Daily Evening Bulletin

GIBSON PEACOCK, Editor. | OUR WHOLE COUNTRY. | F. L. FETHERSTON, Publisher.

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

BROWNING—PALMER.—On Wednesday, 7th inst., at the Church of the Epiphany, by the Rev Dr. Newton, Abraham Browning, of Camden, N. J., to Mary, daughter of the late V. B. Palmer, of this city.

GRUBB—VAN RENSSELAER.—At Burlington, N. J., on Tuesday, October 6th, by the Rev. William Croswell Doane, S. T. D., Edward Burd Grubb to Elizabeth Wadsworth, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Cortlandt Van Rensselaer, D.D.

SHEELER—FITE.—September 29th, at Logan Square Church, by Rev. Thomas J. Brown, Mr. Allison Sheeler to Miss Lizzie Fite, all of this city.

DIED.

BIRNBAUM.—On the 5th inst., Rudolph J. Birnbaum, in the 28th year of his age.

The relatives of the family and his friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 1024 Pine street, on Friday, 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

CHANDLER.—On the 6th inst., Ann Chandler, relict of the late Isaac A. Chandler, aged 60 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, D. F. Murphy, No 1542 North Fifteenth street, on Saturday morning, Oct. 10th, at 8½ o'clock without further notice. Services at St. Malachi's Church.

FOX.—On the morning of the 6th inst., William Fox, Sr., in the 67th year of his age.

His relatives and male friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son, Joseph S. Fox, No. 1213 Brown street, on Friday, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

GREGORY.—On the 6th inst., Ethel, daughter of Joseph L. and Lizzie C. Gregory, aged 6 weeks.

NORRIS.—On the 6th inst., Lloyd Norris, in the 68th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the 9th inst., from his late residence, Upper Chichester, Delaware county, Pennsylvania.

SCHOBER.—On the 7th inst., Frederick Schober, aged 56 years.

His relatives and friends and Mercantile Lodge I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, 473 North Fifth street, on Saturday, 10th inst., at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

GOOD BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.
STOUT BLK. CORDED SATIN FACE GRO GRAIN.
PURPLE AND GILT EDGE.
BROWNS AND BLUE GRO GRAIN.
MODE COLD PLAIN SILKS.
au15tf EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Hall Young Men's Christian Ass'n
No. 1210 Chestnut Street.
BIBLE STUDY
This Evening at 8 O'Clock.
Subject—"CHRIST CRUCIFIED."
To be conducted by RENE GUILLOU, Esq.
Young Men particularly invited. 1t§

☞ Rev. Wm. Morley Punshon, M.A.,
The eloquent English orator, will deliver Two Lectures at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
FRIDAY EVENING, October 16th.
Subject—"Daniel in Babylon."
MONDAY EVENING, October 19th,
Subject—"Florence and Her Memories."
Reserved Seats in Parquet and Parquet Circle, $1 50. Reserved Seats in the Balcony and Family Circle, and Stage Tickets, $1 00. For sale at the M. E. Book Room, No. 1018 ARCH street.
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☞ JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE.—FORTY-fourth Session.
The Introductory address will be delivered by Professor J. AITKEN MEIGS, on MONDAY EVENING, 12th inst., at half past seven o'clock.
The regular Series of Lectures will commence on the next day, TUESDAY, at 10 A. M.
oc8 4t§ SAMUEL HENRY DICKSON, M.D., Dean.

☞ NOTICE.—CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's Office, Cooper's Point, Camden, N. J., on THURSDAY, the 22d inst., between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.
oc8-18t§ H. WHITEMAN, Secretary.

☞ UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.
103RD SESSION—1868-'69.
The regular lectures of this school will commence on Monday, October 12th, and continue until the 1st of March. Fee for the full course $140.
R. E. ROGERS, M. D.,
oc5-6t§ Dean Medical Faculty.

☞ HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 AND 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department.—Medical treatment and medicines furnished gratuitously to the poor.

☞ NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, WASTE paper, &c., bought by E. HUNTER,
au22-tf rp No. 613 Jayne street.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

See Sixth Page for Additional Notices.

☞ UNION LEAGUE MEETING
AT
CONCERT HALL.
Hon. LYMAN TREMAIN, of N. Y.,
BAYARD TAYLOR, Esq., of Pa.,
Will address our fellow-citizens
On Thursday Evening, 8th inst., at 8 O'clock.
The Ladies are especially invited.
oc7 2t§

☞ IRELAND AND GRANT.
A preliminary meeting of Irishmen favorable to the election of
GENERAL GRANT,
will be held
ON THIS THURSDAY EVENING,
At 8 o'clock, at O'Neill's Hall, southeast corner of Broad and Lombard streets. All who love to see
THIS COUNTRY AND IRELAND
Free, are respectfully invited to attend. 1t§

☞ THIRTEENTH WARD.—A FULL AND EXTRA Assessment List at J. A. MAHARG, Pavilion Hotel, N. E. corner Ninth and Coates. oc8-3t*

TO RENT.

TO RENT—FURNISHED RESIDENCE, WEST Arch street. Apply No. 309 North Front street. oc8-3t*

INDIA RUBBER MACHINE BELTING STEAM Packing Hose, &c.
Engineers and dealers will find a full assortment of Goodyear's Patent Vulcanized Rubber Belting, Packing Hose, &c., at the Manufacturer's Headquarters.
GOODYEAR'S,
308 Chestnut street
South side.
N. B.—We have now on hand a large lot of Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Gum Boots. Also, every variety and style of Gum Overcoats.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Democratic Storekeepers Appointed by Wholesale—The Leaders Keep the Promise to the Ear but Break it to the Hope—"More Pegs than Holes to put Them in," as President Lincoln quaintly Remarked—Pennsylvania Soldiers in the Regular Army Preparing to Vote by Proxy under the State Law of 1864—A Treasure Trove—Money Discovered in an Old Railroad Car—How Did It Come there?—A Curious Case.

(Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7, 1868.—The Philadelphia Democratic politicians appear to be making a little political capital for their failing cause by getting appointments for internal revenue store keepers for their friends, to keep them in heart, when there is not the most remote prospect that one in ten of the storekeepers so appointed will ever be assigned to a warehouse or draw a dollar from the Government. It is one of the easiest things in the world for a Democrat to get an appointment from Secretary McCulloch as a storekeeper or gauger, but it is a very different thing to get the appointee assigned to duty, as some will find out soon, to their utter disappointment.

Yesterday Secretary McCulloch appointed William Winberg, Charles T. Miller, Theodore Tilter, Lewis Snell, Albert Lawrence and John Murray, Storekeepers for the Third District, Pa., upon the recommendation of Collector Zulick and Hon. Samuel J. Randall. To-day he appointed Charles Faurest Storekeeper for the First District, upon the joint recommendation of Collector Abel and Samuel J. Randall, and Joseph Butler Storekeeper for the Second District, upon the recommendation of Collector Diehl.

PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS VOTING BY PROXY.

A number of officers and soldiers from Pennsylvania, now attached to the regular army, who cannot get leave to go home to vote, have determined to avail themselves of the benefits of the act passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature, in 1864, providing for taking the votes of soldiers in actual service when absent from the State. This act provides that officers and soldiers may deposit their ballots in separate envelopes, and forward them to some friend in the election district where the voter resides, who, on election day, deposits the ballot at the polls in the name of the party sending it, and the law makes it a misdemeanor for any election officer to refuse to receive such ballots when presented. In conformity with this law, some of the Pennsylvania officers have taken the requisite steps to send their votes home for the election on Tuesday next, by making affidavits before a commissioner authorized to take acknowledgments of deeds and other legal papers to be used in Pennsylvania, which affidavits are forwarded with the sealed ballots, and constitute the authority under which the proxy or friend can deposit the vote. Among those who have taken advantage of this law are Brigadier-General James A. Ekin, of the Quartermaster-General's Department, who votes at Pittsburgh, but is now on duty in Washington, and Capt. Danl. G. Thomas, Military Storekeeper, also on duty here, whose voting place is Philadelphia. Neither of these officers can be spared from their duties, hence they have adopted this mode of securing their votes, and it is almost needless to say that both will vote the pure Republican ticket. It is probable other officers and soldiers may avail themselves of this privilege, but many will lose their votes, in consequence of not knowing how to avail themselves of it. If some exertion had been used earlier in the campaign by some of our Republican friends a large number of votes might have been secured in this way, which will be lost at the October election. It is not too late, however, to make the effort for the Presidential election by ascertaining from the War Department the names of Pennsylvanians now in the regular army, and a considerable number of them can be reached in time to cast their votes for Grant.

A CURIOUS PLACE TO HIDE MONEY.

A few days ago General Spinner, United States Treasurer, received a letter from a person in Louisville, Kentucky, enclosing the mutilated remains of five one hundred dollar bills, which had been discovered in the rear end of an old railroad car, between the washboard and the outer frame of the car, at the depot of the Nashville and Louisville Railroad, in Louisville. The car had been long in use, and needed repairs. The workmen had commenced to overhaul it, and removed the outside casing, when the roll of notes was discovered, nearly rotted away. The workmen supposed the rats had used the notes as a bed, as the edges were gnawed in irregular shapes and holes clear into the middle of the notes, in some places, giving the package a rather dilapidated appearance, and the finder, in his affidavit transmitted to the Treasurer of the United States, expressed the opinion that the notes were mutilated by rats or mice. A careful examination of the "remains," however, by experts at the Treasury Department, rendered it certain that the holes in the notes were caused by dampness rotting through the package, it being in such a position that whenever the car was washed inside, or was out in the rain, the water would soak in, and in this way the whole bundle would in time have been destroyed beyond identification. As it is, the finders could not pass the notes in the shape they were found, so they sent the package to the Treasury Department to ascertain what share of the prize the Government would be willing to pay them for returning the money to the Treasury. Only about one-half, or probably less, remains of the original notes. The matter is held under advisement, but the parties will be properly rewarded for the trouble in returning the money to the Treasury department, and if the original owner should ever come forward and prove property, he or they will be entitled to the balance.

The most curious part of the case is, how did these notes get there? It is supposed that some three or four years ago, a pickpocket may have relieved a passenger in the car of the package of notes, and, fearful of being detected, at the time, may have slipped it in between the boards where it was found, intending to return and get it at some future time, but may have afterward forgotten the particular car in which he placed it, or being unable to find it among so many like it, consequently was compelled to leave it. This is the theory advanced here, and it seems highly probable, for it is not likely the rightful owner would have put his "pile" in such an out-of-the-way place, where it would be almost impossible to find it, whenever he wanted it.

SUSQUEHANNA.

FROM CUBA.

Receipt of the News from Spain—Cuban Apathy—The Cholera—The Death Penalty.

HAVANA, Saturday, Oct. 3, 1868.—From anything to be observed here, no one would suppose that a revolution was going on in the mother country. What little the people here know of the matter is discussed very quietly and guardedly. The Creoles—when there are no Spaniards near—generally chuckle over the scanty information they have, though none of them appear able to say what benefit they expect to derive from the change. The newspapers here have little or nothing to say on the subject, and merely publish the two or three brief telegraphic despatches contained in the Government organ. One of them this morning has a long leader on the women of France and England, and another a scattering review of the condition of almost all the countries in the world, except Spain. Whatever may be the result there, it is not probable that any disturbance will occur here. The Spanish residents and naval and military men stationed here have generally been long enough absent from the mother country for the moderation of their partizan feelings. As to the Cubans, laziness, if not loyalty, will always secure them from revolt. Any change that may take place here will be quiet and gradual.

—A southern paper propounds a conundrum why a certain judge is like necessity, and answers because he knows no law.

—New Jersey cider-makers have formed an association, and call it a "press club."

—Gottschalk is advertised in Paris for November.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

THE EPISCOPAL GENERAL CONVENTION.

Proceedings Yesterday.

OPENING SERVICES AND ORGANIZATION.

[From the New York World of to-day.]

The triennial General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America commenced its sessions in this city by the celebration of Divine Service in the splendid church of Trinity, Broadway, yesterday morning. The chancel was reserved for the bishops, and the pews on both sides of the centre aisles for the clerical and lay delegates. The pews of the south aisle were reserved for the ladies and friends of the prelates and clergy; the pews of the north aisle were open to the public, as was also a considerable portion of the western end of the church. The public were, of course, early in attendance for the purpose of obtaining places to witness the ceremonies, and long before 10 o'clock every available spot was occupied, and the porches were filled with a disappointed crowd anxiously appealing to vergers and other inferior officers of the church in the hope of getting a place inside. In the meantime the chimes were playing a series of sweet and solemn airs, which strangely mingled their silvery cadences with the hubbub and uproar of the busy thoroughfare.

At 10 o'clock precisely a grand voluntary pealed forth from the organ, and in a short time the procession of bishops entered from the vestry and proceeded to the chancel, the whole congregation rising as a mark of respect to the ecclesiastical dignitaries. All the bishops wore the lawn rochet with the distinguishing "bishop's sleeves," and over all the long black satin robe. There were two or three representatives from the Canadian Episcopal Church, and most of them wore the "Oxford hood," lined with crimson silk, and one carried in his hand the peculiar English college cap.

On reaching the sanctuary, the Right Reverend Benjamin Bosworth Smith, D. D., Presiding Bishop of the American Episcopate, took the place of honor on the right of the Holy Table, and by his side was the Lord Bishop of Rupert's Land, Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio, the Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of New York, &c. The other bishops took the positions assigned to them either within the Communion rails or around the chancel, and then the whole congregation knelt in silent prayer.

The opening portions of the morning service according to the Anglican ritual were then read by the Rev. H. C. Potter. The *Venite* was sung to a plain Gregorian chant in unison. The Psalms (8th selection) were read alternately. Canon Balch, of Montreal, read the first lesson, 54th of Isaiah, which singularly enough was full of passages of great suggestiveness in the present condition of the Church. The second lesson, 10th Luke, was read by Rev. William F. Perry, of Litchfield, Connecticut, and also contained the highly suggestive passages relative to the sending out of the seventy, and Christ's terrible denunciations of the Galilean cities. The *Te Deum* was plainly chanted in unison. The succeeding portions of Morning Prayer, from the Creed inclusive, were taken by the Rev. William Q. Ketchum, rector of St. Andrew's, New Brunswick. The Creed recited was that of the Apostles, and during its recitation there was no special turning to the east, as is ordinarily the case at Trinity; in fact the whole service, from beginning to end, was strongly marked for its moderation of ritual, and its thoroughly evangelical aspect.

The Litany was recited by the Rev. Dr. Howe, of Philadelphia, the responses being very fully given by the congregation.

THE COMMUNION SERVICE.

The magnificent appeal for the inspiration of the Holy Ghost, with which the holy communion begins, was read with great solemnity by Bishop Eastburn, of Massachusetts, who thereupon turned to the people and delivered the ever-living precepts of the moral law, the responses being plainly given by the congregation.

The epistle for the seventeenth Sunday after Trinity was read by Bishop Atkinson, of North Carolina.

The gospel was recited by Bishop Johns, of Virginia, and is from Luke, xiv.

THE SERMON.

Bishop Lee, of Delaware, then preached a very impressive discourse from II Book of Revelations and seventh verse: "He that hath an ear to hear let him hear what the spirit saith unto the churches." He commenced by referring to the glorious truths which were revealed in all the writings of the Apostle St. John, together with those of St. Peter and St. Paul. All were entitled to the most attentive and careful perusal in whatever aspect they might be regarded. They were of surpassing interest and importance, and should be received with glorious reverence. He would not go into an examination of these epistles on the present occasion, they all overflow with health and inspiration, and every word glows with light and life, but would call their attention to the conclusion which pertains to all—a conclusion which our Lord Jesus Christ himself treated of in his royal, prophetic, and sacerdotal capacity. First Jesus appears as a ruler, as the King of Kings, and the Lord of Lords. He is exhibited to us as the head over all His churches, walking in the midst of the golden candlesticks, and in His hand are seen the seven stars. He is the Inspector, the Law-giver, the Sustainer, the Punisher; His word is a flame of fire; He reads the secret of every heart. He reigns over the Church militant as well as the Church triumphant, and the consequence of this is, that we all have to recognize His claims in the governance of His Church. It is a perilous thing to deny this His power and prerogative, and to take upon one's self the exercise of His office. The most dangerous antichrist is he who speaks his Master's name, and wields his authority for his own exaltation. What is this but to clothe Jesus again with the purple robe, put into His hand the reed for a sceptre and cry, "Hail, King of the Jews?" Surely, blessed is that man and that community which recognizes Jesus as the unseen head of the Church, and carefully ordains nothing adverse to his will. Jesus again speaks as a great prophet. In this epistle He instructs, admonishes, and warns. He is the searcher of hearts, the reprover of sins and errors, the foreteller of things to come, and the denouncer of judgments; the promiser of blessings, and the revealer of truth. The New Testament is the great sheet anchor of the Christian Church, to save it from drifting on the quicksands which surround it. They do not need the key of tradition to interpret their teaching, but the same spirit which guided the Holy Fathers is still available to guide and comfort those who search for the truth. The doctrines of the Church are those only which are revealed in the holy volume; it has no need of human authority for its guidance, no more than does the light of the sun at noontide require the light of a candlestick. The Church as a preserver of the New Testament is to be regarded as the interpreter thereof, and councils are necessary for that interpretation. All their ordinances, however, are only to be derived from the Scriptures themselves, for anything commanded by them thus assembled has no strength or validity unless taken out of the Holy Scriptures.

No religion prior to Christianity was without its sacrifices, Jew and Gentile alike looked for such institutions, but in the Christian Church such sacrifices cease, and nowhere in the New Testament do the writers make use of the word which was appropriate to the priesthood of Aaron, who sacrificed upon the altar, and any one who arrogates to himself will be in danger of committing Cora's sin. The 31st article of the Church lays it down that Christ was a full propitiation for the sins of the whole world, and there can be no other satisfaction but that alone. The bishops of this Church put into the hands of every one about to be ordained the Bible, and say, "Take thou authority to preach the Word of God, and minister the Holy Sacraments." To the Romish priest is delivered the chalice of wine and water, and power is given to him from the bishop to offer sacrifices and pardon, and to celebrate masses both for the living and the dead. He owed an apology, he said, to the congregation for keeping them with such statements concerning the authority of the priesthood of the Church; but so many unauthorized ceremonies had crept into the Church, or were seeking to get in, that he thought the feeblest voice should be raised against their admission. He would ask, if the minister had not enough to do as an ambassador from God, without paying so much attention for one thing to the cut and color of the garments he wore? If they are in doubt about anything, let them go to the pure fountain head of truth, and let him that hath an ear to hear listen to what the Spirit says unto the Churches, and to comply with the articles of the Church, for unless this were done the reformation had been of no effect, and the Protestant Church had no right to be a Church at all. The reverend gentleman then referred more particularly to the objects for which they were gathered together that day—one of the principal being that any mere formulary of religion whose expression was antagonistic to the feelings of the hearts of Christian worshippers should be so altered and amended, that these persons honestly believing in their objections might find peace. Every disposition should be manifested by them to make the way smooth, not only for their own members, but that those on their borders might be induced to partake of the privileges of the Church. True conciliation involves no evasion of duty or concealment of truth; no sacrifice of conviction or compromise of principle. In conclusion, He prayed God that He would vouchsafe His presence at their deliberations, so that all would tend to His glory, and enable them to make His vineyard fruitful for His coming.

The offertory sentences were read by Bishop Lee, of Iowa, and in the meantime Bishop Potter received the sacramental elements from the credence-table and arranged them in readiness for the encharistic celebration. Bishop Potter also received the alms of the congregation, which appeared to be excessively heavy. The collection was for the Home and Foreign Missions.

Bishop McCosky, of Michigan, then knelt and read the prayer for Christ Church militant, followed by Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio, who read the exhortation and the general confession.

The absolution was pronounced by Bishop Smith, who continued with the proper prefaces, the *Sanctus* being sung very finely by the choir.

Bishop Machray, of Rupert's Land, then advanced to the front of the Holy Table, and performed the ceremony of consecrating the Eucharist. His reading of this solemn portion of the service and of the Oblation Invocation which follows was most admirable and impressive.

At the conclusion of the hymn the bishops advanced, and kneeling at the communion rails, received from Bishop Smith and Bishop McIlvaine the sacred memorials of Christ's passion.

The bishops having communicated and retired to their seats, the whole of the delegates advanced and also received the Eucharist. This portion of the ceremony occupied about half an hour.

The service concluded with the benediction, pronounced by Bishop Smith.

ORGANIZATION OF THE CONVENTION.

The bishops having left the chancel, proceeded at once to the large vestry-room, and proceeded to organize for the despatch of business.

The Rev. Mr. Perry, Secretary, then called the House of Clerical and lay delegates to order, and having requested the delegates to hand in their credentials, proceeded to call the roll. At the conclusion of this preliminary business,

Judge Otis, of Illinois, moved, and the Rev. Dr. Bean seconded a resolution that the House proceed at once to the election of a President. Carried.

Judge Otis moved, and Dr. Gray, of Tennessee, seconded, "That the Rev. James Craik, D. D., be President of this House." Carried unanimously.

A committee having conducted the President to the chair, he said:

Gentlemen, I thank you for this renewed expression of your confidence in me, in electing me to the position of President of this House. Although I do not propose to occupy your time with a long speech, I think it would but be pardonable in me if I were to say one word in expression of the feeling that is undoubtedly welling up in the heart of every member of this assembly—a feeling of joyful gladness and a deep thankfulness to Almighty God that we are here all united together once more as in the old time, to consult with one heart and one mind, as in one bond of brotherhood for the prosperity of Christ's Holy Church. This is indeed the consummation and the crown of that struggle by which the Church has vindicated her divine integrity, as a kingdom not of this world—as a haven of rest—as a peaceful home—as a refuge from the storms and tempests and troubles of this world. We rejoice that the Church is here in happy union; but alas we cannot forge that some of her loved and truest sons have passed away since we were last assembled in General Convention. That profound and learned canonist and eloquent orator, whose words have so often thrilled through your assembly, Dr. Francis L. Hawks—he has gone to that blessed home in Heaven where there is no more sorrow or suffering. My noble friend, the patriot, the statesman, Washington Hunt, who in the Convention had often exhibited all the best powers of his cultured mind and intellect, he, too, is gone from this world of labor and sorrow. Nor will we forget the venerable man, who, in the last hours of the last General Convention, delivered some excellent remarks, which were, alas, his parting address—I mean my excellent colleague, Judge Chambers, of Maryland, who had so long and so often, even during a generation, taken part in its deliberations. And Hugh Davy Evans, also of Maryland—he, too, has departed for the better life. Who will take the places of these men? Alas! we know not. But we are conscious of this one thing, that by the power of the Holy Ghost, these men, though absent from the body, are in union with the mystical Body of Christ—are as one with us now as ever. May that Holy Spirit guide us to imitate their example, to emulate their efforts.

The Rev. Wm. Stevens Perry was again elected Secretary of the House.

The Rev. Dr. Dr. Haight read to the assembled delegates the programme of arrangements which had been made for the convenience of the Convention.

A message was then received from the House of Bishops informing this House that the bishops had organized and were ready to proceed to the despatch of business. A committee was appointed to convey a similar message from this House to the bishops.

Hamilton Fish, Esq., moved that the rules and order of business used in the last General Convention be adopted in this Convention. Carried.

Judge Otis proposed to increase the number of members on the standing committees to fifteen. He also moved that the chairman appoint the usual standing committees.

Mr. Ruggles thought this would be literally dividing the house into sections. Everybody knew that a small working committee was better than a large one.

Judge Battle, of North Carolina, moved that the committees consist of eleven members. Carried.

John S. B. Hodge was appointed Assistant Secretary to the House.

The House then adjourned to meet at Trinity Chapel, Twenty-fifth street, at ten o'clock this morning.

Ritualism in Tennessee.

The Memphis *Post* says: "We learn that in compliance with the action of the Diocesan Convention of the Episcopal Church, at LaGrange, a few days since, Bishop Quintard has interdicted ritualism in his diocese. We learn, however, that Rev. J. W. Rogers will preach at 11 A. M. to-morrow, in the Church of the Blessed Virgin, at the Greenlaw Building. His discourse will be the second on his series upon 'The Catholic Church, or the Union proposed by Dr. Pusey of Wesleyan Methodists, Greek, Roman and Anglican Catholics.'"

Assassination of a Philadelphia Republican—A Democrat the Murderer.

The Pittsburgh *Commercial* of yesterday says: Yesterday, as a young man named Frank Moffat, of Philadelphia, was riding in one of the Penn street cars, he was shot and dangerously wounded. Moffat came to town on a visit to some friends, and was yesterday riding in a street car as stated, when part of the Democratic procession moved up to the vehicle. The members were cheering for Seymour and Blair, and young Moffat very injudiciously addressed some remarks to one of them, accusing him of disloyalty or something to that effect. The Democrat retorted, which caused Moffat to cheer for Grant. Immediately some one in the crowd drew forth a revolver and fired at him, the ball taking effect in his shoulder and inflicting a very dangerous wound, so severe that the injured person had to be carried to a house close by. The party who fired the shot was not arrested, nor is he known—at least if he is, none of those present professed to know him. Moffat was in a very critical condition last evening.

POLITICAL.

Governors Pollock and Curtin in Lycoming County.

WILLIAMSPORT, Oct. 7.—The largest and most enthusiastic political meeting ever assembled in Central Pennsylvania was held here today. For a week past the din of preparation has been heard in this section of the Keystone State, and it was evident that every part of our county would be well represented. At early dawn the freemen from the country began to pour in, and before noon every part of the city was filled to overflowing. After the procession had marched through the principal streets, Governor Geary, Major A. M. Hancock, and Wm. H. Armstrong, spoke from the stand in front of the Court House. Gov. Pollock and the Hon. W. L. Dennis spoke in the Court House, and Colonel Case, H. D. Watson, and Major R. H. Schenck spoke from the verandah of the First National Bank, but notwithstanding these arrangements only a small fraction of the immense gathering could hear the speakers. In the evening a grand torchlight procession took place. About 3,000 torchlights were in the procession. The different organizations were headed by bands of music, and the tanners and mechanics appeared in full working costume on wagons. While this was going on Gov. Curtin addressed a crowded court-room in his happiest and most telling manner. He appeared at home among his old friends and acquaintances, the companions of his boyhood, and those who looked to him for counsel during the long and weary days of the rebellion. Never was he received with more marked attention. Even his political opponents seemed to take up the enthusiasm and approve his remarks. He was followed by Drume Doane on the outside of the Court-House. Major Hancock entertained the vast crowd of thousands in his happiest mood.

Delaware County.

The largest Republican meeting ever held at Cheyney Station took place last evening. Grant and Colfax Clubs were present from West Chester, Media and surrounding townships. The West Chester Brass Band was present and performed popular airs. At 8 P. M. the meeting was organized by the election of James Hemphill as President, who introduced to the audience John Hibberd, of West Chester, who made a solid and argumentative speech which was well recieved. He was followed by the gallant Gen. Stevens, a member of Congress from New Hampshire, who held the vast audience for more than an hour. He is one of the most eloquent and telling speakers of the campaign. The next speaker was S. B. Thomas, of Media, late Secretary of State under Governor Curtin, in a very eloquent appeal, and the meeting was closed at eleven o'clock, after a very forcible speech by William Moran, Esq., of Philadelphia. The adjournment was followed by nine hearty cheers for the success of the whole ticket. The clubs then formed in procession and marched to the country residence of A. L. Roberts, Esq., President of the Fourth National Bank, and gave him a grand serenade, when they were most elegantly and tastefully entertained.

Threats of Southern Rebels.

Governor Vance, of North Carolina, who is said to have urged his troops once during the war to fill hell so full of Yankees that their heels would stick out of the third story windows, is still very imprudent. He is reported as saying that if Seymour and Blair are elected, he will call together *his* Legislature, and turn Gov. Holden and *his* Legislature out of doors. We would fain hope that the report is false or exaggerated. The language attributed to Mr. Vance is of that wild and revolutionary kind which so many prominent Southern men have indulged in of late, and which has done so much to revive and renew the passions of the war among our people.

It is but just to say, however, that the fault does not lie originally with the Southern men. All their loud and revolutionary talk is simply modelled upon the Brodhead letter of General Blair. It is also justified by the tone and spirit of a part of the Democratic national platform.

Waiting for the Gravel Train.

The Toledo *Blade* says:

One day last week a vote taken on a passenger train of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad resulted in 135 for Grant and 28 for Seymour, about the proportion that these "straws" have generally shown within the past few weeks. The fact being mentioned in the course of conversation by one of a party of gentlemen in this city, an Irishman who happened to overhear the remark, exclaimed excitedly, "Faith an' yez may blow about that as much as ye plaze, but, be jabers, the boys 'll show yez something different nor that when *the gravel train comes in!*"

DRAMATIC.

LOTTA AT THE ARCH.

Lotta is playing a most successful engagement at the Arch, and it is but fair to say that she furnishes a most amusing and delightful entertainment. Her personations, albeit very materially different from the "Little Nell" and the "Marchioness," as they were created by Dickens, are full of life and fun, and jolly rollicking humor that is entirely irresistible, even in the presence of the fact that the little actress plays the banjo, and too nearly approaches the boundaries of burnt-corkdom, in much of her action.

But the best part of the entertainment is that contributed by Mr. Craig, who personates "Dick Swiveller," one of the most delicious characters ever drawn by Dickens. Craig has not done anything better than this, and we doubt that he ever will. He is the ideal "Dick" who looked at life through a rose-colored magnifying glass, and whose lively imagination, expanding an attic into a palace, a beef-bone into a sumptuous banquet, and a ragged child into a marchioness, finds expression in language even more gorgeous than his conceptions. We doubt if Lotta has ever been better supported than she is by Mr. Craig. And indeed the remark may apply to the entire company, but Mr. Everly's "Quilp," Mr. Mackay's superb impersonation of "Grandfather Trent," and Mr. James's representation of "Mr. Slum," are worthy of especial mention, as remarkable bits of art, each in its peculiar way.

There are two very humble members of the Arch Street company who rarely receive a word of praise, but, who very often deserve it. Mr. Meagher played "Ned Trent," last night, capitally, and we have observed upon former occasions that he has displayed considerable aptitude for the parts assumed by him. He has ability, and study, with careful attention to the requirements of his art, will one day win for him reputation as a good stock actor. Mr. Reed also appeared last night as "Abdallah," a part in which there is little to say and do, but he contrived to make it exceedingly amusing, perhaps even more so than he thought. We believe he has comic talent, and will eventually make a good actor. On several occasions he has distinguished himself, even in parts which afforded small opportunity for a display of ability of any kind.

FOUL PLAY.

Boucicault's drama *Foul Play* will be presented at the Chestnut, this evening, by the Broadway (N. Y.) Theatre Company. To-morrow (Friday) evening, Mr. D. H. Harkins will have a benefit.

MRS. LANDER.

Mrs. Lander will present again, this evening, her great impersonation of "Marie Antoinette," at the Walnut Street Theatre, supported by Messrs. Taylor and Becks.

THE AMERICAN.

The American Theatre announces a miscellaneous performance.

—Several letters by Martin Luther have lately been discovered in Marburg.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

The Kingless Land.

Fling out the Starry Flag,
Men of the Kingless land,
The hour of duty is tolling,
Be ready heart and hand.

Face all who dare deride it,
Clasp all who seek its shade,
If need be, die beside it
For the country it has made.

They come to you in millions
As once they came to Rome;
Give every man a welcome,
Give each and all a home.

But read them all this lesson—
They in return must stand,
Ready to slay for the Starry Flag,
Or to die for the Kingless land.

—*London Spectator.*

—Carl Formes is singing in Dublin.

—It was touching to see Mr. Cuyler's heart Boil-eau-ver in the Supreme Court yesterday.

—When are skipping lambs like library volumes? When they are boundin' sheep.

—When do flowers become highwaymen?—When they show pistil and stamen?

—Matilda Heron is to re-appear. Bring Her on.

—Blondin is coming again and will make a tour through the country.

—Verdi is going to write a comic opera on the story of Falstaff.

—An American (of course an American) is driving an omnibus over the new macadamized road from Jaffa to Jerusalem.

—The rallying cry of the Spanish insurgents and the Democracy is the same—"Down with the Bourbon."

—Delmar once published a flash weekly in New York, and wrote for it a stupid story, which failed, as did the weekly.

—A French college has given a girl the degree of Bachelor of Science. It means that she is made of knowledge.

—The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* says a hospital for "women who have become disgusted with their husbands" is to be established in that city. But where on earth will they find a building large enough?

—A romance has occurred in the White Mountains. A beautiful young lady has become enamored with a guide, and there is trouble in her family in consequence.

—The dems. deride Colfax's smile,
So blithe and debonnair—
Perhaps because they know the while
He does not "*smile*" like Blair.

—Here is a model love-letter—"Deer—I send u bi the buoy a bucket of flowers—They is like mi luv for u. The niteshaid menes kepe dark. The dog fenil menes I am ure slaiv.
"Rosis red and posis pail
My love for u shall never phale."

—An Italian named Muratori has invented a kind of felt, made of vegetable substances, which is tough enough to resist a rifle ball. He proposes to dress soldiers in it for battle, and Napoleon III. thinks of employing it, instead of iron, for the armor of ships. It can't be beet! Can it?

—At Dieppe, in France, the following notice has been issued by the police: "The bathing police are requested, when a lady is in danger of drowning, to seize her by the dress, and not by the hair, which oftentimes remains in their grasp. Newfoundland dogs will govern themselves accordingly!"

—Freeman, the American who has become a German actor, has recently played a very successful engagement at the Grand Ducal Theatre, of Doberan, a Mecklenburg watering-place. The Grand Duke was so well pleased with his performance, that he presented him with a valuable diamond ring.

—When Fatime, Queen of Mobely, was presented to the Emperor Napoleon, she startled the court officers that were present at the ceremony by stepping close up to his majesty, encircling him with her arms and giving him three hearty kisses. We wouldn't have been in Lou's place, as A. Ward would say, for two dollars and a half.

—Adelaide Ristori is said to be preparing for another trip to the United States. Her agent refuses to give any information about the project; but in theatrical circles in Paris and Turin, it is believed that her next tour in America will be entirely different from the two preceding ones. She will bring with her a very small but excellent troupe, and perform only new plays. Besides, this trip is to be much shorter than the previous ones.

—M. Von Flotow, the talented composer of "Martha," "Allessandro Stradella," and other popular operas, has created a very unpleasant sensation in Germany, by procuring a divorce from his sixth wife, by very questionable means, and then marrying her own sister. The wedding took place in Austria, and he had the impudence to invite the Emperor and several the Archdukes to it.

—Some very instructive statistics are contained in the *Guia del Estado Ecclesiastico de Espania*. Spain at this moment possesses no less than 800 convents, with 15,000 nuns. There are 55 bishops, 2,500 canons and abbots, 1,800 "regular priests," 24,000 vicars, &c., &c. The budget for the church is twice as high in Spain, which contains 16,000,000 of souls, as in France, with 37,000,000 of Roman Catholics. The church will probably engage the serious attention of the government which, to all appearance