Baily Evening Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

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PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1868.

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

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F. L. FETHERSTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON,
FRANCIS WELLS.

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LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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DBIDAL WREATHS, BOUQUETS, &c. FOR WED-dings; Wreaths, Crosses, &c., for Funerals, H. A, DREER, Florist, 714 Chestuut street. au24 lm5 WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS FOR PARtice, &c. New styles. MASON & CO.,
au25tf5 907 Chestnut street, INVITATIONS FOR WEDDINGS, PARTIES. &C. DREKA. 163 CHESTNUT STREET. 1620-169

MARRIED. EYSTER—HOUSER.—In Harrisburg, September 9th, by Rev. Win. Eyster, of Greencastle, Dr. Alfred E. Eyster and Miss Alice Houser.

DIED.

CIST.—In Ciccinnati, on Baturday evening, September 5. Chas. Ciat, in the 77th year of nis sge.

GRAEFF.—On Tuesday evening, 5th instant, Anna Maria Graeff, formerly of Lancaster, Pa.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to at end the funeral, from her late residence. No. 44 North Sixth street, on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

JOHNSON—At Germantown. on Sunday morning, September 5th, Francis Norton Johnson, aged 5 years and 4 months. Also, on Tuesday, September 8th, Ribbert lichards Johnson. aged 2 years and 11 months, sons of Norton and Emily H. Johnson

Funeral on Thursday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

Norton and Emily H. Johnson
Funeral on Thursday, at 4 o'clock P. M.
MAUPAY.—On Monday cerving, the 7th inst., Samuel
Maupay, in the 15th year of his sige.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully
invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence,
kising Sun, Germantown avenue, on Saturday afternoon,
be 12th inst., at 2 o'clock. To proceed to South Laure
18th

ALMER.—On the evening of the 8th instant, John PALMER.—On the evening of the 5th instant, John. Imer, asged 47 years and 5 months.
The relatives and friends of the family, and members Moutt Morish Lodge No. 185. A. Y. M., are repectually vited to strend the nuneral, from his late residence. No. 29 North Fourth street, on Eriday afternoon 11th int., 30 clock. The remains to be deposited in Monument

emetery.
WALLACE.—On the 7th inst., John Wallace.
His male friends are respectfully invited to attend the
uneral, from bis late residence, No. 607 South Ninth
treet, on Thursday next, at two o'clock. Interment in
Woodland Cemetery.

AN ESSENTIAL ARTICLE IN EVERY PAMILY.

COLGATE & CO.'S TOLLET SOAP is an essential article in every family. We feel safe in saying that a better article cannot be obtained.—Northern Childian Advente. Lifstian Advocate.

GOOD BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.

BYOUT BLK, CORDED SATIN FACE GRO GRAIN,
PURPLE AND GILT EDGE.
BROWNS AND BLUE GRO GRAIN.
MODE COLD PLAIN SILKS.
aulett EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF Philabelphia Mann, a female child dyears of age, has been murdered under circumstances of fieudish atrocity, by some person unknown. Now, therefore, I, Morton McMichael, Mayor of the city of Philadelphia do hereby offer a roward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS for such information as will lead to the detection and conviction of the perpetrator of this unparalleled crime.

crime.

Crime.

Witress my hand and the real of the said city, this with day of Beptember, A. D. 1963.

MORTON McMICHAEL.

Mayor. PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THUESDAY, September o. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 2), or on TUESDAY, July 23, the day efore the Annual Commencement.

For circulars, apply to President CATTELL, or to Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty

jyl4 tf OFFICE OF THE FREEDOM IRON AND STREEL COMPANY.

PRILADELPHIA. September 8th, 1885.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Freedom Iron and Steel Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 239 South Third street, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M., to consider the expediency of providing additional working capital for the company.

ompany.

By order of the Board.
se9-12t5 CHAS. WESTON, Jr., Secretary. THE MEMBERS OF THE ST. ANDREWS Society are requested to attend the funeral of their tate fellow member, JUHN WALLACE, from his residence 607 S. Ninth street, ON THURSDAY, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MISS ELIZA W. SMT1H'S BOARDING AND Day School, No. 1224 Spruce street, will re-open se7-12trp)

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. ISIS AND 1820
Lombard street, Dispensary Department,—Medical treatmen and medicines furnished gratultously to the

NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, WASTE paper, &c., bought by E. HUNTER, No. 613 Jayne street.

OBITUARY.

Death of an Old Philadelphian. The Cincinnati Chronicle announces the death of Mr. Charles Cist in these terms: of Mr. Charles Cist in these terms:
Another of our city's old and highly respected citizens has departed, in the person of Mr. Charles Cist. He is remembered as having been for a long time one of the most intelligent and useful of Cincinnati's early business men.
Mr. Cist was a native of Philadelphia, born on April 24, 1792. He married November 18, 1817, and moved to Cincinnati in 1827. Until 1840 he was engaged in mercantile pursuits, but having acquired a taste for literary labor and the publishing business in boyhood, from familiarity with acquired a taste for literary labor and the publishing business in boyhood, from familiarity with his father's printing office, he then turned his attention in this direction. While engaged in taking the general census in this district, he accumulated a vast amount of statistical information about the condition of the city, and published a work entitled "Cincinnati in 1841." After this he employed his time variables until 1845, when he began the publication ously until 1845, when he began the publication of a weekly newspaper, styled Cist's Advertiser. In 1852 he was compelled to abandon it for want of proper support. In 1851 and in 1859 he published two other volumes in the shape of Directories of the city, similar to that issued in 1841. He also published a volume of Cincinnati Miscellany, containing all the early reminiscences of the city he could obtain. nce 1853 Mr. Cist has resided on College Hill,

where he has been quietly enjoying, with his family, the serene comfort derived from reflections on a life well spent.

The month of August is the anniversary of the birth of several sovereigns: the Emperor of Austria, Francis Joseph II., born the 18th of August 1839; the Empress of Russla, born August 8th, 1824; Louis II., King of Bayaria, born August 25th, 1845; Marie Henriette I., Queen of Belgium, born August 25d, 1856; the Queen of Sweden, born August 1th, 1898. August 5th. 1828.

A Southern weather prophet predicts that the

POLITICAL.

The Georgia Outrage.

The New York Tribune, in discussing the expulsion of the loyal members of the Georgia Legislature, says: "A greater outrage has never been perpetrated under a free Government. It adds ingratitude to injustice. When the Legislature first assembled there were some thirty Democratic members who had served in the rebel army, and who were, therefore, ineligible to office. The negroes might have visited upon them the merited pains of rebellion, by excluding them, and insisting upon oaths or conditions of loyalty. If they had been vindictive men; if they had been moved by any dread of the future, or any vengence for the past, they had only to keep these rebels from the House and demand the election of loyal men. These Freedmen had received Suffrage, and they replied by granting Amnesty. By a magsanimous and solemn vote they decreed that the rebel members should be admitted to their seats, with all the rights and privileges of loyal men. What use do they make of their new power? A resolution was suddenly introduced that, under the new Constitution, men of color were not permitted to be members of the Assembly, Itseems that under the old rebel law any man who had more than one-eighth of negro blood in his velus was ineligible to office. This law was of no more force than the laws of the whipping-post and iron collar. It belongs to a past era, and is as dead, in all respects, as Slavery and Rebellion. It was made a precedent, however, and after a little delay a resolution was passed declaring that twenty-five men who were supposed to have negro blood in their veins were not members of the House. Upon this question the negroes, as parties interested, were not al-The Georgia Outrage. supposed to have negro blood in their veins were not members of the House. Upon this question the negroes, as parties interested, were not allowed to vote. Four other men, who were supposed to have less than one-eighth of the negro blood, were for the present permitted to remain. "We might challenge this action upon many grounds. In the first place, we find a law which is as dead as the law of primogeniture quiety disinterred, and made to serve an unjust purpose. If this law is justly interpreted, then there is no

disinterred, and made to serve an unjust purpose. If this law is justly interpreted, then there is no reason why the Legislature may not remand the whole negro race into slavery, and find warrant in the old State law of Georgia. In the second place, we find a large body of duly elected legislators prevented from voting upon a question vitally important to the country. Twenty-five men are suddenly told that they are disfranchised, and, although duly elected to office, they are removed without taking, in any sense, the wish of the peeple.

the people.

'Granting the Rebel reasons for this outrage to be valid, twenty-five men might be expelled from the same Legislature for the color of their beards, or members of French descent might ex-clude those of English blood. Any clique of partisans, on the most frivolous charges, might cast out all opposed to their designs, by not al-lowing them to vote, on the pretence that they were interested in the point at issue. We pro-test against the whole proceeding in the name of Justice, law, and order, and await the judgment of Congress with a calm consciousness that the provisions of the XIVth Amendment will be car-ried out to the letter, and that the voice of 80,000 beards, or members of French descent might exried out to the letter, and that the voice of 80,000 ree voters in Georgia will be respected in her Legislature.

Finally, we protest against this whole proceeding in the name of Justice and Liberty. We ree nothing but madness in the course of these Southern people. There can be no motive for this disfranchisement but the bitterness and rethis distranchisement but the bitterness and retenge of a rebel sentiment, which, unable to
destroy the Union, reeks its petty spite upon
a weaker class. There is grave, ironical dignity
in the remark of these colored men in their
protest, that they remained at home to protect
the families of white men while they were engaged in lighting to destroy the Union. If these
men were criminals, if they were without intelligence, if they were unworthy to represent their
constituencies, if they proposed to pass extreme measures of confiscation, or banishment, or any revengeful legislation, we could excuse any expressions of temper or passion. But they have been wise, patient, gentle, most magnanimous, seeking no advantage from their strength, claiming no exclusive privilege, but showing magna-nimity, kindness, nay, even deference to those who formerly were their masters. They were men suddenly called to sew responsibilities, and their only crime is their color. These colored men, driven from the Georgia Legislature by a base, most infamous and most degrading obedience to prejudice, merely carry their question to a higher court. They appeal from a company of unwhipped and stiff-necked Rebels, eager to exercise their petty power, to the great American people. Good will come from this temporary ostracism. The day for such injustice passed away when the flag that represented Slavery and Rebellion was folded in the valleys of lower Virginia. Let our friends be patient, their time is coming swiftly, the protest of Atlanta will soon find a lusty response in Maine, Pennsylvania and New York, and this will be the coming of the time when manhood will be nerely carry their question to a higher court he coming of the time when manhood will b the test of citizenship, and no rebel will dare to say that, because God has covered a man with the skin of Asia or Africa or Europe, he is to receive anything but equal justice and liberty and the fullest rights of an American citizen." The Augusta (Ga.) Republican has the follow-

Our despatches state that the colored members of the House were ousted yesterday. This will take no one by surprise. We were prepured for it. Indeed, since the keynote of revolution was sounded by Frank Blair, and re-echoed by Cobb, Toombs and Hill, we have been prepared for any act of treason to the State or resolution against the government. It will not suffice for gentlemen to say that negroes ought not to be permitted to hold office. The negro is confessedly permitted to hold office. The negro is confessedly a citizen, and the constitution of Georgia makes him eligible to hold office. Therefore we deliberately assert that every member of the House—not a natural noodle—that voted to deprive members of seats to which they had been legally elected, because they had black skins, was recreant to his duty as a representative, and violated the obligations which he assumed when he took an oath to support the page consumed when he took an oath to support the new Constitution. It only remains for the Legislature to consummate its record of infamy by legislating twenty-three Democrats, defeated before the people, into the seats which rightfully belong to men with whiter principles, if they do have blacker skins." ski**ns.'**

The same paper says:
"Before the ratification of the new constituman the right to hold office; viz. Ben. Hill, Judge Reese, Judge Cabiness, Judge Lochrane, E. H. Pottle, Bob Toombs, Carey Styles, Thomas Hardeman, Dr. Ridley, P. W. Alexander, P. M.B. Young, R. J. Moses, Howell Cobb, the Lamars, Judge Ludge Ludge Level to the Lamars, Judge Ludge Level L Judge Irwin, together with every Democratic newspaper and every little Democrat in the State —including Ranse Wright."

WHY THE MEMBERS WERE EXPELLED. The correspondent of the New York Tribune,

writing from Atlanta concerning the recent outrage, says:
Yesterday was enacted in this city one of the most remarkable scenes which has been exhibited in the strange, eventful drama of reconstruction in the strange, eventful drama of reconstruction in Georgia. The chosen and elected Representatives of one half the legal voters of Georgia were ignominiously ejected from their seats in the lower House of the General Assembly, by the Representatives of the other half. All but four of the colored members of the House were found guilty of having negro blood in their veins, and for this crime were punished. That this was the sole cause of their expulsion is proved by the reasons given for excepting the That this was the sole cause of their expulsion is proved by the reasons given for excepting the four who were retained. They were excepted for the present—because the Democrats choose to assume they had less than one-eighth African blood, while the twenty-five expelled were alleged to have more. No proof was offered of either assertion. The twenty-five were acknowledged to have as good title to their seats as the four, but the latter were of somewhat lighter complexion than the twenty-five, and the Democrats

sitting as a jury, decided by inspection that the twenty-five were guilty and the four were innocent of being negroes. Why they should have spored the four when they could just as easily have expelled them is inexplicable, unless upon the theory that they gain some credit for magnanimity, or that they cared not to expel more than was necessary to give them an assured majority of two-thirds. Those excepted were as much Republicans as those who were expelled, yet it was more because they were Republicans as those who were expelled, yet it was more because they were Republicans as those who were expelled, yet it was more because they were Republicans as those who were expelled, yet it was more because they were negroes that the latter suffered. But the four favored ones are only reprived—they have only the poor privilege of being the last to be destroyed. A resolution has been introduced to inquire into the quantity of negro blood in their veins, and their into is predetermined—yet one of these men proved to the satisfaction of one of a previous committee that satisfaction of one of a previous committee that sorting the more provided to the was a Frenchman born in Paris, that he was brought to South Carolina at an early age by his prought to South Carolina at an early age by his parents who soon after died, and to care into the quantity of the previous committee that the second of the was a freechman born in Paris, that he was brought to South Carolina at an early age by his prought to South Carolina at an early age by his previous committee that the latter intention in good faith to abide the theory that they care and the reference as we poessessed, with such courry out his plans; and we did so successfully.

With cordiality and cheerfulness, with such courry out his plans; and we did that that Blair referred to was General Jehn A. McClernand, now the head and front of the Democracy of Illinois.

A Centrast.

Contrast the words of Lee's letter with the correlation of the plant of the words of the Southern or a co he was a Frenchman born in Paris, that he was brought to South Carolina at an early age by his parents who soon after died, and to gain possession of some little property he was heir to, the managers of his father's estate sold him as a clave in Georgia. He has not forgotten his native language, but speaks very pure Parisian French. Another of these four was a captain in the Federal army, commanded white troops, fought in many of the most important battles in Virginia, was with Sherman in his famous march to the sea, was dangerously wounded, and twice a prisoner of war. Neither of these men could be taken for colored men if met on Broadway, but they have pleaded guilty of being of African blood, and they will be punished for it. Such are the beauties of Southern Democracy. racy.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Eloquent Address of the Negroes to the Native Whites.

The negroes of South Carolina have issued an address to their white fellow-citizens of that State, the principal points of which are these: State, the principal points of which are these:

"Fellow-citizens: We, the colored citizens of Charleston, address you, in answer to two very remarkable addresses which you have of late issued in this city respecting us and our race in this city and State. You have first addressed a communication to the white people of this city and State, and in fact to the whole world, in which you have been pleased to allude to our race in such a manner and in such terms as to place us in a false light before all mankind, attributing to us motives and designs, sime and determinations of revenge, raphne, arsime and determinations of revenge, rapine, ar-son, murder, pillage and violence such as we never entertained for a moment, nor had any reason to perform or attempt; you have in that special address to the whites of this State, and to the whole country, charged us with seeking to the whole country, charged us with seeking to destroy your property, to bring on a war of races, and thus inaugurate a reign of terror, such as did prevail here during the late unhappy war, which charge we emphatically deny as ground-

iess.
In your last address to the colored voters, "In your last address to the colored voters, sanctioned by authority of the Democratic party, you have assumed to direct us in the exercise of our rights as freemen; you have claimed in the iret paragraph to be 'our best friends,' that 'we are naturally your friends, and you are naturally our friends; any other relations between us are unnatural and injurious to both.' Your protestations of friendship certainly demand of us a proper and respectful recognition and acknowledgment; we should be devoid of that high characteristic which has been the redeeming feature in our national character, under the most cruef and unwhich has been the redeeming feature in our national character, under the most cruel and unchristian treatment ever inflicted by a civilized nation upon their 'friends.' We do at all times, and in all places appreciate kindness bestowed, and we are ready at all times to concede to our friends whatever demands they may make upon us, when such demands do not involve the surrender of our manhood and the degradation of our wives and children. You have been very kind in laying down a line of conduct for us in ind in laying down a line of conduct for us in he political arena

"It may be that our 'ignorance and uncivilization, our inc spacity to comprehend the true meaning of English words and the position of the parties now contending for the supremacy in the government of this country, is a sufficient reason why we do not understand or 'see it' in he same light with you.

* * * 'You find fault with us because we

have, by our political action, elevated Northern white men to offices of remuneration and trust, because we have not put intelligent colored men because we have not put intelligent colored men into position. To this we can but reply, that you were all arrayed against the measures of reconstruction—your intelligent white men would not take part in the politics of the State, you opposed every measure which Congress offered to this and the other States lately in rebellion: your best men, your newspapers and orators, all urged your race not to take part in the reconstruction of the State under the acts of Congress.

"You acted on that advice, you did nothing to encourage us, you derided the idea of granting us the right to vote; when your legislature met in 1865-66; you passed that infamous Black Code, which is a disgrace to civilization; in that you denied us all rights in common with all other people in the State, way, by these acts decided ple in the State; you by these acts denied our children the school house; you imposed penalties on us which were not imposed on white men: there were crimes which, if committed by a white man he was imprisoned, but if committed by a leady man he was imprisoned. man he was imprisoned, but if committed by a black man he was hung. We submit to you whether that course was not enough to make us disbelieve every protestation of love you make. Your laws provided for taking and binding out our children and subjecting us to all manner of disabilities; we could not pursue any trade or calling in this State without a written permission from some white man; we could not sell any article of barter without the consent first obtained from some magistrate: with all these facts ained from some magistrate; with all these facts tenned from some magnetate; with an incess lattle before us, and your Negro Code before us, and the penitentiary filled with our race, as the re-sults of your legislation and the acts of your judges and lawyers, do you not see why we have been constrained to trust to strangers rather than to those who claim that they are our natural frienda ?

'We cannot surrender the great palladium of our liberties—the ballot-box—for any considera-tion whatever. And if we are to be massacred ecause we refuse to vote the Democratic ticket if we are to be murdered in cold blood because we will not sell our manhood, then let it come we will not sell our manhood, then let it come
—we can die but once; and if, as you state,
thirty millions of white men are going to fafl
upon four millions because they are black
and will not vote for Horatio Seymour
and F. P. Blair for President and VicePresident of the United States, both of whom
have declared that the negroes have ne right to
vote, then we are prepared to die, but not to vote
to be killed. With a strong faith in God and
eternal justice we wait the decision of high
Heaven. If our cause be just, God will not suffer
us to fall; with a firm faith in the right we ask
nothing at the hands of our fellow-man but a nothing at the hands of our fellow-man but a fair chance in the race of life, and equal oppor-tonities for ourselves, our wives and our children.

Ve ask no more." F. P. Blair, Jr., ou General Grant. After the fall of Vicksburg, General F. P. Blair made a speech at St. Louis, in which he

shins

"You will permit me, I know, coming back "You will permit me, I know, coming back from Vicksburg—the scene of our recent conquest—to say what ought to be said and what now dwells in the heart of every officer and soldier in Grant's army, that to Major-General Ulysses S. Grant is due the great and chief honor of those great achievements which have been performed by his army. And when any ambitious and vainglorious chieftain comes back and attempts to claim for himself the great deeds which have immortalized, and ought to immortalize, General Grant, the whole army of Grant, the whole army engaged in that expedi-Grant, the whole army engaged in that expedition, will repel the idea; and we will proclaim everywhere that the leading spirit, the great chief and leader of the expedition was General Grant. 'We claim for ourselves only that we sought

"Whatever opinions may have prevailed in the past in regard to African slavery, or the right of a State to secede from the Union, we believe we express the almost unanimous judgment of the Southern people, when we declare that they consider that those questions were decided by the war, and that it is their intention in good faith to abide by that decision. At the close of the war the Southern people laid down their arms, and sought to resume their former relations with the United States Government. Through their State Con-States Government. Through their State Conventions they abolished slavery, and amulled their ordinances of secession; and they returned to their peaceful pursuits with a sincere purpose to fulfil all their duties under the Constitution of the United States, which they had sworn to support."

support."
Wise jumps to his feet in Richmond and says, "secession is more alive than ever." Vance says "the South will gain all it fought for in the rebellion." Semmes says he fought the war on the bellion." Semmes says he fought the war on the principles of Democracy, and how the "grand old Democratic party has risen from its long slumber." Albert Pike says, "Swear eternal hatred to your oppressors." Swear that no Northern man shall cross the Susquehanna and the Ohio and live. Slaybach says, "By the election of Seymour and Blair the South gains what they had fought for." Judge Jones thinks "State Rights" will be re-established by the Democratic party. Lawton says "the great principles for which we fought may be achieved." The Memphis Appeal says: "The day will come when the South will be independent." Wade Hampton says: "Never shall I admit that the cause itself failed, and that the principles which gave it life were wrong." We could multiply quotations ad infinitum. But enough have been given to show that the But enough have been given to show that the Southern people do not concur with Lee and his friends in saying that the secession question was

Characteristic Letter from Henry Ward Beecher. Henry Ward Beecher has sent the following letter to the Printers' Grant and Colfax Club in Washington:

decided by the war."-N. Y. Commercial.

PERISKILL, N. Y., Sept 4, 1868.—Mr. G. W. Schriver.—Dear Sir: I received duly the notice of my election as an honorary member of the Printers Grant and Colfax Club. of Washington city. I accept the honor with pleasure, and shall co-operate with you in every just measure for the victory of those fundamental principles. for the victory of those fundamental principles of moral and good government of which Grant of moral and good government of which Grant and Colfax are the expositors. Revolutions do not go backwards, and I have every confidence that the conscience and intelligence which led this great nation to resist slavery and to deteat it will now refuse to put the government into the very hands which either were raised against it or which refused to help in its defence. The new adhesion of impatient Southern men to the very worst type of democratic doctrine ever enunciated since the party went into alliance with slavery worst type of democratic doctrine ever enuncia-ted since the party went into alliance with slavery cannot but be as disastrous for the South as was its league with the same party before the war. The democratic party seems fated to lead the South into desperate steps, and then to be utterly unable to help those whom it has deluded. It will be so again. Utterly lost to all moderation, the Convention in New York has laid days a shattlery Convention in New York has laid down a platform which will bring civil war to the South again, unless it is prevented by the victory of the Republican party.

I am yeary truly yours I am very truly yours,
HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Address of the Republican State Com-mittee of Belgware.

To the Republicans of Delaware: Comrades in trs Good Cause:—Success rewards our efforts. Shall we pause? Our opponents were confident of carrying Wilmington. Never before were they so well organized at a city election. Yet we have largely increased our Republican majority. They hoped to reduce our majority in Vermont, but thousands are added to it. Vermont, but thousands are added to it. These are but the advancing surges of the great tide of Republican victory. All over the nation the people are alive with enthusiasm for Grant and Colfax, the friends-of-peace, the opponents of new wars and new revolutions. Upon this tide every Northern State will carry them triumphantly into their high places. Our friends in other States say to the Republicans of Delaware:—"Will you turn back in this great work? Will you not stand by back in this great work? Will you not stand by your sister States in November?" Is this appeal in vain? Shall we not hear and respond? Wilmington will do better yet in November. Newcastle county acknowledges no "family" domination. With these to start on, and the glorious prestige of national success to aid us shall we prestige of national success to aid us, shall we not work, work, work? ANTHONY HIGGINS

Chairman State Central Committee. The New Rebellion.

A Memphis correspondent of the New York Tribune speaks as follows of the outrages practiced by the rebels in that section: In the county immediately opposite Memphis, Ku-Klux organizations rule the community as they please, in defiance of all law. No loyalist, black or white, is safe for an hour, and in some localities Union men congregate together in small squads at night and barricade the doors and windows are they described the lower than the control of the country of the control of the country o

small squads at night and barricade the doors and windows ere they dare go to sleep. The old Rebel element are all armed; and apparently, at least, all banded together.

In our own county of Shelby, too, not ten miles from Memphis, it is a common thing to hear of Ku-Klux gangs visiting the negro cabins in search of arms, and intimidating the blacks by threats in case they foil to yote for Seprence and hreats in case they fail to vote for Seymour and

Assertions of our rebel press to the contrary, few Union men believe that outside of a few of the Eastern counties of the State, and Memphis and Nashville, it would be possible to-day to hold an election under the franchise law save by military protection. The seemingly most plausible theory of those Union men who carefully scan appearances about

them seems to be that the whole is a well-concerted and systematic effort to control the whole of the Southern States for Seymour and Blair by the same system of tactics so successfully inaugurated in Mississippi in defeating the constitution

Thus the whole of the Southern States are to be reconstructed again and placed in control of the old rebel element; the immense sacrifices of the loyal North in the Rebellion come to naught; carpet-baggers leave for more congenial climes; the "nigger" is kicked into his proper sphere, and the Rebels accomplish through the ballot what they lost through the ballet.

Illness of Franklin Pierce.

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 8.—Ex-President Pierce lies seriously ill of cholera morbus at the house of Williard Williams, Esq, in this city, where he has boarded for several years. He returned from his cottage at Little Boar's Head, Hampton Beach, a few days since, and went on an excursion to Lake Winnepisaukee. He was taken down on the fifth His condition is a way decrease. sion to lake winnepisauree. He was taken down on the 6th. His condition is a very dangerous one. It cannot be determined for several days whether he will recover or not. He receives the best care and medical attendance, but his friends

White and Colored Republicans Pro-scribed by Georgia nemocrats, The Democratic Club of Quitman, Ga., has adopted the following resolution unanimously:
"That such organizations as are known as

tion among those who do not watch the almanac; and as a matter of course, it was set down as one of the most remarkable of rains on record. You and I have seen a hundred just like it.

Next to the great shower, the Rosecrans council down in Virginia, the arrival of the great French billiard player, and the last match between the Atlantics and Athletics, yesterday, nothing occupies muck of the public mind more than the coming gubernatorial election. Hoffman's friends are confident that he will receive

the heaviest vote ever polled in the State for the heaviest vote ever polled in the State for a Democratic candidate, and the backers of Griswold are equally sanguine on the other side. The excitement has not fairly commenced yet, and it would not be sinful, I hope, to pray that it might never commence; for New York in election times is like unto a suburb of Pandemonium, and not like the godly city which the Knickerbockers reclaimed from savagery and bequeathed to civilization.

to civilization.

The match between the Athletics, of Philadel-The match between the Athletics, of Philadelphia, and the Atlantics, of Brooklyn, was played yesterday in the latter city, and resulted in another victory for the Quakers—the second within a week. The first match was played in Philadelphia. Since 1856 the Atlantics have been looked upon as the masters of the game of base ball, but they must now acknowledge their inferiority to the Philadelphians, whose play cannot be equalled. Although not a professional player, I am sufficiently a judge of the game to know that the Athletics are splendld fly-catchers, and as batters, are like a regiment of ancient player, I am sufficiently a judge of the game to know that the Athletics are splendid fly-catchers, and as batters, are like a regiment of ancient rams, such as was used in bringing down the enemies' walls in the olden time. In their fielding they are glorious, as if born and brought up on the Champ de Mars. Where they learned to throw balls it would be hard to guess. Perhaps from the story told in Sam. XXVI, wherein it is related that Saul was hunting for David in the hill of Hachilah, which is before Jeshimon, and that when he lay in the trench "the people pitched round about anybody. They fire balls around corners, and through things of a tough nature, with a certainty and vim truly astonishing. These Athletics bathe in oil, and are much like cels in their adaptibility to circumstances. They play base ball a great deal, and when they rise from their eleep they play more. They are always fly-catching, fielding, pitching and batting. They lunch on murfins, but never dine, because they have not time for it. Is it any wonder that they beat everybody they play with?

Rudolph, the French billiard player, is about

for it. Is it any wonder that they beat everybody they play with?

Rudolph, the French billiard player, is about as expert with the lvory spheres as the Athletics are with their leathern ones. He has beaten everybody thus far except young Fester, and him he cannot beat. Rudolph plays with right or left hand, with two cues at once, with bridge, mace or finger, and astonishes all who watch him. He throws a ball into the middle of the table, and after spinning there awhile, it comes to his hand as unerringly as if it were moved by instinct. He plays on two tables at the same time, caroms on balls in the air, and, in short, does anything which it is possible for a man to do with billiard balls. I may mention here that

do with billiard balls. I may mention here that Rudolph is about to give exhibitions, and that Foster and Deery are about to play a match for £250, at Cooper Institute.

Another new paper will make its appearance on the 25th. It is to be a twelve-page weekly. A. J. H. Duganne will edit it. Duganne is well known as a story-writer, and is now editing the Sunday Dispatch, besides attending to the military records of the State.

The "Wickedest Man" fraud upon the community no longer attracts any attention. Strong

nity no longer attracts any attention. Strong attempts are being made by the notoricty-loving ministers to keep the excitement up, but the public smell a mouse. There was a treating at Aller and the second of the community of the second of the community of the second meeting at Allen's dance house on Sunday, largely attended by well-dressed church mem-bers, but none of the denizens of Water street were present.

At a meeting of the Tammany Society held ast night, Frank P. Blair was made a Sachem. Hon. James Brooks, of the Express, and Calkins and Van Buren, of the World, were also baptized into the Columbian Order, after which there was a pow-wow. The new braves are doing well.

TRAGEDY IN KENTUCKY.

Marder of a Whole Family! The Louisville Courier of Sept. 6 furnishes th following particulars of a terrible murder: following particulars of a terrible murder:

One of the most appalling tragedies that ever occurred in this section of the country was enacted on last Thursday afternoon, in a lonely spot in the dense forest leading from Randolph station, on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, some ten miles south of this city. The point at which it transpired is known as Lost Island, or Pond Island, and is in the midst of the forest, with no human being nearer than two miles, the distance to Randolph station.

It appears that an industrious German, known as Charcoal John, occupied, with his family, a little log house. The family consisted of his wife, an infant child, and a little daughter five years of age.

Yesterday morning some itinerant passing near the house was horrified at discovering the body of John lying not far distant in a pool of clotted of John lying not far distant in a pool of clotted blood, his skull broken in and brain oozing from the frightful wound, which had evidently been made with an axe. A portion of one of the murdered man's ears had been hewn off, and his face was coated with stagnant blood, an unrecognizable mass of human gore. About sixty yards from the father was another horrible spectacle. Here lay the dead bodies of the mother and her infant child. Her skull had also been broken, and there was a fearful gash in her throat, probably from a blow intended to sever her head. The head of the child was also broken, and both head of the child was also broken, and both were covered with blood. Still further on was a were covered with blood. Still further on was a spectacle even more ghastly, if that were possible. This was the little daughter, only five years of age. She lay stone dead, her right shoulder literally cleft from its place, and a frightful gash descending deep into the body, the blow evidently having been struck while the poor child was endeavoring to except the clutches. was endeavoring to escape the clutches of the murderer of her parents and her sister. It is not positively known who the fiendish perpetrator of this bloody butchery is. The bed in the house was found to be torn open and the money gone, showing conclusively that the object of the atrocious crime was solely

THE COURTS.

QUARTER SESSIONS-Judge Allison.-This morning the return to the venire of the Grand Jury was completed by the signature of Judge Stroud. Wm. H. Stuart was appointed foreman of the Grand Jury, and after being instructed in their duties they retired to their recom duties, they retired to their room.

THEATRES, Etc.

AT THE CHESTNUT to-night The White Faron will be repeated.

AT THE WALNUT—Foul Flay will be given
AT THE AMERICAN, a miscellaneous entertainment is announced.

PRICE THREE CENTS. FACTS AND PANCIES.

-Swinburne has two new volumes in press. ...The Princess of Teck's baby has been sick.

-Three cornered visiting cards are the style —The Italian Government has sold the tobacco monopoly for twenty years for \$40,000,000.

Browning's great poem, longer than the liad, will see the light this year. —Roman Catholic London purposes to erect a cathedral in memory of Cardinal Wiseman. —The Horseshoe Falls at Nlagara have receded six feet in the last year.

—It is estimated that one of the Long Branch hotels took this season upwards of a quarter of a million dollars. -Silver and golden anklets for ladies are about

o become fashionable. They will be worn outide the stockings. -A Turk broke the Baden-Baden Bank nine times in succession recently. He is the most desperate gambler Germany has seen for years.

—James E. Murdoch will play a farewell en-regement next winter; and then retire from the —Adah Menken is to have a handsome monu-ment in Père la Chaise, her Paris friends raising it to her memory.

—Robert Laird Collyer, one of Chicago's clorical great guns, is preaching on "Woman's Rights," in New England.

—A bridal pair in Savannah were chloroformed by burglars and robbed on their wedding night recently, and the bride died. -Cruikshank made the illustrations for a new

edition of the "Biglow Papers" just published in England —Monroe county, Mississippi, has a champion wild hog which gnaws down trees, or uproots them, and throws down whole strings of fence.

Henri Rochefort talks of coming to this country until the storm he has raised in France

—A young woman in Tennessee, after being comfortably buried, was brought to lite by a resurrectionist, who cut off one of her fingers to get a gold ring. —One of the finest weddings in London this year was that of Sir Ivor Guest, a rich Welsh iron master, to a daughter of the Duke of Mart-

borough. —Queer discoveries have been made on the Little Colorado river. Ruins of ancient cities extend for miles, some of the walls standing, while old canals can be traced and the contents of a hundred crockery shops are strewed about.

-On Monday eighty-five workmen, all Repub-licans but two, and among them four one-legged and three one-armed soldiers, were discharged from the Portsmouth navy yard by the new Democratic incumbents there.

-Brick Pomeroy is studying up his pedigreeto what branch of the Pomeroy family he belonged. The Senator replied that "Brick" might take which branch he pleased, but he (the Senator) to the other branch he pleased, but he (the Senator) belonged.

tor) belonged to the other branch. —A writer in the Times says that "a pious and eloquent American clergyman took him to see Adah Menken play Mazeppa in London. After the first act the pious clergyman sent in his card, and they were soon invited to take a glass of champagne in Mazeppa's dressing room." The pious and eloquent clergyman's name is not given.

—A duel took place recently at Lyons, France, between M. Pouet, editor of the Courier of that city, and M. Frantz, a writer in the Refuse. Both combatants have since appeared before the Correctional Police, and M. Frantz is condemned to ten days' imprisonment and 100f. flag. M. Pouet was sentenced to a fine of 50f., both parties paying the costs.

—Last week a portion of the track of the Belle-fontaine and Indianapolis Railroad, about 250 feet long, sank over sixteen feet, and the ground around sank with it. All the trains have been around sank with it. All the trains have been obliged to stop, and the track has been raised by "cribbing." Fish from 12 to 18 inches long appear where the water has risen out of the crack. It is supposed that a subterranean lake exlats beneath the track.

The Paris subscribers to the recent French loan were obliged to form in line and take their itum at a chance to register their names. One lady fainted. No one moved and the police officer came to her relief. "Is the lady alone?" "No," said a gentleman, "that is her husband in line." "Why don't you come to the assistance of your wife?" asked the officer. "I'm not going to lose my place just for a fainting fit," was the reply.

reply. Her Majesty the Queen of Belgium is passing a month at Spa; being an accomplished horse-woman she astonishes every one by her skilful driving of her four ponies. During one of her excursions among the mountains she ventured into a road which was barely passable for carriages; she met one of the simple and honest peasant women of the Ardennes, and inquired of her if she could continue upon that road. "Yes." her if she could continue upon that road. "Yes," she replied, "but it would be a shame to break your carriage and spoil those pretty horses, and the man who has let them to you will not be well satisfied."

-That smart Chicago lad, who claimed to have been abducted, confined in a remote place in a cellar among other lads of his age, gagged by a cellar among other lads of his age, gagged by a plaster over his mouth, and then to have escaped by a feat of successful daring, confessed on Saturday morning, while under arrest for larceny, and preparatory to a term in the Reform School, that the tale was of his own invention. The Bultarin said so at the time, and it expressed its surprise that the police and almost the entire press of Chicago should have been humbugged by such a transparent cock-and-bull yarn. -The Paris correspondent of a London paper

—The Paris correspondent of a London paper has the following item: "The other day the Archduchess Sophia was asked by her chaplain for money to pay for masses destined to secure the repose of her unfortunate son Maximilian's soul. The Archduchess, without reflecting, at once put down her name for a considerable sum. Encouraged by this success the chaplain took the list to Archduke Albert, and begged of him to subscribe. 'I will gladly subscribe to a collection in memory of my unfortunate brother, but I shall insist on the money being applied to pay his creditors, which appears to me the first thing to be done," which appears to me the first thing to be done,

-The first day of October next has been de-The first day of October hoat has been decided en by the Second Adventists, now assembled at Janesville, Wisconsin, for the ending of earthly things. The other day the preacher was earthly things. The other day the preacher was very much annoyed by a Republican and Democrat, on the outskirts of the meeting, discussing as to who would be the next President. The preacher approached them and said: "My dear friends, you are exciting yourselves unnecessions." sarily, and wasting precious time in speculating as to the future President of the United States. for before an earthly election takes place our blessed Lord will be President everywhere." "I'll bet you \$25," said the Democrat, "he can't carry Kentucky."

Kentucky."

—At Tamboff, in Russia, southeast of Moscow, a young man named Gorski, a pupil of the college, and only 18 years old, who had been convicted of assassinating a whole family of seven persons, was lately led out for execution. He was conveyed on a cart, and guarded by a military escort. The gibbet, for the prisoner was to be hanged—was prepared, and a large crowd had assembled to witness the last act of the law. The judgment having been read, the criminal was clothed in a long white robe, the hood of which was placed over his head; he was then placed on a high stool, which was to be withdrawn from under his feet as soon as the rope was adjusted round his neck. But at that moment an official came forward and read an Imperial degree comcame forward and read an Imperial degree com-muting the penalty of death into one of hard la-bor for life. The criminal was immediately clothed in a convict dress and taken back to pri-son, whence he will shortly be sent to Siberia.