VOLUME XXII.—NO. 175.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1868.

THE EVENING BUL PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING. AT THE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING. 607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION.

PEOPEINTORS,
GIBSON PEACOCK, CASPER SOUDER, JE.,
P. L. FETHERSTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON,
FRANCIS WELL S.
The Bulletin is served to subscribers in the city at 18 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or 88 per annum.

## AMERICAN

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auxiti) 907 Chestmut street, WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN THE Newest and best manner. LOUIS DREKA. Stationer and Engraver, RES Chestnut street. [chen. tf]

MARRIED. GILBERT-TENNEY.-In Chelses, Mazz, on the 33th inst, as Chestout Street Church, by Roy, A. H. Lamb, as-sived by Rey. I. P. Langworthy, Mr. James Gibert to Mica Wellie L. Tenney, daughter of the late H. B. Tenney, all of Chelses.

DIED. BLEIGHT.—On the 2nh inst, Mary, relict of the late Dr. Samuel Bleight, in the 90th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 28 North Seventh st, on Monday, November 26, at 16 o'clock A. M., at L. L.—On the morning of the 20th, Mary G., only daughter of the late E. H. Butter, in the 23d year of her are. daughter of the late E. H. Butter, in the 23d year of her age.

COWPERTHWAIT.—On the 31st instant, Joseph Cowperthwait, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from his late residence. 1723 Girard avenue, on Monday, November 2d, at 20 clock P. M.

MANK.—On Friday evening, the 30th inst., Mrz. Maria, widow of John B. Mark, in the 71st year of her age.

Her relatives, and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the tesidence of her nephew. W. V. Jurtice, No. 123i Marshail street, on Monday next, at 10 clock. \*

McFETRICH.—On the 29th inst. Mary Miller, relict of the late Samuel McFetrich, aged Si years.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, Mr. John H. McFetrich, 2014 Green street, on Monday, November 2d, at 10 0 clock.

MASONIC NOTICE—THE MEMBERS of SOL-GMON'S LODGE, No. 114, A.Y. M., and the order in general, are fraternally invited to meet at the Hall, Chestnut street, on Sunday, Nov. 1st at 11/2 P. M.. to at-fond the funeral of our late brother, THOS. M. GREEN. By order of the W. M.. oc3024; CHARLES H. KINGSTON, Sec. y.

GOOD BLACK AND COLORED SILES.

STOUT BLK. CORDED SATIN FACE GEO GRAIN.

FULLE AND GILT EDGE.

BROWNS AND BLUE GRO GRAIN.

MODE COL'D PLAIN SILKS.

SAUET EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE REV. DR. GADSDEN, OF CHARLESTON, B. C., will preach to morrow morning in St. Jude's Church on Franklin above Brown. Evening service, with preaching by the Rector, at 7% P. M. it WANTE

WANTED-TO RENT, BY A SMALL FAMILY, A MODERATELY SIZED Furnished House, West of Broad Etreet, and between Pine and Chestnut Streets. Address Box 2039, Philadelphia Post-Office. oc20-6trp

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L. M

WANTED-TWO SEATS OR PART OF A PEW, IN Holy Trinity Church. Address Box 2080 P. O. 12. JONES HOUSE, HARBISBURG,

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PENNSVLANIA.

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well known House, which has been thoroughly repaired
and greatly improved, as well as entirely refurnished
throughout with elegant new furniture, including all the
appointments of a first-class Hotel, will be ready for the
reception of guests on and after the 15th of November,
1868. THOMAS FARLEY, Proprietor.

oc3l im;

In the ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND County of Philadelphis.—Estate of JOHN BROWN, deceased.—The auditor appointed by the Court to audit settle and adjust the account of JAMES McGILL and ROBERT A. JAMISON Executors of the last will and testament of JOHN BROWN, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment on Monday, the 16th day of November, A. D. 1898, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 113 South Fifth street, in the city of Philadelphia, oc31-t ut th 5t5

WM. L. DENNIS, Auditor.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL Mr. E. L. Davenport will appear at the Wal

nut this evening in the sensational play "F;" or the Branded. He announces a dramatization of Cooper's novel, The Pilot, which we sincerely hope will afford him ample opportunity for the display of his fine powers. Lotta will appear at the Arch this evening

for the last time as The Firefly, closing a brilliant and unusually successful engagement. The house has been crowded from the footlights to the front wall every night, and the manager while employing one hand in waving a farewell to Lotta, and one eye in weeping over her departure, will gaze into the exchequer with the other optic, and chuckle while he crumples the crisp greenbacks with the disengaged hand. Very appropriately He's Got Money will be produced on Monday night.

—The Worrell Sisters will appear at the Chest-nut Street Theatre this evening in an English version of La Belle Helene. A large andience was present last night upon the occasion of the first presentation of this piece, and considerable en-thusiasm was manifested.

-At the American Theatre this evening The Grand Duchess will be given.

-Mr. Carl Wolfsohn's series of matinees will —Mr. Carl Wolfsohn's series of matinées will begin on the 20th of November in the Foyer of the Academy of Music. Mr. Wolfsohn has stocked his repertoire with very beautiful compositions with whose merits the Philadelphia public are unacquainted, but which will be sure to find immediate and very great favor through his instrumentality. He will present the best music of Raff, Rubenstein and other artists of the same school, of course in masterly and artist the same school, of course in masterly and artis-tic style. There is a disposition among musi-cians to confine themselves entirely to interpretations of the old masters; but while we can never have too much of these, it is simply fair that some attention should be given to the great musicians of the present—men of superlative ability, who, in a few years, will themselves be classed among the old masters. Mr. Wolfsohn has volunteered to introduce these artists to us, and it is quite certain that acquaintance is only needed to ensure popularity.

-Wanted-A candidate for the Democracy, lso-a Democracy for the candidate. Apply to

A. Belmont. —In noticing the arrival of a company of Federal troops at Columbus, Ga., the Sun speaks of them as "the enemy." EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

LETTER FROM MARSEILLES.

The Spanish Revolution.The Effect on the Priesthood... the Mutual Beia. tions Between Priest and Citizen-The Clergy have an Eye to the Louves and Fishes. They Congratulate the New Government. The Roman Tri-

(Correspondence of the Phila. Evening Bulletin). MARSHILLES, Oct. 15th, 1868.—Now that the Bourbons have left Spain-according to all human calculation never to return-it will not be uninteresting to survey the attitude of those staunch allies of the Bourbons-the priests. Queen Isabella reighed over Spain, but the clergy reigned over Queen Isabella. With the downfall of the throne not a little of the undue ascendency of the altar must also go to the ground. Freedom of conscience and worship has been the first principle proclaimed by all the revolutionary juntas throughout the Peninsula; freedom and equality for all creeds in a country which till yesterday was behind the Turk and behind the Pope himself in all matters connected with religious tolerance. If free trade in religion sets in, the Roman Catholic may look forward to the loss of his monopoly, and it would be needless to say that so long as any Government followed

a policy of protectionism the priest was, body and soul, devoted to that Government.

There is, however, wonderful elasticity and pilability in the Roman Catholic clergy. Those who have found out that "iy a aveo le riel des accompagnity" coming to terme with a presented armond to terme with coming to terms with a successful revolution. In Spain the mutual relation between the priest and the citizen need not be disturbed by those political interests which, in Italy, are wound up in the sovereignity of the High Priest. In Spain the Church is truly ecclesiastical. She rows in the same boat with the secular power; but if she is wise enough to rat from the foundered craft at the right moment, there is no reason why sh the right moment, there is no reason why she may not creep up on board of any new vessel that may bravely weather the storm. Mere toleration need not imply heresy or schism. The opening of an English chapel at Malaga, or the bullding of a synagogue at Barcelona, need not interfere with the loaves and fishes of the orthodox laborer of the vineyard. When the Spaniard has got so far as to secure freedom of worship, what will he do with it? He is a Catho worship, what will be do with it? He is a Catholic or he is nothing. Religion cannot utterly die out of a country, and so long as Allah is Allah, the Pope—or the priest ordained by the Pope—will be his prophet in Spain.

We need not be surprised, therefore, if on the first tidings of the appears of the liberal country.

We need not be surprised, therefore, if on the first tidings of the success of the Liberal cause at the Bridge of Alcoles, or on the arrival of Prim. the Madrid steeples set up their merriest peals; we need not be surprised if the Bishops of Valen cle, of Huesca, of Havana and Barcelona came forward with congratulations, to the Revolutionary Juntas established in their respective dioceses, volunteering "their prayers to the Almighty for the continuation of these Juntas in power." Bishop Pentaleon, of Barcelona, trusting that the Junta would labor at the preservation of order, and watch over the moral and material interests of his flock, offered his co-operation and that of his clergy towards anything that may lead to the welfare of the Country. For his own part, the Patriarch of the Indies was among the first to visit Marshall Serrano upon his taking the reine of the Provisional Government in the early part of last week.

of the Provisional Government in the early part of last week.

On the side of the people no other war cry has been raised hitherto, than that which called for the expulsion of the Jesuits—a measure in perfect conformity with existing laws. It would be rash, however, to rely with too great confidence on the long continuance of the smoothness of these first halcyon days of a successful revolution. Between the Spanish nation and the clergy there are open accounts, which must be settled sooner or later. Already the liberal papers throw out hints as to the expediency of discontinuing the tribute of 30 millions reals (about \$1,500,000) which found its way to Rome under a variety of pretexts, no less than the assignment of 9,000 duros (\$9,000), which the Spanish Government paid to the Nuncio—the only instance in the civilized world of an Ambassador receiving his salary world of an Ambassador receiving his salary from the court to which he is accredited. You are aware that the mob have been lately rioting at the doors of the Nuncio's residence, and that the Concordat has been burned before the Nuncio's very eyes.

The diplomatic relations between Rome and Madrid will have to be re-established on some new basis, and till negotiations become possible, Monsignor Franchi has no business in Madrid.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

The Probable Candidate for the Throne.

The London Saturday Review says:

The Provisional Government have apparently authorized the London Times' correspondent to say that their candidate for the Throne is Ferdinand of Capture, husband of the lost One nand of Coburg, husband of the last Queen of Portugal, and father of the present King. The idea is that by eleting him Spain will acquire a idea is that by eleting him Spain will acquire a good administrator and a resolute constitution-ailst for the present, while in the future the succession may fall to the King of Portugal, and the Peninsula thus be once more united. At the same time, the Emperor of the French is precluded from demanding compensation. King Ferdinand is a Catholic of the Coburg type, i. e, not Ultramontane; has had great experience, and governed Portugal as Regent for some years very satisfactorily. The only objections in the way seem to be that he is unwilling to undertake the burden. Prim, however, would hardly have announced Prim, however, would hardly have announced bls candidate unless sure of his consent, and we suspect, in view of the disturbed state of the country, that we shall next week have to record the installation of Ferdinand the Eighth, King of

Spain.
The Times remarks that the acceptance of the The Times remarks that the acceptance of the Spanish crown by King Ferdinand of Portugal would seem like a betrayal of all that is most glorious in the latter annals of the country. Yet, if guarantees were given for the separate administration of the two kingdoms and the maintenance of the laws and customs of the weaker, the Portuguese, under the advice of Europe and the influence of their own reflection, might be led in time to acquiesce in union. The election of King Ferdinand to the throne of Spain might or might not be made a step to this consummation. It his elder son, the King of Portugal, were declared his heir, the two Crowns would be united at his death; that is, after an interval which might be employed in bringing Spain into the babits of constitutional life, and removing by the action of two mutually friendly Governments the antipathies of either race. the antipathles of either race

Isabella at Pau.

A letter from Pau says that Queen Isabella has been requested by the Emperor and Empress to occupy the palace as long as she thinks proper. It is now supposed that her Majesty and suite, It is now supposed that her majesty and suite, which is so numerous as to require accommodation out of the chateau, will remain in France for the winter. The Queen spends her mornings in the chapel, rides and walks during the day, and receives some of the Spanish emigrants in the

Request from the Spanish Junta. The Paris Siècle says that the Provisional Government at Madrid has demanded the French Cabinet to oblige Queen Isabella to reside at least 100 miles from the frontier. We hear that the Spanish elections will not take place before Janspanish elections will not take place belove sautary, the Government requiring some time to deal with the fanatical element.

Napoleon Loses a Chance.

A correspondent of the Pittsburgh Chronicle writes from Paris:

In July last Juan Primarrived at Fontainebleau and handed in a note to the Emperor soliciting an audience. His Majesty referred him to the Adjutant on duty. Prim replied that his business was with the Emperor direct, and with no second person. He wrote a second note to the second person. He wrote a second note to the Emperor, and received the same response. That evening he took the train for Berlin, addressing a letter to the Emperor, from Strasbourg, upbraiding him in terms, that those who read the

Arriving at Berlin, Prim sought and obtained, one hour after his application, an interview with the King; left Berlin the next day with one million of thalers, with drafts on London for a similar amount—gave at once his adhesion to Serrano and Dulce, and we have the results. It is said the Emperor is biting his nails to the quick, in his having been again out-generaled by Bismarck, and his unceremonious reception of Prim's demand for an interview, whose policy then was in harmony with French views of the Peninsula.

Singular Story. Many of the Continental, and more especially German, papers will have it that a grand plot was arrested by the Spanish explosion. Queen Isabella was to garrison Rome, and hold Italy in check while Napoleon crossed the Rhine. At the same time, Austria was to have called Poland to arms and Turkey to have entered the Principle. arms, and Turkey to have ealled Poland to arms, and Turkey to have entered the Principalities. It was calculated that Prussia would have been beaten, that Russia, attacked to the cast and south, would have been unable to move, that the South Germans would have declared the treaties at an end, and the old state of affairs would have been restored. would have been restored.

Rome.

France and Spain-Evidences of a Con-spiracy-Discovery of Arms. A Reman correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette A tellian correspondent of the rate man observe writes that Count Armand, the French Minister in an interview which he has had with Cardinal Antonelli, assured the Cardinal that the Spanish Antonelli, assured the Cardinal that the Spanish revolution would exercise no influence on the policy of the Emperor in regard to the Holy See, the interests of which France would never abandon. Two days before, the same assurance was given to the Pope by General Dumont, who came to Rome for the purpose, and was closeted with his Hollness for two hours. The Spanish revolution has excited the Roman people, and a demonstration of sympathy with it was to have been held in the Piazza d'Espagna, before the palace of the Spanish Ambassador; but the police took measures to prevent it.

measures to prevent it. Another discovery of arms has been made, this time in a furnished house in the Via Papale. Both arms and ammunition have also been found at San Carlo a Catenari. Suspicion was attracted San Carlo a Catenari. Suspicion was attracted to a vessel which was tugged up the Tiber by a steamer, and on examing the hold the police found barrels of gunpowder concealed under the coals. The city swarms with Italians, and, if rumor may be believed, as many more are in concealment; and the authorities, by the precautions they adopt, appear to be in expectation of a rising. Such an attempt would not be very hope-ful while the French are at Civita Vecchia, and indeed a great force would be required to contend with the Pontifical garrison, though this has been reduced by the desputch of troops to the frontier to keep out the brigands who are flying before the

POLITICAL.

THE NEW REBELLION. The Riots in New Orleans. The following from the New Orleans Republican

ives a correct account of the origin of the recent rebel riots in that city: On Saturday night, about half-past nine On Saturday night, about han-past lime o'clock, two colored clubs marched in procession through a portion of Canal street, one of which was the Ward Eleven Sheridan Club, which filed into Canal from Carondelet street. The other colored club filed into Canal street from St.

Charles street.

Charles street.

When the Sheridans were marching down Carondelet street, the Workingmen's Tenth Ward Democratic Club was on Poydras street, and each club good-naturedly and vociferously cheered as the Sheridane were moving down.

the Sheridans were moving down.

The Republican clubs moved along the north side of Canal street, and according to the report of an eye-witness, as they were crossing Canal street from Dauphine to and on Canal beyond ronne, with the rear near the corner of Dauphine, a white club was marching along the south side of Canal toward Baronne street. Both processions were then cheering. Suddenly the white club charged upon the column of the Republican procession and opened fire upon the members, who ran to save their lives. At the corner of Baronne street the dead bodies of three colored men and one colored boy were ound. Another colored man, James Williams, who resided at No. 336 Philip street, was picked up on Canal street, near the scene of conflict and op on Canal street, near the scene of conflict, and taken to the main station in a dying condition, having been severely wounded on the head, evidently by some blunt instrument. He could not the condition of the condition of the condition of the could be a severely as the second blund of the condition of the co give any information about who wounded him or with what the injuries were inflicted. He was not in the procession, but was standing or walking

along on the banquette.

We have this semi-official statement, made by a party holding a position which renders it neessary that his name should be withheld from the Having been an eye-witness of the "riot" which occurred on Canal street, near Baronne, on Saturday night, and having read the accounts of the

arday night, and having read the accounts of the same as given in some of the journals of this city, which are entirely different from what I observed of the affair, I wish to give my version:

The Workingmen's Club ran their horses into the rear of the colored procession and threw it into disorder, whereupon to save themselves from being run down, the colored men struck at the horses with their lamps to turn them aside, and the firing then commenced from the Worknd the firing then commenced from the Work ingmen's Club, by whom a volley was poured into the colored procession, which broke, and in retiring returned a few straggling shots.

DEMOCRATIC BIOT IN MEWARK,

Attack Upon Gov. Ward's House, Attack Upon Gov. Ward's House.
[From the Newark Advertiser of yesterday.]
The Democratic procession last night was the worst and the most violent of any that party has had during the campaign. It ought to be the last. What it lacked in brilliancy and numbers, it made up in indecent violations of the public peace. There were, however, probably some two thousand or twenty-five hundred men in line, marching with the usual irregularity. We give a few of the incidents which made it disgraceful.

Along the line of march the curb-stones were Index with ladies, attracted by the display.

These were insulted, and in many instances robbed by men who left the line, and stole their handkerchiefs or any other article of movable

property.

ATTACK UPON GOV. WARD'S HOUSE. ATTACK UPON GOV. WARD'S HOUSE.

At about a quarter to 12, the procession returned, passing the residence of Gov. Ward. Shortly before that, special officer Jose Gallardo saw three men in conversation close by, and heard one of them say: "As soon as the Jackson Guards pass the Governor's house, you will see what a h—l of a row there will be." He thereupon went in search of officer Chas. Miller, who was on duty on that beat, and the two resee what a n—1 of a row there will be." He thereupon went in search of officer Chas. Miller, who was on duty on that beat, and the two returned in time to render valuable assistance. But in the meantime, the attack had commenced. His gardener, John McNeille, with turee, female servants, stood in the front yard waiting for the procession. A tellow came up, swearing that he was a Democrat and as good as any man, and struck at McNeille, over the fence. McN. took away the club. The man went off, but soon came back, and civilly asked for his "sthick." McN. gave it to him on condition that he would go away and be quiet. The man took it, and immediately struck McNeille a severe blow upon the arm. The latter knocked him dewn.

Two other men then came up and joined battle. McNeille knocked them both down; but at that moment the Jackson Guards made a rush into the lawn, and overpowered McNeille, who retreated to the piazza, receiving two severe cuts in the head, and becoming almost or quite insensible. Two of the Jackson Guards rescued him by throwing him over the rail of the piazza, and carrying him off over several adjoining premises, out of the way of the infuriated brutes with whom they were associated. These two sent for a surgeon, and called this morning to

ises, out of the way of the infuriated brutes with whom they were associated. These two sent for a surgeon, and called this morning to inquire after his welfare. They deserve much credit.

The mob, which swarmed on the plazza, thought McNellie was in the house, and with shouts of "Knock in the door! Burn the d—d house!" smeshed out the side lights, and battered

letter, say, was the severest ever received by Napoleon.

Arriving at Berlin, Prim sought and obtained, one hour after his application, an interview with the butts of their torches. Governor Ward came down then, and found some sober "Guards" protecting and driving the howling mour after his application, an interview with the butts of their torches. Governor Ward came down then, and found some sober "Guards" protecting and driving the howling mour and the atump are old acquaintances."

He took it in 1864, and labored with all his art and power to demonstrate the following propositions: the doors with the butts of their torches. Governor Ward came down then, and found some sober "Guards" protecting and driving the howling mob back. In the meantime Policeman Charles Miller and special Officer Jose Gallardo were busily at work with their clubs upon the lawn and knocked down eight or ten of the rufflans, who then fled, leaving the plazza covered with McNellie's blood and stained with kerosene.

> ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC OUTRAGE. Attempted Assassination of Christo-pher Pulman.

The N. Y. Tribune to-day says:

On Thursday night the Hon. Christopher Pullman, well known for his loyalty and Republicanism througont the State, organized a company of reliable men for duty at the several places of registry, yesterday and to-day. The men were at their appointed posts yesterday facilitating the registration of legal voters, and preventing as much as possible the placing on the poll-ho sks of the names of men who are in many cases the unconscious agents of designing scoundrels for the perpetration of deliberate fraud on the day of election. To this duty, obligatory upon every citizen who desires to preserve the purity of the ballot-box, and who hopes to obtain the free and full expression of the popular voice, Mr. Pullman gave his personal attention yesterday. His labors were most effective, not alone in preventing indiscriminate registration, but in deterring men conscious of their wrong from seeking to have their names recorded. The "Ring" felt his power, and saw even in the registration of Friday morning their defeat on Tuesday next. The removal of Mr. Pullman was determined on—by murder, if necessary—and Tammany found willing agents to attempt the accomplishment of the act. Mr. Pullman had left one station to go to another about 11 A. M. yesterday, and had reached the corner of Eighteenth street and Second avenue when the assassalss—four in number—hired by cowardly but not less criminal creatures, stealwhen the assassins—four in number—hired by when the assassing—four in number—hired by cowardly but not less criminal creatures, stealthly approached him from behind, and, without warning, dealt him a murderous blow with a bludgeon, which felled him to the sidewalk. He was powerless for resistance, and while prostrate the murderers beat him with their clubs and bicked him in every part with their heavy boots. Some citizens witnessed the assault, but were appalled by the bloody spectage and four were appalled by the bloody spectacle, and fear-ing, probably, that a like fate would befall themselves if they lingered about the place, fled. The assassus continued their stamping and kicking and clubbing until they thought their victim was dead or past recovery, and then quietly walked off to one of their many haunts to re walked off to one of their many haunts to receive the reward for their performance of the work for which they had been employed and eacaped arrest. Mr. Pullman was lifted from the sidewalk and carried in an insensible condition to the residence of Mr. Charles Irving, at No. 206 Fact Theory revents street where he new like

possibility that he may survive. Ku-Kluxism in Kentucky A Month's Record.

East Twenty-seventh street, where he now lies, not dead, but believed to be dying. There is just

A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, writing A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, writing from Louisville, Ky., says:

In the counties of Trigg, Ballard, Hickman, Fulton, McCracken, Graves, Marshall and Calloway, armed and masked bands of men, known as Regulators, Lynchmen and Ku-Klux, exercise unlimited sway in nearly every part of the distinct, and in several parts of the Jackson Purchase the colored population has almost enchase the colored population has almost enthet, and in several parts of the Jackson Purchase the colored population has almost entirely disappeared, many of them having set tled on the northern bank of the Ohio, because they have been threatened, whippeed and shot by these bands. It is not easy to conceive of the misery thus inflicted on these poor colored nearly without more than to conceive of the misery thus inflicted on these poor colored people, who, without means, have been cultivating farms on shares, and now lose either the fruits of their labor or their lives. White Union men have suffered also, even men in the employ of the Government, in the Freedmen's Eureau, and officers of the United States Courts and Internal Revenue Department have Courts and Internal Revenue Department have been stoned, shot at, and have suffered every de-scription of insult, and in many instances, while performing their duty, barely escaped with their

During the month of September five freedmen were murdered in this State, or I should say that number of murders came to my notice, and it is highly probable that some occurred of which am not advised. On the night of August 20 two white men in Concord entered the house of a negro family, and in cold blood, without provo-cation, murdered four of its inmates. These murderers fortunately were brought before the murderers fortunately were brought before the U. S. Court. On Sunday, Aug. 16, near Carlisle, a colored boy, 12 years old, was deliberately shot and killed by a white man. In this case the civil authorities discharged the murderer on the plea of "accidental shooting." In Frankford on the 1st day of September a young colored woman was multiprested in the was maltreated in the most outrageoùs manner by a policeman, her arm being broken in three places. No provocation was given by the girl, and the officer did not even claim that he was actieg in the discharge of his duty as policeman. The Freedmen's Church at Germantown, Mason canniv, was burned on September 5 by a particular.

The Freedmen's Church at Germantown, Mason county, was burned on September 5, by a party of white men. It is believed that this was done to prevent the colored people of that section from holding a school there. In Pike county two discharged Union soldiers (white) were recently taken from their homes and badly whipped by an armed party of rebels styling themselves "K. K. K." Many Union men of the county have been warned to leave their homes, or they would be killed. On september 3d, near Lebanon, Kentucky, a rape was committed upon a colored woman. An employé of the Bureau while in Cadiz, on Septembér 22d, was assaulted by elx or eight on September 22d, was assaulted by six or eight men, who beat him with their fists, kicked him, the town in six hours, or suffer the consequences, and not return on pain of being hanged. This man was there for the purpose of organizing a school for freedmen. On the night of October 12th, a band of "Ku-Klux" forcibly entered the residence of two colored men near Stanford, Ky., and ordered them out, threatening to hang them. One of the colored men is the school for the to hang them. One of the colored men, in self-defence, killed one of the gang and wounded two more, after which he escaped. A freedmen's school-house at Rock Spring, Ky., was burned by about fifty returned rebel soldiers about Aug.

8, 1868.

I might enumerate outrages of a milder type—enough to fill a column, but only speak of some of the worst to let the people living in sections where law and order prevail, know something of life in Kentucky—for the rebel papers in this State do not publish these matters.

The Delaware State Bonds.

The Delaware State Bonds.

[From the Smyrna (Del.) Times, Oct. 28,1

Hon. N. B. Smithers, in his able speech in this town on Saturday night, contrasted the Government bonds with the State bonds. The State issued bonds to the amount of \$1,100,000 to keep from filling up the army. These bonds, shortly after they were issued, were offered for sale in Wilmington, but not a purchaser came forward to take them—not even a Democrat—because they were not exempted from taxation and contained no dividend warrants. In order to get them taken. idend warrants. In order to get them taken, the State Treasurer, upon his own responsibility, assured those desiring to invest that they would be exempt from tax, and the Legislature make the Treasurer's declaration good, and other bonds, with coupons attached, had to be printed before the Democrats would take them at all. And now they are selling considerably below par, while the Government bonds are selling considerably above the contract of the c erably above par, netwithstanding the interest upon them is taxed as income by the Govern-

The State bonds are held almost entirely by Democrats, who would be horror-stricken at the idea of the State breaking its faith by taxing them, and talk of repudiating them would cause general disaster. general disaster.

The refusal of the P.W. & R.R.Co. to longer pay The refusal of the F.W.& R.K.Co. to longer pay the 10 cts. tax on each passenger carried into, out of, or across the State (which went to pay the interest on these bonds) has caused considerable uneasiness; among the holders, and they are being disposed of as rapidly as possible, at a large discount, notwithstanding the pledge of the State

Seymour on the Stump in 1863. The New York Tribune says "Governor Sey

1. No progress has been made toward conquering the rebellion.
2. We have already incurred so wast a debt that

2. We have already incurred so vast a debt that all the property of the country is virtually confiscated thereby.

3. Yet a little while, and no farm or building will have any value; the taxes necessarily levted thereon requiring or balancing its entire ront.

4. The credit of the Southern Confederacy in Europe is decidedly better than that of the Union, and money can be borrowed thereon at more favorable rates than on that of our Governmore favorable rates than on that of our Government.

5. If Mr. Lincoln should be chosen President, the war will continue through the next four years, and will absorb all that remains of our property, whelming the whole country in irretrievable ruin.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Exodus of Northern Voters from Washington—The Clerks Know which Side their Bread is Buttered... Enthusiasm for Grant in Official Circles-Disin tegration of the Democratic Clubs... Sensible members Leaving, and Join. ing Republican Clubs—The Reasons pro and con, of Both Sides—Preparing for Assassination and Violence-Arms Wanted, Supposed for the South.

rrespondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin. Washington, Oct. 30, 1868.—The exodus from this latitude of Department clerks and others, entitled to vote in "the States," is unparalleled. Every day this week the "through trains" have been crowded with travelers going North, till we almost look like "a deserted village." There will be an enormous vote polled for Grant by parties from this city, because many clerks the Departments who did not

home to vote in October. but preferred to wait and see how the elections would go, have now come to the conclusion that there is no doubt about it, and will, in almost very case, cast their votes for Grant. The October elections settled that point. Had the Democrats triumphed in Ohlo, Pennsylvania and Indiana. una, I imagine a considerable number of those who have since decided to vote for Grant, would who have since decided to vote for Grant, would have been strongly convinced, under these different circumstances, that Seymour was the best man for the country. However, we must let that pass and receive all the "repentant sinners" who choose to join us, for one of their votes counts as much as that of the country other man." The local clubs here are just any other man." The local clubs here are just cow terribly exercised on this very question. The etempede from the Democratic clubs of their dissatisfied members, is only equalled by the first Bull Run campaign. Many of these "converted. Democratis" have joined Republican clubs, and meet their former Democratic friends on the streets and "poke fun" at them about Seymour on the stump. Some of the red-hot, Brick Pomercy style of Democrats were disgusted at this, and sought to have the "renegades" expelled from their organizations, but others, more discreet, said—"Don't do it. Wait awhlic; keep their names on our rolls, and when one of them tries to get an office from the Repubany other man." The local clubs here are just awhile; keep their names on our rolls, and when one of them tries to get an office from the Republicans, then let us claim him as a Democrat, and exhibit our rolls as proof, to show that he is a member still." This last idea prevailed, and the singular spectacle is presented of many men belonging to Ward clubs of both parties. The Republicans, in some of their local meetings, rather discouraged the entrance of these new converts into their organizations, and wanted to keep them out but the zations, and wanted to keep them out, but the more shrewd members said: "Never mind; take in all you can get; remember that our city election last June was very close, and we came near

and weaken the other party as much as possible. We have no vote for President, and can afford to be magnanimous."

This advice has generally resulted in removing This advice has generally resulted in the the objections of the more excitable, and the new comers are received on probation, to give new comers are received on probations to give of of conversion and repentance before

fully trusted. This is a fair sample of local politics here. PREPARING FOR ASSASSINATION. For some time past advertisements have ap-peared in the Baltimore and Washington papers, from parties desiring to purchase revolvers and

rifics, in large quantities, which looks very suspicious, and bodes no good. The Baltimore Sun of to-day, in its "want" colnmn, contains the following notices, which are suggestive. I give them, without the names of the parties to whom application must be addressed, as I have no desire to afford them the benefit of your extensive circulation in Philadel-

benefit of your cavelers. See that AND NAVY REphia:

WANTED—200 COLT'S ARMY AND NAVY REvolvers, 200 Henry & Spencer's Carbiaes and Riffes, 200 Smith & Wesson's Revolvers, if a note is directed to—stating when to call.

200 BPENCER, HENRY AND SHARPS RIFLES wanted; also Coit's and Remington's Army and Navy Revolvers, for which the highest cash price will be paid by addressing a note to me.—

These arms are evidently designed for a South-SUSQUEHANNA.

MEXICO.

Trouble Between the General Govern-ment and the State of Mexico-Atti-tude of Cortma-Indian Depreda-tions-Robberies.

HAVANA, Oct. 20, 1868.—By the arrival at this port, on the morning of the 19th, of the French steamer Louisane, we have dates from the capital to the 10th and Vera Cruz to the 15th. The Louisane encountered a violent storm and arrived forty-eight hours behind her time. The relations between the Government and the Legislature of the State of Mexico are not of the most cordial character. An opposition has been formed against Arévalo, the Secretary, and charges have been preferred which are awaiting the action of the Grand, Jury. El Progreso, of Vera Cruz, in its issue of the 15th inst., says: "Jose Martinez de la Concha, Governor of the State of Mexico, has temporarily retired from State of Mexico, has temporarily retired from that office in consequence of illness, and Antonio Timbroso, President of the Superior Court, is exercising the tunctions until Congress shall appoint a successor."

The new Governor of San Luis Potosi, instead

of exercising his constitutional right in the ap-pointment of political chiefs of the districts, has pointment of political chiefs of the districts, has called on the Ayuntamientos to make nominations therefor, an act which has been well received by the people. He has also requested the Legislature to do away with certain government officers of no practical utility. The mines of Catorces and other places are showing the good affects of protection and enforcement of the laws. effects of protection and enforcement of the laws, and commerce is reviving. General Escobedo has gone to Tampico, doubtless with a view of

setting the disturbances in Tamaulipe cetting the disturbances in Tamaulipes.

Cortina, it is said, will soon return to Matamoras, when he will take active part upon the one side or the other, in any disturbances which may occur there. The Indians are active in Chihuahua, and the inhabitants were organizing to put a stop to their depredations. The authorities of the State of Sonora have petitioned the general Government for the establishment of military colonies on the frontier to repress the military colonies on the frontier to repress the periodical incursions of the Indians, who have been very active of late, killing miners and driving off stock. Robberies are reported in Puebla, Michoacan, Guerreo, San Luis Potosi, Sonora and Nueva Leon.

OBITUARY.

Rev. John McVickar, D. D.

Rev. John McVickar, an eminent and venerable clergyman of the Episcopal Church, died at his residence in Bloomingdale, N. Y., on Wednesday. Dr. McVickar was a native of New York State, born in 1787, and was consequently at the time of his death, in the eighty-second year of his age. He entered Columbia College at an early age and graduated with hick beauty age. at an early age, and graduated with high honors in 1804. He then spent some time abroad, and on his return to this country was appointed to the parish at Hyde Park, New York. He re-mained there from 1811 to 1817, at which tim

PRICE THREE CENTS.

he was appointed Professor of Moral Philosophy. Rhetoric and Belles Lettre in Columbia College, the duties of which position he discharged for many years with credit to himself and profit to that institution. He was obliged, on account of his health, to sever his connection with the College a few years since, and on retiring from activo service was created Emeritus Professor. Dr. McVickar was a man of refined literary tastes, and was the author of several valuable works. Among these were, A Domestic Narrative of the Life of Samuel Bard; Outlines of Political Economy; Early Years; A Memoir of Biehop Hobart, The Professional Years of Biehop Hobart. He also published numerous cessays, addresses, and works of a like character. During the greater portion of his life he was a prominent clergyman of the Episcopal Church, and was noted as an expounder of doctrinal law. In private life he commanded the love of all who were brought in contact with him.

FACTS AND PANCIES.

—The Memphis Avalanche prefers Andrew Johnson for next Governor of Tennessee.

-Mrs. Billington, of Wayne, Me., is 107, and The name of the Prince of Asturias has been stricken from the rolls of the Spanish army.

-The furrow of a ground mole led to the discovery of a lead mine at St. Clair, Mo. -T. S. Robertson is editing the unpublished jokes of Artemus Ward with a view to a volume. -What is the next thing to hen-stealing?

-What medicine does a man take for a scolding wife? He takes an clixir. —Andrianteitohaina and Rafaralahibemalo signed the Madagascar treaty.

—Reverdy Johnson "soft soaps" the Englishmen. They Laird-ed us.—Ex. Stockholders alone are allowed to applaud or

hiss in the theatres of Algiers. —Brigham Young thinks he has succeeded in giving his theatre a "sacred character," but re-grets that boys will whistle in the gallery.

—There is a rumor that after the election the New York World will be published by Republi-cans and managed as an independent paper. —Cincinnati is crowing over Chicago because she is able to poll 9,000 more votes than that city. Chicago retaliates by charging that the 9,000 votes are "fraudulent."

—The New York Express says the "Second Adventists" are encouraged by the earthquake in California, and again predict the end of "all things terrestrial."

—Mind your eye! A friend suggests that if Seymour really has his eye on the Presidential chair, he had better take it off or Grant will sit en it. -The King of Belgium has arranged for his

son's funeral in advance of the boy's death, lest his grief should render him incapable of issuing orders after that event. The register of colored voters in Augusta; Ga., shows the names of Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, George Washington, John Milton and

Thomas Paine. -An Englishman rather forcibly compares the -An Engineman rather forciony compares the operation of the factory system in his country to that of a law of the old French noblesse, "authorizing a seigneur, as he returned from hunting, to kill not more than two serfs, and refresh his feet in their warm blood and bowels."

Remains of an ancient city have been discovered under a lava field, near the village of Tayahualco, in the valley of Mexico. Not only well preserved buildings, but dried human bodies have been exhumed.

—The World says Horatio Seymour is "the idol of the New York Democracy." Well, let him remain idle. He being the "idol," may we ask whether Frank Blair is the Jug—or not?—Hart-

—It is reported from San Francisco that the prices of real estate are not affected by the earthquake. But if the shocks continue, it is likely that bill property will go down and valley lands will rise.—N. Y. Eve. Post. -A country editor thus silences the tongue of

—A country editor thus silences the tongue of scandal: "There are rumors going about to the effect that one of our highly respectable citizens has lately left town in company with a young lady twenty-two years of age. It is said that they went to Boston. There has been quite a considerable amount of gossip about the affair, which we deem entirely out of place, as we learn from an authentic source that the gentleman was an undertaker and the young lady was dead."

—An exchange thinks that August Belmont

—An exchange thinks that August Belmont ruehing off to Europe after signing the last big Democratic address about the "big fight," "anbroken ranks," and all that, must have imitated the militia captain who exhorted his command on the eve of battle thus: "Soldiers, you see the foe advancing; when danger comes near let every man take care of himself. Being a little lame, I guess I'll start now."

—A sharp Frenchman was recently arrested for a serious crime and taken to the Charlerei prison. His wife accompanied him. The moment the police retired, he fell at his wife's feet, sobbed bitterly, told her he knew she was innocent, it was all a mistake, she was taken for somebody else, then turning to the jailor said:—"Let me out, I have no time to lose, I am going at once to the judge to explain the mistake to him, and get an order for my wife's liberation." He was let out, but, naturally, didn't come back.

"People about to marry," who wish to know the proper age, are referred to the following pre-cedents: Adam and Eve, 0. Shakspeare, 18. Ben Jonson, 21. Franklin, 24. Dante, Kepler, Fuller, Johnson, Burke, Scott,

Tycho Brahe, Byron, Washington and Bonaparte, 27.
Penn and Sterling, 28,
Linnæus and Nelson, 29.
Burns, 30. Chaucer, Hogarth and Peel, 82. Woodworth and Davy, 33, Sir William Jones and Wellington, 37:

Wilberforce, 38. Luther, 42. Addison, 44. Wesley and Young, 47. Swift, 49. Buffon, 55.

Old Parr, last time, 120.

"The Upshot Family, a serio comic Poem." By Henry Clay Work. Published by Henry C. Work, 615 Walnut street.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

By Henry Clay Work. Published by Henry C. Work, 615 Walnut street.

"Theatrical Management for Thirty Years, with Anecdotal Sketches," by Sol. Smith, 8 vo. pp. 275, with illustrations by Darley and others. Harper & Bro's., for sale by Geo. Pitcher.

"The Entertaining Story of King Bronde, his Lily and his Rosebud." By Anna M. Diaz, with Illustrations by W. L. Sheppard, 12mo, pp. 141. Boston, Ticknor & Fields. For sale by Pitcher.

"Foolish Zoe." "Boasting Hector." "Mischievous John." With designs by L. Frolich. Boston. Roberts Brothers. For sale by Pitcher.

"Mabel's Mistake." By Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, author of "Fashion and Famine," &c. Large 12mo, pp. 430, cloth, \$1.75. "Flirtstions in Fashionable Life;" by Catherine Sinclair: Author of "Modern Accomplishments," "Beatrice," &c. 12 mo, pp. 424. T. B. Peterson & Bros.

"Who is He? An Appeal to those who regard with any doubt the Name of Jesus." By S. F. Smiley. 12 mo, pp. 102. J. B. Lippincott & Co.

"Five Hundred Employments Adapted to Women; with the average rate of pay in each." By Miss Virginia Penny. 12mo, pp. 500. John E. Potter & Co., 614 and 617 Sansom street, pub-

"Mrs. Partington's Knitting-Work; and what was done by her plaguy boy Ike. A web of many textures, as wrought by the old lady herself. (B. P. Shillsber.) With characteristic self. (B. P. Shillsber.) With characteristic lilustrations by Hoppin." 12mo, pp. 408. John E. Potter & Co., 614 and 617 Sansom street, publishers.