THE WESTERN ELECTIONS

Republican Victories in Ohio, Indiana and Nebraska.

Ohio.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.--Reports from Ohio show that the State has gone for the Republicans by 30,000 majority.

Cincinnati elects Eggleston and Stevenson. Schenck is elected over Vallandigham. The Wetzel Reserve gives 35,000 Republican majority.

Ohio will run 20,000 majority. Gibson is probably elected in the Ninth District. Schenck is certainly elected. Cooper stands a fair chance in the Thirteenth. There are Republican gains in nearly every county heard from.

Sandusky county, 950 Democratic majority. Democratic gain 350. Stevenson is elected in the Second District. The Democrats claim that Schenck is defeated.

The returns so far show Republican gains. Sandusky city 21 majority, a Republican gain of 375. Zanesville Democratic majority 28, a Republican gain of 140.

Trumbull county, eleven townships show Republican gains of 205.

Erie county, Republican majority 778, Republican gain 300.

Huron county, thirteen townships show Republican gains of 65.

Lake county, Republican majority 1,884; Republican gain of 322.

Dayton, 293 Republican majority; Republican gain 239.

Montgomery county is clear. In Toledo it is thought that Asbury is defeated.

Auglaize county shows a Republican gain of 50.

Gibson, Rep., for Congress, runs 50 behind.

Pike county gives 725 Democratic majority, being a Republican gain of 75.

Scioto county, seven townships give 560 Republican gain.

Lawrence county--Incomplete returns show 355 Republican gain. The estimated majority is 900.

Stark county--Four townships give 191 Republican majority, a Republican gain of 47.

Pickaway county--Two townships give 150 Democratic majority; estimated majority for the county 650, being a Republican gain of 288.

Van Wert county--Republican gain 60.

Cuyahoga county gives 2,700 Republican majority; Republican gain 400.

Harrison county--550 Republican majority; Republican gain 100.

Clark county--Estimated 1,200 Republican majority.

Clinton county--1,200 Republican majority; 200 Republican gain.

Fayette county gives 457 Republican majority, a gain of 247.

Licking county--Thirteen townships give 172 Republican majority.

Ashley's defeat for Congress in the Tenth district is conceded.

Crawford county (estimated), 1,720 Democratic majority; Democratic gain, 87.

Gibson's (Rep.) defeat is conceded.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 14, 1:15 A. M.--Strader, Democrat, has Sciphen's seat in question, for Congress in the First District by about 200. Schenck is elected over Vallandigham in the Third district. Bingham is elected by a probable majority of 800 or 1,000.

A despatch from Columbus says the following Congressmen are elected: Second district, Stevenson; third, Schenck; fourth, Lawrence; sixth, Smith; seventh, Winans; eighth, Beatty; eleventh, Wilson; fourteenth, Wolcott; fifteenth, Morgan; sixteenth, Bingham; seventeenth, Amsler; eighteenth, Updyke; nineteenth, Garfield. All Republicans, and in the first, Strader; fifth, Mungen; ninth, Dickinson; Twelfth, Van Trump; thirteenth, Morgan--all Democrats. The tenth district is doubtful, but will probably go Democratic.

Indiana.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.--Advices from the State of Indiana have gone Republican by about 7,000 majority.

Nibbleck and Kerr, Democrats, are elected. It is said Voorhees is elected and Julian's district is doubtful.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 13, midnight.--The returns are meagre, but scattering townships show Republican gains.

The Republican Congressmen are elected in the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh, and Democratic in the First and Second. The Sixth is doubtful. The Republican Central Committee claim the State by 7,000 to 10,000 majority. Large Democratic gains are reported in the southern part of the State.

Nebraska.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 13.--An Omaha despatch shows Republican gains. The Republicans claim a majority in the Legislature.

Iowa.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.--Iowa gives twenty-five thousand Republican majority, and elects the entire Republican Congressional delegation.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION

Sixth Day's Proceedings.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.--The sixth day's proceedings of the National Episcopal Convention were opened this morning at 9 o'clock at Trinity Chapel with the usual religious services, conducted by the Rev. Dr. Hallam, of Connecticut, who read the lessons. The Rev. Charles Brock, of Delaware, read the creed and the other portion of the morning service, and the benediction was pronounced by Bishop Whittingham, of Illinois.

The business of the Convention was opened by the reading of the journal of the previous proceedings, but the calling of the roll was dispensed with.

Dr. C. M. Mende, of Connecticut, moved that the Secretary be instructed to transmit to the House of Bishops the testimonials of the Bishop-elect of Missouri, Rev. Charles F. Robertson. Agreed to.

The Rev. Dr. Haight, of New York, presented a report upon Canon 12, title 1, section 6, clause 2, of the Digest, the subject matter of which the Rev. Dr. Tyng was tried.

The committee report against making any alteration in the Canon, except to add in line 17, after the words "shall be necessary for the following words: "But nothing in this Canon shall be construed to prevent any clergyman of this church from officiating in any parish, or any place of public worship used by any congregation of the church, without the consent of the clergyman in charge of such congregation, or in ignorance, of the church wardens and vestry, or trustees of such congregation, or a majority of them."

Mr. William Welsh, of Philadelphia, reported that everything was ready for the removal of the Convention to the Church of the Transfiguration.

The Rev. Dr. Mahan, of Maryland, made a report upon the memorial referred to the Committee on Canons, praying for an amendment of the Eleventh Canon. The report takes ground against any alteration, as the wording of the Canon could not be improved.

Mr. Welsh, of Philadelphia, moved that the report of the Committee on Canon be made the special order of the day, and that the consideration of the report be referred to the committee in the meantime. Agreed to after considerable debate.

It was urged by Mr. Welsh that the report ought to be taken up at once, and the Rev. Dr. Goodwin took the same view.

The Rev. Dr. Tyng, Jr., was present during the consideration of the report of the Committee on Canons, and was a close observer of that part of the proceedings of the Convention.

The Committee on New Dioceses made a report through the Rev Dr. Pitkin, of Ohio, in favor of ratifying the action of the New York Convention creating a new diocese in New York, consisting of King's, Queen's and Suffolk counties (Long Island).

The resolution in respect to the new diocese was adopted without debate.

The Committee on New Dioceses further reported a resolution testifying the sense of ecclesiastical new dioceses in New York, to consist of the thirteen counties lying south of the southern line of the counties of Columbia, Queens and Delaware. Agreed to.

The Rev. Dr. Little then moved that the Rev. Dr. Williams, of Georgia, be added to the Committee on Domestic and Foreign Missionary Societies. Agreed to.

The committee on unfinished business then made a report through the Chairman, the Rev. W. T. Saunders, of Florida, and a number of alterations in the Journal of the last Convention were proposed.

At the stage of the proceedings the Right Reverend, the Bishop of Ontario, U. C., was introduced to the Convention and was escorted to a seat at the right of the President of the Convention.

Mr. Cromwell, of Kentucky, moved that "Resolved, That the Bishops of Kentucky, that the Committee on Canons report what parts of the morning and evening services may be read by lay readers, and that the committee shall prepare a canon placing them under proper subordination." Agreed to.

The Rev. Dr. Littlejohn then stated that we are about to leave Trinity Church, and he thought great credit is due to the Rev. Dr. Haight for his active attention to the delegates of the Convention, and he moved a resolution of thanks to that gentleman. Dr. Haight was chairman of the committee of arrangements, and the speaker spoke highly of his activity, energy and attention. He referred to a newspaper paragraph reflecting on Dr. Haight, and characterized it as unjust.

Mr. Welsh, of Philadelphia, seconded the motion of Dr. Littlejohn, and hoped a resolution would be passed by the Convention.

Dr. Haight himself then arose, and hoped the remarks just made would be stayed. He did not desire any thanks, as he had only performed his duty, but he would like some action taken in regard to the insult in the newspapers this morning. The paragraph alluded to read as follows:

The degree of consideration and loving kindness exhibited by Rev. Dr. Benjamin Haight, the Chairman of the deposed Committee of Arrangements, toward the members of the Church whom they were deponent upon his courtesy for the usual facilities in reporting the proceedings, will never be forgotten by the

A message from the House of Bishops was read, consenting to a division of the Diocese of Western New York.

The hour of one o'clock having arrived, the Convention took a recess.

Afternoon Session.--The deliberations of the Convention were transferred from Trinity Chapel to the Church of the Transfiguration, on Twenty-fourth street, near Fifth Avenue. The wisdom of the change in the location was apparent as soon as the business of the Convention was opened, the acoustic properties of the Church of the Transfiguration being very superior to Trinity Chapel. The general arrangements were much better, and credit is due to William Welsh, of Philadelphia, for the change.

It was moved and seconded, that the report of the Committee on New Dioceses, in relation to the memorial of the Diocese of Georgia, be taken up.

Pending this the Rev. M. A. DeWolfe Howe, of Philadelphia, of the Committee on Canons, read the following:

The Committee on Canons, to whom was referred certain memorials from the Dioceses of New York and Maryland, concerning the establishment of Federative Conventions or Councils, beg leave respectfully to report that after mature deliberation they are prepared to recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Bishops of Maryland, with the following be adopted as a canon of title, to wit: Canon 1. Whenever the formation of a Federative Convention or Council of the Dioceses within any State.

It is hereby declared lawful for the Dioceses now existing, or hereafter to exist within the limits of any State or Commonwealth, to establish a Federative Convention or Council representing such dioceses, which may delegate and delegate upon the common interests of the church within the limits aforesaid; but in no case shall any decision or action of such convention or Council shall be had, the power proposed to be conferred thereby shall be surrendered to the General Convention for its approval.

On Behalf of the Committee.

Dr. Howe said that the amendment of his colleague was adopted by the last Convention, and passed the lower House by a large majority. The Rev. Dr. said, also, that the general Convention is unprepared to act, and that the next general Convention will be able to act definitely in relation to the matter.

No action was taken on the report.

Dr. Norton, of Virginia, offered the following:

Resolved, The House of Bishops concurring, that the Constitution of the Church be amended by the substitution of the word "Council" for the word Convention wherever the latter word occurs in said Constitution.

The Rev. Dr. Adams, of Wisconsin, moved an amendment that the words "National Council" be substituted for Convention. Mr. Adams stated in support of his amendment, that the word Council was an old ecclesiastical term, and that the national Council conveyed a broader idea than General Council. The Doctor made some extended remarks in favor of the proposed change of the wording of the Constitution.

The speaker, during his remarks, drew a sort of comparison between the Catholic and Episcopal churches. He thought it very necessary to take such action as would tend to strengthen and freeze the Episcopal Church, and make it beyond doubt the dominant church of the United States. The encroachments of the Roman Catholic Church were very great. That faith is spreading rapidly all over the country. Catholic bishops are everywhere to be found, and the dogmas and principles of the Roman Catholic faith are very generally distributed among the American people. He thought the Roman Catholic Church was a dangerous rival of the Episcopal Church, and it behooves us to see to it that the Church of England looks well to its own welfare, and that the rebel flag would, on that line, bid defiance to the Stars and Stripes.

P. H. SHERIDAN.

A National Thanksgiving Day.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

In the year which is now drawing to its end the art, the skill, and the labor of the people of the United States have been employed with greater diligence and vigor and on broader fields than ever before, and the fruits of the earth have been gathered into the granary and the storehouse in marvelous abundance, our highways have been lengthened, and new and prolific regions have been occupied. We are emboldened to hope that the long-protracted political and sectional dissensions are, at no distant day, to give place to returning harmony and fraternal affection, throughout the Republic. Many foreign States have entered into liberal agreements with us, while nations which are far off, and which heretofore have been unsocial and exclusive, have become our friends. The annual period of rest which we have reached in health and tranquillity, and which is crowned with so many blessings, is by universal consent a convenient and suitable one for calling upon the people to offer thanks and praise to the Author of all good for these and other benefits.

Done in the city of Washington this 12th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-third.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President.

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Lecture Extraordinary.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Republican*, describing the Berkwatt lead mine in Southwestern Missouri, says:

"Thirteen beautiful stalactites depend from the low roof, varying in length from eighteen inches to twelve feet, and in diameter at the base, from three inches to seven inches. Of proportions are symmetrical, tapering gradually down to a point that will barely sustain a drop of water, as it passes there a distance of twelve feet, or more, before dropping to place to another. Under the drip of each stalactite is a cone, the central bearing the same relation to each other that the stalactites above do, and containing, severally, a lump covered with a much body as the latter. Both are in an imperfect state of rock formation, and may be observed to be made up, in granular limy particles, little coarser than the scrapings of chalk. At the bases of each, and even at some of the cones, at a point of attachment, the limestone is very perfect and hard, and is seen to form first wide extending entirely across the cave.

"In what manner the separation is made between the successive deposits, or was the necessary change took place, is more than I am able to determine. I can say, it is that at one time these stalactites were deeply grooved from the base downward, as they are suspended toward the point of apex, and now those grooves are filled to the surface with the same lead ore, glittering and beautiful. Connected with these deposits and extending over a considerable surface of the roof is an irregular layer of two and one-half to three inches thick. On the cones below and the floor, however, there is very little mineral. The entire surface of the walls is baited copiously by a slow oozing of water from the crevice surrounding. It is indeed a more beautiful and interesting demonstration than any professor of chemistry or natural philosophy could hope to give."

THE FINE ARTS.

THE TRIUMPH OF ART.

Splendidly executed Chromo Lithograph after Rosa Bonheur.

"A REGAL DESSERT."

NEW AND ELEGANT CHROMOS. NEW PAINTED PHOTOS. NEW FRENCH PHOTOS. NEW DRESDEN ENAMEL. NEW ENGRAVINGS, &c.

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A. S. ROBINSON

No. 910 CHESTNUT STREET,

Free Gallery, Looking Glasses, &c.

DRY GOODS, &c.

MOURNING GOODS.

AT POPULAR PRICES.

Full and Winter Stock now ready. Largest assortment of

MOURNING BONNETS

in the city. SUITS READY-MADE and made to order at shortest notice.

MYERS' NEW MOURNING STORE,
1011 CHESTNUT STREET, GIRARD HOW.
oct14 m w 5m2

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J. CHAMBERS, 818 ARCH STREET,
Has just received from
HAVRE AND LIVERPOOL,
Bought at a discount for cash,
WHITE GOODS,
Plain and Fancy Jaconets,
Cambrics, Nainsooks, Swiss Muslins, &c.
Also, a full line of
REAL LACE GOODS.
Special attention is invited to my Jaconet collars in Lace, Lawns, Cambrics, COTTILLIONS, &c.
Mlle. Thread Gloves, at 50 cents.
Lace at remarkably low prices.
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84 AND 34 BLACK IRON BAREGES, BEST MADE.

Pure Silk Black Grenadines,
Summer Poplins, elegant goods,
White Shawls and Scarfs,
Linen Cambrics, Linen Lawns,
Real Shetland Shawls,
Imitation Shetland Shawls,
White and Black Crape Shawls,
Black Silk and Satin Dress Goods, choice cut choice,
19 South Second street.

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CROSS CREEK LEHIGH COAL.

PLASTERED & MCCOLLIN,
No. 1035 CHESTNUT Street, West Philadelphia,
Sole Retail Agents for Cross Brothers & Co.'s celebrated Cross Creek Lehigh Coal, from the Rock Mountain Vein.
This Coal is particularly adapted for making Steam for Manufacturing Purposes, Forging Iron, Burning Stoves or a Parlor Fire. Orders left at the office of the Mines, No. 341 WALNUT Street (1st floor), will receive prompt attention. Liberal allowance made with manufacturers using a regular quantity. 10 14 1f

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WOOD.

SPLIT, FOUR FEET, $5 50.
SPLIT, EXTRA, $6 50.
SAWED, $6 50.
SAWED, EXTRA, $7 50.
Delivered promptly.
ROBERT SCOTT'S SONS,
No. 1 SOUTH SECOND STREET.
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THE UNDERSIGNED INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR COAL.

Prime Shamokin, Lehigh and Locust Mountain Coal.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

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Submarine Cables,

FROM

CANTON TO TEIN-TSIN,

(the seaport of Pekin,)

connecting all the ports on the

ASIATIC COAST,

whose foreign commerce amounts to

One Thousand Millions Annually.

The Company is chartered by the Legislature of the State of New York, with a

Capital of $5,000,000;

Shares, $100 Each.

A limited number of shares are offered at $50 each, payable $10 cash, $15 November 1, balance in monthly instalments of $2 50 per share.

The inquiries for this stock are now very active, and the Board of Directors instruct us to say it may be withdrawn at any time, and that none will be offered on the above terms after November 20 next.

For Circulars, Maps and full information, apply to

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PACIFIC RAILROAD,

—receiving the aid and supervision of the Government, and carrying the United States Mail, is the most important enterprise of the corporate Corporations to whom it was intended to give the benefit of the National bounty. The Central Pacific Railroad of California, which is to connect SAN FRANCISCO WILL BE CONNECTED BY RAIL BY THE

FOURTH OF JULY NEXT.

Now running Passenger Trains Three Miles and Branches to the Mission of Mary of Los Angeles, and Freight Trains to Cerrisa.

ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS,

and the remainder is being pushed forward with unprecedented rapidity.

The Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad are the mount of July last was as follows, to wit:

First Mortgage Bonds, Gold Coin, Interest Payable Semi-Annually.

Coupon Bonds $90,000 00
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This Road was opened for public use in June last for business, with unrivalled public favor, and was derived from legitimate commercial business only—being altogether independent of the immense sums of the internal resources of rich, substantial and naturally ironclad for the Pacific Railroad, and the Central Pacific Railroad of California, and recommend to investors the

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1868. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. 1868.
1868. UNDERTAKERS LUMBER. 1868.
WALNUT AND PINE.
1868. CEDAR. 1868.
SEASONED CLEAR PINE.
1868. WHITE OAK BOARDS AND PLANK. 1868.
HICKORY.
1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' MATERIAL. 1868.
SPANISH CEDAR, ALL SIZES.
FOR SALE LOW.
1868. CEDAR SHINGLES. 1868.
CEDAR SHINGLES.
1868. SHINGLE LATHS. 1868.
CHESTNUT PLANK AND BOARDS.
1868. FLORIDA FLOORING. 1868.
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CAROLINA FLOORING.
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ASH FLOORING.
FLORIDA RAIL BOARDS.
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1868. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. 1868.
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PURE WHITE WINE

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CACIO DI MACCARONI,

or Italian Grated Cheese Macaroni, is now offered as a most delicious substitute for the Parmesan Cheese (written Italian) for the use of Families, Hotels, Restaurants, Ships (Navy), Travellers, and for use in Hot Climates, Italian Sample Bottle, 15 in cases, on Hand, Hundred Dozen.

It is suitable for Sandwiches (Italian, "*Vino Fettine di Pane conditato*") Especially it is stated of those dishes which the artistic of cheese cannot be kept in a good condition for any length of time.

It may be used as a seasoning for Macaroni, Soups or Stews—add a second, upon a slow, after the cook, a little before the dish is ready for the table.

Sold by Grocers and Druggists, if is far more economical and healthy than the Parmesan Cheese.

The Proprietors and Patentees cannot but use for it a trial.

Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, S. P. Chase, and others.

Wholesale Agents, Messrs. Jas. Pyle & Son, New York.

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For Sale by all respectable Grocers and at the Fruit Stores.

Responsible Agents wanted.

All Orders and communications should be addressed to

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FOR LUNCH—DEVILED HAM, TONGUE, AND Chicken Ham, Potted Game and Fowl, Lobster, at COUSTY'S East End Grocery, No. 115 South Second street.

NEW GREEN GINGER, PRIME AND GOOD ORDER, for sale by the barrel or hogshead. The Spice Store, Second and Market.

TABLE CLARET—24 CASES OF SUPERB QUALITY, at $3 50 per gallon, in case containing 6 gallons. S. P. ELDRIDGE, N. W. corner Second and Spruce.

SALAD OIL—100 HALF-CHS OF LATOURE SALAD Oil, just received per steamer "Texas," for sale by SHARPLESS BROTHERS, Broad and Cedar.

PAPER SHELL ALMONDS—NEW CROP PRINCESS Paper Shell Almonds, Smyrna Figs, Malaga Raisins, New Foreign Nuts, Walnuts and Filberts, Sicily Lemons, Bitter Almonds, &c. 127 South Second street.

HAMS, DRIED BEEF AND TONGUES.—JOHN Hare's celebrated Smoked Hams and Dried Beef and Beef Tongues, for sale by the proprietor, No. 1 Dock street, or S. P. SPELLIN, N. W. corner Arch and Fleetwood street.

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PATENT SHOULDER SEAM SHIRT

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Orders for Shirts celebrated Shirts supplied promptly

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

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GENT'S PATENT SPRING AND BUTTONED OVER GAITERS, Black Leather, with and without Patent Leather Tips. Also, a full line of GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.
Every article warranted to give satisfaction.
Ladies' Gaiters in Black and Colored Cloth, Kid, Morocco, Goat, Prunella, and Patent Leather.
The best Kid Gloves for ladies and gents, 75 cents.
BOYS' PANAMA SHOES.
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SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS.
FLORIDA RAIL BOARDS.

HAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
1208 SOUTH STREET.

THE DAILY EVENING BULLETIN--PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1868.

A Scene in Mexico--How Bandits Robbed a Specie Train.

The San Antonio *Express* says:

"A *conducta* from Monterey, containing nine-tty-two thousand Spanish dollars, belonging to the wealthy firm of Claussen & Co., of that city, was attacked on the night of the 23d of August last, within three miles of Matamoras, by a party of only five men. The train was captured, and fifteen of its sixteen defenders bound and left, but, as soon as rewards recaptured by the sixteenth man, who drove off the robbers, after killing twelve bandits, and the rest released his fifteen comrades. Here is the story by an eye-witness:

"The train from Monterey to Matamoras is over a level country, barren and unpropitious, but infested with robbers and murderers, as the numerous crosses erected over the graves of murdered people at short intervals besides the road will testify. The party in charge of the *conducta* has used the ordinary precautions by the way, not relaxing their vigils until on the night of the attack, when a longer march was made to reach a safe distance from the city. Here, in full view of its lights, and within sound of its bells, the train was turned off, a corral formed, and a'camp made.

"Supper over and mules picketed, the party gathered around the camp fire to talk over the incidents of the trip, and of friends at home. As the conversation flagged the party, one after another, drew their pallets around the fire and gave themselves up to sleep. Longtiano Garcia, who was the last one to retire (being the appointed guard), took his blanket and laid down under a wagon.

"Everything remained quiet until about three o'clock in the morning, when, of a sudden, the well-known whoop of the *matacaiton* rang the air, and, ere the sleepers could gather their senses, the *lacaronas* (the real Simon Pures, or robbers royal road) were down upon them, and, with drawn weapons, commanding them to surrender. Quick as thought, one of the guard was victims, and were taken without a shot, these men knowing that a single blind bullet and foot, after which they started towards the wagons.

"Garcia had seen the whole proceedings, and was fully prepared to act. As the leader of the bandits approached, Garcia, who had raised on his elbow, to be in a position where he could handle his rifle. The slight motion was sufficient to arrest the attention of the bandit, who commenced firing and advancing. Garcia recognized the leader as a relative named Miguel Jaurine, a young man aged twenty-three, and the son of the owner of the celebrated Rancho Santa Rosa, near Corpus Christi.

"Garcia thought to put his cousin off his guard, and cried out, 'Miguel, don't you know me?' and at the same time fired, the shot taking effect in the head, killing Ramires instantly. The surprised robbers fled, but before he could level his piece the comrades of the dead robber had fled to the chaparral. To each one of the bandit men loose was the work of an instant. This done, precautions were taken to guard against another attack, which, however, proved unnecessary.

"The body of the dead man was examined, and some papers, and a letter found on him, the *lacaronas* was found; among them was one from Corpus Christi, one of the most notorious murderers and thieves on the frontier, and a terror to the people on each side of the frontier.

"The list was taken to the authorities at Matamoras, and the dead robber was buried. Blanco was in the hands of the military, whose commander issued an order to shoot him at daylight, but, after much entreaty, and learning the facts, claimed the desperado, and he was turned over to them. His fate has yet to be decided.

"The fortunate and brave Garcia is now a hero. The citizens of the place have presented him with ten per cent. of the whole amount, while medals and testimonials are showering upon him with the greatest profusion.

"A word more of Miguel Ramires. This desperate man was a native of Texas. He was born on the Rosbado Ranch, in Nueces County, about forty miles from Corpus Christi. He was a natural thief, and from the time he could crawl stole from his father every valuable he could get his hands on. When only fourteen years of age he stole eighty head of fine mares, driven them by San Antonio to the interior territory, and so cunning that, although he was seen with the stock, it was never recovered.

Alaska Indians.

(Correspondence of the Alta California.)

The annual visit of the Indians from Fort Tongass, Alaska, before a fleet of canoes from the Indian villages in the vicinity, headed by the old chief Ebbitt, was alongside. The chief came on deck, and with great dignity presented Governor Halleck with a written document. It proved to be the certificate of good character given to him by our party on the Diana, when at this place last fall. I was glad to see that he appreciated the value of the document, and "understood" our approval on the paper. This was undoubtedly understood by Mr. Ebbitt in a transitive sense, for "understand" means to the *ofaya* of a "man and a brother." The General has given to Ebbitt a fifty pounds of tobacco, which was received without snatching. Captain Tom Wright, chief interpreter, then addressed the "Chief Righa Ebbitt" to him in Chinook, and he departed a wiser and a better man than before.

The Sanchine, or Stickeen Indians, recently made a raid on Ebbitt's village, and killed his son, Billy, a Tongass chief. Ebbitt wished to go on the Pacific to Wrangel, and demanded of the Sanchine the blankets as a compensation for the killing, but as the steamer was not to return this way, he was induced to wait for the blankets collecting expedition. The blankets must be paid eventually, or the spirit of the dead brave will "revisit the glimpses of the moon, making night hideous," until the blood of some Stickeen chief makes atonement for the "deep damnation of his taking off." The canoes surrounding the ship were filled with the families of the natives—from the old woman, with skin resembling the tanned rinoceros hide, to the apple-headed piickaninny, whose lighter hue showed traces of reconstruction by the bleaching process. There nearly all sported some cast-off garment of the superior race with evident pride. A few of the women had on Mother Hubbard cases and surveying the ladies and gentlemen on the deck of the steamer, they had that peculiar indifference characteristic of the gentle savage. He was got up rather gorgeously in a pair of Germania, a Turkish cap of some English naval officer, one-half of the tail of a dress coat, which was originally white, but now literally a "salmon color," was covered with pearl buttons of all sizes and patterns, making him look like travelling advertisement for a button factory. Decorated with a bone bodkin through the attention of the ladies, he drew from a little bead-work bag that was suspended from his neck a pair of spectacles, and, adjusting the focus, he in turn ogled his observers with an much *savy fraid* as if it was the commonest thing in the world for Indians to carry such conveniences. Strange travesty of the ultimate. The painted savage in his slender canoe, with the sandals of the forest still upon his feet, anointed with the oil of the cocoanut and fragrant with the aroma of the smoked salmon, sporting his *torgnette* with the *bizaz air* of a habitue of the Grand Opera!

The Indians about Sitka are an exception to the general rule; they are willing and anxious to work, and give good satisfaction to their employers