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## AMERICAN

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BISHOP.—In Newark, N. J., on the 22d instant, John Leander Bishop, M. D., aged 43 years, of the Bureau of statistics, Washington, D. C., formerly Surgeon of the th Reg. Pa. Reserves, and a native of Nova Scotta. III PHREY.—In Pittsfield, Mass. Sept. 33th, Lucy Sucasungham, Infant daughter of Rev. D. Z. M. Humphrey, Faster of Calvary Presbyterian Church, of this five. LULL.—At Norwich, Vermont, Sept. 21st. Elizabeth, wife of Lieut. Commander Edward P. Luli, U. S. N., on closet daughter of Brovet Brigadier General Henry Burton, Gol. 5th U. S. Arthlery, agod 37 year.

The friends of the family, and Officers of the Navy, are spectfully invifed to attend the funeral, from the respectfully invifed to attend the funeral, from the rost spectfully the 25th case of Mr. H. W. Workman, 1703 Green street, at 3 P. Friday, the 25th ST OUT.—Near Bordentown, N. J., on the 22d inst., Mrs. on Blout, daughter of the late Francis Hopkman, in a Sit year of her age. the Sist year of her age,
WEST.—On September 34th, 1863, Dr. Francis West, in
the 69th year of his age.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE GER-MANIA ORCHESTRA, held September 22d, 1863, the following gentlemen wern elected as officer- for the ensuing year: Leader, G. M. Schmitz; Fresident, G. Mueller; Treasurer, C. Boettger; Secretary, C. F. Stolle; Counselior, R. J. Coxe; Brainess Manager, G. Bastert, The Germania will give their Public Rehearsals every WKDNERDAY, at 334 P. M., at the Horticultural Hall, commencing Getaber Hist.

GENERAL U. S GRANT.
A select Entertainment, TO NIGHT in aid of
Baptist Church, Milestown, Fa., under direction of Dr.
J. H. Honghton, resident physician of John Howard Rolief. It will be a source of regret to the audience that
General Grant and his staff are not present to enjoy the
exhibition and particule airs by Prof. Johnson's string
band.

OFFICE HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN RAILRUAD COMPANY. 25, 1899.

The Coupons No. 25 due October 1st. 1898, on the First Blorisage stends of this Company, will be paid on presentation at the Office of the Company, of and after that date. 18:24 the toto cell P. P. ARHITSEN. Treasurer. THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE PENNsylvania Morticultural Society, will open in their
new Hall, Broad street, below Locust, on TUESDAY, 22d
instant, and continue until Friday orenna, 25th instant,
day and evening. Tickets, 50 cents each, or three for 81
Children, 25 cents. Competition open to all contribuse10 12 17 19 21125 9t rps

TO THE APPLICIED.—WHY SUPPLIED WHY SUPPLIED WHY. WHITE and BOLLES, 1220 Wainut street, cures the worst forms of acute and long-standing disease.

HOWARD HOSPITAL NOS. 1518 AND 1520
Lombard street, Dispensary Department, Medical
treatmen and medicines furnished granitosaly to the

NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, WASTE DAPER, &c., bought by E. HUNTER, apper in the control of the

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NATIONAL PATENT BUREAU.—MESSES. JOHN TITUS and FRANKLIN E. FELTON, Managers. Every Branch of Patent Law and Patent-Uffice Practice conducted, with promptitude, skill, precision and efficiency, American and Foreign Patents expeditionary obtained. obtained.
Officer: Nos. 15 and 17 LEDGER BUILDING, Philade phia, with a Co-operative Department at Washington, i charge of the late Commissioner of Patents. se23 Strp.

### THEATRES, Etc.

AT THE CHESTNUT—This evening The White Fau will be presented. AT THE WALNUT—Mr. Edwin Adams will appear in the comedy Men of the day. To-morrow he will have a benefit, when The Marble Heart, and Too much for Good Nature will be presented.

AT THE AMERICAN—A miscellaneous performance will be given, with the Hanlon combination in the wonderful acts.

AT THE ARCH—This evening the Richings' tronp will present the opera Crispino and the Fairy for the first time in America in English. For the benefit of those who are not already familiar with this pleasan little conf. Cores. tile comic opera, we present a synopsis of plot an

first time in America in English. For the Senefit of those who are not already familiar with this pleasant livie comic opera, we present a synopsis of plot and incidents:

"Crispino and Anneita, his wife, are a luckless, penmiless couple, with a large family. The former endeavors to earn his bread as a cobbler, the latter tries to 'realize' a trifle by selling songs and ballads in the streets; but they are both signally unsuccessful. They are threatened by their landlord with a distraint for rent, and Crispino, driven literally wild by despair, resolves to put an end to his woes by throwing himzelf into a well. He is just about to fulfil his rash intention, when a fairy rises from the well, and bids him take heart, for ahe will henceforth protect and provide for him. The fairy proceeds to inform him that, in order to carry out a certain 'speculation' of her own, she intends forthwith to make an 'flinstrious Doctor' of him; adding that, whenever he visits a patient, he must be careful to look around and note whether she be present (invisible to all save Crispino), for, in that case, the putient will die; but should she not make her appearance, the sufferer will surely recover.

"Crispino, through the supernatural agency of the Tairy, performs several marvelous cures, and realizes immense wealth. He causes a magnificent palace to be erected on the site of his old stall, and drives the entire fraternity of Venice mad with rage at his astonishing success. They ridicule his ignorance as well as his bad Latin, but are utterly confounded at the apparent miracles which he accomplishes. However, Crispino's grandeur renders him haughty and supercilious; he ill-treats his wife, and is even insolent to his 'Good Genius,' La Comare, As a punishment for his arrogance, the fairy causes him to sink through the earth to her subterranean abode, where she informs him that his last hour is at hand, and insists upon his making his will, bequeathing his property in the manner she dictates to hm. Crispino, half dead with terror, comp

out a feverish dream, the result of a 'distempered fancy.'

"The underplot of this amusing extravaganza sets forth the loves of the Contino del Flore and Lisetta, the ward of an avaricious old Sicilian miser, who, being himself in love with Lisetta, or rather with her marriage portion, pertinacionaly 'frowns' on their suit. However, the sudden death of this highly disagreeable individual (being itself a corroboration of one of Crispino's marvelous prophetes), removes the conly obstacle to the lovers' happiness."

The Catholic Archbishop of St. Louis warns all good Catholics to keep their hands off Planchette, under the pains and penalties of excommunication. He pronounces it a "diabolical invention." The Scientific American—or rather a correspondent of it—pronounces it "a humbug; which is no doubt nearer the truth,

LETTER PROM WASHINGTON.

Philadelphia Democrate in Washington, Seeking Government "Pap". How Bandail Treats the Collector of the First District—The District-1t-torney Difficulty—O'Neill Ordered to Take Possession, but Gilpin is Definnt, and Refuses to burrender Pro-position to call Marshal Elimaker into Ecquisition to Instal O'Neill in Office Arrival of "Judge" bloans

of the Democratic party before the October election comes off. Hon. Samuel J. Randall came down on Monday, to attend the session of Congress, and has remained since, looking after some "little business" for his constituents and political friends in the way of storekeeperships. Yesterday he obtained appointments for Wm. O. Kline and James S. Chambers, as Storekeepers in the First District, and to-day he obtained appointments for the same positions for John R. Kelley and David Haggerty, both "good Democrats."

The two first named, Chambers and Kline, do not reside in Randall's district, Chambers being a resident of the Fourth District and Kline of the Third District, but it seems kandall took both under his especial care and protection. Appearances indicate that there is not the greatest harmony existing between Congressman Randall and Collector Abel, of the First District, as Randall is making most of the minor appointments which by usage and courtesy are ordinarily made upon the Collector's recommendation. Both Kline and Chambers are sureties on Abel's bond, and before they can accept the position of storekeepers, they must withdraw as sureties, as they cannot be on his bond and be Storekeepers at the same time. This will cause Collector Abel considerable trouble, as his accounts must be all settled up to the time one or more of his sureties may withdraw. This, too, may delay the parties named from entering upon their duties, as it requires considerable time to settle a Collector's accounts; and it is hardly possible the Department will allow them to enter upon their Storekeeper duties until released from their former liability as sureties. The notice to each of them announcing their appointment states that they will be assigned to a warehouse by letter from the Department, which is interlined in the usual printed circular, and ignores the antority of the Collector in the matter. It is understood that Chambers and Kline are to be assigned to the new tobacco bonded warehouses on Water street, which have recently of the Democratic party before the October election comes off. Hon. Samuel J. Randall came

established.

The other Democrats who have been with us this week are Chas. W. Carrigan, Esq., and State Senator Nagle, both of whom are assisting some "friends" desiring minor appointments in the internal revenue service. The lion's share of this patronage is now dispensed by Secretary McCulloch, and he fully recognizes the claims of his Democratic friends in the matter of recommendation for political services, past and prospectiv

mendation for political services, past and prospectiv

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY MUDDLE

John P. O'Neill. Esq., the newly-appointed
District-Attorney for Eastern Fennsylvania, was
here to day to lay his grievances before Attorney
General Evarts, but Evarts went over to New
York last night, so O'Neill was unable to see
him. It seems that the latter part of last week
O'Neill received from the Attorney General
an official notice, addressed to ex-District
Attorney Charles Glipin, directing the latter
to turn over to O'Neill the office
in the Court House building, together with all
the books, papers and records in Glipin's possession, belonging to the Government. This notice was sent to Glipin by O'Neill, with a polite
request to inform him (O'N.) when he (Glipin)
would be ready to comply with the order from
the Attorney-General. Glipin, it appears, took
several days to think over the matter, and early
this week replied to O'Neill's letter, declining to
give up possession, alleging that he had been several days to finink over the matter, and early this week replied to O'Neill's letter, declining to give up possession, alleging that he had been recognized as the District-Attorney by Judge Cadwalader, and should continue to act, and await further developments before surrendering. This defiant answer was transmitted by O'Neili to the Attorney-General, who in reply reiterated to O'Neili that he was 'the regularly appointed District-Attorney, and directed him "to go ahead and take possession," or words to that effect. O'Neill, being a man of law, and not wishing to inaugurate a trial of "muscle" between himself and Mr. Gilpin for possession of the office, has again sought the Attorney-General for some definite instruction as to the course he shall pursue, and the probability is that Marshal Elimaker will be directed to oust Gilpin, and put O'Neill in possession before many days. When this is decided upon, O'Neill will appoint his assistant, who will take possession of the office in the Postoffice building, and if Judge Cadwalader still insists upon recognizing Gilpin, the latter will be compelled to transact his business at his office outside.

It is announced to night that "Judge" A. B. Sloanaker, of Texas, formerly of Philadelphia, has arrived in this city, and is desirous of engaging himself as a campaign speaker for the Republicans. It is not likely the services of the 'Judge" will be accepted as those who him best, feel that his supporting the cause will do the party more harm than good.

## POLITICAL.

Democratic Opinion of the Prospect The New York Freeman's Journal, a rabid rebel

The New York Freeman's Journal, a rabid rebet sheet, says:

We decline being humbugged by political parties. There are principles at stake, or nothing is at stake we care for. A year ago General Grant was a great favorite for the Presidency among Democrate. Mr. Chief Justice Chase was their dread. This year, even Mr. Seymour was the advocate of the candidacy of Mr. Chief Justice Chace, as a funny candidate of the Democratic party. The idea was not accepted. Mr. Seymour, himself, was put in nomination by the very interest to which he had shown himself most bitterly opposed—the party that insist in paying off the five-twenties in greenbacks. He has accepted the platform, and must eink or swim with it. Affairs are very remarkably mixed up. Men may be excused for getting their heads muddled. We are called on to support a candidate, on national grounds, that was himself avowedly in favor of another candidate, most antagonistic to all decent and proper ideas of Federal government. We acknowledge that the affair is "muddled."

Our correspondence is of a character to excite our alarm. There is no use of disguising the fact that there is distrust and disaffection among very many Democrats.

Democratic Free Speech. A correspondent of the Pittsburgh Commercial

A correspondent of the Philipping Commercial writing from Van Wert, Ohio, says:

Gen. Nelson, R. B. Encell, and others spoke to a large gathering of Republicans at Decatur, Indiana, yesterday. Decatur is intensely Democratic, there being but three Republicans in the town, which contains about 2500 inhabitants. The brass band and artillery company from this place were engaged to be there. As they entered the town they were met by a crowd of three or four hundred men and boys, armed with all kinds of weapons, from a broomstick to a shot gun, and ordered to come no further. After exhausting all peaceable measures, the Captain then gave them five minutes to disperse, ordered his men to load their guns with shot and prepare to fire. Such an argument was too much for Canada sneaks and draft jumpers, and they were not long in leaving. The meeting was not disturbed afterwards, and all went along finely. Still they which contains about 2500 inhabitants.

ndence of the Phila. Evening Bulletin. WASHINGTON, Sept. 23, 1868.—For several days past there has been quite an influx of Philadelphia Democratic politicians hither, for the purpose of controlling all the Government patronage in their power, to make it available for the benefit

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVAL. will be accepted, as those who know SUSQUEHANNA.

IFrom the New York Times of to-day.]

The letter from Gen. Dix, which we published yesterday, is but one of the many indications that what is justly called the "Conservative vote" of the country is going en mass for General Grant. General Dix has been all his life, in his party relations as in his political principles, a Democrat. Until a recent period in the history of that party, he was always a trusted and honored member of the Democracy. In the days of Martin Van Buren, of Silas Wright and W. L. Marcy, no name was held in more regard by the Democratic party of this country than that of John A. Dix. He was elected United States Senator by the party, and with Daniel S. Dickinson as his colleague, rendered the party and the State effective service in that position.

Like Mr. Dickinson, he began to incur the dis-[From the New York Times of te-day.]

this fact. When Stanton went into Buchanan's Cabinet he was a Democrat; but the moment he gave his voice for crushing the rebellion by force, he was bitterly denounced and execrated by the whole Democratic party. The case was the same with General Dix. He was a good Democrat when he went into the same Cabinet; but from the time he issued his famous order—"if any man pulls down the Amecan flag, shoot him on the spot," he lost standing with his party, and has never obtained recognition for a moment with it since. So it was throughout this city and State. There were many individual Democrats who stood by the nation during the war; but what is their party standing

The Epithets by which Loyal Heroes are Insulted—The Ku-Kiax Sian Bidiculing the Loyalty of the People. The Harlsburg State Guard says:

We are permitted by the Governor of Penusylvania to make the following extracts from a letter dated Louisville, Kentucky, September 18, 1863, the sentiments of which need no comment in this journal, except that at the late election Kentucky gave 90,000 Democratic majority:

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 18, 1863.—Hon. John W. Geary, Governor of Penusylvania—Sis: Feeling confident that your Honor will excess what may seem an intrusion, when you are assured that the writer is actuated by the most auxious solicitude for the success of the Republican party in the approaching contast, and that, though of a State never sincere in her attachment to the Union; we Republicans here take a deep interest in the welfare of the Federal Government and believe it can only be perpetuated by the hands of those who sacrificed blood and treasure to maintain it—I propose, being unacquainted with the address of your State Central Committee, to furnish you with some of the mottoes and inscriptions taken from transparencies borne by a Democratic procession in this city on last July, the 14th, the occasion being the ratification of the nomination of Seymour and Blair.

These inscriptions are so rabid, threatening and rebellious, that their publication cannot but aid our cause in your State and among loyal men in the Northern States, as indicating the feeling in this State manifested by the largest, or one of the largest Democratic gatherings, ever held in Kentucky.

In this procession were the following mericals.

DEMOCRACY IN KENTUCKY.

held in Kentucky.

In this procession were the following patriotic In this procession were the following patriotic and complimentary sentiments:

"Crazy Grant," "Whisky-Jug Grant," "Blind Grant—deaf Grant—dumb Grant," "Loather-Headed Grant," "Grant's stock—mule," "Grant's policy—bottle," "Grant in Wilderness," "Grant would betray his Father—for Money!" "Blair the Soldler—Colfax, the Babbler, ""Blair led Sherman to the Sea!" "Butler for Watches," "Forgive the South forever, but damn old Spooney Butler for all time to come!" "The Spoon Party Government!" "White Man's Government—White Men must Rule," "Radical Platform—a negro; Democratic Platform—a White Man," "To Hell with the Freedmen's Bureau!" "Down with Scalawags and Carpet-Baggers," "Carpet-Baggers must be annihilated."

In the rear, born by a body of men with badges marked "C. L." (being other initials for Ku-Klux), were portraits of Jeff. Davis, R. E. Lee and "Stonewall Jackson," after which came a company in grey uniform, with muskets, called the "fielm Guarda." the "fielm Guards."

Can a man ever loyal to his country, after such an exhibition as this, vote against the great soldier who conquered rebellion in the field?

Or against the great statesman who crushed in the soldier when the great statesman who crushed.

in our legislative halls? With great respect, I am your most obedient servant, Saw G. Grill, See'y Ex. Com., 5th District, Ky., Chestnut, bet. Eighth and Ninth streets.

[From the New York Tribune of to-day.] Dix on seymour. The World thus concludes its comments on

The World thus concludes its comments on Gen. Dix's anti-Seymour letter:

'As regards the matter of Gen. Dix's letter, there is nothing in it which everybody has not seen a hundred times in the Tribune, and a hundred times replied to and exploded by Democratic journals. There is nothing new but its utterance by General Dix, who merely attests his personal hatred of Mr. Seymour, but contributes no new ideas to the canvass." ideas to the canvass."

Our readers know how untrue is the above;

not so those of the World. We, certainly, have no "personal hatred" of Mr. Seymour—no perno "personal hatred" of Mr. Seymour—no personal feeling with regard to him. Our opposition to him is based entirely on his public acts and utterances. We regard him as having been in heart and purpose a rebel throughout our late struggle. We believe his Tweddle Hall speech (1861) and his Fourth-of-July oration (1863) were dictated by such sympathy; and in his public declaration (at Utlca, Oct. 28, 1861), that, if the Union could not be maintained without abolishing Slavery, then it ought to be given up, utterly mistaken and unpatriotic. We think Lee's unmilitary invasion of the North in 1863 was incited by expectations of patriotic. We think Lee's unmilitary invasion of the North in 1863 was incited by expectations of a powerful diversion in his favor by Seymour & Co., and that Seymour's Fourth-of-July oration was projected and prepared with deliberate intent to prepare the Northern Democracy for a "revo-intionary uprising against the Lincoln despotism" and a reconstruction of the Union under the conjoint direction of the rebel and Democratic conjoint direction of the rebei and Democratic chiefs. Hence, we hold that Seymour was, more than any other man, morally responsible for the bloody anti-draft riots here which speedily followed that Fourth of July harangue. And wo believe that Gov. Seymour has made deliberately, wickedly false statements to the prejudice of his Republican opponents—for instance, in his Bridgeport speech last spring.

All these points we have urged in proof of his unfitness for the Presidency; but they have realing to do with Governor Seymour's character uside from his politics. All we ever said or urged egainst his personal fitness for the Presidency is

against his personal fitness for the Presidency is as nothing to General Dix's severe arraignments. General Dix knows him far better than we do, and may be fairly presumed to understand him more thoroughly. General Dix speaks for himself, and the public will fairly weigh his testimony. The World taunts him with greed of office; nobody ever yet accused him of hankering after defeat. That General Dix, surveying the field from a distance and uninfluenced by its passions, thinks Seymour doomed to defeat, even the World will admit. We only add our conviction that General Dix fully believes that Seymour ought to be beaten. against his personal fitness for the Presidency i

The "Conservatives" and Gen. Grant The Letter of Gen. Dix.

dered the party and the State enective service in that position.

Like Mr. Dickinson, he began to incur the distrust and to encounter the hostility of the Democracy only when he refused to follow the lead of those who had pledged its aid to the cause of treason. It is a curious fact—and one which demands explanation at the hands of those Democrats who are now claiming that the party stood by the Government during the war—that no Democrat ever came out openly against the rebellion without forfeiting his position as a party man. He was dropped by the party instantly. We could cite scores of individual names that would at once prove and illustrate this fact. When Stanton went into Buchanan's Cabinet he was a Democrat; but the moment he individual Democrats who stood by the nation during the war; but what is their party standing now? Why do we hear nothing of Jas. T. Brady, of Judge Daly, of Judge Pierrepont, and others, whose voices were always among the first and most welcome to the Democrats, in every political can-vass, until they declared themselves openly and boldly for the war against rebellion? From that moment they were good Democrats no longer. They have been ever since under a cloud. Their orthodoxy is at the least suspected—and their voices have ceased to be heard in the party coun-cils or in support of the party measures.

clie or in support of the party measures.

Ex-Gov. Orr's Opinion of the Democratic Candidates.

(From the St. Paul (Minn.) Fress, Sept. 12.)

Governor Orr, of South Carolins, who is now in this city, has been giving some of the leading Democratis here a piece of his mind on the bungling way the Democracy have been managing matters of late. To one of them, who was a delegate to the Tammany Convention, he said that the nominations of Seymeur and Blair were both great mistakes. Seymeur, because he represented impracticable and obsolete ideas, and Blair, on account of his revolutionary letter. Besides, Blair was a military man, and the Democracy set out with the idea of having a great civilian statesman, and they should have been consistent in that idea. Pendleton was equally objectionable on account of his identity with old worn out policies. If the Democracy had nominated Chase, the Governer said, his name, so long identified with the abolition of slavery, would have enabled the Democracy to carry every Southern State. Now, they might possibly carry Georgia and Alabama—the rest would go for Grant. He further said that it was a great mistake for the Southern Democracy to insist on being represented in the Convention; that the crowd of Confederate Generals there had a bad effect upon the public opinion of the North, and a bad infinence on the Convention. Wade Hampton, for instance, whom he spoke of in high terms, had

recerate tenerals there had a bad effect upon the public opinion of the North, and a bad influence on the Convention. Wade Hampton, for instance, whom he spoke of in high terms, had come home, and publicly stated that he had procured the insertion in the platterm of the declaration that "the Reconstruction acts were usurpations, unconstitutional, revolutionary and void," and so the Confederate element in the Convention openly arrayed itself against Northern sentiment, and reopened all the old issues. Much sensible talk of the same kind the wise and patriotic old Governor addressed to his hard-headed friend, but with as little practical effect, we fear, as his sagacious counsels to his headstrong brethren in South Carolina. We learn that Gov. Orr has just been appointed a Circuit Judge in South Carolina, but that he has determined to take up his residence in St. Joseph, Mo., in order to resume the practice of his profession under more favorable auspices than the disturbed condition of affairs in South Carolina admits of.

Mr. Pendleton to the Texas Democracy
—He Urges them to Vote.

We find the following in the Houston Times of the 13th inst., of which paper Mr. Kinney is

of the 13th inst., of which paper Mr. Kinney is senior editor:

Bangon, Me., Aug. 21, 1868.—Somers Kinney, Eag., Houston, Texas.—My Dear Sin: Yours of the 2d inst., dated at Brownsville, was forwarded me from Cincinnati.

In reply, I have only time to say that you cannot urge too strongly our brethren of Texas to stand by the National Democracy, and reasts all Radical attempts to abuse you. My heartfelt wish is that you may succeed in your new undertaking. We are making a last fight for constitutional liberty, and the signs of the time indicate a Democratic triumph hitherto unknown. Yield not a scintilla of your honor. There is no room for compromise. for compromise.

About your being allowed to vote, be not alarmed, we shall see that Texas is represented. ote, by all means.

Send me your paper to Cincinnati. I will write more fully to-morrow or the day after. Yours, truly, GEO. H. PENDLETO N.

Another Lie Nailed. The Democratic papers have been asserting that Hoyt Sherman, of Des Moines, Iowa, and brother of Gen. Sherman, has left the Republibrother of Gen. Sherman, has left the Kepubli-cans. The Des Moines Register says, in contra-dicting this story: "Major Hoyt Sherman has been and is now an uncompromising Radical, There is a Hoyt Sherman, Captain of the Sey-mour Cadets in town, but it is a little boy not more than half-way through to a voter's

son of James Sherman, decease A Democratic Rhyme.

The most popular song in Pennsylvania after the October and November elections will be:
"Cops, who hae wi' Wallace bled,
Cops, whom rebs have often led, Welcome to your gory bed."

### SOUTH AMERICA.

Details of the Capture of Humaita-What the Allics Found There—Para-guayan Amazons—A Touching Story. (Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.) (Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.]

BUENOS AYRES, Wednesday, July 29, 1868.—
While the Senate was in session, yesterday afternoon, a paper was handed to the President, Senor Alsina, which called an expression of wonderful exultation to his face. He immediately announced that Humaita was evacuated, and the retreating garrison yet in the power of the Allies.

The news was brought by General Ortiz, who, with General Gelley y Obes, went over the whole interior of the fortress. About twenty men were left within it, probably left to fire the fuses and blow up the whole erection. Many guns had been thrown into the river, the rest had been blow up the whole erection. Many guns had been thrown into the river, the rest had been spiked, about two hundred in all. There was a large quantity of powder found and great supplies of shells, balls, &c., also abundance of furniture and conveniences; but of provisions not so much as a single biscuit, showing that the attack made on the trougleds three weeks are much as a single biscuit, showing that the attack made on the iron-clads three weeks ago was by the desperate valor of starving men. No place within Humaita had been safe from the shot and shells of the allies. The barracks, the church, the watch-tower which overlooks the main land are all in ruins. The ground of the whole interior might be well payed with the iron of the exare all in ruins. The ground of the whole interior might be well paved with the iron of the exploded missiles. The Argentine flag was the first to surmount the forsaken walls. The garrison has escaped in canoes to the peninsula in the Gran Chaco, on which Gen. Rivas is encamped, and mtended no doubt to reach Timbo; but they are at the mercy of Rivas, who has been reinforced and will make an immediate attack. Meanwhile Col. Vedia is in Humaita with four battalions and 400 cavalry. The rejoicings in battalions and 400 cavalry. The rejoicings in Montevideo are almost frantic; here a little more moderate, though we had a great deal of mili-tary music and a great many vivas last night. By the destruction of this fort the navigation of

By the destruction of this fort the navigation of the river has been made free, which is a great advantage for Bolivia as well as for this Republic. They say here it is in effect the conclusion of the war, but that is not so certain.

SATURDAY, Aug. 8, 1868.—When the Allies found that Humaita had been evacuated by the Paraguayans, they made search in the fortress for ammunition and provisions. They found plenty of the former, but nothing to eat at first, so that the inference was that Humaita had been abandoned to escape starvation. Later mails have shown this to be a mistake. Great supplies of corn and mandioca have been discovered; also storerooms filled with ale, cheese, sardines, cases of table oil, large packages of yerba (South American tea), rakins, &c. The true reason for leaving must have been the ruin of the interior by the Brazilian shot and shell. Every place was riddled with balls.

Brazilian shot and shell. Every place was riddled with balls.

When the allies entered they found a few wounded Brazilians, prisoners of war, who said that they had been most carefully toaded and fed; that the Paragnayans being short of lint had torn up their ewn scanty clothing to furnish bandages for their wounded enemies. This is a wonderful commentary on the term "barbarian," so often applied to the Paragnayans by nations which often massacre their prisoners of war. The chain across the river has been cut, and the passage is free up to Timbo, where the Brazilians had warm work. Since the garrison of Humattaestablished its camp on the peninsula of the Gran Chaco, we have expected every day to hear that Rivas had attacked and taken the whole garrison prisoners, or that he had cut them to pleces as they made a desperate effort to escape. On the

night of the 1st of Angust the Paragueyans stealithly embarked on the lake, near which they are
creamped, several loaded cances and a floating
battery. They hoped to be hidden in the dense
chadow made by the overhapping forest, and so get
across to Timbo. But their enemies were too
vigilant. They were received by Major Bueno,
who, as the first boat approached the shore, sunk
it, with the commander of the expedition. Then
the lake and were drowned. The guns on shore
kept up a deadly fire, and soon the Allies, having
finished the carnage, had possession of eight overladen cances, filled with wounded. Then did
they understand the horrors of war, for on the
stripping of the wounded of their bloody clothing by the surgeons, many were discovered to
be women! They were so well disguised that
their sex had not been suspected.

A wounded mother held to her breast an infant
of a few months, whose little arm had been broken
by a builet. Some children were taken unhurt,
but crying for their slain mothers, to the tent of
General Rivas, who, brave enough in battle,
walked the scene of carnage weeping over its
pitiful sights. The children ate ravenously the
biscuits that were given them. One little man
refused to be comforted until one of the aids had
found him a wet nurse, when he subeided into

found him a wet nurse, when he subsided into contentment and sleep.

These things are in the despatch of General Gelley Y. Obes, who; hearing the firing, quickly joined Rivas.

An Episode of the War.

Buenos Arres, S.A., Friday, August 14, 1868.—
Immediately after the battle of Canoes, of which I spoke in my last, a Spaniah priest in the allied army obtained permission to go to the Paragusyans, yet, on the peninsula, to persuade them to surrender. He took with him not only the flag of trute, but the cross, symbol of the faith common to him and them. Holding it before him, he penetrated to their camp in the jungle, and reminded them of the brave deeds they had already done for their country, of the hopelessness of longer resistance, of the courage and sufferings of their women, of the famine of their children. He showed them that the Allies had only to fire on them to turn their camp into a slaughter ground, and he besought them by their common humanity, and by the emblem of mercy which he carried, to spare further suffering by surrender. Still they heaitated, fearing that they would be moved down by the Brazilian guns when they left their cover. The priest, then, telzing the cross, held it over his breast and declared that that sacred symbol was a protection which no shot or shell could pierce. A council of the officers was then called and surrender agreed upon.

The successful missionary threw himself sob-An Episode of the War.

of the officers was then called and surrender agreed upon.

The successful missionary threw himself sobing upon the breast of the Paraguayan priest, and then, after a few moments, distributed bread and wine to the famished multitude. They were taken as prisoners to the dismantled fortress of Humaita, which they had so long and so well defended. As they entered they were received by the Brazilians with military salute, and the officers were told that wherever in the allied countries they might choose to reside, they would cers were tool that wherever in the allied countries they might choose to reside, they would find that their heroism was known and appreciated. In all there were about 1,300 prisoners, some of whom were landed in Buenos Ayres

A REMARKABLE CASE.

Alleged Abduction and Confinement— Five Weeks in a Lunatic Asylum of Joe Cooke, the Ex-Circus Clown—A Brother-in-Law Charged with the Abduction and also Attempted Poi-aoning of Mr. Cooke and Wife.

From the New York Horst of the New York Hor

(From the New York Herald of to-day.)
A case endowed with several remarkable features of startling interest was yesterday brought the Essex Market Police Court, through the affi-davit of Mr. Marinus W. P. Cooke, better known ice of Judge Mansfield, o as Joe Cooke, the clown, whose performance in the sawdust ring are still fresh in the memories of thousands. It is six years since he left the equestrian arena, and years since he left the equestrian arena, and during these six years he has been keeping the Sunny-side Hotel, the half-way house to the Fashion race-course, on Long Island, and favorite midway stopping place for metropolitan turf patrons on the way to this popular race-track. He soon paid for the property, and in addition bought and paid for a handsome house and lot on De Kalb avenue, Brooklyn, besides becoming the Dossessor of other real

and lot on De Kalb avenue, Brooklyn, besides becoming the possessor of other real estate. Twenty-five years ago he was married in the Astor House by Alderman Sturdevant, now deceased. The fruits of this union are two children. His wife and these two children are living in the De Kalb avenue house. He and his wife and children have always lived on the best of terms. A skeleton in the house—and it will be borne in children have aiways lived on the best of terms. A skeleton in the house—and it will be borne in mind that we are giving the statement of Mr. Cooke—has been a brother-in-law, one Henry H. Foeter. This man became the brother-in-law of Mr. Cooke through marrying the latter's sister. Mr. Cooke's record of this brother-in-law is not very fastering as may be gethered from the fact that flattering, as may be gathered from the fact that he makes biographical disposition of ten years of his life as follows: Five years' imprisonment in

his life as follows: Five years imprisonment in the Louisiana State Prison at Baton Rouge, and five years in a prison at Toronte, Canada.

And now we come to the principal facts set forth in the affidavit made yesterday by Mr. Cooke before Judge Manafield. On the 12th of August last, he left his Sunnyside inn and came to this city, and in the afternoon-started to go back by way of the ferry leading from the foot of Thirty-fourth street, East river, to Hunter's Point. As he left the ferryboat he was suddenly seized by Foster, his brother-in-law, and a policeman, handcuffed, put into a carriage and conveyed to Kings County Lunatic Asylum. Arrived at the Lunatic Asylum he was delivered over to the keeper, assigned to a cell and kept there conveyed to Kings County Lunatic Asylum. Arrived at the Lunatic Asylum he was delivered over to the keeper, assigned to a cell and kept there till the 18th inst., when Dr. Mead, the head physician, having become satisfied of his sound mental condition, relieved him from the prolonged and painful durance to which he had been subjected, and gave him his liberty. It should be stated here that he does not complain of his treatment at the hands of the asylum officials, though under what pretence of reason or authority they should have kept him there the length of time they did, or in fact, for a day, is to him a profound mystery. He only knows this much—that he, or rather his wife, paid ten dollars a week for his board, and that he received extra care and attention, as well as a full and unstinted diet, on this account. His seizure, his being handcuffed and his conveyance to the Lunatic Asylum, he avers, were without any warrant of authority. He was never subjected to any medical examination before the seizure and neither after his incarceration in the Lunatic Asylum. He charges the whole thing upon his brother-in-law and he ascribas as the Lunatic Asylum. He charges the whole thing upon his brother-in-law, and he ascribes as the notive a desire and determination of the latter to

get possession of his property.

There is another charge additional to the above preferred by Mr. Cooke against his brother-in-law. He says that Mr. Foster deliberately and wickedly set to work to recion before the says that Mr. He says that Mr. Foster deliberately and wickedly set to work to poison him and his wife, and, this accomplished, would doubtless have made a finishing job of the poisoning by polsoning their children. Having been a sufferer from neuralgia, Mr. Foster, he alleges, gave him some medicine to take, which, however, he was prudent enough to abstain from taking. His wife failed to evergise the same prudence has wife falled to exercise the same prudence, he says, through medicine administered to her at his hands during his confinement in the lunatic asylum, has become almost a skeleton, weighing now only ninety-three pounds, while before this time she weighed 210 pounds. The medicine offered to himself and since left untaken by his wife he has given to Dr. Doremus, of this city,

when has given to Dr. Doremus, of this city, to analyze.

On the above facts being sworn to by Mr. Cooke, a warrant was promptly issued for the arrest of Mr. Foster. The latter's statement at the approaching examination in the case may set the matter in a different light from that given above, which, as will be seen, as it now stands is only an examination. ow stands, is only an ex-parte statement of the

The rigors of the winter season—the cloak-

# FOURTH EDITION.

3:15 O'Clock.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATER FROM WASHINGTON.

THE SURRATT TRIAL.

The Final Argument

Washington, September 24.—The Criminal Court having yesterday sustained the demurrer of the prosecution to the special plea of the defence, Mr. Merrick to-day set up in the bar of judgment the act of 1799, the statute of limitations, claiming that the indictment against Surratt was not found within two years from the time of the commission of the alleged offence, and hence the prisoner was entitled to a final discharge. The Surratt Trial.

ratt was not found within two years from the time of the commission of the alleged offence, and hence the prisoner was entitled to a final discharge.

After argument on both sides Judge Wyliev said the indictment contained five several counts, charging that the offence was committed on the 6th of March, 1865, and on other days intervening between that time and the 15th of April of the same year. The defendant entered a plea of not guilty generally, some day in June last, and that plea remained on record until the meeting of this court at its adjourned term several days ago, when he asked and obtained permission to withdraw the plea of not guilty, and filed a special plea to enable him to plead the benefit of the proclamation of pardon and amnesty. The court, considering that he never before had an opportunity to plead pardon under that proclamation, gave him permission to withdraw the plea of not guilty, and the next day he filed a special plea that the Amnesty proclamation was applicable to his case. The Government, through its representative, demurred to this plea. The demurrer is a general demurrer for substantial defects in the plea, and not for informality. For two days there was an argument on the issue, and yesterday the court intimated its opinion on the question. That intimation was that the court would sustain the demurrer, the plea being bad and the proclamation not applicable to the offence charged. This morning the counsel for the defence intimated that there was still another ground which the court should take into consideration in support of the plea. That was that the offence charged in the indictment was committed more than two years before the indictment was committed more than two years before the indictment was committed more than two years before the indictment was committed more than two years before the indictment was committed more than two years before the indictment was committed which the court should take into consideration or other capital offence, wilful murder or forgery excepted,

shall be found by a grand jury within three years next after the treason or capital offence aforesaid shall be done or committed; nor shall any person be prosecuted, tried or punished for any offence not capital, nor for any fine or for feiture under any penal statute, unless the indictment, or information for the same, shall be found or instituted within two years from the time of committing the offence, or incurring the fine or forfeiture, aforesaid. Provided that nothing therein contained shall extend to any person or persons fleeting from justice.

ing from justice.

Judge Wylle said the language of this statute is clear and strong. It was not possible to mis-The indictment was not found until more than

understand it.

The indictment was not found until more than two years after the alleged offence was committed. It contained no affirmation that during the intervening period the defendant had fled from justice. This is a fatal objection to the prosecution, unless we find it was necessary by the rules of law for defendant to plead the benefit of the statute by special plea. After quoting legal authorities, he said he felt constrained in this case, with the whole record before him, to say that judgment must be given for the defendant. Mr. Merrick asked that judgment be entered and the prisoner discharged. District Attorney Carrington asked, as this was a very important question of law, that it be certifled to the Court "in banc." He supposed a new indictment could be found at the next term of the Court. Judge Wylle replied that he was not in the habit of certifying to another court. He decided for himself, with the questions before him. If the gentleman wanted to go there the could do so on an appeal. The District Attorney asked whether, in a question of law in criminal prosecution, he had not the right of appeal. Judge Wylle replied that that was for the gentleman to determine. Mr. Merrick, in reply to a question, was informed by the court that the prisoner was discharged. Surratt, who was in the courtroom, was then congratulated by his friends, and

was informed by the court that the prisoner was discharged. Surratt, who was in the court-room, was then congratulated by his friends, and afterward retired. District Attorney Carrington said he proposed, if necessary, to prepare another indictment to meet the views of the court.

Judge Wylle said the District Attorney could have Surratt rearrested on a charge when the Judge Wylle said the District Attorney could have Surratt rearrested on a charge when the Grand Jury shall again sit. The court had no judicial knowledge about Surratt having been absent from the country. On the face of the trecord it appeared that the alleged crime was committed more than two years ago. If so, he could not be prosecuted. No man could be deprived of life or liberty under a statute like that, and the court had no right to hold Surratt to bail. District Attorney Carrangton said he did not wish to argue, against the decision, but as the subject was of great practical importance he wanted to say—

he wanted to say—
Judge Wylle here interrupted the gentleman
by remarking that he had announced his opinion,
and therefore it was not necessary for the gentleman to say anything more.

The District-Attorney then entered an appeal from the decision of the court.

An adjournment then took place.

The Party of a Pirate. The Party of a Pirate.

For proof that the principles of the rebels are the principles of the Northern Democracy, read the following. It is from a speech delivered by Semmes, the Pirate, at Mobile, Alabama:

"I have been a Democrat all my life—before, the war, during the war, and since the war—and fought the war on principles of Democracy, and fought the war on principles of Democracy, and as such I drew my sword against the old flag.

The grand old Democratic party has risen from the long slumber in which it has indulged, and now gives signs of new life and vitality, and I have come here to-night from the country to ratify and rejoice with you in the nomination of

—A writer to the Paris Réveil who has lately examined the budget of the city of Paris has discovered that a M. Gevers has been in receipt of a pension of ten thousand francs from the city of Paris for twenty-five years, through having had the honor, when a page of Napolion I. of announcing to the municipality the birth of the King of Rome. For this simple act he has already received, it seems, upwards of half a million of francs or more than £20,000. Inscribed beside this pension to Napoleon's ancient page are the pensions accorded to thirty-one old schoolmasters and schoolmistresses of the city of Paris, which amount in the aggregate to 14,000 francs, or less than £20 per annum to each.

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Philadelphia Stock Exchanges

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