Daily Evening Bulletin.

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GIBSON PEACOCK, ERNEST C. WALLACE,
F.L. FETHERSTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON,
CASPER SOUDER, Jr., FRANCIS WELLS.
The BULLETIN is served to subscribers in the city at 18 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or $8 per annum.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED OR Written; new styles of French and English Papers and Envelopes.
W. G. PERRY, Stationer, 728 Arch street.
oc8 tf

MARRIED.

ALLEN—TOBY.—On Wednesday, Oct. 23, at Trinity Church, Bergen Point, N. J., by the Rev. G. Z. Gray, John F. Allen, Esq., of Harrisburg, Pa., to Mary E., daughter of the late Samuel Toby, of Philadelphia, Pa.

BACON—EVANS.—On the 23d inst., by Friends' ceremony, at the residence of the bride's parents, Amos W. Bacon to Ray L., daughter of Robt. Evans.

DECAN—ATKINSON.—In New York, Oct. 22, at St. Stephen's Church, 28th st., by Rev. Father Fanelly, assisted by Rev. Dr. McGlynn, Alphonse Decan, of Paris, France, to Ellen, daughter of the late David Atkinson, of New York.

THIBAULT—TURNER.—In New York, Oct. 19, at St. Stephen's Church, New York, by Rev. Edward McGlynn, Louis Placide Adolphe Thibault, of Versailles, France, to Mrs. Williamina Barrington Turner, of Savannah, Ga.

DIED.

ASH.—On the evening of the 22d instant, in Baltimore, Mrs. Martha Ash, in the 80th year of her age.

BROOKE.—Suddenly, on the morning of the 22d inst., at the residence of Major William Brooke, near Pottstown, Louisa Roberts, wife of General John R. Brooke, U. S. A.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M. Carriages will await the arrival of the 8.15 A. M. train at Pottstown.

FOBES.—On Monday afternoon, October 21st, Elizabeth K., widow of the late Geo. W. Fobes.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1028 Race street, on Friday, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M. Interment at Laurel Hill.

HOWARD.—On Tuesday evening, the 22d inst., Emmie M., youngest daughter of Daniel and Emily B. Howard, aged 18 years.

Funeral at the residence of her parents, 1213 Mt. Vernon street, at 10 o'clock, Friday morning.

MINTZER.—On the 21st inst., Mr. Jacob S. Mintzer, in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 627 North Third street, above Buttonwood, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

OVERINGTON.—On the morning of the 23d inst., Eliza, wife of William Overington, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, Frankford, on Saturday, the 26th instant, at 1 o'clock, P. M. To proceed to Trinity Church, Oxford. ⁎⁎

RICE.—In New York, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 23, after a brief illness, Henry G. Rice, formerly of Boston, in the 49th year of his age.

BURIAL CASKET.
PATENT FOR DESIGN GRANTED JULY 9, 1867.
E. S. EARLEY, UNDERTAKER,
S. E. CORNER OF TENTH AND GREEN STREETS.
I claim that my new improved and only patented BURIAL CASKET is far more beautiful in form and finish than the old unsightly and repulsive coffin, and that its construction adds to its strength and durability.
We, the undersigned, having had occasion to use in our families E. S. EARLEY'S PATENT BURIAL CASKET, would not in the future use any other if they could be obtained.

Bishop M. Simpson,	Rev. J. W. Jackson,
J. H. Schenck, M. D.,	E. J. Crippen,
Com. J. Marston, U. S. N.,	Jacob S. Burdsall,
Rev. D. W. Bartine, D. D.,	Geo. W. Evans,
Benj. Orne,	Wm. Hicks,
J. W. Claghorne,	D. N. Sinn. oc18-3mrp

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

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

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ SEVENTH WARD.

An adjourned meeting of the Union Republican Citizens of the Seventh Ward, favorable to forming a GRANT CAMPAIGN CLUB, will be held at O'NEIL'S HALL, BROAD and LOMBARD Streets, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 25th instant.
The following gentlemen will address the meeting:
Hon. WILLIAM B. MANN.
Gen. C. H. T. COLLIS.
WILLIAM M. BULL.
Hon. CHARLES O'NEIL.
GEORGE INMAN RICHE.
T. BRADFORD DWIGHT.
Gen. JOSHUA T. OWEN.
By order of the Committee. oc24-2t*

☞ A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of the Horticultural Hall will be held on THURSDAY, the 7th day of November, 1867, in the Directors' room, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering and approving the action of the Board of Directors in obtaining a loan on the security of the Horticultural Hall and ground attached, and to authorize the due execution of the mortgage for that purpose, for the sum and on the terms fixed by the Board.
By order of the Board of Directors.
oc24-th,s,tu,6t§ A. W. HARRISON, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14, 1867.
At the request of numerous Stockholders of this Company, who failed to receive in time copies of the Circular of October 2, addressed to them, the subscription books to the new Convertible Loan will remain open until the 28th instant. SOLOMON SHEPHERD,
oc16to28§ Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE SALEM COAL COMPANY, 11 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, PHILADELPHIA, October 23, 1867.
The general meeting of the Stockholders, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, November 4th, 1867, at 3 o'clock, P. M.
oc24 t no4 A. L. MASSEY, Sec'y.

☞ DIVIDEND—OCEAN OIL COMPANY.—A monthly dividend of Two Per Cent., and an extra dividend of Five Cents (being twenty-five cents par share), has been declared, payable on and after November 1st., clear of taxes. Books close October 26, at 3 P. M.; open 2d November. DAVID BOYD, Jr., President.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23, 1867. oc24,26,28,30,no1 5t§

☞ TEACHERS' INSTITUTE OF PHILADELPHIA. First Annual Course of Lectures.
Choice reserved seats for the course for sale at TRUMPLER'S New Music Store, 926 Chestnut st. Members can also procure seats at the same place. oc21-6trp*

☞ THE FIFTY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF the Sunday Schools of the First Baptist Church, at Broad and Arch streets, will be held this (Thursday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Preparation has been made to render the occasion one of unusual interest. 1t*

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

☞ PHILIP LAWRENCE, PROFESSOR OF ELOcution, Thirteenth and Locust streets. Stammering cured in a few lessons. oc24 th sa tu 3trp*

A RIDING FEAT.—The following anecdote shows the hardiness and speed of Highland ponies, and gave proof of the pluck of amateur steeplechase riders. Sir Joseph Hawley having started from his cottage at Laggan to catch the mail for Newmarket, it was discovered that he had left behind his traveling bag. The distance from Laggan to Inverness being four miles and a half by road, Captain Coventry undertook, for a wager of £500 to £400 with Mr. Vansittart, to ride barebacked on a pony, and deliver the bag at the station under fifteen minutes. A gray shooting pony was brought out, and the captain accomplished the distance with forty-five seconds to spare, winning his wager. Captain Coventry immediately presented to the building fund of the new cathedral at Inverness the sum of £100.

WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR'S TOMB.—A writer in *All the Year Round* says: "There is food enough for reverie in this grand old church of William the Conqueror for those who cherish historic memories. Men built well in those days, and here we look still on the very lines they conceived, the very stones they piled in the vast nave, the lofty walls, the noble transepts. There are neglect and dust; there are traces of violent ravage, of war, of revolution; but there is no mean attempt at restoration to vex us, and no profusion of ornament to distract. Outside, Vandalism has been active and methodical in constructing even more than in destroying; but within, the finest and most ancient of the Norman basilicas has suffered chiefly from being let alone."

RUSSIAN RAILWAYS.—Russia is vigorously extending her railway system. A line from Riajisk to Morschausk has been traversed by a train from Riajisk as far as Saral. The whole line is expected to be completed November 1st. Three important sections have been opened from Odessa to Tiraspol, from Warsaw to Terrespol, and from Balto to Olviopol. Propositions have been renewed for the purchase of the Nicholas line (Moscow and St. Petersburg).

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

The Revision of the Convention—Ratazzi and Garibaldi—Inconsistent Action of the Italian Government.

[From La Liberté, October 11.]

The *Memorial Diplomatique* states that private information received enables it to affirm that M. Nigra's visit to Florence has not given birth to and negotiation between the Florence and Paris Cabinets concerning the revision of the September Convention.

To what end then the arrest of Garibaldi by order of Minister Ratazzi?

The day of intrigue is passed; the hour of sincerity is at hand; skill is a meaningless word if it signify not firmness.

The arrest of Garibaldi by the Italian Government, which is indebted to the General for the possession of the Two Sicilies, can only be understood, and justification found therefor, if King Victor Emmanuel and the Italians have abandoned the idea of securing Rome; if they have not set aside their intention, the arrest is a new deed of infamy by a former offender and an impostor.

How can we admit or believe that the Italian Government and nation, that King Victor Emmanuel and his Prime Minister Ratazzi have renounced their plans upon Rome when we have before us the subjoined letter:

TO THE ITALIAN PEOPLE.

ITALIANS: At the time when Europe renders homage to the nation and recognizes its rights, it pains me much to see youths, lacking experience, grossly deceived, who, having forgotten their duty and the gratitude owing to our best allies, are preparing for a civil war undertaken in the name of Rome—Rome, the city to which all eyes are turned—the object of our united efforts. Faithful to the Constitution I have sworn to protect, I have ever upheld the Italian flag—hallowed by the blood and made glorious by the valor of my people. Whosoever violates the laws and endangers the safety of his country by assuming to be the arbitrator of its destinies, does not follow their standard.

Italians, beware of culpable impatience and imprudent agitation.

When the hour for the accomplishment of the great work shall have arrived, the voice of your King will be heard in your midst.

Any appeal but his is intended to invite a revolt and a civil war.

The whole responsibility and the rigor of his laws will fall upon those who do not heed to my words. King by the will of the nation, I know my rights and shall succeed in preserving in its integrity the dignity of the Crown and that of Parliament, that I may be entitled to call upon Europe for the complete justice due unto Italy.

[Signed] VICTOR EMMANUEL.

TURIN, Aug. 3, 1862.

Countersigned: Rattazzi, Durando, Petitti, Sella, Matteucci, Conforti, Persano, Depretis, Popoli.

Ought we to esteem the man who faces danger, or he who deceives? Should we hold in honor Garibaldi, the personification of sincerity and self-devotedness, or Ratazzi, the embodiment of treachery wearing the mask of moderation.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

Text of the September Convention.

[Paris (Oct. 8) Correspondence of the London Daily News.]

Now that so much is turning upon the engagements entered into and the construction put upon the Convention of the 15th of September, 1864, I may as well lay before your readers the text of that important document, which is very short:

ART. 1. Italy binds herself not to attack the actual territory of the Holy Father, and to prevent, even by force, every attack coming from the interior against the said territory.

ART. 2. France will withdraw her troops from the Pontifical States by degrees, and in proportion as the army of the Holy Father shall be organized. The evacuation shall nevertheless be complete within the period of two years.

ART. 3. The Italian Government will make no complaint against the organization of a Papal army, composed even of foreign Catholic volunteers, sufficent to maintain the authority of the Holy Father and tranquillity both in the interior and on the frontier of the States—provided that this force shall not become a means of attack against the Italian Government.

ART. 4. Italy declares herself ready to enter into an arrangement to charge herself with a proportionate part of the debt of the former States of the Church.

ART. 5. The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged in the course of fifteen days, or sooner if possible.

CRIME.

The Murder in Canton, Ohio.

Mrs. Hoffman, the woman who was stabbed in church at Canton, Ohio, the Sunday before last, by a divorced husband, died on Saturday last. Hoffman hung himself in his cell on Sunday night. He had tried to kill himself by bumping his head against a wall, and his feet had been chained as a precautionary measure, but he managed to burn a hole in a board partition with a stove poker, and tearing the sheets of his cot into strips, twisted them into rope, which he passed through the hole, around the side of the partition, then around his neck. The body was standing square on the floor when found on Monday morning, and although his neck was somewhat stretched, it is evident that his feet were not entirely clear of the floor, unless he drew them up while hanging himself. His suspenders were twisted into a cord and tied tightly around his neck; also, a handkerchief was drawn closely around his head and over his mouth, indicated that he attempted to suspend or strangle. He was left suspended in his cell till Monday afternoon, when he was taken down and buried. Citizens had free access to the cell all the afternoon. Some blame is attached to the jailor for not securing the prisoner so as to prevent him from taking his own life. He expressed a wish, of late, that his wife would live, but at first only wanted to hear she was dead, and then he would be satisfied.

WALRUSSIA.

Arrival of General Rousseau and the Russian Commissioners at San Francisco.

[From the Alta California, Sept. 23.]

General Rousseau, who has been designated to the command of the newly acquired territory of Alaska, his family and staff, consisting of Capt. D. L. Rousseau, Lieutenant George Rousseau, Lieutenant F. G. Fast and Lieutenant T. W. Gibson, arrived here by the Sacramento yesterday, on the way for the far Northern regions. As the steamer came up the bay the batteries, of Fort Point and Alcatraz poured forth a grand salute in welcome of the distinguished party on board, the heavy guns being fired with a rapidity which startled the town from its morning nap, and brought many of the residents of the upper part of the city out *en dishabille* to ascertain what was going on. W. S. Dodge, United States Revenue Collector for the new territory, also came by the Sacramento, and is stopping with General Rousseau's party at the Occidental. The John L. Stephens, which will carry the party to Sitka, will also take a detachment of United States troops, who will garrison that post and the post of Kodiac. The Russian second of the commissioners who are charged with the duty of formally delivering to the United States civil and military authorities the possession and sovereignty of the immense regions ceded by the Emperor of Russia to our government, also arrived by the Sacramento, and is stopping with his associate at the Cosmopolitan Hotel until the Stephens is ready to sail. Several gentlemen with their families, bound for Alaska on business, public or private, came by the Sacramento and will go north on the Stephens. General Rousseau is commander of the Military Department of Oregon, to which the new territory of Alaska is attached.

—It is stated that two-thirds of the democratic members of the new legislature of Ohio are for Vallandigham for Senator, while the rest are as strenuously against him.

POLITICAL.

THE POLITICAL ISSUES.

Speech of Hon. Schuyler Colfax at Cooper Institute.

[New York Times of to-day.]

Last evening an immense audience, including many ladies, filled the large hall of the Cooper Institute to overflowing, and listened to a speech by Hon. Schuyler Colfax, which was delivered under the auspices of the Union Republican Association. A large number of prominent and influential citizens occupied seats upon the stage, and over their heads were suspended National flags and banners bearing patriotic mottoes. A band was in attendance and discoursed music at proper intervals. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Charles S. Spencer, who, in a few appropriate remarks, introduced to the assembly Hon. Schuyler Colfax. On stepping forward that gentleman was greeted with rounds of applause. Quiet being restored, he said:

Now, my friends, let us give three cheers for the great principles upon which we stand [Cheers], and cheers for the blood of soldiers consecrated upon the battle-field, that loyal men might rule the States for which loyal men sacrificed their lives. [Cheers.] He thanked the audience for the kind manner in which they had welcomed him, and said he believed it was an evidence that they thought he had been faithful to the trusts reposed in him. He came before them to vindicate the policy of the Union Republican organization, which alone, of all parties in this land, never despaired of the American Republic. Its past history was covered with glory. Where would have been the country to-day, had the Republican Party been blotted out of existence? It was through the efforts of this organization that victory after victory was won by our soldiers and sailors. [Cheers.] He would ask, after this great rebellion, and after the great victories which crushed it, on what principles should the Government of the United States be established, and on what policy should reconstruction be enacted. They remembered the days when Democracy meant something else than treason. They could not restore to father and mother the lost son; they could not give back to the weeping widow her slain husband—this was impossible. The soldier slept where he fell—at Shiloh, Gettysburg, Vicksburg, Richmond—and where they fought above the clouds they slept a hero's sleep. But their silence impressively speaks to us to crush treason in this country, and not give back to rebels the power which was wrested from their hands. There is one thing we demand, and one thing, thank God, we have power to demand, and that is security for the future, and that we intend to have in a Constitution which the waves of rebellion might dash against in vain. [Applause.] He would say for himself and others of the Fortieth Congress, that they intended to stand till the last hour of their existence, through evil and good report, firmly for the rights of the Constitution. They meant to stand in the pathway of right. Years ago the enemies of the country sought to overwhelm the Republican Party with the epithet of Abolitionist. They sought to make that name a reproach, but the party made it a watchword throughout the country. They next called the party Black Republicans, but they had got a good many more of them down South than they wanted. [Cheers.] Now they applied the name of Radical; but he would rather be called a Radical than a Copperhead, and his conscience smote him when he called them Democrats. He preferred Radical to rebel. He was Radical from the sole of his foot to the crown of his head—a radical friend to every friend of the country, and a radical enemy to every assassin of his native land. No party has struggled so anxiously for power as the opponents of the Republican Party. The Republicans were anxious to welcome back to the Union the late rebellious States, but they wanted it done on such terms that every man could say he loves the flag of the Union without fear or molestation. They would take nothing less than that. [Cheers.] The very first session of the first Congress that met after the surrender of Lee devised and proposed a plan of reconstruction. It was constitutionally Union. It was to be embodied in our Constitution that patriotism was a virtue and rebellion a crime. The negro had a right to sue, receive wages for labor—that was in the first section. The second section provided that every voter throughout the land should count just one and no more in political power in the House of Representatives. The third section provided that those who violated their oaths to the country should not be allowed to hold office in the States until Congress allowed them to do so. The fourth provided that the rebel debt shall be forever repudiated. How was this plan received? They spurned it and kicked it out of their Legislatures, and trampled upon it, and said they would have nothing to do with it. They demanded more power. When this plan was repudiated Congress came together again and they wished the Southern States back, but with guarantees. They wanted protection for the loyal people of the South. Mr. Lincoln said if one-tenth of the people of any Southern State could be found that were loyal, he would give back the power in the hands of that people. The speaker then spoke at length of the loyalty of the colored people of the South as evinced during the war. He appealed to any Democratic General who was in the Union army if he ever received smiles of welcome at the South except from the blacks. If he was fleeing for safety and saw a white man, he would seek a hiding place in the woods; but if a colored man, he would ask him for information and shelter, and always received it. [Cheers.] Mr. Colfax alluded to the law passed by Congress which allowed every man in the South to vote except those who had held office under the General Government and were guilty of the crime of treason and perjury. He read extracts from the Constitution, explaining that they were not the same that Andrew Johnson quoted when he was "swinging round the circle." The door, the speaker said, was opened to the South by Congress. If they saw fit to vote down the Constitutional Amendment, so be it; the responsibility would be with them, and not with Congress. The Democratic party had been the mainstay and hope of the South. He thought they would vote down the Convention in Virginia, North Carolina, Arkansas and Texas, and when they did they would be shown that the government of these States rests upon the will of the great mass of people in them. He stood up for those people of the South who were true to the stars and stripes all through the rebellion. [Applause.] God bless those faithful Southern men. We were told we should have a more forgiving heart. He had read of the return of the Prodigal Son. He did not return to shed the blood of those who had sheltered him, and say to them, "Give me back my portion of the heritage." If he had, there would not have been much veal eaten in that household that night. [Laughter and applause.] But the Prodigal Son came back humble, and the fatted calf was killed. Did a single rebel ever come back voluntarily and acknowledge his great crime and ask forgiveness? No, not one. No, they kept fighting on, till the gallant soldiers under Grant and Sheridan [cheers] tumbled them into the last ditch, and no thanks to them for surrendering. There was one thing he could not and dare not do, and that was to put daggers of power into the hands of assassins to strike once more at the nation's life. He wanted to see a returning love to the Union and flag first. Suppose they could put these States back again, what would be the result? The Union men would be forced to seek safety in other States. Every white man who was a friend to the Union would be in danger of his life. If the allied Powers of Europe should say, now is the time to crush these States, the South would assist to tear the Union into pieces, and establish their victory. But they will not be allowed to do that. The Democrats had been firing cannon lately, but they did not fire cannon after the victory of Gettysburg, or Vicksburg, nor after the downfall of the rebellion. After they got through firing, they looked round to see what they had been firing for, and found that they had been celebrating Republican victories in Pennsylvania and Ohio, for both these States showed an increase of Republican votes over prior elections. The Republican Party would stand by the cause. He, like John Bright, stood on the basis of eternal right. Congress had been called a rump Congress, and if so, then the President was a rump President. If Congress was not a legal Congress, then the country had been robbed of the amount President Johnson had drawn as salary. One man, and only one man, made him President of the United States, and that was Wilkes Booth! He then referred to the peace proclamation of Johnson in 1866, and said President Johnson had no more power to declare peace than to declare war. This power rested with Congress alone. Johnson's proclamation of peace was not worth the paper on which it was written. Neither were his amnesty proclamations. Mr. Lincoln did not assume to issue an amnesty proclamation until he was specially authorized to do so by Congress, and he recited the law authorizing him in his proclamation. (The speaker here read from and commented on Johnson's amnesty proclamations and also from the Military Bill which declares there are no legal governments in the lately rebellious States, and said that after Congress had declared such to be the case, Johnson had no right to assert that Civil Governments did exist there, but his only duty was to execute the laws of Congress.) The Constitution required that he should swear to "faithfully execute the laws." Was there any man in the country, Republican or Democrat, who believed that President Johnson had kept that oath? (A voice, "No.") The speaker said that he had stated in Ohio, and now repeated it, that when Congress assembled again the laws must be executed, and that the President must execute them; but that if he refused and persisted in his determination to keep the country in a turmoil, there was then but one recourse, and that was the one our fathers provided when they framed the Constitution—to turn him out. [Great applause.] The speaker then alluded to the military government of Gen. Terry in Virginia. The rebels went up to Washington and said to Mr. Johnson, we don't like Terry, and we want his political head on a charger. Andrew Johnson said: "I don't like him either, he does not carry out my policy." They did not know how much they owed to the Secretary of War; they little knew how much he did in the way of forwarding supplies, ammunition and medical stores to the army before a victory could be won. Abraham Lincoln loved him and that was enough. On the 21st of November the Congress of the United States would assemble and resume power in those halls, and within twenty days from that time Edwin M. Stanton would go back again [Loud and continued applause.] Then there was another of your soldiers, the gallant Phil. Sheridan [great applause], who by his personal magnetism rallied each defeat in the Shenandoah Valley, and secured a glorious victory for the Union army; a soldier whose gallantry and heroism was unsurpassed by any man of ancient or modern times. [Loud applause.] When the war was over, he was placed in command of the Military District of Louisiana, where he set to work to carry out the laws of Congress in good faith, and to repress the rebel spirit and establish government on a loyal basis; and what was the result? Up came the rebels again to Washington to see Johnson. [Laughter.] "Here," said they, "do you see what this Sheridan is doing? He is a loyal man; he is not carrying out your policy; he must be turned out." "Yes," said Johnson, "I see; he refuses to swing around the circle with me; I will remove him." And he did remove him, and the gallant soldier came North and was received with triumphant ovations in city after city [applause], and now stood higher than ever in the affections of the loyal people of the country. [Applause.] The speaker next took up the case of Gen. Sickles, on whom he pronounced a glowing eulogy for his patriotism, self-sacrifice and devotion to his country. He too, was removed by President Johnson at the solicitation of the rebels, because he annulled laws that were oppressive to the mass of the poor people in his Military District, and because he did not believe in "my policy." These acts alone of the President—the removal of meritorious officers for simply carrying out the laws of Congress, would subject Mr. Johnson to impeachment. The speaker then read extracts from the *National Intelligencer*, which he said was the organ of the President, published in September last, in which it was threatened that, "if Congress ever convenes again" (thereby implying a doubt whether that body would be allowed to assemble), and continued their course of "usurpation," the Democracy would organize throughout the country, and hurl them from their seats. He did not believe there was any man in the country who would dare to attempt the execution of these threats; but if there was, and the thing was attempted, the man who made the attempt would be tried as a traitor, convicted as a traitor, and would die a traitor, and fill a traitor's grave. [Tremendous applause.] If rebellion was ever attempted again in this land, there would be examples to go down to history and show that rebellion was a crime, and would be punished as a crime. [Renewed applause.] The speaker then alluded to the speech of Governor Seymour before the Democratic Convention and his complaints about the national debt and the burdens of taxation. The Democrats, he said, were the last men who ought to talk about the debt that had been incurred in suppressing the rebellion. All this debt and taxation had been brought about by the Democratic party, who had possession of the Government when the rebellion was initiated, and who went when it was crushed. [Applause.] Every State that rebelled had a Democratic Governor, every prominent rebel was a lifelong Democrat, and every Northern man who shouted "Coercion," when the Republican party made an attempt to suppress the rebellion and preserve the Union, and who said, "You can't put down the South," was a Democrat. The speaker proceeded at great length to detail the occurrences preceding and during the rebellion, showing how the Democratic party did everything they could do to insure the success of the rebellion before actual hostilities commenced, and afterward threw every possible obstacle in the way of the Government to prevent the success of the Union cause. For years preceding the rebellion the Democratic Party had turned its back upon all Democratic principles, and had become the mouthpiece and abettor of tyranny; it had failed to maintain the dignity and power of the Government abroad, or to protect the rights of American citizens, native or adopted. And then, when the rebellion commenced, which had been concocted and planned in the interest of Slavery, the Democracy of the North did nothing but echo the voice of Jeff. Davis and other leading traitors. When Jeff. Davis said it was a "nigger war," the Northern Democracy shouted, "it's a nigger war;" when Jeff. Davis said Lincoln was a "baboon," the Democracy echoed "Lincoln's a baboon." [Great laughter.] When Jeff. Davis said we never could conquer the South, the Democracy said, "You'll never conquer the South." In conclusion, the speaker said he gladly turned from this dark picture of treason, and Democratic sympathy with treason, to that noble and patriotic party whose annals were the brightest ever recorded on the page of history—the Republican party of freedom and equal rights, which sustained and upheld the great and good Abraham Lincoln when the fires of wrath and calumny and vituperation and hatred were hurled at his head, and carried the country triumphantly through the bloody ordeal of civil war and preserved the Union of these States. [Great applause.] The great leader of the party and champion of humanity had been stricken down by the hand of an assassin, but he still lived—lived in the Heaven above among the glorious company of martyrs—lived in the hearts of all who hate tyranny and wrong. [Applause.] From the top of Fame's ladder he had mounted to the skies, and he had taken with him the manacles of four millions of his fellow-men. [Prolonged applause.] The noble party of which he was a member still remained, and would continue to live long after those who are now in its ranks were gathered with their martyred chieftain and those who had fallen on the battle-field in defence of its principles. It would continue to live so long as the oppressed needed defenders, and liberty and human rights were in want of champions. [Long-continued applause, terminating in three cheers for Speaker Colfax.]

Sherman and Grant on Suspension—Secretary McCulloch.

The Boston *Post's* Washington correspondent says:

While those who profess to act "outside of the Constitution" are digesting President Johnson's declaration that he will resist any attempt to suspend or degrade him before trial and conviction, I will add, upon reliable authority, the declaration of Gen. Sherman that such an attempt would be clearly revolutionary, and should be resisted by the President with all the means within his control. This declaration, made to those who had a right to know his views, may have suggested the propriety of his return here to assume the command of the Department of Washington, which includes Maryland and Delaware. Such, also, was the substance of an opinion expressed by Gen. Grant when approached on the subject during the last session of Congress by the Chairman of the House Military Committee. Mr. Schenck declared to his friends that before taking any extreme action in the premises the opinion of General Grant should be obtained, and he volunteered to procure it. When the subject was mentioned, Gen. Grant promptly responded, in substance, that any attempt to suspend the President before trial and conviction would be in violation of the Constitution. This reply of the Commanding-General arrested any further proceedings at the time. It may be well in this connection to repeat that President Johnson will hold ready obedience should the House of Representatives impeach and the Senate convict him as required by the forms of the Constitution.

Your correspondent alluded to a report which was current here that Secretary McCulloch would not resign his seat in the Cabinet, but would endeavor to hold his place under the Civil Office Tenure bill. I am pleased to say Mr. McCulloch authorizes a contradiction of the report, and declares that his resignation is at the service of the President. In this contradiction the Secretary does nothing more than meet the anticipation of his friends. It is said he will soon write for publication a letter defining his position, thus following the example set by Postmaster-General Randall, who bluntly condemned the whole impeachment scheme, and to-day he decapitated a half-dozen Radical Postmasters in Pennsylvania.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 24th.—Coroner Smith held an investigation yesterday in the case of Thomas Mullane, who, on Monday last, murdered his wife by cutting her throat with a razor and then killed himself. No new facts were elicited. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased persons came to their death, one by suicide and the other by murder.

The Grand Division of Sons of Temperance of Eastern New York, met in annual session yesterday, at the Germania Assembly Rooms. The attendance of members and delegates was large. Reports from the Grand Worthy Patriarch say that the Order embraces 1,500,000 members, scattered over the civilized world.

The motion made by the Erie Railway and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for a *mandamus* against the Commissioners of Emigration, to compel the latter to admit the agents of the two companies inside of Castle Garden Emigrant Depot, was argued yesterday, before Judge Barnard. The decision was reserved.

The steamship Monterey, Captain Edwards, of the New York Mail Steamship Line, arrived in this city Tuesday, having in tow the steamer Gulf City. She found this vessel in the middle of the Gulf, two hundred and fifteen miles from Southwest Pass, with rudder and sternpost gone and unmanageable. The sea was heavy and the vessel laboring much. The Monterey experienced great danger in getting alongside, as the sea was too rough to use boats. She parted her hawser four times. The crew of the Gulf City were preparing to abandon the vessel at the time of their rescue.

Sale of the Webster Farm in Franklin, New Hampshire.

[From the Boston Daily Advertiser, Oct. 23.]

The death of Mr. R. L. Tay, of late years the owner of the Webster farm, rendered it desirable, in order to settle the estate, that it should be sold. It was accordingly advertised very extensively, and if not a large number of bidders at least a good-sized crowd was expected. At the appointed time, however, not three dozen persons, all told, were present. Two or three gentlemen from Boston and some of the neighboring farmers were all that assembled, either from curiosity, interest in the place, desire to purchase or respect for the memory of Daniel Webster.

The home place was first put up. It consisted of one hundred and ninety acres of land, with the old dwelling house in which the Webster family lived during the boyhood of Daniel Webster, and which was owned by Mr. Webster afterwards until his death—the new two-story addition by Mr. Tay, the dwelling house built by Mr. Webster for John Taylor, the new stable built by Mr. Tay and the large old Webster barn. It was finally bid off by Mr. R. L. Tay, one of the heirs, for $15,400. A lot of intervale land of seventy-two acres was next put up and brought $44 an acre. A wood and pasture lot of about one hundred acres was then sold to Mr. Tay for $16 50 per acre. The wood lot of sixty-seven acres sold for $24 50 per acre to James Taylor. The four hundred acre pasture and wood lot was withdrawn.

AN IRISH SUPERSTITION.—A few weeks ago the body of an American sea captain was washed ashore near the town of Meyross, in the western part of the county of Cork. It was duly buried in the churchyard. Subsequently the friends of the drowned man attempted to disinter the body, in order to take it to his home in this country. They met an unexpected opposition. The peasants of that region have a traditional notion that the exhumation of a body which has been for some time buried will cause extraordinary mortality in the parish for the twelve months following. Accordingly they thronged to the churchyard and drove the strangers away. The parish priest tried to reason away their fears, but he produced no effect. The churchyard is now guarded by sentinels day and night.

CRIME IN PARIS.—Housebreaking and robberies on the highway are becoming frequent in Paris and the outskirts: while a band of marauders have been lately arrested for plundering granaries, gardens, poultry-yards, and parks, where all sorts of robberies and depredations were committed.

A NEW TIE.—The other day a burglar in Brussels, having gagged a servant girl to prevent her from crying, and tied her legs to prevent her escape, found himself out of cord, when he pulled out his knife and cut off a long tress of the girl's hair, with which he tied her hands.

CITY BULLETIN.

"GUM ARABIC SECRETS"—A NEW AND DELIGHTFUL ARTICLE.—The discoverer of a new and efficacious medicine does a good thing; but the inventor of a medicine that is not only potent in the treatment of disease, but that also forms a dainty and delicious confection, does better, and to the extent that his invention is known and used, he becomes a real public benefactor. Such an invention has been made by Mr. George C. Bower, the well-known druggist of Sixth and Vine streets. The name given by Mr. Bower to this new article is the "Gum Arabic Secret." It is intended as a remedy for the numerous diseases of the throat and bronchial organs that are so annoying and distressing, particularly in the winter season, when they are most prevalent. These "Secrets" form an elegant confection, and their compounder makes no secret of the principal medical components that enter into them; these are, hoarhound, coltsfoot, comfrey, elecampane, spikenard, gum arabic, paregoric and squills, all well-known for their medicinal properties, and all so skilfully and scientifically proportioned and blended as to form a combination that is at once efficacious in the highest degree, and as pleasant to the palate as a dainty confection.

LAUNCH.—A handsome ship, called Redowa, was launched this morning, at half-past 10 o'clock, from the yard of her builder, Mr. John W. Lynn, at Reed street wharf. Quite a crowd assembled on the wharf and on the surrounding wharves to witness the launch, and some of the shipping in the vicinity floated their colors in honor of the occasion. The vessel glided into the water beautifully. A number of invited guests were upon her deck. The christening ceremony was performed by Miss Jennie Douglass. The new ship is to be commanded by Captain Alonzo Blanchard, formerly of the steamship Star of the Union.

FIRE.—This morning, about eleven o'clock, a fire was discovered in the third-story room of the building at the northwest corner of Sixth and Walnut streets. The apartment was occupied by Robert Cammerer, architect and civil engineer. The flames, which had evidently been smouldering for some time, were extinguished by a few buckets of water. The woodwork in the room was pretty well charred, and a large number of plans were burned or ruined.

CHARGED WITH FRAUD.—Lewis Corrigan was before Alderman Tittermary this morning, upon the charge of fraud. A colored man, from North Carolina, who arrived yesterday, lost his trunk. Corrigan professed to know where to find the trunk, and kept the man running about town nearly all day, paying unnecessary expenses, and also got several dollars from him. The accused was committed.

DESERTING HER CHILD.—Josephine Henderson was arrested last night and taken before Ald. Tittermary, upon the charge of having deserted her child, about fifteen months old. The babe, which was ill, was left in one of the miserable dens in Baker street, and was there found by the police. Josephine was sent to prison.

WINTRY.—The weather has changed considerably during the past few days. The nights are exceedingly chilly, and many persons have already donned their overcoats. Last night there was a heavy frost in the city. Early this morning the house-tops and the fields in the rural sections all appeared as if there had been a fall of snow.

THE VISITING FIREMEN.—The Constitution Fire Company of Brooklyn, now on a visit to this city, as the guests of the Warren Hose Company, were taken to Independence Hall, the Mint, and other public institutions this morning, and this afternoon will be shown the beautiful and romantic country along the Wissahickon.

ROBBERY.—Last evening, between eight and nine o'clock, a thief entered the Washington Saloon, at Sixth and Barclay streets, and while the proprietress, Mrs. Maguire, was attending bar, he sneaked up stairs and helped himself to a gold watch, valued at about $175, and $128 in money.

LARCENY OF PAPER.—William McNalty was arrested last night on Lombard street, below Sixth, on the charge of having stolen a large roll of paper from the *Inquirer* office. The paper was found in his possession. This morning McNalty was committed by Ald. Norrow.

INTERFERING WITH AN OFFICER.—Matthias Cruthers was before Alderman Pancoast this morning, upon the charge of having interfered with Policeman Mead last night, when he arrested a drunken man at Twentieth and Wood streets. He was held for trial.

INVITATION HOP.—The second grand invitation citizens' dress hop of the Coterie National will be given at the Musical Fund Hall, on Tuesday evening next. A pleasant affair may be expected.

RELIC-HUNTING.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* has this paragraph: "The extraordinary mania of a certain class of Englishmen for acquiring souvenirs has been frequently commented on; and it has by some been supposed to seize them only when they assume the shape of tourists, and descend upon the museums and galleries of foreign lands. A correspondent, however, informs us of a circumstance which, if true, goes to prove that the malady is indigenous. The proprietors of the hop-garden at Alton, in which a child was murdered in a most barbarous and therefore most interesting way lately, have been forced to pick the hops when only half ripe, on account of the quantities carried away by visitors as mementoes of the crime."

OLD COINS.—A Scotch paper says the workmen employed to build a sewer in Aberdeen found a jar containing one thousand silver coins. They are small pieces, almost the size of a sixpence, but half the thickness of that coin. They were all quite black. The dark covering, however, was easily removed by rubbing, without damaging the inscription. The obverse shows a crowned head in the centre, with old English letters round the edge, which in some of the coins can be read "Edward." On the reverse is a plain cross dividing the coin into four equal parts, with three little dots in each of these parts, while round the edge are the words "Civitas, London." The conjecture is that they are of the reign of Edward I.

COÖPERATION IN VENICE.—Among the signs of growth in Italy is the application of the coöperative system to Venice. A placard has just appeared on the walls of that city inviting the working classes to join a coöperative store. Its primary object is to buy oil, flour, rice and other provisions at wholesale prices, and then to sell them at a small profit. The society is to consist of three kinds of members—honorary, ordinary, and members called participators. The election of the council of administration and other matters of management will be in the hands of the ordinary members, who have to pay twenty francs, payable by one franc per month, to qualify themselves.

A REMARKABLE HAIL STORM.—A remarkable storm of hail occurred at Florence, Italy, September 25. One stone was three inches square; another weighed eleven ounces; many consisted of a mass of concentric layers of ice, resembling those of an onion superposed on one another. Others had a flat rough base, from which rose long attenuated crystals of ice, two or three inches in length.

IMPROVEMENTS IN LONDON.—A number of influential gentlemen in London have formed a company to apply to Parliament for power to purchase land in and around the Seven Dials, with a view to pull down the wretched hovels which, by their ill-drainage and ill-ventilation, endanger health, and to replace them with lodging-houses built on a new principle.

—The celebrated Oriental scholar, Ewald, Professor at the University of Gottingen, having declined to take the oath of fealty to the King of Prussia, has received an official intimation from the Ministry of Public Instruction at Berlin, that, "as his faculties are evidently giving way," he will be placed on the retired list.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

—Trollope wants to go to Parliament.

—Sunshine, Esq., chief of the Delawares, is in St. Louis.

—The Wisconsinites think they have discovered fine lead mines at Fox Lake.

—Sanford Conover is learning to make shoes in the Albany Penitentiary.

—The Episcopal *Church Journal* advises clergymen not to marry.

—Holland is afraid of being absorbed by the German Confederation.

—A Washington letter in a London journal says President Johnson will certainly be hanged.

—Louis Napoleon's cabinet is filled up with the old furniture he used during his exile.

—Bennett institutes an editorial comparison between himself and Alcibiades.

—The people of Plymouth, Massachusetts, have put a canopy over the venerable old Forefathers' Rock.

—The *Court Journal* says that a young woman at her wedding dinner in Woolwich lately found, on lifting her plate, a check for £10,000.

—Some farmers in Elkhorn, Wis., have purchased some goats of the Cashmere sort, and mean to produce the valuable shawl wools.

—The Thirty-seventh Annual Mormon Conference was held in Salt Lake City on Sunday, October 6.

—A Wisconsin woman has a beard two inches long, while her husband has not a hair on his head.

—A Maine base ball club is debating whether to accept a challenge that has been sent from a club in Hamburg, Germany.

—Sir Frederick Bruce was ardently attached to Hon. Anson Burlingame. He spent eight hours a day with him for three years.

—A horse formerly owned by Joseph Bonaparte died recently at New London, Conn., aged 36 years.

—Ralph Waldo Emerson says John Brown made the best speech of the nineteenth century at Charlestown, Va.

—The portrait of Juarez in Mexican papers differs greatly from that given in Northern illustrations. It shows more Indian.

—Paul Weber, a well-known Philadelphia artist, is giving instructions in painting to Princess Alice.

—The Georgia papers publish an article headed "How the President Takes It." We have seen him take it plain, but understand he generally takes it with sugar and a spoon.

—In Paris lives an old man who has devoted his talents to taming rats, in which he is very successful. He has one old rat, which has been a member of his troupe eleven years.

—His Highmightiness, the English collector of South Arcot, "has the honor to report an earthquake" in his district. It shook the tiles off the roof of one or two houses and subsided.

—The Duke of Leeds went from Southampton to Cowes the other day, and while on the way was knocked overboard. "His grace" knew how to swim, and only got well wet.

—The Bishop of Lincoln in one night translated the Lambeth Synodical letter into excellent Latin. This was burning the midnight oil to good ecclesiastical purpose.

—This country has 120 degrees of longitude from the coast of Maine to the cape in the Isle of Astore, one of the newly acquired group on the coast of Walrussia.

—One of the most successful exhibitions in Paris is a rat menagerie, which the owner carries about in his pockets and on his person. The little animals perform a number of tricks at the word of command.

—Madison, Florida, gushes with matrimonial bliss. Three weddings in one night last week. In one case, the bridegroom was fourteen, and the blushing bride a charming widow with five children.

—A young man in Madrid quarreled with the mother of his sweetheart, stabbed her on the spot, cut the girl's throat and let his own life out with the same dagger. Such is a family quarrel in Spain.

—"Poor Carlotta" recently ran away from the Chateau de Tervueven, and offered herself as a dairy maid to a neighboring farmer's wife, who did not recognize her. She has not yet fully recovered her reason.

—Japanese Jeddo is larger than London and the largest city in the world. It has a population of five millions. Many of its streets are twenty-two miles long, and its commerce (coasting and inland commerce, of course,) is enormous.

—A richly jewelled crozier has been presented to the Bishop of Cape Town, to be used by him as Metropolitan of South Africa, and as symbolising his duty not only to oversee the flock, but to rule over and guide the other bishops of that continent.

—The Calcutta correspondent of the London *Times* believes there is trouble brewing in the East. He is convinced that England is adopting a bad policy with regard to Central Asia, and that before long she will have to fight for the safety of the Indian Empire, and so forth.

—Alex. Melvillve Bell has invented what he calls a universal language. A short cough is represented thus:

)(ʌ(); a gasp, ()<; a sob,)(()<()I.

This is pretty to look at, but difficult to read. We prefer the Roman letters.

—Great Britian will have another little war with savages, for the Foudheli Arabs have long troubled the British settlement at Aden and it is now found necessary to force them to deliver up a son of the chief as a hostage. To compel this concession a small force of European and native troops will be formed, and despatched against the Foudheli Arabs.

—The working people of Paris want to organize associations, and they want the magnificent galleries of the Exhibition, with its perfectly established steam and water power, to start in. This is in fact the only consideration which causes any hesitation with the Emperor about the disposition of the building, for associations of the workmen is one of his pet ideas.

—A man has lately been swindling some people in Hereford, England, who had relatives in this country, by personating said relatives. He found no difficulty in making old men and women believe that he was their "long lost son," and borrowed money of them. Finally one aged dame insisted on seeing the "strawberry mark" on the arm," and as he could not show it he was sent to the "gaol."

—Henry Clay Dean, who as a Democratic stumper is just one step below Vallandigham and one above "Brick" Pomeroy, recently sent a letter to Mr. Greeley proposing to discuss with him the question of paying the national debt in greenbacks. Mr. Greeley replied as follows: "Should I ever consent to argue the propriety and policy of wholesale swindling I shall take your proposal into consideration. I do not know where the cause of national villainy could find a fitter advocate than yourself."

—Three skeletons have been given up by a glacier near Col du Mont. The bones lay separate and complete as they had been thrust forth by the unceasing motion of the ice torrents. Who were they when in the flesh? Memory is vivid among the sparsely-peopled regions of the High Alps, and the tradition still lingered in the country that, seventy-three years ago, an officer and four men of the French garrison at St. Foy disappeared on the 5th of May, 1794. Sent out to reconnoitre the frontier, they never returned.

—An extraordinary suicide of four persons recently took place in Veraporin, France. An innkeeper in easy circumstances, named Thinot, with his wife and two children, aged six years and seven and a half, were found three mornings back lying together on a bed suffocated by four pans of charcoal which they had lighted in the room. On the table was a will in the handwriting of the wife, leaving the half of their fortune to the hospital of Soissons and the remainder to two nieces, and stating that they had committed the act after mature reflection, because the husband was afflicted with an incurable pulmonary disease.