BUSINESS NOTICES.

HATS, YOUTH'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING READY MADE.—Finest assortment in the city; the choice stock of selected ready-made clothing, just made to order.

Hats, fur and new manship of our garments surpassed by none, equaled by few.

All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cheerfully and promptly refunded.

Hats 3 to 5 dollars. Fall suits 15 to 25 dollars.

BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET, Above Fifth, Opposite CENTRAL HOTEL.

Caution!—In our exchanges for climate cough, colds and diseases of the throat, lungs and chest we do not ask you to take our word for it, but the testimony of thousands of attested living witnesses, who have been cured. The remedy is Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

DONNAD MEYER INVENTOR AND MANUFACTURER of the celebrated Jem Pistol, respectfully begs to inform the Public that he has removed the Pistol Model of the World's Great Exhibition, 1867, from Mr. Wm. Mc Millan's Store, to his Warerooms, 418 Market Street, Philadelphia. Established 1826. 1vpp w s mwf6

THE STEINWAY PIANOS RECEIVED FIRST Prize Medal at the late International Exhibition, "Art, Industry and Science," at the Waterloo of 1867. HEABS BROS., No. 104 Chestnut street. n6 1f

THE CHICKERING PIANOS RECEIVED the highest award at the Paris Exposition, 1867. DUTTONS, Warerooms, 914 Chestnut street. n6 1f3

EVENING BULLETIN.

Wednesday, November 11, 1868.

NEW YORK AND THE GOVERNMENT.

For a number of years, the city of New York has been continuously, consistently, and growingly in opposition to the Federal Government. Every year that has witnessed a majority against the Union party, comprising the great mass of the people of the States always loyal, under the management of the political machinery of the Tammany leaders, there is no limit to the vote which may be cast in the city for the Democratic nominees; for people who have no right to vote, not only do vote, but vote often, just as they do in several of the Wards in this city which are under the control of politicians of the New York school.

This year the enormous fraudulent vote of New York city and Brooklyn carried the state for Seymour, and enabled the interior voted as the New England States, Pennsylvania and the great West, for Grant. New York city is thus the last refuge of the degenerate Democracy, and its last vote has placed it more than ever in opposition to the Republican majority in Congress and to the incoming administration of Grant. Notwithstanding this referred hostility to the Government chosen by the people, New York claims and gets more favors from that Government than all the other great cities of the North put together. The annual expenditures from the public treasury among a community hostile to the rest of the nation is enormous. More than this, the financial and stock gamblers of New York are allowed by Mr. Johnson's Secretary of the Treasury to control him, and to make panics for their own advantage whenever they desire it. The whole country is thus subjected to frequent alarms and convulsions for the sake of putting money into the pockets of the most corrupt speculators of a city that ought not to be allowed to have a voice in the direction of public affairs.

The city of Philadelphia, which made more sacrifices in the war than any other, which sustained the Federal administration bravely and consistently at all times; and which now gives General Grant over sixty thousand votes, has received from Congress scarcely a hundredth part of the favors that have been showered on New York. Even a petty appropriation to finish a plain store-house for the United States Appraisers is refused. The acceptance of a generous offer from the city government of an unequalled site for a great naval depot, is withheld for years, because New York influence, lest it may ultimately inure to the benefit of this true and loyal community.

Pennsylvania and Philadelphia have a right to demand a change of this policy in the future. They have been faithful to the principles of the party that twice elected Abraham Lincoln, and that has now elected Ulysses S. Grant, and they should not consent to have all the favors of the government showered upon faithless and hostile New York. They must ask and insist on having fair play in the future; and at all events they must oppose striking New York the great and almost the sole recipient of the public favors.

THE MIXED COMMISSION.

If the cable reports of this morning are correct, Mr. Reverdy Johnson has arranged with England to appoint a commission consisting of two members from each country and a royal arbitrator, to whom will be referred every question in dispute between England and the United States, but particularly the right of England to recognize the Southern Confederacy, as she did, and to fit out piratical vessels to prey upon our commerce without becoming liable for damages. Perhaps this arrangement of a mixed commission is the most practicable that could be made; but as it has not been approved by our government, and it is by no means certain that it can take any final action upon the subjects brought before it, Mr. Reverdy Johnson's exultant declarations that the disputed questions were soon to be brought to settlement seem somewhat premature. If it is intended that our representatives in the commission are to agree upon a compromise of the Alabama claims, Mr. Johnson and Secretary Seward will certainly find that the deliberations of the body will amount to nothing. The sense of our people is that these claims are equitable and just, and must be paid in full. Any compromise would invalidate the entire bill, and be an admission that we believed ourselves not wholly in the right. Anything but a compromise, however, will not find favor with the English members of the commission, who will probably be instructed to patch the matter up as well as they can without footing the whole bill and admitting the principle against which English politicians have always contended, that Great Britain was to blame for the escape of the *Alabama* and altogether responsible for the damage done by her.

In the event of failure to agree, it is understood the disputed questions are to be referred to a third party for final arbitration, and it seems very likely that the referee in this instance will be the King of Prussia. This is not altogether satisfactory. King William may be an imparial judge, but he is bound to England by ties of kindred, and, worse than all, he is to the hands of Count Bismarck, who has made it one of the objects of his political life to strengthen the relations of Prussia with Great Britain. We will not do wisely to trust any important matter to his hands when there is such strong temptation to profit by an opportunity to win great popularity for himself and his country with the English government and people. Altogether we do not perceive that Mr. Johnson's boasted "arrangement" promises any very remarkable results, or is not to be regarded as a mere reiteration of our demand for a settlement of the claims in full. Mr. Adams bade fair to accomplish quite as much, and he had the good taste to hold his tongue while he had his work in hand.

GRANT'S CABINET.

If General Grant's administration is a failure, it will not be because he had not a sufficiency of good, bad and indifferent advice. The newspapers and the politicians—those of the Democratic persuasion generally—began to shape a policy for him on the day after the election, and he now has the benefit of as many methods as there are counsellors. At present, the especial source of anxiety on the part of disinterested patriots is the formation of a Cabinet. Several brigades of politicians, from "Uncle" Pomeroy up to Charles Sumner, have been suggested for the different portfolios, and the peculiar claims of all are demonstrated to be so strong that it is difficult to perceive how General Grant can avoid enlarging his cabinet to the dimensions of a grand army, without making himself liable for the charge of ingratitude. It is surprising how much eminent ability is developed in this country upon these occasions, amiingly enough an opportunity to exercise itself in behalf of the nation.

Some men would find it embarrassing to make selections from such a vast body of sagacious statesmen; but it is likely General Grant will succeed in choosing his men without experiencing very poignant distress. Few Presidents have entered upon their duties with fewer obligations to politicians than he once. He is wholly untrammeled by promises, declarations, or political associations of any kind. The people offered him a nomination which he did not seek, and they made no effort to induce him to act but openly aspire. He is pre-eminently a popular President, and he can afford to turn his back upon all the cliques which are now striving to cajole and flatter him into affiliation with them, and exercise his own clear, strong judgment in selecting his ministers. The people do not require that he shall serve any class of politicians; they only demand that he will place in his Cabinet the best men for the purpose. If there are good and faithful statesmen who have been true to the country in the days of its tribulation, they deserve the first place; but if it is desirable to go outside of the political ranks to obtain men who are peculiarly fitted to conduct certain departments of the government, we hope General Grant will pursue this course. In the Treasury, for instance, the country wants a man who is an experienced and practical financier—who can grasp the subject of our national finances, and conduct the government business upon the basis of common sense. Such a man is demanded by every consideration of safety and economy. We have had enough flattering from politicians who have fanctful theories upon which to experiment. General Grant probably understands the subject well, and has put such a system. There will be wailing and gnashing of teeth among hungry office seekers; but Grant is wise enough not to care for them, and to understand that independent, resolute determination to reform all the departments of the government, and to give them to competent men, will add to his popularity with the masses, who after all are a little more powerful than the small politicians.

That irregular young shepherd, Stephen Tyng, Jr., is at the rampage again, scaring the bubble notoriety at the canon's emoluments. Setting at defiance the laws of his Church, and the official declaration of the tribunal before which he was tried and convicted, he has been preaching the gospel of peace and submission all about, in places, which, doubtless, needed it badly enough, but which could not have effectively reformed by practice than precept. As Tyng has not trespassed upon the ecclesiastical preserves either of Boggs or Stubbs, he has met with no opposition from jealous clergymen. Wisely, the pastors of those parishes into which he has intruded, have let him alone, rightly judging that opposition gives him a chance to obtain that public notice which, in his case, is not quite as admirable as obscurity would be. If there is any meaning in the word, he may, perhaps, conclude to stay at home and look after the spiritual interests of his own flock.

In the meantime, it would be interesting to ascertain the precise course of reasoning by which he reconciles his persistent defiance of law and order with his conscience. The canon of the church, reaffirmed by the late convention, expressly forbids such action on his part. He has sworn to obey the laws which govern the organization of which he is a member. If his conscience tells him, in this late day, that the code is iniquitous and injurious, the only honorable course for him to pursue is to seek satisfaction in another denomination. There can be no clearer case than this. If he is right, other clergymen who dislike other laws are entitled to disregard them likewise, and then there is an end to discipline, decency, and good government. But nearly everybody in the Episcopal Church is satisfied with the present regulations, except this unnecessarily uproarious young man. It is a case of the whole denomination against Tyng, Jr. Only magnificent presumption could sustain a man in such a position.

Suppose, after a while, he should conclude that the doctrine of his Church were heterodox, and in his wisdom he should determine to preach Mohammedism, Mormonism, Bhuddism, or Idol worship, would he still remain in the Episcopal Church and defy any court that condemned him? He would have just as much strength in such a position as in that he now holds, and his opposition to authority would be just as respectable. But now, apart from the effect of his bad example, he is hurting the religion of which he is a minister, by impressing the world with the conviction that he cares more to give himself prominence and importance than to help the cause of his Master.

Having held "the highest office in the gift of the people," Mr. Johnson does not propose to retire into private life and rest upon his honors if he can help it. The great principle of his life is, that there is no human happiness out of office, and so he is making arrangements now, to break the force of his fall from the White House on the fourth of March, by tumbling into the gubernatorial chair of the State of Tennessee upon a Democratic nomination. This, is in the regular order of descent. Tailorman, Alderman, Governor, President; then, Governor, Alderman, Tailorman. When he is kicked out of Tennessee, he will be ready for office; for no reiteration of our demand for a settlement of the claims in full. Mr. Adams bade fair to accomplish quite as much, and he had the good taste to hold his tongue while he had his work in hand.

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CLOTHING.

WANTED—An opportunity to sell out—not to any one party, but to 100,000 Men and Boys desiring to be well dressed.

WANAMAKER & BROWN.

FALL GOODS.

TAILORS

S. E. Cor. Chestnut and Seventh Streets.

THE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY

IN OPERA!

ANNOUNCEMENT!

This distinguished corps of Opera-tores, who have so often torn folks' clothes by rail, and mangled their corpses, having concluded to add the show business to their other industries, have purchased PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE, New York City, on tick. The officers of the company will conduct their respective departments in the public building, reserving the grand audience room for their grand moral spectacle.

All people who wear good Rockhill & Wilson clothing can be admitted to the spectacles, on the cash terms.

The following will be some of the exercises:

Matinee!—Broken Rail, "Five o'clock in the morning."

Flauiata!—The Drew crossing the Hudson river in a row boat, with the money-bags. *Song with a chorus.*

Midnight smash-up! In the dark tunnel. *A scene of rushing!*

Grand Scenic Tableau!—Whole force of company! Two trains trying to pass each other on the same track! Can't do it! Great Blow-up! Grand Track Distribution!

Sham Fight!—Your money or your life! War to the knife!

Sparring Match!—Vanderbilt and the other fellows! The other fellows get the best of it!

Accessories may be expected, thusw:!

Real Locomotives!

Actual Precipices!

Tremendous down grades!

Fearful side cuts!

Prodigious money bags!

Thrilling rates of speed!

Dauntless rates of interest!

Reckless bravery of the engine man!

A daring director will ride a dashing locomotive, Barbsack!

But all the above is nothing to Rockhill & Wilson's great display of actual clothing.

Throughout the entire show, it starts at 6 o'clock, stopping only for lunch. Takes on customers, all the time. Every arrangement for carrying the passengers fits. Gone along, gentlemen, no tickets required. Trains run till 7 P. M. every evening. Sundays excepted.

N. B.—On Sundays we guarantee wear the new clothes they have bought during the week, cheap for greenbacks, at

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S

Elegant Brown Stone Clothing Hall,

603 and 605 Chestnut Street.

THIS CARD IS GOOD FOR TWO DOLLARS

CUT THIS OUT.

This Card will be good for Two Dollars in part payment for all cash purchases of ready-made clothing, amounting to Twenty Dollars or more.

CHARLES STOKES & CO.,
824 CHESTNUT Street.

BLACKING.

SAVE YOUR MONEY

And get a brilliant and lasting shine by using

DOBBINS' ELECTRIC

BOOT POLISH.

A small particle of this superior blacking, the size of a large pin head, when mixed with water, is sufficient to raise a brilliant and lasting shine for a full pair of boots. TRY IT. Sold everywhere.

COPARTNERSHIPS

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the name of

TICKNOR & FIELDS

is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. HOWARD M. TICKNOR retiring. The business will continue to PURSUE THE SAME BUSINESS, as successors to the late firm, under the name of

FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO.

JAMES R. OSGOOD,
JAMES T. FIELDS,
JOHN S. CLARK.

Boston, Oct. 29, 1868. no30 2trws

SEWING MACHINES.

Needles, Harness-Makers, Manufacturers of Clothing, Boots, Shoes, &c.—We call attention to our UNIVERSAL SEWING MACHINE-TWIST and to our UNIVERSALLY manufacture superior for—from the best material, and warranted a superior article.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Manufacturers and Proprietors of the SINGER SEWING MACHINES,
No. 1106 Chestnut Street.
Philadelphia. n7 2t1m

ENVELOPES! ENVELOPES!

5,000,000 SAFETY ENVELOPES

All colors, qualities and sizes, for sale at reduced prices at the Steam Envelope Manufactory.

EDWARD S. PHILLIPS,
223 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
SAMUEL TOBEY, Agent.
no7 2tmrp5

DRY GOODS.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE
OF
ELEGANT IMPORTED ORNAMENTS.

B. SCOTT, Jr., will sell on to-morrow morning, 12th inst., at 10 1-2 o'clock, at the Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chestnut Street, a collection of elegant Agate, Siena, Castellinas and Bardiglio Vases of Roman, Grecian and Etrurian designs, large open Vases for halls or conservatories, elegant Mosaic Table richly inlaid; Groupes and Statuettes carved from the Alabaster stone, representing The Three Graces, Dance of Venus, Love and Bacchus, Venus and Cupid, Greek Slave, &c., &c.; fine French Bronze Groups and Figures, Bronze Candelabras Tazzas for fruit and cards, Creta Figures, &c., &c.

The above collection of elegant Ornaments was just been received from Italy by Messrs. Giuliani (late Vito Witt & Sons), and upon examination will be found to be well worthy the attention of lovers of art.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

SOLID SILVER.

BAILEY & CO.,

ARE THE

AUTHORIZED AGENTS

IN THIS CITY FOR THE

STERLING SOLID SILVER WARE

of

The Gorham Manufacturing Co.

JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

Have just received a large invoice of

ONE THOUSAND EGGS

WHITE ALMERIA GRAPES,

The finest seen here in fifteen years,

ONLY

Fifty Cts. per Pound.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. cor. Broad and Walnut Sts.

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,

Late W. L. Maddock & Co.

115 S. Third Street, below Chestnut,

Have now in store superior

WHITE ALMERIA GRAPES,

PRIME GOSHEN BUTTER,

In small tubs, put up expressly for family use—very fine.

THEIR

W. G. FAMILY FLOUR

Is the finest in the market. Always on hand.

FLOUR.

"MOUNTAIN" BUCKWHEAT MEAL.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND

Morris' celebrated Superfine Flouring

BUCKWHEAT MEAL,

In bags and half barrels—warranted superior to any other in the city.

GEO. F. ZEHNDER,
Fourth and Vine.
SOLE AGENT.

FRENCH

MANTLE CLOCKS,

NOW OPENING.

CLARK & BIDDLE

No. 712 CHESTNUT Street.

OPERA GLASSES

AND

OPERA FANS.

New Importations,

AT

No. 902 CHESTNUT STREET.

JAS. E. CALDWELL &CO.

GORHAM

SOLID SILVER

AND

GORHAM PLATE.

A very Large Stock at Manufacturers' List Prices.

CLARK & BIDDLE

H. P. & C. R. TAYLOR,
PERFUMERY AND TOILET SOAPS,
241 and 243 SOUTH STREET.

FRESH LOBSTERS AND SALMON—100 CASES, 1 pound cans, fresh Lobsters and Salmon, landing and for sale by JOS. H. BUSSIER & CO., 128 S. 2d St. Delaware avenue.

SECOND EDITION.

LATER CABLE NEWS

LONDON MONEY MARKET

THE COTTON MARKET

THE ABUSE OF J. W. SIMONTON

The Tribune Disavows the Butler Card

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, November 11th, A. M.—Consols 94⅝ for both money and account. United States Five-twenties, 74¼. Stocks steady. Erie Railroad, 27. Illinois Central, 95¾. Atlantic and Great Western, 38⅝.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 11, A. M.—Cotton is tending down; sales of probably 10,000 bales; shipments to Bombay to the 6th, since last report, 3,000 bales.

LONDON, November 11th, A. M.—Tallow, 52s. 3d.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 11th—Arrived yesterday, steamship Tripoli, from New York.

LONDON, Nov. 11, P. M.—U. S. Five-twenties steady at 75¾. Erie, 26¾. Illinois Central, 96¼.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 11, P. M.—Cotton fast; the sales will not exceed 8,000 bales; Uplands, 10¼@11d.; Orleans, 11¼@11¾d. Provisions firm. Common Rosin, 5s. 6d. Tallow steady.

From New York.

NEW YORK, November 11.—The *Tribune* this morning formally disavows the Butler card signed by J. W. Simonton, published on the 29th of October, and says: "Mr. Simonton has been known to us for years as a citizen held in honorable esteem, one against whom such gross imputations as those of Butler were essentially incredible. But Butler's character has long been known to us for so clearly malevolent, his charges seemed to us calculated to injure no one but himself."

The Continent.

Nov. 11, 9 A. M.	Wind.	Weather.	Therm.
Portland	S. W.	Raining.	59
Boston	S. W.	Raining.	59
New York	S. W.	Raining.	65
Wilmington, Del	N. W.	Raining.	62
Washington	N. W.	Cloudy.	55
Fortress Monroe	N. W.	Hazy.	62
Richmond	N. W.	Hazy.	59
Augusta, Ga	S. W.	Clear.	65
Savannah	N. W.	Clear.	65
Buffalo	N. W.	Snowing.	42
Pittsburgh	N. W.	Cloudy.	39
Chicago	N. W.	Cloudy.	32
Cincinnati	N. W.	Clear.	44
Mobile	N. W.	Clear.	65

State of Thermometer This Day at the Bulletin Office.

10 A. M.....50 deg. 12 M.....52 deg. 3 P. M.....56 deg.

Weather clear. Wind N.W.

FARRAGUT.

Arrival on the Frigate Franklin at New York—the Flag Ship Bears the Name of General Walden and Staff.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The frigate Franklin arrived half-past five o'clock yesterday morning, and cast anchor off the Battery opposite the No. 1 North river.

No escort of tugs, as it became generally known after break of day, that the Franklin was floating quietly up the harbor, the news flew all over the city above than a motley crowd of sightseers, many of them in appearance relations of the night-cruising boatmen, gathered on the wharfs to get a good sight. An Adelphi, as on some occasion, while many citizens in small boats paid a visit to the ship's side. Admiral Farragut, the hero of Mobile Bay, and the Gulf of Mexico, on becoming aware of Farragut's presence called on him in his comfortable quarters above the Battery and was received with all the honors.

About half-past eleven, Admiral Farragut, accompanied by his lady, was taken from the Battery to the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, on landing, he stepped into a private carriage in waiting for him, and was immediately driven to his residence in East Thirty-sixth street, near Fourth avenue, where he remained for the rest of the day.

Except members of his own family there were few present to congratulate the gallant sailor on his safe return from a tour of duty, which for its commencement was an ovation to his proved gallantry in the past, and to be long in fresh glory to come. The absence of neighbors was due to respect for the Admiral, who, if present, would have been annoyed by the attention of the curious, and the demonstrations of the crowd, which would have been the result of his presence.

The Admiral looks exceedingly well. His temper is always strong and kindly received, leaves not slight traces on his brow. An absence of stately ceremony characterized the reception with all the honors due to the man as a hero and an officer, has endeared the Admiral him, and there is little doubt that if he were called to regent to propose to Congress to make the Admiral prior near New Orleans, he would perform it mighty well—with as much endurance and as little bombast as when, in the midst of the rebellion, he won for his name imperishable renown.

"I was overjoyed at the kindly reception I remarked the Admiral. "But those people in Europe are terrible fellows at the bottle. The fact is, two days passed in port compelled me to remain six days in quarantine."

"You are not a three bottle man, then, Admiral?" interrupted the reporter, and the conversation was ended.

"Oh, no," he replied with a smile, "Oh, no; but I did my best to show my European friends on my arrival that I was not backward towards me, and you see it necessitated my remaining at a short two-days of my leave. Yes, I was received with unusual courtesy, wherever I had occasion to land in Europe. I cannot recall a single instance of rudeness to me or mine. But, and the Admiral's mind again reverted to his pleasant reception by European gentlemen with whom he was brought into contact, "I could not stand the pressure.—*Herald to-day.*

ACCIDENT ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD.

Attempt to Throw the Albany Express Train From the Track—The Engine, Tender and Two Cars Badly Smashed.

About 6 o'clock on Monday night, some miscreants attempted to throw the down Albany express train from the track of the Harlem Rail road, by placing a tie across the rails near Bronxville. The place selected by the villains was at a sharp curve of the road about 100 yards from the covered bridge below Bronxville Depot. The passengers on board the train were startled by feeling the train brought to a sudden stand, throwing them in the aisles or car partly out of their seats. None of the passengers knew what had occasioned anything serious. Mr. Sharp, the conductor, who was in the rear car, hearing a crash, perceived the shock, put his head to the bell rope, but found the train stopped, and immediately got off the train to see what was the matter. The night being pitchy dark, the cause of the stoppage could not at first be ascertained, but as soon as lights were procured the cause was evident—a wicked attempt had been made to derail the train. The tie was jammed in the engine, as soon as it struck the obstruction, and the force of the shock left the down track, and, falling on its side, was made a complete wreck. The engineer, Mr. Hoffman, and his fireman were thrown against the fence, and were severely shaken and bruised. The fireman, after we crawled from its wheels, and fell partly on its side on the up track. Two of the Adams Express Company's cars were next the tender, and they with their contents were demolished and lay in a confused heap on the down-track. The baggageman, John Hoffman, and Mr. Simonson, paymaster of the road, were slightly injured, but dangerously. The wreck of cleared and the train proceeded, and about 6 o'clock yesterday morning the down track was cleared for traffic. The passengers in the last two cars escaped with such a slight shaking that they imagined the train had only been stopped to put off a passenger. The villains had evidently carefully prepared their plot, as they selected a tie of such a thickness as to admit it under the cow-catcher so that the wheels might strike it. This is the third obstruction that has been placed upon the road near Bronxville within a few months. Who the guilty parties may be is only conjecture, but a careful watch is to be kept over the movements of suspected persons.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

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FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

(Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)

MOUNT ARYTLE, Alamance County, N. C., Nov. 7, 1868.—All kinds of Republicans here are more jubilant at the election of Grant than they could be at the North. The safety of their lives, liberties and homes depended upon it. In this vicinity I have heard of seventeen colored men who were prevented from voting for Grant and Colfax by fear of being driven from their home. I have known of but one whose household goods were put out by the Klan because he voted the Republican ticket, and he bore it cheerfully, saying he could get his furniture and pickled pork, but nothing had happened.

The Klan in this county turned men saved the old North State from falling into the hands of the Conservatives, and it would have saved New Jersey and New York.

We came near sharing the fate of Georgia and Louisiana, where the negroes were deterred from voting. We must be vigilant, establish schools and inform the people, or Tennessee and the Carolinas will not remain in the list of free States.

My colored school is nearly as far advanced as a country school in New England. It has twelve scholars, and I hope to succeed one hundred in my normal class almost prepared to go forth as teachers. SOLID.

A Southern Paper on Grant's Election.

The Mobile *Tribune* contains the following pithy remarks upon the election of General Grant:

The majority of the Northern people have voted themselves into a condition of slavery. They have voted themselves into a condition of slavery. They have voted themselves into a condition of freedom through good and bad fortune, but never before in the history of the world has there been a nation thus with Secrets sundundated and hoodwinked into the condition of slavery. "Copperhead" minority at the North whose liberties are taken away by the Republican majority, we would regard the course pursued by the latter as a blessing.

Imagine a spirit that would discourse a pack of wolves, they would be in ecstacies at the idea. Northern bad men, with Charles Sumner, Wendell Phillips, Stevens, Greeley, Beecher, Bowles, Bonner, Forney, Wade, Butler, Boutwell, Ben Wade, Ben Butler, Ben Boutwell, Ben Greeley, Ben Bonner, Ben Forney