Bath Chritical Bulking

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OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

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PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1866.

DOUBLE SHEET, THREE CENTS

EVENING BULLETIN. FUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,
(Sunday's excepted,)
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Chestnut Street, Philadelphia "Evening Bulletin Association." GIBSON FRACOOK, ERNEST O. WALLAGE F. L. FETHERSTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON GARPER SOUDER, Jr., FRANCIS WELLS The BULLETIN is served to subscribers in the city at s cents per week, payable to the carriers, or \$8 00 per

MARRIED. N.J. No Cards.

HAMILTON—LEMMON.—On the 25th inst., by the
Sev. John H. Casile, D. D., Mr. Stephen F. Hamilton,
o Miss Rate V. Lemmon, all of West Philadelphia.*
PATTERSON—RICE.—At Wilmington, Del., on the
sth inst. by the Rev. Wm. Alkman, T. L. Patterson, 25th inst, by the Rev. Wm. Aikman, T. L. Patterson of Tamagus, Pa., to Kate B., daughter of Ed. L. Blos of Wilmington. of Wilmington.

WALTON-DUNN.-On the 24th inst, by the Rev.

A. Shiras. Mr. L. N. Walton, of Lexington, Ry. to
Miss Salile S. Dunn, daughter of C. C. Dunn, of this

BROCK.—This morning, 28th inst., Charles C. Brock, Creitenbam township, montgomery county. GORDON.—On the 25th inst., Henry Gordon, in the GORDON.—On the 25th inst., Henry Gordon, in the slst year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of Jane Livingston, No. 2016 Catharine street, on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

HEMPHILL.—In the city of San Francisco, Cal., on the 27th day of August, Thomas S. Hemphill, of this city.

HEMPHILL.—On Wednesday afternoon, the 2th inst., Miss Sarah A. Hemphill, in the 18th year of her age, only daughter of Thomas J. and Susan G. Hemphill.

he relatives and friends of the family are respec fully invited to attend the funeral, from the resider of her parents, No. 806 Vine street, on Saturday aft noon, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Machpelah Cen tery. HOMER.—On Tuesday evening, the 23d inst., Mr. Henry Momer, 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, this afternoon, the 25th
instant, at two o'clock, without further notice. To
necessit to Monument Cametery. instant, at two o'clock, whoolt further mode. To proceed to Modument Cemetery.

ODIORNE.—On Thursday. 5th inst., John W. Odiorne, in the 28th year of his age. Due notice will be given of the foneral.

THOMPSON.—At Cedarville, New Jersey, Oct. 2th, Benjamin Thompson, sged 65,
Funeral, Saturday, 2o'clock P. M. Friends generally affectionately invited. Train from: Bridgeton leaves foot of Market street, at 8 o'clock. Stage thence to Cedarville.

Cedarville.
SNYDER.—On the 28th inst. And Elizabeth, wife of SNYDER.—On the 28th inst. And Elizabeth, wife of George Snyder, in the 48th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband. No. 1437 Franklin street, on Monday afternoon, 28th inst., at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Monre the Cemetery.

LYRE & LANDELL IMPORTED FOR FALL C. SALEN, 's SALES,
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in addition to the general Course of Instruction in is Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of sowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue ose branches which are esseptially practical and chical, vis. ENGINEERING, Civil. Topograpical d Mechanical: MINING and METALLURGY, SCHITEOTURE; and the application of Chemistry AGRICUL/TURE and the ARTS. There is also anded an omportunity for special study of TRADE and ded an omportunity for special study of TRADE and ATTRILL, or to Prof. B. B. YOUNGMAN, EASTON, PA. April 4, 1866. Clerk of the Faculty. my2-5mo?

THE BISHOP WHITE PRAYER BOOK
SOCIETY.
The thirty-third anniversars of the Bishop White
Prayer Book Society will be held in the Church of the
Estiphany, corner of Chestaut and Fifteenth streets on
SUNDAY EVENING, the 28th inst. Services to commence at 7% o'clock.
The Annual Report of the Board of Managers will be
read, and addresses delivered by
RT. REV. BISHOP PAYNE,
REV. GEORGE LEEDS, D. D.,
REV. PHILLIPS BROOKS, and
REV. RICHARD NEWTON, D. D. A. Collection will be made in aid of the fands of the
Society.

JAMES M. AERTSEN,

oc26 2trp*

Secretary.

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REOPENING OF ST. JUDE'S P. E. OH URCH

Franklin street, above Brown.—The repairs to
the church edifice having been completed, services
will be resumed on Sunday, October 2sth, inst. Morn
ing service at 10% o'clock will be conducted by Rev.
Mr. Karcher, temporarily in charge of the parish
Evening service at 7% o'clock; sermon by the Rev. Dr.
Mjorton, of St. James'. S. school at 2% P. M. oc2s 2trp* HOWARD HOSPITAL, Nos. 1518 and 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department, Medi-cal treatment and medicines furnished gratuitonsly

HON. WASHINGTON BARROW, of Nashville, Tennessee, died on Friday evening, the 19th inst., while on a visit to St. Louis. He had been in poor health for some weeks, and only recovered sufficiently to be out a few days previous. General Barrow occupied a prominent position in the politics of Tennessee during the existence of the old Whig Party. He was appointed to a foreign mission by President Harrison, and after-ward represented the Nashville District in Congress. He was a State Senator at the breaking out of the late war, but he did not leave Nashville when that body fied to Memphis upon the fall of Fort Donelson. He expressed a determination to remain with and share the fate of his constituents, whatever that might be, and he did much to allay the excitement that succeeded the evacuation of Nashville by the Confede-

DRIVEN TO DESPERATION.-The Boston Voice says a Benedict who has taken a wife recently, was driven to the extreme measure by the treatment he received in a boarding house where he was sick recently.

He said he ordered the servants to bring him some gruel on Monday morning, but which he never got till Wednesday afternoon. During his confinement not a single soul visited him save the young gentleman who cleaned the knives; he came not for the purpose of consolation, but to inform him that "Missus would be much obliged if Mr. — would do his shaking on a chair, so as not to get the bedstead apart." This was the feather that broke the back of his bachelorship. From that moment he resolved to connect his fortunes with a piece of

THE GOLD EXCITEMENT IN GEORGIA.-THE GOLD EXCITEMENT IN GEORGIA.—
The Athens (Ga.) Watchman says: "In the upper counties the gold excitement still continues unabated—indeed seems to be increasing. It is confined chiefly, we believe, to Hall; Lumpkin, Dawson and White counties. In Lumpkin and Hall sales of celebrated mines have been made at high figures. Among the recent seles in the latrigures. Among the recent sales in the latter county that of the 'Glad Mine' has attracted much attention, as it is believed to be very rich. It is believed there are other rich mines in the same neighborhood. We were lately shown specimens of gold found on an adjoining tract which are certainly very rich, and we learn that, from the signs, it is believed to be abundant."

THE BATEMAN CONCERTS. - We have rarely met with a more enthusiastic audience than that which was attracted to the Musical Fund Hall by the Bateman concert of last evening. The room was filled by an intelligent and discriminative public, and we were, at last, able to felicitate ourselves upon the interest awakened by this excel lent combination of artists.

Mad. Pareps had, on the previous even ings, favored us with illustrations of Italian and German opera, as well as simple English ballads, proving herself, in every instance, fully equal to the artistic demands of the occasion, and eliciting, with each effort, the plaudits of a delighted audience. Her greatest triumph was, however, reserved for last evening, when she sang an aria from Handel's Judas Maccabeus. After so arduous a solo it was unfair to insist upon an encore. In spite of this fact, the audience would hear of no refusal, whereupon Madame Parepa sang another Handelian aria (from the Messiah.) In these oratorio selections her magnificent voice and exquisite taste combined to illustrate another and a higher phase of art, than in the more modern works she has hitherto given us. Need we add that her performance was in every way in keeping with the antique beauty of those noble arias?

Mr. Mills played Liszt's transcription of Mendelssohn's Midsummer's Night Dream. This, although one of the most grateful, is, at the same time, one of the most difficult of Liszt's arrangements, requiring the greatest rapidity and nicety of execution. As these elements constitute Mr. Mills' great excellence, the performance was in every way the best we have yet heard at his hands. In the exquisite "Abend," by Robert Schumann, and in the charming Chopin étude, he chose compositions beautiful in themselves, and calculated, moreover, to iliustrate what a German would call the manysidedness of his musical culture.

Of Mr. Rosa's pure style and technical facility we have already written at length. We can only add that, in the Souvenire de Haydn he surpassed his performance of Monday evening, and that he played, for the first time, a brilliant and difficult Rondo des Lutins, by Bazzini.

Messrs. Brignoli, Fortuna and Ferranti were in excellent voice, were received most encouragingly, and were obliged, in almost every instance, to repeat their solos! Artists of course feel that such tréatment is designed to be complimentary. For all that, we cannot see what right an audience has to insist on having twice its money's worth. This abuse is, however, one against which there will be many another sermon before a reform is effected. Performers are, after all, neither more nor less than human, and where, as in the case of encores, one appeals to their vanity at the expense of their comfort, they are as apt, as the rest of us would be, to accede to the request. Should they refuse, they are ignorantly deemed illnatured and disobliging; until they do so however, they have no one to blame but themselves for any annoyance caused by a too ready compliance with the demands of their audiences.

We would, in conclusion, remind our readers that the fifth and last concert takes place this evening. Let them attend and, if the artists will it, secure as many encores as possible, as it will be a long while before we again have concerts so delightful as those given by Mr. Bateman.

ITALIAN OPERA.—The performance of L'Elisir d'Amore, last evening, was unequal. Ronconi was, of course, surpassingly droll as "Dr. Dulcamara." So artistic a representation of the Italian quack doctor has never been seen. 'It is better than that he gave here years ago, for he has added many new points, and refined the personation to absolute perfection. The audience was convulsed with laughter nearly all the time he was on the stage. Signer Baragli makes a most excellent "Nemorino," singing with consummate skill and taste, and acting gracefully and with spirit. His delicious voice is exactly adapted to the music of the rôle, and it appeared to especial advantage in the romance, Una furtiva lagrima, which he sang charmingly. Signor Antonucci made an excellent Sergeant Belcore. Mlle. Ronconi can scarcely be said

to have made a successful debut. She has a pleasing presence and an intelligent manner. Her musical knowledge is good and she appears to sing well. But her voice, last evening, was rarely audible, whether from nervousness or weakness, it is impossible to say. It entirely failed to fill the honse. Perhaps in a smaller theatre and after longer experience she may become a popular opera singer.

This evening Ernani will be played with remarkably fine cast; Señora Carmen Poch, Mazzoleni, Bellini and Antonucci in the leading rôles. It is years since the Philadelphia public has had Verdi's master-work offered to them by such good artists. For to-morrow afternoon Crispino e la Comare is announced for the last time. and on Monday evening Faust will be produced in splendid style.

THE President, yesterday, had interviews with the Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of the Navy, and Attorney General, upon business of an official nature. Audience was also given to Representative Law-rence, of Pennsylvania, and Delegate Good-win, of Arizona territory. Besides these, there were at the White House the Hon. J. S. Black, of Pennsylvania, Judge Rice, of Maine, General Dick Taylor of Louisiana,

and Judge Kilgore, of Indiana. THE Commissioners of the General Land Office has receiven from the Land Office at Office has receiven from the Land Office at Tallahassee, Florida, returns showing great activity in the disposal of public lands in that State for actual settlement of In the months of August and September 11,569 acres, in 80 and 40 acre tracts, were taken up by settlers under the homestead law of June 21, 1866, which law applies to the disposal of public lands in the Southern the disposal of public lands in the Southern EUBOPEAN AFFAIRS.

Paris, Friday, Oct. 12, 1866.—We have been receiving very contradictory intelligence lately about Mexico. I mentioned in my last letter the article which had appeared on that subject in the Memorial Diplomatique, a journal very much under Austrian control and influence, and hitherto highly favorable to the Mexican project. You would observe, however, that the article in question had completely changed its tone, and represented the existing state of things in Mexico as nearly or quite desperate. 2 Subsequently a despatch, via England, has reached us, announcing the abandonment of Guaymas by the French fleet and troops, and its occupation by the Juarists. And, then, immediately after this, comes a despatch from Maximilian himself in person, addressed to his representative in Paris, in which everything is painted couleur de rose, and the general spirit of the Mexican population described as "excellent." We are naturally somewhat bewildered by these adverse statements, though we have at the same time a pretty shrewd idea as to which representations are most deserving of credit. You are probably in possession of much more reliable information than any that is to be procured here. But it may answer, at least, if not to enlighten you, to learn what is laid before the French public on this matter. The Moniteur of this morning, for example, publishes, in its turn, a resume of the official despatches just received by the Government from Marshal Bayesta and dated the 5th of Section 1 Bazaine, and dated the 8th of September. According to these authorities, the "greatest tranquillity continues to be enjoyed by the central parts of the Mexican Empire." It central parts of the Mexican Empire." It is allowed, however, that Jalisco and other districts are not quite so peaceful as formerly; and also that the "general movement of concentration prescribed by the Commander-in-Chief, had in fact necessitated the evacuation of Guaymas, which was in course of execution." But it is the journal La France, which, as the mouthplece of the Court-party and of the piece of the Court-party, and of the Empress and the private friends of Maximilian and his wife-gives us perhaps the real project now about to be tried, as a last resource, by the French imperialists in Mexico. La France assures us, in the first place, that the Emperor Maximilian is resolved to struggle energetically against the difficulties which beset him, and not to turn his back yet awhile upon his new dominions. And this is precisely the language also held at the Mexican imperialist embassy in this capital. But La France next proceeds to explain the new scheme of occupation which is about to be scheme of occupation which is about to be adopted. The impossibility of holding in subjection any longer the "vast territories of Mexico" is at last acknowledged. A restricted occupation only is now to be attempted, consisting, apparently, in keeping possession of the capital and maintaining the communications open along the route leading thence to Vera Cruz. This, then, is all that the "excellent spirit of the Mexican all that the "excellent spirit of the Mexican enables Maximilian to think of doing!—to remain, perhaps, a few months longer cooped up by his own "insurgent" subjects in a narrow strip of his quondam Empire! Truly the situation, even if tenable, would e as unpleasant as it is ridiculous; and the very emission of such an idea only prove

anew how much more reliable is the picture lately drawn by the Memorial Diplomatique, than that just given us by the Moniteur. You will doubtless hear of the miserable esult of the mission of the Empress Charlotte, and what has befallen that spirited but hapless lady at Rome. The story, as it reaches me by direct intelligence from Rome, is somewhat different from the published versions. The Empress, I understand, had several conferences with the Pope, on the subject of the concordat and the religious affairs of Mexico. These are said to have terminated in altercations of almost a violent nature; in the course of which His Holiness administered such sewhich this fromess authinistered such se-vere rebukes to her Mexican Majesty, that the poor woman, already half-distracted with her many troubles, and of rather an exallé temperament, went stark mad, and exallé temperament, went stark mad, and has been since conducted to Trieste in a very deplorable state both of mind and body. It is said that she has since become calmer; but such a finale is well worthy to be the conclusion of the greatest folly and greatest mistake ever committed by so deep a man as the Emperor Napoleon. He still a man as the Emperor Napoleon. He still has, moreover, a difficult task to get through at home. For, on the one side, he is met by the clamors of the thousands of ouvriers who were tempted to invest their savings in the Mexican loans and lotteries by the countenance given to them by the government, and who now demand a guaranty for their money. And, on the other hand, the country at large, and probably the Chamber. re so sick of and exasperated at the whole Mexican business, that they will hear of no new sacrifices being made on account of it. The Emperor has got to choose which por-tion of his subjects he will offend by his

policy.

The inundations and the subscriptions for the sufferers are still the great subjects of internal pre-occupation, in the absence of more stirring topics. The amount of subscription at present advertised is under 600,000 f; asmall sum for all France, when we have the subscriptions? recall what "national subscriptions" often produce in the United States or in England.

produce in the United States or in England.
But people here always expect "the government" to do everything.
The cattle plague has, I regret to say,
broken out in the Swiss Grisons, and apparently also in Belgium, at Antwerp. The
French authorities have, in consequence,
prohibited importations from both of those
countries, with increased severity. countries, with increased severity.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France

show a new diminution of nearly 221 millions in the metallic reserve. Everything is as yet very dull in the meney market; and the same may be said of the social and political world in Paris, which are only just beginning to revive after the holidays. The Emperor is expected back in the course of

EXPLOSION OF A KEROSENE LAMP.—Last night, about 7½ o'clock, as two ladies were standing on the front plazza of one of a row of cottage houses on St. Ann's avenue, near One Hundred and Forty-ninth street, East One Hundred and Forty-ninth street, East Morrisiana, they heard a terrific screaming, and immediately they saw a young lady named Louisa Wiley, a step-daughter of Dr. John Easton, running through the hall enveloped in flames, caused by the bursting of a kerosene lamp, containing about a pint and a half of oil. Miss Wiley was a handsome and interesting young lady, about sixteen years old, and is so badly burned that her life is despaired of. Several persons had their hands badly burned in tearing off the burning clothes from Miss Wiley. ing off the burning clothes from Miss Wiley. -N. Y. Times.

THE REBEL DEAD.

Impressive Dedication of the Stonew .II Cemetery at Winchester---Address by General Henry A. Wise.

WINCHESTER, Va., Thursday, Oct. 25, 1866.—The dedication of the Stonewall Cemetery at this place to-day has been attended by over five thousand people, assembled from various points in the Valley of Vir-ginia. The occasion was taken advantage of to transfer and bury the remains of Gen. T. Ashby and Capt. Dick Ashby, and also the second of the repetition of the second of the rebel army, and killed in battle. This was done under the auspices of the Masonic lodges of the Valley, W. G. M. Carson and G. M. Marshal officiating. The Ashby brothers were buried with one coffin in one grave. Their only relative present was an aged aunt, their sister being confined at home of typhoid fever.

Immediately after these services the crowd

gathered around the stand erected for the speakers, and the affair of the day began, Gov. Henry A. Wise delivering the follow-

ng oration : FELLOW-CITIZENS: A mourning people meet in the midst of graves, the dust of which is more sacred than that of kindred, to do homage to the virtues to commemo rate the deeds of their heroes. I came to condole with and comfort the living. Search among the ashes of the dead for example how to survive their death, how to live after them, now to nourish the seed of indestruc tible truth. Alas! who are the dead? The buried, or rather the bruised and broken suryivors? The blessed buried are past the lear of future tempest or a wreck on shore. Those who escaped are still exposed to both.

The buried are now immortal, while we survive to honor their names and deeds. They need no monument, or mausoleums of earth. No hostile hand can strike them now. Eternity has sealed their testimony to the truth. Posterity will not permit human the truth. Posterity will not permit human history to be perverted to their shame. Their death only proved that they were preferred of heaven. When they fell, they were not dead. We come not to bury the dead, but to touch the turf. They have no tombs, and we are ourselves alive again to brave misfortunes as they braved death, and make ourselves worthy of the control of the contr make ourselves worthy of their sacrifice. Their mortal foes shall build their shrines. Their friends are too despoiled to more than mark the places where they lie all around them. Their enemies are gathering the whitening bones of those they repulsed and slew to raise mounds to deeds made memorable, to memoirs made worthy of mention by their steel and every stone shell tell. by their steel, and every stone shall tell the story of their woe to every passer by. Now do we want their ex-Now do we want their examples more than during the war, and

need to heed them more than if we ne

Gideon to bear us through the flaming of

the red hot war. Wa need more than a Moses now to bear us up in dungeons of de-leat, and lead us out by ways, to prove us

worthy of the great trials with which our honor is entrusted. I invoke then the mighty confederate dead, and lo! instantly the variant clay of this consecrated Valley the valiant clay of this consecrated Valley of Virginia becomes inspired with motion in every atom. A grave in Lexington, trembling, quickly gives up a life-breathing spirit in a great example—the sanctified Stonewall Jackson! A very Michael of deliverance, his example speaks to us of the intrinsic sterling stamina of his moral greatness. His Christian heroism, the eternal adament of his character and nature, his adamant of his character and nature; his supreme faith in God, faith in immutable moral laws and principles, and in their might to prevail in the end against all opposing power—these made him stonewall. From this example, which rises up before us with its immortal fact, I reverently ask council here, amid these Confederate braves. [Here the speaker apostrophized the character of Jackson and continued.] The Stonewall example is not only admonishing, but is cheering and full of hope. It puts to shame not only the dead Machiavellian dogma that a faith, the truth of a moral principle, can ever or could ever be submitted to the arbitrament of arms, to be conquered by the mere force of numbers; but it scouts that worse than immorality which maligns a cause worth Stonewall Jackson's fighting for and worth hisdwing for hyvalling to lost for, and worth hisdying for, by calling it a lost cause. If crucifixion could lose a cause, the Captain of our Salvation was conquered. He died that the cause might live, and from that day the blood of the martyr has been the seed of the church. If our cause is lost it was false; if true it is lost, first victories was laise; in true it is lost, first victories cannot be termed final results. There were many errors in our ways of going out to war. Those errors fell. The truths for which we fought yet live. Whilst waiting for their resurrection or their coming in this hour of darkness and of doubt—to all who recreate would shandon faith to all who, recreant, would abandon faith; to all who, despairing, would abandon hope; to all who, tempted, would resort to forbidden ways; to all who, timid, would shamefully succumb; to all who, impatient, eagerly cry out, "what better can we do?" the

sucomb; to all who, impatient, eagerly cry out, "what better can we do?" the Stonewall example strongly and firmly speaks. There is a kind of pride, a decent dignity due to ourselves, which, spite of our misfortunes, may be maintained and cherished to the last.

At this point the speaker addressed the old Virginians assuring them that old things must pass away, even the glories with the weakness of the past. Then turning to the young Virginians, he promised them that a day was dawning bright beyond any that gilded in the past the hills and valleys of the land of every man's pride. He inquired if land of every man's pride. He inquired if they, too, impatiently exclaimed, "What better can we do?" and said that they must strive to bear their lot without reproach or guilt; that they must have patience, and that nothing could be worse than dishonor or desertion. If they answer that they are poor—that Jackson failed—that his faith was impracticable and an obstruction—they made a great mistake. Here the Governor made a long appeal to the young men of Virginia not to emigrate, to take their for-Virginia not to emigrate, to take their fortunes as they are, and from the present small beginnings, again work forward. He asked them where they would go if they leave Virginia? Would they leave the United States? And if they supposed the United States not free, where else on earth did they expect to find a people as free? He exhorted them to a life of work—of constant, unobtrusive, quiet labor. If Virginia's sons will but serve her, and save her, she shall, indeed, be one and indivisible, a new shall, indeed, be one and indivisible, a new Virginia, greater, stronger, grander than was old Virginia. The orator then stated his views as to the causes of the slow progress of Virginia as compared with the other States. In brief, these causes were that Slavery created a landed aristocracy which was antagonistic to progress and repellant to immigration. Proceeding in hi

argument, he stated at length the advantages of inviting immigration now that Slavery was destroyed. He spoke further of the great mineral resources of Virginia. The only direct allusion he made to any political measure.

The only direct allusion he made to any political measure was his reference to the division of the State and the creation of the State of West Virginia, as the "postard child of political rape." Nevertheless, he said, there is still aubstance enough left in Virginia, to insure her honor and more than restore her preseminence. He concluded, as follows: We catch, then, the inspiration of this faith, this hope, this life and strength from the halo of these heroes. The great good that they have done lives after them. Blessed be their memories. I would, if I could, call them back to me other than in their example. I divine not why I or any were spared when they were taken, unless to bear testimony to their fruth and excellence, their innocence and inviolability, and to try to live worthy of their deaths, and to be the more ready when their Master calls to meet them in Heaven. Bring then no cypress there! Heaven. Bring then no cypress there! Bring laurels to these consecrated graves. May virtue, the only amaranthine flower on earth, keep beautiful their turf. Truth, the Mourn with no funeral dirge, but with exalting anthems swell their note of praise.

At the conclusion of this address an origi-

nal poem of considerable length, bitterness and merit, commemorative of the occasion, was read by Daniel Denny, of Jefferson County. Every sentiment uttered by either speaker of a character in laudation of the purposes of the reballion was greated with purposes of the rebellion was greeted with expressions of intense satisfaction. The crowd having dispersed, the streets of the village were soon filled with scores of drunken men, giving utterances to opinions better in keeping with the past record of the own than in harmony with its future good. several small rows occurred about the railroad station, the combatants being left to fight out their feuds. A fair is being held this evening in aid of the Cemetery Associa-tion. The utmost harmony prevails.

The Late Accident on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad.

The Titusville (Pa.) Herald gives the folowing particulars of the late accident on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad near Corry on Wednesday, the 17th:

"Of the forty or more wounded passengers who were brought to the Boston House in Corry for medical treatment, the greater part were enabled to leave for their respective destinations this morning. Only thirteen or fifteen remain. No deaths have yet occurred; but several of the victims are still in a precarious state. Among them are Mrs. Elizabeth Rivers, of Cincinnati, severely injured in the spine and from a fractured rib. She was accompanied by her five little children, the eldest a boy of nine years. None of them were so seve

njured as the mother, but all their faces are bruised and awollen "The young man, whose dead body was found beneath the wreck, has been identified as Mr. C. E. Matthews, a jeweler, of Elmira, N. Y., and an officer of Union

Lodge 95, F. A. N."

The following is the list of sufferers:
"Miss Frank Howard, Springfield, Mass.: Jacob Williams, Corry; J. Wilkenson, Cattaraugus county, N.Y.:
David Seamen, N. Y.; H. H. Pulnam, Beno, Pa." Martin Behock, fracture of the arm near shoulder and David Seaman, N. Y.; H. H. Pulnam, Reno, Fa." Marin Babecok, fracture of the srm near shoulder; cut and bruised, Frewsburg, N. Y.; Edward L. Hyde, both shoulders injored, Masouville, Pa.; John Fettyplace, Jamestown, N. Y.; John Trewly, cut in head and spine; Mrs. Trewly, left leg bruised, three children unnurt, Hillville, Pa.; Rev. Mr. Boughton and wife; Mrs. Rivers and children, above described; Mrs. Durphy, do. A. L. Smith and wife Meadville, both severely burnted, child unhurt; Louis Rhymer, Highland, Penna., C. A. L. Smith and wife Meadville, both severely burnted, child unhurt; Louis Rhymer, Highland, Penna., C. H. Lathrop, Vincennea, severe: J. L. House and wife, Clarkstown N. Y; W. Anderson, Kenna. Penna: Albert Wheelock, Poland, N. Y., Dr. Beard Springfield, Ind.; F. E. Kellogs and lady. California. D. N. P. Bailey, Stanford; C. K., Dougherty, Corry; Mary McClure and child, Duane county, Ill.; Thomas L. Cullough, Psymaster United States Navy; G. H., smith and wife, Cuba, N. Y.; G. H. Casshell, Corry, severe; T. B. James, Canisteo; Miss S, C. Vellett Medlain county, Ohlo, badly; Lieut, Carroll, Hath United States Infantry N. Y.; P. A. Hovey, Greenville, Pa. Asa Brasher, Nashville; John Newson, Memphis; Hannah Mulroeney and child, Meadville: Mrs. Resves, badly, internally; W. F. Bowe, Huntington, Pa.; Joseph and Mary Drake, Salamanca; S. V. R. Sherwood, A and G. W. Raliroad; Miss Bell. Cincinnati: W. B. Miller, Corry; beside a large number taken to Meadville.

ville. "Of the one hundred passengers on the train there were but two that escaped unharmed. There seems to be little room for doubt that this terrible disaster was deliberately planned and executed for the pur-pose of robbing the victims: A rail had been removed from the inside of the curve, and the train thus precipitated down an embankthe train thus precipitated down an embankment of forty feet. The cars rolled twice over in this descent, and but for a line of beeches and maples bordering the bank of French Creek, nothing could have prevented the entire train and its living contents from being hurled into the water. As it was, the train was literally knocked into splinters, or, to use the more forcible expression of a somewhat excited passenger, it ground to powder—it was puiverized! Excepting the wheels, trucks and iron work of the coaches, there is nothing that can be used for any purpose but fuel; and while the victims of this fiendish outrage were lying unconscious amid ish outrage were lying unconscious amid the debris, or painfully endeavoring to ex-tricate their bodies from the appalling wreck, they were robbed and plundered by men who had apparently come to their assistance. The railroad company have of-fered a reward of \$2,000 for the detection of any party connected in this cold-blooded atrocity." atrocity.'

Honor to Veterans—Presentation of Medals to Brooklyn Soldiers.

Yesterday medals were presented to four thousand veteran soldiers of Brooklyn, N. Y., by order of the Common Council. There was a grand parade and much enthusiasm. Governor Fenton opened the cere monies.

Admiral Farragut was then called for and he at length came forward, but followed the example of his predecessor in making "brevity the soul of wit"—simply returning thanks and stating that he deeply felt the compliment bestowed upon him through the honors shown by the city toward her soldiers and sailors.

Rev. Dr. Storrs was introduced and spoke at some length.

at some length.

Governor Fenton was then vociferously called for, and on being introduced by Mayor Booth, said that he was gratified by this opportunity of renewing and extending his acquaintance with the city-authoritie his acquaintance with the city authorities of Brooklyn; that he was gratified by the splendid appearance of the Second Division of the National Guard; and profoundly grateful for the privilege of meeting so many of the veterans who went from their midst to secure the national liberties, which were the foundation of all the national prosperity of the country municipal State and new of the country, municipal, State and national, [Applause.] New York had sent more than 450,000 men to fight for the Republic, making in themselves a larger army than was ever commanded by even many of the most celebrated generals of history. [Applause.] He was glad that many of the veterans had entered the National Guard, for a well ordered militia is a safeguard for for a well ordered militia is a safeguard for

Mayor Booth then made the presentation speech, and a very fine effort it was. He concluded by saying that the intrinsic value of the medal was comparatively nothing, but as a token of gratitude and an expression of the other of the concluded to the other of the conclusion. the city's appreciation of the gallantry of the country's defenders, its worth could not be estimated.

After the Mayor's remarks, ex-Mayor Wood responded in loyal and affecting language, highly eulogizing the bravery and endurance of the men who represented Brooklyn in the army and navy during the late war.

The ceremony of distributing the medals was then gone through with, and the exer-

cises were ended.

The medals presented are of little value—bronze, simply—but they express the city's regard and esteem. So they were presented, and so they were received.

POLITICAL.

ARKANSAS ELECTION.—The election in Arkansas for members of the Fortieth Congress, was held on the 6th of August, but the official returns have only recently been made public. All three of the Democratic, (which doubtless means rebel) candidates were chosen. The result cannot be deemed of much present importance, as the three persons elected to the present Congress, William Eyres, Lorenzo Gibson and J. M. Johnson have not yet been admitted to seats. It will be seen by the following table that Mr. Byres has been the second time

elected:	.u mme
FIRST DISTRICT.	31 1 1 4 4 1 E
Wm. Byres. Dem.	10,703
P. Van Patton, Ind.,	3,322
T. M. Jacks, Rad. Union,	
Scattering, -	462
Scattering,	51
Total vote	14,538
SECOND DISTRICT.	-4000
A. W. Hobson, Dem.,	5,861
J. H. Askew, Ind.,	4,221
J. R. Fellows, Ind.,	235
D. H. C. Moore, Ind.,	
Scattering,	438
Scattering,	93
Total vote,	10,848
THIRD DISTRICT.	10,010
A. B. Greenwood, Dem., -	7 109
J. M. Johnson, Radical Union,	7,183
J. E. Bennett, Ind.,	3,618
H. B. Stuart, Ind.,	786
Continue	641
Scattering,	65
Total vote,	10.000
Total voie,	12,293
Total vote of the State,	37,679
Total Democratic vote,	23,747
kan a kacamatan kacamatan barat da	20,171
Democratic majority,	9,815
Total Radical Union vote,	4,080
OHIO	
OFFICIAL VOTE CAST FOR SECRET	RY OF

OFFICIAL VOTE	CAST	FOR SE	CRETAR	C OF
-Secretary of	State-	_Se	retary of 6	tata.
W. H. Counties. Smith Le Adams. 264	Ben.		W. H.	Ren
Counties. Smith Le	Fever.	Counties.	Smith Ja	France
Adams 2064	2012	Logan	2595	1649
				1706
Ashlar d 2175	2208	Lucas	4193	262#
Arhtabula 5004	936	Lucas Madison	1614	1440
Athens 2647	1210	Mahoning	· 2935	2276
Auglaize 1039		LMBIIOA	1523	1579
Belmont 3535	3560	Medina	9772	1639
Brown 2822	- 8107	i Mi ei en	9931	1663
Butler 3021	4726	Merce	781	2011
Carroll 1751	1177	Miami	3716 · · :	2537
Champaign 2760	1836	Monroe	1069	2363
Clarke 3569	1960	Montgom	ery 5628	5608
Clerment 3466	3618	Morgan	2116	1825
Clinton 2844	3 199	MOTTOW	2249	1663
Columbiana 4298.	2587	Muskingt	ım 4562	4207
Coshocton 2098	2472	No ble	2153	1533
Crawford 1997	3179	Ottawa	892	1048
Cuyahoga 8631	20037	Panining.	753	. 490
Larke 2881	2915	Perry	1724	1912
Defiance 1072	1666	P.ckaway	2061	2533
Delaware 5827	1937	nke	1037.	1519
Erie 2988	1797	Portage	3365	1972
Fairchild 2139	3117	Preble	2717	1761
Fayette 1817	1318	Putman	1164	1954
Franklin 4652	6490	Richland	2957	331+
Fulton 2066	1057	Ross	3272	3352
Gallia 2477	1870	Sandusky	2407	2556
Geanga 2512	403	cioso	2619	2181
Greene 3963 Guerbsey 2711	1988	Seneca	2979	8842
	1913	Shelby	1483	2071
Hamilton22118 Hancock 2272	19241	Stark	4805	· 4052
Hardin 1749	1415	Summit Trumbul'	3717	1676
Harrison 2122	1247	Trumpui	4623	1785
Henry 1006	1921	Tucaraw	83 299T	3245
Highland 3050	130-	Union	XXXX	1270
Hocking 1115	1910	Van Wert Vinton	1482	.1296
Holmes 942	2755	Warren	1075	1352
Huron 4010	9000	Washin	on 2513	1742
Jackson 1929	1000	Washingt Wayne	OTT 2190	3169
Jefferson 3210	1003	Williams	0510	3403
Knox 2924	9471	Wood	0702	1638
Lake 2402	557	Wyandot	Z/84	1838
Lawrence 2346	1394	14.2 411000	rent 17dL	1925
Licking 3352	4010	Total	256,302	012 000
Wm H Smith's	maior	TOWN		213,600

SUFFOCATED WITH COAL GAS.-Toomes Abet, a New Orleans banker, and a native of France, arrived at this port a few days since, on board the steamship Etna, from a

visit to Europe. He engaged rooms at the Hotel Fijux, No. 10 Waverly Place, and in-tended remaining here a week or two before proceeding Southward. On Wednesday night Mons. Abet retired to bed in good health, and at an early hour yesterday morning the porters and servants were surprised to find the corridors filled with an overpowering smell of escaping gas. After considerable search throughout the building the leakage was traced to the room occupied by the banker. An effort was made to rouse the cccupant. After it was found impossi-ble to do so the door was burst open, when Abet was found dead in his bed. It appeared from subsequent investigation that the deceased had unconsciously turned the gas on again, after extinguishing it, and the room being a close one, suffocation ensued. Coroner Wildey was notified but he concluded to postpone the investigation till tomorrow, owing to the absence of witnesses. A superficial examination of the remains was made by Deputy Coroner Wooster Reach, M. D., and he gave it as his opinion that death was the result of suffocation. Deceased was 45 years of age.—N. Y. Times.

REV. AUGUSTUS WALKER, a missianary REV. AUGUSTUS WALKER, a missianary of the American Board, died of cholera at Diarbeker, Turkey, at one o'clock A. M., on the 13th of September. The ravages of the disease had nearly ceased in that city, but he was suddenly seized on the 11th, and no remedies sufficed to save his valuable life. The numerous friends of Mr. and Mrs. Walker in Massachusetts and elsewhere, will receive this intelligence with peouliar sadness. He was a most excellent man and a useful missionary. The loss to his associates it is impossible to over-estimate.

Lieutenant General Sherman.—

LIEUTENANT GENERAL SHERMAN.— Lieutenant General W. T. Sherman arrived here by this evening's train, and will for the present be the guest of General Grant. Generals Grant and Sherman attended the performance at the National Theatre this evening. General Sherman has been in-vited here for the purpose of consulting with General Grant upon the reconstruction of the army. His arrival has no reference to an immediate change in the War Office.— Washington cor. N. Y. Herald

COMMODORE JAS. LAUMAN, in a despatch dated. United. States flagship. Tacony, Hampton Roads, Va., Oct. 24, reports that the boats of the Tacony and Xantio rescued for a well ordered militia is a safeguard for a well-ordered government. [Applause,] four drowning men, constituting the crew of the sleep farewell, of Hampson Va. triotism of a citizen soldiery, the public which had capsized near the Tacony, and welfare can always be maintained without towed the alcop to the beach. The state of the s