Baily Evening Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

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PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1868.

EVENING BULLETIN RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE UBLISHED EVERY EVENING

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PROPRIETORS.

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MARRIED.

MARTIN—FORD.—On the 5th inst., at Frankford Pres byterian Chuich, by Rev. Thomas Burphy, assisted by Rev. George J. Mingins, of New Yors, Fobert W. Martin, M. D., of Philadelphia, to Miss Mary H., daughter of Samuel C. Ford, Eq., of Olney.

PATTEN—AYREX.—On the 5th inst., by Rev. D. A. Sunningham, Goorge D. Patten, Jr., to Louisa, daughter if Henry R. Ayrex, Esq., of this city. No cards.

of Henry It. Ayres, Esq., of this city. No cards.

DIRCL

ALEXANDEB.—On the 8th inct., James Grey, son of John A exander, aged 19 years.

The relatives and filends are invited to attend his funcial, from the revidence of his father, 1835 Arch street, on Saturday, the 10th inst. at 2 o'clock P. M.

CHAPDLEE.—On the 6th inst., Ann Chandler, relict of the late Iesac A. Chandler, ngcd 69 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son in faw, D. F. Murphy, No. 1542 North Fifteenth street, on Saturda morning, Oct. 10th, at 8% o'clock without further notice. Services at 8th Malachia Church.

MARSHALL—This morning, John B. Marshall, for merly of Chester.

MARSHALL—This morning, some interest of the ster.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

MEYER—On the morning of the 5th inst. Maud Yearsley, daughter of Charles E. and Mary Yearsley Meyer, used 5 moutas and 9 days.

The family are invited to att ind the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 18th Thompson street, on Saturday, 10th inst, at 50 clock A. M.

NURIUSE,—On the 6th inst., Lloyd Norries, in the 65th large. r of his age.

13 1-larives and friends are respectfully invited to atd his invertal at 3 o clock P. M., on the 2to inst. from
late residence, Upper Chichester, Delaware county, as ivania. SSE L.—On Thursday morning, October 8th, Harry, son of Henry C. and Fanny W. Russel, in the 4th SCHOBER. On the 7th inst., Frederick Schober, agod years. His relatives and friends and Mercantile Lodge L. O. of Fr. are respectively invited to attend his funeral, from is late residence, 438 horth. Fifth street, on Saturday, th inst., at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hitl.

TOOD BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.

THOUT BLE. CONDED SATIN FACE GRO GRAIN.
PURPLE AND GILT EDGE.
BROWNS AND BLUE GRO GRAIN.
MINDE COLD PLAIN SICKS.
AURU EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch.

SPECIAL NOTALES. THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL SESSION of the Homocopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania will commerce on MONDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1862.

The Lecture Introductory to the course will be delivered at

in the evening of that day, in the College Building, Filbert street above Elevanth, by ROBERT J. MCLLATCHEY, M. D. Professor of Anatomy. D. HENRY N. GUERNSEY, M. D. HENRY N. GUERNSEY, M. D. Dean.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.
NINTH STREET ABOVE CHESTNUT, PHILA. NATE BARDER AND THIRD SESTION 1888-62, The General Introductory to the One Huntred and Third Course of Lectures will be delivered by Henry H. Smith, M. D. Professor of Surgery, on MONDA), the 12th Instant, at 12% o'clock, P. M. occ2trps R. E. ROGERS, M. D., Dean.

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. ISIS AND ISOS Lombard street, Dispensary Department, Medica treatmen and medicines furnished gratuitously to the

NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, WASTE Paper, &c., bought by E. HUNTER, angs-tirp No. 612 Jayne street.

Ber Bee Marine Bulletin on Inside Page.

MARINE BULLETIN. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA-OCTOBER 9

ARRIVED THIS DAY.
Steamer Florence Franklin, Pierson, 13 hours from Baitimore, with males to A Groves, Jr.
Steamer A C Stimers, Knox, 24 hours from New York, with males to W F Clyde & Co.
Schriftleien, B Jones, 8 days from Rockland, with males

with mase to W P Clyde & Co
Schr Helen, B Jones, 8 days from Rockland, with mase
to captain.
Schr Kescue, Kelley, 8 days from New York, with mase
to Calvin 8 Crowell.
Schr E H Blossom, Bloxsom, 1 day from Magnolia, Del.
with grain to Jas Barratt.
Schr Marry & Francis, Boyle, Derby, Conn.
Schr Argus Eye, Mayhew, Salem.
Schr McDetter, Loughery, Norwalk,
Schr Glara Davidson, Jeffers, Lynn.
Schr Jas Alderdice, Willets, Boston.
Schr Jas Alderdice, Willets, Boston.
Schr Ja B Myerr, Elwood, Boston.
Schr Northern Light, Ireland, Boston.
Schr Northern Light, Ireland, Boston.
Schr Chello, Eldridge, Boston.
Schr Ephraim & Anna, Green, Boston.
Schr Chello, Eldridge, Boston.
Schr Roanoke, Barrett, New Haven.
Schr Goddess, Kelly, Lynn.
Schr Bellow, Griffing, New York.
Schr Koret, Crocker, New York.
Schr Koret, Crocker, New York.
Schr Ep Badicott, Endicott, Fort Warren.
Schr E D Endicott, Endicott, Fort Warren.
Schr E D Endicott, Endicott, Fort Warren.
Schr He Gibson, Lincoln, Orleans.
Tug Thos Jefferyon, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow

of barges to W P Clyde & Co.

GLEARED THIS DAY.

Ship W Cummings, Miller, Aspinwall, Merchant & Co.
Ship W Cummings, Miller, Aspinwall, Merchant & Co.
Ship Othello, Tinkiasm, Savannah, Warren & Gregg.
Steamer Famita, Freeman, New York, John F Ohl.
Steamer E C Biddle. McCue, New York, WP Clyde&Co.
Bark Jenny (NG), Cartman, Bromen, L Westergaard&Co.
Brig Anna Margaretta, Kleverstun, Havre, do
Brig Monticello, Howmer, Boston, Audenried, Norton&Co.
Brig Harry, Stuert, Bath, Tyler & Co.
Brig Angolica, Brown, Salem, L Audenried & Co.
Schr A M Haines, Barrett, Richmond, Lathbury, Wickersham, & Co. eham & Co. Schr Wm B Mann, Stanford Charleston, SC. do Schr Mary & Francis, Boyle, Richmond, do Schr Argus Eye, Mayhew, Salem, Griscom & Co. Schr M Loughery, Loughery, Norwalk, Castner, Stickney

r Ciara Davidson, Jeners, Fawtusket, Blakiston, raelf & Co.
r Jas Alderdice, Willetts, Boston, Van Dusen, Bro&Co.
r Jas Alderdice, Willetts, Boston, Van Dusen, Bro&Co.
r Ephraim & Anna, Green, Boston, Geo S Repplier.
r H B Gibson, Lincoln, Orleans, Binnickson & Co.
r Goddess, Kelley, Pawtucket,
r Taylor & Mathis, Cheesman, Boston, Geo S Repplier.
r J 1 Weaver, Weaver, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
r Rosanoke, Barrett, Washington, Scott, Walter & Co.
r Prohlem, Conwell, Norfolk,
do
r T E French, Doughty, Norfolk,
do
r A Tirrell, Buston,
r Golden Eagle, Howes, New Bedford,
r Billow, Griffing, Boston,
r W W Pharo, Allen, Portsmouth, Billow: Griffing, Boston. W W Pharo. Allen, Portsmouth. Thes Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with barges, W

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.
LRWES, Det., Oct, 7-6 PM.
Brig Alex Milliken, from Philadelphia for Boston, and
chr Ira Bliss, do for Providence, went to sea this mornng for the Breakwater.
Steamer Ranger, from New York for Chesapeake Bay,
nd schr Lady Jane, from New York for Norfolk, remain
n the harbor. Wind S,
Yours, &c.
JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA. namer Richard Willing, hence at Baitimore yesterday. namer Whirlwind, Geer, hence at Providence 7th Instant. Brig George E Prescott, Mills, from Vinathaven for this Brig George E Prescott, Mills, from Vinathayen for this port, at New York yesterday.

Bohts Surprise, Nickerson, and J M Taylor, Fewler, from Boston; Sas Queen, Foster, from Chathans; E W Fratt, Hendricks, from Edgartown; Minnesota, Phinney, from Now Bedford; Nigatingale, Beebe; Alice C Noyes, Crowell, and J B Johnson, Smith, from Providence; John Williams, Peters, from Hartford, and H W Bonedict, Case, from Greenport, all for this port, at New York yesterday.

Bohr Rebecca Knight, Bartlett, cleared at New York yesterday.

Bohr Edwin, Tuttle, salled from Fall Riyer 7th instant for this port.

TO GROCERS, HOTELKEEPERS, FAMILIES AND Others.—The undersigned has just received a fresh supply of Catawba, California and Champagne Wines, Tonic Ale (for invalids). constantly on hand.
P. J. JORDAN,
P. J. JORDAN, 220 Pear street. Below Third and Walnut streets.

(Sundays excepted):

AT THE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING. THE PROTESTATT EPISCOPAL CON-

The First Business ression of the Convention—The standing Committees—Interesting Bebate on Erinting Bishop ace's rermon—Annonacement of the Death of Prominent Stembers of the Church.

Members of the Church.

The first business session of the Trienuial General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States opened yesterday at Trinity Chapel, on West Twenty-fifth street, near Broadway. The Convention meets in obedience to article one of the Constitution of the Church, originally adopted at Philadelphia on the 2d day of October, 1789, and since revised and lastly smended by the General Convention of 1841. It provides "that there shall be a General Convention of the Protestant Episcophi Church in the United States of America on the first Wednesday in October in every third year from the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and in such place as shall be determined by the Convention." The House of Blehops met at the school-house, in the House of Bishops met at the school-house, in the upper hall, but the doors were closed to all except the members and officers of the house, and no report of their proceedings except that they completed their organization for business could

be obtained.

The House of the Cierical and Lay Deputies met at ten o'clock A. M. in the nave of the chapel. The proceedings opened by the reading of the morning prayers by Bishop Taibot, of Indiana, assisted by Bishop Neely, of Maine, and benediction was said by Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, and a peals and property of the process of th a psalm, commencing "Fraise God, ye servants of the Lord," was sung by the members assembled. Before the meeting proceeded to business some time was occupied in distributing tickets of admission to the several tributing tickets of admission to the several deputies from the dioceses in attendance, but, an insufficient number having been printed, this work had to be suspended. At about eleven o'clock the Rev. Dr. Cralk, of Kentucky, took the chair. Rev. Mr. Sperry acted as secretary, and Rev. Messrs. Rodgers and Mitchell were announced as having been appointed first and second assistant secretaries respectively. Rev. Dr. Mead, of Connecticut, presented the petition from the newly organized diocese of Nebraska for admission into the Union of the Church, and advocated its reference to the Stauding Committee on New Pioceses. Rov. Dr. Standing Committee on New Dioceses. Rev. Dr. Littlejoth, of Brooklyn, read a series of statistics showing the amount of work done for establishing and increasing the Church in that far off State of the churches and colleges founded and the increasing number of converts and communi-

canta, and arough favored the prayer of the pe-lition, which was referred as moved. The Rev. Dr. Adams, of Wisconein, presented memorial from that diocese praying for the mendment of the obstructive Canonical laws of 1789, as to the reception of new dioceses, and to adopt such measures as will expedite their ad-mission. The Doctor stated that other dioceses and intended to present similar petitions, and on his motion the subject was referred to the Com-

mittee on Capons. The law alleded to is to be found in article five of the constitution of 1789, and provides that no new discess can be formed without the consent of the bishop and convention of each diocese concerned, as well as the general convention; that there cannot be less than fifteen self-supporting diocesee, with thirteen presbyiers, who shall have been at least one year ordained, and no city to form more than one dlocese, giving the bishop of a dlocese the power to choose which diocree he will belong to in case of a division, and directs that new dlocese shall be subject to the constitution and canons of the new diocese. The change proposed is to the effect that every large city should be constituted an episcopal see, with the surrounding country as a tributary

diocese.
The Rev. Dr. Mahan, of Maryland, presented a memorial in favor of the provincial system of di-oceses, which was referred to the Committee on Canons. The Rev. Dr. Benjamin I. Haight, of New York, then submitted the memorial for a division of the diocese of New York, which was referred to the Committee on New Dioceses, and also the plan for a federate council—referred to the Committee on Canons. It will be recollected that this memorial and plat formed the principal subject of debate at the diocesan convention held last week at St. Paul's church in this city. The memorial proposes the adoption of the following canon as a new law of the Church: It is hereby declared lawful for the dioceses now

existing, or hereafter to exist, within the limit Commonwealth, to establish for themselves a federate convention or council, re presenting such dioceses, which may deliberate and decide upon the common interests of the Church within that State, and exercise any delegated powers not inconsistent with the constitu ion and canons of this Church. In witness whereof, we have hereunto put our hands, on this 2d day of October, in the year of our Lord 1868, in the city and diocese of New York. And the "plan" submits the following proposed form of organization of this federate council sys-tem, as adopted by the diocese of New York on the 2d of October last:

I. Whenever the General Convention shall have passed a canon authorizing the formation of a ederate council of the dioceses within this State the bishop of the mother diocese, with the assent of the major part of the bishops of the other dioceses, shall call the Primary Council of the several dioceses.
II. The said Primary Council shall take order

as to the organization of a federate council of the said dioceses, and as to all the necessary regulations for the conduct thereof.

III. The said Primary Council shall consist,

I. Of the bishops of the several dioceses within
the limits of the State of New York. 2. Of eight clerical and eight lay/deputies from each of the dioceses, or of the deputies in such ratio of representation as may be determined by the General Convention, such deputies to be appointed by the conventions of the dioceses re-

IV. In the said Primary Council the bishops the clergy and the laity shall vote by orders, and no action shall be valid without the concurrence of a majority of each order voting separately. And no plan of a permanent organization shall be binding upon any diocess unless with the con-sent of the Bishop and Convention of said dio

A notification was received that the Rev. Dr Robinson had been elected Bishop of Missouri, and the papers were referred to the Standing Committee on the Election of Bishops. A memorial was also presented by Rev. Dr. Wheat, of Tennessee, analagous, if not similar, in its nature to that of Dr. Adams, and it was referred to

the same committee.
Standing committees were then appointed by the Chair as follows: Upon the State of the Church; Consecration of Bishops; Unfinished Business; Domestic and Foreign Missionary Business; Elections; General Theological Seminary; Canons; Christian Education; Prayer Books; Ex-

Another memorial, asking for a modification of article five of the constitution, was presented by Mr. George P. Lee, and similarly referred as the others on the same subject. Rev. Mr. Crosdale asked consent for the erection of a new diocess in Maryland, and the prayer was referred to the Committee on New Dioceses. Another memorial for the modification of article five of the constitution was presented by the Rev. Dr. Watson, of North Carolina, and was also or. Watson, of North Carolina, and was also referred to the Committee on canons. The Rev. William H. Clarke, of Georgia, offered a memorial asking for a change in the name of the "General Convention" to "General Council," and a memorial by Rev. Dr. Cross, of Texas, for a division of dioceses which are now too large, were also referred to the Committee on Canons. vision of dioceses which are now too large, were also referred to the Committee on Canons. A resolution that the rules of order of the last General Convention be adopted as the rules of the present body, and that 400 copies be printed, with a list of the names of the deputies, for the use of the Convention, was carried. At this stage, it being one o'clock, the Convention took a recess of twenty minutes. of twenty minutes. ssembling Rev. Dr. Goodwin, of Penn-

on reassembling Rev. Dr. Goodwin, of Pennsylvania, moved that three thousand copies of the sermon of Bishop Lee, of Delaware, delivered at the solemn opening of the Convention on Wednesday, be printed. An amendment pro-

posing that the number be fifteen hundred, was adopted by the mover. On this motion quite an animated debate sprang up, many opposing it, and from the arguments used it became apparent that it was not the expense of the printing which induced deputies to object, but rather the doctrinal declarations contained in the sermon. Several clerical gentlemen announced themselves opposed to them; among them Rev. Dr. Mead said that he disagreed with the Right Reverend Rishep tote code, but out of courtesy he would vote to have it printed. Mr. John N. Conyngham, of Pennsylvania, took the ground that if the Convention should put the stigma on the sermon of refusing to print it it would only be read the more and the influence of what are believed to be erroneous doctrines of the Bishop would only be heightened. A motion by Mr. Wallace, of Missouri, to lay the subject on the table failed, and the resolution was finally adopted as amended by the mover. souri, to lay the subject on the table failed, and the resolution was finally shopted as amended

ARRESTRUCTURES (17) (12) 特别401

by the mover.
Governor Stevenson, of Kentucky, moved for Governor Stevenson, of Kentucky, moved for a committee of three to select a better hall for the meeting of the House, as the experience of the day had proved the acoustics of the chapel to be defective, it being impossible at the further end to hear one-half of what is going on. The resolution was adopted. The mover, Rev. Dr. Mahan, and Dr. Abercromble were appointed such committee by the chair.

Resolutions of crateful remembrance of the

mittee by the chair.

Resolutions of grateful remembrance of the eminent services and regret at the death of the following gentlemen were then passed:—Ezekiel F. Chambers. LL. D.; Rev. H. M. Mason, D.D.; Hugh Davoy Evans, LL. D., and John Alexarder D.D. Mr. George C. McWherter, of Western New York, offered the following, seconded by Mr. Hamilton Fish:

Resolved, That this House place upon its records are expression of its grateful recollection of the high Christian character and valuable services in behalf of the Church of the Hon. Washington Hunt, of Western New York (deceased since the ast General Convention), for many years a mem-

ber of this House.

In seconding the resolutions Governor Fish said that having for nearly a third of a century sustained intimate personal relations to the de-ceased, he hoped that he would be allowed to say a few words in memory of his eminent character. Mr. Hunt, he said, while earnest in his own conof thint, he said, while carnest in his own convictions, was tolerant of all differences. Firm and decided in his opinions, he exercised generous charity towards those who were led to other conclusions; pure in his own thoughts and objects, he was slow to mistrust; warm in his affections, he was ever ready in acts of friendship and deeds of kindness; with a large heart and creat hand he distributed. with a large heart and open hand, he distributed his charities freely and wisely; with high and no-ble aims of his own, his sympathies were ever with the hopes and aspirations of others. In conclusion, Mr. Fish referred feelingly to the great services Mr. Hunt had rendered to the cause of religion and the Church during his life-tume, and asked the unanimous adoption of the resolution. It was carried by the whole House rising in response to the call of the chair.

Rev. Dr. Haight then proposed to ask the Rev. Dr. Haight then proposed to ask the House of Bishops to take some suitable notice of the death of the Most Rev. Lord Bishop of Mon-treal and Metropolitan of Canada, which was carried unanimously, after which the House adjourned to ten o'clock this morning.—Herald.

Missionary Sermon in Calvary Church

Calvary church, corner of Twenty-first street and Fourth avenue, was crowded last night, every seat being occupied by members of the Conven-tion, of the Board of Missions and others, to lion, of the Board of Missions and others, to histen to a missionary sermon by the Right Rev. Bishop Beckwith, of Georgia. There were some thirty bishops present, a number of whom had seats in the chancel. After the usual evening service Bishop Beckwith ascended their pulpit and delivered a very elaborate and exceedingly well prepared sermon on the importance of missionery labors, the burden of the whole being the injunction of the Saviour to the Apostles, "Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations, baptiz-Go ye. therefore, and teach all nations, baptizthe Holy Ghost: Teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you: and lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world." (St. Matthew, xxviii, 19-20.) After a very eloquent exordium the right reverend be church, but under God and with the aid o divine Providence difficulties always become the stepping stone to assumed progress and advance-ment for the church. There never was greater need for increased activity in the cause of the church than now. The present age is fraught with mental recklessness and inquietude; skepticism, rationalism, scoffing, irreverence for holy things, defiance to authority and ridicule of historic precedent are spread broadcast over the world by a worldly press and are aided by the en-deavor of one branch of Christianity to add to the creed new articles of faith, so that the worldly minded may well ask, like the untutored heathen, if Christians cannot agree among themselves as to the true faith, why should he leave his idol? While the world experiments with new systems Rome nvents new dogmas. Worldly ambition tears down the safeguards of constitutions and up-heaves the foundations of society, and this same tendency to violent innovation is visible in relitendency to violent innovation is visible in religion. In this condition of things the mission of the true Catholic Church, the Church which has preserved the faith of Christ in its primitive purity, is a high duty not to be neglected. The Bishop then commented on the mistaken idea so prevalent commented on the mistaken idea so prevalent among a large portion of the unthinking multitude, that the tendency of church clinging with its faith and traditions to the past was in opposition to the progressive spirit of the age, and maintained that the Church is eminently adapted to all the wants of the world. He spoke of the Church is the Southern States efficiency Church in the Southern States sitting a mourner amid the sad memories of the past, surrounded by desolation and ruin, that there increasing poverty drives endurance to its last resert, that parishes have to be forsaken, and means will have to be provided to rebuild churches and endow pastors. The speaker then eloquently closed with elucidating that the burden of advancing the

destinies of nations is placed by God upon the Church, to effect which missionary labors must be encouraged."—Herald. RITUALISM IN TENNESSER.

A Lively and Interesting Quarrel. The Tennessee papers have recently contained Episcopal Bishop Quintard's interdiction of the new ritualistic rites as administered in the church of the Blessed Virgin, at Nashville, by Rev. J.W. Rogers. The following is the closing part of the interdiction:

Your ordination vows bind you to give "faithful diligence, always so to minister the doctrine, sacrament and discipline of Christ as the Lord hath commanded and as this Church hath received same, according to the commandments of ." I therefore require you to relinquish the said usages and practices; and you will understand that they are officially interdicted by the Bishop of the Diocese, to whom you owe canonical obedience, and whom you have sworn "re-

Mr. Rogers in his answer denies that in the use of incense, candles upon the altar, gorgeous vest-ments, etc., he has broken the laws of the church, or that he is bound by his vows to obey every

or that he is bound by his vows to obey every fancy of his Bishop.

He charges the Bishop himself with being a Ritualist, and adds "that I have labored for twenty-five years, where I have given thousands of dollars to build "nesis" for you all." He then goes on to talk to the Bishop as man to man, as the reverend gentleman calls it, and becomes rather more vulgar than polite. He saye:

I know full well, Right Reverend and dear sir, that such sentiments as I have expressed above that such sentiments as I have expressed above are not pleasing to you. You would like me amazingly, and write many letters to me, as you used to do, just before your election (some of which are now before me, in which you called me your dear "Jeems," "my darling" and the like), if you could only useme; but when, in other controversies, hitherto, you found I would not troversies, hitherto, you found I would not bend against my own race and people; when in the St. Lazarus controversy, I persisted, through long years, against you, and carried my church into convention at last. When in Eng-land I exposed the circular which stated that \$500,600 had been expended in the build-ings and lands of the University of the South, for which you were begging mo-

POLITICAL THE CONNECTION ELECTION.

Grant's Majority to be 742,000 in the state.

The Bridgeport Standard indulges in this gentle jest. It is a burlesque of the Democratic Maine arithmetic:

Looking at the Farmer's election returns, and seeing they headed by a likeness of Franks, likeness of Franks, likeness of Franks, and seeing them headed by a likeness of Frank Blair pounding a bass drum, reminds us that we had well nighforgotten our ancient skill at ciphering, so we proceed to "brush up." Surveyor Beck-with's brass instruments being engaged to-day with's brass instruments being engaged to-day upon the city sower works, we are compelled to rely solely on the Farmer's copper bound multipli cation tables, which will be found to say the least quite as reliable as ever. According to the standard, there is very little chance for the Democracy in November. Look at the figures! Stamford gave, last Spring, 23 Republican majority. Last Monday it gave 132 ditto. Republican gain, 109, or, 466 per cent. with, of course, a corresponding less to the Democracy. Now, the Democratic majority in the State, last Spring, was about 1,700. By cutting down this majority to the time 1,700. By cutting down this majority to the time of 466 per cent., an event which the result in Stamford shows will inevitably take place, the Derecracy will gain an aggregate 10ss of 792,200 votes. This, deducting the 50,000 total votes cast by them in the State last spring, will leave them 742,000 votes worse off than nothing, and of course place the Republicans that much in the majority. This calculation, we believe, is in the majority. main correct, although there may be a slight va-riation therefrom when the returns from Stam-ford are all in. To meet this contingency, we will throw off the odd 200, and will only claim as "sure pop" a round majority of 742,000 for Grant and Colfax in Connecticut next month.

The Opinion of a Copperhead. To the Editor of the Bulletin: On last Saturday evening (Oct., 1863) there was held in this place a public meeting, purporting to be Democratic, but which was organized and spoken to by none but Copperheads. One of the speakers, J. Ross Snowden, in the course of his remarks, made use of the following in speaking of the army: "That he considered our soldiers in the field as great traitors as Jeff Davis and his party." Now, what will the soldiers think of such language, coming, as it does from Judge Woodward's clerk, and one, too, who has never been known to do anything all his life but hold office? Is he not a fit successor of Bob Tyler? The effect of the above remarks was that the meeting was somewhat disturbed by some of the

soldiers who are home on leave for a few days, and the only thing to be regretted was, their being allowed to continue their meeting after such elurs cast upon men who are sacrificing their health, comforts, and life for the protec-tion of the homes and lives of such political hacks as the above ex-Mint drop!

By making the above public you will oblige many of your friends in Holmesburg.

B.

HOLMESBURG, Oct. 12, 1863.

olic Church and the Blacks.

One of the decrees of the Catholic Synod which neld its sessions in this city last week is devoted to the condition of the negroes. It leaves to the Archbishop the power either of inviting negroes to the Catholic churches of the diocese, or of erecting churches expressly for their use. Here is an example which we trust our Irish adopted citizens will learn wisdom from. The Roman Catholic Church in all ages has recognized the black man as the equal of the white man. The Pope receives, with the same honors, the African Roman Catholic that he does the Irish, English, French, German he does the tribil, English, Albani, Italian, American, or any other nationality. Roman Catholic Church has never made any distinction on account of color. In this respect she has shown herself more democratic than any other denomination of Christians. She has failed, however, to educate her children of Irish birth up to the standard of equality which she has ever recognized. The Roman Catholic biehops kneel at the same altar, and partake of the same sacrament with the poor black man, but our Irish adopted Roman Catholic citizen says that this same black man is unworthy to walk to that this same black man is unworthy to walk to the polls and vote with him. Let us hope that a better day is dawning for the regeneration of both races .- New York Commercial

A Hard Hit at Colonel M'Cook. Major General Edward M. M'Cook, of Ohio, a rave and gallant officer during the war, and now nited States Minister to the Sandwich Islands, n a letter dated Honolulu, August 29th, to Sena-

tor Conness, writes as follows: "The news of the Democratic nominations has arrived, and I think they are radically weak—the very weakest combination that could have been very weakest combination that could have been made; the war Democrats won't vote for Seymour, because he is a Copperhead, and the Copperheads won't vote for Blair, because he wore a blue instead of a gray uniform. Much to my disgust, I saw that a cousin of mine, George W. McCook, had proposed the name of Seymour to the Convention, as "the man who would drive the Radical cabal at Washington from power," &c., &c. I am sorry I cannot be at home this fall, on George's account; he is somewhat powerful on the stump in Ohio, and I would like to follow him, and neutralize the effect of his rhetoric, by stating the fact that he is the only one of all his name who supports Seymour and Blair, name who supports Seymour and Blair, and the only male member of the family who was not in the Union army during the war. I should think the spirits of his dead father and brothers, who laid down their lives in defence of the Union, would haunt him with continual reproaches. I think this a pretty fair illustration of the way things will go at the election: the soldiers will you as they shot against the rebels and copperheads and Demo-crats still, as they always have been.

Repudiation of the Whole Debt. Brick Pomeroy, after discussing the financial ituation, and the remote chances of Demogratic

successes, says:
'In that day we shall hear nothing about incidental protection of home manufactures, for we will wipe out the whole system. Nothing of will wipe out the whole system. Nothing of payment of the bonds in greenbacks, and taxing them, for we will repudiate the whole delt, and leave nothing to be paid or taxed. Nothing of whether the Federal Government shall furnish us a greenback or a sational bank currency, for we will have neither of them, but clean them both out and force the government back into the exercise of its constitutional function of country money gold and tutional function of coining money—gold and silver—and leave to the States the establishment silver—and leave to the States the establishment of such banking systems as they may see fit to devise. Then, too, if this nigger question shall be still or our hands, we will dispose of it as white men should."

The Prospect in Western Pennsyl-vania.

The Pittsburgh Gazetic says: "Never before were the Republican masses in Western Pennsylvania so thoroughly aroused as at the present moment. The majority on this side of the Alleghanies will be unprecedentedly large. If our friends on the eastern aide of the mountains only keep the balance even, as we doubt not they will, the Republican majority in the State will be enough to electrify the country.

Rebel Wate.

The Augusta (Arkansas) Sentinel a rank Rebel sheet, has the following malignant paragraph:
"If you hate the tax-gatherers you had better hate the Radicals. They will put you to death if you don't put them to death. You had better be the aggressors."
Such is the devillah spirit of the Seymour and
Blair Democracy. How do the peaceable like

Alabama Loyalty. The Alabama Loyalty.

The Alabama State Journal of the 19th says:
"From all parts of Alabama we have cheering news for Grant and Colfax. The scales have commenced falling from the eyes of the people of that section, and they are coming out boldly and fearlessly for the champions of the Union."

THE INDIAN WAR.

A Sharp Fight. The Denver (Colorado) Tribune of the 4th inst.

says:
An heroic frontiersman, named Fickey, who
was thrice wounded by Indians on Plum Creek, was thrice wounded by Indians on Plum Creek, came into town recently. It appears from his story that he was driving along one of the highways of that region in a lumber wagon, accompanied by his boy, some seven or eight years of age, when suddenly the Indians surrounded him, cracking away with their guns and revolvers. Having a Spencer rifle with only one cartridge, he fired at the nearest, knocking him out of the saddle, then springing from the wagon, and telling the boy to lay down flat and whip the horses into a dead run, he clubbed his gun and began whacking at them right and left with all his might. A great many shots were fired at him, taree of which took effect, but being flesh wounds, falled to disable him. He succeeded in mashing in the skull of one gentle savage, and otherwise damaging several others, and the enemy fluding him a danseveral others, and the enemy finding him a dan-gerous fellow to foel with, soon drew off their forces. He retreated in good order, keeping his gun constantly pointed at the foe. At length they charged him a second time, when the old tactics were resumed, to the complete discom-

fiture of the entire band.

Fickey says there was one needle gun in the party, and the Indian having it took dead aim at him, and shot him is the breast, but the ball struck a rib and turned off just under the skin. This is the third illustration we have heard of the fact that coolness and bravery will accomplish the salvation of persons attacked by Indians. They instinctively admire and shrink from a brave white man. Cowards by nature they trem-ble and retreat when a stout resistance is made, tacitly acknowledging the superiority of the Anglo Sexon race, and the sneaking meanness of their own.

DRAMATIC

Little Miss Lotta has talent which we sincerely wish could have wider application than it is likely to have while her impersonations of "Little Nell" and of the "Marchioness" attract such large audiences in every city. Both of these characters are given with spirit and ability, but the performance is disfigured by banjo playing, clogdancing and an ever present shadow of Ethiopian minstrelsy. These, however amusing, seem incongruous, and rob the personations of that fidelity to the familiar originals, which would make them even more charming. Lotta would succeed well in such characters as "Little Barefoot" and "Fanchon," and indeed in every rôle in which youth and sweet simplicity are necessary. She would not please her audiences less, either. If she should carry into new parts the peculiarities which distinguish her in "Little Nell," she would add fuel to the flame of enthusiasm which she invariably kindles. Possessing the kind of histrionic talent which is peculiarly adapted to the class of characters alluded to, it seems a pity that she should narrow her triumphs down to one successful representation, even though it be very delightful. A single personation of 'Little Barefoot' would excite such warm praise that the

play would remain forever in her repertoire. —If Mrs. Lander really desires to make her 'Marie Antoinette" what Ristori made it—her greatest character—she must correct some of the aults which are very evident in the drama and in her representation of the character. In the first place a vast mass of the superfluous verblage must be cut away from the text. The play is too wordy. It should be more compact, and the progress of the action must be rapid, unchecked and without tediousness. The plot can readily be developed without the play being prolix. Audiences like continuous change, brief dialogues and a headlong pace in the movement of the

"General Lafayette's" elevated patriotic sentiments might also be weeded out to a great extent. The allusions to the immortal George Washington, to America, and to American liberty, are very noble and intrinsically excellent, but they do seem rather forced in this connection, and are obviously simed at the gallery The historical inaccuracy involved in the introduc tion of the Tuileries mob into a grocery store in Varennes, will not shock any one who is not nice about precision and exactness, and it may be pardoned, however great the violation of truth or the timely relief afforded by the humor of the preceding scene.
But Mrs. Lander needs to improve her persons

tion, very excellent as it is. She is not dignified enough in many of the scenes where queenly dignity is especially demanded. She has a habit, it is nearly an objectionable mannerism—of drawing up the corners of her mouth, upon all occasions, and producing the effect of a smile, even when she has no intention of expressing pleasure. We have observed this during the painful and very sad scenes which transpire in the Temple. It is doubtful if Marie Antoinette ever wore the semblance of a smile—or any but a very sad countenance in that place. Mrs. Lander is also, often inclined—to be—toe—boisterous. We hold to the opinion that intense passion is rarely nity is especially demanded. She has a habit, i hold to the opinion that intense passion is rarely loud, and that it can best be represented by quiet ness. Subdued rage is the most terrible. Mr. Lander sins often in this respect, and the offence is greater, because her voice is not as well suited for violence as for gentleness. We make these remarks simply because we admire the represen remarks simply because we admine the representation as a whole, and because, believing that Mrs. Lander has unusual ability, we desire that she shall see herself as others see her, and correct faults which exclude her from the highest place in the histrionic sisterhood.

—The musical critic of the New York Tribune—the most accomplished critic of the most respectable newspaper in New York, seems to entertain about the same opinion of opera bouffe as that repeatedly urged in this journal. He says: Mr. Grau has done a great deal to fasten oper a bouffe upon us, and we are not at all obliged to him. The easence of it is the degradation of two of the most lovely works of the divine Creater-woman and music; and the growth of a publi taste for this species of entertainment i taste for this species of entertainment is a misfortune for any community. The first effect of it is already seen in the ruin of a more legitimate style of art; the second must soon become apparent, if the infatuation last, in a weakening of private morality and a blunting of the sense of social decency. The Grande Duchesse is infinitely preferable to the beastly pieces which have been presented since it was first brought out by Mr. Bateman; but even the Grande Duchesse is lascivious enough to be a public evil, and we cannot observe its popularity without profound sorrow.

-Carl Sentz, we are glad to learn, has acted according to the suggestions expressed at length in our columns, and has entered upon the work of the season by effecting a combination with Mr. Mark Hassler. The joint strength and re-sources of the two orchestras and repertoires will enable these two gentlemen to provide enof unusual attractiveness. The Orchestra Matinees will be given every Saturday afternoon in the Musical Fund Hall, commencing on the 17th inst. We again commend to our readers the advantage of subscribing to this brilliant series, as the low charge of \$5 admits to \$0 concerts. We congratulate these gentlemen on their judgment and enterprise.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

-Walt Whitman carries a blue cotton un breila. The Richings opera troupe begin a season in Richmond next Monday.

-Gobazzi has crowned himself Emperor of Abyssinia. -Fun calls "After Dark" Boucleault's latest

(s) peculation. -The works of Theodore Parker, translated into Swedish, are in every bookstore in Stock-

—One Sheridan, a descendant of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, has been before the London courts for obtaining money under false pretences. The Pope alone of European sovereigns does not smoke.—Ex. Queen Vic. is a sovereign of that kind, and she does not, we should think.

—The Treasurer of the New York Board of Kxcise has paid over to the Inebriate's Home in Brooklyn, N. Y., \$200,000, the per centage the institution is entitled to from liquor license fees. —A Swedish professor has made brandy out of the common reindeer moss; and another has discovered that mushrooms are so plenty that there need never be a famine.

The new play by Bulwer, to be performed at the London Lyceum, is a vamped-up edition of his "Sea Captain," which was so cut up in the "Yellowplush Papers."

—Among the wealthy foreign residents of Paris are fifty negro and mulatto families, who hold intercourse with a great many aristocratic French families on terms of perfect equality.

—Mile. Nillson has been enjoying great success at Wiesbaden, as at Baden. Special trains, royal visitors, serenades, and crowns of chisciled gold were all constituents of the triumph.

—Italy is becoming much demoralized by the introduction of beer from Germany and hot drinks from England and America. Wine is superseded as a national drink and intoxication is on the

increase. —A man dropped dead in a saloon at Richmond before he had paid his bill, and the proprietor refused to give up the body until his relatives had settled for what had been eaten. He certainly was entitled to the privileges of a dead-

Hector Mallet, writing of Wagner's Opera "Lobengrin," in the Opinion Nationals, observes: "Is 'Lobengrin' possible in Paris? I doubt it. Though displaying beauties of the first order, it is an incomplete work, in which execution lags behind conception. It is the work of a critic, not of an artist."

—Signorina Clementini Cazzola, who was, after Ristori, the best female dramatist in Italy, died lately in Florence of consumption. Her sister Ildegonda died only three days previous of the same disease. Madame Ristori was with her during her last moments. Signorina Cazzola used to be a great favorite with Neapolitan andi-

—Mådsme Patti, who was to have opened the season at the Italiens on the first of October in "Lucia di Lammermoor," with Signor Fraschini for an Edgardo, will only remain six weeks in Paris, as she is to start for St. Petersburg, it is now said, about the middle of November—taking Brussels, where she is to fulfil an engagement, on her way. It was said that her appearance in the Russian capital was fixed for New Year's day. —Here are some lines from a tombstone over a hundred years old:

"Now sleeps, God rest her soul;
A vertuous wife.
Her hapless husband's only pride in life.
Triumphant mount where
Happy Plannets role;

And open Paradise to her Immortal soul." —It is supposed that Europe and America possessed, in 1848, six thousand millions of gold and sliver, of which nineteen hundred millions were gold and forty-one hundred millions sliver. It is asserted that, owing to the enormous production of gold since 1848 after making allowance for waste, destruction, use in manufactures and export to Asia, for all losses, that is to say, the supply of gold in Europe and America is now about two hundred million dollars greater than that of silver.

...The complaints about the exorbitant demands made by prime donne are not new. Thus. monds made by prime donne are not new. Thus-great indignation was expressed that Signora. Euzzani, who belonged to the Italian Opera. House, London, in Handel's time, refused an en-gagement of 60,000 ducats in Italy, because she-made more in the English capital. On one oc-casion she expressed a wish for some lace triunmings, which were nothing very extraordinary, and when a gallant lord presented har a very splendid set, worthy of a queen, she threw it in the fire, because it was not the set she wanted. She refused the hand of an extremely wealthy and amiable young nobleman, and married a goldsmith's apprentice, with whom she led an exceedingly unhappy life. She died in the utmost penury, after losing voice and beauty, and squan-dering immense sums of money. "Lightly come, lightly go.

-A French physiologist named Bert says that he has dried a rat's tail under the bell of an airpump, and in immediate proximity to concentrated sulphuric acid, so as to deprive it gradually of all moisture. Then he put it into a hermetically sealed glass tube, in which it remained four or five clays. Next, he put it into a stove, where he subdays. Next, he put it into a stove, where he subjected it for some hours to a temperature; of 98 degrees centigrade, and subsequently scaled it up a second time in the tube. Four days having a second time in the tube. Four days having elapsed, he united this tail by its cut extremity to the freshly-cut stump of a living healthy rat. The tail soon began to expand and perform all "the natural duties of a tail." Three months afterward the unfortunate rat was compelled to assist at a second amputation, and Mr. Bert proved conclusively that the once dessicated tail was furnished with all proper vessels, and was a living part of the second rat. part of the second rat. —A lawyer in New York was recently called on by a maiden lady to draw up her will. She was related to one of the oldest families in New York, and has taken much pride in the fact. Always a

regular church-goer and devoted to its welfare, and now with a view of death before her eyes, she has instructed her counsellor, an aged man and a veteran in the professional ranks, to draw her will. veteran in the professional ranks, to draw her will. The subject matter of the will was as follows: After providing that her funeral expenses be paid, and, as "she alleges," having no debts to pay, she devises and bequeathes all: her estate, both real and personal, to a certain religious corporation for the purpose of building a church on ground to be bought for that purpose; then, after she has remained in the world long enough, she directs her excentrate vault long enough, she directs her executors to use her dust and entire remains to make mortar-with to lay the corner stone of the edilice, thus giving all her property, both real and personal, and even her dust, to build a bouse of God with; and as she has devoted herself as faithfully as she knows how during her life to the interests of herparticular church, so at and after her death she still does all in her power. The will was so drawn.

Henri de Rochefort, born in 1830, and son of the Marquis de Rochefort-Lucay, is a tall, slemder man, with a high and prominent forchead, a small black moustache, and, at first blush, rather small black moustache, and, at first blush, rather forbidding expression of countenance. But one can not see his long, pale, somewhat angular face without being vividly impressed with it. He is simple in his manners, most amiable and unpretending in social intercourse, bold to foolhardiness, but, unfortunately, a gambler. This accounts for the fact that he has sained hardly anything of the fifteen to twenty thousand francs which he made by each number of his Lanterne. Strangely enough, Rochefort was in 1851 one of the employes of M. Hausmann, the Scine Prefect. In 1863 he was even inspector of Fine Arts, a position which he resigned, in order to write for the Charicari, and afterward for the Nain Jaune. In 1865 he became signed, in order to write for the Charicari, and afterward for the Nain Jaune. In 1865 he became assistant editor of the Figaro, where he created a sensation by a spicy article on a comedy which the Court had performed at Fontaineblean After writing a about time for the Soleil, he returned to the Figaro, at a monthly salary of two thousand france. He left that paper because the Minister of the Interior had threatened to suppress the Figaro of Rochefort continued writing for it. It. of the Interior had threatened to suppress the Figaro if Rochefort continued writing for it. It is eat mated that each number of the Lanterras was read by two million persons, the largest number of readers ever obtained by a periodical its France.