POLITICAL.

The Late Election.

The following address has been issued by the Union Republican state Committee:

COMMITTEE ROOMS, No. 1108 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, October 21, 1867.—Examinations of failures are always less agreeable than congratulatory successes. At the same time, the former may be as profitable as the latter, for the sake of adversity is mankind. Regarding the recent defeat of the Republican party as both the result of carelessness and a national calamity, a political review of the face and a few reflections thereon are deemed not out of place. The causes of defeat certainly serve to arouse our diligent and persistent efforts to arouse our friends from apathy, and to impress upon the minds of the country the danger of defeat, and the necessity for action to avert it, failed to produce the result desired results. The immediate cause of our failure is apparent from the official returns, compared with those of former years:

In 1865 the Republican vote was	238,499
" the Democratic vote was	215,749
Total	454,149
Maj. for Harrisburg, Auditor-General	22,750
In 1866 the Republican vote was	307,074
" the Democratic vote was	280,086
Total	587,370
Majority for Governor Geary	17,168
In 1867 the Republican vote was	266,924
" the Democratic vote was	267,746
Total	534,670
Majority for Sharswood	822

It thus appears that in the total vote cast in 1867 exceeded that of 1865, 143,320; and that the total vote of 1867 falls short of the vote of 1866, 62,800.

On an examination of the returns in detail, it appears that the decrease this year is 40,710 on the Republican vote; of 32,340, taking into account the 22,990 on the Democratic vote of 1865—or, in other words, there were over 18,000 more Republicans who did not go to the polls at the last election than there were Democrats. In the seven eight counties in the State, viz.: Allegheny, Bradford, Crawford, Erie, Lancaster, Philadelphia, Schuylkill and York, in every one of which more Republicans remained at their homes than were required to elect Judge Williams; and in both Allegheny and Philadelphia there were more than seven times as many absentees as were needed to give us the State, in no county except Philadelphia and Forest (normally two Democratic counties in line) did either party increase the vote of last year.

It is hoped these plain figures will teach Republicans the absolute and important lesson that where numerical majority of voters will not carry an election unless there is a full polls and a vote on election day. General apathy, caused by an apparent failure to appreciate the importance of the contest, is the primary cause of our defeat. While we had a rebellion and principles and issues to contend against, sufficient of themselves to destroy us. We lost, when the rebellion was crushed, and the legislation of last session, and on the appropriation of negro suffrage; and in Philadelphia on the questions of city taxation, and the right to use as the Sunday car question, and by sundry frauds. And worse than all, we have failed to nominate a ticket for city officers not acceptable to our people, mainly because it was forced upon it. The soldiers themselves, to their credit be it recorded, scorned the bribe proffered in cajoles, and voted with us as heretofore. But large numbers of their friends would not support the ticket; and in every Republican precinct in the city there was a large vote cast distinctly drawn. Nelson county gives 1,148 for and 326 against a Convention. Harris, Radical, 1,134; C. J. Smith, Conservative, 692. W. C. Carrington, Independent, 369. Harris, Radical, 1,134; Williams, Conservative "dealer," 704.

Appomattox county—572 for and 456 against the Convention.

Brooke county, Conservative, has 5 majority over Dean, Radical, in Ameracy.

In Albemarle Judge Alexander Rives, Conservative Republican, and W. A. Southall, Conservative, are elected by 350 votes, and Taylor, a negro, and Thompson, a Radical, are defeated.

J. C. Southard, Conservative, is elected from the district comprising Albemarle, Augusta and Louisa counties by 113 majority.

John Minor Botts is defeated in Culpeper by Moehr.

In Henrico county, SWAN, the Union League candidate, received only four votes; Botts is elected.

A majority of Conservatives are elected in the Valley of Virginia.

Dinwiddie county gives 1,018 for the Radical candidates, and 802 for the Conservatives; for the Convention, 1,018 votes.

In Nelloway county 1,500 votes were polled for the Convention—1,500 against it.

Nation precinct, in Chesterfield, for the Convention, 187; against it, 221.

Petersburg—For the Convention, 2,482; against it, 1,497.

Platte, Republican, has 2,475 votes, and the Democratic candidate, 1,765. Morgan, colored Republican, 1,475.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 23.—The result of the election in this vicinity is as follows:

Norfolk—Bowden, white Radical, and Bayne, colored, are elected by 547 majority.

Portsmouth—For the Convention 182, and 467 against. The white voters were 725, and the colored 784.

Elizabeth City county—Hampton—For the Convention 596; against it 129. Colored and white Radicals 129 majority.

Southampton county—For the Convention 684; against it 163. Brown, colored, is elected by 277 majority.

Isle of Wight county—For the Convention 157; against it 90. Clark, Conservative, is elected by 91 majority.

Nansemond county—For the Convention 1,076; against it 693. Darst, Radical, has 318 majority.

Dauphin County Soldiers' Monument—Speech of Gen. Geary.

According to arrangements by the Executive Committee in charge of the erection of the Dauphin County Soldiers' Monument, ground was broken at the junction of Second and State streets, Harrisburg, in the presence of a large crowd, yesterday morning. Rev. T. H. Robinson offered an impressive prayer, and Governor Geary delivered the following address, which was enthusiastically applauded:

Fellow-citizens of Dauphin County: The object of our assembling to-day is to break ground preparatory to the erection of a monument to the memories of the soldiers of Dauphin county who lost their lives in the war to crush the late gigantic rebellion. Regardless of minor differences among ourselves, we have met to-day as one common ground as Pennsylvanians, as Americans, and as patriots, to pay homage, not to the tomb of a king or of royal ancestry, but before the altar of liberty. Providence decreed that a nation should mourn, that brightness should be turned into gloom, and the fair and pleasant anticipations of many families should be darkened by the sombre pall of death. The spirit of the three hundred thousand dead, who far from happy homes and loving friends, gave up their lives for the cause of the Union, Dauphin county furnished a goodly quota, and to their memory we are here to-day, to commence a monumental pile, which shall reply our gratitude, patriotism and pride, and our recollection of their grand sacrifice. The Commonwealth has imposed upon a few of the chief of building monuments to commemorate the dead, and to perpetuate the memories of those who perished while struggling for the general welfare. Never was this task more important than in the case of the dead who died that the American Republic might not perish from the earth. The war for the Union was just in all its stages, and during its entire progress it was proclaimed by a rebellion unparalleled in atrocity and in history. Every hill top in the loyal North should be crowned with a shaft to mark and state the memory of the loyal dead.

Every valley should be adorned with these memorials of a nation's gratitude to its illustrious slain. Every city should build another, and the names of those who perished in freedom's cause may be inscribed thereon, that the youth of each and their country need no eulogies from me to fashion your recollections of the departed. The character of our heroes, and the virtues which stimulated them to deeds of valor, are part of patriotic heart. The history of American heroism and of the acts of those who died for it affords us all pleasure to speak of the distinguished services, great and qualities of those we admired while living, and whose memories will forever remain a rich legacy to their country. Side by side we place the dead among men of every age, nation, and race. Washington inscribed the name of Warren on the memory of their loved and distinguished dead, and now in the midst of the fierce struggle to preserve the heroes of Dauphin, who have been sacrificed in the bloody conflicts of six hundred battles on the soil of America, in Northern Virginia, at Antietam, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, in the hundred days' March of Atlanta, where in the Carolina mountains, before Richmond, from Bull Run to Appomattox Court House, and from Vicksburg to Raleigh, lie in their unknown graves and their memory be consigned to the keeping of the nation's care, thanks to the noble men and women of Dauphin, it will not be. While we thus engage in building monuments to the memory of the gallant dead, let us not forget that we also have another work to perform—that to build up and greatly concerns the living. Men were not the only sacrifices made upon the bloody altar of liberty, for law, justice, and order. The Government was severely wounded; and those who stood the Conservative ticket, was assaulted by the Radical negroes, who were also dragged to the polls and forced to vote. The intimidation was so great that the Democratic vote, compared with the vote of former years:

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CITY BULLETIN.

FATAL RESULT OF THE EIGHTH WARD STABBING.—William Furman, who was stabbed at a drinking-saloon, No. 802 Locust street, on Tuesday evening, died last night at the Pennsylvania Hospital. The widow of the deceased was present to take the following statement:

MRS. William Furman, do declare that a small-sized man, whose name is James Hagan, and myself had a difficulty, in which blows were struck; that about an hour afterwards, I went to my home, and James Hagan, for the purpose of making friends with him, when he deliberately drew a knife and drove it into my side. This occurred in Locust street, above Eighth, on this side. I don't know the exact number. It keeps the place.

"WILLIAM FURMAN."

To the above statement he was sworn by Alderman Morgan.

The deceased was married, and leaves one child. His course of life was calculated to lead to a violent end. Some years ago he had a quarrel with a man named Edward Warrington, arising from jealousy, and discharged a pistol-ball or revolving pistol at him, both of which took effect in the shoulder, yet neither produced a serious wound. Warrington grappled with him, and wrenched the pistol from his grasp, and tried to shoot him, but he ran and escaped the bullets which were sent after him. Warrington went to the Hospital, but upon his recovery did not prosecute Furman. He afterwards shot Furman in the neck, producing a severe wound, which left a scar. Seventh streets. Furman was armed at the time, and it is said tried to draw his pistol, but was not quick enough. He was taken to the station, and upon his recovery prosecuted Warrington. In consequence of having been prosecuted, he tempted Warrington's life, and of his being armed with a pistol when he was after that time. The jury acquitted Warrington and ordered Furman to give bail.

Though commonly known as "Baltimore Bill," Furman has been a resident of Philadelphia a number of years. He was twenty-six years old, was unmarried, and resided with his parents.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The following real estate was sold at the Philadelphia Exchange, by James A. Freeman, commencing at noon yesterday, with the annexed result:

Store and dwelling, No. 1020 Market street, lot 20 by 94 feet—$3,600; two-story dwelling, No. 1030 North Fourth street, lot 195½by 73½ feet—$2,300; two-story brick dwelling, No. 1032 North Fourth street, lot 195½ by 73 feet—$2,450; three-story brick dwelling, No. 1034 North Fourth street, lot 195½ by 73 feet—$2,550; three-story brick dwelling, No. 1020 North Franklin street, lot 15 by 84 feet—$1,000; three-story brick dwelling, No. 936 Lithgow street, lot 15 by 50 feet—$800; two-story brick dwelling, No. 958 Lithgow street, lot 15 by 38½ feet—$800; three-story brick dwelling, No. 960 Lithgow street, lot 15 by 50 feet—$1,000; three-story frame dwelling, No. 963 Lithgow street, 16 by 43½ feet—$700; three-story brick dwelling, No. 965 Lithgow street, lot 15 by 50 feet—$1,020; three-story brick dwelling, No. 945 Lawrence street, lot 17½ by 92 feet—$1,400; three-story brick dwelling, No. 955 Lawrence street, lot 15 by 92 feet—$1,000; ground rent of $15 per annum—$220; ground rent of $150 per annum—$2,350; dwelling No. 1007 South Twelfth street, lot 16 by 74 feet, $124 67 ground rent, $1,300; dwelling, No. 1009 South Twelfth street, lot 16 by 74 feet, $124 67 ground rent—$1,150; three-story frame house, No. 485 Christian street, lot 16 by 70 feet, ground rent—$1,000; dwelling, No. 1015 Spruce street, fronting 21 feet, 6 inches on Spruce street, by 70 feet deep to Locust street, fronting 21 feet, 6 inches on Locust street, subject to a ground rent of $100—$6,000. Sold at private sale, residence and grounds, No. 1 Logan Square, 50 feet front, by 200 feet deep, to Locust street, fronting 21 feet, 6 inches on Locust street, subject to a ground rent of $100—$6,000. Sold at private sale, residence and grounds, No. 1 Logan Square, 50 feet front, by 200 feet deep, to Locust street, fronting 21 feet, 6 inches on Locust street, subject to a ground rent of $100—$6,000. Sold at private sale, residence and grounds, No. 1 Logan Square, 50 feet front, by 200 feet deep, to Locust street, fronting 21 feet, 6 inches on Locust street, subject to a ground rent of $100—$6,000.

FERRIER'S RECEPTION.—The Constitution Fire Company, of Brooklyn, N. Y., arrived in this city last evening, in company of a committee of the Warren Hose. On their arrival at the wharf they were received by a number of companies of this city. The line was formed as follows: Chief Engineer Harmony Engine, Warren Hose, wagon bearing the motto "Welcome Sister Companies," and Independence Hose, Fame Hose, Good Will Engine, Good Will Hose, delegation from the Moyamensing Hose Company, Union Hose. After proceeding over the route laid down, they were escorted to the Warren Hose House, where a repast was served up to the guests.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—The Washington Monument Association, of the Sunday School District of Pennsylvania, at a recent meeting appointed a committee of five to negotiate a contract for the erection of a handsome statue of Washington, which will, when completed, be likely presented to the city, to be placed in one of our public squares. The money for the statue was raised entirely from a fair held several years ago, and participated in by many of the school children and pupils. By judicious investment it has augmented to a handsome sum, and the trustees are anxious to have it now applied for the purpose for which it was contributed.

NEW SPORT.—Wm. Kelly, aged 37, residing at Water and Race streets, was struck by an iron crank while at work on board of the ship Lawrence, at Race street wharf, yesterday. His skull was fractured, and he was also otherwise injured internally. He was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

Dr. Dickens.

In answer to some of the comments of a portion of the American press upon his proposed tour in the United States, Dr. Dickens has written a letter to a friend, in which he says:

"For twenty years I am perfectly certain that I have never made any other allusion to the re-publication of books in America than a good-humored remark, that if there had been international copyright between England and the States, I should have been a man of very large fortune, instead of a man of moderate means. Nor have I ever been able, or felt able, to charge the absence of international copyright upon individuals. I have felt it a very unprofessional as to disguise or suppress the fact that I have received handsome sums from Messrs. Harpers for advance sheets. When I was in the States I said what I had to say, and there an end. I am absolutely certain that I have never since expressed myself even remotely on the subject. Reverting to the preposterous inclusions of the London correspondence, the statement that I ever talked about "those fellows" is as unqualified an impugning of my veracity (what I don't know at this instant) who made their remarks. I am quite as presently as my self could be expected to have an interest in the London people. And nothing can be any possibility be falser than that. Again and again I have expressed my interest in them. Every American who has ever spoken with me in London, Paris, or where not, knows whether I have frankly said: 'You could have no better introduction to me than your country and its people.' Over and over again, when I have been asked about residing in America, my invariable answer has been: 'I have so many friends there, and consequently receive so many earnest letters from unknown readers there, that but for domestic reasons I would go to-morrow.'

CESSES ON ROAD.—The Government press of Rome has just published the census of the population of the city for the year 1867. The city and the suburbs are divided into 15 parishes, containing a population of 215,575, an increase since 1866 of 6,971. Of these 30 are catholics, 35 bishops, 1,467 priests and ecclesiastics and 828 seminarists. The occupants of religious houses are 6,047; 2,889 being monks and 2,215 nuns. These belong to 61 different congregations or orders. There are also 26 seminaries or colleges, among which are the French Seminary, founded by 48 pupils; that of South America by 50; that of North America by 60; the German Seminary has 70 pupils; the English 21, and the "Pie Angiolo" 14; the Irish College was closed in 1852, &c. The number of families is 42,313—to whom must be added 7,960 following the military profession, 320 detenus, 1,000 Greek schismatics and 40 other dissidents.

DRAINAGE.—A correspondent of the London *Times* directs attention to the amount of unemployed land in England, and to the opportunity for the profitable employment of money which capitalists have invested in the cheaper funds in popular speculations. In the twenty-six years that have elapsed since the passing of the public and private moneys drainage acts, ten millions sterling have been employed in drainage, with satisfactory results. Many millions of acres still remain wet.

Execution of a Robber in Spain—Eldorado Exhibition.

The *Diario de Madrid* gives an account of the execution of Edouardo Abad, for the murder of an Englishman, who was shot and robbed in April last. An accomplice who witnessed the murder was sentenced to be imprisoned for life. The crowd was great, but behaved with great decorum. The scaffold was erected just outside the town, and on it were two chairs, opposite one another, and about six feet apart—one for Abad, who was to suffer, and the other for his accomplice, who was to witness the execution, and afterward to be imprisoned for life. Between the chairs, and a few paces in front of them, was a stake set for a corner of the scaffold, and a few lancers kept the space clear between the infantry and the crowd. At twelve o'clock the culprits were brought from the jail to the place of execution. They were mounted on donkeys and escorted by a guard of infantry, and preceded by drums playing a slow march. Abad, dressed in his own picturesque dress, with a black cowl over his head, was tied to the stake, whereas Abad was dressed in a long black cloak, with a black cowl over his head; and his wrists and arms were tied together, but not so tightly as to prevent the hands being slightly used. He ascended the scaffold soon after, and, on being seated in the chair, the confessor and priests accompanied the culprits, and one of them was charged by the judge to ascend to the scaffold with Abad, the priest sitting in the chair and Abad kneeling at his feet. Abad had his head on the confessor's lap, and received, and continued smoking it at his devotions as long as he could. He seemed in very little attention to the priest, frequently looking about him, and apparently noticing to some persons in the crowd. Both the culprits partook of wine during this time, and when Abad's cigar was nearly finished, he came forward and asked the people to pray for his soul. He said he was sorry for what he had done, and begged forgiveness of all those whom he had injured. He then sat down in the chair, and was bound by a rope passed round his body to the back of the chair; other ropes fastened his ankles to the legs of the chair, and his arms were drawn back of the chair, and his hands were drawn down between his knees by a rope passed under the seat of the chair. His head was then adjusted on his throat, and a black handkerchief was tied over his eyes. The executioner then stood behind him, grasping the iron rod which turns the screw; and when the priest had arrived at the conclusion of some prayer or creed he was repeating, the hands of the executioner gave a violent twist, and the collar was drawn up to within a very little distance of the posts. Death appeared to be instantaneous, as not the slightest motion of the body was visible, which was, no doubt, occasioned in a great measure by the manner in which the culprit was fastened in the chair. After a minute or two the executioner was removed from the face, which did not exhibit any traces of a violent death, save the priest who confessed Abad then harangued the crowd for about ten minutes, immediately after which the executioner descended from his chair and taken back to jail in the same manner as he came. The troops and lancers were posted to guard the body, which was to be left till sunset, and then buried; the soldiers were dismissed, and the crowd left after satisfying themselves with gazing at the body, quietly dispersed.

The Electric Organ.

Playing the organ has been made easy by calling in the help of electricity. As the *Scientific Review* explains the process, wherever a key is depressed by the hand, a small commutator under it completes communication with a galvanic battery by dipping its fingers into mimic pools of mercury. Electricity then passes along a wire to a music-sounding magnet, that immediately becomes excited, and, attracting a keeper, opens a valve, allowing air to pass into certain pipes, and so produces a note, and continues to do so as long as the finger touches the key. It is clear that, however powerful the organ or distant the pipes, the fingers are not in the slightest degree distressed in playing. The battery used is simple, inexpensive and permanent in its action. It consists of glass cells, arranged on the upper surface of the bellows, and each containing a solution of chloride of zinc, and a plate of copper, in the plate of zinc, which is placed between two plates of gas retort graphite, when the battery is in action. The plate of zinc is perforated, therefore, is produced except when the battery is in action, and the zinc requires to be replaced, and the mercury thrown down by the zinc which is dissolved is reconverted into sulphate, about every six months.

AN EXCURSIONIST writes from Council Grange excursion train, which was stopped 399 miles west from Omaha, as follows: "Soon after leaving Plum Creek, and while many were at breakfast, the exciting news, 'Buffalo, buffalo,' was passed along the train, and our eager eyes saw a dozen or so of dark objects scouring over the plain towards the hills. Several shots were fired from the Spencers and Henry's and revolvers, but which our party are well armed, but entirely without effect. In a few minutes a frank sensation was caused by the cry, 'Antelopes,' and four of these beautiful, timid creatures were seen bounding along with easy grace. A few shots were sent whistling after them, but they too soon disappeared in the distance. Then presently a yellow wolf started up from his lair and rushed away from the noise of the locomotive, and another and another. Prairie dogs were overtaken. The foolish animals, in the excitement of the chase, have run home to the hills safely, commenced a race with the engine, and for several miles sped along by its side with the train at full speed. A shower of bullets which struck the earth around them. The noblest of the train and of the game, or the poor marksmanship of the amateurs, prevented the shots from taking effect, and after a while one by one the poor timid animals turned away from the rushing monster, which hastened on its journey, and soon into following it, and were seen by us no more."

MEDICAL.

IF YOU WISH TO BE BEAUTIFUL,

Use Ocsella de Persia, or Victoria Regia, for Beautifying the Complexion and Preserving the Skin.

This invaluable toilet article was discovered by a celebrated Chemist in France, and is the only article ever offered to the public that will do what it is recommended to do. With all its excellencies and qualities it is not dear. Its cheapness is such that it is a beautifier of the complexion and preserver of the skin.

M. G. McCluskey purchased the receipt of Mme. Ocsella de Persia, and has spared no pains or expense in preparing it in the most perfect manner. It is now offered to the citizens of Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Boston, New Orleans, and other principal cities in the United States, by M. G. McCluskey, Chemist, Philadelphia, Pa.

They have used it with unparalleled satisfaction, and have given it the most unqualified recommendation, and many persons have written to M. G. McCluskey, saying that Ocsella de Persia has given such entire satisfaction in all cases of sallow skin and complexion, that they will always be willing to testify to it at any time.

Ocsella de Persia is entirely different from anything of the kind ever offered to the public.

Victoria Regia is a perfect Beautifier.

After using Ocsella de Persia and Victoria Regia for a few months, the skin will be found to have become of a delicate transparency, smoothness and softness to the touch, and the complexion will be found to have become of a pleasant rose color, and the whole appearance of the face will be greatly improved by the use of these articles.

Ocsella de Persia and Victoria Regia are for sale by all Druggists throughout the United States and Canada.

Sold by M. G. McCLUSKEY, Chemist, Philadelphia, Pa.

Genuine Prepared only by M. C. McCluskey,

And his name stamped on each label—no other is genuine.

Depot, No. 109 North Seventh Street.

Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers in the United States and Canada. oct24 s tuthly

REAL ESTATE SALES.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE—ESTATE OF JOSEPH MURRAY, deceased.—JAMES A. FREEMAN, Auctioneer.—Orphans' Court Sale.—Estate of Joseph Murray, deceased.—James A. Freeman, Auctioneer, will sell at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, on Thursday, November 7, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, all that valuable lot of ground, situate on the south side of Arch street, adjoining the above; beginning at a point in the middle of the said Arch street, at the distance of 16 feet 6 inches from the middle of a certain 3-feet wide alley, called Trevor's Alley, leading from Arch street to Cherry street, at the distance of 16 feet 6 inches from the middle of the said 3-feet wide alley, and at the distance of 16 feet 6 inches from the middle of a 4-feet wide alley, called Trevor's Court, leading from Arch street to Cherry street, at the distance of 16 feet 6 inches from the middle of the said 4-feet wide alley, and at the distance of 16 feet 6 inches from the middle of a