarter of a mile from Fort Garry), a distance of six or seven miles, the English settlers facing the French, on the north bank of the Assiniboine, but only extending about half-way from Ft. Garry to Portage la Prairie. From Ft. Garry to Lake Winnipeg the distance is sixty miles, and along the river, after passing Lower Fort Garry, or the stone fort, Indian settlements straggle up the lake to Norway House. The portion of territory in actual revolt may, therefore, be represented a rectangle sixty miles square, the northern and easterly sides representing the Assiniboine and Red Rivers. The farms and farm houses line both banks of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers, as the grants of land only extend about a league back on the prairie. The French half-breeds are the most numerous; the Scotch next. The Indian settlements are on a reserve ceded them, and the inhabitants have abandoned a nomadic life and taken to civilized habits, many of them possessing good farms and houses.

What Will Canada Do?

[Despatch to the Toronto Globe.]

OTTAWA, Dec. 24.—No money has yet been paid by the government to the Hudson's Bay Company to complete the purchase of the Northwest Territory; no proclamation of any change has been made in England, and the government is still in the hands of the company. It appears that when McDougall left to assume the position of Governor of the Northwest Territory, he was instructed by the government here that the purchase would be made by 1st December, and that he should therefore issue his proclamation on 1st December.

When the government here found that an insurrection at Red River was threatened, they determined to leave the Territory in the hands of the Hudson's Bay Company until spring; and, it is said, they despatched a messenger to McDougall, apprising him of this, and ordering him not to issue his proclamation. McDougall, it is said, did not receive these instructions in time. The proclamation spoken of at Red River as the Queen's Proclamation is the one issued by McDougall. As the government does not intend to complete the purchase till spring, it is fully expected McDougall will be recalled.

THE SAMANA BARGAIN.

Opposition to the Samana Bargain Developing in Congress.

Though annexation of Dominica is generally favored by members of Congress, it is not to be denied that several members are growling against the measure and protesting that they will oppose it when the proper occasion arises. Those who thus place themselves in antagonism to the project do so for several reasons. Some because they are opposed to all new acquisitions, deeming that we have enough undeveloped territory on hand to occupy us yet for three or four generations to come, and that to expand our territorial domain is to weaken our power and not to strengthen it. Others oppose annexation or leasing, because they hold that such important measures should not be undertaken by the Executive without authority in the first place from the legislative branch of the Government. And they declare that no such authority has been given in this instance. They say it is about time to put a stop to this business of speculating in real estate, which was so cunningly inaugurated by Mr. Seward, and only then given a *quasi* legislative sanction because the national good faith was involved. They ask, further, what is the use of paying at all for what was offered us so recently for absolutely nothing? If the Dominicans really want to become annexed, believing that such a condition would advantage them, why not let them vote on the point first and declare in that way their real wishes? If they do not want to join us, then, say these grumblers, we ought not to force them to it by bargaining with President Baez, nor should we desire to have them at all as unwilling subjects. These are the principal reasons urged for opposing the Babcock-Baez treaty, whatever it may be, and which are expected to be urged when the matter comes up for discussion in the halls of Congress. The chief advocate of all these annexation schemes is General Banks, not yet arrived at his post. Perhaps when he reaches here he will find means to strangle the incipient hostility, and be able, by his well-known skill in argument and parliamentary tactics, to engineer the measure through successfully.—*Washington Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.*

CHINA.

North-German Sailors in Battle with Pirates.

[From the Berlin Correspondencia, Dec. 8.]

According to news from Hong Kong the North-German merchant bark Apenrade, sailing under Captain H. Davidsen, was attacked by pirates in the Chinese waters, near Macao, on the 24th September. The crew of the bark consisted of the captain, the pilot and twelve men, while the number of the assailants was about a hundred; yet the Germans defended themselves with such resolution that one man was slain and all the rest were injured, the wounds of the captain and pilot having been of a very severe description. No bravery could of course successfully contend with such odds.

The pirates were, however, disturbed in their work of plunder by the approach of a steam vessel, and the Apenrade escaped to the harbor of Macao.

AMUSEMENTS.

—On Friday evening Mrs. Drew produced, at the Arch Street Theatre, a dramatization of *Little Dorrit*, by Mrs. E. D. Wallace. Arrangement of one of Charles Dickens's novels for the stage, without departure from the exact limits of the narrative, is about as difficult a task as a dramatist can undertake. In nearly every case, when an adaptation has been attempted successfully, the writer has used merely a few leading incidents and adopted the most striking characters, filling in events and personages of his own, here and there, so that striking effects may be produced, and that the story may have coherence. Mrs. Wallace has not used her imagination in dramatizing *Little Dorrit*; she has been courageous enough to try the more arduous work of presenting the real history in as forcible and complete a form as possible. The result is an entertaining drama, which lacks just two things—marked prominence of the heroine, and entire intelligibility. "Little Dorrit," as Dickens drew her, is a very quiet unobtrusive personage; but she plays a mighty party in the story, and she, far more than any other figure, is interesting to the reader. In the drama she retains all her pleasing characteristics, but she is dwarfed by the characters about her; not because those characters were presented more forcibly, but because the text actually precludes the possibility of the part being made as boldly important as that of "Little Nell," for instance, in Brougham's arrangement of *The Old Curiosity Shop*. Mrs. Wallace has omitted, too, a few sentences here and there which seem to be necessary to make plain the motive of the drama. Those persons who are familiar with the story, of course, comprehend every word of the play, and can enjoy it heartily. But a drama should tell its own story, independent of any extraneous assistance. It is true that in every audience there will be found numbers of persons who are not acquainted even with the most popular work of the most popular author; and the dramatist must care for these, taking nothing for granted, but making the edifice complete in itself. Any one who will look through the elaborate and intricate story of *Little Dorrit* will perceive how very hard it must have been to present a reasonably intelligent abstract of it in four short acts. The matter for surprise in this instance then, is, not that Mrs. Wallace's dramatization has faults, but that it is at all satisfactory. It presents the important characters clearly and accurately, each with its peculiarities plainly indicated, and it places them among the most dramatic scenes of the story, so that we have a series of strong situations which need only a little further elaboration to make up a powerful play. The climaxes are wrought out cleverly, and they close the acts effectively. There is a judicious use of humor, as a relief to the sadder episodes; and there is, above everything else, rapid, unhesitating action which proceeds without wearisome delay to the end.

Mrs. Wallace essayed the character of "Little Dorrit," and succeeded very nicely. The nervousness naturally incident to a first appearance, the inevitable anxiety of an author for the reception of her play, and the insufficiency of the text of the part, were, of course, hindrances to perfect success. But Mrs. Wallace played with feeling and appreciation, and we doubt not that greater familiarity with the presence of an audience will enable her to make her performance more nearly complete. She was very kindly received on Friday evening, throughout the play. The enthusiasm was so great, indeed, at the end of the first act, that she was called before the curtain. The members of the company also treated the debutante with generous consideration, helping her whenever it was possible to do so. Her friends in the audience appreciated this kindness, we are sure. Mrs. Drew played the part of "Mrs. Clennam" superbly. She was much superior to her opportunity; for the character, passive even in the novel, is very unpromising in the drama. We incline to praise Mr. Mackay very warmly for his personation of "Mr. Dorrit." As usual his "make up" of the character was very artistic, in the prison scene particularly. Cruikshank could not have conceived a better picture of the weak, vain old man, than that presented by Mr. Mackay, who played the part also with consummate ability. Mr. Craig's management of the costume and lines of "Mr. Panck's" was particularly good; Mr. Mathews gave us "Flintwinch" in a faithful shape which proved that he had studied the original closely; Mr. James made a diabolically clever "Blandois," but he was restrained from doing perfect justice to the character by the narrow limits of his text. Mrs. Stoddart appeared as "Maggy" and although the audience were prevented, by the absence of her name from the bills, from applauding her intelligently, their applause and laughter were none the less hearty.

Mrs. Drew has mounted the drama splendidly. All of the scenery is new and good; the finest scene being a view of the Corso in Rome at the time of the Carnival. *Little Dorrit* will be repeated until further notice.

—At the Chestnut Street Theatre this evening Miss Laura Keene will repeat the very clever dramatization of Dickens's "Christmas Carol," together with the fairy piece *Beauty and the Beast*. On Wednesday evening a new drama entitled *Champagne; or, Step By Step*, the joint work of Miss Keene and Miss Matilda Heron, will be produced.

—Miss Bateman will appear at the Walnut Street Theatre this evening in *Leah*. On Monday next Mr. Hemphill will produce a new drama entitled *Not Guilty*. This is a romantic drama of the best class. The author's right for the United States has been bought by the management of the Walnut—the only duly version of the play in America. It is in four acts, written by Watts Phillips, author of *The Dead Heart, Lost in London*, &c., and was first produced at the Queen's Theatre, London, in February last, and performed there nightly, with success, for four months. The action takes place in England and India. The effects are of remarkable variety and impressiveness. Every scene will be new from original designs. The mountings will be elaborate, and the cast throughout a good one.

—A very attractive programme will be offered at the American theatre this evening, including pantomime, acrobatic feats, ballet, singing, farce, negro comicalities, and miscellaneous performances.

—Messrs. Duprez & Benedict offer a very attractive bill for this evening, at the Seventh Street Opera House. They have prepared a number of new burlesques, in which the principal members of the company will appear, and besides these there will be the customary variety of songs, dances, &c.

—At the Eleventh Street Opera House tonight a minstrel entertainment will be given.

—At the Academy of Music this evening the famous Hanlon Brothers will perform some of their most wonderful feats. Mr. J. Levy will play several solos upon the cornet. "Little Bob" will do marvelous things upon the trapeze, and Prof. Roberts will exhibit his "Dreams of Illusion."

—The sale of tickets for the Italian opera season, which begins at the Academy of Music on Monday night next, commenced at Trumpler's this morning and progressed rapidly. There is every reason to believe that this will be one of the most successful ventures in opera ever undertaken in this city. The artists are all first-rate, the repertoire includes the most popular operas, and the price is low. Certainly these conditions should insure success, and we shall be surprised if the house is not crowded every night.

—Dr. W. J. Davis, ex-professor at the University of St. Petersburg, will deliver two lectures in the Hall of the University of Pennsylvania, on the subject of his travels in Persia, Bokhara, Southern Russia and China. Mr. Davis is a gentleman of high scientific attainment and ability, and the lectures will doubtless be very instructive and interesting, as the results of an extensive scientific tour in European and Asiatic countries. The first lecture will be delivered to-morrow evening, at 8 o'clock.

—Offenbach's opera, *Lischen and Fritzchen*, is to be performed at the Amateur Drawing Room, on Tuesday evening, December 28th, together with the charming operetta of *Le Chalet*, which will be given for the first time in English in this city. The parts will be sustained by the Misses Durang, Messrs. Bradshaw, G. T. R. Knorr, and other talented ladies and gentlemen.

—To-morrow evening Hon. J. H. Warwick, of California, will deliver a lecture, entitled "The New Nation," in which he will introduce many beautiful poems. The proceeds are for the benefit of Camps 7 and 10 Pa., Patriotic Order Sons of America.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

—Sheet-lightning—Candle lectures.

—In Wabash, Ind., women who bake biscuits of a Sunday are placed under arrest.

—The Khedive thinks of making a canal of the Upper Nile.

—Eugénie pays the Abbé Bauer 50,000 francs salary for preaching to her court.

—A dwarf eight inches shorter than Tom Thumb is attracting eight inchion in Chicago.

—Four tons of mail matter were franked by each Congressman last session.

—The owners of the Cardiff giant sing:—"The days when we went gypsuming."

—Another of Washington's body servants has just died in Tennessee.

—They have one-horse street-cars in Chicago, and they call them Bobtails.

—*William Tell* is the latest attraction at Madrid, with Tamberlik in his great part of "Arnold."

—Mozart, when he conducted his full rehearsals, used to wear a crimson pelisse and a big gold-laced cocked hat.

—Another Cardiff giant has been cast at Syracuse. It is intended for the Boston market.

—A "culled gemman" was lately arrested in Petersburg for stealing a four hundred pound mill-wheel.

—A mad gospeller in Cleveland goes about town in his night gear singing psalms and exhorting sinners.

—Rosa Bonheur has sold her pictures for more than 500,000 francs, although they weren't half vermillion.

—A Chicago restaurant-keeper found the head of a young hyson in a chest of tea; which was a chop he hadn't bargained for.

—A woman in Chicago recently seized a man, and, before he could secure assistance, brutally married him.

—Thirty thousand copies of Tennyson's new volume, "The Holy Grail, and Other Poems," were sold in England in advance of its publication.

—A Frenchman has discovered a method of steering balloons by producing a vacuum in front of the balloon, which is consequently driven forward.

—Some ingenious New Yorker has invented a metallic clasp to inclose a ballot, by the use of which, he contends, two cannot be cast together without detection.

—Oregon has a tale of a headless ghost, and is puzzled to know whether the body is to be advertised under the head of missing, or whether the head only has given up the ghost.

—They tell this tale of a gentleman who lives in New Haven: "He was suffering from the toothache, and, to ease the pain, filled his mouth with alcohol. Thinking to see it flame up, he discharged the liquid into a flame, caught his whiskers and singed them clean off."

—The *Reforme* is informed, it says, that M. Mazzini has left London during the last few days, and that he is now traveling in Germany. "Indefatigable in his work," it adds, "he seeks to realize his great idea of the fusion of the Latin races (Italy, France and Iberia) under the Republican banner."

—Sir Walter Scott's old Edinburgh home—"dear 39 North Castle street," as he used to call it—the house in which "Waverley" was written, where he resided for twenty-five years, and with which he parted with such deep sorrow, is now in part an attorney's office, and in part a lodging-house.

—The Empress of France, since her return to Paris, distributed to the ladies of her acquaintance rich presents brought from Egypt, consisting of shawls and stuffs from the Levant, jewels and objects of curiosity. Among the persons most favored were the Duchess de Mouchy, the Marquise de Las Marismas, Mme. Canrobert, the Princess d'Essling, the Duchess de Malakoff and Mme. Carette.

—As a railway train stopped at Hanna, a station in Indiana, lately, the brakeman thrust his head inside the car-door and loudly called: "Hanna!" A young lady, sitting next the door, probably endowed with the poetic appellation of Hannah, supposing that the brakeman was addressing her, and shocked at his familiarity on so short an acquaintance, frowned and retorted, "Shut your mouth!"

—The cause of Count Bismarck's sudden journey to Bonn is a severe wound received in a duel by his son Herbert, who is a student at the Bonn University. The wound is a deep sabre-cut in the head, and Dr. Busch, who is attending the young count, reports that he is in great danger. The news was first communicated by the director of the University to Herr von Thile, Under-Secretary of State at the Berlin Foreign Office, who informed the King, and his Majesty at once telegraphed to Count Bismarck at Varzin, urging him to proceed to Bonn without delay.

—French journalists at last have a gallery of their own in the Corps Legislatif; but they have had to fight for it ever since Napoleon banished them with a *coup de pied* when he had finished his *coup d'etat*. Since 1855 they have indeed been admitted to the House, but under disagreeable restrictions. Count Walewski was so good as to set aside every day sixteen tickets of admission for journalists, and M. Schneider gave twenty-four. At last the press has elbowed its way to a tribune, which, however, is by no means the best in the House, although no sensible man can doubt that it should be the best. Out of the thirty-six journalists who there find seats, only twelve can see what is going on without stretching their necks till they look like geese, and twisting their spines till they almost snap. Treatment of the press is not one of those things which are "managed better in France."

—The effect of freedom of the press in Russia is rendered not more obvious by the daily increasing demand for reform expressed in journals, with which the Government dares not tamper, than in the quality of the books which are now read there; some of them, such as Radischef's works, for writing which their author was banished to Siberia by Catharine II., being now for the first time allowed to be read. This state of affairs was aided and almost directly brought about by the boldness of the *Gazette de Moscow*, the *Kolokol* and later and even more liberal papers. A work by Prince Vasilchikof has just appeared, entitled "A History of Self-Government," the first volume of which contains "a comparative view of Russian and foreign institutions relative to land and society." In the reign of Nicholas, the Russian people were not allowed even to see papers containing accounts of European revolutions or attempted revolutions, and yet Louis Blanc's "History of the Revolution of 1848" is shortly to appear in a Russian translation. The works of John Stuart Mill have long been popular among the Russians, and yet now for the first time they are permitted to read the essays on Liberty and Utilitarianism. The country is just emerging from barbarism, and much may be expected of it under such instruction as these works will give it.