Daily Evening Bulletin.

GIBSÓN PEACOCK, Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, OUTOBER 1, 1867.

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EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION. GIBSON PEACOCK ERNEST C. WALLACE, FLAFETHERSTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON, CASPER SOUDER, JR., FRANCIS WELLS. The BULLETIE is served to subscribers in the city at 18 this per week, payable to the carriers, or \$8 per annum.

WARRIED. ROBERTS -HAZEN - GR Wyednesday, 25th Sept., in St. Peter's Church, Peckaskill, N. Yr, by the Rev. Edmund Roberts, assisted by the Rev. E. M. Rodrían, Rector of the Parisis, Mr. Alfred Roberts, of Philadelphia, and Mizza-Olive Hazen, of Peckaskill. No Cards. STONH-TARR.—On the 24th inst., in Baltimore, by the Rev. Dr. A. E. Gibson, Yelverton P. Stone to Miss Leida J., daughter of 1P. Wm. H. Tarr, all of Baltimore, WALSH-REAMER.—In Reading, on the 25th ult., by the Rev. G. W. Hamin, Mr. Robert F. Walsh, of Philadelphia, to Miss Jennie, daughter of the late Edmund Reamer, Esq., of Reading.

Reamer, Ead, of Reading.

BURTON.—On the 28th ait., Mrs. Cornella. Ann Burton, wife of Benjamin C. Burton, in the 32d year of her age.

The relatives and friends, also Fredonia Grotto, No. 1, 8. and D. of A. A., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the recidence of her husband, 220 Beach street, on Thursday afternoon, at 20 clock. To proceed to Glenwood Cemetery. [Delaware papers please copy.] **

CROOME.—On the 28th ult., William Croome, Artist, of Brooklyn, N. Y., formerly of Philadelphia.

HAELISLEN.—On the morning of the 30th September, in the John Sea of friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her husband, 633 Vine street, on Thursday next, at 20 clock. P. M. Interment at Laurel Hill.

MORRIBAD.—In New Orleans, Sept. 24th, of yellow fever, Ellen Virginia, wife of James M. Moorhead, in the 22d year of her age.

MORRISON.—Near Hempstead, Austin county, Texas, on the 14th link., of yellow fever, George C. Morrison, of Haritord county, Md., in the 25th year of his age.

NEFF.—On the 23th inst., Augustus Freeman, youngest child of Hormanus and Amenda Neff.

FIRCE.—At Minneasolls, Minn., on the 23th inst., Anna M., wife of Richard Price and daughter of Elon Dunbar. Due notice of the funeral will be given.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of the Zelosophic Society, and the 15r idualing class of 1256, of the University of Penneyivania, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1257 Green street, without further notice, on Wednesday morning next. the 24 of October, at 8 o'clock. Funeral kellows like.

SHARIYLESS.—On Second-day morning, Ninth month, 25th, Henry Sharpless, aged 42 years.

His relatives and friends of the fundity, the members of the Calcosophic Society, and the 15r idualing class of 1256, of the Culture, and friends of the fundity, the members of the Laurel Hill.

SHARIYLESS.—On Second-day morning, Ninth month, 25th, Henry Sharpless, aged 42 years.

He relatives and frie DIED.

EYRE & LANDELL HAVE THE FIRST QUALITY Lyons Velvets for Cloaks.
Lyons Velvets, 28-inch, for Sacks.

Lyons Verses. —

MISSELIZA W. SMITH,
Young Ladics' School,
English, French, German,
124 Spruce street.

E YRE & LANDELL FOURTH AND ARCH, KEEP A simeres for Business Suits. PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at MOTTET'S French Steam Dycing and Scouring, setc.im* 209 South Ninth street and 736 Race street.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

RALLY! RALLY!! RALLY!!!

UNION REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS will be held as follows:

FOURTEENTH, FIFTEENTH AND TWENTIETH WARDS.

AT BROAD AND PARRISH STREETS.

On Tuesday Evening, Oct. 1, 1867.

Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Wards,

Thursday, October 3, 1837,

At FRANKFORD ROAD and SHACKAMANON STREET.

Let every one who is true to the great Republican prin-

JUSTICE, LIBERTY AND EQUALITY,

Come, and by their presence show that the work so well begun MUST BE COMPLETED.

Come and strike another blow against Traitors and

By order Union Republican City Executive Committee.

JOHN G. BUTLER. sc30-2t; Chairman Committee on Town Meetings.

LEFUNION REPUBLICAN STATE COM. ROOMS,

1105 Chestriut Street,

The Union Republican State Central Committee have made the following appointments for HON. JAMES M SCOVEL, Of New Jersey, who will speak at

FRANKFORD, TUESDAY, OCT. 1. MEDIA and CHESTER, THURSDAY, Oct. 3. DOWNINGTOWN, FRIDAY, Oct. 4. PHENIXVILLE, BATURDAY, Oct. 5. WEST CHESTER, MONDAY, Oct. 7

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DOT COUNTY FAIR

AT MOUNT HOLLY, N.J.,

ON TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, OCT. 1st and 2d.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences THURSDAY, September 13th. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 11th), or on TUESDAY, July 80th, the day before the Annual Commencement Exercises.

For circulars, apply to President CATTELL, or to Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty Easton, Penna., July, 1867.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30th, 1807.

Dear Sir: Mr. Alexander Ervin, Jr., baving accepted the Presidency of the Abbott Iron Company, of Baltimore, has this day resigned the position of Vice President of this Bank. THEO. KITCHEN,

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND GREEN LANE STATION.

We are delivering from this place the celebrated HARLEIGH SPRING MOUNTAIN LEHIGH COAL, the hardest and purest mined, at 87 per ton.

BINES & SHEAFF, & BINES & SHEAFF, Office, No. 15 South Seventh street.

12 THE AMERICAN CONSER-VATORY OF MUSIC,

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IN THE CITY OF PHILADELPIA.

OFFICE AND CLASS ROOMS, S. E. COR. TENTH AND WALNUT.

DIRECTORS:

JEFFERSON F. WILLIAMS.

GARL GAERTER.

Musical Director

HONORARY ADVISORY COMMITTER?

Feward Shippen, Esq., President of the Board of Education; Hon. Morton McMichiel, Mayor of Philadelphilly.

Officer Legislinson, Esq., Col. Jaines Paga, Col. Win. C.

Patterson, General C. F. Ray, Lonstantine Hering, M. D.,

Win. Horstmann, Esq., Maj. Gen. Geo. G. Meade.

Messrs, Barill, Gaeriner, Pearce, Clarke, Nuno, Taylor, Bishop, Everest, Dos. Santo, Kummerer, Helmann, Albrecht, Koch, Kellner, Stolt, Muller, Plagemann, Mazza Guillemet, Roese, Duque and Adama.

There are vacancies for study of the following named

For Gentlemen, new beginners. 7 to 9 P. M. Music, and for Base and Tenor Voice.

PIANO AND PARLOR ORGAN, For Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, either New Boinners or Advanced Papils. Hours ranging from 8 A. M.

For Pupile who have Studied Music for at least] Two

HARMONY AND CHEPCH ORGAN,

For New Paginners and Advanced Students, 2 to 4 P. M. and 7 to 19 P. M. Also, in the Italiar, French, German and SpanisheLanguages, and in Elecution.

Office House-lo A. M. to 12 M. and 4 P. M. to 10 P. M. J. Pupilst Season Tickets for the Grand Concerts and Matinees are now ready, and will be issued with the re-

ccipt for tuition. PENNS LIVANIA HUNTICULTURAL 50-ciety, sew Hill Broadstreet above Spring. Early THIB (Tuesday) EVENING on "nome of the Differences Between No there and Southere Gardening," by P. J. BEPERMANN, Esc. of Augusta, Ga. Bt-ECKMANN, Esq., of Augusta, Ga.

a Hill LEHIGH VALLER RABBEDAD COM-pany has declared a quarterly divident of Two and a Hill rer Cent., payable at their office, No. 42 Walnut stree, on and after TUESDAY. October 15th, 1887. bette the C. 1822 H. CHAMBERLAIN, Treasurer. Limberd street. Dispensary Department.—Medical treatment and medicines furnished graphically to the

ELE IANT ROUMS, HANDSUMELY FUR-ni-bad, on East Walnut street, either in suite of de-tached, can be obtained in a private family, with excel-lent table.

AM . SEMENTS.

The Walnut.—The comedy of Caste was produced last evening at the Walnut Street Theatre. This is claimed by the management to be the only true and correct version taken from the original manuscript of Mr. Robertson. The text differs somewhat from that produced by Mr. Florence at the Chestnut, but so slightly as not to make any material difference in the excellence of the piece. It is hardly fair to judge a performance from its first representation, and we shall not, therefore, criticise that of last night with the same just and rigorous impartiality which would be demanded had the actors become thoroughly familiar with the text, positions smill the full requirements of the piece. But it can be truthfully said that Caste was performed in a very acceptable manner, and the piece. But it can be truthfully said that Cashe, was performed in a very acceptable manner, and seemed to give intense pleasure to the andience.

Of the drama we have spoken before in terms of warmest praise, as a truthful and beautiful representation of certain very common phases of humanity and of human life. Of the actors at the Wainut we small say but a few words. Miss Lena Prentice, in the character of "Esther," labors under the disadvantage that Miss Josle Orton—beyond question the thiest stock actress in this city, albeit she inclines occasionally to rant—played it but a week ago. Miss Prentice, however, performs it in a very acceptable manner. She is quiet, gentle and digmined, and has a full conception of the nature of the part; that of a piece, gentle and ever, performe it in a very acceptable manner. She is quiet, gentle and dignified, and has a full conception of the nature of the part: that of a pine, gentle and loving woman. Her version of the character differs from that of Aliss Orton, in that it is less marked and decided. In some of the scenes this is a great improvement; in others a tride more passion would add to the effectiveness. For instance, where "Esther" flings open the door and orders the "Marquise" to leave the room, Miss Prentice, though whought to a freizy by the local differed her, controls her temper and is dignified and hady-like. Miss Orton was low violent in this scene. But the moment after, when she knock beside her child, the evident intention of tradiscing, and to produce a contrast that cannot fall to prove very effective if it is properly enacted. Miss Prentice, however, was calm—quite as calm as if she had hid her visitor a polite "good morning" and turned dispassionately to the performance of her household duties. Greater familiarity with the part will donatles correct this and make more perfect her generally excellent performance, and without his impleasant tendency. Mr. Mordann, as "P-Alroy," was good, quite as good as Mr. Florence, and without his impleasant tendency to fall into an Irish broome which sangled stray the

as Mr. Florence, and without his unpleasant tendence to fall into an Irish brogue, which sounded strangel from the lips of an English nobleman. Mrs. Comersa from the tips of an English noblemen. Mrs. Gomersal, as "Polly, was vivacious, pleasant and good. She is herdly as enthusiastic over her "Sam" as we might expect from such a lively little woman just on the edge of matrimony; and it is very unlikely that an English girl at the period of the Sepoy rebellion in India could have sung that extremely vulgar song "The Captain with his Whiskers," even if a woman of "Poliva" good taste would have sung it under any circumstances.

etances.

Mr. Chapman, as "Eccles," gave us decidedly the

good faste would have sung it under any circumstances.

Mr. Chapman, as "Eccles;" gave us decidedly the finest performance of the evening. His conception of the character was somewhat different from that of Mr. Jennings at the Chestnut, and was, in many respects, an improvement upon it. He sinned against propriety in but one particular. In presenting the plumber "Sam" to his daughter, he, remarked that she "could have no gas-fitter husband." If this was a gag it was atrocious. If the author perpetrated it, he sacrificed the symmetry of his character for the sake of a horrible pun. Mr. Fawcett, as "Sam Gerridge," was moderately good, and was dressed with some attention to the demands of the plece. He did not enter very heartily into the spirit of the drama, and lost many an opportunity to make a good point. Mr. Taylor was acceptable as "Capt. Hawtree," and Mrs. Chapman played the "Marquise" with dignity.

Everyone of the performers, however, sinned with Mr. Fawcett in hurrying through with the text, as if they desired to have the thing over. But little attention was poid to the by-play, which is always so effective upon the stage. In the first act "Sam" does not exhibit even a reasonable amount of jealonsy when he finds "Hawtree" hob-nobbing with his ladylove. He makes very scanty use of that "circular" which Lennex managed to produce upon all occasions and present to everybody. The scene where "D'Alroy" comes in with the milk is cold and tame, and is hurried through with with very unnatural haste. The interview with "Eccles," where "Sam" demands his daughter's hand, is made effective only by Chapman's fine acting, and this is the case throughout. It is not necessary to indulge in gagging, or in extravagant action; but every acceptably given last night, and though it may not be "set down in the play," enriches and fuishes the performance. On the whole, however, Caste was very acceptably given last night, and this and future evenings will probably witness an improvement. Those who have already seen it should see

pleasantest dramas lately placed upon the stage.

The Chestrut.—Mr. James E. Murdoch made his first appearance this season at the Chestnut Street Theatre in the comedy of Wine Works Wonders. Mr. Murdoch always draws full houses and brilliant audiences. That at the Chestnut last night was fully up to the usual standard when he is upon the stage. Of the performance it is necessary to say but little, All play-goers are familiar with his brilliant personation of 'Young Mirabel,' and it will suffice to say that it was given last night in as the style as ever. Miss Orton, as 'Oriana,' was also as good as usual. The comedy of Monay will be performed to-night.

The Aren.—Mr. E. Eddy appears to-night in the drama entitled The Life and Times of Richard III.

Agademy of Music.—The splendid fairy speciacle of

Academy or Music.—The splendid fairy spectacle of The Black Crook will be performed every evening. THE AMERICAN.—A miscellaneous entertainment will be given this evening. CONCRET HALL.—This is Blind Tom's last week in this city. He gives a performance every evening.

BLITZ.—The Signor gives a performance at Assembly Building this evening. As immense concourse at Musical Fund Hall a few evenings since manifested to the city of Philadelphia he great appreciation the McCaffrey sisters have won through their artistic talents. The audience suggested recollections of the concerts given by some of the European celebrities that have visited us. Miss Caroline possesses a true contraito voice for tone and volume. She rendered all her solos with her accustomed finish and style. Miss Helen has a sweet, expressive soprano voice of the best school. All the other artists did themselves great credit likewise.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

THE FENIANS.

Progress of the Irish Revolutionary Movement—Colonel Kelly's Arrest and Rescue—two Policemen and a Prison Officer Shot in Manchester. At the Manchester City Police Court, on Wedneeday. September 11th, two men, said to be "American Irish," were brought up under the Vagilant act. Between three and four o'clock that morning they had been seen in Swan street by come constables on the beat, and through their some constables on the beat, and through their teing unknown, coupled with their suspicious appearance and manners, they were followed and ultimately taken into custody. Originally there were four men in the party, but two of them made their escape. The pair who were arrested are said to have offered considerable resistance, and to have made a violent effort to get their hands into their pockets. On being scarched, they had each a revolver loaded with powder and ball, and capped. The answer to the charge of being in the streets for a felonious purpose was that they were for a felonious purpose was that they were American citizens, and were living on their means. Mr. Superintendent Maybury, of the detective department, wished for a remand, as he had reason to believe that he would be able to connect the prisoners with the Fenian movement. The prisoners were accordingly remanded for a

They were subsequently recognized as Colonel Kelly and Captain Deasy, but were released by a Fenian mob. THE RESCUE.
A telegram from Manchester, dated on the 18th A telegram from Manchester, dated on the 18th of September, says: The Fenian Colonel Kelly and Captain Deasy, who were apprehended on the 11th instant, were brought up to-day and remanded. On their removal to prison a mob attacked the van and released the prisoners, who have not been recaptured. Two police officers were shot in the meles. £390 reward is offered by the Secretary of State for the recapture of the pri-oners. pri-oners. Kelly is described as of stout build, one tooth deficient in lower jaw, hair cropped close, dark eyes, flat nostrils, aged thirty-six.

Deasy has dark eyes and long hair, thin face,

sickly appearance, aged twenty-eight.

The van was forced open, and the driver and two other policemen were shot.

One of the police is dead.

THE ORGANIZATION REVIVED IN ENGLAND. [From the Liverpool Mercury, Sept. 17.]
One of the most active and prominent men in One of the most active and prominent men in the organization and development of the Fenian movement was a young Irish-American named Kelly, better known as Colonel Kelly. He is a man of great talent, and has had considerable military experience, having held commands, of importance in the United States. He was the trusted friend and adviser of Stephens when that person was at the head of the movement; but, perhaps, the "Head Centre" himself had not more influence among the brotherhood, or stood higher in the confidence of his disaffected countrymen, than did Keily. They had unlimited faith in his integrity; they relied on his military skill for the planning of the expeditions that were to be undertaken, and he was consulted on all matters of importance connected consulted on all matters of importance connected with the conspiracy. Not only was he the chief adviser, but he was looked upon as the principal fighting man of the brotherhood, and was knowny price was set upon his head, and it was impossible

fighting man of the brotherhood, and was known, among the Feniaus by the high sounding title of Kelly the soldier. When Stephens was busy in Dubin in perfecting the plans of the Feniaus, Kelly was his right hand man. Stephens was arrested while in the midst of his work, but Kelly succeeded in cluding both spics and detectives. He did not leave Ireland, although a price was set upon his head and it was investigated. for him to move about without running the risk of detection. His friend Stephens was in prison and he determined to effect his release. The wonderful manner in which Stephens escaped from Richmond jail is now a mutter of notoriety, and it is also well known that the escape was planned and carried out with much daring by Kelly. Stephens and Kelly left Ireland together. They remained together in Paris for a short times when Kelly left for America, but returned and again took up his quarters in the French capital.
For some time Kelly has been lost sight of, and
the authorities concluded that he had become the authorities concluded that he had become disgusted with the bickerings and differences that had taken place among the Brotherhood and that he had refired; but if the news in Liverpool is to be relied upon he has turned up again, and has been discovered in a most extraordinary manner. Two Irish-Americans were arrested in Manchester a few days ago, undersomewhat singular circumstances. The movements of the nien, were saspicious, and they carried loaded revolvers, which, it is said, they showed a disposition to use when arrested. There were four of the men in congruence when they were first seen but two seconds. pany when they were first seen, but two escaped. Those who were seenred claimed to be American citizens and demanded to be set at liberty. The Manchester police communicated with the rities: Mr. McHale, the Chief of the Irish Pollee stationed in Liverpool, and some of his officers, visited Manchester on Monday, and a communi-cation has reached this town intimating that one of the men arrested has been identified as being no other than the notorious "Colonei of the men arrested has been denumed as being no other than the notorious "Colone Kelly" of Fenian renown. If this should prove to be correct it bears out the statements we have already published in reference to the attempt that was being made to reorganize the meaning of this country. It was struct that

the movement in this country. It was stated that several prominent leaders had come to England. If Kelly is really arrested in Manchester it will show that this statement was well founded. But it will also demonstrate that, notwithstanding the vigilance of the police, these conspirators have the daring to visit the large towns throughout the kingdom for the purpose of developing an organization which was thought to be extinguished.

The Fenian Naval Movement. OPERATIONS ON THE SOUTHERN COAST OF IRELAND A telegram from Liverpool, dated the 16th of September, reports.—News has just reached here that a strange looking craft, clipper built, seemingly about 800 tons, and a black hull, has been observed on two occasions, with top and foresails set, and sailing in a westerly direction.

It is understood that a war vessel is on the look

out for her. The war steamer Frederick William is on the

A Valentia (Ireland) telegram, dated the 16th of September, says: It is stated here that the Imo-gene, which has been stationed here for some time, has received orders to look out for a suspiclous-looking sloop seen recently between Farran Point and Dunoff Head. It is understood that the Imogene will leave immediately, and most most probably on her cruise she will call in at Galway, Sligo and probably Westport.

A telegram from Cahirciveen, Ireland, dated the A telegram from cameriveen, remand, unted the 16th ultimo, says: Something remarkable is anticipated by the authorities. The coast guards along the coast all seem as if they expected another "rising." It is believed that they are on the look out for some mysterious arrival.

THE PAPAL STATES.

The Forthcoming Catholic Council. A letter from Rome, referring to the appointment by the Pope of a committee of five cardinals, under the presidency of Cardinal Patrizzi, Vicar of Rome, to prepare the questions to be discussed in the future O'cumenteal Council, ob-"The cardinals have formed six sections serves: "The cardinals have formed six sections in which several learned theologians and canon ists take part as consulting members: to each of these divisions the subjects submitted to the one shall be discussed in the others. The Holy See is preparing for this assembly; but I believe that this will not take place as soon as is supposed. Pius IX., who has always desired the council, and who proposed it himself, will not have the consolation of opening it in Rome. It is belieg prepared slowly. In the meantime, the Pope is growing old, and a party is doing everything in its power to adjourn the assembly until the Greek calends."

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Fffect of the President's Course. A Washington despatch to the Boston Adver-ser says: The Secretary of the Congressional Executive Committee has late information from all parts of the South. The first effect of the all parts of the South. The first effect of the President's late course was to dampen the ardor of Republicans, seriously to retard the work of reconstruction, and greatly to embodden the rebels. The reception which Mr. Johnson's acts have met at the North has caused a marked reaction, and matters are now looking better. Alabama is considered good for a 50,000 Union majority by the best posted men in various parts of the State. In North Carolina nearly all the differences between Republicans have been settled, and the disaffection of Goodloe and his clique, it is thought, will produce no appreciable trouble. thought, will produce no appreciable trouble. Florida is considered as certain for the Union ticket, while affairs in Mississippi and Arkanas look hopeful, and are becoming more so daily. The Union party in Virginia has from the first been in an unsettled condition; but matters are row improving, and while the contest will be close, the State is considered safe. Throughout the whole Shenandoah Valley the people seem convinced that Mr. Johnson means trouble. It is asserted by well-informed and trustworthy parties that an ex-Confederate General of con-siderable note has of late mingled generally with the rebels of that section in discussing plans for organization in certain contingencies.

[Washington Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.] The President to Resist Removal Pending Impeachment.

The President, in a conversation to-day with an old friend from Tennessee, reiterated his intention to resist any effort of Congress to remove him, pending the result of his trial on any articles of impeachment that may be preferred examples him.

against him. Chief Justice Chase's Court in Rich-mond—The Trial of Jeff. Davis. An adjourned session of the May term of the District Court of the United States will commence in Richmond, Va., to-morrow. L. H. Chandler, District Attorney, left here yesterday for Richmond. Among the cases to be tried are those of mond. Among the cases to be tried are those of Hon. John S. Pendleton, indicted for perjury in registration, and Judge Henry W. Thomas, for alleged violation of the Civil Rights law. These cases, it is said, are attracting a good deal of interest in and about Richmond. I learn from an authorite source that Jeff. Davis will be put on trial at the November term of the United States Circuit Court, at which Judge Chase is expected to preside. If, however, he should not be present, it is more than probable that Mr. Davis's counsel will ask for a continuance of the case, from their unwillinguess to allow him to be tried before Judge Underwood. It may be that the government will not go into the trial. In any event District Attorney Chandler will be ready. There are no indications that the proceedings against Mr. Daries with be discontinued.

via will be discontinued. The Fall Elections.
[Washington Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.] There is great anxiety here among the politicians as to the results of the fall elections in Pennsylvania and Ohio next week. The Johnson men are particularly interested, From Onio the President gets gloomy accounts. Letters from Democratic politicians of that State have been received here, in which they state that the Re-publican candidate for Governor and a Republican Legislature will be elected by large majorities, and lately they despair of defeating the Manhood Suffrage amendment. The news from the cam-Suffrage amendment. The news from the campaign in Pennsylvania is, if possible, more gloomy for His Excellency. Congressman Randall and his party have been here continually, engineering to have Philadelphia "fixed" so as to give a largely increased Democratic vote. The Frendent has afforded him every facility, but since the Union League of that city has got in inotion, Randall has been desproached. The recent visit of Gong Photdure. spondent. The recent visit of Gens. Sheridan and Sighles to Philadelphia is said to have a most damaging effect on the Democracy, and they are of opinion that the State is very doubtful. Republicans here feel very confident of victory, and await the result with little of the nervoleness of Randall & Co. The Pardon of Ex-United States Sena-tor Mallory, of Florida.

(Washington Correspondence of the New Orleans Times, September 23.) The President has issued a pardon to Stephen R. Mallory, late Secretary of the Navy of the Southern Confederacy. It will be remembered that Mr. Mallory was the only member of Mr. Davis's Cabinet who surrendered, and elected to brow himself upon the mercy of the Federal Gocomment. This pardon was recommended by the Governor, Licutenant-Governor, State Treasurer, ten Senators, and sixty-four members of the House of the Connecticut Legislature, and Hotchkiss, Hubbard and Barnard, members of ongress, Secretary Seward, Attorney-General Stanbery, Governor Marvin, and Major-General

G. Wright, United States Army.
Gen. Wright says—"it seems to me to be in pursuance of sound policy to reinstate in their ights of citizenship men who, like Mr. Mallory, did not favor original secession for a movement, and who can be relied on for observing the spirit of obligations they may take upon themselves, as they will thereby be enabled to take a more efficient part in healing the dissensions which still exist in re-establishing those which still exist in re-establishing those relations between the people of the North-and the South which are indispensable to our once more becoming a united country. If Mr. Mallory is pardoned, I should expect him to use his influence toward so desirable an end, and it is from considerations of a public nature like these, and from a strong personal interest in his welfare, arising from a friendship of more than twenty years, that I am induced to commend his application to your tayorable action." favorable action.'

Some time ago Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, recommending the release of Mr. Mallory from confinement, used the following language: "Reagan went to see him and he stated to me that he knew Mallory was disposed to do all he could for the restoration. I would be very libe-ral and kind to the rebels, but exacting in regard to the freedmen."

POLITICAL.

The President's Amnesty Proclama-tion to be Practically Tested. (From the Augusta (Ga. Constitutionalist, Sept. 28.) Judge Rice, of Montgomery, Ala., has made a personal test of the practical value of the President's amnesty. Not being able, in consequence of office holding before the war, to take the oath of registration, he patiently bided his time, and, on the strength and authority of the executive proclamation, took the oath therein prescribed

which is as follows:—
"I do solemnly swear, in the presence of Alulphty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the union of the States thereunder and that I will in like manner abide by and faith fully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the late rebellion with have been made during the late rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves—so help

Under this oath Judge Rice offered to register, and will offer, likewise, to vote. It is the opinion of this distinguished jurist that every man sup-posed to be disfranchised by act of Congress can take the oath of amnesty, and in virtue of such oath, is entitled to vote. The only exceptions made are such as Mr. Johnson has specified in his proclamation. The eminent Judge holds that this action on the part of individuals outlawed by Congress entitles them to "the restoration of all privileges, immunities and rights of property, except as to property with regard to slaves, and except in cases of legal proceedings under the laws of the United States." He further maintains that this Executive annesty is superior to and independent of Congress; inasmuch as the constitution dent of Congress; mashingh as the constitution delegates the power of reprieve and pardon to the President, and his decision in the premises can only be invalidated by illegal and revolutionary means. One of the privileges, then, of the late amnesty is the right of franchise. This privilege Judge Rice has determined to avail himself of if within the limits of a legal human effort. He goes even further, and evers that registration itself is unnecessary in this case; that any person emplying with the President's terms of amnesty, prior to the day of election, has the right to vot and should offer to do so. He, however, out of abundant caution, appeared before the boart of registration, and his example is worthy a fimitation. The managers may refuse to allow the vote, but they are amenable to courts of law, and can be sued for damages.

sued for damages. The Montgomery Mail commends the Judge's position to the earnest attention of his country-

position to the earnest attention of his countrymen at large, and says:

Judge Rice, so far as we are informed, is the first to put himself in a position to rais; before the Courts the question whether the Preddent's late proclamation does not restore the right of voting to even supposed disfranchised citzens who comply with it. It is to be hoped that all of our disfranchised citzens will follow his against and thus put themselves in a position for ample, and thus put themselves in a position of obtain their rights by a calm and peaceful appeat to the judical tribunals.

The Power and Duty of the President.

The Power and Buty of the President.

The following letter from ex Goy. Boutwell is published in the Boston Advertiser:

The criticism of your correspondent "G.H.G.," in the Advertiser of this morning, upon the remarks made by me in July last on the veto message of the President, would be timely and proper if his views of the Constitution of the United States were sustained by the text of the instrument itself. It is the assumption of your correspondent that it is the Constitutional duty of the President to execute the laws. This is the the President to execute the laws. This is the fundamental error of the article on "The President's Power," and the source of the erroneous conclusions reached by the writer. The Constitution says: "The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of De vested in a President of the United States of America;" but the limits of that power are to be found in the Constitution. What the Constitution authorizes the President to do, that he can do; where the Constitution is silent, he is powerless. He is but one magistrate, though the Chief Magistrate, among many, in the Government of the country. They all derive their authority, either directly or in-directly, from the Constitution and the laws, and any exercise of power not so derived, whether exercised by the President, by a postmaster, or by a tide-waiter, is a usurpation and a crime. The President in his cath swears to "faithfully execute the office of President of the United States;" and the Constitution, in enumerating his duties, says "he shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed."

We see herein the extent and limits of his duties

and powers. He is "to execute the office of President," and "take care that the laws be faithfully executed," but by the Constitution he is not authorized to execute a single law. If in any case he possesses such authority, it has been conferred by statute. Under his oath, in executing the office of President, he is to take care that the laws be faithfully executed. This he may do and must do in the manner pointed out by law; and it is clearly within the province of Congress to assign to particular officers of the Government the performance of specific duties, unless the Constitution has otherwise directed. Constitution has otherwise directed

By the Constitution the President is Com-mander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy; but he must command in obedience to the constitutional must command in obedience to the constitutional authority of, Congress "to make rules for the government of the land and haval forces." These rules may be as definite and minute as the judgment of Congress may dietate, and the President must obey them and be guided by them. From the foundation of the Government the execution of laws has been confided to other officers than the President and he preferred his detailed. the President, and he perfores all his duty and exercises all his constitutional power when he takes care that the officers designated by the law are competent and faithful

are competent and faithful.

Civil officers, he may suspend for crime or misconduct in office; and officers of the army and the navy he may suspend; and then subject them to trial by courts martial. In this way he takes care that the laws be faithfully executed, and therein faithfully "executes the office of Presi-

Nor can the President disobey a law upon the ground that it is unconstitutional. When a bill is submitted to the President for his approval, as every bill must be submitted to him he then exer-eises under the Constitution, and for the last time, his constitutional prerogative of judging whether the proposed law is constitutional or not. If he believes it to be unconstitutional he returns it to Congress with his objections thereto, and at that moment his power over the subject is exhausted. He must wait for and obey the decision

If Congress, netwithstanding the President's objections, believing the bill to be constitutional, shall pass the same by a two-thirds majority of each flouse, it is no longer competent for the President to consider whether the law is constitutional or not. It is his duty to obey. In the passage of a hill by a two-thirds majority over a passage of a hill by a two-thirds majority over a passage of a hill by a two-thirds majority over a passage of a hill by a two-thirds majority over a passage of a hill by a two-thirds mover is constitutional. Presidential veto, the Executive power is consti-tutionally annihilated upon that subject, and the President has no longer a constitutional right, for any reason, to interpose an obstacle to the administration of the law.

If the President, as your correspondent seems to maintain, may for any reason set aside a statute, or any provision of a statute, duly passed according to the Constitution, whether by the President's approval or over an Executive veto. then is our government no longer a government of laws, but it becomes a government of a single man.

in conclusion I will say that I do not propose to be drawn into a newspaper controversy. I have been accustomed to state my opinions with great frankness, but I do not waste my moments of leisure nor add to my hours of labor in vain attempts to satisfy others that I am in all respects correct. I now write for a different reason. The article of your correspondent seems to me to be calculated to give ald and comfort to the President, while he is engaged, as the coun-try believes, in doing what in July last, in the speech complained of, I predicted he would do disregard and defy the will of the nation as expressed in the laws of Congress.

George S. Boutwell.

Boston, Sept. 28, 1867.

Gen. Hancock.

The following is a copy of the letter from the Governor of Kansas to Gen. Hancock, recently

received by the latter:
STATE OF KANSAS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
TOPEKA, Sept. 10, 1867.—Maj.-Gen. W. S. Hancock, Commanding Department of Missouri, Fort
Leavenworth, Kansas.—General: I learn, with Leavenworth, Kansas.—General: I learn, with regret, that you are about leaving this Department for duty elsewhere. Before you go I beg leave to say, in behalf of the people of this State, that your untiring efforts in the faithful discharge of your official duties while here are fully appreciated, and that you carry with you, wherever you may be called, the heartfelt thanks of a grateful people who, through your exertions, have been spared who, through your exertions, have been spared from the ravages and atrocities of an insolant, bloodthirsty foe. We are aware of the difficulties and embarrassments with which you have had to contend, and fully accord to you the commendation of having most earnestly and faithfully discharged your every duty. During the past year many of our people have fallen victims to the savage brutality of hostile Indians, yet the

blood of none of these rests urgon you. Please accept this as an expression of our appreciation of your valuable and efficient services while on duty in this Department. May God grant you health and courage to continue in the discharge of your duties as faithfully in the future as in the past. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, S. J. CRAWFORD.

The importation of rags from the Mediterra-nean, hides from Brazil, and other commodities from the tropics, is known to bring the germs of disease, chiefly fevers, which are sometimes very afflicting and fatal. Argas's Aque Cone stimulates the Liver to excrete these germs from the system as effectually as it does the miasmatic poison of our Ague districts. Consequently it affords invaluable protection to stavedores and anords invaluable protection to stevedores and others whose occupations, expose them to these dangerous infections; and we hope to render them a valuable service in giving them this information.—[New York Pispatch.]

A Gir.—The Emperor of Austria has sent one hundred thousand floring to the burgomaster of Frankfort, for the restoration of the Cathedral.

PRICE THREE

-Edwin Booth plays in Pittsburgh this week -Lady Don is playing in St. Louis. -Ristori comes to Philadelphia the 21st inst.

FACTS AND PANCIES.

-Beds of slaked lime are the latest Wisconsin mineral discovery. -The coal fields of Arkansas are found to be

-Missouri has 12,500 Freemasons and 245 odges. Lee, who won the Opera House, has lost his wife.

—Arkansas is expecting 1,000 Irishmen from the old country to settle in that State. The heralds have discovered that Queen Victoria is a descendant of Caractacus.

The Lowell Courier intimates that the next requery of A. J. wil be pro-requery. —The niece of the Postmaster-General of the Canadas recently outraged all considerations of taste by cloping with a young bankar.

—A man in Chicago reversely a drunker sleep.

—A fast youth in Ulippin stells a learnest

—A fast youth in Illinois stole a locomotive while he fireman and engineer were at lunch, and carried it off about ten miles.

—It is stated that the "war material" taken from the Renians by our Government after the battle of Ricgeway, has been returned to them.

—The Round Tuble calls Mr. Stubbs, of the Tyng controversy, an "anachronism and a googe" by nature, but considers that he has the right of the dispute.

—The fishermen plying off Mersea Island, on the coast of England, have discovered about twelve hundred casks of fine gunpowder floating about. The value is estimated at £1,000. —The chair in which Pius VI. expired, which was deposited in the cathedral of Valence by order of the Directory in 1799, has been sent to

the Pope. -Mrs. Lewis, of Ohio, prepared her husband's dinner with strychnine, an unexpected visitor ate it, and the result was very unsatisfactory to all

—A horse exhibited in Dublin, not long age, had a large epiphyseal development of the phalangeal bones, if the Irish papers are to be believed.

believed. The workmen surveying the channel of the Penobscot below Bangor have bored through sawdust bars more than fourteen feet. At the rate the river is filling up Bangor will soon be an inland city.

—A paragraph is going around saying that. Pennsylvania has increased her coal shipments this year by more than half a million tons. This is a fancy. The fact is that she has diminished them about that quantity.

There is a well laid out city, with municipal government, formed of runaway slaves, among the mountains of Brazil. They got women by raiding upon the settlements, and have just been discovered by the escape of one of their captives. eaptives.

—A novel mode of "operating" in flour has been discovered in Lawrence, Mass. Children are sent round the streets begging a little flour, and as soon as they have obtained a bagful carry it to headquarters, where it is packed into barrels and sold. The business was managed by Italians.

—The Princess Charlotte, says the Journal d'Ancers, has for some days past resumed her painting implements, which she uses with considerable skill. She has finished a view of the Park of Tervueren. Her husband appears in it on horseback, accompanied by some Mexican gen-

tlemen. The Dutch peasants, who suffered much by the rinderpest, have been inspired by their mis-fortunes to cultivate geese and all other sorts of poultry. Large numbers of these now occupy the fields where cattle used to graze, and both birds and eggs are destined for the London

market. -It is stated by the Paris correspondent of the London News that the French government inti-mated to the Geneva authorities that it regarded the "Peace Congress" as a meeting of conspira-tors against France, and as an infraction of that neutrality which is the condition of the existence of the Swiss republic.

-The London Telegraph says: "The rivalry between north and south, not only as regards race-horses, but also as regards special products, or even literature, is rapidity disappearing. The very dialects of Yorkshire and Somersetshire are in course of assimilation to each other through the mighty invention of Stephenson." The Mobile Times gives as a homeopetalic prescription for the yellow fever, an acquaintance with the "bilious creature which (*) scrit-

bles for a radical sheet, and as the creature's yenom is a thousand times more poisonous than the virus of our friend Jack, both will go to bed together, and poor Jack will never rise again!" Birds of passage have began their annual migration southwards through Belgium a frienth enrier this year than usual; already long lines of storks have taken flight; bustards have feen killed in the neighborhood of Paris, and wild ducks have passed in such numbers that the eye cannot follow them. All this, it is said, presages a

The Eric Despatch, alluding to the prediction that the Republican party will in future consist of negroes, Puritans and Chinese, says that will be a reunion for the first time of the descendants of the three sons of Noah—Shem, Ham and Ja-pheth—foreshadowing the grand conciliation that was to precede the chaining of the Devil (Demo-cratic party) for a thousand years.

—A Jersey poet, at the reception of Sheridan in Newark, broke out in a new verse of the "Star Spangled Banner," in which he said: "Long shall Virginia declore the terrific roar Of Sheridan's rifles in old Shenandoah, And the star-spangled banner in glory shall wave While the earth bears a plant or the sea rolls a wave."

-An "out and out Democratic paper" in Michigan says that all through the war the party was a hypocrite and a liar. General Shorman is a nur-derer, an invader of private rights and a, cotton who wore shoulder straps during the "abolition crusade." There can be no doubt of its soundness on the great questions of the day.

The Salzburgers presented Eugenie with a magnicent album, bound in brown moracco and white satin, with exphers and arms in emethysts and gold. Inside were inscriptions and drawings by native artists. At Dunkerque the Empress was especially pleased with the triumphal arch built of loaves of bread, which were taken dawn and given to the process seems able taken down and given to the poor as soon as she nau passett.

—At a reform banquet in Carliale, England, one of the speakers quoted against Mr. Disraeli the following adaptation from the Biglow papers:

Benjamin D. was a dreadful smart man,
He had been on each side which gave poor pelf:
But consistency still was a part of his plan—
He was true to one party, and that was himself. A western paper has found the following in-scription on a recent tomberone:

While he was in the service of Uncle Sam."

A Dominion humorist gats off the following:

"The man who left his name as McGeorgelen
O'Flaherty, from the Western Division; who is
about seven feet in length, and drunk accordingly,
and who called at our office on Monday, accounpanied by an ax-handle, to ask if the editor was
in, is respectfully informed that the editor is not
in the city, and is not expected to return within
the memory of the oldest inhabitant."

—Abd-el-Kader went to Baden and visite the
gambling tables, where he won inform reases.

gambling tables, where he won fifteen france. Another Oriental, Mustapha Pacha; is a constant Another Oriental, Mustapha Pacha, is a constant player. A correspondent says he "brides the bank twice within an interval of two days but he is not a methodical player; what he gains to-day he loses to morrow. No one, however, lays more coolly than he, as the vicksitudes of the game have no apparent effect on his features it he loses he does not frown, and if he gains he regards the gold and notes heaped up before him with indifference."