Daily Evening Bulletin

CIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

VOLUME XX.---NO. 171

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1866.

DOUBLE SHEET, THREE CENTS.

time enabled us to meet and overcome the most stupendous rebellion in the history of nations. Why change it? For seventy-five years we have hardly known that we had a Government. When we did know it we knew it only by its beneficence, and it has shown itself as strong as beneficent, capable of successful resistance of the fiercest and most desperate assaults that it is possible to

most desperate assaults that it is possible to

make upon a Government. Why change it just as it has vindicated its power, and

list as it has vindicated its power, and listed us to an eminence among the nations of the earth we never till now attained? We have tried the old Constitution and know its capabilities. We have not tried the psw, as proposed, but can readily see the confusion and disaster which it would be be able to be to be able to the confusion and disaster which it would be to be able to be abl

Speaking of Senator Stewart's, of Nevada.

EVENING BULLETIN. PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING (Sunday's excepted.) AT THE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING, 167 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia BY THE

"Evening Bulletin Association." GIBSON PRACTICES, PROPRIETORS, C. WALLACE, ERNEST C. WALLACE, T. L. FRANCIS WELLS The BULLETIN is served to subscribers in the city at cents per week, payable to the carriers, or \$8 00 per

MARRIED.

ARNOUX—BROWNE—At Brownsyllle, N. Y., 18th of October, by the Rev. Dr. Tyler, Wm. Heary Arnoux, of the city of New York, to Fauline A, daughter of Wm. H. Browne, Esq., of Brownsyllle.

BAILEY—OSGOOD.—On Oct. 18th, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D., Allen B. Bailey to Lucretta G., daughter of Nath, H. Osgood, all of New York,

CRESSEY—BAYMOND.—On the 22d inst, by the Rev. Dr. suddards, Chas. Cressey, Esq. to Amelia D., daughter of the late A. L. Raymond, of this city. *

KING—LYON.—On Oct. 17th, by the Rev. J. Kramer, David J. King to Rachel, youngest daughter of the late H. M. Lyon, all of New York.

STBONG—KEARNY—On 18th of October, at New Brunswick, N. J., by the Rev Dr. Stubbs, E. Newton Strong to Evelina Warren, daughter of the late Philip J. Kearny, of New York.

HACKER.—At noon, on the 21st inst., Jeremiah Hacker, in the 57th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral without further notice, from his late residence, in Germantown, on Fifth day, 25th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

HOMER.—On Tuesday evening, the 22d inst., Henry Romer, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and male friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1339 Thompson street, on Friday afternoon, the 25th inst., at two o'clock, without further invitation. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

MCELLIGOTT.—At New York, October 22, James N. McElligott, LL. D.

McLEOD.—On the 23th inst., in Phills. Mr. Robert C. Moleod, of the late firm of Wain wright & McLeod, Bankers, of New York, son of Mrs. Isabella and the late Thomas C. McLeod, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the far lly are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 322 Christian street, on Saturday, the 27th, at 2 o'clock.

RAPPLETEA.—On the 18th inst., pear New Brunswick, N. J., Mrs., Eliza Conover Rappleyea, wife of Joseph Rappleyea, in the 65th year of her age.

**SILHA-On the 19th instant, at N. York, Mary G., wife of John C. Sibley, and daughter of the late Heary. DIED.

Wile of John C. Sidley, End daughter of the 1821, B. Gibsen.
STRUVE.—In Brooklyn, on the 22d last., Maria Lonisa, wife of the late deorge F. Struve.
TUCKER.—At Cincinnati, Ohlo, on 20th inst., on his way home from the army in Texas, Captain Henry Tacker, Sixth U.S. Cavairy, aged 24 years, son of John and Louisa M. Tucker.
The male friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 1014 Walnut street, on Thursday next, at 2 o'clock, P.M. 32

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

OUPERIOR BLACK FILES.

Of the best makes and at resonable prices. ses and at rersonable prices.

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

SPECIAL NOTICES. SPARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE.

IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.; ENGINEERING, Civil, Topograpical and Mechanical; MINING and METALLOUGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS. There is also attorded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCIE, of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY; and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our own country. For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Prof. R. B., YOUNGMAN, EASTON, PA. April 4, 1866.

CIERROY, PA. April 4, 1866.

COMPANDELERITA

PHILADELPHIA
BREWERS' ASSOCIATION,
BREWERS' ASSOCIATION,
Your attention is called to the Philadelphia Brewers'
Association, which is now in operation, and brewing,
since July 16th,
ALE, PORTER AND BROWN STOUT,
The quality of which is not excelled by the to gree

only are used, and best attention given to meet the vants of the consumer.

The Association is incorporated by Act of the Legislature, and being upon the mutual benefit plan, each Stockholder becomes part owner of the Brewery Fixtures, etc.. and so secured from any risk of loss, while the price of shares being almost nominal, and not subject to any additional assessment, the benefit derived is immense.

immense.

The stockholders receive their Ale, etc., at cost, so that they save nearly one-third of the price now being paid, and besides this saving the profit upon sale; made to others, who are not stockholders, and twom full price is charged, will be divided among the Stockholders semi-annually; this dividend alone, ne yend doubt, will make it a desirable and profitable in vestment.

Stockholders semi-ambase, semi-Rising Sun yillage, con county, which can be exam-hanna river.

Plans and specifications of the work can be exam-ned at the office of the Engineer John M. Hood, at Port Deposit, Cecil county, Md., and a guide will be furnished to show the work to those desiring to look at

he same,
The Engineer purposes to be at the Rising Sun village, on Tuesday, October 30th Instant, Friday, November 2d, next; ruesday, November 6th, and Friday, November 9th. JOSEPH HUDDELL, Philadelphia, Oct. 22d, 1886, Oct. 22d, 1886,

MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—Every reading citizen should possess a share of stock in the pany. The cost, at the Library, is but \$10 00, with nucl tax of \$3 00. This small sum secures the content of \$3 00. use of about 40,009 volumes, over 300 newspapers an periodicals from all parts of the world, numeron chess tables, &c. Subscribers are taken at \$500 a year The Mercantile now purchases and imports morvaluable beoks than all the other libraries in the city combined. Over 7,500 volumes were added las 2881. DELPHIA, Oct. 23d, 1866,
NOTICE—Holders of Thirty Coupons and upwards in number, of United States, Loan due November 1st, 1866, are requested to present the same at this office for examination and count. Checks will be ready for the amount so presented on the morning of the 1st proximo.

C. McK(BBIN, Assistant Treasurer U. S Oc23-3trpt

Assistant Treasurer U. S. The residents of Germantown can have superior LEHIGH COAL

delivered to them from the above place at \$8.00 per ton. Prompt attention given to orders addressed to Box \$2.00 per ton. The residents of the superior LEHIGH COAL

delivered to them from the above place at \$8.00 per ton. Prompt attention given to orders addressed to Box \$2.00 per ton. The superior of the superior coal supe oc23-3trp2 OC2 imfp

BINES & SHEAFF.

OFFICE OF THE OCEAN OIL COMPANY.

No. 147 South FOURTH street.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Ocean Oil Company, will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, November 13th, next, at 12 o'clock, M. Transier books will close on the 6th November and he opened on the 14th.

Philada Oct. 23, 1866.

W. M. CARTEE, Secretary.

Oc24-6tj

Finiada, Oct. 23, 1866.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The fifty first Anniversary of the Sunday School of Streets, will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, October 25, 247% o'clock. The exercises will consist of Singing. Recitals, Presentation of Offerings, Addresses, &c. The friends of Sunday Schools are invited.

A MEETINGIN BEHALF OF THE FREEDSion Chapel, PEARL street, above Tweifth, on THURSDAY EVENING October 25th. Addresses will be made by Rev. Phillips Brooks, Rev. Mr. Underdue, Mr. McCauly, and others. The public are interested to the control of t vited.

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Description of the control of the

SALT.—2,500 sacks LIVERPOOL GROUND SALT also 200 sacks Fine Salt, affort, and for sale by WORKMAN & CO., 122 Waint.

MUSICAL.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.—The performance of Lucrezia Borgia, last evening, at the Academy of Music, was very heartily enjoyed. Señora Poch acted with great power, and sang the music extremely well, though occasionally her intonation was imperfect. Mme. Natale-Testa made a capital "Orsini," and was encored in the drinking song. Signor Antonucci was magnificent as the Duke, and Mazzoleni's "Gennaro" was a splendid personation, musically as well as dramatically. The subordinate parts were well sustained, and the orchestra and chorus were excellent.

This evening The Star of the North, by Meyerbeer, will be repeated. This is altogether the finest operatic production witnessed in Philadelphia for years. The music is strikingly original and beautiful, and the opera is well sung and splendidly put upon the stage.

To-morrow evening Donizetti's charming comic opera, l'Elisir d'Amore, will be produced, for the debut of Mile. Ronconi, the young and gifted daughter of the great buffo, who will appear as "Dr. Dulcamara," a part in which he has no equal in the world. Signor Baragli will appear as "Nemorino," which he will sing and act better than any one we have had in it for years. Ernani is announced for Friday evening.

THE SECOND BATEMAN CONCERT.—There was a very fair attendance at the second concert of this series given last evening. In point of character, the audience was one of the most intelligent and fashionable that we have ever seen publicly assembled in this city. It reminded one of the days when good concerts, such as the entertainthat they are now in Philadelphia. The programme presented was an excellent one. and the different items of it were very satisfactorily rendered by the artists to whom their performance was respectively intrusted.

Madame Parepa was in excellent voice and in her first selection, the Linda Cavatina, her magnificent voice and superh method were displayed in their fullest power and perfection. In this artiste, her glorious organ and finished execution unite to render her by far the greatest cantatrice that has visited us since the time of Sontag. Her rendition of the English ballads, as evidenced particularly in her singing of the pretty "Five o'clock in the Morning" affair, is something entirely different from, and, certainly, superior to the very insipid treatment they almost universally receive from the majority of concert singers.

Signor Brigneli, whose beautiful voice is fresher than eyer, and whose singing is better than ever, was received with delight by the audience, and was warmly applauded. Signor Fortuna and Signor Ferranti also delighted by their fine voices and admirable method.

It would only be repeating the terms of unreserved commendation employed in our extended article of yesterday, to refer further in any detail to last evening's concert. Mr. Mills, who stands first as a composer on his instrument, among native artists, performed his Second Tarantella, a superior composition, and which, with its companion work, has been very favorably received in the musical centres of the continent.

To-night the third concert will be given. with an attractive programme, which we publish in full elsewhere. Madam Parepa will sing among other things the great Der Freyschütz scena. It will be worth going a great distance to hear this alone. We understand that a large number of the seats have already been engaged.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

With General Sheridan in Lee's Last Campaign. By a Staff Officer. Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1866; pp. 235, with Portrait of General Sheridan and Map .-This capital little book tells its story well. and it is a story that will always be full of interest. It is not too soon to be mindful of the necessity of putting upon record the true tale of the closing scenes of the rebellion, and it is never too late to give the public a good account of what was done to bring that rebellion to an end. Apart from the closer circle of army men who will find in this volume word-pictures of the war that they helped to make successful, it will serve good purpese in showing to the outside world how an army grows, and fights, and thinks and feels. There never was a public in fuller sympathy with the actors on the war-stage than our's, and there are few au. thors who know better how to make good use of the past than the author of this book. Full of fire and spirit, redolent of the camp and the bivouac, not afraid to speak plain idiomatic English or to use a little slang when it is pat and to the purpose, written because there was something to say and because he was in earnest in saying it, the work that was to be done has got itself done in a way that is in the highest degree creditable. Of course it is easy to see that the main business in hand was to meet the charges brought against General Sheridan by General Warren in his Pamphlet on the Battle of Five Forks, and incidentally, too, to repel the suggestions of selfishness made by General Wright in his report of the operations around Appomattox Court House. Fortunately, however, instead of confining itself to these narrow limits, which have long since been lost in the growing waves of popular oblivion, the book has taken to itself shape, form and consistency, and gives a better idea of Sheridan than any mere yague praise could do, for it gives an account of what he did; then to heighten the interest of the subject, it shows, in a variety of ways, what the material was with which he had to do, and thus it furnishes a capital account of the cavalry forces, Free from any detail of the shop, and care-

of facts, there is such recital of the successive achievements of this arm of the service as best serves to show how it gradually became useful, then indispensable, then famous, and finally victorious. Almost none of our histories of the war, great or little, in any of the innumerable shapes of biographies, letters, sketches or what not, have been written by men who were really army men, and fewer still of those who were in the service and have written, were near enough to headquarters to know the real history of what was going on about them. This good fortune the author of this book possessed; and he used it to good purpose;if he had not made the veil under which he hides his name a very thin one, it would still have been possible to guess it, by reason of the fact that there is just one name which was always prominent, in the days when Sheridan's Cavalry and their achievements were in men's mouths, that nowhere appears. The great merit of the book, however, hes in the wholesome absence of fine writing. Not afraid to do in print just what the cavalry did in the field, scorning niceties and not hesitating to mix metaphors, to slur over a phrase or to bolt a good fat illustration, he rides right into his subject and from first to last carries his story on at a good pace always, steadily bent on the business of showing that Sheridan was a great soldier and that the battles that he won were hard and decisive. There is an art, almost the highest, in this absence of art, and the earnest purpose of telling the story of a great General and of his famous achievements, achieves its end all the better because he who recites these deeds had his part in them. The memory of the comrades ment of last evening, were not the rarity manly phrases, that will sound better in their ears and with the men of their old commands, than measured phrases. The book, we say again, is a capital one, in short, and while Sheridan is fortunate in having such a biographer, the public may well be glad to have such a story so well told.

Dore's Bible .- Mr. C. J. Price, 31 South Sixth street, sends us Part VIII. of the Bible illustrated by Gustave Doré. It is the English edition of Cassel, Petter & Galpin, is in folio form, and the illustrations and text are as good as those of the French original. This number contains four magnificent designs: one the "Giving the Law upon Mt. Sinai;" the second, "Moses Coming Down from Mt. Sinai;" the third, "Moses Breaking the Tables of the Law," and the fourth, "The Egyptians Drowned in the Red Sea." The last, which is engraved by Pannemaker, is equal to some of the best in Dore's master-work, the Inferno of Dante.

Felix Holt, the Radical, has been republished by Harper & Brothers in an elegant duodecimo volume, handsomely bound. and fit for a place in any library. It is uniform with their library edition of the other novels of "George Eliot." T. B. Peterson & Brothers have it for sale.

DEMAND FOR INDEMNITY FOR BRITISH PIRACIES.

No Arbitration to be Submitted to by Our Government---The British Leaders. Asking the World's Opinion... The United States Demand Full and Prompt Reparation-Settling-Day Coming for the Pirate Builders, &c.,&c.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 23.—In regard to our affairs with England, growing out of the depredations during the late war of the privateers Alabama and Shenandoah, Mr. Adams, our Minister to the Court of St. James, was some time since instructed to make a peremptory demand for indemnity for the losses sustained by our commercial interests. To this demand Mr. Adams received an evasive reply. He was immediately instructed to repeat the demand. He did so, but no definite response has yet been received, but the tone of the English newspapers recently re-

ceived indicates that these renewed and persistent demands have not been without ef-The British Government is now putting out feelers in their various organs, showing their disposition in the matter. From these it appears that they are willing to submit the claims to arbitration or to a Board of National Commissioners. Our Government will accept no arrangement of this sort, but will insist on a prompt and full payment of the claims. This is our ultimatum as contained in the instructions under which Mr. Adams is now acting.

Mashington, Tuesday, Oct. 23,—It has been stated in newspapers recently that at the last Cabinet meeting it was resolved to demand payment at the hands of the British Government in fall feel with the same of the British Government in full for all the outrages committed by rebel privateers fitted out in England; but this cannot be considered a new discovery, for the reason that the official correspondence long ago published, shows that Minister Adams has been earnestly pressing upon the British Government the justice of indemnity for losses thus sustained by citizens of the United States. Certainly no instructions to carry out any recent decision on the subject were sent to Mr. Adams last Thursday. That is not the day on which the State Department communicates by steamer.

After diligent inquiry it cannot be ascertained that there is any truth in other recent reports on the above-named subject, and, therefore, those who have been led to expect manifestoes concerning them will be disappointed.

FAMINE IN INDIA,-The famine of India having raged with fury in the districts, is now doing its work of death in Calcutta. The people of the interior use every means to get to the capital to obtain food, even orawling on their hands and knees from the nore afflicted districts to get the benefits of charity in Calcutta. As many as 250 of these poor hungry wretches daily reach the city to quarter themselves upon the feeding houses. At twenty-two places 17,475 poor are daily fed. All classes of the more opulent citizens are contributed. fully avoiding any figures or labored array misery.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Attempted Defence of the President.

Denunciation of the Constitutional Amendment, &c.

Hon. O. H. Browning, Secretary of the Interior, has written a plausible sort of a defence of the "policy" of President Johnson, taking the ground that the Constitution should not be changed, &c. The arguments are filmsy, but we copy and cendense enough of the epistle to give our readers an idea of it.

dangers of centralization. and the dangers resulting from too great absorption of power by the Legislative branch of the Government. He says:

He proceeds to argue that if the amendment is adopted the citizens of States will be powerless as against the Federal judiciary.

party conflicts into

ment, and sweep away all the guarantees of safety devised and provided by our patriotic sires of the revolution. It is impossible to maintain our wise and happy form of Government without preserving the independence and sovereignty of the States within their appropriate and constitutional within their appropriate and constitutional spheres. They are of primary and vital importance. The States may exist and perform all their functions without the Union or the Federal Government. The Union and the Federal Government cannot exist withthe Federal Government cannot exist with-out the States, and they must be States of equality—equal in dignity, equal in rights, equal in power, equal in the control, abso-lute and unconditional of all things pertain ing to their internal and local policy and interests. Another blow which the proposed Amendment aims at the Government which our fathers founded is in the change of the basis of representation. This would be of very pernicious effect aggregate population is the true basis of representation. No matter how the elective tranchise be disposed of, whether exercised y few or many, all classes of the communi ty are represented. The interests of all classes of people in the same community are so interwoven and commingled that they cannot be separated, and who ever wields the

extent injuring and oppressing all."

Mr. Browning goes on to show why it is right that minors, females and unnatural-

quently non-voting foreigners, is in Northern and Northwestern States. The writer denounces the provision in the amendment which disfranchises the educated Southern rebels, and says that under its operations the South would have to be coerced by military force. He then de-

"I can see no good to result from the proposed amendment. I see much evil. We had better adhere to the form of government

Letter of Secretary Browning.

Mr. Browning opens by discussing the

not change it now. The public temper was never less auspicious to calm, conscientious, wise consideration, of great questions of state. Passion and prejudice should never lay tude hands upon fundamental and organic laws. In a day they may open a Phadora's box which the patriotism and statesmanship of a century may not be able to shut. I do not regard the recent and pending elections as indicative of the judgment of the people of the Northern States upon the Constitutional amendments. They are really not the Issues presented to and considered by the people. They nave not been calmiy and dispassionately discussed and reflected upon. The copie have not there has no considered by the people. They have not been calmiy and dispassionately discussed and reflected upon. The people have not there has a surped that President Johnson is a traitor and a surper. He has usurped no power; when the interectionary Governments were overthrown and extelled; the States were left with Constitutions, which ascording to the most been declared Republican in form, and under which thouse States had for many years, maintained their passion of the Federal Constitutions. The President in members of the Union, bear they had no organizations under their Constitutions. The President in members of the Union, bear they had no organizations under their Constitutions. This was a thing with which Congress had nothing to do. It was a matter purely of military cognizance. The public enemy had just been expelled by relitary force, and it was the duty of the Commander in Chief, to expend the property from lawless violence. It was the duty of the President too, as the executive head of the national der in Chief to see to it that an archy and confusion did not ensue, and that the machinery of the legitive of the President too, as the executive head of the nation, to see to it that the machinery of the presence in the projection of Ife, liberty and property from lawless violence. It was the duty of the President too, as the executive head of the nation, ment. He says:

"And without at all impugning the motives of Legislators, I may venture to say that if the present Congress were not restrained by positive and emphatic provisions of the Constitution they would greatly abridge, if they did not altogether annihilate the power of appointment to and relate the power of appointment to and re-moval from office now confided to the Executive, and the salutary restraint which he holds over legislation through the veto power. This is a danger always present when the Executive and the legislative departments are in antagonism, and it is certain in times of high party excitement to manifest itself, no matter what party may be in power. Safety is to be found only in holding each department firmly and closely within its orbit. If the proposed amend-ments of the Constitution be adopted, new ments of the Constitution be adopted, new and enormous power will be claimed and exercised by Congress, as warranted by such amendments, and the whole structure of our Government will perhaps gradually of our covernment will perhaps gradually but yet surely be revolutionized. And so with the Judiciary. If the proposed amend-ments be adopted, they may and certainly will be used substantially to annihilate the state judiciaries."

He goes on:
"As already remarked, free governments "As already remarked, free governments can be preserved only by keeping the power near the people, to be exercised through local agencies. Under this new system State and local authority would not at once disappear. For some time they would contest jurisdiction with the Federal Government; but the inevitable and constantly increasing tendency would be for the control of domestic affairs, to steal away from the people, the States and local municipal bodies, and centralize and concentrate in the hands of the Federal Government, and as party conflicts intenproposition for universal suffrage, and by its endorsement by the leading radical senators, Mr. Browning says:

"I do notasy they were not thoroughly honest, con scientons and pativolic in their convictions. I am willing to believe they were. But I mention it only to show that zerce suffrage is the real and only substant of the most solement of the real and only substant of the most solement of the real and dapassionate consideration, whether upon such an issue we are to be plunged into another tratricidal war, and imperil days the plunged into another tratricidal war, and imperil days the foreign entering the plunged into another tratricidal war, and imperil days and the plunged into another tratricidal war, and imperil days and the plunged into another tratricidal war, and imperil days and the plunged into another tratricidal war, and imperil days and the plunged into another tratricidal war, and imperil days and the plunged into another tratricidal war, and imperil days and the plunged into another tratricidal war, and imperil days and the plunged into another tratricidal war, and imperil days and the plunged into another tratricidal war, and imperil days and into another tratricidal war, and imperil days and the plunged into another tratricidal war, and the plunged into another days and the plunged in the plunged into another days and the plunged in the plunged and party victories alternated, the power would be more and mere inexorably used by the dominant party to punish its used by the dominant party to punish its enemies, reward its friends and strengthen and perpetuate its hold upon the power and patronage of the Government. Be assured, if this new provision be engrafted in the Constitution, it will, in time, change the entire structure and texture of our Government. entire structure and texture of our Govern-

cannot besseparated, and whoever wields the representative power must do it for the good or ill of all, perhaps not precisely in the same degree, but he cannot use it so as largely to benefit one class without to some extent benefiting all, or to injure and oppress one class without to a greater or less extent injuring and empressing all.

ized foreigners should not vote, although they are counted in the ratio of representa-

"The present ratio of representation is adjusted by the census of 1860, and cannot be changed until after the census of 1870, Till that time therefore, the relative strength of the several States of our country must remain precisely as it was under the census of 1860. After the census of 1870, the positive and relative strength of the Southern States in Congress and the Electoral College-will both be diminished, even if the non-voting black population be in-cluded in the basis. In 1860 three-fifths of all the black population of the Southern States was counted. The census of 1870 will show the whole of the non-voting population to be less than the threefifths of 1860. Nor is it true that a vote in the South will outweigh a vote in the North, if the non-voting negro population be included in the basis of representation. If the proposed Amendment be adopted all the non-voting black population of the South will be excluded, while all the non-voting plack population of the south will be excluded, while all the non-voting property of the south will be excluded. voting unnaturalized foreign population of the North will be counted. The great pre-penderance of unnaturalized, and conse-

OVER AND TERMINER-Judges Allison and Peirce—After the Commonwealth's testimony had closed in Mrs. Oddy's case, reported yesterday, the District Attorney abandoned the prosecution, and a verdict of not guitty was rendered yesterday, the District Attorney abandoned the prosecution, and a verdict of not guitty was rendered yesterday, the District Attorney abandoned the prosecution, and a verdict of not guitty was rendered seath of Thomas Judge, on the 23th of August last. The accused, deceased and a number of friends were in a tovern in the neighborhood of Twenty-second and Market streets, at ten o'clock at night, and while there a quarrel was commenced. Judge and McVey went into the streat and there continued the fight, and both fell upon the street, and parties present separated them and Judge was taken into the tavern, where it was discovered that he had been stabbed between the sixth and seventh ribs. He was removed to his home, where he died on the 4th of September. The case is still on trial.

District Court—Judge Sharswood—George W. Thompson vs. J. Atlee White. An action to recover an alleged difference resulting from a sale of stock. On trial.

District Court—Judge Hare,—Bonham, adminis.

an alleged dinerence activities of the control of the court of the cou LIFE-SAVING .- The Paris Moniteur publent citizens are contributing liberally for the relief of those suffering starvelings. In four days \$375,000 were, received, and as much more was needed to grapple with the misary and action of the received and as misary and action of the received and as misary and action of the received and as misary and action of the received and action of ampled prosperity, and at the end of that month of July last,

A STEAMER BURNED.

Loss of the Steamer Theodore S-WagnerAll the Passengers Saved Scenes on Board (No Burning Vessel, &c. &c.

[From to-day's New York World.] The Charleston steamer Theodore S. Wagner was lost by fire while about seventy-five.

ner was lost by fire while about seventy-five miles off Cape Henry.

The steamer sailed from Boston about 6g-o'clock on Thersday morning. Buring the voyage the weather was uniformly pleasant. The days were quite warm, the nights cool, but not unpleasantly so: The vessel traveled at a fast rate, as the sea was calm and smooth. About 51 o'clock on Saturday evening there arcse an alarm of fire. The fire was discovered to have proceeded from around the smoke stack; all hands were immediately employed to extirguish the flames. They made rapid progress, however, and all efforts to subdue them were useless. The engine room was enveloped in flames. The pumps were put into requisition, and all possible things were done to put out the fire. The captain at length reluctantly announced that the ship must be abandoned.

The efforts of the crew were nobly seconded by the passengers, who worked with might and main. The men did well. The ladies, however, particularly distinguished themselves. The title of weaker sex was belied. In some, the flesh was weak, but in all, the spirit was strong. They emulated the men in working for the com-

mon safety.

The flames were advancing, threatening destruction everywhere. Discouragement was taking possession of all, when two vessels appeared in sight—the brig Velocity and the schooner Enock Pratt. The engines and the schooner Enock Pratt. The engines of the Wagner were still moving, so the engineer managed to get near the vessels before they stopped. The lady passengers were then passed on board the brig. One more effort was made at the pumps of the doomed vessel, but about 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, the task was given up. The men then went on board the schooner, and about 5 o'clock A. M. the Wagner sank beneath the waves. On Monday morning Captain Babson and Engineer Wyman of Captain Babson and Engineer Wyman of the lost ship arrived in this city.

THE TEST OATH IN ALABAMA.—The Mo-

THE TEST OATH IN ALABAMA.—The Mobile Tribune is anxious that the Southshould be represented in Congress, but it boalks at the test oath. It says:

"We observe in one of the interior papers that no one could be found at Cameen to swear enough to put himself in connection with the mails. A loyal negro has taken the oath, and now he is in charge of the mail. Is this not assurance enough that, if Congress insist on that oath as a condition precedent to the performance of the United States service, the white man will be generally excluded from it, and that, contrariwise of the Radical papers, there are few "loyal" white men to take the oath anywhere about Alabama? Why, before the war there were men who would swear that Roston is superior to are the swear that Boston is superior to any other part of the world, if that were made a recom-mendation to office. To-day an office goes a-begging for months and months, to the great detriment of an influential and intelligent community, and, after all, can only be filled by a loyal negro. It is likely that he did not take the eath, and was accepted, he did not take the eath, and was accepted, on the presumption that he would have taken it, if it had been offered to him. We applaud this Sambo, and trust that he will relieve the people of Wilcox county of a trouble which has, no doubt, been extremely was the work of the months of the will relieve and inconvenient to them. vexatious and inconvenient to them.

MPORTATIONS.
Reported for the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.
LIVERFOOL—Bark St. Peter, Goodwin—5700 sacks.
LIVERFO

Juniper wood \$3,000 feet fumber Lathbury, wickersham & Co.

WILMINGTON, NC—Schr David Collins, Townsend—6000 juniper bolts D S Stetson & Co; 100 bbls pitch Cochran, Russell & Co: 24,500 shingles D B Taylor & Son; 33 tons iron Merchant & Co; 102 M feet lumber Sami Sloan.

CHARLESTON—Schr Wm F Cushing, Cook—44 bales cotton H Sloan & Sons; 52 ale bbls Massey, Huston & Co; 9 hif empty do Engel & Wolf; 2 boxes type L Johnson; 1 cask 1 empty bbl L F Myer; 2 bales cottom. Merchant & Co; 3 bbls iron 2 crates John Kater, 16 half 13 quarter bbls empty G Bergner; 60 feet lumber 1 cask; iron C E Baker; 250 tons iron Perkins Livingston & Post.

MARINE BULLETIN. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA-OCTOBUS 24.

See Marine Bulletin on Seventh Page.

ARRIVED THIS DAY.

Bark St Peter, Goodwin, from Liverpool Aug 234, with salt to Wm Bumm & Son—vessel to P Wright & with salt to Wm Bumm & Son-vessel to P Wright & Sons.

Schr Merchant, Lloyd, 5 days from Dumfries, Va. Schr Merchant, Lloyd, 5 days from Dumfries, Va. With cedar posts to Bacon, Collins & Co. Schr Wm Loper, Compton, 4 days from Portsmonth, Va. with lumber to Bacon, Collins & Co. Schr Wm S Doughten Tarem, 6 days from Newbern, NC. with mase to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co. Schr Owen Bearse, Parker, from Boston, with log-wood to Browning Bros.

Schr D Collins Townsend, 5 days from Wilmington, NC. with mase to D S Steison & Co.

Schr Frank Herbert, Crowell, 7 days from Gardiner, with ice to Knickerbocker ice Co.

Schr George J Weaver, Smith, 2 days from Miliford, Del. with bark to Jas Barratt.

Schr Ariadne, Thomas, 2 days from Smyrna, Del. with oats to Jas Barratt.

Schr Boston, Smith, from Providence.

Schr Bate V Edwards, Allen, from Boston.

Schr Lewis Muliord, Moslander, Havvana, DS Stetagn. & Co.

Schr Lewis Muliord, Moslander, Havvana, DS Stetagn. & Co.

Schr Boston, Smith, Fort Monroe, Huntzinger & Co.

Schr Lewis Mulford, Moslander, Havana, D. S. Stetaon, & Co.
Schr Boston, Smith, Fort. Monroe, Huntziuger & Co.
Schr Be Wheaton, Little, Savannah, New York and
Schrylkill Coal Co.
Schr J Wayles, Robinson, Lynn, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Hate V Edwards, Allen, New Bedford, Blakiston,
Graeff & Co.
Schr Golden Eagle, Helly, New Bedford, captain,
Schr B E Sharp, Walker, East Cambridge, Audenried,
Norton & Co.
Schr Sydney Price, Stevens, Boston, Tyler & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, DEL., Oct. 22-10 AM.

The following vessels are at the Breakwater: *chracket Repair Repair Country Repair Repa

'O H. BROWNING."

COURTS.

HENORANDA

Ship J G. Richardson, Kendall, cleared at Liverpeck10th inst. for this port.
Steamer Hunter, Rogers, hence at Providence 224
10stant.
Steamer Georgia, Dewer, from Galveston Oct 6, via.
Beaufort, NC. 20th (where she put in for coal), at NewYork vestrater. Steamer Georgia, Dewer, from Galveston Oct 6, via. Beaufort, N.C. 20th (where she put in for ocal), at New York yesterday.

Steamer Ladona. Hovey, from Galveston Oct 6, via. Key West, and Charleston 80 hours (where she put in for ocal), at New York yesterday.

Brig Wm Gordon (Br.) Campbell, cleared at Boston 22d lost, for Cork via this port.

Brig Harriet. Hammond, hence for Portland, before reported ashore at Holmes' Hole, came off morning of 22d lost, after discharging about 75 tons coal.

Schrs W G Bartlett. Hewett: Bowdoin, Baldwin; I Wainwright, Morris; Jacob Jenzie, Lake; Daulei Plerson. Pearson; John S Moulton, Growley; David B Siner, May, and J O'Donohue, Rice, hence at Boston 22d lost.

Schr Resiless, Baxter, cleared at Boston 22d lost. Sent Kdward Lee, Lee, from Newbynyson. Schr Resiless, Baxter, cleared at Boston 22d inst. for this port.

Schr Edward Lee, Lee, from Newburyport for this port at Holmes' Hole 21st inst.

Schr Sallle J Alken, Manday, sailed from St Themas 22d ult, for Turks Island.

Schre White Sea, Jones, and Mary Ella, hence at Pritamouth 19th inst.

Schr Ephraim & Arms, Thompson, hence for Roston, at Holmes' Hole 22d inst. and salled again,