ANTER ADDRESS OF TRADE OF ADDRESS TO MARKET A MARKET A THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1869.

THE DETECTIVES.

The Removal of Chief Encu-The Causes which The Removal of Chief Eneu-The Causes when Led to It-An Insight Into the System-How the Business has been Managed of Late. Yesterday Joseph Eneu, who was appointed Chief of the Detective force by Mayor Fox, was removed

Yesterday Joseph Eneu, who was appointed Chief of the Detective force by Mayor Fox, was removed from his position under peculiar circumstances. It seems that some time since the Chief received a sircular notifying him that a reward of 500 had been offered by the authorities of Bucks county for the arrest of one Aaron Eligod, *slics* Jacob M. Myers, who was wanted in Northampton township on several charges of horse stealing and burglary. A photograph of the criminal was also received at the same time. Detective Franklin and Reserve Ser-gennt Crout were detailed to take charge of the matter. Several arrests were made, but all proved to be the wrong man. One night last week one of the offices on the line of the North Pennsylva-nis Railroad was robbed, and among the things stolen were some passage tickets. One of these was taken from a man on the next morning train by the conductor, who said nothing, but telegraphed to Berks Street Station for an officer to be on hand on the arrival of the train. The fellow was confronted by Chief Eneu, who showed him the photograph. The presence denied being the max was confronted by Chief Eneu, who showed him the photograph. The prisoner denied being the man wanted, but on the next day Sergeant Covert took him to Bucks county, and received the reward of \$500, Coming to the error denied being the train and the photograph. next day Sergeant Covert took him to Bucks county, and received the reward of \$500. Coming to the eity, the conductor of the train and the police officer who made the arrest were sent for and given \$50 each. What was done with the remaining \$400 the Chief did not say. The imatter was called to the attention of the Mayor, who requested the Chief to retarn the full amount to the conductor and police-man. This being refused, the Mayor ordered the Chief to comply with his request, and gave him twenty-four hours in which to do it. At moon yes-berday the time expired, and the money not having teriay the time expired, and the money not having been given to the two who effected the arrest, the Mayor issued his order of removal, and detailed utenant Brurein, of the Seventh district, to act as Chief.

This is the first change made by Mayor Fox of one of his own detective appointments, and is the second instance within an experience of ten years of the chief executive of the city having occasion to dismiss one of his own appointments in that depart-ment. The first case of the kind was during the term of Mayor McMichael, and was that of a deteetive who was concerned in what is termed "dealing in queer," or, in other words, passing counterfeit money. The public were never informed of that in queer," fact, for the very reason that it was impossible to ascertain the cause of dismissal. In the case of Chief Eneu, he himself gave the information, stating he believed himself in the right, as he was merely carrying out an old-established custom of receiving and distributing rewards among those who had taken part in the capture of noted criminals,

This is the first, it is to be hoped, of a series of re-movals in that department which can be made, and that to the benefit of the public and to the credit of the detective system. There was a time when it was considered an honor to be attached to the Secret Service Bureau of the city, but now the department is actually a disgrace to the city. Ten years ago the detective took an honest pride in exposing the work of burglars and thieves, but now the detective's main and principal object seems to be to shield the thief after he is in custody, and to prevent his name and his doings from appearing in the public prints. Every precaution is taken for this purpose, and among these is the in-famous system of private hearings, not in a close that to the benefit of the public and to the credit of is taken for this purpose, and among duese is the in-famous system of private hearings, not in a close room, but at an hour when the reporters of the press are not likely to be present. When confronted with such transactions, the detective informs you that public justice demanded such a course. In just such cases it has been invariably found that the prisoner has never been heard of afterwards; and it is also a noted fact that, in just such cases, all the property stolen has been recovered, and the inference natustolen has been recovered, and the interence nath-rally to be drawn is the same as in the Caldwell jewelry case, that a felony has been compounded, and the thief allowed to go scot free, and he is at liberty to again return to the very same place, and

recommit his offense with impunity. The entire detective system has changed within a short time, and that necessarily so, from the fact that the appointces in that bureau are of a kind that are notoriously deficient in their knowledge of police business. Some few years ago a detective would bery had been committed, and from that style of the workmanship which had been resorted to by the burworkmanship which had been resoluted to by the bur-glar of thief, and the surroundings, would form a pretty good idea of whom the offender was, and then he would set himself to work, and by bis own wits would produce the testimony which would con-wict the robber, but now the manner and mode of vict the folger, but, now the manner and mode of operations are entirely different. The man robbed reports his case to the Central Station, and then one of the so-called detectives is assigned to the task of ferretting out the thief. He don't troable himself much about an examination of the pre-mises. If he even goes there, it is merely to see whether the thief has not left his name behind him. him. He don't go into the details, whether it was a short or a tail man, or whether he was an expe-rienced or a botch of a workman, or whether he was a tidy or a careless sort of a fellow. No ! he first issues his card to the various pawnbrokers to see if the stolen goods have been pawned, and then not re-ceiving any response, he sets his stool-pigeons at work, and it is a well-known fact that these "stools" are generally ex-policemen, and they in some way or another find out who the thief is. Of course it takes money to do all this, and the detective cannot afford to pay the "pigeon" and the city don't, but he, judg-ing from those who are occasionally to be seen around ing from it use who are occusinnly well. Our city detective system has besome so deficient that a very small proportion of the large cases are ever referred to them. Of course, they work at them, but in nearly all the cases the credit of having secured the thieves and the booty belongs to inde-rest as a secure of the booty belongs to independent agencies. In the heavy failroad cases, par-ticularly, the services of these outside organizations are secured, and they invariably give great satisfacand his services so invaluable, that his agencies are found located in every principal city in the Union. The detective who receives his bread and butter from the City Treasury cries down these independent organizations, and will tell you that all the rascality which he receives the credit originated from these outside officers, but from his conversation you will soon discover the reason why our business men who have been robbed don't resort to the Central The force left by Mayor Vaux, and afterwards improved upon by Mayor Henry, was undoubtedly the best organization that has been known since the con-solidation of the city. There are so many depart-ments in the detective business that Mayor Vaux recognized the necessity of a systematic department, and he divided the force into various bureaus and placed a competent man at the head. He created the Chiefship, the Fire Marshalship, what was known as a private bureau, and a murder detective. Each man had his own particular line of business, to which man had his own particular line of business, to which he devoted especial attention, but on or azions re-quiring several men, a sufficient number were de-tailed from the force for the purpose. Mayor Henry, seeing the importance of this system, not only main-tained the different bureaus, but also spent some time in improving its efficiency. But now, with the exception of the positions of Chief and the Fire Marshal, no system is known, and the dozen or so of men employed are in one heterogeneous mass of confusion. No two seem to work together, but each on his own account, and conflicts between them each on his own account, and conflicts between them are frequent. It is said that Mayor Fox, now that he has been relieved from the labor of appointing the outside policemen, is devoting considerable time the outside pointenent, is a voling voling that he will, in a short time, issue an order which will serve to bring that department out of its present state of chaos to the high position which it held in the estimation of the public some ten or tweive years ago. In order to accompish this, he will have togremove some of his accomption this, he will have togethove some of his own appointments, for there are several of them who are notoriously incompetent for the work which they have undertaken to perform. Some of them are hardly fit for the post of common policemen, let alone being employed to work up intricate cases of burgiaries, robberies, or murders. Several cases have of late occurred, from which it is inferred that the detective is by far on too infi-mate terms with thieves and other criminals, and which should serve to make a complete modification which should serve to make a complete modification of the system necessary. The public will remem-ber the case of the elderiy man and wife who were caught while going from store to store along Second and Arch streets, and "lifting" various articles. These people were recognized as old offenders, and were held to appear at Court. Before the day of trial, it is said, and upon very good anthority too, that the District Attorney was walted upon and re-quested to be easy upon the prisoners, as they were of considerable service and importance to the Detec-tive department. This was done in face of the fact that the man was known not to have been a resident of the city for several years past. But to the credit of the prosecuting officer, he not only tried the par-ties, but he also displayed an unusual amount of energy in convicting them, and the jury brought in a verdict of guilty. verdict of guilty. In another case, some few months back, a fine-In another case, some few months back, a fine-looking young fellow was arrested for stealing valu-able ribbons and laces from several stores in the city. He had a hearing at the Central Station, and, after the testimony of the several firms had been taken, he was bound over for trial. Nothing more was heard of the case, and the matter was forgoiten except by those who had been robbed. A few days ago this same individual was again arraigned at the Central Station, and, after a hearing, was argue head ago this same individual was again arranged at the Central Station, and, after a hearing, was again held for trial, bail being taken by the committing magis-trate. A transcript of the docket was sont to the Grand Jury and a true bill found. But on the name of the offender being called for arraignment in the Quarter Sessions, no response was made. An effort

CITY INTELLIGENCE. | to find him proved fruitless. His ball was then called The find him proved fruitless. His ball was then called, and he made no response. He also could not be found. The answer to all this is "straw" ball, which could have been avoided if the proper vigilance had been exercised in making the ball produce the deeds of the property which he had sworn he owned. Cales similar to the late bond robbery and the Caldwell jewelry matter have been of frequent oc-currence. Property is stolen, the thief caught, and the valuables returned on condition that no prose-cution will follow.

Men have been allowed to stalk in and around the

detective office within a few months, whose pre-sence under former administrations was not tole-rated inside of the doors of the place. One just re-curs to our mind. It is the case of a dashing young man who is the keeper of a noted bagnio in the centre of Philadathia and which include the control of the place. of Philadelphia, and who is also known to frequent nightly the gambling hells on Chesnut street. This offender [against the laws, for several years pas", antil the incoming of the present administration, has kept away from the detective office, but now he is granted far more privileges than are allowed those is granted far more privileges than are allowed those whose business requires them to call at the office almost hourly for information. Another shining light there leaves the hearings and walks but a few doors below Fifth street, and entering the door ascends the stairs to the second floor, where, in a magnificently furnished room, faro, roulette, and other games are being played, contrary to the ordi-nances of the city.

The above are but a few illustrations of the present imperfect detective system, and will serve to show the necessity of Mayor Fox bestowing immediate attention to the rear room on Fifth street, below

The above article does not, of course, apply to he entire force, as there are some men in the entire two whose services are invaluable, and were hey dispensed with the city would be the 1 he principal object of giving publicity to the facts and the accompanying comments is to secure a reformation of the system now in vogue, so that our detectives can vie in efficiency with the best in the

OUR COMMERCE.

The Trade of Philadelphia, Foreign, Coast-wise, and Otherwise, During the Year 1868.

The Deputy Special Commissioner of the Revenue as just issued his twenty-fourth monthly report, from which we complle the interesting and important facts given below concerning the commerce of the ort of Philadelphin. In the following table are given the value of

foreign commodities imported, re-exorted, ware-housed, withdrawn from warehouse, and remaining in warehouse, together with the value of domestic exports, during each of the hast three months of 1868, and for the entire year, the amount given as having been warehoused including that remaining in warehouse at the beginning of each month and o

	Annual Research Control of Contro			
l	Imports	Oct. \$254,165 1,394	Nov. \$441,649 2,820	Dec. \$303,756 2,226
E	Domestic Exports	1.299.555	1,575,938	1,303,290
E	Warehoused	3,116,636	2,590,785	2,442,202
L	Withdrawn from warel		***********	111.00014/000
L	For Exportation		2,820	1,363
L	For Transportation		10,207	62,632
ŧ	For Consumption		389,946	411,150
Ł	Remaining in Ware-		121212-0121	a partition

port of Philadelphia during the last three months of

		cerican cescie.		ornign canola,	Total.				
	So.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.			
etober	. 26	10,277	31	10,166	57	20,443			
iovember	. 17	6,926	- 24	7,128	41	14,054			
lecember	. 16	5,403	10	2,636	26	7,039			
Total in 1868									
From this it will	be i	seen, m	uch t	to the p	ratif	cation			
f our citizens, thi									
oreign trade is									
nited States, wh									
he port of New Y									
ent shipping po	inte	in the c	ount	ry. At	. Nev	v York			
he foreign vesse									
onsiderably in a	exce	ss of t	he .	Americ	an v	essels,			
thile at Boston	the	former	wer	e fuil fo	mr ti	mes as			
umerous as the 1	atter	r.							
The following ta			ie ni	imber a	ndto	nnage			
f vessels clearen									

period :-Forsign vessels. American Total. vessels.
 No.
 Tons.
 No.
 Tons.

 October.
 18
 8,857
 37
 11,988
 55
 20,845

 November.
 20
 7.048
 41
 15,888
 61
 23,936

 December.
 35
 12,618
 28
 11,918
 63
 41,536

 Total for 1868
 396
 150,757
 399
 148,246
 795
 299,003
No. Tons. 55 20,845 61 23,936 In the number of vessels cleared during the year there was, it will be seen, a slight excess of those owned abroad, in number but not tonnage; while at New York the foreign vessels were almost double the number of American vessels, and the tonnage much more than double, and the number of foreign vessels cleared at Boston was almost four times as great as that of American vessels. The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels in the coastwise trade entered at and cleared from the port of Philadelphia during the last three months of 1868, and during the entire year :-Vessels entered. Vessels cleared.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

The Semi-Centennial Anniversary of St. John's Commandery—The Grand Demonstration of Next Twesday—A Sketch of the Order. The semi-centennial anniversary of St. John's Commandery No. 4, Masonic Knights Templar, which takes place on Tuesday next, promises to be one of the most imposing displays ever witnessed in Phila-delphia. There will be about three thousand men in delphia. There will be about three thousand men in definit. There will be about three industant men in line, representing encampments in different sections of the country. Boston sends 300, New York, 500; Hartford, Connecticut, 250, and delegates have for-warded lists from the West and South. It is not warded lists from the west and South. It is not merely in the number of men who will appear that the demonstration will assume importance. The strangers who come to take part in the anniversary will be representative men of all sections, all trades, professions, and pursuits in life. It therefore be-hooves us to give them a welcome which will carry with it condwill and a hearty creeding. The visiting hooves us to give them a welcome which will carry with it goodwill and a hearty greeting. The visiting knights come to do houor to St. John's Commandery, as well as the Order in general. That St. John's Commandery should be thus selected is due to the fact that to it belongs the credit of having organized in Pennsylvania and kept alive the Order from 1819 until the present day. A sketch of the Order, its principles, and the organization of St. John's Com-mandery No. 4 will not be uninteresting even to per-sons outside of the Order of Knights Templar, in common with those of other Masonic Orders, are

common with those of other Masonic Orders, are founded upon tradition oral rather than written. Only those who have passed through the Bine iodge and Chapter degrees as Freemasons are eligible as Knights. The Knight Templar is by virtue of his Knighthood a Knight of the Red Cross and a Knight of Malta.

of Matta. The original Knights, of whom there were only four, bound themselves each to the other for mutual support, and were required to keep the road clear from Joppa to Jerusalem. These few were the nucleus of a mighty order that soon spread throughout Christendom and had power to dictate dynasties and control thrones. Peter the Hermit was a Knight Templar, and the page of history is em-biazoned with the name of those Knights who won fame and names in the Crusades. At first the Knights Templar refused all close alliance with any thur back. other body. Throughout their whole career, amids other body. Incomposit their whole career, andist prosperity and adversity, they stood aloof from all other associations. This continued until the infamous Philip sought to become the assassin of the Order, and when the martyr James De Molay laid down his principles. Then it was that the order was induced to not which the first and source the order was induced to seek shelter and countenance of the Masonio

body. The history proper of the Templar Order may be The history proper of the Templar Order may be briefly stated, the authority being approved history published by order of the Grand Commanders. It was established in 1118, suppressed in 1312 by Cle-ment V and Philip the Fair, King of France. After this the Templars and Knight Hospitallers of 8t, John of Jernsalem were incorporated into one body. In 1291 they took up their residence in Cyprus, and afterwards went to Rhodes, and took the name of Knights of Rhodes. In 1530 the Emperor Charles V of Spain conferred on them the Island of Matta, and hence they received the name of Knights of Malta, of the Order of St, John of Jerusalem. When re-siding on the Island of Malta they established their Preceptories throughout Feurope, and from all the Preceptories throughout Europe, and from all the three conclaves in Ireland, Scotland, and England, the Knights of Pennsylvania may be said to trace their origin. After the Revolutionary war the breth ren commenced the work of resuscitating the order Masonic Templarism having been firs The commenced the work of resuscitating the order. Masonic Templarism having been first established in Pennsylvania by the first Grand Encampment, which met in Philadelphia on the 12th of May, 1797, this State and city is entitled to the honor of having introduced the Orders of Christian Knighthood into the United States, deriving her work from the English, Scottish, and Irish rituals, the former of which have used the same ritual since 1791 The convention which accounted the Definite

"To all whom it may concern. "Greeting—Know ye that we, the said most Eminent Sir William McCorkle, General Grand Master atoresaid, by virtue of the powers and authorities in us vested, do hereby constitute and appoint our trusty and well-beloved Sir Knights Stephen P. Barbier, Grand Master, John W. Kelly, Generalissimo, and John D. Ferguson, Captain General of an encampment of Knight's Templar, to be held in the city of Philadelphia, in the Commonwealth of Pa., uncer the jurisdiction of our said encampment, and is to be called and known by the name of St. John's Encampment of Knights Templar, No 4, of Permsylvania, heid in the city of Philadelphia, with full and adequate powers to conter the Orders of Knights of Malta and Knights of the Red Cross, with continuance to their successors in office and members forever: Provided, nevertheless, that the To all whom it may concern. and members forever: Provided, nevertheless, that the said Sir Stephen P. Barbier, Grand Master, John W. Kelly, Generalissimo, and John D. Ferguson, Captain General, and the other officers and their successors and members, pay due respect to our said Grand Encampment, and the regulations thereof, otherwise this Charter to be Provided, neve that the John W. and the regulations thereof, otherwise this Charter to be of no force or effect. "Given under our hand and the seal of our Grand En-compared, in the city of Philadelphis, in the Common-wealth of Pennsylvania, this 8th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one. (Signed) WILLIAM MCOORKLE, General Grand Master.

FUNERAL CEREMONIES.

The Obsequies of the Late Rev. F. J. Barbelin, F. J., at the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, This Morning-An Imposing Ceremonial-Sermon by the Very Rev. Michael O'Connor, S.

J .- The Clergymen Present and Officiating. The most imposing morning service ever held within the walls of the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul was that held this morning over the remains of the good and lamented Father Barbelin, late of St. Joseph's Church. Perhaps no priest ever died in this diocese more greatly lamented by his flock, or more generally and universally revered. This has been evidenced by the stream of people flowing in and out of St. Joseph's Church during the time in which the body laid in state therein, and the manifestation of grief then and there given was intensified this morn-ing when the body was removed to the Cathedral for interment. As the body was borne out of the church

interment. As the body was corne out of the church the lachrymation of the people was indeed heart-rending, and but seldom have we witnessed such a manifestation of grief. The arrangements for the transfer of the body from St. Joseph's to the Cathedral were under the competent superintendence and direction of Mr. Simon Gartland, who had them carried out with Simon Gartiand, who had them carried out with commendable regularity and fine order. The body being placed in the hearse, a procession was formed, headed by the Sunday School children of St. Joseph's Church, for whom the deceased ever entertained so tender a regard. The children of the seven schools of St. Joseph's followed, and after them came the members of the Sodality of the Blessed Virgin, from whom was also selected a guard of honor. There were eight circleal and eight hay pall-bearers, and the procession moved slowly up Wainut street to Eighteenth, and thence to the Cathedral. Mr. William D. Cavanaugh, of St. Joseph's choir, officiated as Chief Marshal with much efficiency, and on reaching the Cathedral the body was placed on a cenotaph in front of the main altar, around which were placed many burning tapers, and at its

which were placed many burning tapers, and at its head a cruchlx. The deceased hold within his hands a golden chalice, and his features bore a mid, be-nighant expression, as if indulging in reiresing

Rec. The theory of the bend was commenced, Right Rev. Easing Provide the Bend was commenced, Right Rev. Easinop Wood presiding at the same, and Rev. Francis P. O'Neill and Rev. Thomas F. Hopkins acting as channers. The recitation of the Office occurrence about one hour and on its conclusion the acting as chaunters. The recitation of the Office occupied about one hour, and, on its conclusion, the Solemn Pontifical Mass of Requiem was at once commenced, the celebrant being Right Rev. James F. Wood, D. D., Bishop of Philadelphia. He was assisted by Rev. Father Stonestreet, S. J., as Assistant Priest; Very Rev. M. A. Walsh, V. G., and Very Rev. James O'Connor, D. D., as Deacons of Honor; Rev. James E. Mulholland, Deacons of the Mass; Rev. Thomas F. Hopkins, Sub Deacon; and Rev. A. J. McConomy as Master of Ceremonies. There were also present within the sanctuary

There were also present within the sanctuary Right Rev. J. T. Shanahan, Bishop of Harrisburg, and nearly all the secular and regular clergy of the and nearly all the section and regular clergy of the diocese, amongst whom we noticed Very Rev. P. A. Stanton, O. S. A., Very Rev. James Hayden, V. C. M., Nicholas Cantwell, P. R. O'Reilly, N. J. Walan, Anton Haviland, Richard Kenabar, Charles A. Me-Fadden, John McAhany, Thomas Kiernan, P. F. Sheridan, John Kelly, James Daly, W. F. Cook, James Magnitz Thomas Colleging Thomas Fact U. B. Sheridan, John Kelly, James Daly, W. F. Cook, James Maguire, Thomas O'Neill, Thomas Fox, U. B. Villeger, S. J., P. J. Bienkenrof, John Fitzmaurice, Peter Sullivan, Matthias Cobbin, Thomas Fox, Peter Crane, O. S. A., P. J. Jordan, S. J., J. Duddy, S. J., and many others whom our reporter could not distinguish owing to their position in the sanctuary. The Mass being commanded the plain Gragorian The Mass being commenced, the plain Gregorian service was chanted, and after the Episthe had been intoned by the Sub Deacon the choir sung the se-quence, *Dies Irce*, dies *illa*, the clergy meanwhile holding lighted tapers in their hands.

The Gospel of the Mass was then sung aloud by the Deacon, after which came the Offertorium as usual. The "Domine Jesu Christe de morie aterna" was sung as prescribed by the ritual. This was followed by the "Sanctus, Sanctus, the Sanctus," "Agnus Dei," and

"Dona Eis Requiem" as an ordinary mass for the dead. At the conclusion of the mass Very Rev. Michael O'Connor, S. J., ascended the pulpit, and spoke su b-stantially as follows :---

All honor seems to be out of place so much as in All honor seems to be out of place so much as in the presence of death, which shows the vanity of all earthly things; yet the feeling leading us to do honor to the dead must have a legitimate object, to be found only in the honor to which virtue is entitled, in the conviction that virtue is beyond the assaults of death, leaving to the enjoyment of the faithful Christian a reward beyond the portals of death. It is his virtue which has called forth the homage over his remains, and while I cannot do full instice

over his remains, and while I cannot do full justic to his memory. I further regret being chosen as the organ of our feelings. Nothing, however, can be said by me but what would be said by any of the clergy present, and is the expression of your own feedback

feelings. The character of the deceased is familiar in almost every household, and anything said in his praise cannot fully accord with his merit. He was distinguished for holiness of life, and labored to in-fuse a like feeling into all. There is no one who knew him but entertains for him respect and affect tion, or remembers word or deed of his pointing to aught else but what charity and the purest of motives would dictate.

THE GAS RING.

How the Nomination of John A. Houseman for Recorder of Deeds was Effected. The following documents, addressed to the Repub-lican City Executive Committee, need no comments at this time :--

at this time:--PHILAPELPHIA, June 10, 1869.-To the Republican City Executive Committee-Gentlemen:--At the re-gular election for delegates to represent the Eighth division, Fifth ward, in the various nominating con-ventions held on Tuesday, the 8th instant, at the re-gular place (Bender's Star Hotel, Dock street, below Third), I was duly elected delegate from the division interview of the star instant, at the re-gular place (Bender's Star Hotel, Dock street, below Third), I was duly elected delegate from the division Third), I was duly elected delegate from the division to the convention to nominate a Republican candi-date for Recorder of Deeds, and the same evening received a certificate of the fact, duly made out on the proper printed form furnished by your commit-tee, which certificate was signed by James Boland, judge, and C. H. Wilson and Philip M. Bruch, inspec-tors, the proper officate as I have according to have judge, and C. H. Wilson and Philip M. Bruch, inspec-tors, the proper officers, as I have occasion to know officially from my position as Chairman of the Ward Excentive Committee. This certificate I presented on the 9th instant at the meeting of the convention at Spring Garden Hall. It was received. I was ad-mitted to a seat, and by the Committee on Perma-

At the same time, when my certificate was handed in one George W. Bickley handed in a paper, of which the following is a literal copy :--

which the following is a literal copy :--"Ealght Div. 5th Ward "This is to certify that an Election of Repulsan party at Regular place of holding the Plection and Geo. W. Bickley was duly Elected this day June the Sth 1869 to represent this Div. in the Convention to notainate a Can-didate for Recorder of Deceds 1869. "Thos. J. NEAL Judge. "Thos. J. NEAL Judge. "This paper is all in the same handwriting, includ-ing all the names nurporting to be affixed to it as

This paper is all in the same hand that affixed to it as ing all the names purporting to be affixed to it as signatures. This is apparent upon the most casual inspection. How and where and when it was preinspection. How and where and when it was pre-pared, Mr. Bickley can best tell if he will. My own certificate and this paper are both in my possession. Upon the appointment by the convention of a Com-mitice on Credentials, this George W. Bickley ap-peared before them, claiming to contest my seat. No written statement, as required by soction 6, rule v, for the government of the party, was presented to the convention nor to the committee. What state-ment, if any, Mr. Bickley may have made orally to the committee I do not know. I was called before the committee I do not know. I was called before the committee and answered such questions as were put to me, showing fully the grounds of my claim to corresent the division in the convention.

represent the division in the convention. The Committee on Credentials reported to the Convention that Mr. Bickley was entitled to the seat as Representative of the Eighth division, Fifth ward, without giving any reasons, and their action was declared final under the last paragraph of sec-tion 6, rule v, above referred to; and I was refused the right to vote in the convention, notwithstanding my protest against the whole survey of the secmy protest against the whole course of proceeding A large number of the committee protesto against their action in my case as well as in others, but finding remonstrance useless, they left the com-mittee room and declined to sign the report.

Initice room and declined to sign the report. I submit the matter for your carnest considera-tion. I have no personal feeling on the subject, but respectfully submit that if such proceedings are to be allowed to pass unnoticed and unrebuked] and some remedy against their occurrence in the future is not provided, it will be utterly impossible to com-mand for the Republican nominations either the supnand for the respondent nonminication enter the sup-port of the party or the respect of the community. Under any circumstances, I consider that the matter demands to be properly exposed. Very respectfully, SAMUEL C. PERKINS, Chairman Executive Committee Fifth Ward, No. 627 Walnut street.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11, 1869.—To the Republican City Executive Committee—Gentlemen:—Since my letter of yesterday in reference to the manner in which I was deprived of my vote in the convention to nominate a Republican candidate for Recorder of Deeds, I have received from the parties whose names purported to be signed as index and imagedars to purported to be signed as judge and inspectors to the paper handed in by George W. Bickley as a certi-ficate of his election as delegate from the Eighth division, Fifth ward, to that convention, a paper of which I enclose a copy for your consideration. Very respectfully, SAMUEL C, PERKINS, Chairman Executive Committee Fifth Ward, No. 627 Walnut street.

The following is a copy of the document last re-

We, the undersigned, certify that we did not, nor did either of us act, or undertake to act, as officers of the delegate election of the Eighth division of the Fifth ward, held June 8, 1869. The election was regularly and properly conducted by James Roland, judge, C. H. Wilson and Philip M. Bruck, inspec-tors, the regular and proper election officers of the division. We voted at said election, and were and are satisfied with the manner in which it was conducted as fair and regular. We signed no certificate purporting to certify the election of George W. Bickley or any one else as a delegate from the division to the convention for the nomina-tion of a candidate for Recorder of Deeds or any tion of a candidate for Recorder of Deeds or any other convention; and any certificate purporting to be signed by us or either of us to the effect of such election, was not signed by us, nor by our authority or direction; but if such certificate exists, with our or either of our names appended thereto, it must have been written and signed by some one else, and wholly without our authority or direction. THOMAS J. NEILL, HARRIS HARRINGTON, (Signed) June 10, 1869. G. GENAY.

FOURTH EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Minister Washburne's Health Failing Fast-Advices from Minister Motley-Dull Times.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The New French Cable-Colliery Disasters in England,

FROM WASHINGTON.

Dull Times.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 11 .- Owing to the absence of the President from the city, everything is dull in official circles to-day. There were few visitors at the White House. In the departments routine business only is being transacted.

Minister Motley.

The State Department is in receipt of official despatches from Minister Motley giving an account of his arrival and reception in England. He states that he finds very little of the hostility among the officials which is exhibited towards this country by the British press. Mr. Motley expected to have an audience with the Oneen at an early day.

Minister Wushburne.

A private letter received here from a member of Minister Washburne's family states that his health is worse than before he left this country. It is the opimion of eminent physicians in Paris that he will probably be unable to discharge his official duties, and if he does not find relief at Homburg, whither he has gone, it is thought he he will resign and come home.

FROM EUROPE.

The New French Cable. By Atlantic Cable.

BREST, June 11 .- A banquet was given last. evenit g on board the Great Eastern, to celebrate the su cessful loading of the new French cable. Many notables were present. Speeches were made and toasts drank. Among the latter were "England," "America," and "France," appropriately responded to by representatives of the several nations. The Great Eastern has goneto Portland, England, for a supply of coal, and will leave that port to-morrow for Brest, whence she will soon proceed to lay the cable to America.

Robberies in Ireland.

LONDON, June 11 .- Despatches from Cork state that robberies of arms and ammunition are of frequent occurrence throughout the southern part of Ireland. Suspicion in all cases fastens on members of the Fenian organization. Extraordinary precautions have been taken by the authorities against these outrages.

The Last Colliery Disaster.

LONDON, June 11 .- Later despatches from Merthyr Tydvil, Wales, report that the colliery disaster in that neighborhood was much less. serious than at first reported. Fifty-six bodies have been recovered thus far, and it is thought that the total number of killed will not exceed eighty-six.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the rewest and best manner. LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver, No. 1033 Chesnut Street

A MERCHANT, LEAVING FOR EUROPE,

October	43,952 87,772 83,094	No. 126 94 74	Tons. 55,671 36,951 83,264
Total in 18681069	4004040	1043	418,390
PETERS	COTTON		

THE SOUTH.

Meeting of the Jamesville and Washington Railroad and Lumber Company. Yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, a meeting of the stockholders of this company was held in the Bank of the Republic building, on Chesnut street. J. Gaskill, Esq., was called to the chair, and on assuming it made some pertinent remarks, convey-ing information as to the past operations and future intentions and prospects of the subscribers to the stock of the company.

stock of the company. Perhaps the most interesting feature of the occaion was the speech of the energetic Engineer of the company, Francis Lightfoot, who went South and took up his residence on the company's purchase in North Carolina, on the very heels of the Rebellion. North Caronna, on the vory heles on the decention. His narrative was extremely pleasant, and calculated to inspire all who heard him with a belief in the speedy regeneration of the South, and her quick re-turn to prosperity. When the meeting adjourned, every one was satisfied with the flattering future of the company held out to view.

TROUBLESOME PERBLE.—During the last few days a pervous gentleman residing on Locust street, near Sixteenth, made a number of visits to the Fifth Dis-trict Station House, and there lodged a complaint that a huge boulder blocked travel in the street near by his house. He desired the stone removed. If it remained there the chandes were that some poor horse would stumble over it, to the breaking of its leg; or some vehicle, carr, ing human freight, would be overturned, to the damage of its contents. The officers of that district not paying the quick attention to his complaint and request that they should have paid, he must needs see the Chief of Police in reference to the matter of the stone. Of course the chief gave immediate orders to the licu-tenant to have the rock of stambling removed. A force of men were detailed for the purpose and tenant to have the rock of stumbling removed. A force of men were detailed for the purpose and marched to the locality designated. With what re-sult? A careful and protracted search discovered the stone, a pebble about as large as a lady's fist. They lifted it from its muddy bed, and one of putting it in his coat pocket, brought it to the office of the chief. There it was displayed this morning upon the desk of that functionary, and there it will nain to serve the useful purpose of a paper weight.

AN IMPORTANT SEIZURS .-- Yesterday morning an opplication was made to Mr. Robert T. Gill, License application was made to Mr. Robert T. Gili, License Clerk at the Custom House, for a renewal of papers for the canal boat Lady Washington, who, upon questioning the capitalin, ascertained that the boat was lying under the Wire Bridge, on the Schuylkill, with 20,000 pounds of powder on board. Upon com-municating the fast to Deputy Collector Hemp-stead, it was communicated to the Mayor by Deputy Collector Hinkel, who in mediately seized her, and the powder on board will be conflicated according to law, the proceeds to go to the Board of Relief for Disiaw, the proceeds to go to the Board of Relief for Dis-abled Firemen. Had an aveident occurred there might have been a dreadful disaster to record. The gen-tlemen who detected this are deserving of credit for their ment action in the metror. their prompt action in the matter.

PRAISEWORTHY ACTION. — The City Treasurer, Mr. Peirsel, on his own invividual responsibility, hus provided the means is pay the teachers on the confeg quarter day, July 1. He could not borrow the money on the credit of the city for that purpose, because, under the quer tion of the ordinance re-quiring warrants to be registered and paid in nume-rical order, the meany to borrowed he would be colliged to use in paylic the article and he rical order, the money to borrowed he would be obliged to use in paying the early numerical war-rants, and the teachers, whose warrants would be registered on July 1, would not receive the pay for them for at least six months. It is the intention of the Treasurer to pay the teachers at the rooms of the Board of Controllers.

DENUDER.—The dwellet g of Police Sergeant Jones, of the Eighth district, wes entered during the pro-gress of the fire at Ridge avenue and Willow streets, yesterday morning, and every article of clothing which could be found the win was carried away. It is supposed that firence were the depredators, as the Sergeant's house was near by the scene of con-figration. An old clitzer is coat was all the raiment the worthy Sergeant could muster this morning. the worthy Sergeant could muster this morning.

Fon GETTING MOIST. -- Policeman Frederick Bencker, of the Tonth district, has been removed by the Mayor for imbibing too freely of bug-juice.

General Grand Master. "Attest-GEORGE A. BAKER, Grand Recorder."

There were difficulties in the Order subsequently in regard to questions of jurisdiction; and finally, in 1824, St. John's Encampment, No. 4, Philadelphia; No. 5, Union, and No. 6, De Molay, of Reading, estab-

No. 6, Union, and No. 6, De Monay, or Reading, estab-lished a Grand Encampment. This is a brief outline of the Order. According to a report made to the Grand Encampment of Penn-sylvania, it is said, with reference to the cardinal virtues of a Knight Templar:--"A Knight, by his obligation, is required *never to violate his obligation*--he must be faithful to his every engagement; but should a Knight prove faithless to his engagement and his obligation, the personal stigma remains indelibly fixed upon his character, and in ancient indenbiy fixed upon his character, and in all the times 'no after good conduct or valor could retrieve it.' Fidelity was one of the chief virtues; next to this virtue was Justice, or a 'settled determination to prevent or redress injuries by whomsoever perpe-trated.' Upon these two virtues Templar Masonry may be said to be erected. Destroy them, and the provided structure which is executed thereon must beautiful structure which is crected thereon must fall and perish; sustain and cultivate them, and we will find in our asylums no Sir Knight who will not be an honor to the institution, possessing that char-acter which Templar Masonry confers, and 'with whose fame, fortune, and honor we find our heart whose fame, fortune, and for whom, and for the widow and orphan, and the holy institutions of a sacred re-ligion, we may, if called upon, bare the blade, and do better than the deeds of chivalry—even those of Justice, Fortitude, and Mercy." This extract gives a clear exposition of the aims of the certer. The bonds of pulty in this Christian

This extract gives a clear exposition of the status of the order. The bonds of unity in this Christian organization are to-day identical with those that gave strength, power, and glory to the belted knights in the long years of war against the Saracens; and while in this Christian age their objects are more diffuse, and while the Order maintains its existence in a modified form its benerolence and grandent of in a modified form, its benevilence and grandeur of humanity shed its benign influence throughout the world. Quiet and unobtrusive, the Templar of modern times makes no parade of virtues and noble charities extended with a heroism no less sublime, because unyaunted, than that which gave the halo of elever and remover to his dipatrious founders. At the giory and renown to his illustrious founders. At the piory and renown to his illustrious founders. At the bedside of the sick, at the grave of the dead, assuag-ing the grief of the widow, drying the tears of the orphan, maintaining the good name of a brother, healing discord in families, in communities, in na-tions; not in panoply and steel cuirass, with lance in rest and vizor down, but with quiet step and out-created hand striging acquire the privations of stretched hand, striving against the privations of weak humanity, doing the work of the Master, he wends his pilgrimage. "In how signo vinces" is his watch word, the Holy Cross his emblem, and He who

watch word, the Holy Cross his emblem, and He who died to save sinners his guide and his example. At the organization of St. John's Commandery Sir Stephen P. Earbrier was Eminent Grand Master, and continued in office until May 16, 1821, when he was succeeded by Sir George Russell. From that time until the present there is an unbroken record of officers, showing that the organization of St. John's Commandery was kept up, and by a careful regard for the ancient landmarks and traditions of the Order, obtained and retained an influence, which regard for the ancient landmarks and traditions of the Order, obtained and retained an influence which has been exerted in behalf of the organization throughout the State of Pennsylvania. This fact is recognized throughout the United States, hence the very general acceptance of the invited to take part in the semi-centannial anniversary of the Com-mandery on Tuesday next. There are not more than to, our Krights Templar in the United States, and of these not less than 3000 will be in the mander and of these not less than 2000 will be in the parade in Philadelphia. The visiting brethren come with the full knight's dress, including the chapeau, and in the full knight's dress, including the chaptent, and in this respect will make a more striking display than our local commanderies. The Boston commanderies will reach Philadelphia on Sunday morning, and will be received by a delegation of St. John's Com-mondery, and in the afternoon will be escorted to church. Councils have appointed a committee to church. Councils have appointed a committee to church the effect the resolution extending the hospi-talities of the city to the visitors, so that we may anticipate a welcome such as Philadelphia ought always of extend to those who come among us. always to extend to those who come among us.

CAFE MAY .- On Monday next, the 14th instant, the West Jersey Railroad Company will commence run-ning an additional train to Cape May, leaving Phila-delphia at s o'clock A. M. This will take the place of the 9 o'clock Saturday train, which will be run to-morrow for the last time. Other changes will soon follow to accommodate the increasing travel.

The speaker then gave an account of the birth early training, and religious proclivities of Father Barbelin, as heretofore published.

Having an inclination for the Church, he pursued his preliminary studies in his native France, and at the early age of twenty-two resolved on coming to America to labor in a field of usefulness.

His mother interfering and remonstrating with him, he resolved to appeal to another mother, and accordingly placed himself under the protection of the Blessed Virgin, making a Norena for the pur-pose, at the conclusion of which his natural mother, unscheited, gave her consent and bid him God-speed. He came to the United States—but what for? Was it the fertility of our fields, the enjoyment of human felicity, or what? He came because he thought it the most speedy way to dedicate himself to the scrvice of the Indian missions, and fearing if he joined the Society of Jesuits in Europe he could not accomplish his purpose. Whilst God looked with complacency on the purposes of his ser-vant, Father Barbelin, whilst evangelizing the savages, was received into the Society of Jesuits in September, 1836. He was ordained first at George-town. In September, 1837, he was appointed to St. Joseph's in this city, where he has spent his whole life in the way familiar to you. He was fervent and foremost in every good work, of which you can bear testimony. unsolicited, gave her consent and bid him God testimony.

He sought God first of all, and for God's sake sought the welfare of all classes of men. We can-not refrain, however, from alluding to his devoted-ness to the children, his love and, labors for them and success in winning their esteem and affection at

and success in winning their esteem and affection at St. Joseph's. It was refreshing to see these Sodalities singing the praises of God, and thus giving joy and spiritual advancement to all around. On one occasion, when from sickness he could not stand, he was called down stairs, on the occasion of a Sodality celebration, to listen to their hymns and be present at their exer-180B

When the Sodalities were invited by the Bishop to visit the Cathedral shortly after its consecration, it was a glorions sight to see the Cathedral filled by so many Sodalists who had dedicated themselves to the Virgin; and in such religious matters was Father Barbelin especially successful.

The Rosary Society was another sacred organiza-tion in which he took a lively interest. St. Joseph's Hospital was another noble work to which he devoted himself, and when ship fever and other pestilential diseases visited our city, Father Barbelin called around him many zealous men and women who dearound him many zealous men and women who de-voted themselves to their temporal relief. The nospital conducted by Catholic sisters was from such causes suggested through the charity and energy of our deceased friend. He was devoted to his duty in every department of ecclesiastical calling, the pul-pit, the confessional, and the highest functions of the priesthood, the celebration of the holy sacrifice of the Mass. Not unfrequently was he carried out of the confessional by strong men, although suffering from aliment and disease. His compulsory sighs were attended by a tranqui spirit, and his death was finally hastened by the fact of his saying mass on Wednessuy last for the last time. He not only did that, but gave Holy Communion to 200 persons, thus that, but gave Holy Communion to 200 persons, thus to the last moment seeking God and the welfare of

his people. The was ever affable and kind, and was esteemed by persons of all classes, the learned and unlearned, old and young, rich and poot. This was not in con-sequence of great nutural ability, but his love of God and religion. He had all necessary information and learning to entitle his opinions to respect, but he had not those dazzling or brilliant powers to at-tract attention, his conversations, and even his ser-mons being of the most familiar character. Thus the virtuous man is better than the valuant, when his humble merits are properly applied, rather than the valuant and mighty looking for but worldly praise above. While here I propose to you of the laily to do honor to his memory; I propose to you his exam-ple, and to the beloved ciergy let us, like our deceased friend, try to entertain a great love of God, and then we will have accomplished what God desires of us and the sphere of our usefulness be enlarged. On an occasion like this we feel the vanity of this world, and the us like our deceased friend habor for the cause of God and His Reemal Kingdom. He was ever affable and kind, and was esteemed

and let us like our deceased Friend infor for the cause of Gost and His Eternal Kingdom. The absolution of the body was then given by the bishop, assisted by all the elergy, after which a pro-cession was again formed, which proceeded to St. Joseph's Cemetery, Passyunk road and Washington avenue. Here the "*Benedictus Dominus Deus Inrael*" and the other last prayers were recited, and amidst the sighs and lamentations of his beloved flock the body of the good and faithful priest was consigned to the tomb. to the tomb

ABOUT DOGS .-) esterday a man named Charles About Docs. - A estericay a man numed Charles Magnet was arrested on Washington lane, German-town, upon the charge of assault and battery with intent to kill one Philip Cramer. The latter resides on Main street, in the same district. He is the owner of a number of dogs, which running loose around the neighborhood, annoy the residents very much be their continual barking and dichting. Magnet exby their continual barking and fighting. Mag iet ex postulated with Cramer in relation to these canines. Words brought on blows, and finally the dog man was felled to the earth, struck by a brick in the fore-head. He was pretty badly hurt. Thereupon Magnet was arrested, as stated, and held to answer by Alderman Good.

JUVENILE PIRATES .- John McIntyre, Jonatha JUVENILE PIRATES,-John McIntyre, Johannan Fenner, James Scott, and James Fennel, lads, all of them about seventsen years of age, were arrested yesterday, by Lieutenant Jacoby and Officers Enard and Gilbert, of the Park Police. The lads were taken into custody at their various homes, in the Twen-tieth ward, upon the charge of being that squad of yeonne, roughs who took a row-boat from parties young roughs who took a row-boat from parties in the Schuylkill river last Sunday, ousting its occu-pant's, and landing them on Baker's Island, above the Columbia Bridge. They were all identified be-yond question. Alderman Pancoast held them in \$1000 bail each to answer.

STOLE & WATCH .- A couple of boys, Napoleon and STOLE A WATCH.—A couple of boys, Napoleon and John Taylor, stole a watch from a plasterer em-ployed in the dwelling of Dr. Todd, at Koxborough. The timekceper was in the pocket of a vest which hang upon the wall. They pawned their booty for §s at a shop on Ridge avenue, where it was recov-ered. The boys were then arrested, and committed to answer by Alderman Ramsdell in default of \$300 ball each. bail each.

STILL THEY COME .-... The following additiona police appointments are announced this morning :

James Wilson	1	×	ŝ,	a)	×0	ċ,	h	•	÷	÷	÷	e)	63		ł	x	÷	÷	×	÷	6	•	÷	÷	e)	ė	è	6	è
Patrick Bergen				ς.	e,	ι,	.,			k			6	a			×.	4		k)				ĸ		.,		į,	ł
John Cookenback		l			2	1	Ļ									-			į.		ò	. ,		i,	í,	.,			ð
John Higgins																													
John Kane	2	6	ş	ŝ,	2	1	i.	4	4	÷		÷	6	4	į,	4	ų,	à	í,	ŝ,	ì	Ŷ,		-		5	ŝ	ŝ,	è
Alfred W. Murphy	ŗ,	1	ŝ	ŝ	2	C,	à	1	ŝ	ŝ				4	G	ŝ	ż	ŝ	k	÷	ñ,	'n.			ŝ,	60		÷	ł

THE POWDER BARGE .-- The canal-boat which was Beized yesterday morning at the Fairmount Locks for being loaded with soo kegs of powder, wa taken down the river again last evening. The pow-der was removed from it, and stored in the Point Breeze Magazine.

"APPLETON'S JOURNAL" of June 19 contains at "Bella's Defeat," by Mr. Riter Fitzgerald. It is an admirable picture of a certain phase of life at water-ing places. The moral is strong and suggestive. It descreases to be widely could. leserves to be widely copied.

M. S. FOURTH Street. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141

Sale No. 1212 Spruce street. SUPERIOR FURNITURE, FRENCH PLATE MIR-RORS, CHANDELIERS, CARPETS, ETC. On Travidy morning. June 15, at 10 o'clock, at No. 12112 Spruce street, by catalogue, the entire household furniture, comprising wal-mati parlor suit, garnet plush: olagero, walnut dining room furniture, halfet sideboard, extension table, two Fronch plate martle mirres, china, glass, and platodware, paint-mys and engravings, walnut chamber furniture, fing-bureaus, wardrobes, fine mattressee, feather bolators and platows. Brussels and other carpets, chandellers, refrige-rator, kitchen furniture, etc.

PIANOS, ETC.

					_					
1	FIRS	MAN T-OL	ASS	t SO TUD PLA	HMT HB O NO-F	ORT	E.S.	fi	and the second s	-
Full guars	W	ARE	noder ROO	ate p M8,	No. B	10 /	RO	H S	tree	ŧ.
PAT TO										
	eenaa.	DQUI	PIA	NO	8,			roi		

No. 914 CHESNUT Street. 11 311 BRADBURY'S PIANOS .- ONE AT BRADBURY'S PIANOS. ONE AT White House. Seven First Premiums. Also, Taylor & Parley's Organs. WILLIAM G. FISCHER, No. 1018 AHOH Streed. 418 2m

DOG LOST-LOST, ON THE MORN-6 11 St 6 651m

A will undertake any legitimate business in the princi-pal cities of Great Britain and Continental Europe, Address MERCHANT. 611 22*



Proposals are hereby invited (to be opened at 12 M. on TUESDAY, the 15th instant) for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department in this city with

FORTY (40) TONS OF RYE STRAW

in bales, subject to inspection as usual. The usual conditions imposed upon bidders and contractors will be observed. The right is also reserved to reject any and all bids, if to the interest of the Government to do so.

Proposals should be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Straw," and addressed to the undersigned. STEWART VAN VLIET.

Deputy Quartermaster-General and



Families and Restaurateurs pronounce them supe-rior in flavor, solidity and quantity to any heretofore produced. For sale by all First-class Grocers, Dealers in Canned Fruits are requested to enter

ir orders early, for the coming season's supply, at Sole Agency,

No. 45 N. WATER Street, Philadelphia.

QUINTON PACKING COMPANY, EXCLUSIVE PACKERS OF QUINTON TOMATOES, Factory, Cumberland co., New Jersey. 521 1mrp



FANCY LEATHER GOODS.

NOS. 116 AND 118 NORTH FOURTH ST

ocket Books,	Writing Canon,
atchels, reveling Bags,	Writing Deaks, Bankers' Cases,
orte-monnaies,	Dressing Cases.
ortfolios,	Money Belts,
ligar Cases,	Match Cases,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

NOS. 116 AND 118 NORTH FOURTH ST., PHILADELPHIA.