PRICE THREE CENTS.

VOLUME XXI.—NO. 159.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1867.

THE EVENING BULLETIN PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING (Sundays excepted),

AT THE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING. 607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION.

GIBSON PEACOCK, ERNEST C. WALLACE, F. L. FETHERSTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON, CASPER BOUDER, Jr., FRANCIS WELLS. The BULLETIN is served to subscribers in the city at 18 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or 88 per annum. WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED OR Written; new styles of French and English Papers W. G. PERRY.

MARRIED. LOVERING—COWGILL—On the 10th instant, at Oak
Hill, by Friends overnony, Joseph S. Lovering, Jr., to
Mary B., daughter of Daniel C. and Susan S. Cowgill, of
Dover, Delaware.
NORTH—MODINEAD.—On the 10th inst., by the Rev.
J. M. Crowell, D. D., Francis A. North and Miss Lizzle W.
Moorhend, all of this city.

It

CALDWELL.—At Newburyport, Mass, on the 2th inst, Henry M., only son of W. W. Caldwell. Esq. of this city, FIELD.—On Thursday, 10th instant, at eight o'clock, P.—M., Bessic, daughter of John and Sarah H. Field, in the third year of her age.
Funeral from her parents' residence, Hestonville, on Monday, 14th inst., at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill. MAYER.—On the 19th instant, in her 80th year, Lucy codbridge Rodman, reliet of the late Philip F. Mayer, Whoolbridge Rodman, reliet of the late Philip F. Mayer, D. D.

The friends of the deceased and of her family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Monday, October 14th.

OTT.—On the 5th inst., Joseph Ott. son of Mary and the late Jacob Ott. of New Orleans, acced 25 years.

His relatives and friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, in Haverford township, Delaware county, Pa., on Saturday, 12th inst. at 2 o'clock. Finelabervice at 2t. Dennise Charle.

Carriages will leave Mr. Simon Gartland's office, Thirteenth street, above Grestout at 3 o'clock precise.

SIMKIN.—On the 9th instant, after a lingering illness, Mr. Almeins Himkin, wife of Richard G. Simkin, in the 4sth year of her age. stip year of het age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully noted to attend the funeral from the residence of her useband, No.63 Samoon street, on Saturday, the 18th befant, at I o'clock, without further notice. Informent at EYRE & LANDELL HAVE THE FIRST QUALITY Lyons Velvets for Clouds. Lyons Velvets, 28-inch, for Sacks. BYRE & LANDELL FOURTH AND ARCH, KEEP A fine assortment of Castimeres for Boys' Cloudes, Castimeres for Business Soits.

Bouring, 200 South Ninth street, and 736 Race street. SPECIAL NOTICES. ALL YOUNG MEN.

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Stranger- in our city especially, are invited to the Room and privileges of

and privileges of THE
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA.
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Music. Prores-028:

Profisens:

J. F. ESCH.

JEAN B. SUE.

RUFUS ADAMS.

J. W. SHOEMAKER.

A. R. TAYLOR.

A Course of Scientific Lectures will be given during the winter. Lyceum, Monday nights reociables, concerns, &c., Treesday mainte.

Aby moral young man over 14 years of age may become a member.

ANNUAL DUES. \$1.

ANNUAL DUES, \$1.

For further particulars inquire of the Secretary, at the Hall. Hall.

THE WOMEN'S FREEDMEN'S RELIEF ASSOciation will hold their-Annual Meeting at their Rooms, 711 Sarrom etc. et. on MONDAY, the 14th inst., at 11% o'clock, A. M. All who are interested in the work of extraction at the Scath, or who may desire to become nombers of the Association, are cordially invited to by sent.

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MRS, R. P. WHITE.

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NEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The General Introductory to the One Hundred and Second Course of Lectures will be delivered by Prof. JOSEPH LEIDY, M. D. on MONDAY, the 14th inst, at 10 Celock M. D. R. E. ROGERS, M. D. Dean.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE UNION Benevolent Association will be held on TUESDAY the 15th unst. at 4 o'clock P. M., at their Rooms, No. 118 South Seventh street. A full attendance of the subsert. bers is connectly requested
JOHN H. ATWOOD, Secretary,
October H, 1957.
Oction October II, 1957.

BLIND TOE'S LAST APPEARANCE FOR THE FOLOUR, TO MORROW EVENING, at Horticultural Hall. Tickets, 52 conts. Reserved seats, 75 cents. For sale at 1918 Arch street, and PERKINPINE & HIGGINS', 56 North Fourth street; also, at the Hall. octo-2trp*

A FAREWELL MEETING FOR REV. J. G. Auer, Missionary to Africa, will be held in the Church of the Epiplany. Flitteenth and Chestnut, this Evining, (Friday.) at 7% o'clock.

10 HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 AND 1529 Lombard street, Diepensary Department.—Medical treatment and medicines furnished gratuitously to the 1900.

CRIBIE. MURDER.

A Woman Poisons Her Husband--The Murderess Escapes after Committing the Crime. [Chicago Journal, Oct. 9.]

Another terrible chapter has been added to the annals of crime in this city. In this instance a woman deliberately kills her husband by mixing with his drink a dose of deadly polson.

It will be remembered that mention was made

a few days since of the marriage of a woman named Milan to a fellow named Martin Whelan, the alliance having been contracted while the former's husband was undergoing a short term of incarcetation in the city Bridewell for commission of a breach of the peace. Mrs. Milan's daughter, a young woman sixteen years of age, isgusted at her mother's conduct, swore out disgusted at her mother's conduct, swore out a warrant for bigamy against her parent and caused her arrest, but upon the case being called at the Police Court, the daughter falling to appear, the prisoner was discharged from custody.

Now comes the horrible sequel. The woman

returned to the shanty where she and her husband had been living for many years, and where her husband, who had been liberated from the Bridewell, was residing with his daughter. The bigamist, not satisfied with the crime of which she had already been guilty, and finding that having two husbands, one of whom she hated, was a most unhappy state for a woman to live in, determined to rid herself of one of them by fair ans or by foul. As there seemed no prospect of the former means coming to hand, the despe rate creature made up her mind to murder the rate creature made up her mind to murder the object of her aversion, and thus free herself of him in this world forever. For some days past Milan had been drinking very hard, and has constantly been in a half-inerriated condition. On Monday evening, it seems, about half-past eight o'clock, the unhappy family of father, mother and daughter were assembled that their abode. Wilson engreed in singing linear in their abode, Milan engaged in sipping liquor. The daughter saw her mother put a teaspoonful of morphine into her father's glass, and then mix it well by stirring. On asking her mother what she was about, the latter replied to the effect that she wanted to make Milan sleep soundly. The deadly poison did its work faithfully, for Milan, after having unsuspectingly swallowed the deathdealing compound, never rallied, and at four o'clock yesterday afternoon breathed his last. The guilty woman did not stay at the side of her murdered husband until he had closed his eyes forever, but while the death-rattle was sounding in his throat, prepared a small package of clothing, left the house and fled.

—Leopold de Meyer gave his first concert in New York. The New York Mail says of the pianist: "A little, dandyish, excessively genial good-natured and vivacious specimen he is. It is absurd to call him old. His thin hair, it is true, is white with years, but in spirits, in sprightliness, in the sort of gushing confidence he seems to extend to his audience, he is but a youth. He trips over the stage like a cheerful cricket; he bows like a Turveydrop; he plays like a lion. He would be a greater prize to a manager than either Gottschalk or Thalberg, for he is alike free from the dainty effeminacy of the one and the cow-like gravity of the other."

RASH STEPS. LX.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.] Of two gray-headed and blue-bloused citizens of Rouen, who were talking together on the quay with all that frenzy, that boyish extravagance of gesture, that hot hemorrhage of passion about nothing which we always see in the wild granddaddies of the theatre, and never anywhere else-out of France; of this pantomime pair, with their faces of eighty, their actions of twenty, and their costumes of a hundred years old, I stopped to ask my way, not for information, as I needed none, but as the handiest way of opening conversation. "Can you indicate, my worthy anachronisms," I said, the best path to the brow of Mount St. Catharine?"-for the day was going, and I wanted to watch the reflection fading in the river. Stepping out with a world of courtesy, the more inebriated of the two, insisting on seeing me safe, towed me anxiously along, giving me the benefit of his ideas and of his latest brandy in one breath, and with equal liberality. He was out of work at present, but hoped soon to find employment on the military roads projected in the imperial fancy since the 16th of October; he could then gain eighteen, or even twenty sous every sacred day of his life. It was the old road-mender of the Misérables, with his aimless vivacity, his poor cunning, his little play of thoughts and instincts skipping an inch or two around his hammer on every side and getting no further, his eyes bent, like the Old Cumberland Beggar's. upon the endless length of his road, and filled with the pebbles and straws that moved continually past out of sight. A character that never s seen in America, and never will be till the fesurrection; a being with no future, no past, no hope, no letters, no journal, no hearth; no spectacles, no politics, no change: such a being as you might grow to be, my reader, supposing your forefather or fifth-father had concluded to retain is tenancy instead of going off to try and better his fortune among the red Indians. In short, a mole—the worst animal in all Æsop to take as a guide. I checked him presently, as he was airily bearing me along in a quite erroneous direction: but an unexpected tourniquet upon his flow of brandy-and-babble: turned him back with the proxy for more alcohol in his hand; and

elimbed the hill alone. I never find myself looking from one of these gentle eminences, over a sleepy French city, prooding with its two wings equally hung upon opposite sides of a shining stream, but I think of Turner and the "Rivers of France." Here on St. Catharine's field, as I leaned against a great crossshaped fragment of a wall, all that remained of an old fortress that Henry IV. caused to be leveled upon capturing it from the League, I thought of him for may be the twentieth time. The Seine was stealing absently along, not like an American tide of crystal, but dim. and viseld with its muddy memories; strips and ribbons of Norman culture were rolling down the slopes, in unequal lengths and variegated colors; the slenderest poplars and ash trees on earth were wandering off in straight lines all around the compass, as rulned aqueducts thread the Roman campagna; and the orange was fading behind the mossy gables and lace-wrought towers of patient Rouen, as it fades wer many a fairy againedle in that enchanted itinerary of the British Claude. As I leaned like some moping rayen on the ruin, with the old moat behind me softened with turf that had fed on Protestant blood, I never thought, as I ought to have done, about Henry and the League." I only thought of the ugly magician who had seen it all before me; the surly, snuffy, dumb, uncivil. inexplicable Anglais, who had stood, using his huge umbrella for a desk and the eleeves of his rude overcoat for paint-rags, and scattering splendor and genius from his dirty hand on many cliff like this.

Patient Rouen grew darker and darker beneath, as if its histories were oppressing it. There the Conqueror had been the conquered though it was behind me on the river, in the flat little town of Mantes, that he got his death, by the fall which resulted fatally at Rouen. There, in its hermetic crystal box, reposes the Lion Heart—a pinch of melancholy dust for the heart once so red and stout. There, in the irregular little Place of the Old Markets, the superb young virage of Orleans gave her ashes to the upbraiding winds; and the mild and astute English soldiery of the day looked chivalrously on as the girl crisped and blackened behind the flames, approving the deed in the spirit so frankly reflected in Shakespeare's version of the deed, and so grimly vaunted in the letter of the English monarch to his "very dear and very much loved uncle,"-which epistle charges this bad business of vengeance and superstition to "the great hurts and inconveniences, horrible homicides and detestable cruelties and other evils without number which she hath done as against our Lordships and the loyal obedient people." In the Monastery of the Ursulines of Rouen exists a witness of the imprisonment of Joan, a solitary tower of the old château of Bouvreuil. wherein she was confined and judged. The contemporary monument to the Maid, a graceful, triangular affair, set up in the square a few years after her death, to the immortal daughter of Vaucouleurs, has unfortunately given place to a heavy composition and statue, executed by Paul Slodts in the worst taste of Louis Quinze.

Other absorbing mementoes were fading from my sight, as a misty twilight slowly drew its obliterating sponge across the storied page beneath me. I was too far off to distinguish, close behind the statue of Joan d'Arc, the embossed tower of the splendid Hôtel de Bourgtherolde, a mansion whose walls are worked inch by inch like some rich platter of Cellini's. Here, on one of the paneled window-sills, is carved the scene of the Field of the Cloth of Gold—a crowd of splendid knights in weeds of peace, and a proud Grand Master of Ceremonies, so stiff in his puffed and slashed suit that he can hardly make the gesture of introduction, presenting Francis, who sits en a saddle-cloth, burly with embroidered lilles, to Henry, who is followed by his English bowmen, mounted on spirited chargers and armed, like Robin Hood's merry-men, all with simple bows as long as themselves; all this brilliant story told by some contemporary sculptor with the perseverance, the elaboration, the waste of art that marks the first years of the French rennaissance. Nor could I see, not far behind this splendidly

illuminated page of old romances the plain house in which Peter Corneille, in 1606, opened his eyes, almost to the tragic Place where the Pucelle was slain: but I could see, on one of the lovely islands floating at my feet, the poet's stately head, carved by David of Angers, with the last undulations of

daylight caressing its ribboned hair. A faint chime stole to me, melting among the evening rays. From the Tower of the Grand Clock an ancient bell rang the evening note, the peal that rang first in France, but vibrated soon to England, crying couvre-feu to the Normans and curfew to the Saxons. "Put out your lights," rang the great bell, "draw the ashes over the emIt is nine.

And I fled guiltily down the hill, with the musical reverberations pursuing me to a fragrant and dreamy pillow.

ENFANT PERDU.

TENNESSEE.

POLITICAL.

Inauguration of Governor Brownlow -Itis Address.

Governor Brownlow was inaugurated at the Tennessee State Capitol, in Nashville, yesteray morning. He appeared in the House of Representatives, and took the oath of office. His inaugural address was read by his Private Secre-tary. Of this address a synopsis was published, yesterday, but the following verbatim extracts are

interest:
"Your predecessors took the Government as an experiment, you can find it an establishment. They adopted measures to set it in motion, your measures will look to a wise and beneficent administration. It was theirs to build the ma-chinery, it is yours to keep it in good running chinery, it is yours to keep It in good running order. Our external relations are mainly and for present inquiry entirely with the Federal Government, and I am happy to inform you that they continue most amicable and harmonious. From the beginning, we have been sustained by the military authorities of the nation in keeping the peace and executing the laws in the localities where the war, after subsiding, had left elements of disturbance. Your produces or localities where the war, after subsiding, had left elements of disturbance: Your predecessors thought proper to provide a small militia force, to be used in aid of the civil law and as part of it, when the civil law, unaided, might prove incapable of dealing with its violators. Application was made to Congress for arms and equipments, which were cheerfully granted by that body. And I take pleasure in bearing testinguary to the preparities, which with testimony to the promptitude with which their action was carried into effect by the then Secretary of War. Much anxiety was felt in anticipation of disorders on the day of election. Major-Gen. George H. Thomas, in command of the Department, co-operated with Gen. Joseph A. Cooper in command of the militia, so effectually that, with a few marked exceptions, the peace was preserved and the best of order main-tained all over the State. With these exceptions there never has been so quiet an election in the State, or one that evinced more forbearance and self-control on the part of our citizens.

IMMIGRATION.

It was our fond hope that upon the restoration of peace, the termination of slavery and the establishment of civil government, a tide of immigration would set into this State from the Northern States and from Europe; that men of capital and enterprise, attracted by our mild and healthy climate, fertile soil, magnificent scenery, pure and abundant water, would come among us and aid in the development of our vast resources. Our disappointment is attributable to the in-tolerant and proscriptive spirit of a large portion of those lately in rebellion. With them every Union man is an "Abolitionist," and every "Abolitionist" an enemy to be proscribed, despised and driven from the country. I attribute the violence of these pestilential disloyalists to the insane policy of the President, who constantly the insane policy of the President, who constantly holds out to them the prospect of being restored to power at an early day. The treatment of the few who have brought their families and means among us has been such as to engender a feeling of insecurity of life and property, a sense of social isolation and a consciousness that they are liable at any time to be expelled from the country. Some good eithers were of from the country. Some good citizens, men of enterprise and capital, have actually returned to the Northern States in consequence of ill-treatment. It is to be hoped, however, that these passions and prejudices will wear away and common sense resume its away: that as waning, shall cease to stimulate their vain and foolish hope for supremacy in the country, they will see the great advantage of not only treating immigrants with common respect. but of encouraging them to settle among us. It is to be hoped that they will soon learn that their former contracted and sectional ideas can never again prevail, and they will soon fall into the great radical idea of equal rights to all men in all sections of our great country. Hoping and be-lieving that a better spirit will soon prevail, growing out of our recent elections, without going into details, I recommend that you extend every encouragement within your constitutional power to COMPENSATING LOYAL MEN FOR LOSSES.

After mature deliberation, I have determined to recommend to your favorable consideration the remuneration of loyal citizens of this State for losses sustained by the occupation of the country by the national armies. The passage of the socalled ordinance of secession, and the assumed transfer of the State to the so-called Southern Confederacy, placed Tennessee in the attitude of rebellion, and her people in the position of enemies to the National Government. The consequence was that upon the occupancy of the State by the national forces, our people were treated as enemics, with but little discrimination between the loval and the disloyal. Their lands and houses were occupied, their property im-pressed or destroyed, and their provisions consumed. In East Tennessee this was done from necessity, by an unsupplied army, to an extent that reduced the people to absolute suffering. Thus far the Federal Government, classing Tennessee with the rebel States, and unwilling to assume the losses incurred in the whole South has not regarded the applications of our loyal people for remuneration. I understand that similar losses by the citizens of Indiana, Pennsylvania and Ohio have been promptly assumed, and vot and Ohio have been promptly assumed, and yet the nation knows, and the world knows, that a more loyal people than those in Tennessee who remained steadfast to the National cause, through so long and terrible an ordeal, are not to be found in the Union. But I cannot and will not lose confidence in the justice and magnanimity of the American people. I believe they will yet cheerfully repay the loyal sufferers among our people, many of whom were deprived of their property by the National forces, while they were themselves absent fighting for the national contents. cause. But you, gentlemen, can afford present relief, relying upon the General Government hereafter to assume and pay these just and meritorious claims. I recommend that proper officers be appointed to ascertain and audit these claims, and that the bonds of the State of denominations from \$50 to \$100 be issued in payment. I am aware that this proposition will meet with fierce opposition from those who would give preference to the millions of debt contracted by the usurped State Govern-ment, or by rebel quartermasters. I am also aware that the objection will come from a better class upon the ground of so considerable an increase of the State debt; but if the American people are just, they will assume the amount long before it falls due, and, upon principle, treat the suffering loyalists of Tennessee as they have the loyalists of other States. Let such a law be well guarded in every respect, and if Congress does not at once assume the liability, and promptly meet the same, then we have elected eight able and loyal men to Congress to look after our interests to very little purpose.

Throughout the length and breadth of Tennessee, distilleries and wholesale liquor-dealers are multiplying with frightful rapidity, and the increasing evils arising therefrom call upon the friends of humanity and of religion to educate the public mind in opposition to this vice, and if possible, to stay the tide that now bids fair to overwhelm and degrade society. fair to overwhelm and degrade society. Intemperance is blowing up steamboats, upsetting stage-coaches, and, through the carelessness of drunken engineers or switch-tenders, it is bringing trains in collision or running them off the track. All this appalling loss of life and limb, resulting from the wickedness, carelessness and contempt for human life of the owners, directors, superintendents, agonts and employes on the various lines of travel, is attributable, in a great degree, to the vice of intemperance. A general revision of our State laws in reference to the railroads and steamboats is believed to be needed. The least that can be done lieved to be needed. The least that can be done by the Legislature—and this ought to be satisfac-

INTEMPERANCE.

bers, and straight to bed! It is late, late, late! | tory to the friends of morality and religion—is to tory to the friends of morality and religion—is to authorize the prohibition of the traffic through the ballot-box once in two years, either by counties or civil districts. This would enable those who desire to rid themselves of the numerous and alarming evils of intemperance to do so legitimately, while it would enable those counties or civil districts who are "joined to their idols" to cling to them, and suffer the consequences.

THE CASE OF ISHAM G. HARRIS.

I advise the immediate repeal of the offer of a reward of \$5,000 for the arrest and return of Ex-

reward of \$5,000 for the arrest and return of Ex-Gov. Harris, My opinions withiregard to active, original secessionists, and the punishment due to them, have undergone no change. But no man has been punished for treason yet, from Jefferson Davis down; and the pro-rebel policy of the President warrants the conclusion that none will be punished. Besides, in Tennessee during the late canvass, there were worse men upon the stump than Harris ever was, openly proceedings to the stump than Harris ever was, openly proclaiming treason and sedition, and inspiring the people with sectional malice. I advise the al of this offer from two other considerations first, that of humanity towards the family of Harris; and next, but not least, that of economy on the part of the State. The State is liable to be called upon at any day for this reward, and in return she would have nothing to show for the

Confiding in the intelligence and patriotism which induced your constituents to send you here as law-makers, I assure you of my earnest desire to co-operate with you in all measures you may inaugurate for the common good. Coming here with the heavy majorities you are honored with, your action may mark your session as the epoch in our history when genuine progress asserted its sway in Tennessee. Honored in her past history, and her present claims fully responded to, we shall wipe out the foul stain of rebellion, and we may look forward to the future of Tennessee, with the utmost confidence. It will be our highest honor to have jealously guarded the fame of our State, advanced her prosperity and developed her vast resources. Destiny and events, God and history, have assigned to Tennessee an important position in the great work of restoring the Union. Let us act well our part, and under Providence perform the great but agreeable work of fraternity, and love and loyalty toward the race of men.

W. G. Brownlow. Wendell Phillips on the October Elec-

[From the Anti-Slavery Standard of this week.]
It seems probable that the elections in Pennsylvania and Ohio yesterday (Tuesday) were substantial triumphs for the negro-hating democracy We are not surprised at this result, though the loss especially of the amendment in Ohio we greatly deplore. It puts in still greater jeopardy our own, in this State, whenever it shall be suf mitted for a vote; it endangers a similar amendment now pending in Kansas, and more than all, it will affect very unfavorably the still unsettled problem of the political relations of the negro in the final reconstruction at the South. With the large registration of rubbits that the large registration of rubbits about the state of rubbits. tration of whites, though the actual majority vote cast may call for a convention, it is likely, in several States to be a minority of all those registered, and therefore ineffectual. In this way C gressional reconstruction is to be again check-mated. What greater encouragement do negrohating Southerners need than the adverse vote of Ohio, with such a President in the White House, to do all they possibly can to resist the establish-ment of government in the South which shall ment of government in the Sonth which shall place the blacks upon an equality with the whites? We do not doubt the ultimate complete triumph of our cause. But we see in the timid and shiftless manœuvring of Republican managers criminal blundering which, if it involved only themselves in disappointment, we should not particularly regret. But in the two political divisions created by the circumstances of the revolution. created by the circumstances of the revolution which we are passing, it is the misfortune of the situation that their criminal folly inflicts needless and most cruel suffering, even unto death, or living tortures worse than death, apon thousands of victims, white and clack, throughout the South, and greatly embarrasses the progress of our cause in the North. The Republicans of Massachusetts, in their late Worcester Convention, over which Mr. Wilson presided, paved the way for the Ohio defeat by their non-committal attitude in regard to negro sulfrage-es a vitally important question. Such a course was but a part of the Wilson-Fessenden Republican policy. The Republicans of this State resolved definitely and unqualifiedly in favor of negro suffrage, but the action of the representatives of the party at the Albany Conven-tion, in postponing the subject beyond the November election, neutralizes the moral effect of the Syracuse resolution. The Republicans of Pennsylvania meanly dodged the issue, the siginficance of which, as connected with national politics, they fully understood. Their action invited the defeat which they richly deserve. The Republicans of Ohio, in a greater degree than its spurious democracy, are responsible for the ignominious defeat of the national issue in the their canvass just closed. In a most disreputable manner they refused first to submit the question at all, and then, in view of what Congre military rule, dictated for the South, they felt constrained to reconsider their previous action. and to change front in the face of the enemy. With this manifest timidity and insincerity they

were in no condition to win victory.

In all this an absolute necessity is made appa-In all this an absolute necessity is made apparent for continued hard work on the part of all Abolitionists and sincere Radicals everywhere. It is demonstrated that our cause cannot be safely intrusted to political adventurers, however loud their professions of fidelity to the doctrine of negro equality. Radical, persistent agitation must be continued. Under the operations of the war power we have made rapid strides. That power is not, and ought not to be, perpendial in a free government. If, as the heat of battle subsides, it is tound that the average opinions of sides, it is found that the average opinion of the country is below the point to which, in the direction of freedom for the negro, the war carried us, we must inevitably sink to the level of that opinion. Churches and the are, as formerly, for the most part, but make weights, or a positive drag, where they should be foremost in leading the nation in the light of immutable, fundamental Christian principles through its present difficult and dangerous pass. The great battle for permanent freedom and equal political rights for the negro is to be fought in the year before us. The elections of yesterday and those of next month will be as a preliminary engagement. "What might have been," are among the saddest words. Had Congress met its responsibilities promptly and in a straightforward manner by long ago removing Johnson and guaranteeing negro suffrage without equivocation in its legislation upon reconstruction, the present untoward defeat and others foreshadowed might have been avoided. Will it be admonished at the "eleventh hour?" It is one of the most threatening dan gers of the Republican defeat of yesterday that, in the Presidential campaign which will open next summer, the standard bearer of that party will be such, from supposed availability, as would render victory in itself a disaster. Better defeat with a standard which deserves success than victory only in the name.

Massachusetts Rolitics.

Adams, of Massachusetts, accepts the Demo-cratic nomination for Governor. In his letter of

ucceptance he says:
Upon the questions of finance and taxation i is difficult to reconcile the incompetence which pervades our system of imposts with a presumption of honest intent in the legislators who pervaces our system of imposs what a presumption of honest intent in the legislators who
framed it. No man who assumes a capacity
to make laws at this day should dare to plead
in excuse of his blunders an abject gnorance of the first principles of political
economy and an utter indifference to the recorded results of experience. But the intolerable burden of an exploded and unscientific plan
of internal taxation, combined with a tariff which
is nothing but legalized robbery, must have been
saddled upon the people by gross ignorance or
fraud, and if not speedily removed it will furnish the exhausted taxpayer with a semblance of
reason for repudiation."

Hon. George M. Stearns, of Chicopee, accepts
the nonlination for Lieutenant-Governor. DOMINION OF CANADA.

Increasing Demand for Money-D'Arcy McGee Becomes a Tectotaler---A Re-view of the Montreal Garrison Or-dered.

MONTHEAL, October 7th, 1807.—The demand for money is increasing here; and the rate of interest is advancing. Nine to twelve per cent is asked for money; according to quality of paper. Bills of exchange are also in demand, eight and three-quarters to nine premium being asked for bank. Many persons have to take exchange from the banks to induce discounts. This is now a common trick in banking. Parties not wanting exchange have then to sell the bills to realize their change have then to sell the bills to realize their

amounts and meet their payments.

At the religious temperance meeting Sunday before last, one of the speakers said that, having business with Mr. McGee, he took occasion to congratulate him on the noble stand he had taken and to assure him of the joy he had given to all good men, and of their earnest desire that he would prove faithful. Mr. McGée said that he had made up his mind before the late election to become a tectotaler, but he had delayed till after that had taken place, fearing that his motives might be construed into a desire to make political capital. On the Sunday after the election he said to his wife, "Tell the grocer to-morrow to come and take every drop of wine and liquor out of the cellar. I have made up my mind to have nothing to do with it." Thus spoke D'Arcy McGee.

The speaker at the meeting who narrated this said he hoped McGee would yet become the Father Mathew of Canada, and carry a banner, I presume, on which would be lettered: "We drink only cold water."

This is McGee's last metamorphosis, at least I

have not heard of any other, though another might take place within ten minutes: A review of the garrison of Montreal is ordered for to-day, on Logan's farm. This is a piece of ground now belonging to the Imperial Government, on the outskirts of the city. It is a pretty mixture of plain, wood and ravine, and is suitable for a review, drill or camp ground, to which three

uses it is put.

Among the regiments now in garrison is the Affining the regiments now in garrison is the 16th, which, with the 47th, formed the column on the Ningara frontier during the late Fenian raid. The 16th is known by its yellow facings, collar, cuffs. &c., and tunics of brick dust color. The men are nearly all Irish, and a good fighting body, although not so presentable for parades. Very cool weather here now, and everybody buying firewood.

THE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS

Letter from Major-General Butler. LOWELL, Mass., Sept. 27, 1867.—My Dear Sir:
I am much gratified to find that my views meet the approbation of Mr. — and yourself. They are the matured opinion of close observation of the wants of the country. That they should accord with the principles of my former Democratic associates is not "remarkable," as they are Democratic associates are Democratic associates. ocratic as was Democracy before it became Conservatism under the manipulations of Filmore, Geo. T. Curtis, Winthrop, Josiah Randall, and persons of their opinions, who never drew a Democratic breath. The Democracy must look to the Radical Republican party for the resuscitation of its true principles as applied to men as neen. With us all true Democrats will ultimately men. With us all true Democrats will ultimately be found who believe in equality of right, equality of power, equality of taxation under the Government to every man who, by the Constitution, has the high position of an American citizen. My hopes or expectations of political preferment have nothing to do with my political views. I must go forward speaking the truth in politics as in other matterstand the more mappopular, if I find them is and And the more unpopular, if I find them just and true, the more surely will I declare them. This is not the kind of stuff Presidents have been made of, and it is more than doubtful whether they ever will be made of sterner stuff. Have I not answered your question "whether I should make

a good candidate for the Presidency?"
I will not say with Clay "that I had
rather be right than be President," bebut I will say that I would not sacrifice my in dependence of thought and action to be President ten times over, and that is not saying much, seeing what sort of men we have had, and may possibly have, to fill that now degraded place. I shall be at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Tuesday next, and will be glad to see you and your friend but not for the purpose indicated. Yours, r
BENJ. F. BUTLER. Epectfully, __N. 1. Tribune.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Arrival of the Tuscarora at Honolulu --Three Islands Mortgaged by the King to Pay United States Claims--Shipping News.

Honolulu, September 25th, 1867, by way of San Francisco, October 8th.—Arrived, Sept. 16th, United States steamer Tuscarora, from the Fejec Islands by way of Tahiti.

Captain Stanley urged the payment of the claims held by the United States, and the king not being in funds has mortgaged three islands—Maturi, Ambiliki and Naitiri—to secure the payment. ment. The first named has a good harbor Alexander Green, chief engineer, died at sea of disease of the heart. The principal sugar estate on this island has been sold for \$40,000. Hon. E. H. Allen is the purchaser. The borer has made its appearance in sugar-cane fields on Oahu. The tax on personal and real estate has been raised to three-fourths of one per cent.; the duty on opium, one hundred per cent. ad valorem; on tobacco manufactured or otherwise, fifty per cent. ad valorem. The Idaho cleared tone 25th, taking twenty-four passengers and

The United States Minister resident, Major-General E. M. Cook, leaves to-day on his way for Washington, in response to a call from the State Department.

Applications of Rebels for Pardon. [Washington Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.] The application for pardon of James A. Seddon, formerly Secretary of War of the rebel Confederacy, was under consideration at the meeting of the Cabinet on Tuesday last. Mr. Seddon's petition is well supported by influential endorsements, but by the advice of the members of the Cabinet the President has decided to postpone action for the present. An application for pardon from ex-Commodore Barron, of the rebel navy, is now in the hands of the President, awaiting his consideration, and it is thought that the application of Barron, as well as that of Alexander H. Stephens, will be granted in a few days.

Momentum. - When two locomotives,

having equal speed on a railroad track, meet from opposite directions, the shock actually destroys the momentum of both, and there-fore makes a dead halt. The force of the shock produced by the two bodies, say the philosophers, will be equal to the shock which either, being at rest, would sustain if struck by the other moving with double the velocity. Action and reaction being equal, bodies will be as much moved by reaction as by action. Should two railroad trains, running toward each other at the rate of twenty miles an hour, collide, the shock would be precisely the same as though one had been at rest and been struck by a train moving forty miles an hour. Were two steamboats torty miles an hour. Were two steamboats to run directly together, head on—one going twelve and the other fifteen miles an hourthe concussion or shock each would suffer would be as though struck by the other at a speed of twenty-seven miles an hour. Without stopping to philosophize upon the cause, boxers and pugilists know, by dear-bought experience, that the worst blows they ever receive in their combats are when a fist strikes a fist, because the force suffered by both parties is equal to the sum of the forces exerted by either arm. The adroit fighters. therefore, always avoid encounters of that

FACTS AND FANCIES.

-The 8th day of October was a Dies Iracial. -Hoppin has illustrated "Old Grimes." -Which is the oldest, the Ravels' Blacks Raven" or McDonough's "Black Crook -Lablache has never been surpassed as a bass

-Professor Blot's recipes for tarts prove himeagreat tartist. -To kill ants-let their nephews "worry them to death."

-When are hungry horses like Southern politicians? When they K. M. T. Hunters! —It is natural that the Democrats should Boileau-ver with joy at Judge Ludlow's reflection. -Advice to husbands: "How to make home happy"-Go off somewhere:

—A linen wedding is the last sort of post-mar-riage wedding. -A Vermont church has "called" a female. reacher.

—When Queen Katherine, in "Henry VIII.," exclaims, "Hollow hearts, I fear ye!" has she any reference to potatoes?

—The German telegraph operators are com-pletely in the hands of an order of the German nobility; they have to tell a *Graf* everything: —Doré introduced a curious looking sacred bull in an Oriental sketch with the natives kneeting before it. For them it was a Dore-bull.

—Van Weyer, so long the Belgian Minister at London, has been replaced by M. Dujardin. No-more "wire-working" there. —Chicago lawyers talk of making a discount on divorce fees when a large number of bills are

vanted in one family. —At a recent temperance meeting in the London Crystal Palace the drinking bars were in full operation.

—A dry goods firm in New York proposes to board its clerks after the English plan. Will their "drummers" be bored dead after the old French rat-a-plan? It would only be justice. -A Japanese Embassy has been received by the Swiss Federal Council at Berne. As the former have japan-knees, they were not injured by the burn-knees.

—Weiburg, the ancestral seat of the dethroned House of Nassau, has been taken possession of by the Prussian authorities. Why-burghers did ye yield?

-A telegraphic message can be sent to any part of Switzerland for ten cents after next January. In Savoy ten scents are forced on you whether you telegraph or not.

—The crazy Democracy of Frankford yester-day hoisted the American flag in honor of their victory. Naturally enough, they hoisted it Union -Twenty-five of the two hundred jurors drawn

recently at New Orleans were colored men. If the Democrats ever get the upperhand they wil be quartered as well as drawn. -Fire recently destroyed a quartz-crushing

mill in Colorado worth sixty thousand dollars. A number of quarts mills were destroyed during the whisky rlot at Richmond last week. -A frantic newspaper-writer declares that the Tycoon of Japan intends conquering California, and for that purpose made the purchase of the ram Stonewall.

-As an old woman was lately walking through. one of the streets of Montreal at midnight, a pa-trol called out, "Who's there?" "It is I,patrol," said she; "don't be afraid." -In New York two firemen are detailed for

duty at each of the theatres. It is to be hoped that the whole force is permitted to "take turns" in this duty.

—The proprietors of the Memphis Bulletin publish a statement which goes to show that Semmes was ousted from the editorial chair for lack of ability and experience. -An inveterate old tobacco-chewer took his son

to task for buying a certain brand of tobacco, as it was nothing but a lottery, and was fooling with Fortune. "Censure-ye-to-back-er? Daddy, it isn't natural." —A very fat Londoner lately, for a bet, drank four bottles of Port at one sitting, and then fell under the table. When a waiter tried to lift him

he could not move him; the drinker was able at port, but not portable (pour table). —Hon. George O. Brastow, of Somerville, was lately re-nominated as a candidate for Senator by the Republicans of the Second Middlesex Senatorial District, Mass. Well, give us a brass toe in preference to a copper head, any day.

-An Italian college professor of Sanscrit has —An Italian college professor of Sanscrit has-for some time been receiving from the govern-ment 6,000f, as an annual salary. He had but one pupil, but always lectured to the solitary one with scrupulous fidelity.

—A man courting a young woman was interrogated by her father as to his occupation. "I am a paper-hanger on a large scale," he replied. He married the girl, and turned out to be a billsticker. -The New York Mail says the portraits which

gleam forth on the fashion plates in the 'tailora' windows are taken from life, generally. There is quite a rivalry among certain young men to be taken" for fashion plates. —The annual prediction of an early and hard winter is made. The beavers' operations are mentioned, but it is the early migration of of passage that forms the basis of the not mentioned, but it is the early

prophecy. -Sir David Brewster has been examining into the cause of the color in soap bubbles, and thinks it due not to the prismatic effect of varying thickness, but to the exudation of a substance from the exterior. Sir David cuts the bubbles up into small pieces and analyzes them.

—An exchange, which has lately exchanged presses, says: "We have sold one of our presses to go to India, where it will continue to print for the benefit of the heathen." As the paper is published in a Democratic city the statement probably needs no amendment.

—Papa forbids my loving more, The gentle, modest Theodore; Yet often says, the precept given
"To love thy neighbor," came from heaven.
And must not that dear youth be one, I'm sure his house adjoins our own!

-Pittsburgh has had a case of witchcraft. woman whose child had the croup bought a black cat and took three drops of blood from it to administer to the child, whereupon a tumult arose. The lawyer of the woman now barries twenty witnesses to prove that recovery immediately followed the dose of blood. Well, who doubts that a black cat would be good for cat-

King Charles the Second, at Perth, Scotland, addressed a letter to the Provest and town of Dundee, thanking the inhabitants for their loyal devotion to his house and fortunes. For some reasons the letter was two hundred years getting to Dundee, yet Perth is only one hour's ride from that city. The letter was lately discovered among the papers of the Wedderburn family. It is now in the Charter Chest of Dundee.

The following rich item is published in the gossip column of the Home Journal. "Estella Ann Lewis, author of Records of the Heart," &c. has been passing the bathing season at Hayre. They say she swims like a mermaid. It is rumored that the American poetass is to marry the Count di Robella, an Italian nobleman, during the coming winter. At all events, he is writing her some model love-letters. This we know to

be a fact."

—The Pall Mall Gazette—or rather one of its editors—is a connoisseur in advertisements. The last he has copied are the following from the erotic column of the Daily Telegraph, as affording a remarkable illustration of the difference between courtship and matrimony:

"ToAh, my darling! Can I ever tire of such sweet and affectionate expressions of your love? Never. They encourage me in every possible way, and to me there now seems thing in this life worth living for! Farewell my dearest, dearest love!

CAMBERGER.

dearest, dearest love!

"I hereby give notice, my wife, Mary Anne."

baving left her home, 16—road, figure that not be answerable for any debts she might contract after date, Sept. 6, 1867.

"Witness—Henry James—118—street."