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THE EVENING BULLETIN. (Sundays excepted), AT THE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING. 807 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION.

GIBSON FEACOCK. CASPER SOUDER, JE., F. L. FETHERSTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON, FRANCIS WELLS.

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# AMERICAN

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We have received a letter from W. Henry Perrin, Secretary of the Journal Company, authorizing us, as their Special Asents in Philadelphia, to make known to our uriness community the merits of the Journal and to re ceive advertisements at their lowest cash rates.

COE, WETHERILL & CO., Advertising Agents, Ledger Building. Mezers, C. W. & CO. are also the authorized Agents of the best newspapers throughout the country. 145 WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS FOR PAR-tics, &c., New styles, MASON & CO., 107 Chestnut street,

W EDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN THE Newest and best manner, LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver, 123 Chestnut street. [eb/20, tf]

#### MARRIED.

DIARRIED.

ADDICKS—BUZBY.—By the Rev. G. D. Boardman, D.D., Charles H. Address and Minnie Knox, only daughter of George L. Buzby, Esq.

Dr Bahrw—Williame.—On the 12th inst., at St. Lnke's Church, Baltimore, by the Rev. J. W. Larmour, Edward L. DuBarry, of Harrisburg, Pa., to Laura, daughter of J. Loullop Williams, of Petersburg, Va. FIEUND—WASHBURN.—In Lauranne, Switzerland, on the 25th ult., Dr. M. B. Freund, of Brealau, Prussia, to Mirs Susan Ellen, daughter of W. R. P. Washburn, Esq., of Boaton. lies Susan Ellen, uauguar of Hoaton MERVINE—KING.—On Thursday morning. Novembar th, 1858, by the Rev. R. Newton, D.D., assisted by Rev. L. Heber Newton, William McK. Mervine, of Milton, Pa., Bersic B., eldest daughter of the late Robert P. King, So. No cards.

DIED. BUIST.—On the morning of the 13th instant, John M. Buist, aged 34 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, 1333 South broad street, on Mooday afternoon, at two o'clock. To proceed to Mount Verano Cemetery.

FORD.—On the evening of the 10th inst., after a lingering illness, George W. Ford, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and male friends of the family; also the late of the late o ing illness, George w. Fust.

The relatives and male friends of the family; also Skekinah I odge, No. 246, A. Y. M., the Union League of the City of Philadelphia; National and State Council, O. of U. A. M.; Northern Liberry Degree Council No. I, O. of U. A. M.; Experiment Council, No. I, O. of U. A. M.; Experiment Council, No. I, O. of U. A. M.; Ly and Liberry Degree Council No. I, O. of U. A. M.; Experiment Council, No. I, O. of U. A. M.; Ly and Liberry Longe, No. — A. P. A.; Lee National Union Club of Philadelphia; the Columbia Bouth Penn and Lincoln Hose Companies, are respectfully invited to attend the functal from his late residence, 32 North Twelfth street, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to American Mechanics' Ceme 2 o'clock. To proceed to American Mechanics' Ceme 2 o'clock. Reproceed to American Mechanics' Ceme 2 o'clock.

Schook. To proceed to American Mechanics' Gemetery, 2000 St. American Mechanics' Gemeter County, aged 29 years.

McKARABER.—On Friday, the 18th inst., Eleanor McKaraher.

McKARABER.—On Friday, the 18th inst., Eleanor McKaraher.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her functal, from the residence of her son in law, Francis Fearon, No. 911 rine street. On Tue-day morning, 17th inst., at 90 clock. Funcata services at 8t. Joseph's Church.

PAlik INSON.—In Berlinston, N. J., on Friday morning, November 13th, Nrs. Ann Parkinson, wife of James C. Farkinson, M. D. (Baltimore papers please copy.)

8 HIREVE.—On Thurday, 12th instant, W. Clifford Shreve, aged 24 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funcral, from the residence of his fasher, Richard C. Shreve, Mt. Holly, N. J., on Monday, 16th inst., at I o'clock P. M. witkout further noticely, on the evening of the 13th inst., Henry Safford is the 65th year of his age.

Du notice of the funcral will be given.

GOOD BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.
GOOD BLACK AND COLORED SATIN FACE GRO GRAIN.
FURPLE AND GILT EDGE.
BROWNS AND BLUE GRO GRAIN.
MODE COLD PLAIN SILKS.
MIEUT ETRE & LANDELL. FOURth and Arch. TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

See Sixth Page for Additional Notices.

REV MATTHEW NEWKIRK WILL PREACH at the North Tenth Street Presbyterian Church. Delow Girard avenue, To-morrow at 10% A. M. and 7% M. ALEXANDER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Nincteenth and Green streets. The fourth sermon of the course on "Solomon's Fools" will so delivered by the Pastor, Rev. T. M. Canningham, D. D., to morrow evening at 7% o'clock. Subject—The Worshipper of Mammon.

+OFFICE OF THE MOUNT CARBON RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, and an Election for a President and eight—Menagers, will be held at No. 316 WALNUT street on MONDAY, the 7th day of December next, at 12 o'clock M.

WILLIAM ROBINSON, Jr.,

no14 t de85

no14 t de85

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE.

-50 or 100 acres, Bristol Pike, above 7 mile guire on premises, or 610 Locust street.

no14.2t

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

"Kathrina; her life and mine; in a Poem." By J. G. Holland. Illustrated by W. J. Hennessy and C. C. Griswold, engraved by W. J. Linton. Published by Charles Scribner & Co., New York,

Published by Charles Scribner & Co.. New York, for sale by Claxton, Remsen and Haffelfuger.
"Sermons, by Henry Ward Beecher, Plymouth Church, Brooklyn." Selected from published and unpublished discourses, and revised by their author. Two volumes, 8vo., each containing 484 pages. Portrait. Harper & Bros. For sale by G. W. Pitcher.
"Mabel's Mistake." By Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, 12 mo. pp. 481. T. B. Peterson & Bros.

"Mabel's Mistake." By Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, 12 mo, pp. 431. T. B. Peterson & Bros.
"Ruby's Husband." By Marion Harland, 12 mo, pp. 392. Published by Sheldon & Co., New York. For sale by Peterson & Bros.
"The History of Napoleon III., Emperor of the French. Including a brief narrative of all the most important events which have occured in Europe since the fall of Napoleon I. until the present time." With illustrations.

most important events which have occured in Europe since the fall of Napoleon I. until the present time." With illustrations. Royal 8vo, pp. 690. Published by B B. Russel, 55 Cornhill, Boston, sold only by subscription; agent for Philadelphia, G. L. Callender, 31 South Sixth

"Passages from the American Note Books of Nathaniel Hawthorne." Two vols., 12 mo, Boston, Ticknor & Fields, for sale by G. W.

Scott's Poetical Works complete. Diamond edition, Ticknor & Fields, for sale by G. W. United States Securities, with the Acts of Congress under which they were issued. Pamphlet. William Painter & Co., Bankers, No. 36 South

Third street.

Life of Mark M. Pomeroy. By Mrs. Mary E. Tucker. Portrait, 12mo, pp. 230. Published by Carleton, for sale by Peterson.

"The Arts of Writing, Reading and Speaking," By Edward W. Cox. Reprinted from the London edition. 12mo, pp. 329. Published by Carleton, for sale by Peterson.

"The Morrisons. A story of domestic life." By Mrs. Margaret Hosmer, author of "Ten Years of Lifetime." 12mo, pp. 382. T. B. Peterson &

Lisetime," 12mo, pp. 382. T. B. Peterson &

THE CONTESTED ELECTION CASES. Motions to Quash the Petitions-Argu-

THE COURTS.

Motions to Quash the Petitions—Argument Fixed for Friday Next.

Common Pleas—Judges Allison and Browster.—To-day was fixed for the inearing of the convested election cases, and this morning, when the counsel appeared, Messra. Hirst, Biddle, Phillipe, Cassidy and Gorhard, for the respondents, made a motion to quash the petitions, to strike off the petitions and to strike out certain specifications. In the case of the Mayor it is averred, 1st. That the affidavit accompanying the petition is fatally defective because the affinuts do not awear that the facts stated in said certicolar the facts stated in said certicolar true, as required by law, but only that the facts stated in said petition are "true to the best of their knowledge and belief."

2. Tast as the Court cannot take jurisdiction of the complaint unless presented with such an affidavit as is required by law, being aworn or affirmed before a competent officer, this respondent suggests that the Court cannot proceed in the cause.

In the same case there is a motion to strike out the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th ejectifications, because they assume that the Court is authorized to deprive the qualified electors in the said divisions which said mileconducts in the officers in said divisions which said mileconducts not alleged to have been procured or promoted by and electra; because eald specifications are vague and indefinite in this, that it cannot be ascertained therefrom what number (if any) of illegal votes were cast in said divisions, and for whom.

In the case of the Receiver of Taxes, the reasons are robstantially the same as the above, with the addition

whom.

In the case of the Receiver of Taxes, the reasons are substantially the same as the above, with the addition that the adidating the petition was made before dames divin. Recorder, who was not authorized by law to administer the eath.

The City Commissioner, the City Controller, the Proteontary of the Common Pleas and the City Solicitor tohow the same course.

In the District Attorney case it omits the complaint in reserted to the worder of the court taken by the adhants, but in other respects it similar to the other. in other respects is similar to the others.

The court fixed Friday next for the hearing of the motions to quash and strike off.

### CONDUCT OF MAGISTRATES.

How Far They Can Exercise Thair Discretion.

OPINION BY JUDGE LUDLOW.

QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—This morning in the Quarter Sessions the case of Alderman Riddle, clarked with misdemeanor in office, was disposed of, Judge Ludlow delivering the following opinion:

The relator, an Alderman of the city of Philadelphia, has been held to bail for a mirdemeanor in office, and this with has been sued out for the purpose of determining the legality of this commitment. It is not to be denied that a magnetrate may, in the discharge of his official duties, so act as to render himself the subject of a criminal prosecution.

set as to reader himself the subject of a criminal proceeditor.

A justice of the peace may in general terms render intell incitable for misconduct in olice, when he actarisally, oppressively or from malicions or corrupt motives. People vs. Coon, 15 Wand, 277, So when he discharges an offender without taking quitticent sureties, with intent to prevent the course of just ce wi. id. M. Witton vs. Coon, 10 S. & R. I was distinctly ruled wheaver a public duty is imposed upon a justice, and he fails operform it he is indictable; the same principle had previously been established in Pennsylvania in R. vs. Mourgomery. I Yates, 418, in a case in which a justice of the peace had not actively endeavored to suppress a riot, the law requiring him so to do.

It is evident from an examination of the law, that if any evidence has been submitted to the court, from which it could be legitimately inferred that this relator had failed to discharge a public duty, or had neglected so to do with an intent to pervert the course of justice, or bas acted partially, oppressively, or from malicious of the switch in the court of the court, turn to the evidence produced in this case, and, by a careful examination of it, settle the question now presented.

fore, turn to the evidence produced in this case, and, by a careful examination of it, settle the quertion now presented.

At was established before me at the hearing of this writ, that the Alderman had issued a war, ant for the arrest of a citizen charged with a criminal offence. The party, having, been arrested, was brought before the magistrate, and he, in the exercise of bis legitimate authority, saw it to hold him to hall in the sum of \$1,000; it further appeared that hall was offered, and that thereupon the Alderman demanded of the person presented as bail, the production of his deeds; these not being produced, the magistrate demanded to know what sum was given for the property, and if the person could produce a tax receipt to prove that he had by paying laxes exercised acts of ownership over the property which he said he owned These cyldences of title not being produced, the person going bail not being able to answer satisfactorily the questions, nor produce the title napers, the magistrate made but a commitment and handed it to the officer.

Subsequently, at a later hour of the day, the friends of the prisoner produced at the Alderman's office a number of persons ready to enter the required amount of bail, it was after even o'clock in the evenine; the Alderman was not in his office, one person saying that he had gone to take a deposition, and another that he might possibly be found in the neighboring saloon. It is enough to say that the Alderman could not be found, and the result was that the prisoner was taken into custody, and was not released until an early hour in the morning, and them by some method which did not distinctly appear in proof; but it was understood that some other other other had taken bail and discharged the pussoner, it is to be remarked that no evidence was produced tending to prove that the relation of the day that the prisoner, see the said and one anything more than that which had been above etated; in a word, then magistrate metal.

lator in this case had said and done anything more than that which has been above stated; in a word, the magis-trate, if guilty of an offence, must be held so to be by reason of his acts alone. In reviewing this evidence it is impossible to under reason of his acts alone.

In reviewing this evidence it is impossible to under stand how a jury could convict the relator, and if they did, how the Court could sustain and enter judgment on the verdict.

The Alderman did right when he issued a warrant, because an oath was made charging a criminal offence; he was in his office and did hear the case upon the return of the warrant, and he demanded bail in a reasonable amount.

amount.

It was the duty of the magistrate to satisfy himself of the sufficiency of the bail; had he done otherwise he would have rendered himself liable to a prosecution, and it was the duty of the prisoner to have then and there such bail as would eatisfy the reasonable and lawful demands of the magistrate.

the duty of the prisoner to have then and there such bail as would eatisfy the reasonable and lawful demands of the magistrate.

The Alderman might have been satisfied with the ball, by an examination, without the production of deeds, tittle papers, &c. but he had a legal right to demand their production, and in default thereof. it was his legal duty forthwith to commit the prisoner. We have time and sain called the attention of the Aldermen of this city to this very subject, and we have warned them of the danger of a criminal prosecution, to which they would subject themselves if they disregarded our advice. It is true that a magistrate may act in a rough and even discourteous manner, which is not only objectionable but wrong; but we cannot say that if the legal duty is thus discharged, it renders them lisble to a presecution.

This relator having then, up to this time, done that which by law he had a right to do, without doing or say, ing anything from takich a jury, would have the right to more is there in this case?

It is reserted and proved that at a late hour in the evening ball was on hand, and in a large amount, together with proper evidence of title, &c. &c., and that the Alderman was not in his office and ould not be found. Prom these facts, and these alone, can a jury infer matice oppression and the like? It is impossible to learn what may be the secret motive which induces a man to act in a given way, and especially are we unable to infer an improper one, when an officer does that which he has a legal right to do.

o do. Alderman had been in his office during the day, he

proper one, when an omeer does that which he has a legal right to do.

The Alderman had been in his office during the day, he had heard the case, examined and rejected the bail, and at a late hour departed from his office. In all this did as do that which was lawful?

To this question there can be but one answer. No law of this Commonwealth requires a magistrate to remain a certain length of time in his office, it is true that should he absent himself during the ordinary business hours, that fact might be some evidence to go to the Jury upon the question of motive, but to be absent at night, after 7 o'clock, is no evidence whatever of an intention of do wrong, for the reason that he was not bound to remain, and had the right to depart. It is argued that this conduct resulted in the imprisonment of a citizen. That may be so; but the citizen arrested its bound to be ready to enter bait and cannot complain if a magistrate is not separed to produce that evidence of his sufficiency which the magistrate may by law demand. Besides all this, any Judge of this Court would at once in a proper case direct bait to be entered in the Clerks office, so that the citizen is in o danger of impreper imprisonment. It is uscless to say that an officer of justice must necessarily consult the convenience of the prisoner—a kind hearted and Indulgent magistrate may do so, and in many instances he ought so to do; but to declare that because he omits that which gentlemanly propriety, benevolence and Christian kindness sometimes demands, he therefore subjects himself to an indictment for a criminal offence, is to say that which is not the law of the land. A review of all the evidence produced has satisfied us that in all the acts of Alderman Riddle we cannot discover that he exceeded the limits of his lawful authority, and as the legal presumption is (in the absence of all evidence of motive other than that to be derived from the performance of legal duty) that lawful acts done by a magistrate in the discharge of his duty are so performed

charged.
In the case of Wells and others, convicted of burglary
a new trial was refused. \_Dramatic artists in Europe occasionally de bert the stage for the seclusion of the convent.

Last year two were added to the list. Mile.

Mourayleff, the Russian dancer, of the Grand

Opora, became a Carmelite nun, and the outer

world, hears no more of her. After her, Mile. Thuillier, the pretty and clever actress of the Odéon, overwhelmed by a tender domestic afflic tion, withdrew from the stage, preparatory to entering the Carmellte convent at Blois. Bu the young lady has changed her mind, and ha

returned to the stage. —A Southern paper remarks that "the country has most decidedly but most unaccountably declined Democratic services, though they were tendered upon cheaper and better terms than by Radical rivals." The casy explanation is that the Democrats offered an inferior article.

A philanthropic gentleman is asking aid to assist the Indians in making their own blankets, by furnishing them with hand looms and teaching them to weave. As a general thing the "noble red" is more inclined to raise hair on white men's scalps than cultivate wool on sheep's backs.

-A letter from San Francisco says the people there feel that an earthquake now and then is not so bad as the eastern specialties of am strokes, tornadoes, thunder storms and the like, and con-clude to accept California even with this drawback as preferable to the older side fof the conti-

#### LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Discovery of Jeff Davis's Female Toggery in the Treasury Department-Why they are kept there, and how they came to be discovered-A Historical Fact settled beyond dispute-What Wm. B. Reea thought about it—Letter from Minister Dix Written before the Election-He Draws a His torical Parallel Between the Old Federalists of 1812 and the Peace Democrats of 1868.

(Correspondence of the Phila, Evening Bulletin,) WASHINGTON, Nov. 13, 1868.—It has already been stated in some of the papers that a few days ago Gen. F. E. Spinner, United States Treasurer, in examining some boxes which had been placed in his custody by Mr. Stanton when Secretary of War, discovered the female garments in which Jest Davis had attempted to escape, which circumstance excited considerable discussion, and many persons wondered how it was that these articles should have been found in the Treasury Department. The explanation is, that the War Department building contains no vaults or places where articles of value—or rarety as this package might be styled—can be keft safely, and the practice has been to transfer all such to the vaults of the Treasury Department, where they are scaled with the scal of the War Department, and not opened unless by authority of the Secretary of War. It happened that Gen. Hardle, one of the Adjutant-

happened that Gen. Hardie, one of the Adjutant-Generals of the War Department, was sent to the Treasury Department a few days since, to look up some papers which had been deposited in charge of General Spinner, and during the search they opened a large box, which was found to contain female clothing. The nice sense of propriety of Gen. Hardie caused him to start at such an unexpected development, and he asked immediately that the box be closed, as it did not immediately that the box be closed, as it did not contain what he wanted. The bluff old Spinner, who has stood watch and ward over the Treasury vaults for years, had his curiosity excited, and he vanits for years, and ms curronty exerted, and no insisted upon an examination being made, to ascertain what really was in the box. This was decided upon, and the box was found to contain the female garments of Jeff., with a letter from Col. Pritchard, his captor, certifying that such

Col. Pritchard, his captor, certifying that such was the fact, and other written proofs, showing that there was no mistake about it. After an inspection of the contents, they were returned to the box, and it was sealed up again.

But the most amusing part of the affair is that the publication of the discovery elicited a written request from Mrs. Bishop Simpson to Gen. Spinner, asking him, as a special favor. to loan her the garments to be exhibited at a fair which tabeling held in Philadelphia to raise funds to is being held in Philadelphia to raise funds to place a colossal statue of her husband, the Bishop, on the National Lincoln Monument, to be erected

in Washington.

Geo. Spinner has replied to the lady, setting forth that he is only the custodian of the articles, and is not authorized to allow them to go out of his possession, otherwise he would have been

The discovery of these garments sets at rest one historical fact, which, from the lapse of time, had began to be disputed; and it is asserted here that William B. Reed. E-q., of your city, whose sympathies with Jeff. led him to volunteer as one of his counsel, has declared that there was one of his counsel, has declared that there was no truth in the story that Davis had attempted to escape in female clothing, which he (Reed) alleged had been invented for the purpose of throwing ridicule upon the "unfortunate head" of the defunct confederacy. Hereafter no one need doubt the story, for the "documents," in the shape of the petiticoats, et al., can be produced as proof, upon an hour's notice.

LETTER FROM MINISTER DIX.

Gen. Dix has written a letter to a distinguished Republican official of this city, in which he fex-

Republican official of this city, in which he fexpressed surprise that his first letter, repudiating the nominees of the New York Democratic Convention, should have attracted so much attention in the United States. In this last letter he reiterated the opinion that the Democratic party was destined to be defeated and broken up on acdestined to be defeated and broken up, on account of the sympathy of its leaders with the rebellion. He compares it to the old Federal party of 1812, which ceased to exist because of its opposition to the war in which the nation was engaged with England. He says that the sound patriotic Democrats had no other course left but patronic Democrats had no other course set to to ally themselves with the Republican party in the support of General Grant. The letter throughout breathes the strongest spirit of pa-triotism, and expresses the hope that Grant would be elected. There will be a very earnest effort made here in high quarters to have Gen. effort made here in high quarters to have Gen. Dix retained in his present position, which he fills so admirably, and to the great credit of the country. Gen. Dix is one of the best French scholars in America, and his friends say he can read off-hand a French book, and translate it into English as rapidly as if he were reading from an English book. Besides, he speaks the French language with great fluency and accuracy.

OBDERED TO JOIN HIS COMPANY By direction of the Secretary of War, Captain Cnambers McKibbin, of the 35th U. S. Infantry, is ordered to proceed without delay to join his company in the Fifth Military District. SUSQUEHANNA.

The Cuba Filibustering Expedition. The N. Y. Herald of this morning says:
Col. Gibbon and his coadjutors, Gen. Henningsen and Col. Kerrigan, of the Walker and Lopez
expeditions, have been industriously but unexpectations, have been industriously but un-ostentationally at work for the past two weeks at their headquarters in Broome street, near Broad-way, enlisting braves, every one of whom has smelt powder, for the grand army of invasion of the ever faithful island of Cuba.

The work laid out for these gentlemen by

the work land out for these generalisation of the expedition—a mysterious but all-powerful Havanese, who followed the fortunes in Europe of Don Carlos and on this Continent of Maximilian—to do, was the enlistment of 5,000 men, a molety of the "aimy of liberation" when the half between the desired that the liberation of the same eration." the other half being recruited in Mobile and New Orleans; and yesterday, on figuring up the names on the rosters, upwards of 6,500 hombres, all anxious to do valorous deeds of arms. were found as their grand total. From this sum 1,500 are to be wedded, as the unknown Cuban, who thus far has furnished the sinews of war and who is to honor this city with his presence in the course of a day or two, declares that 10,000 men

course of a day or two, declares that 10,000 men are sufficient to make mincemeat of all who adhere to Bourbonism on the island.

Who this illustrious Havanese is is with outsiders a question of quien sabe. Colonel Gibbon says he knows him well; that, in fact, every admirer of military genius, military energy and military tact in the Caribbean Sea or on the coast of Mexico knows him and will continue to know when any only brave, but generous and wealthy inn as not only brave, but generous and wealthy and republican and ambitious, and all that.
"Colonel," remarked the inquirer, when he had an opportunity to put in a word edgowise.

"this unknown must really be very wonderful."
"Oh, very," was the dry reply. "And that is not all; the wealthiest merchants in New York, firms that have made their millions in Cuba, are with us heart and soul. Their purses are open to us. All we have to do is to draw upon them, and our drafts are unhesitatingly honored."
"They must take an extraordinary interest in

"They must take an extraordinary meters in the expedition."

"A very great interest, sir," here remarked the Colonel's brother, to the interrogator. "One firm has offered us fifty thousand, muskets—no, blankets; no, no, I mean haversacks, that's it. But we have everything, everything, men, more then we want money, as much as we can exthan we want; money, as much as we can expend; food, clothing, war material, everything, everything, sir, we have—except transportation, and that we shall have."

"About the neutrality laws?"

"Ab, there's the rub. We have depots at Money depots at Money and Convert Forest and

An, there's the rub. We have depots at Mobile and New Orleans, and General Forrest and other Southern gentlemen are anxious to join us, and say they will, provided—ahem 1—provided the neutrality laws are not violated, which means, of course the neutrality laws will, must be violated. How is it possible to get along without doing that sort of thing, ch?" "It is understood that a committee from your

organization was about to visit Washington and 'fix' thinge?"
"Ha! ha! Oh, yes, to be sure!" and Mr. Gib
bon laughed, while his brother, the Colonel, busic

him:elf at another desk answering the questions of would-be filibusteros. "You see, sir, we don't like to let out our plans; but this committee will go to Washington as soon as the gentleman from Cuba arrives, and make arrangements for planting a colony on the extreme southern point of Florida—yes, air, that's it; we are going to colonize Florida! What do you think of that?"

of that "A capital idea, certainly. When do you propose leaving New York with this expedition? And are you not afraid of governmental interference in

this city?"
"We shall leave in a week or two weeks, or
"We shall leave in a week or two weeks, or "We shall leave in a week or two weeks, or within a month—it may be sixty days—to-morrow nayhap, just as the gentleman from Cuba shall determine; and as for interference, we don't propose that government shall be officially informed of our day of salling or of the port from which we set out. Oh! we know what we are about."

"You have done a 'big thing' enlisting so many in so short a time and so quietly, too. Are all your recruits accustomed to arms?"

your recruits accustomed to arm?"

"Yes; they are drawn from our own armies,
North, West and South. There'll be 5,000 Southerners in the expedition. We are going to
hold a meeting at the Cooper Institute to feel the
public pulse, and eloquent men will address it.

"What are you going; to do with Cuba when you
get it, Colonel?" asked the visitor, turning to
that individual.

"Anney it to the Union." "Annex it to the Union. It is to be our thirty-eighth State, sir. That's arready settled."
"That may not be the plan of the Cuban gen-

tleman."
"We don't know what his plans are, and we don't care. When the island is ours, pro bono publico, it shall be part and parcel of Uncle Samuel's dominion."

"Are you not afraid of the garrote? Don't forget the fate of Lopez."
"Oh, I'm not afraid, This is a big job, sir. A man's life is not to be counted against it. If we win, we make. If we lose, there's an end of it. But we'll win, and what is more, sir. Cuba will be but a base for future operations, sir," and the Colonel put his hands in his pocket, feaned back in his chair, and, looking valiantly at us, added. with emphasis, "Cuba ours, and the conquest of all the islands in the Caribbean sea will be but a

question of time only. And here the interview was abruptly brought to a close by an irruption of Goths and Vandals who were anxious to be garroted. In the spirit of mercy the Colonel refused to enroll them, declaring the Colonel refused to enroll them, deof mercy the Colonel refused to enroll them, de-claring he had more heroes now than he knew how to dispose of.

#### CUBA.

aibarien as a Port—The Revo-lutionary Reports—No Freedom of Speech—Volunteers Refused by Ler-sundi—An American's Views. Catbarien

CAIRABLEN, Nov. 3, 1868.—Calbarien is a small place, but has the air of doing a large business during crop time. It has a large bay, but vessels cannot load or discharge full cargoes on account of its shallowness; but everything has to be lightered from Cayo Frances, or French Key, some fitteen pulses off. So you see there are some diffifitteen miles off. So you see there are some diffi-culties here in doing the business.

It takes two days for a letter to go between

Matanzas and this place. I suppose you would like to hear how the revolution affects us, so I will write what rumors and stories and wha day after our arrival at Matanzas Jim wrote us that more was a great deal of excitement in Havana, and everybody went armed, which means, I suppose, that many of the young Cubans got frightened and begun to carry arms, letting every one of their friends know it; but Jim said that a demonstration was expected. Tuesday, the 27th I heard that a friend of mine in Hayana, known as a liberal, had been arrested. He had gone to the theatre, and when he came home found that his lodgings had been searched, and upon complaining the next day was advised to keep his mouth shut. He asked what sort of a country of the country of try it was where a man couldn't speak his mind. He was told he might say what he pleased, but that they should choose the place, so the Gover-nor sent him to the Moro. Sunday or Monday night fifteen men went to the house of a friend of ours in Matanzas at midnight and searched the house for a doctor named Morales, who, six the noise for a soctor famed atorates, who, six-teen years ago, was concerned in one of the Lopez expeditions and banished for five years, but he had luckily gone to Havana the day before. Nevertheless, the ladies of the family had all to rise and dress themselves to allow the soldiers to search under the beds and everywhere else. Quite a number of people have been arrested on suspicion. We have also heard of trouble at Manzanillo, which was put down, and of a ridiculous demonstration made at Ceiba Mocha, about six miles from Matanzas, by a sublieutenant, the parish cure and half a dozen gua-jiros, or country people; but whether revolution-ary or in favor of Isabella, I can't tell. Of course ary or in tavor of isaseua, i can't kell. Of course it was put down. Monday a deputation of the merchants of Havana waited upon Lersundi, and asked him to give them some information, what they might expect, &c.; but Lersundi just about the same as showed them the door, and they left with fleas in their ears. The fact is, there is a general unsettled feeling every-where. Planters are afraid of their negroes rising, and have petitioned to send arms to their estates to arm their men—you know it is against the law here to possess a weapon without a license.

Inw here to possess a weapon without a license. Merchants are afraid because they can't tell how these troubles will affect their business, and those in power, the authorities throughout, are afraid of losing their places under a new order of things. The Cubans are always revolutionary, excitable, and I believe take pleasure in the general scare, and so it goes. Yesterday I heard of a scare at Remedios, distant six miles. Four poor devils of freed negroes were put in prison, charged with creating disastisfaction on an estate by informing the negroes that they had been free since the first of last month, and many of the pipablitants now go armed. My informant carinhabitants now go armed. My informant carried a knife as long as his arm, nearly. I am told that the people of Havana offered to volunteer a force of 7,000 men for the protection of the city, which was refused; that Lersundi had received a despatch, which has been published, to the effect that all the decrees and orders for the island of Cuba under the new state of things had been sent to the mail steamer of the 30th, and calling upon the Cubans to be patient and quiet until they arrived, and that they would be found much to their satisfaction, and so on and so on. We hear a great deal we can't believe; but you have more reliable cable news from Spain than we do, and nothing sure or positive can be said regarding the many stories about affairs in this island. I hope it will come out all right,

#### GRANT.

however.

His Arrival in New York—Beception at the Metropolitan Hotel—Prominent Visitors,—Future Movements—The General Will Go to West Point to-day,

The New York Herald of this morning says: Without any previous announcement General Grant and Mrs. Grant arrived in this city at nine o'clock yesterday morning, on their way to West Point, at which the son of the President elect is a cadet. The General, with his staff—General Adam Badeau and General F. T. Dent—at once repaired to the Metropolitan Hotel and took possession of room No. 114, and Mrs. Grant went up session of room No. 114, and Mrs. Grant went up town to the residence of Mr. A. T. Stewart. After partaking of a quiet breakfast the General, with General Dent, took a carriage and drove to the residence of General John Hamilton, where he paid his respects to the family of that officer. Mr. John Jay, the President of the Loyal League Club; Professor Lieber, Judge Dick Busteed, Colonel Crofton. United States Army, and Miss Reade called at the Metropolitan during the absence of the General, and sent up their cards. General Grant returned from his vieit at ten o'clock, and remained undishis visit at ten o'clock, and remained undis-turbed and unbored for some time. The fact that General Badeau is generally understood to be the breastwork to Grant's defences deters aspiring candidates for place from being intrusive, and protects the General from annoyance.

A continuous stream of visitors poured in and out of the hotel all the forenoon, and it was interesting to notice that among aspiring politicians of good or bad character, generals of great reputation or no reputation, the President clear was the most modest and unpretonding. The colored waiters seemed to be greatly tickled.

As the day wore on the excitement in the neighborhood of the Metropolitan increased and there was a perfect rush of visitors to the hotel. The General received all very kindly and gave the briefest possible answers to the inevitable questions put to him by the inevitable bores. The General received, up to four o'clock, over 500 visitors, among whom were Judge Pierrepont. with his brothers Hilton and Davis: ex-Governor

Fish, Generals Butterfield, Philip St. George Cooke, and a host of subordinate officers. In answer to a question put by one of the visitors, General Dent, speaking for General Grant, said that the President-elect would not receive return from West Point would also decline any popular evation. General Grant, said General Dent, does not believe in popular demonstrations and consequently will not accept them. If any person asked him to a good dinner he did not have the that the Convertible that the Convertible

think that the General was the manto refuse, but nothing of a public character. General Grant rode out with Mr. Robert Bonner in the afternoon, and expressed anew his ad-miration of the horse Pocahontas, whom he pronounced a paragon of speed. He assumed the reins in Harlem lane and made the mettlesome animal "pueh things" in excellent style. On the return trip the General had an opportunity of viewing the beauties of our incomparable Park.
In the evening the General, accompanied by
the members of his staff, visited the Olympic to see Fox. Mrs. Grant accompanied Mr. A. T. Stewart to Niblo's to witness Matilda Heron's representation of Camille. During the absence of the General and family Major-Generals Rufus In-galls, McDowell, Daniel E. Sickles, Heintzelman

gais, sichowell, Daniel E. Sickies, Heintzelman and Doubleday called and left their cards.

The General and Mrs. Grant will leave the Metropolitan this morning for West Point about cleven o'clock, and will remain at the Academy until Wednesday next, when the party will return to this city on their way to Washington.

The Meteors as seen near Germantown. To the Editor of the Evening Bulletin-Sir

About half-past ten o'clock last night I observed a single meteor in the northeast. At midnight I commenced to count them, confining my observations to the northern and eastern heavens. By one o'clock A. M. at least one hundred and forty had been seen, nearly all of which traversed the sky from east to northwest, where they would disappear—leaving a trail which continued visible in some instances about one minute. At 234 A. M. I had counted at least three hundred. At this time, turning my back to the window at which I was stationed, I could distinctly discern them by reflections in the room at the rate of about four per minute. After observing probably twenty-five, and feeling sleepy, I retired, missing the more brilliant dieplay which probably occurred later in the

morning.
The largest, which I observed at about eight minutes past one o'clock, commenced near the constellation Great Lion, then near the eastern horizon passing near the zenith, disappearing in the Milky Way between Cassiopela and Cepheus, then in the northwest, about forty degrees above the horizon, having caused a light for some five seconds almost as bright as the full moon, leavseconds almost as bright as the full moon, leav-ing a trail marking its course in a direct line, which trail, by curling up at one end and down at the other, formed first an S, then the fig-ure 8 requiring about twenty minutes to dissolve itself into a nebulous cloud about four degrees long and two degrees wide, about the density of the Milky Way near which it remained fixed until

Many assumed the appearance and brilliancy of a rocket, and the direction of nearly every one was from the east to the northwest. C. R. R. Germantown, Nov. 14, 1868.

#### DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

The Lancashire Lass will be produced at the Chestnut and Arch Street Theatres this evening.

-Mr. E. L. Davenport will conclude his engagement at the Walnut this evening with A New Way to Pay Old Debts and The Carpenter of Ronen. Next week Mr. Edwin Booth in Richelicu, Virginius, Othello, Jack Cade and Richard

—At the American this evening a miscellaneou performance will be given.

—Blind Tom will begin a series of concerts at Concert Hall on Monday evening. -The Theatre Comique, on Seventh street below Arch, will be opened this evening with a brillian

—Max Strakosch will give two concerts at Con-cert Hall on the 25th and 26th insts. Miss Kellogg will appear on both occasions. -Mr. Jobson, "formerly Consulting Surgeon

and Dentist to the Royal Family of England," will lecture at Assembly Buildings on Monday evening next, upon "the Physiology and Har-mony of Female Dress." —A new organ will be opened in the Olivet Presbyterian Church, Twenty-second and Mount Vernon streets, on Thursday evening, Nov.

-We have alluded already to the fact that a movement was on foot to establish a Philhar-monic Society in this city, and we are glad to announce that the efforts of our best musicians in this direction have been crowned with success The Philharmonic Society has been inaugurated in accordance with the off-expressed wishes of

leading connoisseurs and professors, for the es-tablishment of a Musical Association similar to that of the same name in New York and London, Its primary object will be the dissemination of through stated performances of th pure mate, infound sates performances of the very highest order of composition, vocal and in-strumental; nor will its efforts for the elevation of Philadelphia's musical prestige ever be relaxed. It is proposed to furnish the public with four concerts at the Academy of Music, and three re hearsals before each concert at Horticultural Hall, with a highly drilled and well-appointed orchestra of not less than fifty each season, on the terms clsewhere set forth; and to intersperse the con-certed music with brilliant solos by first-class artists, both vocal and instrumental.

The first concert will be given on the evening of Saturday. January 16, 1869, with the following programme: Symphony in A. Op. 67. Four movements

# OROHESTRA. Overture—"Lurline." W. V. Wallace Concerto—Violin. Op. 64. E minor. (Three movements. Orchestral Accompaniment). Mondelssohn

M'LLE GAMILLA URBO.

Concerto-Piano. Op. 21. F minor. Larghetto and allegro vivace. (Orchestral Accompaniment). Chopin 

January 1st, Atternoon Renearsal, Horticultural Hall.

January 1sth. Afternoon Rehearsal. Horticultural Hall.

January 1sth. Afternoon Rehearsal. Horticultural Hall January 16th. First Concert. Academy of Music. January 29th. Afternoon Rehearsal, Horticultural February 5th. Afternoon Rebeareal, Horticultural February 12th. Afternoon Rehearsal, Horticultu-

February 13th. Second Concert, Academy of Music. February 26th. Afternoon Rebearsal, Horticultural Hall.
March 12th. Afternoon Rehearsal, Horticultural
Hall.
March 13th. Third Concert, Academy of Music.

March 12th. Afternoon Rehearsal, Horticultural
Hall.
March 13th. Third Concert, Academy of Music.

Hall.
Hall.
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Hall.
Harch 13th. Third Concert, Academy of Music.
Horticultural

April 2d. Afternoon Rebeareal Horticultural Hall. 10th. 10th. Fourth Concert, Academy of Music.
The first Public Rehearsal will take place on Friay January 1st, 1869, at 3 o'clock P.M. at Horticultural

Hall.
The following gentlemen are officers of the society:
Chas. R. Dodworth, President; V. Von Amsberg, VicePresident; Ludwig A. Tschirner, Trocks.; C. A. Braun,
Librarian. Directors—Chailes H. Juryis, M. H.
Cross, H. L. Albrecht, Carl Wolfsohn, G. Mueller,

-The darkness of a cloudy night caused a disagreeable mistake in a Georgia town. A tellow killed two of his friends instead of another cou-

## IFTH EDITION

4:00 O'Clock.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST CABLE NEWS. LATEST FROM WASHINGTON FULLERTON-COURTNEY QUARREL

President Will Not Suspend Courtney

Recruiting for Filibusters in St. Louis

By Atlantic Cable. London, Nov. 14.—Extensive arrangement were made at the observatories and elsewhere for scientifically noting the expected meteoric display last evening, but the sky being clouded, no meteors were seen.

MADRID, Nov. 14.—The Previcional Government has declared all the Spanish colonial ports free, and all anchorage duties are abolished. Berlin, Nov. 14.-Count Von Der Gotz, the Prussian Ambassador at Paris, has resigned, and Von Werther, the present Minister to Austria,

has been appointed to fill the vacancy. District Attorney Courtney.

(Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, T

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The revenue imbroglio has been settled for a time at least by the President informing Fullerton, last night, that he did not deem the charges against Courtney and other officers sufficient to justify him in

suspending them. Fullerton at once left for New York, for the purpose, it is understood, of obtaining new evidence, when he will return here to renew thefight. While in the city Fullerton showed private letters written by Secretary McCulloch several days ago, advising him not to get mixed up in these matters, or he would surely get worsted, as has proved to be the case. This letter was shown to the President, who manifested great surprise that Mr. McCulloch would give such advice. Fullerton also told a friend last evening before leaving that the President had said privately that he did not care so much about making out a case against Mr. Courtney, as in obtaining some evidence in these investigations which would tend to implicate Mr. Rollins, in order that he could suspend him.

Fullerton's friends here are very sanguine that he will yet make out a good case.

More Filibusters-Dead Bodies Found. Sr. Louis, Nov. 14.—The Times of this morning says: About thirty young men, under the leadership of two or three old filibusters, held a meeting here last night, and an organization was effected, with a view to raising recruits for any expedition to Cuba.

The Bunker Hill (Illinols) Gazette states in substance that in a barn attached to a place where a tayern has been kept for years in the vicinity of that town, the remains of three human beings have been found beneath the barn floors. that the skeletors of five other posed to have been murdered, have been discovered in the neighborhood of the same premises. The inn-keeper is suspected of having been engaged in robbery and murder for years. The Gazette says he has been arrested; and is now imprisoned, awaiting trial, bail having been re-

fused. The Ferry Rout Collision. NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Five persons were killed or mortally injured by the ferry accident, and twenty others are badly hurt.

From Albany. ALBANY, Nov. 14 .- The tenth juror in the Cole ase was obtained to-day.

Marine Intelligence. New York, Nov. 14.—Arrived — steamship Siberia, from Liverpool, via Boston.

Boston, Nov. 14.—The Mayor of Philadelphia and suite arrived here this morning, and are enjoying the hospitalities extended by Mayor Shurtleff and the members of the city government.

Markets by Telegraph. Markets by Telegraph.

Baltimere, Nov. 14.—Cotton dull and unchanged. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn firmer; for new white, 85@90; yellow, \$1. Oats dull at 60@65. Rye unchanged. Pork firm at \$29@29 50. Bacon firm; rib sides, 17%; clear sides, 18; shoulders, 13%@14; hams, 19@20. Lard dull at 18.

#### CITY BULLETIN.

Indian Missions .- On to-morrow (Sunday) evening a meeting of much interest on behalf of Missions to the Indians in Nebraska and Dakota. will be held in St. Luke's Church, Thirteenth street, below Spruce. The Right Rev. Bishop Clarkson, Rev. Dr. Howe, Rev. Mr. Hinman, the Missionary to the Dakotas, and Mr. William Welsh will make addresses, and the Rev. Paul Masakuti, an Indian Deacon, will speak in the Slowy lengage Sioux language.

Cruelty in the New Jersey State Prison.

The Newark Daily Advertiser says:
 "Governor Ward on Wednesday appointed Mr.
George A. Walker Keeper of the State Prison, to
fill the vacancy caused by the death of his brother.
Mr. Walker has resided with his brother within the prison during the past year, and is thoroughly acquainted with the duties of the position. The widow of the late keeper will have the general supervision of the female convicts, as heretofore. During his recent visit to this institution the Governor found six prisoners of both sexes, under the rules. punishment for breaking the rules. They were confined in dungeons night and day, with their wrists bound together and fastened close to the wrists bound together and fastened close to the floor, thus compelling a painful position of the body. Some had been under this, discipline for six days, and the officers confessed that in a former instance this horrible punishment had been continued for over two weeks. The offences which brought this terrible retribution were indecent conversation, swearing and attempt to escape. The Governor ordered the immediate release of the prisoners from their torture, and gave strict orders that from their torture, and gave strict orders that nothing of the kind should occur again under his gubernatorial administration, requiring the new keeper, before his appointment, to sign a paper, solemnly promising to prevent all such inhuman

reatment of prisoners.
It is understood that similar exuelties have It is understood that similar, ergelues have been perpetrated in our State, prison for years. They are not so much the fault of the individual officers, under whose direction they have occurred, as of the miserable system, or lack of one, which onr legislatures have allowed. The people now demand an immediate change for the better—the adoption of an enlightened and Christian discipline, a total renovation and purification of the prison system of the State. The last legisla-ture appointed a commission of able and eminont men to report such a plan, and it remains for the next session to act upon it in a wise, humane and unpartisan spirit. Other States are far in advance of New Jersey in this matter."