# Daily Evening Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK, Editor. OUR WHOLE COUNTRY. F. L. FETHERSTON, Publisher.

VOLUME XXI.—NO. 155. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1867. PRICE THREE CENTS.


## DIED.

DIVINE.—On Sabbath morning, 6th inst., James R. Divine, son of William and Margaret Divine, in the 35th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, forty-second street, above Spruce, West Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock. Interment at Woodlands Cemetery.

KOOP.—At Bremen, Germany, on Friday, September 20, after a short illness, Sallie C. Koop, wife of Herman Koop, of Brooklyn, L. I., and daughter of Charles H. White, Esq., of Philadelphia.

OTT.—On Saturday morning, at his late residence in Haverford, Joseph Ott, in the 23d year of his age. Due notice will be given of his funeral.

WYLLIE.—On the 5th inst., Robert Wyllie, in the 45th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 1229 Monterey street, on Tuesday morning, at 9 o'clock, to proceed to Mt. Holly, N. J.

EYRE & LANDELL HAVE THE FIRST QUALITY Lyons Velvets for Cloaks. Lyons Velvets, 22-inch, for Sacks.

MISS ELIZA W. SMITH, Young Ladies' School, English, French, German. 1224 Spruce street. se 26 10t*

EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND ARCH, KEEP A fine assortment of Cashmeres for Boys' Clothes. Cashmeres for Business Suits.

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at MOTTET'S French Steam Dyeing and Scouring. 209 South Ninth street and 724 Race street. se18 1m*

### SPECIAL NOTICES.

JOHN B. GOUGH, AT HORTICULTURAL HALL, under the auspices of the "YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION," WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 9. Subject—"Eloquence and Oratory." THURSDAY EVENING, October 10. Subject—"Fun and Fiction." Admission 50 cents. No extra charge for reserved seats. The sale of tickets will commence Monday morning, 7th, at Ashmead's Bookstore, 524 Chestnut street. oc5 3trp

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, October 5th, 1867. The Stockholders of this Company are requested to call at the Office, as soon as possible, and obtain a copy of a circular extending to them the privilege of subscribing, upon certain terms, to the new loan about to be issued, and also containing important general information. oc7 5t SOLOMON SHEPHERD, Treasurer.

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 $7 per ton. BINES & SHEAFF. Office, No. 15 South Seventh street. se24 1mrp§

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. 1867 SESSION, 1867-8. The regular lectures of this school will commence on MONDAY, October 14th, and continue until the first of March. Fee for the full course $140. R. E. ROGERS, M. D., Dean. Medical Faculty. oc7 6t§

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 AND 1520 Lombard street. Dispensary Department.—Medical treatment and medicines furnished gratuitously to the poor.

### POLITICAL NOTICES.

TO THE PEOPLE.

# MR. JOSEPH M. COWELL,

and knowing him to be a capable and correct business man, of reliable character and sound principles—a man entirely worthy to be made

# SHERIFF

OF

# PHILADELPHIA,

And one whose election is demanded by the best interests of the Public, hereby, earnestly and respectfully, solicit

## YOUR VOTES AND EFFORTS

# IN HIS BEHALF.

MORRIS, TASKER & CO.
FITLER, WEAVER & CO.
BENJAMIN BULLOCK'S SONS.
I. P. MORRIS, TOWNE & CO.
GEO. B. KERFOOT & CO.
COTTRELL & AYRES.
WM. BUMM & SON.
KENNEDY, STAIRS & CO.
KOONS, SCHWARTZ & CO.
JAMES S. MASON & CO.
SHARP, HAINES & CO.
A. COWTON & CO.
GILLINGHAM & GARRISON.
NEAFIE & LEVY.
BIRELY, HILLMAN & STREAKER.
W. CRAMP & SONS.
JAMES ROWLAND & CO.
TIERS & BRADSHAW.
VERREE & MITCHELL.
PATTERSON & LIPPINCOTT.
WETHERILL & BROTHER.
H. B. & J. M. BENNERS.
GEO. MORRISON COATES.
JOHN PRICE WETHERILL.
WM. TROTTER.
SAMUEL V. MERRICK.

EIGHTH WARD REPUBLICAN TICKET.

REPRESENNATIVE,
EDMUND S. YARD.

COMMON COUNCIL,
JOHN C. MARTIN.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS,
ALEX. P. COLESBERRY,
WM. F. JUDSON,
ROBT. N. WILLSON. oc5-2t rp§

VOTERS TWENTY-SECOND WARD, GERMANTOWN,

Don't vote for Engle

For Manager of Poor. 1t*

### POLITICAL NOTICES.

TO THE CITIZENS

OF

# PHILADELPHIA.

So strenuous and so artful have been the efforts to divert your attention from the true issues at stake in the approaching election, that we feel it a duty to remind you of the vast interests which depend upon your votes. It is not a mere local struggle. It is not a question who is to be sheriff, or Treasurer or Judge. Mr. Johnson and his allies, in their efforts to negatize the defeat of the rebellion, have appealed to the people of the North, and they will read in the majorities which you will cast on Tuesday the sentence whether they are triumphant or defeated.

In those significant figures they will learn whether you regard rebellion as a virtue to be rewarded, or as a crime to be washed away by repentance; whether you are prepared to readmit the South without conditions, or to insist upon the wise measures devised by your representatives in Congress, and nullified by the despot who sits in the place of the martyred President of your choice.

Such are the real issues to be decided by your votes for local officers. It may suit the Democracy today to assure you, to the contrary; but you may rest assured that it is not do not so understand it, the country, both North and South, is not so blind. It has of late been truly said by one of the ablest men of New York: "Upon the fate of the Union Republican party, in the approaching election in Pennsylvania, hang consequences so vast and important that the mind does not readily grasp all the dangers of its defeat. A Democratic victory in that State would rally the dormant energies of the whole rebel element in the South."

California and Maine are claimed to herald the long-hoped-for Democratic reaction, and have already given renewed hopes to the unchilled rebel spirit. From every part of the unreconstructed States come to us appeals from Union men not to abandon them to the mercies of their enemies, who are only waiting the fulfillment of the hopes held out to them by their Democratic friends in Pennsylvania to renew the bitter proscription of the last six years, and practically to disfranchise all who have suffered for the Union. Fellow-citizens, will you desert them?

But even more than this is the great question, whether our Government for the future is to be constitutionally legislative, or a despotism dictatorship? Mr. Johnson has arrogated to himself legislative as well as executive functions, and has appealed to you, through his Democratic allies, for support. By your votes on Tuesday, you are to decide whether you approve of his usurpation, or whether you are resolved "that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

Wm. M. Meredith, Wm. D. Lewis, Isaac Hazlehurst, Daniel Smith, Jr., Benj. Harris Brewster, Henry C. Lea, Henry C. Carey, William Selkirk, H. Pratt McKean, Charles Gibbons, Arthur G. Coffin, Lindley Smith, James S. Watson, John Price Wetherill, John P. Budd, James Horne, Nathan Trotter & Co., John Hazeltine, Henry C. Howell, John Goforth, Evans Rudolph, Stephen A. Caldwell, Wm. B. Thomas, W. H. Carryl, John E. Addicks, Geo. Morrison Coates, Wm. McMichael, Henry Perkins, W. C. Ludwig, J. S. Whitney, Clarence H. Clark, John R. Redfield, Charles T. Proney, Matthew Baird, Thomas R. Marts, Geo. Burnham, Benj. Bullock's Sons, George L. Bozby, Charles H. Reeves, Wm. D. Kelley, Theo. A. Wessels, A. G. Cattell, Hermanus Neff, Howard Hinchman, E. P. King, Charles O'Neill, Cochran, Russell & Co., Samuel L. Ward, Henry B. Potter, H. H. Mears & Sons, Alfred Rogers, W. S. Smith, Wm. H. Kern, E. Dunwoody & Co., Alex. J. Andrews, Gen. Horatio G. Sickel, T. Horace Brown, Henry Farnham, Edward Siter, L. G. Grafl, P. B. Mingle & Co., J. & A. H. Detwiler, Caleb H. Needles, John B. Kenney, James Traquair, Charles F. Ogden, William S. Grant, L. H. Voute, Frank Walter, Samuel H. Trotter, William E. Littleton, S. C. Comly, William Pettit, E. Lafourcade, George W. Hamersly, Harry Walter, Edward Robertson, Edward Wharton, Henry A. Vezin, J. Russell Dawson, George W. Vogel, George A. Smith, J. B. McCreary, L. L. Webster, Henry D. Moore, Samuel F. Jacobs, Samuel P. Canby, J. J. Buckey, Erastus P. Server, Dr. J. H. Shock, John S. Weimer, George J. Richardson, George J. Gross, Jacob W. Colladay, F. T. Walton, John J. Hartmann, J. H. Seltzer, Wm. Elliot, Sterling Bell, Frederick Graff, Wm. Wharton, Jr., E. D. Marchant, James K. Kerr, Wm. Hart Carr, Wm. A. Rowland, Francis Blackburn, Samuel Bispham, Paul J. Field, E. S. Mawson, A. J. Harper, C. N. Cadwalader, G. Middleton, A. P. Colesberry, Wm. Cummings, Chas. S. Jones, Z. Gemmill, W. D. Gemmill, J. S. Sheaff, Wm. S. Stewart, Ed. Webster, E. Strickland, Theo. Kitchen, Chas. Richardson, Col. E. A. Landell, John Fry, Jos. H. Trotter, Henry Davis,

Horace Binney, George H. Stuart, Samuel H. Perkins, Frederick Fraley, James W. Paul, J. G. Fell, A. Whitney, James Pollock, Andrew Wheeler, Edward Shippen, Caleb Cope, A. E. Borie, Horace Binney, Jr., Augustus Heaton, John Sellers, Jr., M. Carey Lea, Ward B. Haseltine, George H. Boker, Henry G. Morris, E. W. Clark, Charles Maguire, Richard Wright, J. S. Whitney, A. H. Franciscus, Thomas Birch, Grove & Bro., C. J. Hoffman, J. Wood & Bro., J. Morgan Jennison, Henry D. Sherrerd, Matthias Maris, Browning & Bro., Edmund A. Souder & Co., W. N. Rowland & Co., Wetherill & Bro., Wm. Heaton, Geo. D. Wetherill, S. M. Dutton, James P. Perot, J. Bevard, John M. Ford, Wm. H. Barnes, Ed. G. Knight, James M. Aertsen, J. Hinckley Clark, Charles Norris, T. Megarge, Thos. C. Hand, Fred. M. Adams, Wm. Gwinger, George J. Peirce, Edward D. Smith, J. L. & E. L. Perot, D. W. Heretine, J. Atlee White, Charles J. Cummings, O. B. Rogers, B. Ricket & Co., R. Etting, S. J. Christian, J. K. Moorhead, David Shelmire, Peter Simon, Charles Smith, A. M. Walkinshaw, E. C. Markley, William Akers, George J. Weaver, Charles Trieche, William M. Muzzey, John C. Cresson, James J. Sharpless, Henry Avery, Thomas D. Watteson, E. Mitchel, William Sellers, John Sellers, A. Whitney, J. S. Whitney, J. H. Redfield, M. Baird, George Burnham, Charles T. Parry, George Vaux, John W. Leigh, W. J. P. White, F. E. Pendleton, C. A. Walborn, R. R. Corson, B. Huckel, John E. Latta, F. C. Garrigues, G. W. Marks, J. K. McCammon, Charles H. Cramp, D. Thompson, John G. Butler, Joseph Kerr, Wm. Spooner, Jr., Geo. R. Howell, R. H. Downing, John F. Smith, Thos. J. Megear, Frank H. Roberts, Franklin Evans, Wm. Murphy, Geo. H. Roberts, Thos. W. Davis, M. H. Dickinson, J. B. McFarland, C. B. Andress, Chas. J. Field, Joseph Wood, H. Earnest Goodman, J. W. Riddle, Jos. T. Thomas, Charles J. Ellis, E. L. Perkin, W. H. Hurley, Alfred Cromelien, John H. Stokes, John Moss, Jr., Fred. Mead Bissell, Thos. B. Lancaster, James Harper, H. P. Muirhead, Ed. Samuels, Jr. 1t§

### POLITICAL NOTICES.

TO THE INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

The undersigned, a committee appointed by the Hon. William M. Meredith, Chairman of the meeting of Citizens, without distinction of party, favorable to the re-election of Judge LUDLOW, held at the County Court House on the 26th of August, in pursuance of the recommendation of the Bar, and the letter of which copies are subjoined, cordially invite their fellow-citizens to unite with them in securing the retention of so eminent and excellent a Judge upon the Bench.

The Hon. James R. Ludlow, (son of the Rev. Dr. Ludlow, late Provost of the University of Pennsylvania,) in the year 1857 was elected Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of this County, for the term of ten years. He has, during that term, discharged the duties of his high office with great learning and ability, with signal advantage to the whole community and with honor to himself. He has proved himself an honest, fearless and impartial Judge, and his record is without a stain. The judicial experience which he has acquired by years of arduous service is so essential to the proper administration of justice, that it cannot be replaced by any other qualification, and the people owe it to themselves to secure the advantages of that experience by no hasty or slight change. He enjoys the fullest confidence of Judge Allison, the President Judge, and of all the other Judges of the Court; and the members of the Bar, and other citizens irrespective of party, have already expressed their strong convictions of the importance of keeping such a Judge upon our Bench.

With these views of the merits of the nominee, and believing, in accordance with the principle adopted by the people in 1851, that our Judiciary should be kept free from the influence of partisan politics, and that a good Judge, willing, when solicited by a large body of his fellow-citizens, to continue on the Bench, ought to be retained, we ask you to give your suffrages at the coming election for James R. Ludlow.

JOSEPH W. BULLOCK,
JOS. PATTERSON,
A. J. DREXEL,
JOHN M. COLLINS,
DAVID B. PAUL,
HENRY S. HAGERT,
THOMAS H. POWERS,
GEORGE HUNTON,
SAMUEL SPARHAWK,
HENRY C. THOMPSON,
WILLIAM J. M'ELROY.

October 3, 1867.

THE LOCAL JUDESHIP.—IN CONSIDERING the question of the judgeship to be filled at the election to-morrow, there is one point that all voters should remember. A few weeks ago, it was the undoubted feeling of this community that Judge Ludlow should be re-elected by common consent. So general and spontaneous was this feeling, that it found expression in all sorts of ways, some of them being quite unusual where office is concerned. The newspaper press, Republican, Independent and Democratic, was almost unanimous in favoring the movement. The reasons set forth by two of the most influential Republican newspapers were among the strongest that were published in favor of his reelection. These expressions were accompanied by a movement in the same direction by almost the entire bar of Philadelphia, irrespective of party; and this was responded to by a large and influential meeting of citizens of all parties, who nominated Judge Ludlow as the people's candidate. It is but seldom that such extraordinary manifestations of confidence and support are made in favor of any candidate, but these grew out of the unanimous feeling of the community. There was never to believe that the citizens' movement would be endorsed by the conventions of both political parties. The Republican Judicial Convention, however, took a different course, while the Democratic Judicial Convention, contrary to its uniform custom, made no nomination of its own, but simply passed a resolution adopting the action of the citizens' meeting, and passed no other resolutions whatever.

Two of the Republican papers have, in the meantime, withdrawn their support from Judge Ludlow, but as the reason for reelecting him remain just the same as they did when nearly the whole community occupied the same ground, we can see no reason why the *Ledger* should change its course, or do otherwise than recommend the sound policy of retaining him in the position where he has discharged his duty so faithfully and so well, so to have brought out the favorable expressions and the independent action to which we have referred. Judge Ludlow's reelection cannot possibly be claimed as a party triumph by the Democrats. 1t§

JUDGE LUDLOW.—

The politicians are asserting that Mr. Meredith's signature to the eloquent appeal to Republican voters in to-day's morning papers, is tantamount to a withdrawal of his support from Judge Ludlow.

Mr. Meredith declares himself to-day as earnestly in favor of Judge Ludlow as ever, and expresses great surprise that any gentleman should put such a construction on his action.

If any citizen has any doubt on the subject, let him call on the Hon. Wm. M. Meredith, No. 216 S. Fourth street, and inquire. 1t§

INDEPENDENT CITIZENS! ATTENTION!

It is the fashion with some ward politicians to concoct various cards and publish them on election day and the day before, containing, usually, some gross assault upon a candidate, or some assertion that if published early, could readily be replied to and exposed. We regret to hear that some of Mr. Thayer's friends intend to pursue this course. Nothing of this kind can affect the result, and we publish this card only to warn the citizens that all articles and cards of this character now published, and especially any pretending to show the names of gentlemen withdrawing from the support of Judge Ludlow, are mere electioneering tricks unworthy of attention. These men are too honorable to stoop to such duplicity.

By order of the COMMITTEE. 1t§

OLD LINE AMERICANS.—FRIENDS OF Judge Allison, will you, while he is abroad seeking to recover his health, impaired in your service, elect his enemy to sit on the Bench with him?

Have you forgotten the efforts of M. Russell Thayer to defeat him in 1851, when he and his friends sneered at Joseph Allison, as one not fit to preside over the *exclusives* of the Bar, as it was then constituted? Do you not remember that Mr. Thayer refused to withdraw, and ran on an independent ticket, and came within six hundred votes of defeating one of the best men ever elevated to the Bench? Do you not know that Mr. Thayer has never repented of this action, and never, by word or deed, shown the slightest sympathy for Judge Allison or his friends?

It cannot be that any one of you will stultify himself by casting a vote for M. Russell Thayer. 1t§

### POLITICAL NOTICES.

LUDLOW DESERTED!!

The Independent Republicans who were entrapped into Judge Ludlow's nomination are withdrawing their support since he took the Democratic nomination. Read Col. WM. B. THOMAS'S Card, and observe that the names of BINNEY, MEREDITH, HAZLEHURST, PERKINS, GIBBONS, SHIPPEN, and others, are among those who now urge the election of the whole Republican Ticket. 1t§

JUDGE ALLISON'S OPINION

OF

## JUDGE LUDLOW.

A letter has been received from Europe from Hon. Joseph Allison, in which he says:

"I have seen the address to Judge Ludlow, so numerously and respectfully signed, and cannot permit myself to doubt the result. You are at liberty to say privately and publicly THAT I AM FOR HIS RE-ELECTION. oct-4trp§

JUDGE ALLISON'S OPINION

OF

# JUDGE LUDLOW

## DURING THE WAR.

I.

In 1862, A. D. Boileau was arrested by the United States authorities for treasonable language. Judge Ludlow instructed the Grand Jury to find a true bill against the United States officers, and promised to use all the force of the Court to cause their arrest. Upon hearing this, Judge Allison hastened to the Court-room, countermanded the order, and gave his opinion of its propriety and loyalty. He said:

"I would be derelict in my duty as a Judge of this Court, if, by my silence, I might even seem to sanction it, and if, in speaking, I did not place upon it my most emphatic condemnation. * * * * * It was unwise, because it places this Court in a false position before the country, as anxious for, and of its own motion, seeking a cause of difficulty with the government, and because the legitimate result of such action is to precipitate a collision between the States and General Government, when such collision should by all proper means and to the last possible extremity be avoided, that the true and constitutional Government of the land may be upheld and strengthened in its fearful struggle with an infamous rebellion, which defies its authority, tramples on its flag, imperils its existence, and which filled the land with lamentation and woe. * * * * * * * I have thus at some length, gentlemen, expressed my views upon a matter of great public moment; I could not do otherwise, and deal justly with myself as a true and loyal citizen, with the community of which I am a member and an officer, and with my country, which has a right to know, in this the hour of her extreme peril, that as a citizen and magistrate, my personal and official support shall be given to it."

MASS MEETING

## AT MANAYUNK,

## On Monday Evening, October 7,

AT 7½ O'CLOCK.

Turn out, freemen, to this last grand rally of the campaign, to hear

Ex-Gov. ANDREW G. CURTIN, and
Hon. H. BUCHER SWOPE,

Who will certainly be present to address the meeting.

F. JORDAN,
Chairman State Committee. 1t§

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I shall vote for Hon. M. RUSSELL THAYER for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the following reasons:

*First*—He is nominated by the only organization which represented a loyal American sentiment during the rebellion.

*Second*—Because the renomination of Judge Ludlow was obtained by false pretences, it being openly asserted by his friends that he would not accept a party nomination, and that unless he was nominated an unknown and unfit Republican candidate would be elected.

*Third*—Because at the time of the country's greatest peril, Judge Allison, the President Judge of the same Court, was compelled to denounce the partisan course of Judge Ludlow as tending to "precipitate a collision between the State and the General Government," and to give "encouragement, protection and approval," to the "malignant and treasonable faction which lives among us."

*Fourth*—Because no War Democrat ought to give his support to any man who, like Judge Ludlow, refused his sympathy and support to the government in its efforts for the suppression of the late rebellion.

*Fifth*—Because Judge Ludlow is the choice of the sham Democracy, who would regard his election as a triumph for their false and pernicious principles, as opposed to the sound Democratic doctrines of Jefferson and Jackson.

*Sixth*—Because Hon. M. Russell Thayer is the best man of the two. He is an able lawyer, an eminently just and good man, and in every way fitted to be an ornament to the Philadelphia Bench.

*Seventh*—Because rotation in office is a sound, old-fashioned Democratic doctrine. Judge Ludlow has served out his term, and has no right to demand another election.

*Eighth*—Because Judge Ludlow has openly assailed and abused his opponent in the public papers as unfit for office, while Mr. Thayer has treated him with dignified courtesy and silence.

*Ninth*—Because Mr. Thayer, as well as all of Judge Ludlow's judicial associates, contributed freely of his talents, influence and means to save the country from ruin, while Judge Ludlow never spoke a word or did an act in its behalf.

*Tenth*—Because there is a crisis here and throughout the country, produced by men belonging to the sham Democracy, who aspire to turn over the government to rebels and traitors, and Judge Ludlow has always acted, and is now supported by those who desire to accomplish that result.

These are some of the reasons why I, who claim to be a loyal war Democrat of thirty years' standing, refuse to support James R. Ludlow, and prefer to give my vote for M. Russell Thayer, who, whether a Republican or not, has ever been true to his country, and who is a man whom Philadelphia may well be proud to recognize and honor.

1t AN OLD WAR DEMOCRAT.

IN THE MATTER OF THE EIGHTH, NINTH, TENTH, FIFTEENTH AND SIXTEENTH ELECTION DIVISIONS OF THE TWENTIETH WARD.

AND NOW, OCT. 5TH, 1867,

Upon considering the facts and the law of the case as applicable to the above matter, I am of opinion,

*First*—That the officers elected last year in the Eighth Election Division must appoint the officers for the Fifteenth Division, which is formed entirely out of the late Eighth Division.

*Second*—John Cloud, who was elected Inspector in the Eighth election division by the highest number of votes and who resides in the present Eighth division, will act in the said Eighth division, and will make an appointment for Judge of said division, also for a Return Inspector. John Frederics, who had the second highest number of votes for Judge, if he lives in the present Eighth, will act as Inspector, and will appoint a minority Return Inspector; if he does not live in the present Eighth he will also appoint an Inspector for said division.

*Third*—B. F. Mann, who was elected Judge last year in the Ninth Division, and who continues to live in the Ninth Division, will serve as Judge of the present Ninth; George B. Merrick will act as an Inspector; the minority Inspectors of the Ward will select an Inspector, the Judge will appoint a return Inspector, and Joseph S. Wert will act as the other return Inspector.

*Fourth*—The officers elected last year in the Tenth Division will appoint.

*Fifth*—All the Judges elected last year in the Ward will, together, elect a Judge for the Sixteenth Division. The majority Inspectors elected last year will, together, elect one Inspector. The minority Inspectors elected last year will, together, elect one Inspector. The majority Return Inspectors elected last year will, together, elect the other Return Inspector for said Sixteenth Division. oc5

JUDGE LUDLOW.

A letter has been received from Europe from Hon. Joseph Allison, in which he says:

"I have seen the address to Judge Ludlow, so numerously and respectfully signed, and cannot permit myself to doubt the result. You are at liberty to say, privately and publicly, THAT I AM FOR HIS RE-ELECTION.

JUDGE LUDLOW.

The public are cautioned to place no reliance upon the anonymous communications, pretended reports of speeches, or alleged expressions of opinion by Judge Ludlow, with which the partisan press now abounds; and also to beware of all *last cards* and *telegrams*.

DENIED.—A COMMITTEE FROM THE WASHINGTON Engine Company waited upon the editor of the *Sunday Mercury* on Saturday evening and stated that the language attributed by the *Telegraph* to Judge Ludlow, as having been uttered by him in the hall of their engine house, is *false in every particular*. Try again, gentlemen.

### POLITICAL NOTICES.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,

ATTENTION!

THE UNION CITIZENS OF THE Third Congressional District

Will assemble at the N. W. cor. of SIXTH and BROWN, THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, A 7½ o'clock, to tender to our Representative in Congress, the

HON. LEONARD MYERS,

A serenade on his return from Europe. 1t

JUDGE LUDLOW.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE HON. WM. M. MEREDITH.

As it has been alleged that the address to the Republican citizens published this morning was an implied withdrawal by Judge Ludlow's friends of their support, we call attention to the following correspondence:

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7, 1867.

*Hon. William M. Meredith*—DEAR SIR: It is stated by some that your signature to an address to the citizens of Philadelphia, published in this morning's papers, urging them to vote the Republican ticket, is a withdrawal of your support of Judge Ludlow.

Will you allow me to inquire whether this view of your position be correct?

Very Respectfully yours, W. J. McELROY.
Secretary of the People's Committee.

*My Dear Sir:* I have just received your note of this morning. I feel the urgent necessity, at this time, of making every effort to carry the political part of the Republican ticket, and sign the address to which you refer, with a view to that only. In answer to your inquiry I say that I am still decidedly in favor of the reelection of Judge Ludlow, and if this position appear to be inconsistent with any part of the address in question, I have to regret that I did not examine the latter more carefully before affixing my name.

In voting for Judge Ludlow, I shall, as I understand the question, be merely acting on the principle which I consider of vital importance, adopted by the Republican party in 1861, of continuing in office those who have faithfully performed their duties, without reference to party.

With great esteem, very truly yours,
W. J. McELROY, Sec. W. M. MEREDITH.
October 7, 1867. 1t§

# EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

## GARIBALDI.

### The Arrest of the General.

The official Florence *Gazette* of September 24th says: The agitation by which it has been sought to impel the country to violate international stipulations, far from calming down, has become stronger and more audacious. After a frank and decisive declaration the Ministry resolved to fulfil its duty and keep its pledged word. The Ministry had convinced itself of the fact that during the last few days a large number of volunteers had taken the road to the frontier, where depots of arms had been made, and ammunition and other arms accompanied or followed them from Florence and Arezzo.

General Garibaldi took the direction of the same frontier, by way of Sinalunga.

The object of this movement was henceforth only too evident. Action had already commenced, and therefore there arose for the government the unavoidable necessity either of allowing that treaties should be broken in violation of the public faith and the authority of the law and the interests of the nation, or of keeping it word and maintaining inviolate, at any price, the majesty of the law.

The Ministry has performed its duty. Volunteers who were on the road, to the Roman frontier, or had already arrived there, were notified to return to their homes, and those who refused were conducted thither.

General Garibaldi, at Sinalunga, was summoned in the name of the law to retrace his steps, and having refused, he was conducted to Alessandria. Supplies of arms have also been seized.

The Ministry has performed a painful duty, but it foresaw consequences still more deplorable had it temporised any longer. The wisdom of the Italian people, if it did not render this step less painful, at least made it less difficult. The Ministry trusts that through that same prudence all trace must soon disappear of an agitation against which the Ministry is guarding, conscious of its task, which is to sustain the dignity of Italy's pledged word to act for the advantage of the nation at large.

Garibaldi's arrest caused some excitement at Florence. A large crowd paraded the city, shouting "Release Garibaldi!" The troops were called out, and tranquillity had been restored.

### Interesting Letter of Garibaldi Previous to Action.

TO THE ROMAN REVOLUTIONARY JUNTA.

General Garibaldi returned the following reply to an address forwarded to him by the National Junta of Rome:—

CAPRERA, Sept. 10, 1867.—Your appeal to the Italians will not be lost. In Italy there are many brainless people, many Jesuits, many who habitually sacrifice on the altar of their superiors; but it is consoling to think of it there are also many gallant men of San Martino, many who believe Garibaldi to be the King of Italy, many soldiers belonging to the best artillery in the world, many of the descendants of the 300 Fabii, and an advanced guard of the 1,000 of Marsala, who, if I am not mistaken, have produced 100,000 young men bearing today only one thing, which is, to be too numerous in sharing in the memorable glory of being the hunters to chase out of Italy the foreign mercenaries, the brood of darkness. As to means, Italy has always had the misfortune of being rich when the purpose was to maintain foreign armies, among these wealthy citizens there are not wanting patriots who will, soon, I doubt not, lavish on you the munificent offering. Forward, then, Romans, break your chains of iron over the necks of your oppressors, and thence forth they will be Italians who shall share in your glory.

Yours ever, GARIBALDI.

ON HIS SECOND DEPARTURE FROM GENOA.

Garibaldi addressed the following communication to several of the Italian journals:—

CAPRERA, Sept. 16, 1867.—*Dear Friends:* Garibaldi has fled from Genoa! The peace Congress has been dissolved by the radicals! The universal democracy has had a complete fiasco! Such is the cry of the spies, mischief makers and *manchards* confounded together on the free soil of the beautiful Queen of the Lakes. And the organs of the masters, who, like the spies, share in the secret service money, are rivaling each other in the eagerness to announce the agreeable news to the powerful of the earth. Yet I did not fly from Geneva.

### FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—A meeting of delegates from the various Father Matthew Temperance Societies in New York and the vicinity was held yesterday afternoon at Military Hall, Bowery, for the purpose of making arrangements for a parade on the 15th of October, the birthday of Father Matthew. This convention, presided over by Charles A. Clarke, was well attended, and after the appointment of officers and arranging the line of parade, a committee was chosen and delegated to wait upon Archbishop McCloskey to request him to view the parade at the Cooper Institute, where it will pass late in the afternoon, after having proceeded through the principal streets and avenues of the city.

Two men have been arrested in Brooklyn charged with firing the clipper ship Invincible, which was recently destroyed by fire.

The number of deaths in this city during the week ending October 5th, was 471, being 34 more than for the previous week, and 22 more than for the corresponding week of the year 1866.

Two illicit stills were seized Saturday in South Brooklyn, in Congress street, near Columbia.

## THE COURTS.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Stroud.—Ferrell & Co. vs. Jas. Cook. An action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiffs for $284 97.

Samuel P. Hill and Lavinia Hill, his wife, to the use of said Lavinia, vs. Frederick E. Swope. An action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $880 17.

Neff & Zarn vs. T. R. Eager & Co. An action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiffs for $8 1 88.

Mary N. B. Smith vs. Daniel Smith, Mary Jane Smith, in right of said Mary Jane Smith, defendant. Charles A. Geiger and Eleanor Gardner, terre tenants. An action of ejectment. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Sharswood.—Carlen vs. Conrad's administrator. An action to recover for board of decedent, who, in his lifetime, resided at the house of plaintiff. On trial.

QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.—The case of Recker & Smith, before reported, is still on trial.

QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—The October term of the court commenced this morning. Charles Chambers was appointed foreman of the Grand Jury. Petit jurors were discharged for the day.

### The Late Mr. Elias Howe, Jr.—Funeral Services at Cambridgeport, Mass.

BOSTON, Sunday, Oct. 6.—The burial service was read over the remains of the late Elias Howe, Jr., in the First Universalist Church of Cambridgeport, Mass., this afternoon. The building was crowded. Representatives of the sewing-machine interests from New York, Boston, and other places were present. The sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Greenwood, of Malden. He paid a high tribute to the memory of the deceased gentleman, and said his generosity, industry and benevolence had proved a great blessing to the poor. The casket containing the remains was of rosewood, lined with satin and trimmed with gold. At the close of the and inside and trimmed with gold. At the close of the services the funeral *cortege* proceeded to the Cambridge Cemetery, where the remains were interred.

### Mrs. Lincoln's Affairs.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 6.—The stories concerning Mrs. Lincoln's poverty which appear in the New York papers occasion much surprise here. As they are untrue they are looked upon as an advertising dodge of the parties engaged in disposing of property which she does not wish to retain.

—Eight democrats in the New York Common Council voted against tendering Gen. Sheridan the hospitality of the city, and only one in favor. One of the minority being then appointed on the committee to communicate the vote, declined to serve. This is the way the unwashed show their intense love for the soldier.

—Vienna has, on an average, fifty-four inhabitants in each dwelling house.

## POLITICAL.

### About Judge Ludlow.

*Mr. Editor:* Being one of those members of the Philadelphia Bar who has ever been far more attached to great principles than to men, and who cherishes an intense anxiety for the complete triumph of the Republican party in our city and State on the morrow, I desire to implore every Republican—especially every Republican lawyer—of Philadelphia, who may contemplate voting for Judge Ludlow, to ponder seriously over the fact that a year ago, when we put Judge Allison before the people for reelection and invited men of all parties to give him their suffrages for the self-same reasons that are now being urged in favor of Ludlow's election, the Democratic party spurned our invitation and defiantly opposed Allison with a man who was in no sense fit to assume his office, and gave him a party vote. Let us, then, in this respect, follow their example, and give Judge Ludlow's able opponent—Hon. M. Russell Thayer—our undivided support, and carry him to a seat in our judgment hall by the side of Allison, Brewster and Pierce. Ludlow, whose soul is to-day as much wedded to the Democratic party as that of Vallandingham, Clymer, Seymour and Sharswood, asks for 2,000 Republican votes to defeat our loyal Thayer. Fellow Republicans, be true to your country and your party—to the noble, heaven-born principles that lie imbedded in your "great heart of hearts"—and deny him this "priceless boon." Mark this language. If Ludlow be elected, just as sure as to-morrow's sun shall rise, so sure will his triumph be heralded from State to State, and from Continent to Continent as a great Democratic victory and a Union defeat.

Yours, LAWYER.

October 7th, 1867.

### A Good Endorsement.

The loyal voters of the Commonwealth ask no higher tribute to the worth and character of Judge Williams than the following neat compliment paid him by the only daily Democratic paper of western Pennsylvania the day to-day his nomination. It said:

"The nomination of the Hon. Henry W. Williams as a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court is a good one. He was the heetman named before the Republican Convention, and possesses legal and moral qualifications for the responsible position to which he has been nominated. Both parties have now presented their candidates. An important duty has been faithfully discharged by the respective conventions. The campaign may now be conducted *without personal aspersions*, and decided upon the principles of the two great parties. This is as it should be. It is an auspicious sign of the times, and if the county conventions are equally fortunate in the selection of legislative candidates, there will be a stop put to the deplorable corruption at the seat of government under a new reign of honest men and conscientious legislators."—*Pittsburgh Post, June 8th, 1867.*

The *Post*, in referring to the above, on the 29th of Aug., was pleased to say:

"We have nothing to take back or modify. Of Judge Williams' private or legal reputation we have nothing but words of praise, and however it may suit some pugnacious and heady politicians, we cannot bring ourselves to view personal assaults as either wise or politic."

### Judge Sharswood on Legal Tenders.

EXTRACT FROM HIS OPINION IN THE CASE OF HORN VS. CROTT.

"On the whole, then, I am of opinion that the provision of the act of Congress of February 25th, 1862 declaring the notes issued in pursuance of that act to be lawful money, *and a legal tender*, is unconstitutional."

"This renders it unnecessary that I should consider the other question which has been made, as to the effect of the special agreement to pay in lawful silver money of the United States. I am in favor of entering judgment for plaintiff, but as a majority of the Court are of a different opinion, judgment for the defendant."

This may be found in the *Legal Intelligencer* of March 12, 1864, page 162.

In the number of the Correspondent organ for this city, in which this was published, there was a carefully prepared eulogy of the Judge and this opinion, in which is the following:

"Judge Sharswood reasons upon and decides the case as if he were some lofty spirit sitting far above and out of the contentions and strife of the world."

Will not the holders of greenbacks and Government bonds consider the Judge as quite too elevated and ethereal for such earthly honors as a seat on the Supreme Bench?

### The Pennsylvania Election.

[From the New York Tribune.]

If Pennsylvania shall vote as fully as last year, she will surely go Republican. If the vote should be light, the majority will fall off, and may possibly be overcome, though we hope not. Judge Sharswood's friends expect to win for him some Republican votes in Philadelphia and other eastern counties where he is known, in spite of the fact that his opinions from the bench would have paralyzed the government and destroyed the Union, had they not been overruled. He decided that the Federal Government had no right to make its paper money a legal tender, and that the act "enrolling and calling out the National forces" was unconstitutional. Had those opinions been sustained, the Southern Confederacy would have been fully triumphant, and its independence recognized ere this; and such, we cannot doubt, was his purpose in making those decisions. We cannot see how Republicans can vote for such a candidate; yet some will do it. We try at they