### MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC. |

What Entertainments Pay Best.

At the Arch Street Theatre, Lady Don apseared on four evenings in May, 1867. Mr. J. W. Wallack commenced an engagement of six nights on the 6th, and he was followed by Mr. Dan Bryant on the 13th. Mr. Bryant played for twelve nights in Irish dramas, and on the 27th he was succeeded by Mrs. Emma Waller, who gave four performances in that month. The whole number of performances during May was twenty-seven. The receipts were \$11,005, an I

the average for each performance about \$407:50. Mrs. Waller played one night in June, and on the 3d of that month Mr. G. L. Fox brought out his pantomime of Little Boy Blue. This piece ran for the balance of the month, and the performances, including matinees, numbered twenty-seven. The amount received was \$6528, or nearly \$242 for each performance.

The Arch was open for minstrel performances portions of the months of June and July, and it was closed during August. The regular season was opened on the 7th of September, 1867, and Miss Julia Dean commenced an engage ment on September 9, appearing in the Woman in White, the Hunchback, and other pieces, and gave twelve performances. Mr. E. Eddy opened with Jean Remy; or, the Idiot of Normandy, on September 28, and appeared seven nights during that month. The number of performances was twenty; the receipts amounted to 25693, and the average for each performance was about \$284 50.

Mr. Eddy appeared five times in October. On the 7th Mr. Edmund Falconer produced his Irish drama of Inni fatten. Mr. Falconer's en gagement extended over 12 nights, and on the 21st Miss Kate Reignolds appeared in Nobody's Daughter and other sensational pieces. Twentyseven performances were given in October, and the receipts were \$9141, making an average of about \$349 50 for each performance.

Miss Reignolds played for two nights in November, and on the 4th of that month Miss Olive Logan's comedy of Surf was produced. This piece was given every evening during the balance of the month, and the number of performances, including matinees, was twenty, nine. The amount received was \$14,825, or about \$511 for each performance.

On the 1st of December Rosedale was revived and was performed for six nights. On the 2d of December Mr. Edwin Adams commenced an engagement, and played twelve nights. On the 23d Ours was revived, and ran until the 28th-Colonel Fitzgerald's drama of Light at Last was produced on the 30th. The number of performances during December was twenty-six. The receipts were \$12,249, making the average for each performance about \$471.

In January, 1868. Light at Last was given ten times, and Lady Don appeared twelve times in the burlesques of Kenilworth, Lalla Rookh, and other pieces. Daly's sensational drama of Under the Gaslight was produced on the 20th, and was performed eleven times in January. . The number of performances during January was twenty-seven. The amount received was \$8822, and the average about \$326.75 for each

During the month of February twenty-two representations of Under the Gastight were given. On the 24th Lotta commenced an engagement, appearing in John Brougham's dramatization of The Old Curiosity Shop. The whole number of performances in February, including matinees, was twenty-nine. The sum of \$7846 was received, making the average for each performance about \$270 50.

Lotts played six nights in March, and on the 9th of that month the drama of Maud's Peril was produced, This piece ran for six nights, and then Light at Last was brought out again for six nights. The balance of the month was ncipally devoted to benefits. Twenty-six performances were given in March and \$14,850 was received. The average for each performance was about \$571.

During the month of April members of the stock company took their annual benefits on the first four nights. On the 6th Robertson's comedy of Play was produced. This piece was given for twelve nights, and it was followed by Edmund Falconer's play of Does He Love Me? which was performed six times.

Miss Fanny B. Price commenced an engagement on the 27th, and appeared four times during April in Leah the Forsaken. The number of performances in April was twenty-six. The receipts were \$8386, and the average for each

performance was nearly \$322. At the Chesnut Street Theatre, during May 1867, Mr. B. E. Woolf's drama of After Many Days was represented thirteen times.

On the 13th Miss Julia Daly commenced an eugagement of six nights, and on the 20th a German Opera Troupe began a secies of performances. The number of performances dur ing this month, including matinees, was thirty-one. The receipts were \$10,233, and the average for each performance was about \$331 75. It was the custom at the Chesnut to give matinees every Saturday, and they will be neluded in our estimates,

One German opera performance was given in June, and on the 3d of that month the spectacle of Cendrision was brought out. This piece was represented fourteen times, and the season closed on the 15th. The number of performances in June was sixteen, and the amount received was \$1122. The average for each performance was about \$257 75.

During July Kelly & Leons' Minstrels anpeared, and during August the theatre was closed.

On the 9th of September Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence began an engagement, and produced Robertson's comedy of Caste, which was given twenty-one times. On the 30th Mr. J. E. Murdoch appeared. The performances in September numbered thirty, and the receipts amounted to \$5592, glying an average of about \$186 for each performance.

Mr. J. E. Murdoch's engagement extended to the 19th of October, and included nineteen performances in that month. Mr. Murdoch was succeeded by Mrs. D. P. Bowers, who commenced an engagement on the 21st, and continued for the balance of the month, appearing in Mary Stuart, Marie Antoinette, Hunted Down, Dora, etc. Thirty-one performances were given in October, and the receipts amounted to \$12,047, making an average of about \$389 50 for each performance.

Mr. Bowers played through the entire month of November. The number of performances was thirty. The receipts were \$11,284, and the average for each performance was about \$376.

On the 2d of December Mad'ile Zoe appeared in the French Spy and similar pieces, and perormed fourteen times. On the 16th Janauschek and her German company commenced a series of six performances, and on the 231 the spectacle of Cendrillon was revived. Thirty-one performances were given in December, and the receipts were \$9822. The average for each per-

formance was about \$317 50. In January, 1868. Cendrillon was represented five times. 50n the 6th Mr. B. E. Woolf's drama. tization of No Thoroughjare was produced and performed four times, and on the 10th, The Press and its Victims was brought out. This piece was represented ten times. On the 20th Mr. J. E. Owens commenced an engagement, and appeared as "Joshua Butterfly," "Spruggins,"

"John Unit," "Solon Shingle," "Live Indian," and other characters. Thirty-one performances were given in January, which realized the sum of \$8822. The average for each performance was about \$284.50.

Mr. Owens gave two performances in February, and on the 2d of the month the Mikado troupe of Japanese jugglers and acrobats appeared, and gave seven performances. On the 10th Boucleault's grams of the Flying Soud was produced, and ran until the 22d. Bateman's French comedy troupe appeared on the 24th, and gave six performances. The number of performances in February was twenty-eight. The receipts were \$7846 and the average for each performance was \$280.

On the 2d of March John Brougham's drama of Dead Sea Fruit was brought out. Fourteen representations of this piece were given. On the 16th H. J. Byron's domestic play of Dearer than Life was produced and performed seven times. On the 23d the theatre was close to prepare for the Black Orook Twenty one performances were given in March, which receipted \$4331, or about \$208.50 for each performance.

The theatre remained closed until April 6, when the Black Crook was produced. This piece ran for the balance of the month, and the receipts for twenty-six performances were \$15,872, or about \$610 for each performance.

At the Academy of Music the best average is that of the La Grange-Brignoll Italian opera troupe, under the direction of Strakosch: and those who fancy that Offenbach's music will injure the public taste for the best compositions ought to derive consolation from the fact that the performances of La Grande Duchesse de Gerolstein did not pay as well as either the Italian or English opera. The second best average was made by Ristori; and the Black Orook, which enthusiastic admirers of high art feared would succeed in driving the legitimate drama from the stage, stands, according to average, the eighth in the list of twelve series of musical and dramatic entertainments.

At the Walnut Street Theatre the best average was made during the month of November. 1867, nearly the whole of which was occupied by Mr. Edwin Forrest's performances. The second best average is that made by Mr. Booth in April, 1868. The average for the month of December, 1867, when most of the performances of Mr. Brougham's sensation drama of the Lottery of Life were given, has the fifth place in the record of ten months. A portion of this month was also occupied by Miss Lucille Western with the drama of East Lynne, another rock of offense in the eyes of the critics.

At the Arch Street Theatre the best average was made during the month of March, 1868, when Lotta played six nights. Light at Last was performed six nights, and the other nights were occupied for benefits, with one or two comedy performances. The second best average was made in November, 1867, when Miss Olive Logan's comedy of Surf ran for nearly the entire month.

At the Chesnut Street Theatre the Black Crook which was produced in April, 1868, averaged the largest receipts. The next largest average was for the month of November, 1867, when Mrs. D. P. Bowers appeared, and the third best was for October, when Mr. J. E. Murdoch and Mrs. Bowers performed. We think that the advocates of the legitimate drama and the higher class of entertainments can afford to take heart from the above statement, and not despair of the public taste just yet; for, with the single ex-Ception of the Biack Crook at the Chesnut, the legitimate paid better than the sensational last season at all the theatres and the Academy of Music.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ARCH Lotta will have a benefit this evening, and will appear as "Little Nell" and the "Marchioness," in John Brougham's adaptation from Dickens' story of the "Old Cariosity Shop." To morrow there will be a matinee.

AT THE WALNUT Mrs. Lander will have a farewell benefit this evening, when she will appear as "Marie Antoinette." Mrs. Lander will give her last performance to-morrow

On Monday, Mr. F. S. Chanfrau will commence an engagement, and will appear in De Walden's comedy of 8am.

AT THE CHESNUT Boucleault's drams of Foul Play will be performed for the benefit of Mr. D. H. Harkins. General McClellan has been invited to attend the theatre. There will be a matines to morrow, and Foul Play will be given for the last time to morrow evening.

AT THE AMERICAN the ballet of the Grand Duchess has been put upon the stage in fine atyle, and it has made a hit. AT HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE there will be an attractive minstrel performance this evening.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES,

A Score or Jorrings .- Healthy and bracing A SCORE OF JOTTINGS.—Healthy and bracing is the atmosphere to-day. Men walk with expanded chests, drinking deep of its life-giving draughts. The cheery school-boys trip merrily over the hard ground, and the laughing little girls dance gaily to their tasks. Yesterday morning October resolved herself into August—the sun was not, the air moist and hazy. It lasted but an hour, however, for the season couldn't go back on itself, and last evening the weather again grew chill. The heavens have weather again grew chill. The heavens now are blue in coldness, and so are the noses of the thin-blooded. Coats are buttoned to the throat, the foot strikes the earth with a solid sound, and everything is brisk. Had to beautiful, invigorating October! and greeting to approaching Winter!

—Brown thus describes a scene which he witnessed on Chesnut street a day or two since, Gentleman treads on a dress that is dragging

Gentieman treads on a dress that is draggling upon the sidewalk a long way behind some lady or other. Lady (voice in the distance), "I declare I wonder what in the world is on my dress! Julia, let us go down street and see." They go down, and by the time the point is reached the offender has passed the vext block.—The English believe in ale, the French in wine, the Germans in lager, the Yankees in whisky. The first gives a man solidity, the second vivacity, the third stupidity, the last insanity. The first is good to live on, the second to talk on, the third to sleep on, the last to die on. If used long enough, each will get a man to his coffin in advance of his natural time.

—Republicanism.—Grand mass meetings will

—Republicanism.—Grand mass meetings will be held this evening in the Seventh ward, at Twentieth and Lombard streets, and a Grant and Coifax" flag will be raised, and a meeting of the citizensof the Thirteenth and Fourceath wards combined will be held at No. 852 N.

Tenth street.

—Ireiand and Grant,—The friends of Irish liberty and universal freedom have another grand rally for Grant this evening at Concert Hall. The astute Hibernians know full well that the Republicans are the true friends of the oppressed. Rally for the loyal ticket, Ireiand and Liberty!

and Liberty!
—The Democrats left many footprints in the mud of our streets yesterday, but unitke "foot-prints in the sands of time," the next rain or the sweeper's brush will obliterate them for-ever. They made huge tracks, too, for they all

had big feet.

-"Is there a spectacle in here to-night?"
asked an elderly gentleman in front of the
Chesnut last evening. Honest but not posted
bey:—"Reckon not, sir, but I guess you can find
a hopera glass if you go in."

-"Good weather for fall, this," said Brown to

Jones, as they met on the corner this morning. "Jes so, jes so—had a right smart one a while ago. Came near breaking my neck," was ago. Came near breaking my neck," was Jones' response.

—"The Shamrock!;" On the 22d instant, the Fenians of the State hold a convention in this city, for the purpose of electing a State Centre.

—People cant and horses canter. The latter are sensible and make progress—the former don't.

—Another public temperance meeting is to be held this evening in Rev. Dr. Sneppard's

The extremes of lustre—the shine of your hat and boots.

—It is better to have beef corned than men.

DEMOCRATIC FRAUD.

A Rich Case Before the Recorder-The Professional Voucher James A. Watson Arraigned for Perjury.

Arraigned for Perjury.

At 12 M. to-day before Recorder Givin, slitling at No. 527 Chesnut street, James A. Watson had a hearing upon the charge of perjury in falsely swearing that he personally knew whole gauga of Democratic applicants for naturalization; and Henry R. Coggshad, Morris K. Pairce, and C. Mason Hacker had a hearing on the charge of conspiring to violate the election laws of the Commonwealth.

James A. Watson was sworn, and testified that he lives in Germantown, and knew a man by the name of Peter Leonard.

Mr. Mann, Jr., representing the Common wealth, then inquired if he (Watson) knew a man named O'Connell. The witness flatly refused to answer.

The Recorder ruled that Mr. Mann would have to show what he wanted to prove before the witness could be compelled to answer.

Mr. Mann offered to prove that the witness had falsely sworn to having known numbers of persons in order to prove them.

had falsely sworn to having known numbers of persons, in order to enable them to get natu-ralized, without having ever seen them, except perhaps for a few moments before he took the

The case then continued. Watson testified that he knew several of the parties for whom he swore. He refused to answer as to others, on the ground that it might criminate himself. He testified that he was never employed by any of the de endants to vouch for persons; that he did it from his own free will; he was never given \$5 by either Cogg-shall or Pelrce to do the vouching. The affidavit which he made in Alderman Thomas' office was then produced. He testified that he was forced to make it. His counsel then called for the original affidavit, alleging that

called for the original affliavit, alleging that the one present was only a copy. The witness asserted that the afflidavit which the Recorder held in his hand was not the one to the truth of which he had previously certified before the Recorder. The Recorder then asked him some questions concerning it, when the witness vehemently persisted in saying that it was not the original afflidavit.

On the conclusion of his answers the Recorder said that the paper present was the only one he had had in his possession, and that the witness was perjuring himself in his every word; that he could not allow him to be further examined.

At this juncture District Attorney Mann appeared, and saying it was evident the man had been tampered with, and that it would rehad been tampered with, and that it would require time to ferret out the guilty, asked a continuance of the case.

This request was opposed by the counsel on the other side, but the Recorder finally postponed the hearing until Monday morning next at 11 o'clock,

THE INTERNATIONAL CRICKET CONTEST .- The The International Cricket Contest.—The match commenced yesterday afternoon between the United States Twenty-two and the English Eleven was resumed this morning. There was a fair attendance of both ladies and gentlemen, and the day was everything that could be desired—the ground in fine condition, and air cool and bracing. The players were a little tardy about getting out, thus making it 11:30 when play was called.

At the conclusion of the game yesterday, Pooley, of the Eleven, was still in. Freeman this morning joined him, and took the remainder of the over from C. Newhall, and on the fourth ball made a pretty cut for two.

the fourth ball made a pretty cut for two. Meade gave a wide on his first over, which was a maiden. Newhall delivered three spankers right on the wicket, but the fourth being a little too long in the lodge, was driven, for one, by Freeman. Ano her maiden for Meade, who is well on the wicket.

is well on the wicket.

Pooley secures one off Newhall on a high over over cover point's head, and Freeman duplicates it by a leg slip. Still another maiden for Meade, and a chance he gave was missed by G. Newhall at the wicket. The first maiten for Newhall, during which a bye was scored, Morgan not playing as well as the usual. On the next over Meade lifted Pooley's leg stump clean out of the ground. North wicket for 111 runs. Willisher, the last man goes in and Meade has cut of the ground. N nth wicket for 111 runs. Wilisher, the last man goes in and Meade has another maiden credited him. Newhall delivered four pretty balls for a maiden to Freeman, and Meade repeats the dose to Wilsher. Another bye is credited to the poor fielding of Morgan and a maiden for Newhall. Three wides for Meade in succession and the first run off him by Freeman. A maiden, the fourth in succession, for Newhall, who is giving his balls a fine lodge, but they are well mastered by the batsmen. A maiden for each of the bowlers is the result of the next two overs. Meade now takes his hand bowling overs. Meade now takes his hand bowling over the wicket, and Willsher hits his second ball for one single one, being saved by the particularly fine fleiding of Cadwallader and Radeliffe, who is playing point as well as ever it was played. On the second ball of the ninth over from Newhall, Willsher drives a hot one to Cadwallader, who holds it beautifully, and the eleven are out for 117 runs, the result of

Willsher c. Cadwallader b. C. Newbold.

Total this morning ..... Score yesterday ......

BOWLING ANALYSIS OF THE INNINGS. Bowlers. No. of Balls, Runs, Maidens, Wickets, Wides. C. Newball...182 57 19 8 Wickets, Wides. Meade......132 18 22 2 9 Norley.......48 21 5 0 1

After a recess of about half an hour the Eleven appeared on the field, with Freeman, the destructive individual, bowling from the upper end to Morgan, who has for his partner C. Newhall, Griffiths is at the wleket. The first run is a leg-bye off Morgan, and the over a maiden, though Newhall tried hard for a leg-bit. Willsher handles the ball at the lower end, Morgan hits for one to the square leg. The second ball from Freeman scatters the wood for Morgan, who retires for a single. Gibbes, of second ball from Freeman scatters the wood for Morgan, who retires for a single. Gibbes, of the St. George, takes his piace, and drives the first ball to point, and New hall, in attempting to run it, is run out. This looks as though the Englishmen were going to have a soft thing of the game. Two wickets for as many runs. Hargraves takes the willow, and blocks the next bail from Freeman. Gibbes slips Willsher for two. A maiden for Freeman, who is, as he has ever been in this man, Gibbes silps Willsher for two. A matten for Freeman, who is, as he has ever been in this city, well on the wicket. Hargreaves hits a beauty to leg, but it is fielded too quickly by Smith to allow arun. Hargreaves again plays Freeman finely, but the fielding is too good to allow runs to be made. Six maidens for Freeman and four for Willsher. Hargreaves seemes one off Freeman, the first this inning. Hargreaves drives Willsher prettily for a three, and cuts Freeman for two and poked the same bowler to square leg for another the same bowler to square leg for another Freeman changes ends with Willsher, and tries his hand with Hargreaves, who plays the four balls prettilly. Thus far the twenty-two have scored II runs with two wickets down.

Hearing Before United States Commissioner
Phillips,—John Mooney was arraigned before
United States Commissioner Henry Palitips,
Jr., on the charge of illegal distillation; the
Hon. John P. O'Neill filling his position of
United States District Attorney.

William Hellman, Revenue I respector, being
affirmed, testified—On Monday last, Octobor 5, 1803, I
visited the residence of the defendant, No. 121 William street; I found in the yard statched to the house
twenty bhds, of mash set, and the still running with
fire under it; we entered the gater some officers of
the Eighteenth ward were with me; I did not enter
the house; two persons were on the premises; we
were told that the property was owned by the defendant; I con't know who lives in the house; was
told it was Mr. John Mooney.

Thomas Hussey being sworn, said—I am a police
man of the Eighteenth District; I live in the Eighteenth ward; was with Mr. Hellman's account is correct; I
know the premises: Mr. Mooney occupies the house
by himself; the still was on the premises belonging to
the bouse; I did not see the defendant there; I saw his
danghrer in the house.

There has been so much bogus ball offered
before the Commissioners, that they are compelled to state that all persons intending to
enter security for persons arrested will be
required to produce the deeds of their property.
By remembering this they will save a vast
amount of trouble. HEARING BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER

mount of trouble.

Correction .- On Wednesday it was pub-Correction.—On Wednesday it was published in our city papers that the body of an infant was found in a cesspool at No. 2033 Carlton street. Through incorrect information the mistake was made. An old lady and her daughter reside there, and have been greatly annoyed by the paragraph. The number should have been No. 2233 Carlton street.

SLIGHT FIRE.—At 1 o'clock last night a slight fire coursed at No. 218 N. Fourth street. The yard was filled with empty boxes and barrels, and a few sparks from a sugar house in the neighborhood ignited them. Before any amount of damage could be done, the fire was extinguished by a neighboring fire company.

REV. W. MORLEY PUNSHON, M. A.—This distinguished English orator will deliver two lectures in this city at the Academy of Music, the first on Friday evening, the 18th tost, and the second on Monday evening, the 18th tost. The theme of his fecture for the first evening is "Pavid in Habyton;" for the second evening, "Florence and her Memories," The proceeds of the lectures will be devoted to the joint benefit of the "Ladies" Aid Society" and the "Ladies' and Pastors' Christian Union." The fame of Mr. Pun bon, and his eminent abilities as a lecturer, should secure him a crowded andience.

IRRLAND AND GRANT .- A meeting of the IEBLAND AND GRANT.—A meeting of the friends of Irish liberty and universal freedom will be held this evening in Concert Hall, at 8 o'clock. The following geutlemen will address the audience:—Senator Conness, of California; Dennis F. Burke, of New York; Dr. Bell, of the frish Republic; General Mahan, of Boston; Wm. D. Grace, and many others. These gentlemen are all able speakers, and there will be a general outpouring of the Irish element to listen to the leaders of the Irish Republican party.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY .- Joseph Bartlett, formerly of the Indian House, Dock street, was yesterday arrested at the International Hotel, on Second street, below Spruce, for beating a woman at Second and Spruce. Held in \$800

REVENUE SEIZUBE.-Revenue Inspector Willism Hellman this morning seized twenty barrels of whisky at the Pennsylvania Rail-road depot, for being improperly marked. They will be detained until the affair can be inves-

LARCENY.—Mary Black, residing in Mahlon street, near Mulberry alley, was need by Alder-man Bettler for a further hearing on the charge of stealing a dress and forty dollars in money.

#### LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTAR SESSIONS-Judge Lad

COURT OF QUARTAR SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow,—William H. Ruschman, Prosecuting Attorney.

— John Hassen, a young man eighteen years old, pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of a horse and watch which he stole from his father and sold for a low price appropriating the money to his own u.s. His father desired that he should be sent to the Home of Refuee but the Judge said he was too old to be received in that institution.

John s. Hall pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny of a pair of boots.

Jucob Fideli pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of pig iron from the Paneyivania Railroad Company, having been detected in the act of carrying i from the Company's grounds.

Sarah Smith, a womas robed in black and sporting an alias to her name, pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of several pairs of pants. It was shown that she went into a clothing house and made arrangements for the purchase of goods to the amount of \$1000, git ing her address as at room No. 7. Merchante' Hotel, and having thus disarmed the shrewdness of the saiceman by her air of importance, she left the place in company with several pairs of fine pants, She of course was not to be found at the Merchante', but received the officers of the law in much less aristocratic quarters. She had gone to several other stores and ordered heavy blirs of goods but only ordered; ho wever she was not known to have stolen any other articles than those above mentioned.

Election MATTERS. BLECTION MATTERS.

Some few days since, upon the application of car-tain citizens, the Court made an order that the Sheriff should have a supelementary proclamation, therein raming as the precinct house for holding the election in the Second division of the F. Reenth ward a place chosen by the citizens at a preliminary election, and different from that designated in his general procla-mation.

This morning Mr. Simpson, the Sheriff's adviser This morning Mr. Simpson, the Sheriff's advisor in the preparation of the proclamation, asked the court to reconsider and revoke that order, saying that the law required that a requisition by thirty electors or any election district should be the only authority to justify the constables of such district in calling a pre-liminary election for the choice of a new election house, and in this case the constable issued a call upon the requisition of only twenty-eight electors; therefore the election thus held was invalid, not conforming with the requisitions of the law in that regard.

regard.
Messrs. Cassidy and Gerhardt opposing this appli-cation, insisted that the record of this preliminary election appeared to be full and correct, and it could be attacked collaterativ; therefore, as the matter stood, they did not see how the Court could grant this application.

Both Judges Ludow and Pierce coincided in this latter view of the case, and refused the application.

NISI PRIUS.—Chief Justice Thompson.—John W Murphy and Dennis Kennedy vs. the City of Philadelphia. George W. Mooney et al., This was a bill in equity praying an injunction on the following allogations:

delphia. George W. Mooney et al., This was a bill in gations:

The act of Assembly, by ordinance of Councils, requires that all public work done for the city should be by contract obtained by pravious advertisement, and that the contract for such work should be awarded to none other than the lowest bidder. A recent act of Councils authorized the construction of a sewer running from the east side of Front street, to open the channel of Chocksink creek to Laurel street, theoce extending along Laurel street to the river Delaware. Accordingly, this work was advertised by the agents of the city on the 5th of June, 1868, the plaintiffs became the lowest bidders, and on the 8th of July following executed a contract for the performance of the work. This contract Mr. Strickland Kneass the city Engineer, was in duty bound to submit to Councils for their approval; but he neglected to 6this, and in August sgain advertised, as if no bid had been made. Knowing what the plaintiffs had already bid, and they refusing to bid further, George W. Mooner became the lowest bidder under this second advertisement, and his contract was submitted to Councils and approved by that body. In September last Therefore, the plaintiffs pray the Court to declare that the city ought to award, d the said contracts to them; to restrain Mr. S. rickiand Kneass from making any serimate of this work to the said Mooney; to restrain Malhen H. Dickinson from drawing any warrant for the payment of money to the said Mooney, and Joseph R. Lyndail from countersigning such warrants; and to restrain the said Mooney from proceeding with the said work.

The answer of the defendants set forth that under the advertisement of June the plaintiffs were not the lowest bidders, but Andrew Hague & Co. were, and to them the contract, is a warrant for the plaintiffs, they being the lowest bidders after Hayne & Co.; but Councils ordered that the work of the manual supplies, for which each department made yearly estimates, but was found to be necessary since the last times un The act of Assembly, by ordinance of Councils, requires that all public work done for the all public wo

Under argument.

-Amount of coal transported on the Philadel-phia and Reading Railroad during the week ending Thursday, Oct. 8, 1868;— Behnylkill Haven. Port Clinton .. Harrisburg and Dauphin. Anthracite coal for week. Biruminous coal from Harrisburg and 7,128 14 Dauphin for week... 108,293 03 2,517 10 Total for week paying freight. Coal for Company's use Total all kinds for week ..... Previously this year ...

To Thursday, Oct. 10, 1867 .... PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, OCT. 9 Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street BETWEEN BOARDS.

W EDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.

LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver.

No. 1023 CHESNUT Street.

DEAFNESS .- EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT DEAFNESS.—EYERI INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in svery degree of deafness; also, Revpirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 STENTH Street, below Cheanut.

## REV. W. MORLEY PUNSHOR, M. A.—This dis- | THIRD EDITION |

# CAMILLA.

Official Report of the Massacre-The Riot Created by a Drunken Man-The Killed and the Wounded.

The Civil Authorities Make No Efforts to Bring the Offenders to Justice.

#### FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Official Report of the Camilla Riot. WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 .- General Sibley's report of the Camilla massacre was received to-day by General Howard, who immediately transmitted it to the Secretary of War.

General Sibley says:-"No action whatever has been taken by the civil authorities at this date (October 6) towards bringing the guilty parties to punishment, and no inquest was held upon the bodies, nor investigation had, except by this Bureau and Captain Mills, by order of the commanding officer of the District of Geor. gia, whose report has been forwarded to the commanding officer of the Department of the South."

He further says, "It is not believed possible to bring the guilty parties to punishment through the civil authorities of Mitchell county, they being engaged in the affair and justifying it, and no unbiassed jury could be found in that county."

General Sibley makes no further remarks which relate to this riot, but simply submits the affidavits, together with a private letter from an officer in that county, who makes s special request of him that it be not published. The following is Sibley's report:-

McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Georgia, September 29, 1868—Brevet Brigadier-General R. C. Drum, A. A. G., Department of the South, Atlanta, Georgia.—General—I have the honor to report that in compliance with Special Orders No. 44, from Headquarters Department of the South, I proceeded to Camilia, Mitchell county, Georgia, on the 23d instant, to investigate the occurrences at that place on the 19th instant. I respectfully report as follows:—A few days previous to the 18th inst. notices

gate the occurrences at that piace on the 19th instant. I respectfully report as follows:—

A few days previous to the 19th Inst. notices were circulated in Dougherty and Mitchell counties, that a Republican meeting would be beld at Camilla, Georgia, on that day, and that W. P. Pierce, a candidate for Congress for that District, John Murphy, candidate as elector for that district, Putney, and others, would address the meeting. That pursuant to that notice a number of colored people from the plantations between Albany, Georgia, and the neighborhood of Camilla, proceeded in a body to that place, accomp nied by musicians and a wagon. This crowd numbered from 200 to 300 colored people, about one-half of whom may have carried firearms of different descriptions; that when within two or three miles of Camilla they were met by W. S. Poore, Sheriff of Mitchell county, accompanied by four or five citizens of Camilla, who protested against them entering the town with arms, claiming that, in accordance with a late proclamation of the Governor, he was empowered to demand that they do not enter the town with arms.

This demand of the Sheriff was replied to by Messis. Pierce and Murphy, on behalf of the crowd, by stating that they were not an organized body, and in no way under the control of any leader, that the persons with arms, carried them of their own accord, and assured the

ized body, and in no way under the control of any leader, that the persons with arms carried them of their own accord, and assured the Sheriff, and citizens of Camilia with him, that they were going to Camilia for the purpose of attending a meeting, and that their intentions were peaceable, and without intent to disturb the peace of the place. I would respectfully call your attention to the affidavits of W. S. Pierce, John Murphy, F. F. Patney, and W. S. Peore, Sheriff of Mitchell county, for a full understanding of what took place between the Sheriff and the freedmen at this time.

From the affidavit it will be seen that he considered the attitude of the crowd approaching the town, of such a character as to induce him to return to the town and prepare the citizens against attack, by directing them as a posse to have their arms ready in case he should call upon them to assist him in preserving the peace.

I have been upable to obtain any evidence

peace.

I have been unable to obtain any evidence I have been unable to obtain any evidence that these colored people going to Camilia on that day were either instructed or advised by any one to carry arms with then, either for purposes of defense or violence, or that they seriously expected interruption from holding their meeting, although from some of the enclosed affidavits it is alleged that one James Johns, a white citizen of Camilia, had frequently said that no Republican meeting should be held at Camilia, and that on this day this man Johns, armed with a gun, met the crowd some three miles from the town, and told them that they should hold no meeting or speaking at Camilia, and if they came in they would be hurt. Upon the crowd entering the town enroute to the court house, they were met by this man Johns, who was intoxicated and armed with a gun. He was boisterous and angry in his manner, and ordered the musicians in the wagon to cease playing. His orders were not obeyed. In some of the enclosed affidavits, it stated that he then fired his gun at the people in the wagon; by others that his gun was a ischarged accidentally, and not in the direction of the wagon. However this may be, the result of the discharge of the man's gun was an immediate fire from both colored people and citizens of the place.

It is admitted by all persons that this man's

zens of the place.

It is admitted by all persons that this man's gun was the first one fired, and that it was dis-

drunk, and as he (the Sheriff) appears to have apprehended so much trouble from the approaching crowd and the excitement existing among the citizens of the place.

For a full understanding of the occurrences from the time the sheriff met the crowd advancing on the road to to wa, until the firing commenced and its results, I respectfully rail attention to the enclosed affidavits of both citizens of Camilia and persons who went there to attend the meeting. So far as it was possible to learn the casualties on that day, they were as follows:—Nine killed (colored), from twenty-five to thirty wounded (colored), soveral slightly, citizens of Camilia wounded (white), none severely.

From the enclosed statements of parties prevent it will be seen that the firing is town did not continue many minutes, but that the colored people fiel to the citizens as a pease of the Sheriff, some of them mounted and some on foot, and that firing of guns through the woods was heard during the balance of the day. The Sheriff in his affidavit states that three colored men were killed one mile from the town.

I have been unable to find any proof that the colored people who went that day to Camilia were advised by any of the white men who accompanied them, and who were to address them, either to go armed for defense or violence, but that, on the contrary, the inclosed affidavits show that Messrs. Pierce, Murphy, and Pulnery all advised and impressed upon them that they should be peaceable and law-abding in all their sots, as they were meeting at Camilia in the exercise of their rights as citizess of the United States. That the citizens of the town of Albany were in any way implicated or connected with the occurrences at Camilia on the 19th instant is in no way proven.

It is explained in the affidavit of the Sheriff of Mitchell county, that notice of some colored people having left Albany on the evening of the lish.

I herewith transmit the proceedings of a meeting of the lish.

I herewith transmit the proceedings of a meeting of the citizen

my arrival at Camilla the citizens of that place appeared desirous that the occurrences on the 19th instant should be investigated.

Up to the date of my visit here no action had been taken in the matter by the civil authorities of the county, nor had any inquest been held over the bodies of those killed. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed)

Captain 16th U. S. Infantry.

Captain Mills made the investigation and his

Captain Mills made the investigation, and his report was forwarded to General Sibley, whose letter to Howard is not given; but Mills' statement is the basis of Sibley's report. The affidavils referred to by Captain Mills cover seventy-five pages of manuscript, Their substance is set forth in Mills' letter.

The report of General Meade upon the Camilla affair, is still in the hands of the Presisent, who for some reason has not allowed it to be made public. Application was made for it at the War Department this morning by many newspaper correspondents; but it had not been returned from the White House. It is believed the matter will be laid before the Cabinet, which is now in session.

Captain Mills' report was detailed by General Meade to investigate the Camilla affair, and it is understood he made the same report to Meade and Sibley, consequently Meade's conclusions as to who were responsible for the riot must agree with those of Sibley.

Mills' report was obtained from General Howard's headquarters, who gave it to the newspaper correspondents without hesitation. Laier in the day Secretary Schofield declined to give other correspondents a copy for pabilication, until it had been examined by the President.

#### FROM PROVIDENCE.

A Missing Man Found Murdered.

Special Despatch to The Ruening Telegraph.
PROVIDENCE Oct. 9.—The man who has been missing from Nattack village, ten miles from this ci'y, for two weeks or more, has been found dead a few miles from the village, it is supposed foully murdered. The name of the unfortunate man was William Gorton. He was an overseer of one of the mills here.

#### CITY ITEMS.

BEST CUT, BEST MADE, BEST FITTING, READY MADE CLOTHING in the city, equal to custom work In every respect; also choice stock of selected styles of Piece Goods, to be made to order.

All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cuncelled and money refunded.

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AND 600 BROALWAY NEW YORK. THE OFFICIAL quarterly statement of all the

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## TWO STATEMENTS.

READ and

From THE AGE, October

S. 1868.

"Attracted partly by the crowd and partly by the advertisements which we have lately inserted for Wanamaker & Brown we stepped into their immense house and took a basty glance at their Fail which any man mayassure it is and styles, and is not, as some might suppose there talk got up for made up with a degree of care and taste which we have least, bave never before seen in ready-made clothing. Do see it, whether you buy any of it or not; it is a credit to our city to have such a stock or clothing offered to its citizens."

The Prexs, October S. 1868.

'The great excitement attracts and sark excitement purposes, but as which any man mayassure himself by simply walking past and looking into the crowded salesrooms of Cak Hall. And if any one will step in and examine the goods and their low prices, he will readily understand this unusual interest in ciothing.

The Prexs, October S. 1868.

'The great excitement attracts and its and market stress of which we hear so much, is low, in a some might suppose in the great walking the past and looking into the crowded salesrooms of care and tale which are readily understand this unusual interest in ciothing.

The prext excitement attracts and which are readily outpoor walking the past and looking into t THIS THIS

### MARRIED.

HALL-HUCKEL.—On the 25th of February, by the Rev. L. C. Newman, T. MIFFLIN HALL to ELLA R., daughter of Jos. J. Huckel, Esq., all of this

ALEXANDER.—On the 5th instant, JAMES GREY, son of John Alexander, aged 19 years. The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 1935 arch street, on Saturday, the 10th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. P. M.
SCHOBER.—On the 7th Instant, FREDERICK SCHOBER, aged 88 years.
His relatives and friends, and Mercantile Lodge, L. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 478 N. Fifth street, on Saturday, the 10th instant, at 10 clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

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