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PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1868.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

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

PHOPALICETA ABSOCIATION.
PHOPALTORS.
GIBSON PEACOCK, CASPER SOUDER, Jr.,
F. L. FETHERSTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON,
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LANGMUIR—BAKER—At the United States Legation, Paris, the 34 of September, by the Rev. Dr. Robinson, of the American chapel, the Rev. Gavin Langmuir to Laura Jenette, daughter of the late Cornellus Baker, of Eliza beth. N. J.
TRUAX—JONES—At St. Clement's Church, on the morning of the 16th inst., by the Right Rev. Alfred Lee, D. D., John K. Truax to Julia, eldest daughter of George W. Jones.

DIED.

BROWNING.—Suddenly, Charles Browning, of the most Browning & Brothers, of congestion of the brain, tho clock A, M., on Monday morning, 14th inst.

His family and friends are invited to attend his funeral, ithout further notice, from the residence of his father, law. Jacob Witner, coner Thirteenth and Spring arden sucets, on Thursday morning next, 17h inst., at o'clock. To proceed to Colretown Cametery, New Year. Jerrey.
M. CALLA.—On the morning of the 15th inst., Wm., P. McCalla, in the 25th year of he age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfull invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Gen. B. M. Zulich. No. 810 North Seventh street, on Friday afternoon, the 15th instant, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to North Management of the 15th instant, at 3 o'clock. d Cemetery.

.—At her residence Tredyfirin township, Chester on Monday, the 14th inst., Mrs. Ann C. Pugh, counts on Monday, the 14th inst., Mrs. Ann C. Pugh, aged 67 Years and friends of the family are respectfully The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully the family at the 17th inst., at 11 o'clock, without further notice. Carriages will need the 80 clock A. M. train, Femilylvania Ballroad at Engle Station

BLACK SERGES FOR MOURNING DRESSES.—
Just received, two cases of
BLAUK, WOOLEN, SERGES.

Also, Black Dray do Almer.
Black Bethind Chiner.
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Black Velour Russe, &c.
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aulti EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE UTY OF PHILADELPHIA."

This excellent and efficient benevolent institution has secured a permanent location by the purchase, on favorable terms, of the property No. 533 Arch street. The entire lower floor of the building has been fitted up for the use of the Association and is now occupied by it. The upper floors are let out at a rate which reduces the item of rent in the expenses of the Society to a mere nominal amount, Friends of the Institution are invited to call in as they pass.

The General Assot of the Society, Mr. Emanuel H. to call in as they pass.

The General Agent of the Society, Mr. Emanuel H.
Toland, and the Missionaries, Mcsers, Wilmer W. Walter and Albert G. Rowland, will soon commence their annual calls for aid, and it is hoped they may meet with

The Society is a purely benevolent organization and in not sectarian in its character. Its officers and mana

ers are:—
PRESSIDENT—GEORGE H. STUART.
VICE PERSIDENT—ALEXANDER G. CATTELL.
SYCETARE—RUDOLPH K. HOEFLICH.
TREASUREE—THOMAS T. MASON, 419 Arch street.

Georgo W. Hill,
Charles L. Orum.
Samuel Work.
George Nugent,
Jacob A. Gardner,
Jhomas Pedrick.
Samuel Mulico.
Thomas Petter,
Robert J. Grigg.
There names are sufficient guaranty to the community had any funds entrusted to the disposal of the Society will be carefully and property disponsed. sel4m w. 8 6tz.

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ATTENTION, SOLDIERS AND SAILORS!—
SOLDIERS AND BAILORS!—STATE CENTRAL
COMMITTEE ROOMS, 206 South Seventh street.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3, 1863.
Your comrades of the Army of the Potomac, the James, the Tennessee, the Cumberland and the Shenandoah will assemble in this city on the 1st and 2d of October, Let the "Boys in Blue" be prepared to meet them in organized bodies. Let every Soldier and Sailor join his Ward or Township Clib år once, and help to swell the number of Pennsylvania Veterans who will turn out to meet their friends from the adjoining States. Do not delay. Do it at once. By order of the Committee.

CHARLES H. T. COLLIS, Chairman.

A. L. Bussell, Becretary.

Solf in w 6trp. A. L RUSSELL, Secretary.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE

#### LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September O. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 9), or on TUESDAY, July 28, the day before the Annual Commencement.

For circulars, apply to President CATTELL, or to

Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty. EASTON, Pa., July, 1868. EASTON, Pa., July, 1862.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, PHILLADELPHIA, Sept. 16, 1863.

I will give the above reward for information that will lead to the detection and conviction of the person who inhomanly murdered Mary Mohrman, a child of six years, in the Nineteenth Ward of this city, on September 6, 1868.

WILLIAM B. MANN, eel638tsp District Attorney,

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.—THE STATED
Monthly meeting of the Institute will be held on
this (WEDNESDAY) Evn'g, at 8 o'clock. Members and
others having new Inventions, or specimens of manufactures to exhibit, will please send them to the Hall, No. 15
South Agyrenth street, before 7 o'clock, P. M. William NOTICE—THE CHESAPEARE AND DELAorder for the passage of vessels; all the repairs have been
made, and ample arrangements to accommodate the
trade.
sold-ste

NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, WASTE E, HUNTER, apper, &c., bought by No. 613 Jayres trees.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MISS ELIZA W. SMITH'S BUARDING AND Day School, No. 1221 Spruce street, will re-open se7.12trps

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

ENGLAND.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson-His Reply to Roebuck's Insulting Speech. OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

On the day following the delivery of Mr. Roebuck's speech at the Sheffield Cutlers' dinner, Mr. Johnson was formally received by the Mayor and Town Council of Sheffield, and his reply to the address of welcome was as follows:

"My friend Mr. Roebuck, in his address last evening in this hall, stated that one of the frailties under which the United States labored in making an extended suffrage advantageous was because of the character of a part of the population which we have received from other nations, which, to use his own words, consists of a 'feculent torrent of all the mischief, furbulence and vice of Europe,' and he called me as a witness. As my silence may be construed into admissions of the correctness of his statement, neither he nor you, gentlemen, will, I hope, think it out of place if I now refer to it. It is no doubt true that bad men and bad women are to be found in the United States, both native and foreign. But I suppose that the honorable gentleman would admit that such specimens of degraded humanity are to be found in London, and possibly in this borough, but these do not affect in introduct the receiver.

graded humanity are to be found in London, and possibly in this borough, but these do not affect injuriously the general character of the people of either locality. Vice, generally the result of ignorance, is never a match for virtue and intelligence. Whatever there may be of the former in the United States, it has no influence upon the general character of our people, or the security and just and enlightened administration of our governments, federal or state. Whatever ignorance there may be among the emigrants who in great numbers are coming among us, it will soon yield to a well devised and almost universal system of public well devised and almost universal system of public schools. So happy are the consequences of the system that not only in our large cities, but in every hamlet, the best works in English litera-ture are to be found, and are as much valued

there as here. "The honorable gentleman is mistaken in supposing that our emigrants to any appreciable ex-tent consist of the class he described. Among the best of our agriculturists are to be found Englishmen, Scotchmen, Irishmen and Germans, and among the most skilled of our artisans many of them are from this borough; their labor and in-telligence, their industry and integrity have largely contributed to the prosperity of our country. In conclusion, gentlemen, I re-turn you my most sincere thanks for the kind and affectionate terms in which you have spoken of my country and myself, and I beg you to be assured that whatever feelings of friendship or essured that whatever feelings of friendship or emotions of brotherly love are entertained by you or your countrymen towards the United states will be sincerely reciprocated. You are right gentlemen, that you feel assured 'that truth and honor, kindness and gentle feeling will preside over and guide the councils of the two people. To suppose otherwise would be to im-peach their justice and honor."

WHAT THE ENGLISH PAPERS SAY.

The London press is complimentary to Mr.

Johnson, and some of the papers censure Mr.

Roebuck severely.
The Pall Mull Gazette says:
"Mr. Roebuck exceeded himself in narrowness. Fire, violence of language, and disregard of the pesition and feelings of those by whom he was surrounded. The Master Cutter ought to have known how he was likely to behave, and it would have shown discretion on his part had he omitted from his list of invitations either the new American Minister or the man who was tolerably American Minister, or the man who was tolerably sure to base some insult to America upon the This morning there will a pear in all the New York papers the outlines of Mr. Roebuck's speech. The people will know that their representative made a speech full of the most kindly and generous sentiments towards England, and that England responded through Mr. Roebuck, by a coarse and unjust attack upon Mr. Roebuck, by a coarse and unjust attack upon the political institutions of America. That is the light in which the incident will be presented to American readers. We, of course, should be amused with the notion that Mr. Roebuck can in any way be regarded as a representative of English opinion. He represents no one but an ill-regulated and cross-grained member of the House of Commons, and the sentiments which he expressed lest alors. and the sentiments which he expressed last night and the occasion he chose for avowing them would be sufficient to deprive his name of all vestige of authority; except perhaps among the most ignorant class in his own constituency. man has a right to his own opinion about American affairs, but he has no right to seize the op portunity of insulting the American people in the presence of their Minister.

The Standard welcomes Mr. Johnson's cordial but proud language. He will find the English Government ready enough to do anything it hon-orably and fairly may to settle the two or three questions still in dispute between the two coun-tries, just as he will always find the English people willing to reciprocate the friendly greetings which he may give in the name of his country-men, and always more cordially disposed to a real and not a formal alliance than the Americans have not shown the sure than the Americans have not shown the sure than the sure t

Caps have yet shown themselves.

The Star remarks that Mr. Reverdy Johnson represented his country with spirit and dignity. Would that some one had been present to speak for England rather better qualified for the task than an orator who can stab a whole nation by stigmatizing them as the "assassinating Italians," and who, in presence of a foreign ambassador, can ridicule the institutions of the country which the guest represents and inordinately boast of our own. As an exhibition of bad taste nothing has own. As an exhibition of bad taste nothing has equalled the display of Mr. Roebuck in recent times, unless it may have been some other performance of the same distinguished orator. Perhaps even he will wince under the powerful, although temperate, rebuke which was administered to him vesterday by the American Minister. although temperate, rebuke which was administered to him yesterday by the American Minister. The Herald considers Mr. Roebuck's way of welcoming a distinguished foreigner smacks of Mrs. Malaprop. But, by way of preface, Mr. Roebuck had told his hearers that he was not a prudent man, and he certainly was not overanxious to prove himself a polito one. It is undoubtedly fortunate that he spoke in the hearing of an American gentleman who knew all the angularities of the honorable member for Sheffield as well as we do, but still the Herald would have been glad if the speech of Sheffield's representative man had been in harmony with the frank tive man had been in harmony with the frank and generous sentiments uttered by the Master Cutler's distinguished visitor.

#### FRANCE.

French Intrigue in Europe.

The London Spectator says:
"An idea that Napoleon is intriguing at Brus-"An idea that Napoleon is intriguing at Brussels and the Hague is disturbing the Continental chancelleries. The notion is that he has a secret understanding of some kind with the Dutch Court,—as shown in the readiness of the King to sell Luxembourg,—that Belgium is to be coaxed by great commercial advantages into a commercial union with France, and that the expected resistance of Prussia will be quoted to Frenchmen as proof positive that Berlin claims expected resistance of Prussia will be quoted to Frenchmen as proof positive that Berlin claims to dictate the policy of France on non-German ground. Readers of daily papers will have noticed a sudden cropping-up of small stories and little telegrams about a French Zollverein, and this is said to be their interpretation. We do not vouch for a moment for its accuracy but simply report it as an explanation which men who are not credulous think worthy of consideration."

Girardin on Napoleon. A Paris letter says: "One of the most eccentric articles that Emile de Girardin ever wrote appears in this evening's Liberts. He says that the Emperor is the 'best-intentioned' man in the

world, but never knows what he is doing; and that is the reason why, while the Emperor merits all praise, the empire deserves all blame. The Emperor, he says, stupelies himself with to-bacco, and while he is smoking he dreams that bacco, and while he is smoking he dreams that France is great, and that he is necessary to the greatness of France; that he bolieves what those about him tell him, and fancies results which he intended achieved when they are not. The coup d'état of December 2d was wholly unnecessary; but the Emperer risked it because he bona fide believed he could do great things. But he was under a delusion; he is utterly incapable of finding the means to achieve the other her. of finding the means to achieve the of finding the means to achieve the things he dreams of, and too jealous to trust power to a great minister. There is much more to the same effect; but this is the substance of the whole article, the disrespectful tone of which is unparalleled."

Bumored American and Hussian Al-

A letter from Berlin in the North Eastern Cor. A letter from Berlin in the North Eastern Correspondence says that all the accounts agree in
attributing to Russia the plan of forming a close
alliance with the United States in view of the
Eastern question, and that her overtures have
been very favorably received by the Government
at Washington. The first manifestation of the
new alliance, it appears, is to be a joint interventron in favor of Cretan independence, in which
Prussia, who has also been concerned in the
negotiations, will take part. On the other hand,
areat efforts are still being made to bring out a
rapprochement between Austria and Prussia.
This, the correspondent says, was the subject of This, the correspondent says, was the subject of the long interview which took place the other day at Munich between Prince Hohenlohe (the Bavarian Premier) and the Emperor of Austria. The latter said on this occasion that he had no objection to the proposed rapprochement, but that it did not depend on him alone to establish

Accident to the King of Italy.

King Victor Emmanuel recently had a narrow escape from death whilst following a chevreuil in a mountain pass. Suddenly the King found bis progress impeded by a mass of rock which appeared impassable. Undeterred by its formidable aspect, Victor Emmanuel put his foot on it, but the appeared in the which it was considered in the state of the construction of the const able aspect, Victor Emmanuel put his foot on it, but the snow with which it was covered rested on a mass of ice, which his weight gradually displaced. A shepherd a few yards below him, perceiving the sportsman's imminent danger, scrambled up the rock and caught him by the back of his shooting coat, and thus saved his life from certain destruction. His Majesty took off his hat to the poor shepherd, and on the spot handed him 1,000 scudi. He has since then settled a pension on him for life. handed him 1,000 scudi. He has since then set-tled a pension on him for life.

Garibaldian Demonstration.

The Italian journals contain an account of a Garibaldian "demonstration" at Palermo. A re-Garibaldian "demonstration" at Palermo. A re-actionary paper of that city recently published some insulting remarks upon Garibaldi, which appear to have given great offence to some of the inhabitants. Accordingly a number of ex-Garibaldians and other persons proceeded to the office of the paper and raised vigorous cheers for office of the paper and raised vigorous cheers for the General, together with shouts of "Death to the Priests!" "Down with the Pope!" and so on. Some of the young men then entered the office, and meeting with no opposition, upset the types, seized all the copies of the obnoxious pub-lication they could find, and made a bonfire. Before the Police came up the rioters had ter-minated their demonstration and quietly dis-persed.

THE D'ARCY D'OFE ASSASSINATION TRIAL

Whaten Found Guilty—Appearance of the Prisoner—His Address to the Court—He Protests His Innocence, OTTAWA, Canada, Sept. 15, 1868.—The Whalen trial was resumed to-day. Crowds gathered

round the Court house and remained there all night. The jury retired about nine, and at half-past ten had agreed on a verdict. This morning immense crowds collected about the court-house, and the police had to keep the entry clear by main force. No ladles were admitted.

The crowd generally expressed sympathy with Whalen. The Court opened at hine, and the prisoner when brought in was very nervous and excited, alternately flushed and pale. He was dressed in black, with a gold watch and chain and wore a beaver hat. The jury entered amid inwore a beaver hat. The jury entered amid in-tense silence and gave in their verdict of guilty. when Chief Justice Richards asked the prisoner if he had anything to say. Whalen advanced to

if he had anything to say. Whalen advanced to the front of the dock and said in a firm, loud 'I have been tried and found guilty of the 'I have been tried and found guilty of the crime and of course am supposed to be a murderer. Standing here on the brink of my grave I declare to you, my Lord, and to God. I am innocent. I never committed this deed; that I know in my heart and soul. I have been accused of being a Fenian, but I never was." Whalen here detailed his career in Quebec, Montreal and Ottawa, giving at length his proceedings on the night of the murder and his arrest. He complained of his treatment by the Sheriff, and said: "When I was in jail the witness, Lacroix, was brought to my cell, I was pointed out him, and he said he did not know me. Then Sheriff Powell took my clothes down stairs and showed them to La-croix, and he made me put them on. He then put me in a line with others, and made us right about face. While I had my back turned, in sight of Goode, he pointed me out and Lacroix swore to me. They would not let me look at his deposition nor question him, but ran me out of the room. I know that the minds of the people and the praindice of men of covilence are contact.

the room. I know that the minds of the people and the prejudice of men of opulence are against me because I am an Irish Catholic. The Sheriff came to me in my cell and ill-treated me, and gloated over me, and said he would have the hangman's fee. I would spend the last drop of my blood for the woman whose portrait hangs above your Lordship (pointing to the picture of the Queen). I served her nine years and six months—four years in India—and would spill the last drop of my blood for her to-morrow. last drop of my blood for her to-morrow. I never took McGee's life; I never oved him spite. I looked upon him as talented and clever. We Catholics are looked on as traitors. There is a curse on this land—it is party, and I am a victure of the control of the curse of the land—it is party, and I am a victure of the curse of the cu tim to it. I may be accused and found guilty, but I am innocent. Had I been on a jury with the same evidence before me I would have given

the same verdict. I exonerate them, but did they know how the Crown evidence was manu-factured they would have given another verdict. Every Roman Catholic is accused of being a Fenian. Any Englishman is welcome to say what he likes; but if a poor, starved Irishman dares to lift his voice for Irish liberty he is seized, charged with assassination, hanged or sent in chains to an English jail—that terrestrial hell, where he lingers one of the living damned." Chief Justice—"Thave given you plenty oppore. Chief Justice-"I have given you plenty oppor-

Whalen—"I am speaking facts—"
Chief Justice—"I will hear you on matters
connected with your trial; but we are not in Whalen—"But these things were practiced on e. God knows it. He and I know all."

me. God knows it. He and I know all."
The Chief Justice then sentenced Whalen to be hanged on the 10th of December, and said he had no hope of mercy. Whalen bowed and said exno hope of mercy. Whalen bowed and said excitedly: "My Lord all that sentence cannot make me guilty."—N. Y. Herald.

-Two Sucker girls, driving in a buggy on a —I'wo sucker gras, caying in a buggy on a plank road, were stopped and asked for toll. "How much is it?" "For a man and a horse," replied the gate-keeper, "the charge is fifty cents." "Well, then, git out of the way, for we are 'two gals and a mare. Git up, Jenny!" And away they went, leaving the man in mute astonishment. -It is proposed by an English mathematician to test the strength of rods used in constructing bridges by ascertaining their musical properties. He believes that the note which such rods give

out when struck will be an indication of their tensile strength.

CARPET BAGGERS. The following capital exposition of "Carpetbagging" was one of the most telling hits in Gen. Sickles' speech last night. In the abbreviated form in which we have been compelled to print the speeches, much of its point is lost. We give it here complete;

The Southern wing of the Confederate Democracy denonnee all Republican emigrants from the North, and here is presented one of the issues of the Presidential eanyass:—Has a man who votes for Grant a right to live in a rebel State? Proscription, violence, insults are now his lot. Elect Seymour, and the war of extermination against the Republicans of the South, alias the carret beggers. nation against the Republicans of the South, alias the carpet-baggers, will be vigorously procedured by the Klux Klan. What means this outery against carpet-caggers. The rebels sent a detachment of carpet-baggers to New York during the war They came mysteriously with queer-looking bags, containing a very small allowance of linen, and a very abundant supply of combustible material. They fired our hotels, and tried to burn the city. Then there were a good many nervous carpet-baggers, who regarded the war as extremely unconstitutional, and went over to Canada to escape the draft. John Slidell is a carpet-bagger in Paris. The vagrant, George Saunders—the "Jem Bags" of the rebellion—wanders over Europe, with or without a carpet-bag, according to circumstances. Benjamin carries a green carpet-bag in London. Mason and Beverly Tucker are fugitive carpet-baggers, like some of the earlier Virginia Colonists, who left their country for their country's good. Brick Pomeroy is a carpet bagger. Pollard, the historian of the "Lost Cause," and the hero of a hundred brawls, is a carpet bagger. The chairman of the National Demogratic Committee W Relemont is a carpet Democratic Committee, Mr. Belmont, is a carpet bagger from the Rhine, and supplies the Rhine for the treasury of the confederate Democracy. Counsellor O'Gorman is a thrifty specimen of the Irish carpet baggers who have possession of the crity government of New York. city government of New York. If his bag is not full of plunder he must have neglected his opportunities. They run up our taxes from ten to twenty million a year, and send O'Gorman to Maine and New Jersey to promise economy and honesty when they get to Albany and Washngton.

ngton.

The "carpet baggers" from the North who arouse so much of the wrath of Cobb and Toombs and Forrest and Hampton, are the discharged soldiers, the mechanics, school-masters, the soldiers, the mechanics, school-masters, the clergy, the farmers, the merchants, and the laclergy, the farmers, the merchants, and the laboring men who have settled in the Southern States since the war. The mischief is these emigrants of ours carry their Ideas, their loyalty, and their principles with them. Most of them are for Grant and Colfax. They are all devoted to the Union, the flag, the common school, a free press, free speech, and free labor. Gen. Howell, Cobb, and General Robert Toombs, in the name of the Democracy of Georgia, declare a war of extermination against all carpetbaggers. Andersonville is in Georgia. General Forrest, in the name of the Democracy of Tennessee, echoes the appeal to arms. General Forrest

Forrest, in the name of the Democracy of Tennessee, echoes the appeal to arms. General Forrest will give no quarter to earpet-baggers. General Forrest took Fort Pillow and gave no quarter to the garrison. General Frank Blair, in the name of all the Confederate Democracy, proclaims that their President, when they elect him, will disperse all the carpet-baggers, assume the power of a Dictator, declare the acts of Congress null and void, and compel Congress to submit to his decrees. decrees.

The Constitution of the United States provides the privileges or im-

that no State shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor deprive any person within its jurisdiction of the equal protection of the laws. Our Constitution is the supreme law of the land. Our carpetbuggers have therefore the right to emigrate to any part of the country and to take not a contract of the country and to take not a contract of the country and to take not a contract of the country and to take not a contract of the country and to take not a contract of the country and to take not a contract of the country and the the country are contracted and the country are con any part of our country, and to take, not only their goods and chattels with them, but also their opinions, their sentiments, and their affections. And if they choose, now and then. to wear the old blue coat and the old corps badge they won in battle, and to hang out the old flag followed in storms of shot and shell, no their hand, no renegade sword shall molest them. And if ever the time shall come to make good this right, the old army of the Boys in Blue are ready, when summoned by proper authority, to reinforce the carpet baggers with knapsacks enough to establish forever the right of any loyal American citizen to make his home any where on American soil.

American soil.

These carpet baggers of ours belong to the advance guard of civilization. They are the pioneers of improvement, education, enterprise and progress. The Great West is peopled by a race of corpet baggers. Boone, Cass and Douglas of corpet baggers. Boone, Cass and Douglas were carpet baggers. Every year we have from Europe half a million of hardy, industrious carpet baggers. Lafayette came over here from France with his carpet bag and sword, and was welcomed by Washington. John Jacob Astor was a carpet bagger. The illustrious General Gicene took his carpet bag from Rhode Island to Georgia, and settled there when Georgia was loyal and Georgians had not forsaken their chivalry. Even China welcomes carpet baggers, for is not Anson Burlingame her honored envoy to all nations? William the Conquerer led some Norman carpet-baggers to Engquerer led some Norman carpet-baggers to England and first conquered and then united with the Saxons in establishing an empire that has sent a race of carpet-baggers all over the world, most of which they own, or propose to own Nupoleon was a carpet-bagger from Corsica.
The Mayflower landed a cargo of carpet baggers on Plymouth Rock. The Hugnenots of South Carolina were carpet-baggers. The missionaries of the Christian faith all over the world, preaching the Gospel of Our Saviour, are all carpet-bag-gers. All hail, our carpet-baggers! And may the blessing of Heaven rest upon them!

Taking the Veil in the Church of Eng-

I and.

[From the Church News, Sept. 2.]

A correspondent sends us the following: Last week a very interesting ceremony took place at this house. A young novice took the white veil, and entered upon her duties as a cloistered nun of the Benedictine order. The temporary chapel of the convent was very ful on the occasion, the event exciting great nterest among the members of the Third Order of the Congregation. At 10.30 a procession entered the choir, and the priest com menced the communion service of the Church of England, which was performed with every adjunct of imposing beauty which primitive ritual could lend to the celebration of the divine mysteries. After the chanting of the reed the young lady who was to receive the veil was led into the outer chapel, accompanied by her bridesmaids.

The postulant was dressed as a bride, with bridal veil and wreath, entirely in white; the little girls who attended her wearing white dresses over blue skirts. Having been publicly questioned by the Father Superior, certain psalms and anthems were sung; the novice's habit, scapular, girdle, and sandals, wimple and cloak, having been solemnly blessed, the habit was delivered to the brides maids. The Superior then sitting on his seat before the altar, in full robes, as Father of the order, the acolytes having spread a towel over his knees, delivered to him a pair of scissors, whereupon the young novice was brought forward, and while the novice's hymn, "Farewell, thou world of sorrow," was being sung by the sisters, her long black hair was all cut off the black long tresses falling on the ground around her.

Her ornaments being taken off, she hersel threw them also on the ground in token of having renounced the vanities of the world. She was then led out by two sisters to put aside her white dress, and soon returned whom habited in the Benedictine frock. The whole face."

habit was then placed upon her by the Superior, while appropriate prayers and blessings were used. Lastly, after the binder and wimple were placed on the head, the white veil was solemnly blessed and incensed, and then placed over her head. She was immediately led by the Mother Prioress to her stall in the choir, holding a lighted taper in her hand, until her communion. Having taken the three vows for one year, the service concluded by the choir singing the anthem, 'Wise virgin, take your lamp and come, the Bridegroom cometh, He calleth for thee."

The novice then rose and went forward to the alter steps helding her lighted toward to

the altar-steps holding her lighted taper, and while she was receiving the sacrament, the choir-curtain fell, and neither she nor the

other sisters were seen any more.

The week before last a nun took the black veil in this house. The ceremonies on that occasion were still more striking and solemn. The Feltham nuns are catirely enclosed; they never go out; they only see visitors at a grating in the convent parlor, and then their faces are covered. They observe the strict Benedictine rule, and recite the ancient Benedictine office. As their numbers increase it is hoped to establish the "Perpetual Adoration," at present only a few hours a day are devoted to this purpose. During the watch, each nun wears a large flowing crimson vei over the veil of her order. We also are informed that the nuns hope to receive pupils as soon as the requisite arrangements can be

This house is the only strictly cloistered convent in the church of England, in which the life of Mary, who chose the "better part" is altogether led. May the perpetual prayers and intercessions of those good sisters be of great blessing to our English Church! Their prayers are to be especially and frequently offered for the approaching council of Rome, that the Pope may have the boldness to make that the Local by inviting the Anglican and Eastern bishops to attend, and that so the outward divisions of Catholic Christendom may be healed by him who is indeed the balm of Gilead. All letters desiring information respecting this house should be directed to the Very Rev. Mother Prioress, C. S. B., Benedictine Priory, Feltham, Middlesex.

The Napoleon - Rochefort War -- The Journalist Bids Deflance to the Em.

Of course the Lanterne, No. 14, published in Brussels on Saturday, is easily to be had in London. But the demand for it there must be lukewarm indeed compared to what it is in Paris, where, in spite of all obstacles the supply is so great, that almost everybody who wishes may get a sight of a copy. It is not surprising that M. Rochefort, having renounced the attempt to do tolerated opposition, and knowing that No. 14 would not be legally circulated in France, should write stronger in this number than in any of the former ones. He thus declares open war against the Emperor and his dynasty:

"The imprudence of the persecution against me sufficiently indicates its object. The in-tention of the Greeks who manipulate laws as they would cards' (see Victor Hugo), is to bury the Lanterne dead or alive. Now the task I have set myself is to prevent the preinterment of the Lanterne. publication must be a source of terrible uneasiness to you, since it makes you brave the enormous unpopularity which you get by your scandalous manœuvres to put it down. You must confess, Commander Pinard, that should be too simple if, while I can continue to show you up in your true colors to France and Europe, I should give up the same when all the trumps are in my hands. Before accepting martyrdom, I will prolong the combat. The wrestler who feels able to go on renders a greater service to his cause than the victim whose sole heroism consists in resignation. To suppose that any good can be done with the men of December 2 by stretching out your wrists for their handcuffs, and saying, 'Here I am, do with me as you will,' would be stupid indeed. Such a course would be duly justifiable when one feels impotent to be of any more use. That is not my case. I shall redouble my blows in order to precipitate the dénouement. Ah! you sentence me to sixteen months' imprisonment. Here is my answer. I condemn you to two years of the Lanterne. Your idea is to put lown a journal which frightens you; mine is to persecute you by the persistence of this journal. To give up my personal liberty in pursuance of your sentence of imprisonment would be to kill the Lanterne, which lives by me alone. The only way to extinguish the Lanterne would be to expel your glorious Emperor from the Tuileries. When ever that devoutly-to-be-wished consummation happeus I will put out the Lanterns with my own hands. Belonging, as I do, to a political and literary school diametrically opposed to

that of Beileau, I am quite willing to leave off writing, but Napoleon must first cease to reign. [This is an allusion to Boileau's celebrated courtier-like line, "Grand Roi cesse de vaincre ou je cesse d'écrire."] Now, I announce this—that every Saturday the Lanterne, illegally strangled in France, will appear in some foreign country. It will filter through the French frontiers, and will be circulated in Paris to an extent that will astonish you. Your Police pretend to be formidable, but my contraband police will be found to match them. You may send to every railway station as formidable armies of police agents as you please; while they search innocent travelers and find nothing, the Lanterne, which so alarms you. will be distributed by mysterious hands in workshops, in drawing-rooms and in barracks—in barracks especially, for there our soldiers are beginning to read my writings, and I will continue to teach them that love of country is even better than love of discipline, and that they must beware of the adulterated drinks which it is customary to serve out to them on the eye of a coup d'état. I am perfectly aware that the 'strong' French Government will lose no time in demanding my expulsion from Belgium. But I have already taken every precaution not to embarrass this generous country, which puts ours to shame by its respect for law, its communal tranchises and the energy of its liberalism. I am ready for the French Government on that ground. My domicile will be here, and there, and every-where. I resign myself to play the part of a wandering journalist and a literary preacher. One day I shall date the Lanterne from Geneva, another from London, Baden, Heidelberg, Ostend or Cologne, and when you come to demand my expulsion you must apply to some fifteen governments, of whom fourteen at least will laugh in your

# GRANT

## THE BALL ROLLING!

A HUGE DEMONSTRATION!

OF REPUBLICANS !

MILES OF PROCESSIONS!

BROAD STREET IN A BLAZE!

THE UNION LEAGUE AT WORK!

Transparencies, Fireworks, Music. The Republican Invincibles, The Campaign Clubs.

M'MICHAEL, SICKLES, SHER-MAN, MANN, McPHER-SON, KELLEY, O'NEILL, FORNEY, M'CLURE, GOFORTH, SIEG-MANN, DITTMANN, &c. &c. &c.

One of the largest political demonstrations ever witnessed in this city was made last night. Early in the evening the friends of Grant and Colfax began to wend their way towards the Union League House, in front of which it had been arranged to hold a grand mass-meeting. The greatest preparations had been made to give eclat to the occasion, and the result was an immense out-pouring of the people. Soldiers, mechanics, workingmen, merchants, professional gentlemen, and, in fact, all classes of the community were represented in the vast throng. The nity were represented in the yast throng. The ladies turned out strongly, and thousands of them were scattered through the assemblage.

By a little after eight o'clock Broad street, from Chestnut street to Walnut, was literally jammed with human beings. The League House was brilliantly illuminated, and a series of dissolving views, presenting fine portraits of distinguished Union Generals, were given. As the likenesses of Washington, Grant, Colfax, Butler, Sheridan and the lamented Lincoln were in turn presented, cheer after cheer rent the air, significant in character as to the glorious result of the coming strugated. acter as to the glorious result of the coming struggie, which will place Fennsylvania side by side with her sister States of Vermont and Maine in the cause of loyalty, patriotism and an indivisible perpetuation of the Union. At intervals during the evening there was a splendid display, of fireworks in front of the League House. The entire scene was one of such magnificence that it is almost impossible to do it full justice in the columns of a newspaper. ace Pennsylvania, side i umns of a newspaper.
The Procession.

The Procession.

The main feature of the demonstration was the parade of the Republican Invincibles, the Ward clubs and other campaign organizations. No provision had been made for a general parade, but the clubs in moving to the meeting got into line regularly, and when the long procession passed along Broad street, each Ward was in its proper place. proper place.

The right of the procession was held by the In-

The right of the procession was held by the Invitibles, twelve hundred strong, who marched with a precision worthy of veterans, attracting the plaudits of the masses, as they invariably do. Immediately in their rear were their guests, the Invincibles of Chester, Pa., fully equipped and composed of a splendid looking body of menutyon their transparency was a novel inscription, attracting much attention: "William Penn was a Carpet-Bagger."

First Ward Grant and Colfax Club. Ploneers with blue caps and red capes, and a superb American flag surmounted with an eagle. Motto: 'The longest pole knocks the most persim-Second Ward Tanners' Club, in large numbers and well drilled.
Third Ward, Fourth Ward and Fifth Ward were

with the Berry Campaign Club.
Sixth Ward, with a small flag under each torch,
Motto: "Let us have peace now or never, now and forever. Seventh Ward in full numbers with transpa-

rency.

Eighth Ward. Motto: "The Eighth wheels Figure Ward. Motto: "The Eighth wheels into line for Grant and Colfax."
Ninth Ward. Motto: "Let us have Peace."
Picture of a mounted soldier.
Tenth Ward—Large red transparency with a

rebel flug bearing Seymour's name, and an American flug bearing Grant's .name. Motto—"Under which flug?" Another transparency representing Grant sitting on the steps of the White House, the Goddess of Liberty by his side. Opposite is Seymour, and the smoke from Grant's cigar blown toward him by a blast from Maine upsets him. On the reverse is a representation of a blown toward him by a blast from Maine upsets him. On the reverse is a representation of a colored soldier who has lost a leg, his head bowed with shame, shaking hands with a defiant rebel across a grave, with his foot upon it. Upon the grave was a dagger, and by its side a white woman weeping bitterly, with the motto, "Results of Compromise."

Eleventh Ward Berry Club, black equipments. Motto: "Tyndale and the whole ticket."

Twelfth Ward, with transparency bearing names of candidates.

names of candidates.
Thirteenth Ward, with transparencies contain-

Thirteenth Ward, with transparencies containing names of candidates.

Fourteenth Ward, with small transparencies, each man carrying one.

Fifteenth Ward, large transparency on wheels. Sixteenth Ward, with a magnificent circular banner, surrounded with a wreath of roses, presented by the ladies of that Ward to the Myers Campaign Club.

Campaign Club.
Seventeenth Ward, a transparency with a hound close upon a tox. Motto, "The last Fox

Another with Grant dressed in an apron and in this shirt sleeves, approaching Seymour and Blair as a bide tanner, offering to tan their bides, and referring to Lee and his generals as specimens of the bides he has tanned. Eighteenth Ward in full numbers, with flags

and transparencies.

Nincteenth Ward with a superb circular banner Twentieth Ward with a supero circular banner presented by the ladies.

Twentieth Ward White Boys in Blue. Motto, "No Gog in Pennsylvania;" "Unto U-S Grant.
Peace;" "No rebels in these ranks;" "We vote.

Peace :" "No re Twenty-second Ward in large numbers, with transparencies containing the names of the can-

Twenty-third Ward Club—very strong—This Club was preceded by five ploneers, dressed a