VOLUME XXII.—NO. 158.

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1868.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

EVENING BULLETIN PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING (Sundays excepted),
AT THE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING. 607 Chestnut Street, Philadolphia. EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION,

FROUTHETORS.
GIBSON PEACOCK, CASPER SOUDER, Jr.,
F. L. FFTHERSTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON,
FRANCIS WEL! 8.
The BULLETIN is served to subscribers in the city at 18 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or 88 per annum.

AMERICAN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Of Philadelphia,

This Institution has no superior in the United

WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS FOR PAR ties, &c. New styles, 907 Chestnut street, WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN THE Newest and best manner, LOUIS DREKA. Stationer and Engraver, 1(33 Chestnut street. feb 20, tf

MARRIED. IARLE MITCHELL. On the 8th inst. by the Rev. J. Suydam, Mr. John C. Maril, to Mizz Clara Mitchell, th of this city.

DED.

DEPL.—At Chester, Delaware county, Pa., on Saturday, October 19th, Roy, James De Pui.

In orelatives and friends of the Lamily are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Fourth street, Chester, on Thurday, October 15th, at 90 clock: M., without further notice. Service at M. Paulis Episcopal Church, Chester, at 2.35 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Chester Rural Cemetre, volock. Funeral to proceed to Chester Rural Cemetre, volock. Funeral to proceed to Chester Rural Cemetre, volock, Funeral to proceed to Chester Rural Cemetre, volock, Funeral to proceed to Chester Rural Cemetre, volockyn, VILLEY, of the firm of Samuel McLeau & Co., of New York. VON -On the 11th inst., Mary G., daughter of Walter and Sarah J. Lyon. LYON—On the lith inst., Mary G., daughter of Walter 7 and Barais. Lyon, trend to relative and friends of the family are invited to itsend the funeral, from the residence of her father, 1513 birstd avenue, on Thursday, the 15th inst., at 10 o'clock, netrievent at Laurel Hill.

HEESS.—On the 2th inst. Colonel Charles Bard Reess in the 2d vear of his age.

His male relatives and friends, also Concordia Lodge, to, 57. A. M., and the R. W. Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and the Order generally, are invited to attend his unceral, from his late residence, No. 127 Filbert street, hi (anonday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

RIGHMAN—On Friday evening, 2th inst., Burannah 3., wife of Richard Hishman.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to itterd the inneral, from the residence of her husband, 307 Vine street, on Inceday, 15th inst., at 12 o'clock M. 10 treeted to Monument Centerly water recently. attered the pineral, from the residence of the instance, 1877 Vine street, on Tucaday, 18th inet, at 12 o'clock M. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

RUSSEL —At Pottaville, on Thursday morning, October 8th. Harry, only son of Henry C. and Fanny W. Russel, in the 4th year of this age.

SAUCK 'ON.—Peacefully, on the 9th inst., Rev. Thomas Hewlings Stockton, ared 50 years.

Funeral tervices at the Church of the New Testament, Eleventh and Wood street, on Wedneeday, the 14th inst. commercing at 12 o'clock M. Friends and clergy, generally, invited to attend. The relatives of the family are requested to meet at his late revidence, No. 1834 Poplar atreet, at 10 o'clock A. M., to proceed to the church, Burisl at Nount Moriah Genetery

SEITZINGER.—At Reading, on Friday morning, October 10 years of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at that place, on Wednesday morning next, 14th inst. Interment at 11 o'clock

The Finest Toilet Sonps .- Messts, Colate & Co., New York, have long eployed, the reputation being the manufacturers of the Finest Toilet Scape in the United States. oct.m.w.f 12t

COOD BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.

BYOUT BIK. CORDED SATIN FACE GRO GRAIN.
PURPLE AND GILT EDGE.
BROWNS AND BLUE GRO GRAIN.
MODE COLUD PLAIN SILKS.
SULLY EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

Notice.---Satisfactory Evidence having been furnished to me that persons have been located in different hotels and houses in the NINTH WARD (some of them on SUNDAY MORNING. between the hours of 12 and 1 A. M., by two prominent politicians of the Tenth Ward), for the purpose of fliegally voting, or fradulently personating citizens who have re-moved from the Ward, and thus defeat the legal will of the people. I hereby give notice that all these parties and places are known, and if any of these people offer to vote upon election day they will be summarily dealt with. Counsel has been retained to proceente them to the Ifull extent of the law, no matter how the election may result. This fraudulent colonization and illegal voting must be stopped, and I call upon all honest Republican citizens of the Ward who desire to obtain, a fair election to aid

me in bringing all such parties to justice. J. TRAVIS QUIGG.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF Philadelphia.—It will be your duty en the 18th of October to elect an Asseciate Judge of the District Court.

The HUN. M. RUSSELL THAYER, who for some time has filled the office, is a candidate for election. During the period he has passed upon the Bench, he has shown himself to be emineatly adapted for its duties. To learning and ability he now adds those habits and experiences of the position which the actual administration of justice alone can give. He has been thoroughly tried, and has won the confidence and respect of his brathrea and of the har. The highest interests of the community demand for the Bench the permanency and stability of capable and usright men.

The undersigned members of the bar appeal with confidence to you to support the views herein expressed. With the best means of estimating JUDGE THAYER'S character and capacity, they assure you that his removal from the Bench would be a most serious loss to the public.

public:
David Paul Brown,
Eli K. Price,
Wm. M. Kepnedy,
Daniel Dougherty,
N. B. Browne,
Wm. M. Tilghman,
J. B. Townsend,
A. Thompson, Thompson, ward M. Paxson, James J. Barclay.
Edw. Shippen.
Edw. Almatrong.
Edw. Almatrong.
Edw. T. Chase.
George M. Connaroe,
Jacob Thomas.
Horace Binney. Jr.,
Morton P. Henry.
Edgar I. Petit.
A. B. Letchworth.
Ed. E. Law.
Joseph P. Brinton.
Glem. at B. Penrose,
James H. Castle.
William L. Dennis.
Andrew Tone, Jr.,
Charles W. Reresford,
Thomas A. Budd.
James H. Kichols,
Thomas A. Budd.
James H. Gen Brown.
Charles Gilpin.
Jas. Divys. Rodney,
John K. Vaientine,
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John K. Vaientine,
John K. Vaientine,
J. Kimba M. Shall Kimball. Inees T. Mitchell. Franklin Fisher, m. F. Judson, m. Vosdes, Henzinger Messchert, Guillou. V. Guillou, James Start, Edw. L. Perkins, Henry E. Keen, L. Watren Coulston, Johnson, Sumes W. M. Newlin, John A. Burton, J. S. Sharp, J. Morgan Jennison, A. Atwood Graco,

A. Atwood Grace,
G. Harry Davis,
John K. Valentine,
H. B. Brown,
Chas. E. Lex,
J. G. Brinckle,
W. Wiltbank,

Jhristian Kness,
Imas Briggs,
Smas Briggs,
R. Rundle Smith,
Henry R. Edmunde,
Charles N. Mann,
J. D. Meroduth,
James W. Latta,
Joehus Spering,
Wm. Rotch Wister,
Chas. H. T. Collis,
Maurice Black,
H. G. alleman,
Jeo. Smien, Geo. Smlen. Horatio Gates Jones, Thos. A. Gummey, R. D. Ashhurst, G. Irvine Whitehead, J. G. Rosengarten, Henry Saunders, Geo. Jupin J. G. Resegnation,
Henry Saunders,
Geo. Junkin,
W. W. Montromery,
J. M. Power Wallace,
George D. Budd,
George D. Budd,
B. Franklin Wayne,
Washington Glipin.
E. Smith Kelly,
Sam. B. Huey,
Henry C. Terry,
Geo. W. Bangh,
Robert N. Wilson,
Mossa A. Dropsie,
Sam. Magner, Jr.,
Horstio N. Walker,
Joan A. Rhoads,
Win. P. Messick,
William McMichael,
John C. Mitchel,
Joh W. Willibank,
ohn Dolman,
T. Thomas,
A. Bonham,
os. K. Grundy,
S. Lucien Richie,
Friomas Mitchell,
tharles B. Pancoast,
I. Edward Carpenter,
Samuel W. Pennypacker,
S. N. Rich,
John Blackburn,
Charles T. Bonsall, . S. Harlan, 'homas Hart, Jr., ohn C. Knox, Jr., . Howard Gendall, oseph M, Pile,

W. M. Meredith.
Samuel H. Perkins,
Wm. Henry Rawle,
E. Spencer Miller,
R. G. McMurtrie,
John Glayton,
Hamuel C. Perkins,
Aubrey H. Smith,
Henry Wharton,
Henry Wharton,
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Henry Wharton,
Henry Wharton,
J. Alexander Simpson,
Edward S. Campbell
Isaac V. Price,
John B. Colahan,
John B. Colahan,
John B. Colahan,
John B. Henrose,
Emoch Taylor,
William C. Hannis,
John Shoemaker,
John Bhoemaker,
John C. Hatta,
W. W. Juvenal,
Chapman Biddle,
R. S. Paschall,
E. Hunn Hanson,
Christian Kneszes,
Amos Briggs,
Frequerick M. Adams

Headquarters Union Republican City Executive Committee. No. 1105 Chestnut Street.

POLITICAL NOTICE.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

We are on the eve of an important election. The unrepentant revels of the South, united with the Copperheads of the North, are again upon the war-path-not with arms in their hands, but with hatred in their hearts to those brave and loyal men who periled all to save their country. Defeated on the battle-field, they are anxious to try another on which to test, not their prowess, but their treachery. The cowardly attempts of the Copperheads of the North to assist their brethren of the South during the Rebellion are again resorted to, in the hope that this combination of traitors will secure by the ballot what S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts. they in vain hored to gain by the bullet. Pennsylvania is the battle-ground selected for this atrocious venture.

The importation of voters from the rebel cities of Beltimore and New York, with many from New Jersey and Delaware, has already been attempted for the purpose of placing them on our extra assessment lists. The frauds perpetrated, if not with the connivance, at least by the neglect of a Judge of the Supreme Court of our State, are now undergoing investigation. Forged naturalization papers, with the name of the Prothonotary and the seal of the Court attached have been disseminated amongst the people to an extent difficult to ascertain.

There yet remains to finish up this diabolical plan to cheat the honest voters of their rights, the importation from New York and Baltimore of thieves and roughs, just previous to electionday. together with ballot-box stuffing in certain Democratic Wards of our city. Some may think this picture exaggerated, but we assure you that, after a thorough and exhaustive examination, with information from sources entirely reliable, we give it as our deliberate opinion that arrangements for frauds had been made by this so-called Democratic party in the city of Philadelphia alone, which, if consummated, would have aggregated ten thousand votes. Never in the history of the corrupt organization, self-styled Democratic, has rascality been attempted on so stupendous a scale. In comparison, all previous efforts sink into insignificance. With these facts before you, fellow-citizens, will not every man who feels an interest in the purity of elections come to the polls and denounce by his ballot this barefaced treachery?

The issues involved in the contest have been thoroughly discussed. Are you willing that the control of our city and State shall be placed in the hands of men who are capable of resorting to the means already alluded to? We think not!

Come, then, to the polls. Let every man opposed to the villainy we have described; every man who has the good of his country at heart; every man interested in the fair fame of his city and State, come to the polls-vote early, and see to it, your friends vote also.

By order of the Committee.

ALEX. J. HARPER.

Chairman of Committee on Resolutions and Publications.

RECEIVER OF TAXES.

[From Sunday Dispatch, June 21st, 1862.]

It is due to Mr. Melloy to say that the present law requiring that the five per cent. of the delinquent taxes, someony pocketed by the Receiver, shall be paid into the City Treasury, might not have been passed for years yet, if ever, but for him. When Mr. Melloy was a candidate in 1862, he authorized his friends to pledge him to hand over this per centage to the city, and in 1863 he published the following card, it being the first of the kind ever published by any candidate for Receiver:

"In answer to inquiries made as to the manner in which, in the event of my election to the office of Receiver of Taxes, I mean to discharge its duties, I will state that I shall not appropriate to myself, but will account to the public for all of the five per cent. commissions now authorized by law to be collected on the unpaid taxes at the end of each year, and that I will put a stop to all abases touching expenses for advertising Sheriff's costs and other illegal exactions."

The amount of this five per cent. of the unpaid taxes amount to the exceiver's private pocket; and it is to Mr. Milloy's repeated offers, if elected, to give this amount to the public, that we are mainly indebted for so early a passage of the law compelling Receivers to do this. Mr. Milloy's repeated office, started agitation on the subject of repealing the law under which it became such, and finally caused the passage of the present law on the subject of repealing the law under which it became such, and finally caused the passage of the present law on the subject of repealing the law under which it became such, and finally caused the passage of the present law on the subject of repealing the law under which it became such, and finally caused the passage of the present law on the subject of repealing the law under which it became such, and finally caused the passage of the present law on the subject of repealing the law under which it became such. That he would make a first-rate Receiver no one denies.

[From Su

[From Sunday Transcript, June 28th, 1863.]

John M. Melloy, the candidate for Receiver of Taxes, is an honest tradesman and a public-spirited citizen. He was among the first to condemn the Five Per Cent. Fraud of the Tax Receiver's office, and though a candidate for the position, was prominent in urging the repeat of that measure of iniquity. The city owes him a debt of gratitude in this regard that it should not be slow to repay.

From Evening Telegraph, June 24th, 1868]

The nomines for Receiver of Taxes is John M. Melloy, a tin me, chant on Market street, who is doubtless an honest man. It is to him the credit is due of giving up the five per cent, commission for which all the politicians for years have, sighed.

[From Sunday Times, June 28th, 1868.]

For Receiver of Taxes, John M. Melloy, Esq., has a third time received the Democratic nomination Mr. Melloy has been for many years in business in Market street, as a large manufacturer of tin ware. His reputation as a large manufacturer of tin ware. His reputation as a business man is A No. 1. Although twice defeated for the same office, yet like Mr. Fox, he on both occasions ran ahead of his ticket. Mr. Melloy was the direct candidate for Receiver to propose to forego the handsome perquisites of the five per cent, on outstanding taxes, amounting to some \$25,000, it is said. Attention was thus called to the subject, and legislative canctment has been had which now puts that per centage into the City Treasury. The credit of the correction of the abuse is due to Mr. Melloy. (From Sunday Times, June 28th, 1868.)

GENERAL TYNDALE.

GENERAL TYNDALE.

Shameless politicians have called General Tyndale an Atheist, a Deist, a Freethinker, etc., and atthough these charges have been denied, over and over again, yet the slanderers pereist in their meanners. This is worse than issuing forged naturalization papers to defeat his election; but these unscrupulous men will fail in their disreputable course just as they failed in their attempts to destroy their country. I have known the heroic Tyndale for about a quarter of a century, and during one half of that period I was his near neighbor. Our relations were of the most friendly character—indeed, I may say I know him intimately, and, therefore, I am enabled to speak with certainty of his opinions. His political views are broad and liberal. I do not know a better Democrat, within the housest meaning of that much abused word. In all matters relating to business, politics, religion, friendship, he is enlightened, just, single-minded and manly. He is religious—reverentially so. For the Great Father of all, and for His Son, the blessed Saviour of the world, he is all love and devotion. No man ever heard him utter an oath, in the way of profane swearing. In charity, he gives with unstinted hand, 'Ask hundreds of the poor in his vicinity. For twenty-one years his house has been the resort of the needy and distressed. I could give numerous instances of his active henevolence—one must suitice. One bitter December night, about fifteen years since, I saw a crowd gathered at the corner of Tenth and Arch. Apon old woman, hungry and sick and thinly. Clad, had fallen from exhaustion to the sidewalk. As is usual on such occasions everybody pilled, but no one helped her. Presently a statwart man came upon the scene. He raised the poor woman tenderly, and fluding her too weak to walk, carried her in his strong arms to his own house, where she was furnished with raiment, meat and drink, and a bod. The next morning, invisor rated, she went away if the event to the General, when we were sailing in his

sincere, he would have preferred the quiet of private life; but, having accepted your nomination, he will cave nothing undone to fulfil all its obligations. If the contest is fairly conducted, he will have a majority of ten thousend, tee to it that he is not cheated by the glaring frauds of the Suerceme Court, enforced by the scum and vileness of New York and Baltimore. If every honest vote is polled, and no more, General Tyndals will be our Unief Magintrate for the next three years.

115. THOMAS FITZGERALD.

FOR CONGRESS.

Second Congressional District. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

The WORKING MAN'S TRIED and TRUE FRUEND!
A LIFE LONG CHAMPION of THE BEAREST INTERESTS of the TOHING MASSES!! The VERY
BEST MAN TO PROPERLY represent the SECOND
DISTRICTIN CONGRESS.
YOUR VOTE and earnest influence are respectfully solicited.

W. H. SYLVIS, President National Labor Union. S. J. WALLACE, Nat. Ex. Com., Pa.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA,
OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA,
OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA,
Sir: I am informed and believe that Sheriff Lyle
has organized a force of deputics to attend at the
ensuing election, and egercise police powers at the
various election precincts in Philadelphia. As I am
most anxious, in the discharge of my official duties,
to avoid any comilet of authority, and especially
such as might endanger the public peace, I respectfully
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Mayor of Philadelphis.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

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Geffice of Attorney-General of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, Oct. 10, 1833.

Sin: Your letter of to-day is before me, By it you request me "to advise you as to the relative functions of the stayor and the Sheriff" in the exercise of police powers at the various election precincts in Philadelphia. You also inform me by the same note that you "believe Sheriff Lyle has organized a force of deputies to attend at the ensuing election, and correspoice powers art the various election precincts in Philadelphia. The subject has be nexamined by me, and I am of the opinion that to you, as Mayor of the city, is confided by law the exclusive police powers within its corporate limits. By the Compolitation acts, and supplements thereto, the Legislature has given to the City Councils unlimited power over all matters connected with police within the local jurisdiction. This vise intended to supereede all other authority over that subject—to prevent a conflict between different officials and to concentrate in one hand, subject to one general supervising authority, the force necessary to be created.

I am of the opinion that Sheriff Lyle has no authority to organize a force of deputics to an exposers, and that remains to him after the acts of the Legislature upon the subject, it is a common law power, and that is by the acts of Consolidation made subordinate to your superior and exclusive authority. The Sheriff has no right at law to anticipate a public disturbance merely because an election is sabout to be held, and under such a pretext, days in advance of the event, to empendent way, with a subject which is centified to you exclusively. The Councils of the city have given you the command of a fixed force; in addition to which, by resolution and countered to be dela and under such a pretext, days in advance of the event, to enter the purpose of preserving the peace and keeping in the election policemen, to act on t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GOPSILL'S DIRECTORY FOR 1809.

The subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of Phila-ciphis that a corps of respectable men, educated thoroughly in the bursness of directory canvassing, are now taking the names for the new Directory for 1869. Complaint having been made in regard to the bulk of the book for 1858, the undersigned has determined to isgue the one for 1869 in two volumes, viz. A general directory of names and a business directory. The price of the former will be \$4, and the latter \$1.

The subscriber begs to call the attention of merchants generally to the fact that there are a number of swindlers about the city purporting to be agents for Gopsill's Directory, and ethers for BUGL'S. WOLKS. Each agent Directory, and ethers for BUGUS WORKS. Each agent acting for GOPSILUS DIRECTORY is provided with a printed authority, signed by the Compiler. All others are swindlers, and should be treated as such oct2 32 IBAAC COSTA, Compiler.

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BAAU COSTA, Compiler.

PUBLIC TEMPERANCE MEETING, THE
Christian Association will be held at the Hall 1310 Chestnut street, TO-MORROW (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8
o'clock.
Addresses by Rev Thos. J. Shepherd, D. D., Dr. J. E.,
Roberts, and others.
Vocal and instrumental Music under the direction of
Mesers. Conly. Recitations by Prof. Rufus Adams. All
are cordially invited.

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are cordially invited.

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KENNARD RFLIEF COMMITTEE ON FURnishing Breakfasts to the unfortunate at police
station booses will be in session on MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 12th, at Baytist Church, Eighth etreet,
above Green. Able speakers will address the meeting.
Public invited.

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

NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, WASTE paper, &c., bought by E. HUNTER, No. 613 Jayan street.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Col. Forsyth's Great Fight—Interesting Letter from General Brisbin. General Brisbin, writing to a friend in St. Louis, under date September 8, says:—

Letter from General Brisbin.

General Brisbin, writing to a friend in St. Louis, under date September 8, says:—

I got here this foremoon, after a most, fastiguing march by day and night. By order of General Brisdian; who was surrounded by Indians on the morning of the 17th link. He tells me that, as he was at being the tell in the second indians suddenly charged through in in a low minutes afterwards a large body of savages, dressed with feathers and painted for war, were seen coming down a ravine on his left. Having a bad position, Colonel Forsyth fell back a few hundred yards to a little island in Dry Creek, where the men began throwing up sand breastworks with their hands. Before, however, they could make any shelter, fully 50 warriors charged them, and killed all their horses and several men. The control of the con

JAS. S. BRISBIN.

POLITICAL.

City Controller.

Some time ago I observed an article in the Sunday Dispatch, casting some insinuations upon the official conduct of George Getz, at the time, he was a clerk in the Controller's office; and feeling a deep interest that our city offices, especially the Controller's, should be conducted in a proper manner and by those in whom the citizens have confidence, as it is the office of all others on which the community depend to detect and correct any abuses or errors in the accounts of the several Departments of the City, I took occasion to call in and ascertain for myself if any cause existed for such insinuations, or whether of the several Departments of the City, I took occasion to call in and ascertain for myself if any cause existed for such insinuations, or whether it was a mere political dodge. After considerable labor I found that George Getz was a clerk in the Controller's Department under Stephen Taylor, in the year 1856, and that on the 14th day of May, 1857, Mr. Taylor appointed another to fill his place. By reference to the official correspondence of the office, I found a communication dated the 14th day of April, 1858, in which the then Controller notifies the party in the following language: "I find you were paid December 31, 1856, \$889 under an appropriation made December 30, 1856, whilst your bill calls for only \$589, making a difference in flaver of the city of \$300. Why the clerk then in charge of your account with the city allowed this difference does not appear upon his books, the error, if it be one, being accidentally discovered by the present clerk only a few days since." On examining the original bill I found the amount to be footed up \$583, and an error in addition being corrected made it amount to \$589. The course of business at that time appears to have been for the clerk in charge to make out a bill in aggregate from the items given him, and to certify the same to the Department, which was entitled to draw the warrant. This was done in this case by George Getz, and upon his certificate

certify the same to the Department, which was entitled to draw the warrant. This was done in this case by George Getz, and upon his certificate a warrant was drawn for \$889 00, and paid by the city, as any one may see for himself if he will take the trouble to examine the records of Mr. Taylor in the Controller's Department. Comment upon such actions is unnecessary. It behoves every citizen who has the welfare and interest of our city at heart to inform himself of the integrity, honor and capacity of those who apply for our suffrage, and place none in power whose past actions are open to charges or insinuations of wrong-doing.

Examiner. ations of wrong-doing.

The District-Attorneyship.

The following strong circular letter from a number of our leading business houses to our citizens explains itself. It says nothing of or for Mr. Gibbons which is not eminently true, and worthy of the hearty approval of the people:
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9, 1868.—Dear Sir: The undersigned beg leave to recommend the election of Charles Gibbons, Esq., to the office of District-Atterney. This office is one of the very highest importance not only to the security of property out also to the safety of the person of the

The acknowledged ability of Mr. Gibbons as a lawyer and his integrity and firmness of purpose eminently fit him for the position. The office is seeking him, not he the office. He has no pri-vatuends to serve or personal enemies to punish. He will neither be seduced nor terrified in the discharge of duty. Such a man needs the sup-port of the citizens of Philadelphia, and we take this mode o: inviting your active influence in favor of his election.

Very respectfully yours, C. H. CLARK, ABBOT ABBOTT & NOBLE, R. B. AERTSEN. W. H. MEBRICK, JAY COOKE & CO., N. B. BROWNE, B. B. COMEGYS, Iungerich & Smith. B. B. COMEGYS,
THOS. SMITH,
R. ASHHUEST & SONS,
A. F. BORIE,
M. BAIRD & CO.,
C. & H. BORIE,
C. LIAS. DUTLLH,
G. N. TATHAM.
W. H. NEWBOLD,
SON & AERTSEN.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Times, writing

The Prospect in the State.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Times, writing from Reading, Pa., says:

That the Republican State ticket will be elected no one quertons now. The betting men have exhausted the field in this State, and for the last week have been flocking to New York to test the confidence of the Democrate there. They offer ten to one here on a Republican victory and find no takers. Yet, notwithstanding this confidence anything sike the majority then that they considence anything sike the majority then that they cell sure of inclina on Tuesday next they are ready to bet en 30,000 and some as high as 40,000, for Grant in November. If the State goes 15,000 or even 10,000 Republican on Tuesday next they are ready to bet en 30,000 and some as high as 40,000, for Grant in November. They provided the towns in the vicinity hold meetings nightly, and are wide awake. They intend to wind up the campaign with a grand massmeeting on saturday night, when Governor beary, Gen. Banka, Gen. stevens, Gen. Burnside, are promised to be bere.

The mass meeting of the Democracy at Reading vesterday was a slim affair, and disappointed everybody. It was no comparison to the Republican gathering in Lancaster the week before. Even the Barka Gounty Democratiz refuse to get enthusiastic over Seymour and Biair. When old Berks shows sizus of weakness, the bottom is surely failing out of the Democratic tub. S. Another correspondent writes as follows:

The Republicans of Allentown, whence I now write, are wide awake and full of enthusiasm. They say they shall reduce the Democratic majority of Lehigh County about 500 next Tuesday. The city is Republican and contains a population of about 20,000. A great Republican mass-meeting and torchlight procession this evening is to wind up the campairs. General Banks and General Lear are to address the people. A larse mass-meeting was held at Elsington, up the Lehigh river, one night this week, to which Allentown sent a delegation of over 500 Republicans. The miners of Statington are mostly welc

THE NEW REBELLION.

The St. Landry Riot—Truthful Account by an Eye-Witness. A trustworthy correspondent of the New Orleans Republican, who was in Opelousas, La., writes the following truthful account of the re-

A trustworthy correspondent of the New Orleans Republican, who was in Opelousas, La., writes the following truthful account of the recent Rebel riot:

Last Monday morning three members of the Opelousas "Seymour Enights" went to the colored school, on the outer edge of the town, and severely whipped Mr. Emereon Beniley, the teacher, who is also English editor of the St. Landry Progress. In a strack was made because of an article published by him giving an account of a Republican meeting in Washington, in which he said that some rebel spirit was exhibited by the Democratic organizations who met the procession at Washington. However, oughly armed and equipped. The account was true in every particular, which can'be proved by over 500 persons who were at the meeting at Washington. Mr. Bentley was an active leader of the Republican party in the parith and as the news of his being whiched spread over Opelousas, the freedmen began assembling, armed. But Mr. Bentley and many others told them to go back to their homes and not to start any riot, which advice having been followed, apprehensions of a difficulty subsided. Mr. Bentley made affidavits against the three persons who assembled him, and warrants were granted for their arrests, the time est for the trial being three octock in the afternoon. At atout 10 clock A. M., the robels had assembled in strong force, armed with new guns, revolvers, etc., and, taking an advantage of the return of the Republicans to their homes, they took possession of the town, and sent partols around to diaarm the freedmen and capture the leaders of their party, who were obliged to conceal themselvesor take refuged in flight, if they were lucky enough to get out of the town. At about 11 or 12 clock A. M. the same day, a body of armed men went to the office of The Progress to see Messrs. Gustave and Cornelius Donato, who were at the office, and that if the Radicals wanted to get possession of it they could do so only by riding over the bodies of the "peaceloving." "much-abused." "down-trodden"

shot at while lying on the bed, but the assassins missed their aim. He fell to the floor feigning death, and the numed crowdstarted to leave. Mr. D'Avy leaped out of the window and ran through the garden. He was shot at again while running, and the ball grazed the side of his head near the car, without inflicting serious damage. Mr. D'Avy escaped as did all the rest of the leaders of our party, except Mr. Durand, French editor of The Frogress, who has been in Opelousas 12 or 15 years, but is a citizen of France, never having been naturalized. He was taken from his house on Monday night by armed men into the woods and was not seen asterward. All day Tucsday and the succeeding night the roads were attickly guarded sad persons were arrested and searched before they were permitted to enter town. On Tuesday night The Progress office was again entered and the material was entirely destroyed. The type was thrown into the streets and the press broken. Two young men who were employed in the Progress office were advised by the robels to leave, which they did on Wednesday morning by the beat. Mr. Violet, who is agent for the Freedmen's Bureau in Bt. Landry, fraternizes with and assists the robels in their unlawful depredations. He was with the crowd that went to the Progress office to see the Mezers. Donato. The men who assailed Mr. sentley rode around town armed, and no attempt was made to arrest them. Their names are Mayo, Dixon and Williams. All is quiet now, but a strict watch is kept by the rebels to prevent an uprising.

The Duty of Pennsylvanians. The New York Tribune to-day has this stirring

The New York Tribune to-day has this stirring appeal:

Yennylvanians! Your political Gettyaburg is to be fought to morrow. You struggle with open and with so cret foes, with invasions fram abroad and with domestic violence, with frauds stamped with the seal of a Court of Justice, and with the villanies of men who have only perjury for their weapons. We beseech every man worthy to be called a son of Pennylyania to be now dedicated to the great task remaining before us—to take from the inoured dead of the State increased devotion to the cases for which they gave the last full measure of devotion! We implore each one that he now highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain, that the Nations shall under God have a new birth of freedom, and that the government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth! From those graves on your own soil—from that grave of the Nations in the Far West—these words come back to you now for present inspiration in your present duty. We have an abiding faith that in their spirit you will work and triumph.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

THE SPANISH REVOLUTION.

Behavior of the Queen.

A letter from St. Sebastian on the 25th of September gives the following strange account of the behavior of the Queen: "The Queen has moments of passion which she cannot conquer. She complains of everything and everybody. She abuses her Ministers, and even her femmes de chambre, who have passed over to the enemy's camp. During one of these crises she received a visit from an exalted Spanish financier, who advised her to set out for Madrid with the King and her children. "But alone" (sola) he added. "What, alone!" replied the Queen. "Yes," rejoined the financier. "I don't understand you, explain yourself," cried Isabella. "What do you mean by sola?" "Well, alone, without your companion." At these words Isabella, rushing at the financier, selzed him by his coat, shook him, rated him, and drove him away while applying to rated him, and drove him away while applying to him the most violent epithets. "Set out without him! sola—Wretch! Set out without him! Never!" Such, (says the writer of this account) is the story related by one of the two witnesses of the scene—guess which?

Recapture of Santander by the Royal Troops—The only Fight between the Royal and Revolutionary Proops. [Madrid Correspondence of the London Times.]

The affair at Santander seems to have been very sanguinary. I am told that the barricades were carried at the point of the bayonet; yet so strong was the resistance, and the insurgents so well conducted and resolute that they effected well conducted and resolute that they effected their retreat in the best order, keeping up a running fire with the Royalists, to whose onset they were exposed throughout the distance of a whole mile intervening between the scene of combat and the place of embarkation. The losses of the insurgents are not known, but are described as trifling gents are not known, but are described as tritting
—a circumstance easily referable to the vantage
ground they occupied behind their barricades.
The verbal report is three brigadiers, one colonel,
two captains of the staff, one colonel of artillery,
one of engineers, and 21 other officers killed; 300
odd soldiers killed; upwards of 1,000 wounded.

The Peasantry Starving.

The Persuntry Strving.

The Madrid correspondent of the London Times writes, under date of September 24:

"What constitutes a dreadful background to the pleture is the starvation of the peasantry, especially in Castile and Estremadura. Should any of the contending parties think of arming these poor veretches against their opponents, the Spanish revolution would assume a very serious sepect indeed. The peasantry have not seed to throw into the ground. £10,000,000 would not be sumeient to make up the need of the population to go through the season. In government werey hard up for money, and no one can see how the Administration can be carried on even for a few days. The insurgents hay hold of all the pub ic money that falls into their hands. It is impossible to formes to what extant these circumstances starvation, and hankruptcy, may agaravate the difficulties of the situation of Sonin is trightful. There was something very like famine throughout the country at the close of the last season; but the terrible drought of this year has left Spain literally without a harvest. The little produce that can be scraped together will be brought to make twithin the next two or three weeks, when the evil will become apparent in all its alarmina proportions, and sheer starvation will stare the unfortunate population in the face. Persons well acquainted with the country assure me that Spain, which in ordinary years is an exportr of cern, and which under proper management might supply half Europe with it, cannot subsist without the importation of £10,000,000 worth of grain for the next twelvemonth. All the stock and provisions with which it was still possible to meet the exigencies of last year's dearth have now been eaten up, and in many bocalities there a sbeolutely no seed for next year's crops. It would be needless to tell you that Madrid and the whole country are warming with began; tha undeniable fact is that hosts of new mendicants that so winer sets in the distress will be such as few persons seem to imagine.

Encyclical Letters from the Pope-Ty-rannical Conduct of the Pontiff, The Roman correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette, writing under date of September

The Roman correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette, writing under date of September 21, 80398;
Yesterdey morning the Pope held a secret consistery, in which he confirmed several bishops, and distributed among the cardinals two encyclicals, one addressed to the schismatic bishops of the East, the other to the bishops of bicity. The encyclical for the Eastern Church (dated September 8) assures the disseming bishops that the Pope's solicitude extends to all Christian communions which receive baptism, and that he considers it his duty to reunite to the Holy See all the Churches which have gone out of it. He refers to his encyclical, In Supreme, addressed to the bishops of the East on January 6, 1849, remarking that, though it has been without results, he does not the less hope that his ardest prayers to Heaven to bring about a cordial understanding with the Churches of the East will be effectual. He informs the bishops of his convocation of an ecumenical synod on the 8th of December, 1859, and conjures them to take part in its deliberations, as their ancestors, at the bidding of Gregory X., attended the second council of Lyons, and, by the invitation of Eugene IV. the council of Forence. This encyclical is expected to produce a great effect on the Eastern Church. It is not only to the schismatic bishops of the East, however, that the council will be thrown open, as the Holy Father, I am assured, accords the same privilege to the bishops and dignitaries of the Church of England.

The encyclical to the bishops of Sicily fulminates the major excommun-cation against Monsigner Cirino Rinaldi, judge of the tribunal of the Apostolic Legation in that Island, and revives the fiercest anathema of the middle ages. It is called "Vitanda," because it enjoins all Catholics to avoid the person excommunicated as a pet. Such a decree is never issued but in very extreme cases, and then only after process before the ecclesiastical tribunals; nor is there any precedent for its fulmination in the present instance. But no pope has venured

SWITZERLAND. The Peace and Liberty Congress.

The Peace and Liberty Congress agreed on the 26th to a resolution protesting against a war between France and Germany. The Congress again discussed the means to be taken for the emanci-THEATRES, Etc.

At the Walnut, this evening, Mr. F. S. Chanfrau will appear in the comedy entitled "Sam."

At the Agen, to-night, Lotta will again appear as "Little Nell" and "the Marchloness." AT THE AMERICAN, The Grand Duckess and a mis-cellaneous performance will be given this evening. At the Chremux, no performance will be given until Monday evening next, when the Hanlon Combination will appear.

The Siamese Twins have found a new biographer in Parls, who dresses up the old story that Chang was a Unionist and Eng was a rebel during the war, with the assertion that "the quarrels between them became so ylolent that the twins were at one time on the point of fighting a duel. . they instantly disappeared.

PACTS AND FANCIES.

Dimmykratic - Protestayshud Against Taxashun,

BY DINKIS O'FLAHERTY.

Its ruined we are wid taxashun. The likes uv it nivir wuz known;
The load that is piled upon us
Wud squash out the heart ov a stone.
Yez may talk about fraydum and justice,
The price ov the Union, an' that,
But the price that is axed fur sich thrifles
Is too high fur a good Dimmykrat.

What's the warrth ov the Union whin whishker Iz taxed wid a shillin' a quart?

Can a Government be wan ov fraydom

Whin you've got to pay out money for't?
To be shure, fur ayoult taxayehun
Its a Dimmykrat's duty to bawl,
But meeself thinks its mity unpropur
To be Dimmykrats taxiu' at all.

Is the Government wan ov our choosin'?
Don't illekshan returns ansir No?

Is Congress, that piles on the taxes,
Any more thin a Radikle show?
Hev we got our fair share ov ploondher?
—An' the whole is all that we ax—
Thin why shud a Radikle Congress
Upon Dimmykrats levy a tax? "Its the war," is the Radikle ansir,
"Its the war that brought on the explase."
That's a fact that I'll not be disputin',
But what Radikle dares make praytinse
That Dimmykrats wanted the fitin'?
Faix, the Radikles, all of 'em, know
Whin the South packed their thrunks to thravel's
We tould thim "God bliss yez, an go."

Did Vallandigham vote to buy powdher
To kill Dimmykrat friends in the South?
Did Pendleton shpake fur coerahun,
Or Saymore wid war fill his mouth?
Did they shware that by traitors an rebels
The Union shud niver be shplit,
Though it tuk ivery man an ayche dollar
To maintain it?—Divil a bit!

Whin our Southern frinds got mad in airnist
An' blazed away at the flag,
Did the Dimmy kratic chiefs sayze their soords

An' rush to defind the ould rag? Did we dhrop our picks an' our shovils An' run to enlisht, iviry man, To fight fur the Union an' fraydum An' gloory?-Divil a wan.

Twuz fitin' an' marchin' we did tho', But not ov the Radikie kind; While in front the souljers wuz fitin' We wuz doin' our fitin' behind. As fur marchin'! Set a dhraft wheel a turnin' An' we'd thravil away double quick. Whin a Dimmykrat pathriot wuz dhraftid He'd fur Canady shtrait cut his stick.

'Ginst our Southern Dimmykrat braythrin' Twuz Radikle souljers that fought, An' they killed Southern Dimmykrat voters Wid Radikle powdher an' shot. 'Twuz Radikles did most ov the fitin'
An' fired the money away,
But now they put taxes on whishkey
An' the Dimmykrats have it to pay.

That the wans that did all the mischief Shud pay for't is sartinly sinse; An' if there'd have bin no fitin' There'd have bin no war expinee. So its fair I'll be afther thinkin'
What a good Payce Dimmykrat axes,
That the souljers that did all the fitin' Thimselves shud pay all the taxes.

-An umbrella is the latest 'lethal weapon." A. man was stabbed with one in New You -Mrs. Lincoln goes to Europe, it is said, to -A Wall street man has \$100,000 on the

—The Chilean Congress have voted to impeach the whole of the Chilean Supreme Court. —It is stated on authority that the widow of Audubon is not in need of charity. -Mrs. Mary Small, of Maine, has 119 greatgrand-children living.

— One county in Ohio raised a quarter of a million bushel of peaches this year. -With the Parisians, Saturday is the favorite

Two of the Lawrences, of Boston, have given an Episcopal church, worth \$50,000, to Longwood.

-Concha, the Spanish Queen's general, is said to be her ex-lover, and her partiality for him to arise from Concha's guilt.

The soundings on the coast of South America, since the late earthquake, are much shallower. -New York Catholics can hereafter only be

married in the parish where they reside, and sap-tized in that of their parents. —French and English amateur velocipedists have a wager of \$2,000 that one of the former will cross the channel on a marine machine in

three hours. -A front new in an English church is advertised for sale, which "will seat seven persons, and commands a view of nearly the whole congregation

—An old architect in Paris has just invented a universal alphabetical piano, on which children can be taught instantaneously to read, to calculate, and to play music. This interesting and ingenious instrument costs but six francs. Dr. T. Desmartis advanced the idea at a re-cent sitting of the French Academy of Sciences.

that the most simple mode to heal a mad dog is to have him bitten by a viper, in which case the two viruses would annul each other. -Only think of 400 souls surviving the earthquake of Ecuador out of 40,000, who were swal-lowed up in an instant by the subsidence of the whole district, which is now covered by a lake?

Horror enough for one day.

One of the English mousers has discovered that ladies of nobility formerly took part in parliamentary proceedings in Great Britain in person or by proxy. This was the case so late as the thirty-fifth year of Edward III.

—Victoria saw a bonneted and plaided High-lander on the Alps and sent a servent to ask who he was. The Scotchman was so pleased that he wrote to the papers all about her royal conde-gencies. -A correspondent of the New York Sun inti-

mates that Artemus Ward's will, disposing of a large amount of property in England was a joke, and that he left no such property. If this he so, it is a sufficient vindication of the English executors, who have had to suffer much abuse for not giving an account of their proceedings under the will.

—The young ladies of Cork have sent, in advance, to Mr. Train a green sash and cap, intended to form part of his Congressional costume, after the style of O'Connell in the British Parliament. It will be queer to have Train coming into Congress as a-sash'-un.

...The Texas herdsmen become so expert in the use of the lasso that they ride on their stunted ponies through the city of Houston as though on a steeple chase, picking up with one throw of their rope anything they may happen to want on the sides of the sireets. They very seldom raiss their aim. They will take up a loaf of bread from the payement or a hat from the head of a man walking in front of them with the greatest case, while riding at the highest speed.

while riding at the highest speed.

The Vincennes (Ind.) Gazette says that a train loaded with jacknesses was to pass through salem, Indians, a few days ago. The telegraphic operator circulated a report in the town that a large delegation of Democrats, with music, was to pass on the train at the hour given. Crowds of Democrats gathered at the depot ready to chear. As the train moved up a venerable possesser of a couple of long ears stuck his head on of the stock car, and gave a long, agonizing hee haw that fairly shook the hills around, and consternation seized the crowd of Democrats, and they instantly disappeared.