AMMERMAN—WETHERILL.—On Monday, Sept. h. 1870, st. 1403 Walnut street, by Rev. Alexander ed, D.D., Mr. J. Fred. Zimmerman, of Philadelphia, Miss Emma A. Wetherill, of Cincinnati, Ohio. BILLIN.—On the 26th instant, William G. Billin, in the 47th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his fu-neral, on this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o clock, from his late residence, No. 3915 Locust street.

BLACK

BATISTE ALPACAS

JANUS_CLOTHS. JUST IMPORTED.

BESSON & SON

MOURNING DRY GOODS HOUSE, No. 918 CHESTNUT STREET.

EYRE & LANDELL OPEN TO-DAY6 New Shades of Brown Silk.
6 " Green Silks.
4 " Blode Silks.
Scarabee, the new fall Shade.
Plain Silks from \$125 to \$6 per yard.

DURE COD LIVER OIL, CITRATE Magnesia.-JOHN C. BAKEB & Co. 718 Market st. SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO

TO

GRAND DISPLAY

NEW FALL DRESS GOODS

GENTLEMEN

WANAMAKER'S 818 and 820 Chestnut St .

TO-DAY!

A few moments can be spent profitably and pleasently in looking through our new importations and manufac tures for the present season. Our goods are exquisitely fine and made up in many new and beautiful designs.

TO

The Pool from which Germantown receives its supply of water is alarmingly low, and becoming depleted ith such rapidity that it is possible Germantown will be left entirely without water in two or three days. The most rigid economy is positively necessary, and is carnestly enjoined upon all the citizens supplied from Germantown Works.

FREDERICK GRAEFF, Chief Engineer Water Dept.

ST. MICHARL'S CHURCH, GERmantown.—Thursday next being St. Michael's Day, and the 11th anniversary of the opening of this Church; there will be service at 10% A.M. Holy Communion and Sermon by Rev. Henry J. Morton. Children's Sorvice and Feetival at 3½ P.M.; address by Rev. Leighton Coleman. Evening service at 8 o clock; sermon by Rev. Dr. Hoffman. Collection at each service for the Sunday School Building Fund.

The clergy and friends of the parish are invited to be present.

STEREOPTICON. ENTERTAINGiven to Churches, Sinday Schools, Societies, &c.,
&c. Having the largest assortment of Slides in the
city. I have unequalled facilities for giving the second
lightful entertainments. Constantly receiving new pictares.

Engagements may now be made by inquiring of W. MITCHELL MALLISTER, se22-th sa tu-13trp§ Second story No. 728 Chestnut REMEMBER, THE ORIGINAL delicious White Mountain Cake is found only at DEXTER'S, 245 South Fifteenth st. sel3 tu th s 12trps. PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION IN Chemistry and Mineralogy, at Dr. F.A. GENTH'S Laboratory, Nos. 103 and 112 Arch serr-street.

LAW DEPARTMENT UNIVERSIGN OF PENNSYLVANIA.—A Term will be an MONDAY, October 3d. Introductory Lecture by HON. J. L. CLARK HARE, at 8 o'clock! P. HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 and 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department, Medical treatment indimedicine furnished gratuitously

POLITICAL NOTICES. Republican Invincibles of Philada.

GRAND MASS MEETING AT

CONCERT HALL, Tuesday Evening, September 27, 1870,

At 8 o'clock. nder the auspices of the REPUBLICAN INVINCI-

BLES. A full exposition of Local and National ssues by HON. WM. D. KELLEY. HON. LEONARD MYERS.

HON. CHAS. O'NEILL, A, C. HABMER,
BENJAMIN HUCKEL. LADIES PARTICULARLY INVITED.

By order of the Executive Committee.

ALEX. P. COLESBERRY, President. J. EBEN HARKINS, Secretary. Ade t A. Wilson Henszey.

Chafrman Committee on Meetings.

1870.

SHERIFF. WILLIAM R. LEEDS. FIRST EDITION

BY CABLE AND MAIL.

EUROPE.

Awful Destruction at Strasbourg

HOW NAPOLEON WAS BETRAVED

Minister Sickles and the Brigands

ITALY AND THE POPE

(By Cable.)
HEROIC STRASBOURG.

Impending Pail of the Great Tower. OSTEND, September 26.—I have news from near Strasbourg to-day, by way of the Rhine, as late as Thursday. There is reason to believe that General Ulrich has six weeks' provisions for the whole population, and there are no signs of surrender. It is believed that the army of Lyons will soon be put in motion to attempt to raise the sieve The sing of the control of the to attempt to raise the sign. The signs observed from the German works lead to the belief that the magnificent tower of the Cathedral, the noblest architectural achievement of the German race, has been so severely shaken as to be on the eve of falling. The immense miltary hospital pear the argently was set or fire to be on the eve of falling. The immense military hospital near the arsenal, was set on fire by bombardment of Tuesday, and burned to the ground. The whole city is indiscriminately subjected to an incessant rain of balls and shells; the flags of the Geneva Conference are no longer respected, and the inhabitants are forced to take refuge in the cellars and other subteranean constructions. A terrible cannonade is reported to have been opened on the devoted city vesterday.—Horld. the devoted city yesterday .- World.

MAJOR-GENERAL SICKLES AND THE BRIGARDS.

A Raid of the Outlaws Planned Against the Minister... The General Forewarned His Plan of Action and Safety... The Local Situation ... Politics.

LONDON, Sept. 26th, P. M.—The special correspondent of the Herald in Berlin reports a mail news letter, dated on the 15th instant, for transmission to New York, in which he

I have already informed you that the Spansh Government had recalled the greater portion of the gendamus force from their posts in the mountain districts—thus leaving the farmers and travelers at the complete mercy of the brigands, and this notwithstanding the very numerous cases of the most daring high-way robberies and ruthless murders which have been lately recorded as having been perpe-trated by these men. The brigands roam about quite unrestrained by any legal or moral code, and the Government in Madrid has done nothing to check their criminal outrageous pro-There is scarcely a province of the Penin-

sula but has now two or three different bands of armed robbers on its soil. These men order everything. With the view of carrying on their depredations in greater security from the law, and in order to procure fresh arms Water Supply to Germantown. and ammunition, the bandits always adopt some political banner as a rallying standard. Under cover of this they enter the villages and proceed to exact funds and rations from the inhabitants, even from the authorities. A sum equal to \$50,000 in American gold was demanded recently by them for the release of a rich proprietor in Andalusia, besides a variety of smaller sums which were had in other instances elsewhere. Cruel treatment, even murder and butchery of the recusant, follows in cases of refusal.

General Sickles's Case.

You have heard briefly from your correspondents in Spain of the escape of Major-General Sickles, United States Minister in Madrid, from the hands of the brigands. Gen. Sickles has to come at regular intervals from his country residence to Madrid, in order to discharge his official duries. This fact as well discharge his official duties. This fact, as well as notes of his time, were communicated to the brigands by their accomplices in La Granja. It appears that the General was expected to leave Madrid lately by an eight P. M. railroad train. He, however, previously warned, perhaps, started by the 5.50 P. M. cars of the same line. Aware of the insecurity of the lower roads, he adopted what he regarded as a very shrewd plan—that of crossing the mountains at an unexpected hour, and when he would not be thought to journe.

not be thought to journey.

On arriving at Villalba, accompanied by his aide, Gen. Sickles called the same conveyance which had taken the two from La Granja to

which had taken the two from La Granja to Villalba. The driver of the coach, who was evidently surprised to see them at that hour, said that he expected them by the eight P. M. train. A carriage was prepared immediately, and the party set out for the mountains. When the coach in which it was imagined the General would come had arrived at a very lonely spot in the mountains, a couple of brigands broke out from a hiding place and stopped the vehicle. They demanded if Gen. Sickles was among the passengers. A negative reply was given them. Then followed a very close scrutiny of the different passengers. Not inding Gen. Sickles, the brigands contented themselves by plundering every person tented themselves by plundering every person who was there.

who was there.

The Spanish government, well knowing what a serious affair it would turn out to be if the representative of a foreign power should fall into the hands of the brigands, have ordered out a detachment of the gendarmes for the duty of pratecting Major-General Sickles when he journeys to and fro between Madrid and Villabe.

A Polish Veteran in the French Service, Gen. Louis Microslawski, who has just of-fered his services to the French Provisional Government, is on his father's side of Polish Government, is on his father's side of Polish parentage, and though born in France in 1814, was educated in Poland. In the unfortunate struggles of his country in 1830, he took an active part; and after the partition of Poland, found refuge in France, and subsequently, became deeply involved in the fruitless insurrection of Poland in 1846.

In the fruitless insurrection of Poland in 1846.

In the fruitless insurrection of Poland in 1846, onder year he was arrested at Posen, and condemned to death. Pending the execution of the sentence at Berlin, the revolutionary movement in the latter city in 1848 resulted in his liberation. He plunged into the full tide of the political convulsions of that year, and movement in the latter city in 1940 resulted in his liberation. He plunged into the full tide of the political convulsions of that year, and was placed by the Provisional Government at Baden in command of the revolutionary army of the Rhine. With the aid of Sregiel and D'Oborski, he defeated, in June, 1849, Prussian forces of superior numbers in battles at Leutershanten and Waghausel, and correspondent of and co-worker with Kossuth and Garibaldi, it is considered that his offer of aid to the French Provisional Government carries with it, in addition to his distinguished talents and energy, the sympathy of republicans throughout the Continent.

The Discovery of Arms in Paris.

The story of the discovery in Faris of a store of upward of 30,000 Prussian guns is thus given by the Paris Journal. "Some days ago some chests were seized, which were found to contain Uhlan uniforms. Yesterday the arms were found. The plan contemplated was simple, and had it succeeded; would have been effectual. The 30,000 or 40,000 Germans who inhabited Belleville and La Villette before the decree of expulsion was issued had been formed into regiments with that machine-like precision which marks all the proceedings of Prussia. At a given moment, and concurrently with an attack by the best ging forces, we should have been taken in the rear by false Uhlans, who would have charged upon us, and cause us to believe that the city had been entered either by a breach or through the sewers or catacombs. Some persons appointed for that purpose were to have called out 'Treason,' and then our troops would have been assailed in front and in rear. The discovery was made quite accidentally. A quantity of rifles having heen The Discovery of Arms in Paris. in rear. The discovery was made quite accidentally. A quantity of rifles having been sent to the station at La Chapelle, a railway servant seized one, which he took away with him, and, being somewhat intoxicated, declared loudly that he knew where there were plenty of arms. A heady of the Waristel Guard, upon being informed of this man's, statement, proceeded to the station and interrogated the officials, who at first denied that there were any arms who at first denied that there were any arms there, but some of the porters pointed out pseveral railway trucks which were laden with cases of muskets. Upon careful search, 16 trucks were found to be so laden, having according to the statements of the employes, arrived from Sedan some days before. The National Guard having no authority to seize the arms, an application was made to the Police, who took possession, not of 16, but of 29 trucks, all laden, with arms and amunition. Among these arms were Chassenots and Among these arms were Chassepots and needle-guns bearing the Prussian eagle. It is said that cuirasses and lances were also found. An investigation is new proceeding, which, it is hoped, will acquaint us with the names of the intended receivers as well as of the actual

Frore Hyacinthe's Letter to Minister Washburne.

The text of the letter from Frere (late Pere)

Hyacinthe to Minister Washburne, referring to his communication recognizing the French Republic, is as follows:
Sir: Detained in the country for more than a month by the state of my health, which has suffered so many and cruel ordeals, I much restret that it is not in more than gret that it is not in my power to grasp the band that has just written a letter so noble and

ympathetic toward my country.

That letter is a page in the history of liberty in the two worlds. It revives the recollections of Washington and Lafayette, and proves that if despotism had succeeded in dividing two governments, liberty had not delayed an instant to unite two peoples. Europe, where the blood of our defeated herees has flowed is still silent, but 'America, despite the ocean which separates us, has made her voice heard. She affirms that neither distance nor diversity of race will make strangers of nations which have the same soul, and that she demands for her young sister, that right which it appertains to her to define, because she was the first to know how to practice it the inalienable right to live toiling for the happiness of all

happiness of all.

I am happy that such sentiments have found their official interpreter in one whom I love and esteem so much, and I pray you to acan desteem so much, and I pray you to acan desteem so much, and I pray you to acan desteem so much, and I pray you to acan desteem so much, and I pray you to acan desteem so much, and I pray you to acan desteem so much, and I pray you to acan desteem so much and I pray you to acan deste much and I pr cept with the expression of my patriotic grati-tude the homage of my respectful and deep at-tachment. BOULIAC, Sept. 10, 1870.

BOULIAC, Sept. 10, 1870.

The Ex-Emperor---Beserted by His Friends----Accusations of Treachery.

It is a sad commentary on the instability of royal greatness that Napoleon, in his capivity, is deserted even by the London Daily Telegraph, &A correspondent of that celebrated organ of the Imperial back-stairs should from Paris the following rumors and sends from Paris the following rumors and

Sents from Paris the following rumors and suspicions:

There is but too much reason to apprehend that the almost universal belief entertained by Frenchmen that treachery and treason have been rampant, not only among French civilians, but also in the ranks of the French army, is founded upon fact. I have talked with several soldiers who escaped from the wreck of De Failly's division, and who have made their way back to Paris. They are unanimous in their assertion that this traiter; as they all regard him, so handled his troops as to deliver in their assertion that this traiter, as they all regard him, so handled his troops as to deliver them over to be helplessly massacred by their enemies. But I regret to addithat, although De Failly is even more execrated to-day in France than Leboouf, there is a still mightier name on every lip, against which the strangest innuendoes are against which the strangest innuendoes are whispered. The latter from the pen of M. Podevin, late Prefet of the Department of Podevin, late Prefet of the Department of La Meurthe, which appeared in last night's sair, has produced a prodigious effect! It will be remembered that M. de Podevin was will be remembered that M. de Podevin was violently animadverted upon by public opinion for having surrendered Nancy, the chief town of his department, without a struggle, and for having advised his fellow-townsmen not to resist the enemy. The peccant Préfet was destiné and disgraced by M. Cheureau, late Minister of the Interior. He now defends himself energetically against the calumnies of M. Chevreau.

terior. He now defends himself energetically against the calumnies of M. Chevreau, anys that his repeated appeals for arms were disregarded, and that not a grain of powder was supplied to him wherewith to blow up the bridges over the Meurthe. He adds that on the morning of August 11 he was again ordered to blow up the bridges, but that, after having in vain applied for powder from the Engineer Department, he shortly after received une depeche chiffree de l'Empereur m'enjoignant de ne pas les faire sauter. ["A elpher despatch from the Emperor, forbidding me to blow them up."] These words are printed in italics in M. Podevin's letter, and have here arroused intense surprise and indighave here arroused intense surprise and indignation. A story is to-night bandied about that Marshal Bazaine has announced that the Finperor himself made overtures to him, his most distinguished General, of a traitorous character. "Traitor," "bandit," "robber"—these are the mildest words which fly to night

these are the mildest words which fly to night from lip to lip—and I grieve to add that they are applied to no less a man than the unhappy Emperor himself. Of course it is natural that frenchmen should be only too eager, in the present condition of France, to find any excuse for the dismal reverses of the French army. But low as is the estimate everywhere to the military and administrative applies for the late Emperor, it seems inconceival to Frenchmen, except on the supposition of treachery, that he could have contreat this way unless he saw that it would enable him to escape from a position which he can be supposition. that it would enable him to escape from a posi-tion which he had riotously enjoyed for 18 years, and which he felt to be no longer tenable. A mot is attributed to the Emperor's movement in the latter city in 1348 resulted in his liberation. He plunged into the full tide of the political convulsions of that year, and was placed by the Provisional Government at Baden in command of the revolutionary army of the Rhine. With the aidr of Sregiel and D'Oborski, he defeated, in June, 1849, Prussian forces of superior numbers in battles at Leutershaufen and Waghausel, and held the Prince of Prussia's army of 60,000 men in check. Again retiring to private life and literary pursuits in Paris, he has nevertheless always been ready to engage in enterprises for the liberation of Poland, and was the leader in some of the attempts at Polish insurrection during the last peating to year.

bave been the staple of conversation at four out of five dinner-tables in Paris. The letter from M. Podevin has undoubtedly given them increased weight and circulation. Nor should from M. Podevin has undoubtedly given them increased weight and circulation. Nor should I be doing my duty as a chronicler of daily events in Paris if I omitted to mention that, whether justly or unjustly, the cry of treason is rife to-night in this city, and that neither the Emperor himself nor the Ministers who commenced the war, and who, by quitting France, are likewise giving color to the charges, have escaped what I cannot but hope is a slanderous accusation.

WHY DE WIMPFFEN SUBBENDERED. His Plan to Escape Countermanded by the Emperor.

[From Galignani's Messenger.]
An officer who had not quitted General de Wimpfier all the morning of the 1st writes as collows to the Debate. follows to the Debats On that morning the Prussians, having terminated their movement, attacked us on our right, in order to drive us on the fresh troops, who awaited our descent from the plateau, before deploying all the size of the plateau, before deploying all the size of the plateau. who awaited our descent from the plateau, before deploying all their forces. For a moment Gen. de Wimpfien was deluded, and believed in a victory, not as yet knowing that he had before him more than 150,000 enemies. In the evening he resolved to open a passage for his troops to the Belgian territory, or to march upon Carignan. He would doubtless have succeeded, as the enemy helf disregarized by upon Carignan. He would doubtless have succeeded, as the enemy, half disorganized by the contest, had remained in sosition on the field of battle; but the Emperor, who still held de facto the chief command, prevented him, and paralyzed his best efforts by calling up the Prussians with a white flag, and by addressing a letter to the King. General de Wimpflen, after a warm altercation with the Emperor and his suite on the subject re-

Wimpfien, after a warm altercation with the Emperor and his suite on the subject, returned to his quarters and gave in his resignation. Napoleon refused to accept it, and wrote to him the following note:

General: You cannot resign at the moment when the army may still be saved by an honorable capitulation. You have done your duty all day; do it still. You will render a great service to the country. The King has accepted the armistice, and I am waiting his propositions. Believe in my friendship.

NAPOLEON.

NAPOLEON The General, being then persuaded that only one course was open; that in retiring alone, as he could still do, he might avoid personal captivity, but would abandon the gallant soldiers who had braved death under his orders during the whole does pallant soldiers who had braved death under his orders during the whole day; seeing, also, that in so acting he would ill perform the functions of general-in-chief placed in his hands by the fortune of war, decided to remain at the head of the army, to share the lot of all, and to set his name to the capitulation—that terrible act which—closes—by—an-immense disaster, by an unforseen estastrophe mense disaster, by an unforseen catastrophe, one of the most brilliant of military careers.

General Pelle also refused to adhere to the capitulation. A letter addressed by him to his

I am prisoner of war with the whole army. Never has any people had to undergo such an firont. Tell your brother that if he reads the report of the council of war held for the sur-render of the army, he will see that two gene-rals-refused to submit. They were not named; but the world should know that the dissen-tients were Generals Pelle and Carre de Belle-

WHAT WILL ITALY DO WITH THE POPE?

The "Reds" Alert. i From the Pall Mall Gazette, Sept. 14.1

The occupation of Rome by the Italians is the natural and inevitable consequence of the downfall of the empire. The Italians were restained from crossing the frontier only by September, and that convention depended for its maintenance on the French bayonets sent to support it. It was a convention imposed by force and maintained by force, and as soon as that force was with drawn it was certain to fall to the ground.
The Italians have lost no time in taking advantage of the sudden collapse of the eldest son of the church, but it is only fair to them to remember that in the first instance the convention was thrust upon them against their will, and that the continuance of the French occupation for so many years was altogether contrary to the spirit, if not the letter, of the compact. The Italians, as far at least as their government was con-cerned, showed themselves anxious to con-celliate the Vatican, and to make things pleasants But the Holy Father himself was obdurate and resentful. "Non possumus" obdurate and resentful. "Non possumus and Le Pape ne transigera jamais" were th nly answers he would make to the advances the radian government that some kind of which the Pope is still to be an independent ceclesiastical prince, with some apparatus of worldly authority. The question the Italian government are apparently seeking to solve is how far they can make concessions to the how far they can make concessions to the Vatican without provoking their own people and jeopardizing the dynasty of Savoy. The revolutionists are evidently, on the alert, and only a bold and decisive course will save the monarchy

MATTERS IN SPAIN.

The French Revolution and Spanish Republicans.

A Spanish correspondent of an English pa-

per says:

How will the rapid march of events in France affect Spain? is a question which all France affect Spain? is a question which all Spaniards are at present anxiously asking each other, but which they find it difficult to answer satisfactorily. It is now nearly a year since the Federal Republicans in this country rose in arms against the Government. Mag the movement was then popular was shown by its strength as regarded numbers, but it was smothered in the cradle by the superior force of military discipline; and since then the fire has been smouldering, and waiting only for a has been smouldering, and waiting only for has been smouldering, and waiting only for a waft of outside sympathy to fan it again into a flame. Republicanism is, undoubtedly, an important political element in Spain, but it has hitherto been weak from internal divisions and disagreements on minor points between the heads of the party. The Republicans were divided into two classes, or parties, namely: into two classes, or parties, namely: the Unitarian and the Federal Republicans. the Unitarian and the Federal Republicans. The Unitarians comprised the Progresistas; for, although the Progresistas called themselves monarchical, it was evident to all that in default of a monarch they would choose a president. It was even alleged that they, with their leader Prim, were Republicans at heart, but restrained from putting their ideas into practice by the threats of Napoleon and the menaging attitude of the second themselves asserted, were ready to link their fortunes asserted, were ready to link their fortunes. asserted, were ready to link their fortunes with those of the Unitarians, if these would Federals adhere to their former ideas, or modify them so as to meet Unitarian views, and obtain their support? Should the Federal Republicans rise again, as they did in October last, they must succumb, for their organization is not military, and they have already had experience of what this force can do inquieting restless spirits. The Carlists, however, by their ill-advised lagitation, are doing

all they can to rouse the spirit of the Republicans. The army is being increased, and extraordinary precautions are taken all over the country, specially, ken all over the country, specially, in the northern provinces; but what does it portend? It is difficult to tell. Rumor says that Prim contemplates a coup d'état, but the only importance to be attached to this is that it is quite certain that Prim is prepared to take advantage of any good thing that may to take advantage of any good thing that may turn up, but as regards any particular course you may feel sure that he has none. The prevailing opinion is that if the Republicans become the party of the present it will be because Prim so chooses, and although people speak of him contemptuously, all know that he has the army with him, and that as long as he is thus supported he will be the man of the day. Whether Spain is to be a Republic or not every one here feels confident of one thing, and that is that the crisis in France must produce a crisis in Spain.

A NOVEL SPECTACLE.

Cruel Treatment of a Widow at Chicago ...The House Besieged and Inundated... Heroic Defence of the Garrison.

The Chicago Journal of the 16th has the fol-A somewhat singular spectacle is just now visible at the intersection of Eighteenth street, Canal street and Canalport avenue. It is nothing more nor less than a "lone, lorn widow woman living in a small shanty located on an island. And the way she happened to become thus isolated from the world around her was this the three streets which intersect each other at that point are being overhauled, reconstructed and improved by the city authorities. In the progress of these hauled, reconstructed and improved by the city authorities. In the progress of these improvements and changes it was found that the little house or shanty owned and occupied by this "interesting widow, with five small children," stood in the way, and its removal was necessary in order to push forward the improvements to completion. The contractors accordingly opened negotiations with the widow for the purchase of her "cabin." They offered her \$200 for the structure, or \$50 for removing it out of their way. The owner failed to "see it." The contractors, importuned, entreated, threatened; but the woman removing it out of their way. The owner failed to see it." The contractors, importuned, entreated, threatened; but the woman stubbornly refused to budge out of their way, or to sell her property at any such paltry figures. The work of enlarging and improving the streets was brought to a stand-still. A council of war was held, larging and improving the streets was brought to a stand-still. A council of war was held, and thally it was decided to dig a trench entirely around the house, and fill it with water from the adjoining hydrants. This was accordingly done, and in a few hours more the widow and her children were dwelling upon an island. The water in the trench was three or four feet deep; soon it grew deeper, and finally it entered the dwelling and covered the floor, so that the occupants were compelled to mount a table to keep dry. The situation became interesting, and scores of spectators

came interesting, and scores of spectators visited the spot and viewed the spectacle with intense curiosity. Still the heroine of the occasion obstinately refused to canada and the special control of the occasion obstinately refused to canada and the occasion pitulate; and when our informant left the place she remained master of the situation deplace she remained master of the situation de-termined, apparently, never to strike her colors while her ammunition and provisions hold out. Her only means of reaching "land" is by a narrow plank which she has succeeded n running out of one window of her donicile o as to form a tolerable bridge. If the situa so as to form a colerante ortuge. If the studies tion remains unchanged much longer, perhaps some enterprising party will establish a terry, for her convenience and the benefit of his own pocket. This is an age of bold enterprises, as well as of strange novelties.

DRAMATIC.

-We are informed that Mr. E. L. Davenport has leased the Chestnut Street Theatre, and will open it immediately with a first-class stock company. We are very glad that this establishment has fallen into such good hands. Mr. Dåvenport is an estimable gentleman whose permanent connection with any theatre would be a sufficient assurance that it deserved the patronage of the respectable public. We regard him, also, as an actor who is in every respect the equal of any other upon the American stage. In certain characters indeed he is superior to any of his contemporaries. The presence of this versatile and accomplished actor in any company in this city ought to insure a crowded house ever night. Mr. Davenport has, we understand, arranged for the appearance of Mile. Janauschek on October 31 "Central Park" at the Arch.

"Central Park" at the Arch.

At the Arch Street Theatre, last night, a play was produced, eutitled Central Park: or, The House with Two Doors. Mr. Lester Wallack, of New York, claims the authorship. In the bills the drama is entitled, "a brilliant local comedy in five acts." In reality it is a lively farce expanded with some ingenuity far beyond its just dimensions. If the dialogue could be cut by a bold and judicious hand, and the incidents compressed into three acts, the farce would be much more effective. It depends for its interest entirely upon the plot, and that could be developed with greater clearness and force in a much smaller compass. It is undeniable that the plot is very excellent. It has for its subject a series of queer blunders in which several very worthy people are involved through the absurd jealousy and suspicion entertained against each other by a man and his wife. The incidents consequent upon the misapprehensions of the parties are very annuite that dents consequent upon the misapprehensions of the parties, are very amusing, even if they are a little unnatural and extravagant. The are a little unnatural and entravagant. The situations are often full of gonuine humor, which loses none of its heartiness because the time-honored trick of hiding visitors, whose presence might excite suspicion, in closets from which they emerge in time to participate in a striking tableau, is adopted with remarkable frequency in every act of the plan. frequency in every act of the play. The dialogue is not particularly brilliant or witty, but it is easy, natural and amusing in most of the scenes and tolerably good in all. None of the characters are new or striking, and there is no characters are new or striking, and there is no attempt at the nice development of any of them. They all have about as much individuality as any of the figures in ordinary farces, and they are placed in situations so comical that they afford amusement without exciting admiration for their accurate resemblance to known types in actual life. Mrs. Drew, Miss Price, Mr. Hill, Mr. Mackey, Mr. McManus and, Mr. Hemple played the principal parts, and, of course, performed in a most acceptable manner. Those who wish to enjoy some honest, hearty fun, can obtain the article at the Arch Street Theatre, while this farce remains upon the stage. farce remains upon the stage.

Lucille Western at the Walnut.

Last night Miss Western played in East Lynne before an immense number of that particular sort of gourmands who thrive upon the part of "Lady Label" showed all her old part of cover over the facilities and designed the power over the feelings, and depicted the changes of jealousy, remorse and maternal only declare the Republic at once, regardless of Napoleonic consequences; but these Toyour part, we should feel and could express to plunge into this course, and thus Spain jogged on, trusting to chance for a windfall. The question now is, Will the Spanish Republicans consider this an opportune moment for action; and, if so, will the Federals adherent to their former ideas, or modify them so as to meet Unitarian views and obtain that successions. distrist, and afterwards where she tries to keep her self-command in proposing as a test the removal of the mistrusted lady, were much more touching than the agonies which followed. The play was well borne up by the efforts of the other performers, especially Mrs. Chapman. In the upholstery and dresses, which were bright, new and rich, we were pleased to observe a great advance out the part of the old Walnut, and one which will set forward the reputation of the house as will set forward the reputation of the house as

among the cleanest and handsomest in the country. The play will be continued. Friday, benefit of Miss Western; Saturday, her appearance in a matinée.

THE FINE ABTS.

A severe domestic calamity has occurred to the painter Hamilton. In the death of his excellent wife, he loses the partner and true helpmeet of many years. Mr. Hamilton is naturally much depressed, and has but little energy for the prosecution of his last great conception -a new treatment of one of his most celebrated inspirations, the "Conflict of Le Bon-

homme Richard and Serapis." Knight's fine picture, illustrating a scene from Othello, is prosperously advancing, but is not yet in a condition to be shown even to the artist's personal friends, let alone the general public

One of our most laborious and conscientious artists, Mr. T. Henry Smith, exhibits at Haseltine's, as the result of three years' patient labor, a very interesting picture representing the modern mechanic. The subject is an artisan of our century tending a Hoe press in full operation. The young man is of an intelligent cast, and grasps a book, to be studied in the moments snatched from labor; while musical instruments and works of art lie around. On the wall is pictured a plodding mechanic of the old school, laboriously working a hand-press of the kind used in Franklin's day. The idea of modern versatility, and the zest of life, is. very strikingly given. Artistically, the figure s studied with almost painful care; and the strong young torso, with the neck powerstrong young torso, with the neck power-fully planted on the shoulders,—the en-ergetic American head, with its union of haughty spirit and intellectual delicacy—and the modeling and shortening of the limbs, are represented with insight and power. limbs, are represented with insight and power. The composition, with its not very tractable mechanical details, is likewise skilful. The style is different from anything we have seen of Mr. Smith's,—the "blender" having been used with perhaps excessive frequency—and recalls English work of the old school. Some of our typographical associations should decorate their halls with this uncommonly thoughtful work. ful work.

rate their halls with this uncommonly thoughtful work.

Roberts, sculptor, has modeled a profile in relief, of the sort known as the "velled statuary." The face of a young bride is seen quite covered with diaphanous laces, yet fully apparent under the thin disguise, which enhances rather than conceals its beauty of outline. One hand, resting on the bosom, holds the bridal ring. Mr. Roberts is about to try his skill on a full-length male figure.

We yesterday entered the studio at Messis Struthers & Sons' establishment, for the purpose of seeing a bust of the late Judge Grier, which we had found under way at a previous visit. We were disappointed in this, the promising young artist, Mr. Wells, having destroyed his work on account of some dissatisfaction or scruple about its merit. He had just finished, however, an excellent portrait bust of Dr. Green, of Easton; Pa., which we believe to be a perfectly satisfactory likeness, as it is a most creditable work of art.

Mr. Starkey, at the same at eller, is modeling

Mr. Starkey, at the same atelier, is modeling a full-length life-size figure of Ruth. The Moabitess stands in an attitude of meditation, pressing a few wheat-ears to her bosom. Her face, which is not of a Jewish type, but is intended to represent the primitive race of Syria. tended to represent the primitive race of Syria oughtful and perplexed. The drapery is thrown around the form with much grace, and the posture is good. This figure is already ordered by a Philadelphia connoisseur. and will be cut in marble during the winter.

Akers' bust of Lucretia Mott, the philanthropist, is now chiselled in an uncommonly beautiful fragment of Carrara, and may be seen at Mr. Struthers' establishment. It is remarkable for an absolute purity and unsurpassable refinement of expression, which the translucency of the material and the children translucency of the material and the skill of the cutter have enhanced. The drapery is not, however, quite so fortunate as the face

At Caldwell's may be seen a statue of Pene the digures may be seen a statue of rone lope Sleeping, in plaster, by J. Obermeyer. The figure struck us as elegant and swant, while wanting in originality. It recalls a certain line of antique recumbent figures such as the Mourning Agricultus and Debated. tain line of antique recumbent figures such as the Mourning Agrippina and Deserted Ariadne of the Vatican, and the drapery, in the metallic precision of its folds, likewise suggests the style of ancient sculptors. At the same time the figure and folds are both cor-rect, and hard to find fault with. Mr. Ober-meyer is the artist whose statue of a Nymph-adorns the fountain at Rittenhouse Square.

CALIFORNIA MONSTERS.

Relics of Ancient Times.

The Pacific coast is wonderfully rich in the fossiled remnants of the antideluvian era. Within the last two months, says a San Francisco correspondent of a Charleston paper, discoveries have been made, which in any other country, would set the savans orazy with the savans or and thought material for angless. excitement and furnish material for endless discussion. The chief of these is what was once evidently an immense sea monster. It lies on a high plateau, about one hundred miles to the southeast of Hamilton, Nevada, and from its position it is supposed that the locale was once a great shoal, and that the leviathan floundered and perished on its surface as the water receded. The petrifaction is perfect, and is estimated to weigh about ten tons. It has the head and body of a humpbacken whale, while the extremittes extend into feelers and and once evidently an immense sea monster. the extremities extend into feelers and antennel, like the polypus or devil fish, with the exception that they are evidently lined, during life, with a hard and bony substance. The heat is flat and oblong, with eyes set on each side twenty-four inches apart. The mouth is armed with tripple rows of teeth, sharp in armed with tripple rows of teeth, sharp in front, but underneath and well into the jaws they turn into grinders, capped by a solid osseous formation. The length of this singular relic of an unknown age has not yet been de-termined, but as the body blends into the tail it tapers down into so small a size, that, making due allowance, its weight would not be far from that stated. At the present time there is on exhibition in the city the task and some teeth of an aute-diluvian animal, whose magnitude must have

dwarfed into littleness the most monstrous mastodon or megartherium of which we have any account—a beast so large as almost to defy the power of imagination to conjure up an image so vast before the mind's eye. The remains were discovered very recently if a formation of cement and lava near Stockton, in this State. One of the teeth weighs ninety-five namels, and the task is of such immerse proportions that the creature to which it belonged must have been several hundred feet long, and weighed hundreds of tons.
These mammoth bones will shortly leave for the East and Europe, and are certain to creat a sensation wherever seen.
Last week the petrified claws of an immeuse lobster or crawfish, measuring a foot and a half in length, were found in a drift in a Mount Diablo gravel bed, five hundred feet, above tide level, and the papers this morning, contain accounts of the discovery of a perfect petrified seal in the White Pine country, together with a great variety of ourious rossils and ammonites. Indeed, the coast abounds with relics of antediluvian and possibly pre-Adamite monsters, and every square mile of ground shows evidence of the fearful convulsions that agitate the globe when these tre-

mendous creations of the Supreme Being were