PRICE THREE CENTS.

VOLUME XXII.—NO. 152.

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1868.

THE FEVENING BULLETIN EUROPEAN AFFAIRS twenty days' journey from Paris!" This is es-PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING pecially looked to with regard to the production LETTER FROM PARIS.

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

GIBSON PEACOCK. CABPER SOUDER, JR., F. L. FETHERSTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON, FRANCIS WELLS. The BULLETIN is served to subteribers in the city at 18 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or \$8 per annum.

## AMERICA N

## LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Philadelphia,

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts. British of my proceeding the property in the first in

This Institution has no superior in the United

		1	1	ny17-1	<u> 19</u>
WEDDING CARDS, ties, &c. New styles au25tf5	NVIT.	ATION MA 907 C	BON 6	Ł CO.,	
WEDDING INVITAT. Newest and best m Honer and Engraver, 183	anner.	NGRA LOUIS t street	DRE	IN - T KA. eb 20.	Bts
MAI	RICHE	II).			

No cards. FERBON – KNIGHT.—On Thursday evening, Oct. the Rev. Dr. Adams, assisted by Rev. Dr. Breed, d. Patterson, Jr., to Miss Lilly W. Knight, both of this city.

SHEPHERD—HATCH.—At the Brevoort House, New York, on Thursday, Uctober 1st, by Rev. F. G. Ewer, D.D., Edwin R. Shepherd, of Philadelphia.to Jennie H., daughter of Hon. George Hatch, of Cincinnati.

DIED. CAUFFMAN.—On Monday morning, October 5th, after servere liliness, Marcus Cauffman, in his 71st year. His mais friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 623 torth Sixth surget, on Wednesday, October 7th, at 12 clock, witkout further notice.

The Pinest Toilet Sonps.—Mensts. Col-ate & Co., New York, have long enjoyed the regulation f being the manufacturers of the Finest Toilet Soaps in the United States.

GOOD BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.

GOOD BLACK AND COLORED SATIN FACE GRO GRAIN.
PURPLE AND GULT EDGE.
BROWNS AND BLUE GRO GRAIN.
MODE COLD PLAIN SILKS.
AULEU
EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch.

Rev. W. Morley Punshon, M. A. The elegent English crater and representative from the British Wesleyan Conference to the late General Confer-ence of the M. E. Charch, will deliver two lectures in the

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ACADEMIX OF MUSIC,
ON FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 16th, 1859.
Bubject.—"Daniel in Babylon." Bubject—"Daniel in Babvion."

And on MONDAY EVENING. Octaber 19th.

Bubject—"Florence and her Memories."

Be cryed scats in Parquet and Parquet Circle, 31 50; reserved scats in Balcony and Family Circle, and stage tickets, 3t each. The sale of tickets will commence on TUESDAY MORNING, Oct. 4, at 9 o'clock, at the 4t E. Book Boom, No. 1018 Arch street.

BPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
Lectures at the Hannemann Medical College, Tenth
above Market, will be delivered as follows, viz:
Monday, October 5. 8F. M., Dr. Williamson, Dict.
Tuesday, Oct. 5, 10 A. M., Dr. Thomas, Comparative Anatomy of the Eye.

Anatomy of the Eye.

Tueday, October 6, 11 A. M., Dr. Gausz, The Medical Student. Oct. 6, 8 P.M., Dr. Minton, of Brooklyn, Uterine Wednesday, Oct. 7, 19 M., Dr. Mairris, Medical Clinic, Wednesday, Oct. 7, 1 P. M., Dr. Monoan, Surgical Clinic, Wednerday, Oct. 7, 4 P. M., Dr. Flagio, Medical Dentison Maiernity.
Thursday, Oct. 8, 11 P. M., Dr. Mongan, Military Surgery.
Friday, Oct. 2, 10 A. M., Dr. H. Kooz, Urmary Analysis.
Oct. 2, 11 A. M., Dr. Hering, the higher duties of a Physician. iday. Oct. 2, 8 P. M., Dr. Williamson, Elements of Business.
Saturday, Oct. 10, 12 M., Dr. Martin, Medical Clinic.
Oct. 10, 1 P. M., Dr. Mondan, Surgical Clinic.
Oct. 10, 8 P. M., Prof. Yeager, Oxygen. 143

NOTICE. DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL COMPANY.
THENTON, September 22, 1883.
On and after October 6th, the through toll on Anthracite coal will be as follows:
On that passing through from the outlet at New Hope to New Brunswick, Forty-three (43) cents per ton
On that passing through from Bordentown to New Brunswick, including steam towage:
From Fairmount to New York, seventy-two (73) cents From Richmond to New York, sixty-seven (67) cents

by Barges and Boats, towed by
Steam, sixty (50) cents per ton.
By Salling Vessels, forty (40) cents per ton.
JOHN G. STEVENS,
se20-5trs Engineer and Superintendent. Engineer and Superintension.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SPOUK-holders of the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Bailroad Company will be held at the oilice of the Company, northeast come of Ninth and Green streets, on MONDAY, the 2d day of November next, at 10% o'clock, A. M., and immediately after the adjournment of that meeting an election will be held at the same place, for four Managers to serve three years.

A. E. BOUGHERTY, Secretary.

oc5 m,t,no23

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 5TH, 1863.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Nosquehoning Valley Railroad Company, will be held at the office, No. 122 South Second attreet, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of October, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of coscidering a lesse and contract proposed to be made between the eard Company and the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company.

Octom, w.f., toc315

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UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

103:B SESSION—1883-69.

The regular lectures of this school will commence on Monday, Uctober 13th, and continue until the lat of March. Fee for the full course \$140.

R. E. ROGERS, M. D.,

ocs 655.

Dean Medical Faculty.

BURLINGTON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR, at Mount Holly, New Jersey, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. sand 7. Trains will leave Philadelphia, from Market street ferry (upper side), at 7, 9 and 10 At M., 1, 2, 39 and 5.50 P. M., for Mount Helly, Oct. Str. Excursion Fare, 89 cents. Des. 215

EPHEPSY AND FITS—THE WORST CARES OF these terrible diseases are permanently cured by DR. BARDEN, No. 717 Arch street. He makes the treatment of there diseases a \*\*print(t)\*, hence his wonderful ancess.

POST-OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA., Mail for Havana, per Steamer Juniata, will close at this office TUESDAY, Oct 6, at 7 A. M.
it HENRY H. BINGHAM, P. M. HENRY H. BINGHAM, v. M.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE YOUNG
America Cricket Clubwill be held at the Clubhouse, Germantows, on TUESDAY EVENING. Oct. 6,
1888, at 8 o'clock.

ALFRED MELLOR.
Secretary.

Secretary.

S. M. CLEVELAND WILL FORM TWO Classes this season, in Elecution and Tone Calture. Address, No. 552 South Tenth street. onlettrp

Y. M. C. A.—A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE Lycoum this evening. An interesting programme is announced. The public are invited.

HOWARD HOBITAL, NOS. 1518 AND 1520
Lombard street, Dispensary Department, —Medical
treatmen - and medicines furnished gratuitously to the

## poor. NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, WASTE Paper, &c., bought by E. HUNTER. apsett rp No. 613 Jayne street.

## AFRICA.

War Between Bahomey and Ashante. Letters from Whydah.coast of Africa of the 2d August, bring news to the effect that war had reaced between the principal states of the The King of Dahomey, who had for Interior. The King of Dahomey, who had for two years been preparing an expedition against the kingdom of Ashante, was attacked the first and his army suffered a severe check near the river Tando. He collected some fresh troops, which left Abomey about the middle of July, and an engagement was expected to take place without delay. Unfortunately for his Majesty, his adversary had succeeded in attracting to his alliance several neighboring States and especially the chiefs of Takima, Tankara and Coranza, and these leaders have already joined their forces to his. In addition, the King had fallen seriously ill in the tion, the King had fallen seriously ill in the midst of these events, and his state caused con-

viderable uneasiness to his own people.

Fruits of the International Labor Congress-Demagogues Leading the Working People Astray-An Exag-

gerated Form of socialist ideas. Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.] PARIS, Thursday, Sept. 22, 1868.—As one goes along the streets of Paris just now, one sees everywhere in the windows of the bookstores pamphlets with such titles as the following: 'Plus de Prolétariat! 38,000,000 de Bourgeois! Which means, freely translated-"No more poor people! thirty-eight millions of French gentlemen." This and similar productions are the fruits of the International Congress at Brussels, of which you have doubtless heard, and of the principles which have there been enunclated for the improvement of the working classes and the maintenance of the rights of labor. Now, I hope no one is a better friend to the working class and to the rights of labor than myself. But it is for this very reason that one's indigation is roused at seeing! men lead those classes astray, and so raise against them the enmity of all other classes of society. And this is just what the delegates at Brussels are doing by the manifestation of the crudest socialist doctrines. Their idea is not merely to protect their own "property," which is the labor-market, and which they have an undoubted right to defend by combination or any other lawful and legitimate means, but to take away the property of other people and convert it to their own use. Already the cry of alarm is being raised by every one who has anything to lose; and if these misguided "leaders of the people," as they call themselves, persevere in their present course, we shall soon witness once more such a reaction as that which took place after the absurdities of 1848, and which threw France and all Europe back again into the arms of despotism. We have been told that "socialist

dectrines" and "organization of labor by

the State," and "National workshops," a

la Louis Blanc, had gone out

fashion in the last twenty years. But here they are cropping out again at Brussels this year, as they did before at Lausanne, stronger than ever. Indeed, the form they have taken is even more exaggerated in the present instance, as you may judge from the following specimens of propositions adopted by the Congress. For instance, in order to prevent "man being exploité by man," as it is called—that is, one man being employed to work by another-a very common and natural position in social and civilized life, one would think—the "State" is to become the proprietor of everything, railways, mines, canals, forests, and especially of "all arable and," and to manage all this for the good of everybody! We also know how well and economically the State generally manages its own offairs, and we may guess what a nice mess it would make of it, if it had to manage the affairs of everybody else besides! But not only is the State to be charged with the care of the whole national interests of the entire community; it is also to undertake their intellectual culture, and for this purpose not only is all instruction to be "integral" (whatever that may mean), gratuitous and obligatory, but the State is to pay a yearly subsidy out of its "collective fund" to every father of a family, to encourage and assist him to take full advantage of the opp ortunities offered for his children. The section which passed this resolution, however, does not seem to have contemplated a very high degree of intellectual culture, for it especially condemns the "formation of savans," as a species of "moral monsters," who are "only produced at the expense of ne glecting other people," and who are of "no use now that all grand principles are established and only development of details required!" There need be no fear of producing such "moral monsters" as a Franklin or a Morse under the above advanced system of "integralized" State education, that is, I presume, of edu cation despotically reduced to one dead level, and that a very low one. I could quote a vast deal more of the same stuff if I had space, or if it was worth while. But is not the above enough to instify me in saving that the men who broach such ideas are no true friends of the people, and that thirty-eight millions of Frenchmen 'organ ized" in the above fashion would be a very poor substitute for the brilliant, witty, cultivated, ele gent people, which, with all its failings, we are still compelled in so many things both to admire and imitate? At the very time when all really free people are seeking to emancipate themselves more and more from government control, and to leave as much as possible to individual action and energy-when, by common consent, the test of progress and civilization in a nation is that it re quires not to be more but to be less "governed"these men are for swamping all individuality in what they call in their absurd jargon "integrality," and to found a "Republic," in comparison with which Plato's ideal creation would be simple and practical. A Republic which should not only be father and mother, but wet-nurse as well to all its citizens! The worst of the promulgation of these doctrines is that they have a tendency to bring all really free institutions into contempt, and even hatred, and effectually aid the designs of despotism, just as the mad pranks of the soi-disant French Republicans of 1848 served the purpose of Napoleon, and induced the country to stand by and look on with indifference while he overthrew the government of that day. The mon of Brussels are again playing his game

by alarming people anew, lest they should wit ness a repetition of the same excesses. The Moniteur devotes a long article to enlighten French readers upon the wonderful development of California. Its statements have evidently been derived from French official sources. It remarks, first, that the wealth of Califorms has hitherto been supposed to consist in its gold mines, but is evidently now more surely based on the fertility and produce of its soil. on its rapidly increasing population of half a milllon, with a capital like San Francisco and its 150,000 inhabitants. The exportation of wheat and flour and wool are especially noticed, the two former being set down at twenty-five million france from San Francisco, during the past half of 1868, and the latter at five millions. The quality of the wool is also mentioned as soon able to compete with the best specimens of Spain and Australia. Landed property in California, the Moniteur tells its readers, has risen twenty-five per cent. in six months, and more than thirty thousand persons arrived there by sea and land within the same period. That "excellent institution," the Labor Exchange, is spoken of in terms of the highest commendation, as affording employment for all comers. The imports customs revenue and steam navy are all reviewed in the same flattering terms, though, as the details are intended for French readers, I need not give them here. The Pacific Railroad is, of course, not forgotten, and is spoken of in language as enthusiastic as that

applied to the Isthmus of Suez itself: "Next year San Francisco will scarcely be more than of silk, in which California is soon to rival China and Japan. The article concludes with the prediction that San Francisco is destined to become another New York, and add a second imperial city to the American continent.

pondence between E. J. Morris and the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the subject of the passage of the "Dardanelles by Admiral Farragut. n the Franklin. I do not know whether this correspondence has yet seen the light in America. It reflects great credit on both parties by its tone. Mr. Morris, with much dignity, states, that the Franklin is above the tonnage allowed by Treatise to pass the Straits, yet that "exceptions have been made in favor of Princes of the blood."
"Now," writes Mr. Morris, "Admiral Farragut has contributed to the salvation of his country his reputation has become cosmopolitan; he has been received with princely honors in every Court of Europe, whose sovereigns have looked to the nobility of his deeds of honor, rather than to his genealogy." On these grounds the same exception is demanded in his favor. The case thus nobly put was as nobly replied to, and the required permission accorded with the most flattering courtesy, Fuad-Pacha showing himself in this instance to be every inch a gentleman and a Turk. A note to the other foreign ambassadors explains that the permission was granted as "an act of deference to a high personage of the Great American Republic," and also through a 'vivid desire to see the magnificent frigate

which he commanded.' All the semi-official journals had announced an interview between the Emperor and Empress and the Queen of Spain at St. Sebastian. The Figuro, to show its superior information, mentioned the persons present at the interview, described the 'lunch" at the Hotel de Ville, and even told us that the Empress had put on a "Spanish costume" in compliment to her royal friend! But the Moniteur of this morning curtly tells us that "no such interview had ever taken place," having been prevented by the state of affairs in Spain, and the outbreak at Cadiz. The Queen has gone to Madrid, and may very probably have to go further before she stops!

THE SPANISH REVOLUTION.

Republican Proclamation.

The following proclamation has been spread all over Spain:

Spaniards! Let our cry be, "Long live the Federal Republic! Down with tyranny!" Let us never more see any kings on our soil which they have rendered so unhappy. With the Republic, Democracy's popular programme—the only one approved by the people shall be filled.

Soldiers! The Republic will at once grant you "unlimited leave of absence." You shall embrace your mothers and say "Thanks to the Republic your mothers, and say, "Thanks to the Republic, you will no longer weep on separating from your sons; for they will remain to work with you."
Henceforth Spain will fight only when her independence is threatened. A. for patriot officers, there will be numerous reserve lists to reward their services.

Spaniards! It is only with the Republic that

you can be free, happy and rich. It is also with the Republic alone that property is guaranteed, and that prosperity, through industry, can grow rapidly. It is again with the Republic that our enormous taxes will diminish.

No one will be prosecuted for his opinions, be-cause all compless are sared; but applie thlower

cause all opinions are sacred; but public thieves must be forced to deliver up fortunes won by spoliation, because crimes are not opinions. The

snment.

Spaniards! Let us be worthy descendants of the Cid, of Padilla, Lanuza, and Riego. Let us revive at last the libertles of Castille, Aragon, and of the popular Constitution of 1812, and give them the modern perfection. Citizens! Imitate the Saragossans of 1808, and of March, 1838. Soldiers! Be the children of the nation; imitate those who followed Riego and Espartero. If you are ordered to fire on your brethren, flourish your muskets in the air. Spain has fought the Romans and Moors for centuries; one month is enough now to do away with our oppressors.

Spaniards! We are now the most vilified Spaniards! We are now the most vilffied people in Europe! Let us renew the great exploits of 1808, 1812 and 1820. In one word, let the lion rouse from his lethargy.

Spaniards! Long live the Federal Republic! and, in order to proclaim and defend it, let us shake off our degradation.

To arms for liberty!

The proclamation is signed "Lose Maria de

The proclamation is signed, "Jose Maria de Orense, in the name of the National Government." M. de Orense is a refugee, aged 72, who has been residing in the south of France. The Ecvolutionary Committee of Madrid.

THE PROGRAMME OF THE INSURGENTS.

The Gaulois says: "We are able to announce that the programme of the insurgents comprises that the programme of the insurgents comprises three principal points: 1. The destruction of the Bourbon dynasty. 2. A Provisional Government. 3. The convocation of a constituency which shall decide in a sovereign manner upon everything relating to the future destinies of Spain. Such is the programme of the Progressists and the Unionist coalition. On the other hand, the Carlists, who have long ceased to show any signs of life, are preparing to enter upon a cumpaign under the command of Gen. Cabrera, and march to the cry of 'Long live Charles the Seventh.'"

The London Times on the Revolution. The Times of the 21st remarks that the blow which has just fallen on the Spanish monarchy has been for some time expected, and is easily has been for some time 'expected," and is easily understood. But what is not equally easy to explain is the conduct of the Emperor Napoleon in the affair. The situation of Spain, as the Emperor must be aware, had become one of the greatest difficulty and danger. The Government of Queen Isabella, corrupt and bigoted, and senselessly reactionary as it was under O'Donnell and Narvaez, had become still worse under Gonzalez Bravo. The Bourbons in Spain have filled the measure, and the reckoning seems to be at the measure, and the reckoning seems to be at hand. Nothing is more natural than that in her great straits the Queen should wish for the countenance of her powerful neighbor; but has that neighbor considered what impression his support, real or apparent, given to the Queen of Spain at this juncture, must necessarily make, not only among the Queen's subjects, but among the Emperor's own people and throughout the civilized world? As the French monarch has allowed Papal rule to thrive under his protection till he must be justly held responsible for its worst abuses, so the Queen of Spain may naturally have flattered herself that her policy meets with the Emperor's approbation and sanction.

The Ex-Queen and Napoleon.

LFrom the Gironde. Count Ezpeleta, the Governor of the Prince of Count Expeleta, the Governor of the Prince of the Asturias, was despatched by the Queen from St. Sebastian to Biarritz with a letterfor the Emperor Napoleon. In this autograph letter Isabella II. thanked the Emperor for the gracious reception which he had given to the Prince and Princess of Girgenti, and she added that she would be happy to express them viva voce. The messenger left St. Sebastian on Tuesday, September 15, and returned on Thursday, the 17th, with the Emperor's answer. The Emperor stated in his reply that the young couple were worthy of the reception he had given them; that it scarcely deserved the thanks which the were worthy of the reception he had given them; that it scarcely deserved the thanks which the Queen had sent; still less was it necessary that she put herself to the least personal inconvenience to come and thank; him verbally but that whenever the members of the royal family of Spain chose to visit France they would be always welcome. It was in the midst of this interchange of courtesies that the news arrived of the pronunciamento in Cadlz, the landing of the aviled, generals, in in Cadiz, the landing of the exiled generals in Andalusia, the departure of General Frim from London, and the actual presence of General Pierrad in the country. The Emperor was soon informed of what occurred, for on the 19th, the day on which Gonzales Bravo retired, General Castelnau, the Emperor's aid-de-camp, paid

visit to the Queen.

Vice-Admiral Topete commenced the pronun ciamento in Cadiz. He had on board his vessel at the time the generals who were banished to the Canary Isles, and General Prim, who had arrived The French press publishes in full the corresfrom London. Two frigates took part in the de-monstration, which was accepted immediately by the city. Serrano remained with the chief command in Cadiz, but Prim left with as many troops as he could collect.

POLITICAL. SCHUYLER COLFAX.

Great Speech by the next Vice President. The following is an extract from the eloquent speech made by Mr. Colfag in Lafayette, Indiana:
To-day we feel prond that we have saved a nation and emancipated a race, and to-day we follow our great standard-bearer, the hero of the century, U. S. Grant. Brave in battle, generous in victory, reticent in speech, yet firm as the eternal granite in principle, and upon whose banner these magic words are inscribed: "Let us have peace." They are four words only, but a volume is contained in them. If there is a country in the world that wants neace, it is this American is contained in them. If there is a country in the world that wants peace, it is this American Republic. We have passed through a severe struggle for national existence. No land ever was required to make such sacrifices as ours. We had to heap up golden and living treasures upon our country's altar, the noblest and best went forth to prove their devotion to the flag of our fathers. Now, in the language of our leader, let us have peace. Wo want no more taxes; no more drafts; no more carnage, and bloodshed and desolation. No. no. carnage, and bloodshed and desolation. No. no. When we reflect that this rebellion is only to be remembered in broken hearts, numberless graves, remembered in broken hearts, numberless graves, and enormous debt, we can all say we want no more war, but we want loyalty to be triumphant, and we want peace through justice, liberty, nationality, and security to all. [Great applause.] Are we going to have them? ["Yes; when we elect Grant and Colfax."] Yes, there is one man who commanded peace, who struck down and drove those who waged war into the last ditch, and sent them home as paroled prisoners of war. When he hear home as paroled prisoners of war. When he becomes President, whenever treason dates to raise its head he will strike it down. Every man who dares to raise his hand against his fellow man will be met with the stern power of the Govern-

ment. Grant will give protection to all through the nation's strength. This is what Grant in-tends to do, and what he believes the duty of the Executive, as I know from his own declara-tions. | Great applause. | These Ku-Klux out-rages most cease. You remember in 1860, eight years ago, there were threatenings in the South. They said they were going to rebel; you did not believe it then, but it was a stern reality. did not believe it then, but it was a stern reality. Do you know that they are better prepared to-day than they were then? They didn't then have this organized Ku-Klux Klan, the existence of which has been denied; but no man can deny it now. No man now rises up to deny what Forrest has acknowledged, that this is a powerful and armed organization ready to do its work. In 1860, you know, men dared to stand up in the South and denounce Secession, and declare their devotion to the Union; now no man can do so without being in danger of his life. Speakers in the South teach people to ostracise those who speak in defence of the Union. This you know is the case now, and that it was not eight years ago, case now, and that it was not eight years ago, before the rebellion was organized. These outrages are encouraged by the men who then controlled these States, and thereby organized the confederacy, and raised the armies of the rebellion to crush the Union. There is one party to day that stands has against this wicked.

day that stands hip against this wicked, pro-scriptive and murderous sentiment in the South, and that is the glorious Re-publican party of the country. We have said the power shall not be put back into the

hands of these men, the executive, legislative and judicial power of these States, to use as they used that same power eight years ago, in raising arm-ies to destroy the nation. The Republican party is the only bulwark against this state of is the only bulwark against this state of things being repeated. When you see, in the South, the newspapers, which express public opinion, speak of Union men, who have lived there all their lives, as scalawags, and when they speak of the brave soldiers and others from the North who have gone down there and settled, as they had the right to do, and call them carpet-baggers; and when yon have seen their threats, in the form of a wood-cut representing a gallows on which to hang, after next seen their threats, in the form of a wood-cut rep-resenting a gallows on which to hang, after next March, those they call carpet-baggers and native scalawags; when you see the attempt to put those States back again under the power and control of rebels, if you consent to it, then I say control of rebels, if you consent to it, then I say you are not worthy of the blood of the brave soldiers that died to destroy that power and to enthrone loyalty in its stead. | A voice, "They will never get it." | No, never while God reigns in Heaven. He sustained us and our country in the darkest hours. He never saved our flag that it might be surrendered back into the hands of those who cought, though ineffectually, to destroy it. He has prospered us as a nation as no stroy it. He has prospered us as a nation as no other land was ever prospered. He has saved us from perils such as encompassed no other nation beneath the circuit of the sun. He gave vic-tory to loyalty on the battle-field, and he will give victory to loyalty at the ballot-box. If we deserve it, we shall have peace; we shall have protection to every American citizen, South and North, at home and abroad; and with this we shall have stability, progress and power, and the grandest march of any nation in ancient or modern history.

tory. We shall recognize the immortal princi-ples of the Declaration of Independence, the bapples of the Declaration of Independence, the baptismal vow of our fathers—when, this Republic was born into the family of nations, guaranteeing equality in life, liberty, property, and protection to all whom God created. To secure this we have only to plant ourselves on the eternal rock of rights, as we did when we arrayed ourselves against the wrongs of slavery. He converted what was intended as a crusade of slavery, into an onward march for liberty, and you heard, ringing all over the Republic. "Proclaim liberty throughout the land, to all the inhabitants thereof." We shall triumph because we are inspired by the noblest principles that ever animated a party. We shall triumph because we are faithful to the honored dead, over whose graves unrepentant traitors have dared to whose graves unrepentant traitors have dared to repeat their treason. They did not give their hearts' blood to relinquish these States into the hearta blood to relinquish these States into the hands of those who murdered them for their fidelity and loyalty. They went forth from loving wives and happy homes, to extinguish the embers of rebellion, never, as they hoped, the rekindled. It seems to me they must turn in their bloody shrouds to-day, as they hear over their grayes these threats of the men whose power they struck down. By all the menvies power they struck down. By all the memories of the sainted dead, by all the blood shed so freely, by all the sacrifices of the nation, I appeal to the thousands who stand before me to speak, that the world shall hear that the Ameri-can people will not welcome unrepent-ant traitors to their Cabinet to rule this country, nor to their Congress to make laws to govern the widows and children of men they slew upon hundreds of battle-fields; and every friend of liberty throughout the world will rejoice as he hears the mighty voice of the people proclaim that loyalty shall govern what loyalty preserved

REBEL OUTBAGE IN TENNESSEE.

An Ex-Federal Soldier Assassinated The Nashville Republican says: "From what we can learn, things are growing worse in Dixon county. On Friday night, four men in disguise visited the house of Nathan Thomas, a colored Federal soldier, and after considerable parleying persuaded the colored man to come to the door, and then fired on him shooting his through the and then fired on him, shooting him through the head, the ball entering his forhead, and coming out the back of his head. The man was not dead when last heard from, though his wound must certainly prove fatal. This information we ob-tained from a reliable gentleman, whose name can be had, if necessary.

EDITION

4:00 O'Clock. BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST CABLE NEWS

AFFAIRS IN

By the Atlantic Cable. MADRID, Oct. 5.-Madoz has resigned the Presidency of the Provisional Junta, and has been succeeded by Aguirre. Serrano has been appointed General-in-Chief.

Bosron, Oct. 5.—Addle and Winnie Bronson, aged 9 and 7 years, were burned to death in Charlestown on Saturday night. They were studying their lessons when a younger brother ran against them, upsetting a finid lamp. A despatch from Alleghany Springs, Virginia, announces the death of John B. Carroll, a respected merchant of Portland, Me.

OFTY BULLETIN.

Continuation of the International At 11.30 game commenced, Barclay taking the vacant end, Radeliffe taking first ball. Freeman

bowling one wide, now over, and Barclay receives his first ball; the last ball of the over from Tarrant. Barclay made a run, playing the ball to mid on. Another over from Freeman to Barclay, nicely played. Radcliffe making a two, driving Tarrant to the off beautifully; next ball bowled him; Radcliffe retiring for six. White took Radcliffe's place, when Barclay was caught by Tarrant off Freeman. Magee now came in and the second ball from Freeman drove it for one. Magee was then caught by Willsher off Tarrant, making 16 wickets for 61 runs. Clay now takes the willow for the 22, White receiving the balls from Freeman and playing cautionaly and safely; now over and Clay takes his first ball and Tarrant bowls a maiden over. At this time quite a crowd of spectators had arrived, most of them standing around the ropes, and to us it seemed a little strange that people would sooner stand on the wet ground than pay the small price of 50c. for a seat for the day.—But to the game. Freeman bowls a maiden over, and Clay takes the balls from Tarrant, the first ball being beautifully hit to leg for 4, and then another nice drive to the off for two—six runs in this over; pretty good for Philadelphia's representative. his first ball; the last ball of the over from Tarover; pretty good for Philadelphia's representa-tive. White takes balls from Freeman, and

tive. White takes balls from Freeman, and plays nicely and safe.

Freeman bowling a maiden over, Clay takes an over from Tarrant, another maiden; White now makes a handsome leg hit for two, off Freeman, which should have been a three; again Clay receives the balls from Tarrant, and after playing the first three balls, takes the last one for two to the off; White receives Freeman again, and again a maiden over; Clay makes a single off Tarrant; White makes a square leg hit for two on the last ball of over; another maiden for Freeman, and White faces Tarrant again and first ball cuts him nicely for two, and then follows for Freeman, and White faces Tarrant again and
first ball cuts him nicely for two, and then follows
it up by a leg hit for four, and slips another for one
seven for White in this. Another maiden
for Freeman, and Lilywhite takes the ball. Clay
drives him safely for one. White makes a handsome hit to long on, and ran two, when, much,
to the regret of the lookers-on, umpire-calls one
short. Freeman bowling another maiden. Lilywhite now bowls White on the second ball,
White retiring amid much applanse for a well-White retiring amid much applause for a well-earned score of 13. 17 wickets for 83. R. New-hall now comes forward, and Clay is soon bowled by Freeman. His score of 10 was well-obtained. Waterman, one of the trio from Bordentown, now puts in an appearance. R. Newhall makes a single off Lllywhite, now over, and the youth of the Twenty-two receives his first ball from Freeman, playing every ball nicely. A maiden for Freeman again, and on the second ball from Lilywhite, Waterman was nicely caught on a fine hit to long field on by Griffiths, Cooper Baird taking his place, and making one on a slip off Lilywhite. On the third ball from Freeman he was beautifully caught at slip by Charlwood with one hand close to the ground. W. Hopkinson, the last of the trio, puts in an appearance; R. Newhall taking the balls from Lilywhite, and on the second ball drove him two amid much applause, thus tying town, now puts in an appearance. R. the balls from Lilywhite, and on the second ball drove him two amid much applause, thus tying the New York score of 88. W. Hopkinson was bowled on the second ball of next over by Freeman, closing the innings of the Twenty-two at

The fielding of the Eleven was very fine, and bowling was well up to the mark, Freeman leading off, taking no less than 14 wickets for 15 runs.

and 32 maiden overs.

After rolling the grounds and a short intermis sion, the Twenty-two took the field, and pre-sented a very handsome appearance, although we noticed several of the men out of uniform,

which was regretted by many.

The Eleven sent in Smith and Jupp to the bowling of Messrs. C. Newhall and Meade, Smith taking first balls from C. Newhall, at 12, 45. The taking first balls from C. Newhall, at 12,45. The first ball was bowled and Smith drove it to the off for one. The second ball was played by Jupp to Magee, and baldy muffed by Magee The next ball Jupp was bowled by C. Newhall for a round O, by a beautiful baller on the off stump; first wicket for one run Griffiths takes Jupp's and balve over Madde of the Bordent was place and being over Meade of the Berdentown trio takes the ball. Smith facing him with the willow; second ball Smith got one run; the ball going through G. Newhalls legs. Griffiths makes a nice three by a drive to the off, and Griffiths takes a nice three by a drive to the on, and Griffiths takes the ball from C. Newhall, and spoils a maiden over by slipping one for a single on the last ball, Meade bowling a maiden over to Griffiths; Smith makes a single by cutting a ball to third man up, spoiling a maiden for Newhall; Meade bowls another maiden, and Griffiths faces the pride of Germantown and plays him a relative Meade bowls another maiden, and Griffiths faces the pride of Germantown, and plays him nicely. The first maiden credited to C. Newhall. Meade bowls a maiden over again, being assissted by two handsome displays of fielding on the part of Messrs. Barclay and George Newhall. Griffiths was caught out on the second ball from C. Newhall by Outerbridge—2 wickets for 7 runs, four runs being credited to Griffiths; another maiden over for C. Newhall Meade bowls another maiden to Shaw. C. Newhall and Meade other maiden to Shaw. C. Newhall and Meade both bowlmalden overs, and on the first ball of next over pitched one up to Smith, which he sent sun-hunting, and fell in C. Newhall's hands, Smith being in for half an hour; his score of 3 consisted of singles.

Philadelphia stock in the ascendant, 3 wickets for 7 runs; Pooley followed, and played Newhall's balls nicely.

sor 7 runs; Pooley followed, and played Newhall's 3 balls nicely.

At this time the analysis of bowling showed no less than nine consecutive maiden overs, C.Newhall being credited to 4, and Meade to 5. The next over Shaw made a fine hit to off for 3, off Meade, and the next ball Pooley was bowled by a trimmer from Meade—4 wickets for 11 runs—things looking blue for the Britons. Charlwood now comes to the rescue. Shaw makes a single off, C. Newhall and shaw take the balls from Meade who howls a maiden over to him.

Off. C. Newhall and Snaw take the balls from Meade, who bowls a malden over to him.

Charlwood now faces C. Newhall, and on the third ball slipped one for two, which, could some one have lent Dan an inch or two of height, would have been out. On the first ball from Meade in the next over Shaw hit him to leg for 4—a fine hit. Newhall bowls a malden over to Charlet. would have been out. On the flat bat from heaste in the next over Shaw hit him to leg for 4—a fine hit. Newhall bowls a maiden over to Charlwood, the Colt of the eleven. Another maiden for Meade, for which he is indebted to the Jorseyman for fielding a ball handsomely, saving a run. First ball next over, Charlwood drove C. Nowhall to the off for 4—one of the nicest hits of the day, and on the last ball of the over makes a drive for a single. Shaw makes a single hit to leg on Newhall's next over. Meade then bowls his 13th over, 10 of which were maidens. First ball from C. Newhall; this over was slipped by Charlwood for 4, and the next one was a fine grass mower to the off for 3, by the same batter. Charlwood hits the 3d ball from Meade in next over for 2, no long field on, and followed it up by a cut for 2. Shaw was missed by wicket keeper Hargrayes, and the next ball his off stump was bowled out of the ground by a teaser from C.

Newhall. His score of 10 was well obtained. Fifth wicket fell for 35 runs. Prospects good for the American stock.

SELECTED AMERICAN 22. First Innings! Hargraves b. Freeman...... Bussier b. Freeman. Markoe b. Shaw Graffen b. Freeman Meade c. and b. Freeman.
D. Newhall b. Freeman. Johns b. Freeman.... Morgan b. Freeman L. Baird l. b. w. b. Freeman L. Baird I. b. w. b. Freeman.
Outerbridge, b. Freeman.
C. Newhall, b. Freeman.
Radcliff, b. Tarrant.
Barclay, c. Tarrant, b. Freeman.
Magee, c. Willsher, I Tarrant.
White, b. Lilywhite.
Clay, b. Freeman.
R. Newhall, not out.
Waterman, c. Griffiths, b. Lilywhite.
C. Baird, c. Charlwood, b. Freeman.
Hopkinson, b. Freeman.
Byes, 2; leg byes, 5; wides, 1.

ALL ENGLAND ELEVEN. Smith, c. and b. C. N. Newhall.

Jupp, bowled C. Newhall
Griffiths, c. Outerbridge b. c. Newhall.
Shaw, b. C. Newhall. wood, not out. Runs at the fall of each wicket. 1 2 3 4 5 1 7 8 11 35

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING—ALL ENGLAND,

Total Maidens Total Total Wide

Balls. Over. Runs. Wickets. Balls.

Freeman....167 32 15 14 1. Shaw. 52 Tarrant. 88 Lilywhite. 24

RU-KLUKISM IN MISSOURI. Registration Officers Killed.

The St. Louis Democrat of Saturday says: Yesterday we received intelligence of terrible scenes consequent upon the preaching and practice of Democratic ideas as promulgated by Genz Blatr, enforced by St. Louis Democratic papers, and sympathized in by unrepentant rebels everywhere. where.
It is well-known that Audrain county has been

It is well-known that Andraiz county has been the scene of bitter animosity towards Republicaus for months past, and the opening of registration offices was the signal for the most daring acts of tyranny on the part of the Democracy, who by force and violence compelled the officers to violate their oaths and do the bidding of a lawiess mob. The result was that registration was suspended for awhile, but reopened on Monday in one of the precincts. On Wednesday the Board repaired to Martinsburg, and, as it was about to commence its work, one Fletcher handed an anonymous letter to a young man named Reedy. mence its work, one Fletcher handed an anonymous letter to a young man named Reedy, summoning him to leave the place in fifteen minutes, he being suspected of having given information to the Registrars. The insolence of the man Fletcher, and his threatening language to the officers, called for an order for his arrest, when he sprang for the door, waving a pistol over his head, and shouting to the crowd without come on and maintain their rights. Jag. Galloway, one of the Registers, Immediately draw without to come on and maintain their rights. Jas. Galloway, one of the Registers, immediately drew his pistol for self-defence, when a ruffian rushed upon him, presented a pistol at his head, and as he was about to fire, Galloway shot him dead. Instantly Galloway was shet in return, but not seriously wounded, when he turned to his would-be murderer and shot him also. The firing them became general, and forty or fifty shots were fired, Fletcher fleelps, but in the attack was himself shot by a stray bullet, and instantly killed. Quiet was restored, but later results we are not informed of.

Retribution in Argansas—Lynch Law Exercised.

The St. Louis Democrat of the 3d says: Reliable information reached us last evening of terrible affair in Arkansas. Our informant states terrible anair in Arkansas. Our informant states that Monks and Allsop organized a band of fifty men in Howell county, joining others from Douglas county, in the southeastern part of the State, and proceeded to Fulton county, Ark, on the borders of Missouri, and the scene where Capt Mason. ders of Missouri, and the scene where Capt Masons was recently brutally murdered by Democratic ruffians. They succeeded in capturing four of the murderers, and organizing a vigilance committee, the men were put on trial, adjudged guilty and sentenced to be hung. The decree was carried out to the letter, and the four were executed as a penalty for their deeds of violence and murder. Our informant states that the swift retribution is causing a profound impression, and has already causing a profound impression, and has siready done much to secure to Union men a degree of safety they have not felt before.

Frank Blair in 1864 and 1868.

[From the Belmont (O.) Chronicle.]

Just before the close of the war Frank Blair crossed the river at Bellaire. The trains missed connection, and it became the duty of a leading Democrat at Bellaire, who was high in the omploy of the Central Ohio railroad, to entertain Mr. Blair A conversation conversed in which ploy of the Central Ohio railroad, to entertain Mr. Blair. A conversation occurred, in which the Democrat asked Blair how the people of the South could be reconciled after they were whipped into submission. Blair answered, "I do not know, but if I had my way of it, I would but the levees along the Mississippi river and drown every descriptions." This declaration, with others equally profane and heartless, so disgusted the gentleman who proposed the question that he left Mr. Blair for others to entertain. Within the past week this Democrat, in our presence, declared that, while he had not said who he would vote for in the coming election, he had said and would now say that he would not yote for Frank Blair. There are scores of the better class of Democrats in Belmont County who have made the same declaration, and whatever may be the result of the October elecwhatever may be the result of the October elec-tion fit this county, Grant and Colfax will cer-tainly carry it by from 200 to 500 majority.

Garibaldi.

Garibaldi has addressed the following letter to the Mutual Aid Society at Turin under date of Caprera, September 14:
You have done well to constitute an associa-

tion of the brave men who have made the cam-paigns of the country. The duty of all Italians is to wash out the shame which has fallen on our native land under late circumstances. But more especially does that obligation fall on those who, with arms in their hands, sustain the nation in maintaining its rights.

THEATRES, Etc.

AT THE CHESTNUT, this evening, Dion Bousicault's version of Foul Play will be produced with the Broadway (New York) Theatre company in the parts. Mr. Boucicault's drama differs widely in its construction from that which Philadelphians have already seen at the Walnut, and it is asserted that it is most superior in every respect to Mr. Reade's version. At any rate, its seems to be quite certain that it is a first rate play. For it has had a prolonged run in Now York, and its success was such that it excited a rival manager. To make a forcible attempt to stop its representation. The company that presented it there will appear in it here, and, if report be frue, a very fine performance may be expected. The piece will be placed upon the stage in a very handsome manner, and it is very likely to prove a splendid success.

At the Wainer, this evening, Mrs. Langer will appear, for the first time in this city, in Marie Antoinette, a character in which Ristori won her greatest triumph. She will be supported by Mr. James H. Taylor, Mr. Geo. Becks, and the Wainut street campany.

Ar THE ARCH, to-night, Lotta, that "diamond edi-tion of dramatic delights," will appear in her charming impersonations, "Little Neil" and "The Marchioness," supported by Craig as "Dick Swivelier,"

'AT THE AMERICAN, this evening, a minellancous perfermance will be given. MR. WM. G. DIETRICH, late Musical Director of the Richings Opera Troppe, has determined to make the Richings Opera Troppe, has determined to make Philadelphia his home, and he announces that he will give instruction in Singing, Piano playing, thorough bass, barmony, and all the branches of a first rate musical education. Mr. Dietrich is a highly educated musician, and is completely competent to do all state he promises. He can be reached by application to figure a Music Store, No. 1102 Chestaut street.