Daily Evening Bulletin

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

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PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1866.

DOUBLE SHEET, THREE CENTS.

EVENING BULLETIN. (Sunday's excepted,)

AT THE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING, 607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia

BY THE GIBSON FRACOCK, ERNEST O. WALLACE FLORESTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON WARPER ROUDER, Jr., FRANCIS WELLS. The BULLETIN is served to subscribers in the city at

is cents per week, payable to the carriers, or \$8 00 per

MARRIED.

BROADWELL—NORTON.—On the 17th Instant, by ne Rev. Bishop Simpson, Mr. Edward Cuyler Broad-ell and Miss Helen Virginia Norton, both of Washington city. No Cards.
BURNHAM—OLARK.—On the 18th inst., by the
Rev. Wm. H. Furness, John A. Burnham Jr., of
Boston, to Mary W., daughter of the late E. W. Clark, Boston, to Mary W., daughter of the Annie Couper, daughter of Abert M. KINSEY—PERKINS.—On Oct. 18, by the Rev. Wm. Munroe, Albert M. Kinsey, to Sallie daughter of Abert Perkins, Rsq., all of Beverly, N. J. No Cards.

PROUDFIT.—SMITH.—In New Castle, Del., on Wednesday, the I'dh inst., by the Rev. Dr. Spotswood, the Rev. Alexander Proudit, of New Brunswick, N.J., to Annie Couper, daughter of the late J. Logas Cmith.

to Annie Couper, daughter of the late J. Logar Smith.

Smith.

SLOAN—SAFFORD.—On the 18th inst., by the Rev. N. W. Coukling, Albert V. Sloan to Mary E., daughter of H. W. Safford, Esq. all of this city.

TREVLER—BEL..—In this city, on the 18th inst. by the Rev. G. B. Bell. assisted by Rev. E. J. Richards, Horstio Trexier, of Reading, Fa., to Mary L., only daughter of the late Hon. Samuel Bell.

WARNE—VETTERLEIN.—At the residence of the bride's father on the morning by the 18th inst., by the Rev. J. Houston Eccleston, William B. Warne to Emma L., daughter of Theodore H.-Vetterlein, Esq., all of this city. No Cards,

WRAY—MILLER.—On the 18th inst., by the Rev. Alexander Reed, Jas C. Wray, Esq., to Nellie A. Miller, both of Philadelphis.

WRIGHT—MULLEN.—On the morning of the 17th, by the Rev. Phillips Brooks, William W. Wright to Marian A., daughter of Wm. C. Mullen, Esq., all of this city.

RIRKPATRICK. On the 17th RIRKPATRICK. On the 17th inst., Andrew McMurray, son of Alexander and Ade.aide V. Kirkpatrick, in the 5th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, next, 20th inst., at 3 P. M., from the residence of his father No. 1511 Lombard street.*

LAFOURCADE.—On the 18th instant, Sallie E., wife of Charles Lafourcade, and daughter of Mr. A. G. Frink, in the 33d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father. 713 Brown street, on Saturday, the 20th instant, at 2½ o'clock. To proceed to Monament Cemetery.

Cemetery, No. 24 Catharine street, (this) Friday alternoon, at 20 clock. To proceed to Eberezer M. E. Church.

LYRE & LANDELL IMPORTED FOR FALL SALES,
St. Bernard Woolen Cloakings.
Dagmar Woolen Shawls, Mosaic Woolen Shawls,
Splendid Plain Silks,
Magnificent Plaid Poplins.

Spiemus A magnificent Plaid Popuns.

CUPERIOR BLACK SILKS.

A full asortment of Lyons Gros Grains, Taffetas, Drap de, France, Poults de Soie. Mourning Silks, &c, of the best makes and at reasonable prices.

BESSON & SON, Mourning Store, No. 918 Chestnut street.

SPECIAL NOTICES. PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE.

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in its Department, designed to jay a substantial basis of no substantial basis of Mechanical MINING and META LIUEGY; BOHITEOTURE, and the application of Chemistry ROHITEOTURE, and the application of Chemistry

my3-5mo?

NATATORIUM AND PHYSICAL INSTITUTE, Broad street, below Walnut.
The exercises for the Winter Session of the institution begin MONDAY, October 15th.
For reference to dancing classes, see circular of Madane MARTIN or Mr. REILLY.
For reference to "Light Gymnastic" missee' and ladies' classes, see circular of Miss HOPKINS.
For reference to Gymnastics for little boys and masters, or Parlor Skating, see circular of Dr. JANSEN.
First class for Boys, TUESDAY the 18th of October, at 4 P. M.
CENTRAL SKATING PARK.

at 4 P. M.

CENTRAL SKATING PARK,

FIFTEENTH AND WALLACE STREETS,

(Branch of Natatorium and Physical Institute).

The circular of the Skating Park with a new programme for the coming season, will see out and ready for distribution on Thursday, the 18th inst. [oci6 Strp]

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND GREEN LANE STATION.

The residents of Germantown can have superior LEHIGH COAL

delivered to them from the above place at \$500 per ton. Prompt attention given to orders addressed to Box 62, Germantown Post-office, Office, 158 outh Seventh street, Philadelphia, or to yard at Green Lane Station.

oc2 imrp BINES & SHEAFF.

OCZ IMTP BINES & SHEAFF,

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH ZINC COMPHIA, October 18, 1866.

The Transfer Books of the LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY will be closed on WEDNESDAY, October 24,
24 3 0'clock P. M., and remain closed until November 1st. ber 1st, oc19to317

GORDON MONGES.

HOWARD HOSPITAL, Nos. 1518 and 1522
Combard street, Dispensary Department, Medical treatment and medicines furnished gratuitously to the poor.

AN UNFORTUNATE MANAGER.-A play was recently produced at the Porte St. Mar-tin Theatre in Paris, under the title of "The Parisians in London," which involved enor-mous expenses, and after all proved a failure. The performances at the theatre were suspended for three weeks, in order to rehearse the piece and to mount it, and the actual outlay was \$20,000; so that loss and cost together are estimated at \$30,000. The system of preliminary puffery was so thoroughly carried out that every seat was taken up for the first night, at prices as high as those paid to hear Jenny Lind in London, and the first performance lasted until 2 o'clock in the morning. The machinery, however, did not work; the critics pronounced the piece a rehash of an old play which had been produced seventeen years before; the dialogue was course; the dances were too voluptuous even for the easy-going Parisians, and the manager withdrew from

Napoleon's Memory at St. Helena.-Aletter from St. Helena, of the 19th August, says—"The Emperor's fête was celebrated here on the 15th by a 'Te Deum,' in the chapel of Longwood New House. The Vice Consul of France, the officers of all arms with their wives, and the garrisen of the island, were present at this religious ceremony, as well as Commander de Rongemont, conservator of Commander de Rongemont, conservator o the French imperial domain of St. Helena, and the French sub-officers, the guardians of that celebrated spot. After the ceremony the guests assembled at a breakfast, at which Commander de Rongemont proposed toasts to Napoleon III and his august dynasty, to Queen Victoria, and to the al-liance between England and France. His words were received with cries of 'Vivent-nos Soverains! A notre union!"

ALMOST SUFFOCATED.—The Burlington (Vt.) Free Press says Mr. N. Allen and his wife, of that city, were nearly killed Sunday night by the escape of gas from a coal stove in the room where they were sleeping. Mr. Allen was roused by a groan from his wife, and had sufficient strengh to crawl across the room and open a window, and the air soon revived them.

Cropsey's Woods in Autumn. Mr. Cropsey's large and magnificent picture of "American Woods in Autumn" is one of the prizes to be distributed by the Crosby Opera House Art Association. It is now on exhibition, along with others of the prizes, at 1305 Chestnut street. It is certainly one of the best of Mr. Cropsey's efforts, and that is high praise, for he stands in the front rank of American landscape painters. The composition is very fine, the drawing unexceptionable. The glories of the autumnal foliage and autumnal sky are vividly portrayed, and the atmosphere is a faithful representation of what may be observed in our forests and mountains in

THE BATEMAN CONCERTS.—We learn that the sale of tickets for the grand concerts at Musical Fund Hall is quite brisk, at Trumpler's, Seventh and Chestnut streets The first concert takes place on Monday evening, and the programme is of the most superb character. Parepa, who we have already said is probably the greatest living singer, will give some of her finest efforts, and the other artists will also sing exquisite airs and give charming instrumental music. Those who wish good seats should secure them at as early an hour as possible.

these October days.

AMUSEMENTS.

BENEFITS THIS EVENING.—To-night all the theatres give benefits, as is generally the custom on Friday. At the Walnut Mr. Edwin Booth presents his claims, and he will have a house as full as it is possible to crowd humanity together, without packing them like cotton bales. He plays Romeo, in "Romeo and Juliet," and Petruchio, in "The Taming of the Shrew." At the Chest nut Mr. John E. Owens acts in "The Two Thompsons," "Forty Winks" and "The Live Indian." Any one of these pieces will make one's sides split and all together there make one's sides split, and all together they make up a bill of unsurpassed merriment. At the Arch Mr. D. E. Bandmann takes his farewell, playing Charles De Moor, in "The Robbers." He has made an excellent impression during this engagement, and we reel that his genius will receive a hearty recognition to-night. At the American Miss Kate Fisher repeats "Mazeppa."

SIGNOR BLITZ, with his multitudinous atractions, ventriloquial, magical and musical, together with the birds, makes Assembly Building a scene of enchantment nightly and on Wednesday and Saturday

THE MINSTRELS at the Eleventh Street Opera House never drew more fashionable houses than at present, and never presented

THE LINCOLN TABLEAUX are still exhibited at National Hall. THE CITY MUSEUM THEATRE opens to-morrow evening with a capital comedy

THE HUMAN EYE.—The language of the eye is very hard to counterfeit. You can read the eyes of your companion while you talk, whether your argument hits him, though his tongue will not confess it. There is a look by which a man shows he is going to say a good thing, and a look when he has said it. Vain and forgotten are all the fine offices of hospitality if there be no holiday in the eye. How many furtive invitations are avewed by the eye, though dissembled by the lips. A man comes away from a company; he has heard no important remark, but if in sympathy with the society, he is cognizant of such a stream of life as has been flowing to him through the eye. There are eyes which give no more admission into them than blueberries; others are liquid and deep wells that men might fall into; and others are oppressive and devouring, and take too much notice. There are asking and asserting eyes, eyes full of faith—some of good and some of sinister omen.

WORN OUT SHIPS .- The London Times, speaking of the wrecks on the English coast during the past year, suggests that one of the causes that so many ships go down without being afierwards heard of, is that vessels are sent to sea absolutely too old and vessels are sent to sea absolutely too old and totally unseaworthy. The article thus concludes: "The vitality of a ship, in spite of all the perils of the sea, is something almost incredible. The compilers of these annual records, in order to leave no facts uncertified, register the ages of the vessels uncertified and it appears that there must be wrecked, and it appears that there must be ships still doing service which have been affoat for more than a hundred years. It seems, indeed, as if, apart from accidents, a ship might swim forever. So long as all goes smoothly no ship is too old for work; it is only at the first mighes that her least before is only at the first mishap that her length of days begins to tell. Then the catastrophe is overwhelming, for the whole structure tumbles to pieces before even the boats can be got out."

ANECDOTE OF BAXTER.—There is a tradi-tional anecdote of Richard Baxter, which is supposed never to have appeared in print, but was very popularly current forty years ago in the west of England, and in the counties bordering on North Wales. Richard Baxter was born at Rowtown, in Shropshire, in 1616. When he lost his wife he published, for the edification of other pious non-conformists, a "broad sheet," headed "Last Words of Mrs. Baxter." This "broad sheet," still extant, but very scarce, and dear to the hearts of all bibliomaniacs, head on immenses as and the printer very had an immense sale, and the printer very shortly afterward brought out a second and spurious "broad sheet," headed "More Last Words of Mrs. Baxter." Richard Baxter, unable to endure this, then issued a small handbill, with the concise assertion, "Mrs Baxter did not say anything else."

FEMALE DOCTORS,—A young woman in Paris having honorably passed two examinations in mixed sciences, has been authorized by the Minister of Public Instruction to go through a course of medicine at Al-giers, as her medical attendance might be of great service to the Arab population, and through her the boon of medical science might penetrate the tent and harem of the Arab, where no male doctor would ever be admitted. Lately, another lady has passed her examination as midwife, and has obtained permission to offer herself as a candidate of the second date for examination at Paris for the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

MURDER IN VIRGINIA.—A difficulty occurred at Oak Hall, Fauquier county, Va., on Monday, between James F. Jones and M. Buckner Bayly, which resulted in the death of the former. Mr. Jones charged Mr. Bayly with piloting Yankees to his (Jones's) house during the war. A scuffle ensued, and Bayly retreated into his store, but immediately returned with a pistol. but immediately returned with a pistol which he fired at Jones, the ball entering which he hred accours, the ban entering the neck of the latter, and ranging down-ward, causing his death in a few hours. Bayly fled, and has not been arrested. Mr. Jones leaves a wife and nine children.

MEXICO.

Another Startling Rumor---Treaty Between France and the United States Concerning Mexico----The United States to Assume the Protectorate over the Republic.

A Washington despatch to the Boston Journal says:

Mexican affairs are assuming a defluite shape, and information of the highest importance on that subject will be made public in a day or two. Treaties have been agreed upon, and are now under process of exchange. The French troops and Maximilian withdraw this year from Mexico. The United States assume the protectorate over the Republic, guaranteeing the French claims. In consideration Mexico cedes to the United States the peninsula of Lower California, and other territory south of our

Embarkation of French Troops Counter manded &c. Our dates from the city of Mexico, by way of Havana, are up to the 6th inst. The French regiments about to embark from Vera Cruz had been ordered to remain. Conjecture was rife as to the causes of this change, as intelligence had not been received in regard to the new arrangements of Napoleon III. The Estafette of the 29th warns the Mexicans that the evacua-tion will unquestionably take place at the

present southwest boundary.

time agreed on with the United States, although a change may be made so as to have the expeditionary corps leave in one body instead of three detachments. Guerilla bands of Liberals were increasing and had even entered the Valley of Mexico. Apam, a town on the railroad from Mexico to Puebla, had been plundered by one of these bands; among the principal sufferers was Mr. James Smith, a well known American citzen. It is stated that a large Imperialist force will soon commence active operations to clear the valley of those bands. A Belgian force, under Col. Van der Smissen, had been roughly handled near Tula by the Liberals, and in Tenango and Zongolica awall propungismentos.

and Zongolica small pronunciamentos against the Empire had occurred. Except some indecisive movements in Sonora, no other military events of interest are re-The programme of the new Lares Ministry had been published; it is what in Mexican politics is called moderado or conserva-tive. The most noticeable features in it are the policy of arranging a concordat with Rome to settle the vexed question of church

property, and of permitting ecclesiastical corporations to hold real estate. Of the Imperialist journals, all except the Estafette give the new ministry a warm support. This journal, the special organ of the French intervention, does the Lares Cabinet all the injury it can by sarcastic comments and indirect attacks

comments, and indirect attacks.

The Era asserts that the postponement of the departure of the French troops from Mexico shows that the French Government has not yet abandoned the Empire.

A deputation of the Commune of Matamoras had arrived at the capital, begging the Imperial Government to take possession of that city; that a large number of troops was not necessary, as the whole population would arise in favor of the empire.

The Estafette reports the capture of Assam by 1,200 Liberals. Private letters, dated Monterey, Sept. 27, from Major-General Lew Wallace, have been received by prominent merchants in this city. The Liberals were very confident of the control of the dent of success, and were continually re-ceiving munitions of war, and as they advanced were obtaining the necessary funds for carrying on the war. At the time of writing the French were retreating instead

of advancing,

Movements of Gen. Tapia—The People of Movements of Gen. Tapia—The People of Matamoras in favor of Juarez—Carvajal Retires to Private Life.

Brownsville letters, to October 3, have also been received, Gen. Tapia was still in the vicinity of Matamoras. & The attempt made by Americans (who were in the service of the Liberal Government) was to place Tapia in power. Canales has issued so many "prestimos" to support his monte bank, that the merchants of Matamoras are leaving as fast as they can get away. Tapia was in great favor 'smoong the merchants was in great favor among the merchants and all prominent citizens, and, as he is supported by Juarez, he will doubtless be put in power.

The people were unanimously in favor of Juarez, and will stand by him to the last. Carvajal had retired to private life on his

To-day Capt. Osbon, of the Mexican Navy, made a formal demand for the gunboat Chinaco, from Gen. Brown, commanding the United States forces here. The General, who has evidently committed several serious blunders in connection with this gunboats question, informed Capt. Osbon that he should continue to hold the Chinaco until he received instructions from higher au-thority. Gen. Ford also requested that the arms should be surrendered to him, which was also refused.

There can be but little question, if Gen.

Brown had released the Mexican gunboat, that Captain Osbon would have run the fire of the forts of Canales and joined the mili tary forces, and together they could have operated to a decided advantage.

Captain Osbon had too much experience under Farragut in running batteries to have

hesitated for an instant to run those of the Yet it is not improbable that before daylight dawns to-morrow, the legitimate Libe ral forces will march upon the city of Mata-moras. A norther is blowing, and every-thing seems propitious for the success of the

undertaking.

Hinajosa's forces already hold some of the outer forts, and both parties have thrown out strong picket lines. A large guard is stationed at the ferry, and a chain of sentinels extends along the river bank from Santa Cruz down to the Casa Mata, an old casemand work processors the large landing. casemated work near the lower landing place. It can't be long before something decisive turns up. Brownsville, Oct. 2.—Col. T. L. Sedg-

wick has relieved Gen. Brown in the com-mand of this sub-district. mand of this sub-district.
Capt. Osbon has made another formal demand for the gunboat Chinaco, but, up to the time of closing this letter, has received no reply. The whole matter will probably be referred to Washington.

Hinajosa, Cortinas, Flores and Ford will attack Matamoras to-morrow night, probably

bably.

The steamer Gen. Sheridan will probably be taken off the beach at Brazos. She went ashore on the 20th. The 9th U. S. Colored Troops left here today for Galveston, preparatory to being

WENDELL PHILLIPS OM THE SPTCAthe Amendment entirely. What, then, is
to be done? These men must be sent back
to be congress to enact a law that wiel res-

His Speech in Boston Last Evening. der it impossible for any Southern State to come back into Congress before 1869. Congress must go back and six down in the House of Representatives and govern this Republic, and exercise the right A despatch from Boston dated last evening says:

Wendell Phillips spoke before an immense audience in Tremont Temple this evening. He delivered his new lecture on the "Peril of the Hour," under the auspices of the Bay State Association.

Mr. Phillips commenced by saying, that although he was in no state of bodily health to address an audience, yet he preferred to follow his own rale, and bring his own excuse. When he had the honor of standing on that platform a year ago, he spoke without the full sympathy of the audience; and, feeling as he did so, to the effect that the plot was already formed, the principal was already selected, the headquarters were already established. A despatch from Boston dated last evengovern this Republic, and exercise the right which the war has invested in it, by virtue of two-thirds of the votes of the North, and govern this Republic; and in order to do that, the very first act of that House is to impeach the President of the United States. Away with all questions of admitting that States or the other, the rejection or suceptance of this or the other analysms. of this or the other amendment; the object of the Congress of the United States should be to govern this Republic. And in order to do that, the first step is to impeach the President of the United States, and while the trial is going on to remove him from his office. Impeashment is worth nothing without the removal of the President until his innecence is established. To have the head of the nation, by his own avowal, the head of a rebellion, the headquarters were already established, by which the South should successfully ac-complish by diplomacy what she failed to accomplish by arms. They had thought him tion, by his own avowal, the head of a rebel-lion, in possession of the national strength while he istried, is a farce. It is to be hoped this the people will never exhibit in the face of Christendom. Let the House of Repre-sentative impeach the President and place the President of the Senate in the office, and then we will "run the machine." Andrew then premature, unduly suspicious, uncharitable, and fanatie in judgment, when he ventured to say that the Executive was not a power to be conciliated, but an enemy to be watched; that he was not a friend acting under mistable but that he was no fix with under a mistake, but that he was a few with a systematic and deliberate purpose to balk and betray the result of the victory. To-day there would be as few to doubt it as there Johnson meant to betray us last January, and yet the leading minds of the Repuband yet the leading minds of the Republican Party undertook to assume that he was mistaken, was right at heart, only in error of the head; that he ought to be conciliated, and trusted. Henry Wilson knew that it was a lie, and yet he let the storm heat pitilessly for aix months. Two ideas have been structing forther months. were last October to believe it. Such had been the unconscious development of the plot at the hands of their own leaders. He came to them to-day with alsubject similar in substance, which it was his purpose to endeavor to impress upon them as a function of statesmanship. The great weakness of democracy was that the masses were impatient of results. Like the struggling for the mastery—the North with an open Bible, the Declaration of Independence, and equality of men before the law has been struggling with the element of an intellectual South—an element that believes masses were impatient of results. Like the child, they dig up the seed every twelve hours to see whether it has spronted. If they connot have a thing rounded and finished in a year of twelve months, they fling it aside with the impatience of an immature and uncontrolled mind. The strength of an oligarchy is in the long scent, the clear foresight, the plan selected and held through generation after generation, disregarding the temperal result, contemning the transient failure. masses were impatient of results. Like the that two thirds should stand saddled and bridled for the other third to ride; one that believes in Lynch law and bowie-knives, and in burning men at the stake. With a President turned traitor, the legislative force is to govern until be is condemned, and when he is condemzed it is to choose a new President, and sail under new auspices. Everybody knows that the ideas of the North are not possible to any Southern State. The North cannot be reemperated without a free interchange of those elements. result, contemning the transient failure, like the long-breathed hound, that, after laughing to scorn the bluff and the chaff, accomplishes at last, in the fullness of time, which constitute national life. The object of the Fresident and the South is not disthe harvest due to a well-considered system tinctly to restore slavery, but is to possess this as a national element of victory to come, If they once put themselves in the Senate and the House they will have abun-It should be the purpose of every individual man to evdeavor to engrate on democracy this nature of its opposite; to hold back citi-zenship from the immature impatience of dant means to seize upon something more. Let the South come into this council, and she can afford to make politicians richer the child; to warn it against that haste, which, in order to grasp something, sur-renders three-quarters of the result of the victory. Men cry out, "The-States must sit down together under the dome of the Capitol; the people cannot wait; the masses than Stewart, of New York, in order to cover her purpose of acknowledging the Southern debt. The amendment which puts the word "men" in the Constitution is Capitol; the people cannot weit; the masses are impatient until all be accomplished." I deny it. The masses, under due warning, are not impatient. They have shown that in spite of their leader they could save the Republic. They have no wish to see, with premature hurry, the Union clamped together artificially with iron. They are ready to wait until natural laws develop the power of cohesion, and send the wandering stars back into their own orbits by the laws of God and their system. Now, therefore, instead of yielding to this assumed iman atrogious insult on the nineteenth-century. At a time when the greatest thinkers of the century are opening, their eyes to the great question which is just appearing above the horizon, the attitude of man, the Constitution of our fathers is to be clamped down to an ignorant and partial civilization. Whose fealt is it that the flag which stands behind three hundred thou-sand patriot graves and three thousand sand patriot graves and three thousand millions of dollars has no protection for a citizen under its folds? Whose fault is it that James Durant cannot walk the streets instead of yielding to this assumed impatience, instead of pandering to this undue haste, if it does exist, it is the duty of every teacher to give to the public his full measure of advice, to make them aware of New Crleans? Not President Johnson's. It is Light, Gen. Grants. The most manifesting position on this continent to-day is occupied by Ulyssas Grant. Have we conquered New Orleans? Is it ours? Then why are not its streets safe? Has Gen. Grant no troops? If not, why doesn't be ask Congress? He knew the state of the Southern communities. If he state of the has not the secretive and plants the seeds of centuries; when a mistake now is the root of many tall branches of mischief centuries to come. The were to remind their fellow-citizens that this is no ordinary time of national life, but a veritable era, such as has never been, and of which history has no precedent. He had said last year, speaking on this platform, that Jefferson Davis never intended to rebel; he never intended did not, then he has not the sagacity and prudence which it him for his office. If he knew that he did not have the means to make the flag respected, the Senate would have given him (if he had asked) one hunnever intended to rebel; he never intended to defy the flag; he never intended to desert Washington. The fatal mistake, the irredred thousand men to make the flag safe. There is no President. He is a deserter. He parable error of the Southern movement was that it lost the sure anchor of the elements of nationality, and its wise men saw it in ninety days after. Thirty years-hence, I have no doubt, the evidence will be ample before our children, that Jefferson Davis intended to remain in Washington, to have the power of the army and navy and the diplomacy of the country according to him.

sant around the name of Napoleon. And then, after all allowance for new States,

young States, and revolutionary States, we had the element that an American, as an

American, was more to us than any other man that stood on the surface of the globe.

With those elements in our favor, putting aside our superior army and navy, it would have been impossible that we should have been subdued by anything

outside of our own lines. Our only danger was our own unwillingness to force the

problem which God had given us to solve. It was McClellan, riding like a nightmare in the nama of five hundred years ago, that made Southern victory possible. Our danger to-day is from the same cause. The effort of the South for the last year has been to ratrieve her great error in leaving Weeh.

to retrieve her great error in leaving Washington. Her purpose is in one gigantic effort as a nation to accomplish what her mistaken method in battle failed to do. She

took possession of the willful and weak tool of the White House for that purpose, in order that, once counted in Senate and the House of Representatives as a nation, she

House of Representatives as a nation, she might correct the great false step of the rebellion. Organized as the American people she would proceed to do what she has never surrendered the design of doing. As long ago as last June the South planned, with the aid of the Executive, to secure what by the retreat from Washington in 1861 she failed to secure; and she has not given up the affort yet. Our children will see proof

the effort yet. Our children will see proof that the cunning and cowardly intellect of the Secretary of State not only planned a coup d'etat, but actually planned to revolutionize the very form and nature of our Government. How are we to meet the dauger?

wernment. How are we to meet the danger?

Men say that we have such a unanimity among the Northern people as no epoch ever saw before. No doubt of it. The elections which have been will be but a tame repetition of those which are to come. The Northern people, finding nothing else around which to rally will rally the almost unanimous purpose of the nation around the Republican Perty. But how

around the Republican Party. But how much does Republican success mean? How much does it guarantee to absolute and essential reconstruction? Nothing. No

has left. He has sworn allegiance to another flag. The legislative power is the only effectual and organized power left.

Mr. Phillips concluded his address as fol-I would plant the seeds of vigilance; I would never despair. Fire years ago we had a traitor in the White House who called diplomacy of the country accredited to him. It was we that were to rebel. We have all the elements out of which a nationality is manufactured. We have a population, by two hundred years of teaching, able to himself a "Public Functionary." He has been engaged during the last year in exbeen angaged during the last year in ex-plaining to the world why his treason did not succeed. We have now a traitor in the White House, who calls himself a "humble individual." Do your duty, and in 1869 he will be making a speech to explain why he did not succeed. Mr. Phillips was listened to with the closest attention. co-operate, subservient to the law, acknow-ledging the rule of a majority, willing to bow to the statute, with a neart's loyalty to the Constitution and common law inherited from our fathers, prouder than of any other legacy of the American people; they rallied around it as the clans of Scotland did around the blood of the Stewart, or the French pea-

Desiruative Fire in New York.

[From To-day's Times.]

A fire occurred about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, in the large four-story brick building Nos. 517, 519 and 523 Fifth street, near Avenue C. When first discovered the near Avenue C. When first discovered the flames were burning fiercely on the rear of the second floor, and also on the outside stairway, and, owing to the inflammable nature of the contents, they spread with great rapidity. An alarm was at once given, but owing to some mistake signal "No. 235" was sounded, indicating Seventeenth street and Avenue B. Considerable confusion argued awong the firemen in constant. sion ensued among the firemen in conse-quence of this error, and their arrival at the fire was necessarily delayed. Those companies lying near the scene were, however, soon at work. Before an hour had elapsed a portion of the front wall fell out, and at the time aftreman stood on a ladder resting against one of the windows. How the man escaped instant death is wonderful, but beyond a few slight bruises he sustained no serious injury. The building and its contents were destroyed. The first floor and a portion of the fourth were occupied by F. A. Hopkins, as a cooperage. Loss in stock, \$1,500; insured for \$1,000. The second and third floors were occupied by King & Eels, ship-joiners, whose loss is about \$5,000; no insurance. A part of the fourth floor was occupied by M. Kerner, cabinet-maker; loss, \$1,000; no insurance. The building belonged to Mr. Bunnell, and is damaged to the extent of \$5,000; insured by Mr. Hopkins, the lessee, for \$2,500. The origin of the fire is supposed to be acci-

THE "LEDGER CANABD."—As there seems to be a disposition to prolong the discussion in reference to "The Ledger canard," as it is called, so far as we are concerned we shall now say finally that, having examined all the evidence, we do not find the slightest reason for charging *The Ledger* with unfair-ness or wrong. That newspaper was imposed upon, as any newspaper may be, no matter how carefully managed. No one can accuse Mr. Childs, it seems to us, without showing malice toward a gentleman whose good name should at least command for him courtesy and trust. In his case the evidence is all one way, and does not reflect essential reconstruction? Nothing. No single man of the Republican Party dares address his fellow-citizens without ignoring Tribune, 19th. RATEROAD ACCIDENT.

Rail Torn Up and a Train Thrown from the Track—One Person Milled as diseye-rai Wounded—Reward for the Mur-

MEDDVILLE, Fa., Oct. 18, 1866.—Yester-day merning, about half-past two o'clock, as the Express train for New York on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad was passing a curve three and a half miles the other side of Union, about 33 miles from Meadville, it ran off the track and plunged down an embankment 30 feet high. The engine, baggage car, two passenger cars, and two sleeping coaches went down, and were badly damaged. Anumber of persons were hurt. Mr. C. F. Matthews of Elmira, N. Y., was instantly killed, his skull being crushed in. Mr. A. D; White, the conductor, of Meadville, was injured. Ers. Bell, residing near Cincinnati, Ohio, who was on her wedding tour, was slightly injured, and one man belonging in Jamestown, New York, had his arm broken and was injured about the head and throat. The other injuries were all slight. Am operator and a telegraph repairer of the West-The other injuries were all slight. Am operator and a telegraph repairer of the Western Union Telegraph Company, who were upon the train, immediately cut the wire, and sent a despatch to Meadville; upon the receipt of which a locometive was sent to the spot, having on board Gen. D. McLaren, Superintendent of the Road, and Dr. John F. Ray, surgeon. The wounded were all cared for, and part of them sent to Corry, about twelve miles distant. The rest were brought to Meadville. Gen. McLaren made an examination of the track where the secian examination of the track where the dent occurred, and found that the rail had been removed from the track upon the inside of the curve, the removal of which had caused the accident. This rail was found near the middle of the track, not battered in the least, while all its neigh-bors showed signs of thumping and banging from the car wheels. The spikes which had from the car wnees. The spixes which had fastened the removed rail were missing. Every indication proved that the accident was the result of malice on the part of some persons unknown. The Company are dependent of the company are dependent of the company are dependent. termined to thoroughly investigate the matter, and have offered a reward of \$2,000 for the apprehension of the accumdrel, beside employing a detective to ferret out all of the circumstances of the case. Mr. Mathers of the case of the thews was the first passenger ever killed on the Atlantic and Great Western Road. His body was taken in charge by the Freemasons of this city, he being a member of the fraternity, and kept in their hall till the news (could' be sent to his relatives. A nephew arrived in town last right, and took his remains to Elmira to-day. A coroner's inquest upon his body returned a verdict in accordance with the facts stated above.

A COUNTRYMAN IN TROUBLE.—Says the N. Y. Times: Mr. Perez M. Buller, a baker, living at Perth Amboy, yesterday related his adventures while on a spree in New York. Mr. Baller arrived in the city on Monday, having received his week's wages on Saturday night. On leading he on Saturday night. On leading, he proceeded forthwith to Water street and took several drinks at various groceries. He then went to a dance-house and treated several girls several times, they taking light drinks while he indulged in liquor of a more stimulating quality. Next he is heard of in the private arcents of the heard of in the private apartments of one each. Then something to eat for himself and the girls, and then more drinks. Eventually he took a walk with Margaret Eventually he took a walk with Margaret Kelly, visiting her apartments and other places of interest in her company. He soon missed a pocket-book containing \$10, and accused Margaret of having it. She denied the assertion, and ran away from him. The individual from the country then called a policeman, gave her into his custody, and made a charge against her. Having thus performed his duty to society, he went into a grocery, took a drink, treated some more girls, and after taking a drink, stowed himgirls, and after taking a drink, stowed him-self away on some barrels for the purpose of taking a nap after the fatigues of the day. While lying thus carelessly about, he says, he saw the bartender of the place, Obto Beauhaakan, "going through him," or, in other words, robbing him of more money. This person he accuses of taking \$27. Mr. Fuller roused himself, took a drink, and called a policeman. The bartender was arrested, and the country gentleman, after taking a drink, went to the station-house and made charge No. 2, and then went and took a drink. Some more girls and some drinks followed, and then Mr. Fuller became oblivious to both girls and drinks. When he recovered his senses he found all his maney had disappeared, and he had not enough left to buy even a drink. It having been pretty clearly shown that he had money when in company with Margaret, and only enough to treat the girls and him-self when he fell into the hands of Beauhaaken, the girl was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months and the bartender

A GOOD RESULT OF THE WAR.—The Nashville (Tenn.) Press and Times says "that the corrupting prejudices against manual labor have been swept away. Private fortunes of colossal proportions, resting on slavery, have vanished as the frost before the rising sun. Thousands of families that used to dress in purple and fine linen and fare sumptuously every day, are now thrown on their unaided resources to procure food, raiment and shelter. Necessity has left open no avenue to a livelihood except manual labor. Hence the innumerable dissertations of the Southern newspapers on work as the only remaining means of recuperating the wasted wealth of the country; hence the frequent exhortations to the young men to seek employment. A nearer contact with the once despised mechanical arts and muscular occupations has developed new ideas regarding their professions. garding their usefulness, excellence and respectability. A longer acquaintance with their attractions and serviceableness will have the effect of entirely dissipating the nave the effect of entirely dissipating the prejudices of the Southern people against all kinds of physical vocations. When that day shall have arrived, the South will be able to enter upon such a career of prosperity as never before visited its borders, and such as its greatest statesmen never conceived as possible."

was acquitted.

RUSSIAN STATISTICS.—The St., Petersburgh Northern Post contains the following statistics: At the beginning of the sugar manufacturing season, 1864-65, there were manufacturing season, 1864-65, there were 336 manufactories of raw sugar in Russias. During the previous season 63 had discontinued the work, so that only 273 were in operation, and these produced 3,326,141 poods of raw sugar, being 427,141 poods more than in the preceding year. The government duty raised on this sugar amounted to 615,303 roubles, together with an additional sum of 37,950 rs. For licenses. The land under beetroot cultivation was 50,530 dessiatines, or about 30,000 acres, which produced 3,380,508 berkowez, or 676,000 tons of beetroot, to turn which into sugar reof beetroot, to turn which into sugar required the outlay of 2,115,350 rs. for fuel, and gave employment to 40,304 men, 16,723 women, and 4,645 children.