Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOLUME LXXXIV. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1869. NUMBER 241.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

THE ELECTION.

FAYETTE COUNTY OFFICIAL.

[Special Dispatches to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

UNIONTOWN, October 16, 1869.

The official majority for Packer in this county is 889. The return from Dunbar township, giving a Democratic majority of 183, was not made out according to law. It was not certified to or signed by any of the election officers, and did not state when, or in what township, county or State the election was held, yet it was accepted by the Convention of Return Judges held here Friday, as a reliable statement of the number of votes cast in that township. Schnatterly the Democratic candidate for Assembly received only 573 majority, running behind the State ticket. ST. JOHN.

LAWRENCE COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., October 16.—The official vote of Lawrence county is as follows: John W. Geary, 3,217; Asa Packer, 1,492; majority, 1,725. Henry W. Williams, 3,194; Cyrus L. Pershing, 1,576; majority, 1,718.

THE CAPITAL.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, October 16, 1869.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

Several chiefs of Department bureaus have already completed their annual reports and forwarded them to the proper heads of departments. Others are now engaged in the same work. The Cabinet officers have made little, if any, progress in the preparation of annual reports.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments were made to-day: Henry C. Myers, Register of Land Office at Natchitoches, Louisiana. Postmasters—Frederick D. Turner, at Carson City, Nevada, vice B. F. Small, suspended; James D. Wood, Central City, Colorado, vice Samuel A. Buell, suspended; Peter Grabb, at Kenton, Ohio, vice Augustus Treger, suspended.

CABINET MEETING.

A Cabinet meeting was held to-day merely for the transaction of ordinary business. All the members were present excepting the Secretary of War.

MONETARY.

Receipts of fractional currency for the week $1,132,700; shipments $778,700; amount destroyed $226,700.

NEW YORK CITY.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, October 16, 1869.

The following correspondence between Robert Bonner and General Grant is published:

"NEW YORK, October 11, 1869.—*My Dear General:*—As I stated to you immediately after your election, that there was no office which I desired, either for myself or any friend, I have had no occasion to write to you in regard to such matters. There is a matter now, however, that concerns you personally, and in which I feel that I discern your interest, so plainly, that I take the liberty to write to you with reference to it. I do this with less hesitation because you did me the honor, after your election, to confide to me pretty fully your views.

In the present disturbed state of the public mind concerning the recent gold combination, is it not the quickest and surest way to set at rest the great excitement and uneasiness which prevail, for you to make a brief denial, over your own signature, of all foreknowledge of that combination, in order to relieve yourself entirely from all responsibility for the acts of others? Of course those who know you personally do not require such a disclaimer; but the great public, whose minds are liable to be warped by the determined and persistent efforts to injure you, will be, it seems to me, at once satisfied, and quieted by such a statement. "Sincerely yours,

"ROBERT BONNER.

"President Grant."

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 13, 1869.—*Robert Bonner, Esq.*:—Dear Sir: Your favor of the 11th inst. is received. I have never thought of contradicting statements or insinuations made against me by irresponsible parties, as those alluded to in your letter, but as you have written to me on the subject in so kind a spirit, I will say that I have no more to do with the late gold excitement in New York City than yourself, or any other innocent party, except that I ordered the sale of gold, to break the ring engaged, as I thought, in a most disreputable transaction. If the speculators had been successful, you would never have heard of any one connected with the Administration as being connected with the transaction. Yours, truly, U. S. GRANT.

"P. S.—I have written this in great haste, and without exercising judgment as to the propriety of writing it; but I submit it to your judgment. U. S. G."

The *Herald's* Washington special contains the following: A short time since, a statement appeared in the Washington correspondence of the *Herald* that an agent of the great banking firm of Rothschilds had arrived in this county, and submitted an offer to loan the Government all the money they required to liquidate the debt at an interest of four per cent. The truth of this statement has been reflected upon by nearly all your contemporaries. I have to-day seen a letter proporting to be from M. Friquet, dated New York, to a friend in this city, in which he makes use of the following language: "The proposition and correspondence relative thereto has been conducted by me direct with the President at his request. The public announcement in the *Herald* was evidently the result of jealousy on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury, who had not been consulted in the matter. I return to France to-morrow, but yet believe the matter will be successfully carried out."

It is stated that the old Board of Directors of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway have been re-elected.

Wells & Fargo and the United States Company have combined to perform the express business over the Pacific Railroad.

There was a remarkably lively time in the Gold Room this morning, and considerable excitement among the members in consequence of the exciting speech made by Mr. Jordan upon the financial condition of the Gold Exchange Bank. He charged that but for legal measures, the concern would have settled with the creditors a week ago, and that an injunction from Messrs. Unger & Co. now stood in way of a settlement. The Bank had determined to stand a loss of $260,000 in order to go on, and deserves more liberality and consideration from the public. Mr. Jordan also said, with an emphatic oath, that if the Gold Exchange Bank had not advanced $4,000,000 to the street during the recent panic all the brokers would have been ruined, and several banks would also have gone to the devil. [Much confusion here ensued, and cries of "put him out" followed.] If the bank management had not acted like fools, brokers would have settled at the Exchange Clearing House until their matters had been arranged. He promised within three working days to pay 15 to 25 per cent., but they must give him a fair start. He neither intended to rob or plunder, but deal fair as man to man, and would report the names of any parties who attempted to prevent or interfere with him in arranging a settlement. [Voices: That's right, &c.] Mr. Unger attempted to call Mr. Jordan to order. A member proposed that Jordan give some facts in regard to the condition of the bank. Mr. Jordan said he would do so. That the bank was solvent, and brokers would be very foolish to go back on the bank now. He had never before made a speech, and if he had used unfortunate language, it was because he was too mad to choose his language. He must delay in the settlement to the Anger firm the legal restrictions, and they would repudiate the claims of no person whatever; and if brokers went back on the Gold Exchange Bank they were too mean to live. Here Mr. Jordan withdrew, and then the meeting broke up. At a meeting of the creditors of the Bank in the afternoon, a very full discussion of the situation took place, and the action of Mr. Anger was generally deprecated. The feeling of all present was in favor of giving Mr. Jordan a fair chance. To this end, a paper was drawn up to the effect that those signing it would take no legal steps toward forcing the Bank into bankruptcy for ten days. This was signed by all present, and a committee of five appointed to circulate it among the creditors generally for signature. It is believed that at least 95 per cent. of the creditors of the Bank will sign it. During the meeting it was announced that the injunction against the Bank had been so modified as to allow the receiver to collect money due the Bank, and affect settlements in all cases where he could do so advantageously for the Bank. The action of the Court met with general favor.

It is said the liabilities of Lindsay, Chittick & Co., whose suspension has been announced, will reach half a million in gold, mostly due in Europe.

The Central and Hudson River roads will be finally consolidated on the 1st of November.

The Congressional Committee on Navigation Interests closed its session here to-day. After hearing important statements from A. A. Low, Messrs. Spafford, Howland and Nesmith, all largely connected with the shipping and commercial interests; from George Opdyke, Vice President of the Chamber of Commerce. The Chairman stated that it was the purpose of the Committee to address circulars to the Board of Underwriters and associations, and individuals prominently connected with shipping interests, requesting written communications on the subject of inquiry. The Committee meet in Boston on Monday next.

A special cable dispatch from London yesterday states that a numerously attended meeting of the Alliance Israelite Universal Society has been held in Berlin. The principal subjects considered was the severe distress just now prevailing among the Israelites in Western Russia and the prospective emigration of Jews from that part of the world to America. Resolutions expressing the hope that their people in America will co operate, steadily and with their accustomed liberality, with their brethren in Europe, in relieving this distress, was unanimously adopted.

Mob Law Rampant—Three Men Killed—Others Warned to Leave.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, October 17.—A disgraceful shooting affair occurred at Taylorsville Warnock county, Indiana, on Sunday resulting in the death of two if not three men. The difficulty was between two men named Springston on the one side, and two named Clark on the other, in which Harvey Springston was killed, and his brother Abe so badly wounded that he died soon afterward. Harvey Springston was recently pardoned out of the penitentiary. The difficulty originated in a dispute about the settlement of some accounts. Shortly after the shooting, a number of the citizens, who compose a self-constituted vigilance committee, proceeded, armed and equipped, to the residence of Moss Rice, who had been warned to leave the neighborhood by the 20th inst., and fired several shots, frightening him so bad that he cleared out in a hurry, leaving the neighborhood. The Springstons are said to belong to the Vigilance Committee. Another of the Rices who had been warned to leave, but paid no attention to the warning, was found dead in the woods near the town, shot and the Whitingshills—father and son—who refused to take any part either for or against the Committee, were also warned to leave the neighborhood. A terrible state of affairs exists. A law-abiding people seem to be paralyzed.

Ohio Election.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, October 16.—Official returns from Hamilton county gives the following for State officers: Governor—Hayes, 17,939; Pendleton, 19,244. Lieut. Governor—Lee, 18,146; Godfrey, 19,034. Supreme Judge—Day, 18,165; Gillmore, 18,499. Attorney General—Pond, 18'158; Connell, 19,017. State Treasurer—Warner, 18,152; Buhrer, 19,015. Public Works—R. R. Porter, 18,172; Churchill, 18,951.

—The Grand Lodge of Free Masons of the State of Kentucky assemble in Louisville to-day.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

NEWS BY CABLE.

Spanish Priests Intercede for the Insurgents Without Avail—Spanish Insurgents Must Surrender at Discretion—Surrender of the City of Valencia—Sittings of the Cortes Suspended—President Lopez's New Line of Defense—The Allies Unable to Continue the Pursuit—The "Review" on Fenian Affairs—Foreign Markets and Miscellany.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SPAIN.

MADRID, October 15.—The Archbishop of Valencia, attended by an influential deputation, acting on behalf of the insurgents lately and still in arms in that city, and within the limits of the Episcopal See, has just sought an interview with the officer in command of the Government troops operating in the district. The Archbishop interceded in behalf of the insurgents, and in support of the authorities making terms with leniency towards them. When the deputation retired, a general military council was held, at which the subject was debated. It was finally decided that the insurgents must all surrender at discretion.

The sessions of the Cortes have been suspended.

PARIS, October 16.—A dispatch from Madird states that the Republican leaders, Solocchea and Paul, are in the neighborhood of Malaga, proclaiming the Republic.

LONDON, October 16.—A Madrid letter published here, states that the railroads and telegraph lines are destroyed for a great distance around that city.

Valencia still holds out against the National troops. The attack, however, will begin this evening unless the insurgents surrender unconditionally. In the meantime the insurrection at Bengal continues.

Two Republican bands in Catalonia and Andalusia have been beaten by the National troops.

The Cortes have given the necessary authority for the prosecution of the seventeen Republican deputies who have participated in the rebellion.

LONDON, October 17—A dispatch from Madrid contains the following particulars of the surrender of Valencia. Gen. Prim, by telegraph, ordered the General commanding the troops before Valencia, to attack the city, and yesterday morning the artillery opened a heavy fire on the rebel positions, producing much effect and causing great damage to property. The insurgents offered to surrender on condition of receiving their liberty, but this was refused. The assault was then continued with vigor until the surrender of the insurgents. The General commanding reports that the insurrection has been completely suppressed, and the troops now hold the entire city. Many houses were burned during the fight, and a large number of rebels were captured with arms in their hands previous to the attack. The clergy exhorted the insurgents to yield, but without effect.

Arrests continue to be made of leading republicans in Madrid.

MADRID, October 17.—The insurgents at Valencia, after the battle yesterday, which lasted several hours, surrendered unconditionally. Their leaders have disappeared, but are believed to be secreted in the city or vicinity. The Government troops now occupy the city.

The sittings of the Cortes were suspended without the appointment of a day for reassembling and it is not known when the session will be resumed.

HAVANA, October 17.—The Spanish mail steamer arrived here to-day from Cadiz. She brought a detachment of Spanish troops, who will immediately join the Spanish army in the island.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, October 15.— The Saturday *Review* has a lengthy editorial on the Government toward the Fenians now in confinement. The writer, after reviewing the recent arrests and agitation, asks if Mr. Gladstone is prepared to act with vigor and severity in case of a new Fenian rising; or has he calculated the efforts required to cope with treason and galvanise into energetic life the languid spirit of the aiders of the law; or has his unpressionable mobility swerved towards the recognition of the Irish Independence? The supposition is barely credible, not wholly inconceivable. If he should show the faintest leaning in the direction of tampering with treason and traitors, there is an end of his national parliamentiary majority, and his existence as a minister. It is impossible to exaggerate the gravity of the issue to be decided. When the final answer is given to the partizans of amnesty, the power of the Government in Ireland is shaken and awe of the Government is nearly extinct. Ist pusillanimous concession be made, and from that moment the very idea of Government will be inseparable from ridicule and contempt.

The Earl of Shaftsbury and Rev. Eli Ward Bowverce Bussey, are organizing an opposition to the appointment of Rev. Mr. Temple as Bishop of Exeter.

FRANCE.

PARIS, October 16.—There is a rumor current that owing to the continued illness of Prince de la Tour Davergn, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, he will be compelled to relinquish his office.

The *Patrie*, in its issue to-day, denies the rumors of a modification of the ministry.

PARIS, October 17.—All the opposition deputies to the Corps Legislatif will meet to-morrow to draw up a manifesto.

Rumors continue to circulate in regard to the modification of the Ministry.

The return of M. Rouher to the Cabinet, with a liberal programme, is spoken of.

The strike of the merchants' clerks is quite general. The clerks held a meeting to day. The proceedings were orderly. Nothing has occurred since the commencement of the movement to call for the inteference of the police.

PARIS, October 17.—Advices received from Paraguayan sources represent that President Lopez has established a new line of defense at San Estanislans, where he has a considerable force of men and plenty of artillery. The allies are unable to contine the pursuit for want of horses and mules, but will resume it as soon as their army is reorganized.

SOUTH AMERICA.

LISBON, October 16.—The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro has arrived with war news from Paraguay which is important. President Lopez was being pursued. He had arrived at San Esta Island, and it was thought he was tring to reach Bolivian Territory.

MARINE NEWS.

NEW YORK, October 17.—The steamer City of Antwerp, from Liverpool, has arrived.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, October 15—*Evening*—Consols for money 93⅞; do. for account 93⅝@93½. American securities easier Five-twenty bonds: '62s 82½; do. '65s 81½; '67s 83½; Ten-forties 76½; '62s at Frankfort firm at 88@88½. Eries flat 21⅝; Illinois 93⅝; Atlantic and Great Western 26.

PARIS, October 15.—Bourse quiet. Rentes 71f. 20c.

LIVERPOOL, October 15.—Cotton market firmer; middling uplands 12½@12¼s; Orleans 12½@12⅝s; sales 12,000 bales; California white wheat at 10s. 4d, winter 9s. 7d, red western No. 2 9s. 2d. Flour 23s. 9d. Corn, mixed, 28s. 9d. Oats 3s. 6d. Peas 41s. 6d. Pork 110s. Beef 86s. Lard 72s. Cheese 66s. Bacon 65s. 6d. Spirits of Petroleum 11d, refined 1s. 8d½.

LONDON, October 16.—Tallow 47s. 3d. Sugar 39s. 6d. Calcutta Linseed 62s. Petroleum at Antwerp 59⅞f. Cotton at Haver heavy and low. Middling afloat 136½f.

FRANKFORT, October 17.—U. S. Bonds 88½@88¾f.

LOUISVILLE.

Southern Commercial Convention—Closing Proceedings.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 17.—The Committee of nine appointed by the Commercial Convention to wait upon the President of the United States, will assemble in the Willard Hotel parlor, Washington City, on the 1st of November, at 10 o'clock, P. M.

Among the important subjects acted on by the Commercial Committee were the following: The adoption of a report recommending that all cities or towns situated on navigable streams the exportation of which amount to or exceed $10,000 be made ports of entry. The adoption of a resolution to memoralize Congress to aid the proposed line of steamships between New Orleans and Rio Janeiro. The appointment of a committee to report at the Cincinnati Convention on a line of railroad from the Mississippi, at New Orleans, and from Galveston Bay, and the western harbors of Texas to the nearest and most accessible point on the Pacific. The adoption of a resolution authorizing the Committee on Education to report at the Cincinnati Convention. The adoption of the report of the Committee on Harbors, Channels and Bars, of the Atlantic and Gulf ports. The adoption of a resolution providing for a delegation from the Convention to attend the Universal Exposition at St. Petersburg in 1870, and appointing the President of the Convention chairman of the delegation. A reference of a resolution for a committee of five to memoralize Congress to aid in the construction of a railroad from Fort Smith to the Pacific. Reference of a resolution endorsing the cheap transportation and on express charges. The adoption of a resolution authorizing the chairman of the standing committee to memoralize Congress for the establishment of ports of entry.

Philadelphia Contested Elections Decided at Last.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, October 16. — The Court of Common Pleas in Philadelphia, rendered its decision in the election contests for city and county officers which were instituted over a year ago. The court room was crowded with people of all classes, anxious to hear the final decision on a question which has occupied public attention for so long a time. Two lengthy opinions were read by Judge Brewster, expressing the views of a majority of the Court, and another by Judge Ludlow dissenting from these views. The decision of the majority of the court retains Mayor Fox in office, declaring him elected by sixty-eight votes, while Furman Sheppard, the District Attorney, is thrown out, and Charles Gibbons, the Republican candidate, declared elected by sixty-eight votes. All the other Democratic officials who claimed to be elected last October are ousted, and their places given to the Republican contestants.

After the rendering of the decision in the contested election case, notice was given of a writ of *certiorari* to the Supreme Court. This will raise the question of the jurisdiction of the Court of Common Pleas only, and will not open any discussion on the merits of the election.

Horrible Accident.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, October 16.—Another accident occurred to-day at the Ohio River Bridge, which swells the already numerous lives sacrified in its construction. At 4:30 this afternoon the temporary trestle work being errected between piers sixteen and seventeen, for the purpose of swinging a span, gave way by a jerk of the locomotive used in raising the timber, and six men were precipitated a distance of ninety-five feet. John R. Payne, carpenter, was instantly killed. Jas. Kirby, carpenter, was cut in two and floated over the reefs. Body not recovered. Oscar Gallagher, and Wm. Irvine, laborers, were mortally wounded; Robert Gensley, laborer, and Matt McClure, carpenter, slightly wounded. Payne leaves a wife and child. He was formerly of Cincinnati.

At about two o'clock to-day, John Balkins was walking between piers Nos. 13 and 14 missed his footing and fell a distance of ninety-five feet and was instantly killed.

—A proposition to suscribe $500,000 in aid of the projected Louisville, New Albany and St. Louis Air Line Railroad, was voted upon by the people of Louisville, Saturday, and carried by about 5,000 majority.

Virginia Legislature—The Senatorial Question.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

RICHMOND, VA., October 16.—Members of the Legislature are arriving, and the Senatorial question is being agitated. The name of Gen. Mulford, formerly U. S. Agent of Exchange, is now prominent in connection with Judge Pendleton, of Winchester, as the other Senator. Lieut. Governor Lewis, Franklin Stearns and Gen. Williams are considered the strongest men.

RICHMOND, October 17.—All of the members of the Legislature arrived tonight. The western members are talking about Judge Pendleton as a candidate for United States Senate from that portion of the State, and then casting their votes for the candidate selected by the eastern men. Snowden, of Alexandria, is spoken of by the straight Conservatives. Among the names of prominent men mentioned are Lieutenant Governor Lewis, Judge Pendleton, Franklin Stearns and Gen. Williams. It is believed that at the caucus to-morrow night candidates may be nominated who have not yet been prominent for the place.

American Catholic Prelates en Route to Rome.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BALTIMORE, October 16.—Most Reverend M. J. Spalding, Arch Bishop of Baltimore and Premate of the United States, Arch Bishop Allemain, of San Francisco, and Rt. Rev. Bishop Verot, of Savannah; McGill, of Richmond; Wood, of Philadelphia; Dominec, of Pittsburgh; Mullen, of Erie; Gibbons, of North Carolina; O'Gorman, Vicar Apostolic of Nebraska, with three Priests of Nebraska, and a number of Catholic students, will sail from this port on the 20th inst. *en route* to Rome.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Arch Bishop O'Hara, Pa.; Rappe, of Cleveland; Guiges, of Ottawa; Firrall, of Hamilton; DeGrosbrand, of Vermont; Tache, of Canada; Hunning and Heiss, of Wisconsin; Purcell, of New York; and several priests, sailed to day for Rome.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 16.—The Arch Bishop of Oregan and the Bishops of Las Angels and Victoria, left here for Rome a few days ago.

—Reliable information has been received that the breaks in the Erie Canal are repaired, and that the water was let into the levels last evening. Navigation will be resumed this morning.

Local Preachers National Convention.

[By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Gazettt.]

CINCINNATI, October 17.—The local preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church organized in National Convention at Trinity Church, this city, by electing for President J. Gatchell, N. J.; Vice Presidents, W. B. Davis, O; E Dawson, Del.; T. A. Goodwin, Ind.; Wesley Stevenson, Maryland; Recording Secretary, W. H. Kinkead, Penn.; Corresponding Secretary, W. B. Ingham, Penna. One hundred and twenty-one delegates are in attendance. A formal welcome was given on Saturday. To-day the local preachers filled the various pulpits in the city and vicinity.

Mammoth Caisson.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, October 17.—The mammoth caisson for the large pier of the Illinois and St. Louis bridge, was successfully launched to-day at Carondolet and was towed a few hours afterward by two steamers to its position in the river in front of the city. It weighs three hundred and fifty tons. The first stone of the pier will be laid in it on Wednesday.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Ex-Gov. Ritter died on Saturday last, in his 90th year.

—The Catholic Bishops of the island of Cuba left for Spain on Saturday.

—John Nesmith, formerly Lieut. Governor of Massachusetts, is dead, aged seventy-six years.

—Admiral Farragut's condition is greatly improved and his physicians now have strong hopes that he will fully recover his health.

—There were heavy frost and ice at Memphis Saturday night, and it is feared considerable damage has been done to the late cotton crops.

—Gov. Warmouth, of Louisiana, will call an extra session of the General Assembly to meet December 1st, at Mechanic's Institute in New Orleans.

—To day is to be observed in Havana with great *eclat* by the volunteers. Many banners are to be blessed, and the civic and religious societies will parade.

—Professor Hough, chief of the astronomical department of Dudley Observatory, Albany, predicted that before next Tuesday we might have eight inches rain, and that the water in the Hudson river and creeks will attain even a greater height than in 1857.

—The telegraph report that a vein of excellent coal, eight feet thick, and extending to the northward, had been struck on the immediate line of the Kansas and Pacific Railroad, seventy-five miles east of Denver, and five hundred and sixty miles west of Kansas City.

—The American Christian Missionary Church, numbering now about five thousand persons, will hold their twenty-fourth annual convention in Louisville to-day. About two hundred or more delegates will be in attendance. The proceedings will undoubtedly be interesting and important.

—Information has been received of the destruction, by fire, on Thursday night, of the Louisiana State Seminary, near Alexandria. The library, apparatus, and most of the furniture were saved. The loss is about $140,000, on which there was no insurance. The fire is said to have been the work of an incendiary.

—An Omaha dispatch says reports are received that a government surveying party under Nelson Buck, numbering twelve men, have been massacred about fifty miles south of Fort McPherson. The surveying implements, tools and a portion of the camp equipage used by the party were found. The reports are credited, but lack full confirmation.

—The Haytien war steamer Pequot, one of the vessels recently sold by the Government and purchased by the Haytien authorities, sailed from New York Saturday evening for Haytien waters under the American flag, which she had been flying for the the last two days. The reason given is that her officers are afraid of being captured by rebel Haytien cruisers who are on the lookout for her.

Theatres in Italy.

In Italy we see playgoing under a new phase. In France playgoing is a recreation; in Germany it is a habit; in Italy, among the upper classes, it seems to be a social necessity. The theatres are at once the clubs and drawing rooms of Italy. In all the chief cities of the peninsula, but more especially at Naples and Milan, people pay their visits, transact their business, and make their appointments at the theatre. Italians, as a rule, do not receive much at their homes. It is only at Florence and Genoa that the English customs of dinner giving and party-giving prevail to any great extent. Speaking generally, the life which an Italian leads is untidy and uncomfortable. He has no notion of entertaining visitors; looks upon the house as a shelter against wind and rain, dresses in it, sleeps in it, but goes for his enjoyment elsewhere. At Milan, for instance, every man who has £15 a year to spare takes a stall at the Scala and goes there with unvarying regularity every evening. The ladies have boxes which they furnish as they please, some boxes sporting blue curtains, others red, others yellow; which gives the theatre a gay but somewhat tawdry appearance. If a lady boasts many friends, her box is filled with visitors from the beginning of the performance to the end. Between the acts her liveried footman, or footmen, hand round ices, fruit, and coffee; and at the fall of the curtain she and her guests, ten or a dozen in number, will often sup in the small boudoir which is attached to the box. This is a pleasant way of enjoying the theatre, but for married men whose wives have boxes it is a very expensive one. No wonder that after paying the ice bill, the coffee bill, the supper bill, the upholsterer's bill, and the milliner's bill, which the possession of a box entails, an Italian husband has small appetite for dinner-giving. The San Carlo, at Naples, which the Neapolitans call *the* theatre of the world, was celebrated until recently for its "bench of critics," the terror of singers. These critics were about twenty in number. They were mostly noblemen and journalists having a thorough knowledge of and a refined taste for music. They occupied the entire first row of orchestra stalls and exercised an influence over the performers which is best defined in the words of Malibran, who said that she was obliged to drink champagne before venturing to face them. It was after being hissed by the "bench of critics" at the San Carlo, that Nourrit, the famous French tenor, committed suicide.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A SCANTY MESS.—The regiments are usually so widely dispersed in small garrisons that it is difficult for them to establish anything like regimental messes, such as are usually found in the English army. Yet at one station in Texas quite a respectable mess was formed, and a majority of the officers of the regiment joined it. But, unfortunately for the aspirations of some of the young subalterns, their finances had become so low, and they were so deeply involved in debt, as to be unable to pay the somewhat extravagant mess bills of the large association, and they were obliged to "rough it" by themselves in a more frugal manner, chiefly upon supplies obtained at low rates from the commissary. Indeed, I of heard one lieutenant (but I will not vouch for its authenticity) whose purse became so perfectly depleted at one time that for several weeks he was compelled to subsist upon rice alone. During this period of fasting it unfortunately so fell out that a friend of his from a neighboring post paid him a most unseasonable visit, not having the slightest previous conception or warning of the scanty fare he was destined to encounter. The impoverished lieutenant put the best possible face upon the meagre condition of his larder, and received him with his usual urbane hospitality at about the hour for dinner, when it was too late, however, even had it been in his power, to have made much change in his bill of fare, except to borrow a little mustard from a brother officer, which he imagined might make the rice diet more palatable. The dinner was soon announced, the two friends seated themselves at the pine camp table, when the host raised the solitary cover, and, in a very beseeching way, inquired of his guest if he should help him to rice. The latter, conceiving this dish to be the preliminary course, like "raw oysters on the half shell," replied, "No, I thank you; I never eat rice." "Then," said the lieutenant, not a little perplexed as to what he should do or say next, and as a desperate *dernier resort* under the exceedingly embarrassing circumstances, "help yourself to mustard, for if you can get any thing else in this ranch, you are smarter than I am."—*Randolph B. Marcy, in Harper's Magazine for November.*

AT New Albany, Ind., on Sunday of last week, Wm. R. Phelps, General Railroad Ticket Agent, had thrown a number of old letters upon the grate, and while they were burning he threw upon the grate a paper containing half a pound of Epsom salts. Also at the same moment he threw a small phial containing quinine into the fire. As he threw the quinine a most terrific explosion of the salts occurred, scattering the fire all over the room, and emitting a brilliant blaze, which enveloped his face and hands and burned him in a terrible manner, involving, it was feared, the loss of his right eye.

BERGH, the President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, has taken the first step for the protection of birds by preventing a "pigeon match" in New York. Bergh thinks that the shooting of pigeons merely for pastime is wanton cruelty, and is to be regarded as a totally different affair from the killing of birds for food.

THE trial of Eugene Salsey, at Indianapolis, last week, for the killing of Julius Black in a bagnio, about two months ago, resulted in a conviction of manslaughter, with the extraordinary penalty of imprisonment in the county jail for thirty days, because he is a minor.