PRICE THREFICENTS.

VOLUME XXI.—NO. 157.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9. 1867.

THE EVENING BULLETIN | now he thought him more sensible than ever. PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING

(Sundays excepted). AT THE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING, 607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION.

CIBSON PEACOCK.

F.L. FETHERSTON,

CASPER SOUDER, Jr.,

The Bulgerin is served to subscribers in the city at 18 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or \$8 per annum.

MARRIED.

MARRIED.

GHAMBERS—STUART.—On the 8th inst., by the Rev. Henry A. Boardman, D. D., Rev. John Chambers and Mrs. Eatildo E. Stuart, daughter of the late Levi Ellmaker, Esq., of this city.

INGHAM—GILBERI.—On the evening of the 8th inst., at the Church of the Intercessor, by the Rev. J. W. Bondam, Henry M. Incham, to Annie T., youngest daughter of the late leane M. Gilbert, all of this city. No cards. FROISERS—HAZEN—On Wedneeday, September 25, in St. Peter's Church Peckskill. N. Y., by the Rev. Edmand Roberts, Affred Roberts, of Philadelphia, to Clive A. Hazen, of Peckskill.

DIED.

\_On Sabbath morning, 6th Inst., James R. of William and Margaret Divine, in the 35th Divine, sen of William and Margaret 22.

Year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully insited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, corty-second street, above Brities. West Philadelphia, on Wednerday, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock. Interment at insted to attend his lineral, however Philadelphia, on corty-second street, above Spruce, West Philadelphia, on Wednerday, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock. Interment at Woodlands Genetery.

KING.—At Burlington, N. J., on the 9th inst., son of the late Joseph R. King, in the 2sth year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his feneral, without further notice. To meet at his mother's residence, in Burlington, on Sixth-day, the 11th inst., at 10 clock, A.M.

OTT.—On the 5th inst., Joseph Ott, son of Mary and the late Jacob Ott, of New Orleans, aged 23 years.

His relatives and friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from hielate residence, in Haverford township, Delaware county, Pa., on Saturday, 12th inst. at 9 o'clock. Emeral services at 8t. Dennis's Church.

Carriages will leave Mr. Simon Gartland's office, thirteenth street, above Chestnut at 8 o'clock precisely.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED OR Written; were styles of French and English Papers and Enveloped

728 Arch street. EYRE & LANDELL HAVE THE FIRST QUALITY Lyon- Velvets for Clouks.

Lyons Velvets, 28-inch, for Sacks.

EVILE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND ARCH, KEEP A fine area, tment of Cassimeres for Bo e' Clottes, Cas-PATENTED.—PANTS FOURED AND STRETCHED from I to 5 inches, at MOTTET'S French Steam Dyeand Scouring.

Im 200 South Ninth street and 705 Ruce street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A GRAND SUNDAY SCHOOL JUBILEE

HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM OF THE M. E. CHURCH
will be held at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ON SATURDAY EVENING, porn OCTOBER, at 8 o'clock. Price of Admission, 50 cents.

Reserved Seats, 75 cents.

Nearly one thousand children will take part in the exercises, under the training and direction of Professor Wiltiam G. Fischer. The interest of the occasion will be furtiam G. Friener. The interest of the decision win be full-ther enhanced by the presence of the members of the Board of Bishops of the M. E. Church, General Grant, and other distinguished men of the country.

ther arsangurened men of the country.

A bout cighteen hundred seats were secured by the variate M. E. Sunday Schools of our city, immediately on the case of tickets, so that the managers have but few receives to offer the public. Tickets can be procured at the Methodist Episcoral Rock Store, No. 1915 Arch street.

JOHN B. GOUGH,

HORTICULTURAL HALL, order the suspices of the "YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION." Subject: "ELOQUENCE AND ORATORS." THURSDAY EVENING, October 10,

Subject: "FACT AND FICTION,"
Admiraion, Fifty Cente. No extra charge for reserved Tickets for sale at ASHMEAD'S, 724 CHESTNUT But to proceed, the direct, and at the door of the Hall on the evening of the Seward had her zeture. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture begins at quarter before eight. ocs-2trp;

eight. 6c8-2trp)

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL Steam-lap Company, Office 314 South Delaware name. avence.

Phil Chempita, Oct. 8, 1867.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO SOUTHERN YELLOW FEVER
FUND. FUND. S25 (0)
Win Chaplin 10 0
Previously acknowledged 6.109 5)

WM. L. JAMES, General Agent. The President remarked that he thought so too, but the rest of us said nothing. I will give this matter my earliest consideration, and write an opinion at an early day, for publication.

But I fear I am detaining you. My heart is

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 AND 1529 Lombard street. Dispensary Department.—Menical treatment and medicines farnished gratuitously to the

Letter From the Assistant Attorney-General. The following private letter to a friend in

this city has been received from Mr. Binckley, the modest Assistant United States Attorney-General. It will be read with interest: "Washington, D. C., Oct. 9, 1867-3 o'clock. A.M.-Last night was one long to be remembered

by the patriots at the White House. Our friends had been in anxious consultation with the President for some days, and it was only night before last that General Early bid us adieu, and told us to be watchful, as there were a number of his friends and ours—in Pennsylvania, who would no doubt show their hands on the day of the election. That friend Jubal is an oracle the despatches of last night indicate. We met together yesterday morning, and I mean no pun when I say that we had a rum time of it all day; but the rummiest time was during the evening when the despatches commenced coming in from our friends and colaborers in the 'lost cause,' in Pennsylvania. It was a scene such as I have not witnessed since the purpy days when our old and tried friend, . Buchanan, so ably filled the Presidential

chair. In fact the scene was too good to be lost. Picture us four, in the President's private room, surrounded by the ease and elegance-almost amounting to negligence—which the President knows so well how to assume when he meets with spirits congenial to his own. There we were. First was the President, whose face wore a deep and meaning smile; then came Black, with that suave air which would naturally lead a stranger to believe that he was in some manner confidently related to the party. Then, there was was Mr. Stanbery, and lastly, was your humble

We had been playing a little game of "seven up" most of the afternoon, for want of better amusement; but when night came and the despatches came in, the ruby glass moved more briskly, and the President once more assumed that inimitable manner which characterized him in days gone by. Of course, Black and the rest of us understand what Mr. Johnson is for, (this is strictly private), and when he commenced to tell us how he had been alderman, etc., we applauded him, and Black turned the conversation upon the business which had drawn us together, namely: the elections in Pennsylvania and

elsewhere. I don't think the President was pleased with the interruption, but Stanbery seeing that he was about to say something he ought not to say just now, commenced telling what the Governor of North Carolina had said to the Governor of South Carolina. The President said he had always found the Attorney-General a sensible man, but

And we took a drink.

As the evening wore on, our despatches came more frequent (the Treasury Department pays all expenses) and the news more cheering. The President's mouth was wreathed in smiles, and even Mr. Black's face lost soine of its accustomed rigor.

"Stanbery," said he, "what dow you think

"Think of it? Why its better than if we'd bought the whole crowd. A little money judiciously expended, goes a great way, in my opinion.'

"Let's take a drink!" interrupted the President. There is enough glory here for one day. Our young friend there," meaning me, "will give us an opinion in the morning." We all drank.

About the opinion, I am scarcely able to speak intelligently. The President is in his most humorous humor, and I find it hard to tear myself away from him, but if the reporters are not all gone to bed, I'll endeavor to give the afternoon papers, to-morrow, seven or eight columns of opinion. But I must go on with my letter. After a little pause in the conversation, during

which a despatch was handed to the President, he tossed the paper on the table for the rest to It was a message from a gentleman in Berks county, who wished to know "Whether or not for sure, was the war over," and if so, if he, as an "honorable parolled soldier of Gen. Bragg's army couldn't vote?" The President left the matter in the hands of Mr. Black, who in time forwarded it to Mr. Florence, who was; and had been waiting outside for some time. It is quite resonable to suppose that the man voted, as it is known that he intended voting our ticket.

"Gentlemen," remarked the President, after we felt sure that Mr. F. had attended to his duty, "I propose that inasmuch as the news from Pennsylvania is so good, that we drink the health of every despatch, and the health of the man who sent it." The President laughed, and we joined in the laugh, for it was a good joke you see, and we know better then to remonstrate or argue a point with him, when he's determined to have it his own way.

After a while the despatches commenced coming in more lively than ever, and so did the The President didn't appear to care anything about them particularly, but he would constantly inquire if there were any on the road. If we thought there ought to be, we

took a drink anyhow. I don't know how long we had been together-I am writing this immediately on our adjournment-but I am sure that we couldn't have punished less than two gallons-the four of us-of the finest "J...B." brand you ever tasted. The President was most facetious. But, with all his fun, he occasionally let loose some of that crisp, sparkling wisdom with which like has astonished and gratified the country during his sojourn in the White House. At one time he majestically arose from his seat, and remarked that to-morrow he would veto all the bills passed by the illegal body on the verge. (He meant Congress.) He was about to proceed further, when Mr. Seward, looking more like the defunct Banquo than himself, softly opened the door and, with a gleeful rubbing of his hands, spoke to us all; and then we took a drink. At this juncture Mr. Florence, a very good gentlemen to act as amenuensis, as he runs a newspaper, stepped from behind Mr. S. and also took a drink. None of us said anything, because we wanted to use him to fire the people for us.

Seward had heard the remark of the President. and in that sly, quiet way of his, he looked over the despatches which lay on the table, and then remarked to Mr. Johnson that he knew it would be so. He had confidence in the people, but more particularly in the public pap; he had contended this from the first, and now the sky had commenced to clear up, and although the Demoerats were a villainous and rascally crowd, they were just what was wanted in this emergency. The President remarked that he thought so too,

filled to overflowing with the success of our schemes in Pennsylvania, and I look anxiously for the day when the Constitution and the laws shall be used to bracilt those who have so long been trampled upon and shot down for merely endeavoring to substantiate their opinions by powder and shell. But I must close. The President and Black

have both been conveyed to their rooms, and Seward has departed. Stanbery is asleep in the chair opposite where I write, but everything is lovely, and the goose is considerably elevated. With the most profound respect for your noble | 22 ..... 2201 efforts in behalf of our chosen President and the down-trodden South.

I am yours, a little mixed, enthusiastically. J. BINCKLEY.

## THE BOSTON TRAGEDY.

Interesting Developments.
Frank E. Babcock, of Cincinnati, who tried to murder a woman in Boston and then to commit suicide a few evenings since, turns out to have been a robber of \$2,000 from the Merchants' Union Express in Cincinnati, and it was this money which he was sporting on there. When the Massachusetts authorities get through with him he will be taken to Ohio. The Boston Post gives the following sequel to

It seems that just previous to committing the deed, Babcock sat down and wrote two epistles—one to his mother in Cincinnati, and the other to a friend in this city, concerning the disposition of his private effects. These letters, after the occurrence, fell into the possession of Florence, the girl whom Babcock attempted to murder, and were subsequently-destroyed. However, as they were both brief, and were read by all the inmates of the house, they were easily remembered. The

of the house, they were easily remembered. The first, to his mother, read as follows:

"Dear Mother: Forgive your boy for what he has done. When you get this I shall be no more. I hope we shall meet in Heaven, but I doubt it. Give my love to Annie. Good-bye.

"Your Boy."

The second epistle was as follows:
"Frunk: It is no go. Take the gold watch and chain and pair of stude from my pants-pocket to defray my funeral expenses. Send the other letter to my mother. Good-by."

No signature

Both letters were carefully inclosed within one envelope, which was superscribed thus: "Frank, do not let them — women beat you out of one

In relation to the history of the parties prior to the singular denouement, it seems that the pre-vious acquaintanceship between them had existed more than a month. After Babcock's first meeting with the girl, who passed by the name of Mary Clifton while stopping in Alden street, he went down to Maine with her, and they spent a week together at Miss Blake's father's. When they first met. Babcock had \$1.500 in cosh in they first met, Babcock had \$1.500 in cash in his pocket, beside being magnificiently dressed. Nearly the whole of this sum esquandered upon

-Since Blehop Potter of New York went to lambeth, the assemblage there has been called the Pot-or-pan-Anglican Synod. THE STATE ELECTIONS.

Philadelphia Lost to the Republicans.

THE RESULT IN THE STATE DOUBTFUL.

OHIO CARRIED BY THE RE-PUBLICANS.

By the tables given below it will be seen that the Republican ticket has been defeated in Philadelphia. The exact figures cannot be given until the votes are officially counted, but the majorities are decided enough, as at present reported. The returns from the interior are so imperfect that it is impossible to say positively who is elected to the Supreme Court. The Democrats have gained largely, but we still hope that Judge Williams may carry the State by a small ma-

THE VOTE IN PHILADELPHIA.

State Ticket						
		-1866	Wil	Shars-		
Wards.	Geary, R.	Clymer, D.	lianus, R.	wood, D.		
1	2053	1566	2021	1878		
2	2387	3041	2093	3097		
3		1922	1144	2081		
4,	916	2268	798	2400		
5		1864	940	2020		
6	. 1138	1110	951	1488		
7	2355	1723	2185	<b>1</b> 826		
8	1588	1387	1477	1483		
9		1495	1685	1497		
10		1429	2456	1413		
11		1601	903	1615		
12	. 1559	1459	1189	1646		
13	2206	1556	1908	1753		
14	2593	163::	2100	1634		
15	3861 :	2723	3690	2959		
16	1857	1854	1659	1896		
17	1988	2283	1113	2307		
18	2868 -	1794	2603	1986		
19	. 2905	2385	2586	2606		
20	3953 /	3380	3381	3444		
21	2096	1653	1817	. 1571		
22	2404	1336	2211	1557		
23	2075	1543	1971	1648		
24	1637	. 1543	1525	1661		
25	1003	1562	901	1554		
26	2456	1660	2299	1698		
27	. 1977	817	824	716		
28		••••	911	814		
Total,	54,205	48,817	49,367	52,248		
	48,817			49,367		
Majoritz	5 188		Majori	v. 2.881		

Majority, 2,88. Majority, 5,488 County Ticket.

	22 2042	1587	2198	1568
	23 1972	1647	1952	1064
	24 1438	1622	1414	1687
	25 898	1557	889	1561
	26 2269	1736	2270	1713
	27 828	800	919	724
	21	817	901	823
	28 908	C1.		
	48119	53504	48991	52633
	46113	48119	10001	48991
		30113		10001
	T 31 ionitra	5385	Lyle's maje	
٠	Ludlow's majority,			
	REGISTER OF W	ILLS.		o. COURT.
	Wards. Campbell, R.	1750	Battirs, K.	Mejary, D. 1766
	1 2085		2014	
	2 2168	3030	2128	3060
	3 1198	2043	1152	2000
	4 979	231.5	904	2369
	5 1628	1937	979	, 1996
	6 968	1477	963	1487
	7 2241	1765	2257	1742
*	8 1502	1442	1536	1409
	9 1706	1510	1720	1499
	10 2491	1467	2414	1444
	11 914	1681	913	1676
	12 1215	1621	1217	1617
	13 1917	1727	1924	1715
	14 2179	1605	2181	1602
	15 3710	2921	3759	2899
	16 1671	1888	1675	1884
	10 10/1	2284	1138	2286
ı	17 1140	1963	2561	1960
1	18 .4 2616	2579	2608	2575
	19 2595			
	20 3382	3341	3367	3329
1	21 1846	1570	1847	1570

2219 1976 1547 900 2302 940 909 1654 1649 1557 1686 728 811 23 . . . . . 1976 ...... 153**1** 25 . . . . . . . 26 . . . . . 2297 27 ..... 28 . . . . . 917 51588 49982 50410

1.....

1178 Megary's maj. Leech's majority,

51600

City Ticket. CITY TREASURER. CITY Iones. R. Peirsol, D. Uru Jones, R. 1997 2029 1160 861 958 948 2230 1523 2020 1497 1493 1429 1705 2493

49650 52221 52013 Peirsol's majority. 22.2875 Ballier's maj... ...2363 SENATOR.

Nugle, Dem.

THIRD DISTRICT. Bonham, Rep. 6...... 1,017 12..... 

Nagle's majority.....

THE LEGISLATIVE DELEGATION. The following members of the House of Representatives of the State Legislature are reported to be elected.

1. David Foy, R. 10. E. W. Davis, 2. John McGinniss, D. 11. Dan'l Witham, 3. Sam'l Josephs, 4. Wm. W. Watt, 5. Thos. Mullen, D. 12. Alex. Adaire, R. 13. Michael Mullen, D. 14. Geo. T. Thorn, R. 15. Jas. Holgate, R. R. 16. Marshal O. Hong, R. R. 17. John Clark, R. 6. Chas. Kleckner, 7. Jas. Subers, 8. Jas. V. Stokes, D. 18. Jas. N. Marks, 9. Sam'l Dailey.

.1865 17-Stephenson, R.,1123 1-Barlow, R. ..1403 Barger, D. .. 12-Stanton, R. Geisler, D. Jones, R......1854 Plumley, D... Norton, D. ..156414-Cramer, R. .2185 23-Shallcross, R. . . 1948 Vankirk, D. .1581|26Hopkins, D. .1927 Morrison, D...

COMMON COUNCIL. Wards. -Calhoun, R. . . 1964 Stinger, D. . . . 1778 ....1964|18-Gwinner, R. Braithwaite, D.1971 Wells, D.. Dillon, D. 7-Creely, R. Bardsley, I Rank, D. .2258Souder, R ..2600Gillison, D....2555 Goodwin, D....2550 .2237 -Harrison, R....3396 10—Hanna, R.... .1477 .2422Montieth, D....1300 Wentzell, D... 11-Edwards, R. Campbell, D. . 1659 2 13-Kline, R. . . 1904 Taylor, D. . . 1752 1659 24-Glass, R Van Houter, D.1596 Hay, D. 1893; 26—Stewart, R. 17—Boggs, R. 1107 Stuhl, D. 2253 18—Stock -Stewart, R. ...2279 Shisler, R. ...2310 Stuhl, D. . . . . 2253 18--Stockham, R. . . 2405

THE NEW CITY COUNCILS.

Savage, D.....1664

The following members will constitute the next Select Council. Members chosen yesterday are marked thus (\*).

1. T. A. Barlow, R.\* | 15. John J. Kersey, R. 2. C. E. Kamerly, D. | 16. J. W. Hopkins, D. \*

15. John J. Kersey, R. 16. J. W. Hopkins, D.\* 17. J. H. Hookey, D.\* 18. Wm. Bumm R. 19. James Ritchie, R.\* 3. J. D. Campbell, D. 4. Henry Marcus, D.
5. James Page, D.
6. Patrick Duffy, D. 5. James Page, D.
6. Patrick Duffy, D.
7. J. A. Shermer, R.
8. Alex. Hodgdon, R. 22. Wm. F. Smith, R.
9. W. S. Stokley, R.
10. A. H.Franciscus, R.\* 24. S. G. Cattell, R.
11. Saml. G. King. D.
12. G. W. Plumley, D.\* 26. R. Armstrong, R.\*
13. Alex. M. Fox, R.
14. David Cramer, R.\* 28. W. J. P. White, R.\*

Total—Republicans, 18. Democrats, 10.

COMMON BRANCH. The following members will constitute the next Common Council. Members elected yes-

next Common Council. Memos. terday are marked thus (\*).

1. G. W. Mactague, R. 17. John Stuhl, D.\*

W. A. Calhoun, R.\* 18. Daniel P. Ray, R.

2. W. D. Martin, D.

R.\*

R.\*

W. Gwin-W. A. Cambula, R.

J. R. Tyson, D.

H. Kennedy, D.

J. W. Thompson, D.

4. Benj. Haney, D.

W. H. P. Barnes, D.

J. F. Dillon, D. Samuel W. Gwin-ner, K.\* 19. Francis Martin, R. Nicholas Shane, R.\* Chas. A. Souder, R.\* 5. J. F. Dillon, D. 6. Philip Mitton, D. 7. J. Bardsley, R.\* 20. Angus Cameron, R. Jos. F. Marcer, R.

H. C. Harrison, R.\* 21. Wm. A. Simpson, R. 9. A. H. Mershon, R. John Fareira, R.\* 10. A. W. Henszey, R. Chas. F. Jones, R.\* 22. Louis Wagner, R. W. B. Hanna, R.\* Jabez Gates, R. 11. A. Campbell, D.\* 12. W. Littleton, R. 23. Saml. Willetts, R. Amos Ellis, R. A. Kline, R.\*

A. Kline, R.\*

14. J. B. Hancock, R.

25. Chas. Judge, D.\*

15. Thos. Potter, R. Jos. Conrow, R. 26. Robert Armstrong, Jos. S. Stewart, R. G. W. Smith, R. R. M. Evans, R.\* Chas. Shisler. R.\* 27. Wm. Ogden, R. 16. Geo. J. Hetzel, D. 28. Geo. W. Myers, R.

John Hay, D.\* 17. Mr. O'Neill, D. Total Republicans, 39; Democrats, 15. ALDERMEN. The following Aldermen were elected: Fourth Ward—Wm. McMullin, D. Ninth Ward—David Beitler, R. Thirteenth Ward—C. M. Carpenter, R. Seventeenth Ward—John Devlin, Jr., D.

Twenty-first Ward—Peter Derin, D. Third Ward—F. A. Devitt, D. Seventh Ward—Wm. Belshaw, D. Eleventh Ward—John Cahill, D.
Twenty-second Ward—Robert Thomas, R.,
Joseph King, R. Twenty-fifth Ward-W. F. Boucher, D.

Twenty-seventh Ward-Chas. H. Lungerin, R., Slater C. Taylor, R.
Twenty-eighth Ward—Jonah L. Willoughby, R.;

The Reports from the Interior. We give a summary of the reports telegraphed last night from the interior of the State.

Adams county, about 350 majority for Sharswood; last year 216 for Clymer.

Allegheny, 6,500 for Williams; last year 7,716 for Geary. Beaver, 650 for Williams; last year 925 for

Geary.

Berks, 6,000 for Sharswood; last year 6,167 for Clymer.
Blair, 550 for Williams; last year 652 for Geary. Bucks, 600 for Sharswood; last year 191 for Clymer. Cambria, 800 for Sharswood; last year 652 for

Carbon, 400 for Sharswood; last year 433 for Clymer. Chester, 2,000 for Williams, last year 2,279 for Geary. Clarion, 1,150 for Sharswood; last year 1,037 for Clinton, 500 for Sharswood; last year 583 for Columbia, 1,600 for Sharswood; last year 1,618

for Clymer, (> Crawford, 7,600 for Williams; last year 1,745 for Geary. Cumberland, 750 for Sharswood; last year 537 for Clymer. Delaware, 1,400 for Williams; last year 1,385 for Geary. Dauphin, 1,300 for Williams; last year 1,390 for Erie, 1,800 for Williams; last year 3,280 for

Geary. Franklin, 250 for Sharswood; last year 193 for Geary. Indiana, 2,000 for Williams; last year 2,319 for Jefferson, 100 for Sharswood; last year 103 for Lancaster, 5,000 for Williams; last year 6,000 for Geary. Lebanon, 1,000 for Williams; last year 1,498 for Geary. Lebigh, 1,500 for Sharswood; last year 1,572 for

Luzerne gives large Republican gains; last year 3.654 for Clymer. Lycoming, 800 for Sharswood; last year 577 for Clymer. Midlin, 200 for Sharswood; last year 110 for Clymer. Clymer. Montgomery,900 for Sharswood; last year 1,056

Montour, 400 for Sharewood; last year 393 for Clymer. . Northampton, 3,000 for Sharswood; last year, 8,011 for Clymer. Schuylkill, 1,500 for Sharawood; last year, 1,721 for Clymer.

Venango, 550 for Williams: last year, 917 for Geary. Westmoreland, 1,300 for Sharswood; last year, 1,067 for Clymer.
Washington, 125 for Williams; last year, 265

for Geary.
Wayne, 250 for Sharswood; last year 526 for York, 3,000 for Sharswood; last year, 2,884 for Clymer. The Legislature.

The State Senate will continue to be Republican, and we have hopes also of a good Republican majority in the House. We are unable, however, to prepare a list to-day.

OHIO. The scattering returns from Ohio show-con-siderable Democratic gains, but the Republican State ticket is still carried by a handsome majority.

The amendment to the Constitution, allow-

ing negroes to vote, is probably lost by a small majority.

In the Cincinnati district, the contest for Congressman is close, Cary, Independent, receiving, many Republican votes as well as the Democratic. INDIANA.

County officers alone were chosen in Indianathis year. The few returns received show Democratic gains, though in Indianapolis there is a Republican gain of 400. IOWA. Considerable Democratic gains are reported in Iowa, but the State has gone Republican by a handsome majority.

## EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

THE ITALIAN REVOLUTION.

Manifesto of Garibaldi Against the Premier of Italy-Victories of the Papal Troops over the Invaders-Riot and Disorder by the Insurgents-Rome Tranquil.

LONDON, October 8, 1867.—General Garibaldi, from his prison home on the island of Caprera, has issued a second proclamation, couched in very violent words; against the Cabinet policy and personal action of Senor Ratazzi, the Premier of Italy. The General charges Ratazzi with being an enemy of Italian unity, and also of being, to some extent, a tool of the Church party and Napoleon. He urges the revolutionary force to go on and capture Rome. The insurgents in the Pontifical province of Viterbo are daily increasing in numbers. The Panal troops stationed in the in numbers. The Papal troops stationed in the territory of Viterbo, and reinforced by detachments from Rome, have routed the insurgents and invading Garibaldians at Bagnarea and in and invaling Garibandans at Bagnarea and in small fights which have taken place-at other points. Nothing of a really serious character has yet occurred in the Pontifical territory. The tighting is confined to the unsettled operations of a few bands of Garibaldians. The insurgents lack leaders, and act more like bandits than edu-cated and high intentioned Italian particle. They cated and high intentioned Italian patriots. They rush on and capture quiet and peaceable villages, levy contributions on the inhabitants and commit outrages of different degrees of crime. They are, as a general thing, quickly driven out by the Papal Zouaves, who follow and attack them. When the revolutionists retreat from the towns

the Roman peasants restore the Papal flag with demonstrations of gladness and joy. Despatches forwarded to this city at the latest moment ridicule the reports of the existence of disaffection against the civil government of the Pope. The correspondent declares that the Eter-Pope. The correspondent declares that the Eternal City remains quiet, and its inhabitants unexcited by the events transpiring outside. The London Times of this day's issue has an editorial which says that the "Roham question" difficulty is nearly at an end. There are rumors current here to the effect that the rulers and Cabinets of Italy and France have come to an understanding on the subject of Rome: also that Italy and the Press. of Rome; also—that Italy and the Prussian Cabinet have had a correspondence on the state of affairs, and that Pope Pius the Ninth is engaged in a negotiation with Austria as to the situation in future. All this is, however, the mere conjecture of politicians or uninterested or prejudiced parties or persons. The markets, financial and commercial, in London and Paris, suffer from these rumors, as their circulation conduces to a state of doubt and uncertainty in the public mind. There is only a small probability of a real or national war arising out of the Italo-Roman affairs, unless it may be that Garibaldi makes his escape from Caprera, and continues his agitation against and his assaults on the Papacy and the September

Convention.
The Arrest of Garibaldi. (Paris Correspondence of the London Daily News.)
The arrest of Garibaldi is, of course, the great

event of the day. Sinalunga, the place where he was arrested (and not Asinalunga, as stated in the Monitour), is a town in Tuscany, containing 3,500 inhabitants, in the valley of Chiana, 38 kilometres from Arezzo. The day before his arrest Garibaldi was favorably received by the municipality and national guard of Arezzo, to whom he made a speech declaring that Italy could not be deaf to the appeal of the Roman

opic. It will be seen from the reports of the Bourse that Garibaldi's arrest is far from being considered as a settlement of the Roman question, or even as a momentary removal of a cause of un-easiness. M. Ratazzi will be greatly embarrassed to know what to do with Garibaldi now that he has him a prisoner. He at once offered to set him at liberty, and let him go to Caprera, if he would give his parole to renounce his project against Rome. Garibaldi positively refused to make any such promise.
What is now to be done with him? Is he to be tried? The whole country would be with him,

and the Government will scarcely dare to face the agitation that his trial would produce. But if he is kept long in prison without trial, there will be an outery against the illegality of his incarceration. And if he is released he will at once endeavor to reach the Roman States, where he has a little army waiting for him. The Volunteer Army.

The Volunteer Army.

The Volunteer Army.

The Union, speaking of Garibaldi's movements, has the following:

According to our information respecting the movements of the party of action the latter has at its disposal four legions of volunteers. Salomone, one of Garibaldi's lieutemants, is said to be at Acquila, with orders to conduct the detachment he commands by the slopes of the Abruzzi, the locality assigned for his operations. Turni, another of the General's superior officers, has left secretly on a mission, the object of which is not known. Soveral other Garibaldians have disappeared. In a letter addressed to the Florence dezette, the writer, who, perhaps, is aware of the secret intentions of the Piedmontese Ministry, ondeavors to prove that the Italian Government has every interest in scizing the present opportunity to occupy Itome. The curious part of the matter is that the French journals which are most Italian in their sympathies, and which all believe in the imminence of Garibaldi's, expedition, concur in condemning the project. The Avenir and Optimion Additionale agree on that point. These journals do not appear to be more convinced than ove ourselves are of the efficacy of the Piedmontose declaration to current the chief of the party of action. The Constitutionale and the Patricealone think otherwise. The latter even says: "This circular cannot but fully satisfy those who, like ourselves, have never called in question the loyal intentions of the Italian Government, it that Garibaldi was arrested, he having, since the appearance of the always we should have learned by this time that Garibaldi was arrested, he having, since the appearance of the laws by his spectenes and his acts.

The Pan-Anglican Synod.

The Pan-Anglican Synod. The Pan-Anglican Synod assembled for its last day's consultation, at Lambeth Palace, on Sept. 26, when the Bishop of Salisbury presented a memorial, signed by Dr. Pusey, Dr. F. G. Lee, the Rev. A. H. Mackonochie, the Rev. T. W. Perry (one of the Ritual Commissioners), and a large number of other clerownen expressive of large number of other clergymen, expressive of sorrow at the long continued divisions in Christendom. They pray that steps may be taken to promote intercommunion between the Church of England and the Orthodox Church of the East. It has been determined that the services shall close with a choral celebration of the Holy Communion in the parish Church of St. Mary, Lambeth. The sermon will be preacted by the Right Rev. Dr. Fulford, Bishop of Montreal and Metropolitan of Canada. and Metropolitan of Canada.

The Abyssinian Captives. Intelligence received at Trieste from Aden, dated the 12th of September, states that the latest dates from the captives at Magdala were of July 77, received at Massowah on the 1st inst. At that

time they were all well. The rains had commenced. The latest dates from the King's camp at Debra Tabor were of the 11th of July. At that place there was heavy rain. All the captives were pretty well, and were being well treated. The King's conduct toward them was cold and indifferent. The country round about was in a disturbed state. Direct communication between the King's camp and the coast was entirely cut off and communications were sent by the way of Magdala. There were no letters from the captives.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Causes of the Rupture with Abys-

The Causes of the Rupture with Abyssinia.

Mr. Charles Becke, in a letter to the Times, says:

"The real cause of Theodore's displeasure was not so much that Consul Cameron returned in June, 1863, without the so anxionity-expected answer from the Queen, as that, instead of waiting first at Marsowal, or at all events returning direct to Bogos, he had been in the interval in the neighboring Expetian provinces. In the Emperor's own words—lie went to the Turks, who do not love me.

"He stayed with them some time and returned to me.' The explanation of this is that while in Bogos Consul Cameron received from the Foreign Office a despatch containing certain communications, which, under the circumstances detailed in my work, the British Captives in Abyssinia,' I bad made to the Board of Trade in the months of November and December, 1862, respecting the excellency of adopting measures for the development of British commerce in Ethiopia, and which, as I was informed by the Secretary of that Board, in a letter dated January 19th, 1883, 'had been referred by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs for the report of Her Majesty's Consul at Massowah! In consequence of Her Majesty's Consul at Massowah! And Secretary of the report of Her Majesty's Consul at Massowah! And Secretary of the Provinces of Taka and Kalahat, 'to see about cotton and trade, and so forth.' as he wrote from Kedarif on May 25, 1823, in a letter quoted in my said work, as he has since written from his prison at Magalak, in a ditty recorded. 'At Hogos I got a letter from the Foreign Office and the this prison at Magalak, in a fetter dated the list of November, 1863, which has been duty recorded. 'At Hogos I got a letter from the Foreign Office of Gressla and Matanman.' This, then, is what the Functor meant when he accused Cameron Himself alludes to when he says, in his letter of the 25th

MEXICO.

The Priesthood and Independence. Below we give the translation of the letter of a priest in ply to the request to deliver the usual oration on Inde

Below we give the translation of the sense of a preservely to the request to deliver the usual oration on Independence day:

Zamus, August 17, 1867.—I have received the note which the illustrious patriotic committee of this city have addressed to not this day, informing me that I have been selected to deliver the oration at the celebration of the 18th of September, and in reply I have to any.—Never have I had the knowledge and the talent equal to the deliverance of a popular oration with all the dignity it deserves and this alone is a sufficient reason to declar the bonor offered to me. But in my heart burns the love of country. I think it a snered duty frankly and loyally to make the manifestation when the glory of our nation is the occasion. I herefore accept the charge offered to me, in order to give a proof that the Catholic priest also knows how to present himself to the people, showing love for the independence and the liberty of his country. I avail myself of the favorable occasion to offer to the very illustrious patriotic committee the assurances of my respect and high consideration.

May God preserve you many years!

To the Citizen Secretary of the Patriotic Committee.

TEODOSIOS. ROMERO.

To the Citizen Secretary of the Patriotic Committee. TEODOSIO S. ROMERO. How the Greasers Strip Travelers.

How the Greasers Strip Travelers.
On the 16th of September, about half past ten A. M., some seventy or eighty men attacked the two diligences which were coming from Toluca to the capital at a place called E I Verteznelo. These except and disarmed the escort, coasiaring of ten horsenen. They stripped the paseners of all they had, hats, clother, money and jewely; they offered no personal injury to any one; but the paseners were made to get off the coaches and to lie with their faces on the ground while the diligences were sacked. The two diligences that left Mexico city for Toluca met a similar fate some eight mise distant from Ultimo Puente.

Opposition of the Quanajuata Governor.

Don Leon Guzman, Governor of Guanajuato, has addressed a note to the Mexican Minister of State to notify the Liberal President that he will not carry out in his State the provision of the convocational relating to the proposed constitutional amendments. Austrian Nobility Conferred Upon/ The Iberra states the Emperor of Austria has conferred upon Senora Dona Concepcion Lomburdo de Miramon, widow of the late General Miramon, the title of Princess of the Austrian Empire, the title to be

Miramon, w of Princess hereditary. GENERAL GRANT'S POSITION.

Speech of Hon. E. B. Washburne.

At a meeting in Elizabeth, II, Ion. E. B. Washburne spoke as follows in reference to General Grant:

Gen. Grant occupies at the present time the position of Secretary of War, ad interfue, in the Cabinet of Mr. Johnson. His action in accepting that position had been the subject of a great deal of comment. It excited the fears of many good and loyal men. It invoked the denunciations of enemies, and brought forth the excuses of friends. He accepted that position, not, as has been alleged in obedience to the commands of a superior officer, but from a stern sense of duty to, his country. The Prosident had determined to remove the Secretary of War at all hazards and without excuse or justification. The President thought to relieve his.self from the outnot of Mr. Stanton's removal, and draw attention from that action, by offering the place to General Grant. What was to be done? Should the General step into the shoes of Mr. Stanton and wield all the legitimate powers of the Department in aid of reconstruction and in support of the District Commanders—in the management of the Indian war and the supervision of war contracts? Should be bettered to resist the thieves and plunderers and wars, claim agents, whom Stanton held at bay, and who were there waiting to thurst their arms into the Treasury to filch untold militions or the public money; or should he refuse, and permit that most important, position to be filled by a Copperhead and a Johnson man, who would hinder reconstruction, who would enaction fraudulent and bogus claims of rebels, and bring reproach generally upon the public service. Gen. Grant fidd not therefore hesitate to accept the pation and all its responsibilities, and his action had the concurrence of Mr. Stanton. Indeed, no steps were then in that whole business except upon full consultation and understanding between these two distinguished men. Under such circumstances the loyal men of the contrile him most for rot taking it. They would have said that professing to be in s Speech of Hon. E. B. Washburne.

Gen. Sherman at the Capital—The War Office.

[From the Boston Advertiser.]

Washington, Monday, Oct. 7, 1867.—Gen. Sherman has divided his time to day between the White House and the War Office, spending three hours at the latter place with Gen. Grant. He said at noon that he did not know what he was called here for. The fact that it was thought necessary to detail General Augur to his place on the Indian Commission is Augur to his place on the Indian Commission is proof enough that the President directed proof enough that the President directed in the President and pincelf, yesterday and this morning, of War has not been domained the first of the office of a cabinet member he would make.

Gen. Sherman say he don't want to live in Washington a week, and would entered to him, het Mr. Gen. Sherman say he don't want to live in Washington a week, and would dishelmed to the undertaking of exposition and wholly dishelmed to be put into other relations with the Gen. Sherman at the Capital-The