VOLUME XXIII.—NO. 147.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1869.

WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS for Parties, &c, New styles, MASON & Co. 2007 Chestnut street.

WEDDING INVITATIONS EN-FEDDING THE STATE OF THE STATE MARRIED.

KERR-STEVER.—On: Tuesday, 28th instant, at the residence of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Henry King, 1/19 Spruce street, by the Rev. Dr. Breed, J. Waugh Kert to Miss Anna L. F., daughter of Col. Jucob Stever, of Massillon, Ohl. Miss Allia B.F., Garage and Science and Sc

DIED. AUSTIN.—On the evening of the 25th inst., Rebecca, relict of the late Charles B. Austin.

DOBRANCE.—At Bristol, September 26, John Dorrance; in the staty seventh year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from St. James's Church, Bristol, on Thursday, the 30th inst., at four o'clock.

WATER PROOFS FOR SUITS.
BLACK AND WHITE REPELLANTS.
GOLD AND BLACK REPELLANTS.
BROWN AND WHITE REPELLANTS.
EYRE & LANDELL.
Fourth and Arch.

SPECIAL NOTICES. See Sixth page for additional Notices.

FRECEPTION:

THURSDAY

THIS WEEK.

In all Departments of our Establishment. Ready-Made Clothing, Boys' and Youths' Clothing.

Furnishing Goods and Custom Department.

We will open on the day above named an entirely new and very extensive stock of Fall and Winter Goods, much

Our Own Importation

AND

Manufacture.

Zibelines. Simonles Crepe. Autumn Barnockburns. Scotch Suitings, Johanny Fura Paris Stripes.

Olive Diagonals, Basket-backs, Colored Granites. Devonshire Kersey, *** Carr's Finished Meltons, Huckeswagen's Piques, Valours. Chinchillas,

Imperial Czarines, Castor Cloths. Schoeller's Winterings, Genuine Whitneys, Elbeoufs, West-of-England Cloths.

F and H's---all colors (22), English Plaids-Warranted Soap Shrunks Edredons, Oxford Doeskins,

English Doubles, Eskimos. Trecot Londes.

And a hundred (100) other materials, some of them ENTIRELY NEW,

All of them EXCEEDINGLY BEAUTIFUL

BY We will receive visitors from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. and cordially invite gentlemen and ladies to spend a few moments in looking through our house.

The Chestnut Street Clothing House,

818 and 820 Chestnut Street. JOHN WANAMAKER.

PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF Phormacy.—The forty-ninth annual course of Lectures in this institution will commence on FRIDAY, October let, and will be continued until the close of February. Lectures on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY of every week, at seven and eight o'clock P. October I Industrial Physics of the Comment of the P. M.
General Introductory Lecture by Professor JOHN M.
MAISCH, at 7½ o'clock P. M.
Matriculation Tickets may be obtained from the Sec-

ALFRED B. TAYLOR,

BIBLE LECTURE.

HALL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 1210 CHESTNUT STREET.

CHARLES E. LEX, Esq., will lecture TO-MORROW EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

Subject—'Nannan the Syrian.'—24 Kings 5th chap. All are welcome. Young men especially invited. Union Prayer Meeting every Saturday evening. \$29 215 Union Prayer Meeting every Saturday ovening. 822 213

BAPTIST HOME OF PHILAD ELPHIA.—A public meeting of the Baptists of Philadelphia will be held at the First Baptist Church, corner
of Broad and Arch streets, on THURSDAY EVENING,
30th instant, at 735 o'clock. Rev. Drs. Magoon, Boardman; Henson, Bandolph and others will deliver addresses.

se29-2t* All are cordially invited to attend. LADIES' FAIR IN AID OF THE new church of St. Charles Borromeo, Rev. James O'Reilley, Pastor, at Concert Hall, commencing MON-DAY, 4th October, 1869. Tickets, 10 cents. Season tickets.

WANTED-TO RENT A PEW IN
Holy Trinity Church. Address PEW. Box 2630
8029 2trp Post-office. Se29 2trp

GOLD AT NEW YORK—MCOgruher at Seventeenth and Locust. Imported
Cigars a specialty. Fresh goods from the new crop of
tobacco just received. Se23-3trp§

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.

1109 GIRARD STREET. 1109
TUBEISH, RUSSIAN, AND PERFUMED BATHS. Departments for Ladies.

Baths open from 6A, M. to 9P, M. pltf rp

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RACE ABOVE EIGHTEENTH STREET.

Open daily at 11 A. M.: for treatment of diseases of the

Dr. GEORGE C. HARLAN, 1806 Chestnut street,

Dr. GEORGE C. HABLAN, 1896 Chestnut street, Visiting MANAGERS, HENRY DAVIS, 353 North Third street, C. NEWLIN PIERGE, 501 North Seventh street, ROBERT, COANE, 1837 Ghrard avenue.

J. E. GOULD, NO. 923 CHESTNUT Piercet, is selling Stock & Oo's and Haines Brost, Flances and hinson & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs nearly as low as at any forther time. seats will begin on Thursday morning next, a HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 and 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department, indical treatment and medicine furnished gratuitously

POLITICAL NOTICES.

DE REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS WILL BE ADDRESSED BY

JAMES M. SCOVEL AND CHARLES J. HOLLIS

At the following places: AT CAMDEN COUNTY COURT HOUSE TUESDAY, September 28, 7% P. M. " The Ladies are invited to attend."

> FRIDAY, October 1, ... WATERFORD.

SATURDAY, October 2, 2 P. M., At People's Mass Convention, Chew Land-se23 toc25

FIFTEENTH WARD

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE

Republican Citizens of the 15th Ward, favorable to the formation of a ticket which will com Wednesday Evening, 29th instant,

At half-past 7 o'clock, at the MISSION ROOM, North side of Brandywine, above Fifteenth Street

Hdqrs. Republican Invincibles, FIFTH AND LIBUARY STREETS,

September 29, 1869. ORDER NO. 5.

1. Members will assemble at Headquarters on THURS-DAY EVENING, Sept. 30, 1869, at 7 o'clock sharp, for Parade, and to attend the Republican Mass Meeting in the Twenty-fourth Ward II. Equipments for sale at the Hall day and evening.

By order of GEORGE TRUMAN, JR.,

Joseph K. McCammon, Assistant Marshals.

CLOTHING.

JONES' ONE-PRICE

CLOTHING HOUSE.

604

MARKET STREET. PHILADELPHIA.

First Class Ready-Made Clothing, suitable for all Seasons, constantly on Rand. Also, a Handsome Line of Piece Goods for Cus-

GEO. W. NIEMANN;
Proprietor COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORI
ginated the anesthetic use of
MITHOUS UNIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS,
And devote their whole time and practice to extracting
teeth without pain.
Office, Eighth and Walnut street4.

ap201y DR. F. B. THOMAS, THE LATE OPE-rator at the Colton Deutal Association, is now the only one in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to axtracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, No. 1027 Walnut streets.

JOHN CRUMP, BUILDER,
1731 CHESTNUT STREET,
and 213 LODGE STREET.
Mechanics of every branch required for house-building
and fitting promptly furnished.
feZ-tf POSTS AND RAILS, POSTS AND RAILS all styles. Four-hole, square and half round posts
Shingles-Long and short, heart and sap, 50,000 fee

first common boards.
Shelving, lining and store-fitting material made a specialty.
NICHOLSON'S
my5-tfrp
Seventh and Carpenter streets.
WARBURTON'S IMPROVED, VEN
tilated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented) in all tilated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented) in all the approved fashions of the season. Chestnut street next door to the Post-Office. occ-tfrp

DLUMBERS' MELTING POTS, VARIOUS sizes of melting ladles, and Gas Fitters' and Plumi-ers' Pipe Hooks, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 825 (Eight thirty-five) Market street, below Ninth. KEYS FOR LOCKS, NIGHT LATCHES. Padlocks, Valises, &c. A large variety, and other Locksmiths' Hardware, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW No. 835 (Eight thirty-five) Market street, below Ninth.

H. P. & C. R. TAYLOR,
PERFUMERY AND TOILET SOAPS. 641 and 643 North Ninth street. MAGAZIN DES MODES.

.... 1014 WALNUT STREET. MRS. PROUTOH.
Cloaks, Walking Suits, Silks,
Dress Goods, Lace Shawls,
Ladies' Underclothing
and Ladies' Furs.
Dresses made to measure in Twenty-four Hours.

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A MOST CONVENIENT

A MOST CONVENIENT

A BETICLE for making JUNKET or CURDS and WHEY
in a few minutes at trifling expense. Made from fresh
rennets, and airways reliable. JAMES T. SHINN,
169,tf.rp; Broad and Spruce streets.

MARKING WITH INDELIBLE INK
MEmbroidering, Braiding, Stamping, &c.
M. A. TORREY, 1800 Filbert street.

AMUSEMENTS.

-Formosa; or, the Railroad to Ruin, will be repeated at the Arch Street Theatre.
-At Miss Laura Keene's Chestnut Street Theatre, this evening, Charles Reade's drama, Rachel the Reaper, will be repeated. We can heartly recommend this play to our readers as one of the most beautiful and entertaining of modern dramas. It is full of simple paths, kindly sentiment, genuine feeling, and withal it is so deeply interesting that the spectator follows the development of the story with ut-most sympathy. It is placed, upon the stage handsomely, and Miss Keene's excellent company act it as well as it can be done. We may mention the music of Mr. Mark Hassler's or-chestra is not the least of the attractions at this pretty theatre.

—Edwin Booth will appear as "Hamlet" at the Walnut this evening. The remaining nights of the week will be devoted to the folnights of the week will be devoted to the following plays: On Thursday, The Lady of Lyons, on Friday, Much Ado About Nothing; on Saturday, night, The Merchant of Venice. There will be a matinee on Saturday, when Much Ado About Nothing will be repeated.

On Monday evening next the Pareparkosa English Opera Troupe will begin an engagement at the Academy of Music with Moritana. The company includes Miss Hersee, an English singer of considerable reputation, charming Mrs. Seguin, Messrs. Castle, Campbell, Seguin, Henry, Nordblom, Albert, Laurence, and others of lesser fame. The sale of seats will begin on Thursday morning next, at

nine o'clock.
—At the New Eleventh Street Opera House Carneress & Dixey's Minstrels, will give an

excellent minstrel performance

LETTER FROM ROME.

[Correspondence of the Phila, Evening Bulletin.].

Rome, Sopt. 1, 1869. The Pope has decided that the Exposition, which I mentioned in my last letter of August 10, 1869, is to be held in the grand old cloister of Michael Angelo, at the Church of Santa Maria degli Angeli, which is in the Baths of Diocletian, near the railway station. Ladies are never admitted to this cloister; there fore, I am well pleased at this decision, for I have always wished to see it and the huge cypresses which grow around the fountain in the centre, and which were planted by Michael Angelo himself when he was transforming the Pagan Baths into a Christian temple.

Buchanan Read has been invited to prepare a picture for this Exposition by the Di rectors. Randolph Rogers is also to be asked to send a piece of sculpture. Healy and some other of our great artists will undoubtedly be represented there, and I am sure American art will have no need to blush in the presence of the other schools.

Only objects of Christian art and industry will be admitted to the Exposition such as paintings, sculpture, works of metallurgic and glyptic art, weaving, embroidery, &c. This Exposition will afford a chance to compare the forms of sacred ornaments used in different countries, and by this means the forms may be made to harmonize. Unity seems to be one of the great desires of the day. So eager are we to have it that sometimes the struggles in pursuit of union remind me of the old Irish mot: "I'll have peace if I have

to fight for it!" Poor Hotchkiss is dead. The sad news reached Rome by telegram from Messina, near where he died a week ago. The artist had gone to Sicily for the summer, partly for his health and partly for study. Tilton was with him. They were dining together. After dinner Hotchkiss did not feel well, and went to lie down. A few moments after Tilton heard a knocking in his friend's room. He went in and found the poor man bleeding from his mouth; in twenty minutes he was dead. Hotchkiss was a charming landscape painter. There was in his pictures that peculiar tenderness of touch and soft feeling which belongs to consumptive genius. He executed with happy expression a bit of an old church and a fountain with a vine over it, or a cloister with some cypresses or bays, through the leaves and branches of which there came sifting in this delicious Italian sunlight, like powdered gold and amber.

My clever archæological friend, Mr. Lanciani, has just sent me from Pesaro a delightfal description of the great musical fites lately collebrated at that place. They began the 21st of August and ended the 25th. Rossini left a legacy of two million francs to his native town, Peraro, to found there a musical university. This was the cause of this splendid festival, the like of which does not often occur in a lifetime.

Among the choristers, were singers, wh take the first parts in operatat Paris and Sil-Petersburg, such as Mme. Stolz, the great to: Mme. Vereolini: the tenor, Graziani; the baritones, Graziani, Cotoni and Vecchi, and the basso, Angelini, The chorusses were composed of one hundred professors, directed by the celebrated Mariani, who was sent by Verdi to act in his place, as the great composer was too ill to be present. In the orchestra figured Brizzi, Sivori, Sfolgia and a host of other celebrities.

The first day Chernbini's funeral mass was sung. The next day Rossini's Stabat Mater met with the grandest sort of success. The effect of Mme. Stolz's voice in the Inflammatus, as it rose triumphantly up over the voices of her peers and the instruments of the orchestra, is said to have been something almost superhuman, and when Brizzi's trumpet passage, which calls the dead to judgment, "In die judici," was played, so solemn was this sublime explosion of harmony that the whole audience, by an instinctive movement, rose to its feet. The Stabat was repeated on Monday, and on Wednesday the festival was closed by an Academia, in which all the great artists took part. Every style of composition by Rossini was given, from the drawing-room duet, "Mira la bianca luna," to the great trio of William Tell. Then the President of the Commission delivered a short discourse, thanked the great artists present, and gave to leach one a gold commemoration medal. The whole affair was conducted well, and is considered a grand success. There were other entertainments, such as dinners and suppers, and fine bandplaying, which I have not space to mention in detail. Mme. Rossini was among the distinguished persons in the audience.

I see in some American papers an account stating that Liszt, Fetis and Sain d'Arod have. sent in reports to one of the Council Committees upon" the notation of plain chant." I am assured by the best authority that there is no foundation for this account. As soon as I can gather anything rational and interesting on this church music subject, I will send it to you. The two first numbers of Il Palestrina nave made their appearance, and are before me on my book-table. For the present I had rather not say anything about the journal, or on this vexed subject. One set of musicians is too learned, another too light, and what seems to be needed is a nineteenth century Palestrina, who shall bring light out of all this darknesss, and good sense in the place of so much tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee.

Abbé Liszt has gone to Munich, to be present at the first representation of his friend Wagner's opera Rheingold. He returns to Rome the 15th of September.

ANNE BREWSTER.

The Ledger this morning contains this singular advertisement: Mrs. Anna Maria Kalil, formerly Van Briessen, born Stuivenberg, natif from Amsterdam, in Holland, and whe leaves that country in the summer of 1855, for Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, is prayed for to send her address in the quickest delay to the Communal Counsel of Gernsbach in the Grand Duchy of Baden, with the allow-ance her son Anton Van Briessen, could married there.

-Thomas Carlyle's Frederick the Second is pronounced by Professor Von Sybel, one of the greatest historians of Germany, to be a book unworthy of being called a history.

—Offenbach has gone to Italy, where he will write a long tragical opera in five acts, in the style of Verdi's compositions. As a composer of opera bouffe, Offenbach is utterly played

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

History of the Cuban Negotiations— Cuban Independence to be Recognized About October 1.

The New York Sun has the following important article : tant article:

The amount of false reports and delusive telegrams set afloat in Madrid, London, Wagnington and New York concerning the Cuban negotiations between the Government of the United States and that of Spain, is something wonderful. Most of the statements upon this subject, in Spanish, French, English and American journals, during the past two months, have been erroneous; many of them have been altogether untrue. The writers who have professed to elucidate the question have often only obscured it, until the intelligent reader is unable to tell, what to believe. But having ascertained the real history of these important transactions, and their present condition, we now propose to state it in sufficient detail to render it intelligible. General Sickles was presented to General Serrano at La Granja on the 28th of July last. United States and that of Spain, is some-Serrano at La Granja on the 28th of July last His first business interview with the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs did not occur till a day or two atterward. The special object of his mission was accordingly not touched upon till about the first of August. That special object, of course, was Cuba; and the proposals he had to make were those which, as we have learned from Mr. Lemus, had been agreed mon between him and Mr. Fish. They ware

learned from Mr. Lemus, had been agreed upon between him and Mr. Fish. They were substantially as follows:

I. The Spanish Government to acknowledge the independence of Cubs, and to withdraw all armed authority in the island, and all the volunteers to be disarmed.

II. The Cubaus are to indemnify Spain for all Spanish property on the island, such as castles, custom houses, torts and arsenals. The amount of indemnification in each case to be determined by an appointed joint Onsmission of an equal number of Cubans and Spaniards, will a greater amount than \$100,000,000 be allowed.

II. Slavery is to be abolished on the island.

IV. Assoon as these propositions are accepted by both, parties hostilities are to cease; and the United States Government will guarantee the fulfilment of the agreement to both parties.

Gen. Sickles has been instructed to say, in Gen. Sickles has been instructed to say, in delivering these proposals, that there was a great pressure of public opinion in the United States which would ultimately compel the Government to recognize the independence of Cuba, unless the subject could be previously disposed of by negotiation; and that the Government could not undertake to refrain from action for a longer period than thirty days, or until about the 10th of September. This period he subsequently extended for twenty days longer, or until about the 1st of October next—Friday of this week. This time will accordingly be out within a week from this day, and ingly be out within a week from this day, and when it is out the Administration is pledged to recognize the independence of Cuba, or to take some other action that will be equally effective in her behalf. But let us return to the history

of the negotiations The Spanish Government replied to the overtures of Gen. Sickles by submitting, about the 1st of September, the following counter proposals:

I. The Cubans to lay down their arms.
II. Spain to grant a general amnesty to the insur II. Spain to grant a general amnesty to the insurgents.

III. Cuba to pay Spain for all the Spanish property on the island, and for all the property of loyal Spannards desiroyed by the insurgents

IV. Suffrage to be granted to all the population of the island, so that the people may have an opportunity to decide whether they will remain with Spain, or whether, they prefer to be separate and independent.

V. Spain will guarantee full protection to such of the insurgents as may be selected to come through the lines of the Spain's new for the Spain's Government for a settlement on the basis of these propositions.

VI. The United States to guarantee to Spain the payment of Cuba's proportion of the Spanish public debt.

These conditions were promptly and decisively rejected by Mr. Fish, who instructed Gen. Sickles to inform the Spanish Government that only the original terms would be acceptable as a basis for negotiation.

acceptable as a basis for negotiation.

The next communication came more promptly, being telegraphed by Gen. Sickles about. Sept. 15. The new project of the Spanish rulers was as follows:

1. The revolted Cubans to lay down their arms.

11. The Spanish Government to disarm and disband the volunteers, leaving Spanish regulars as the only troops in the island.

11. A universal amnesty to be proclaimed, all exiles to have the right to return, political prisoners to be set free, confiscated estates to be restored to their former owners, and all persons deprived of any civil rights for political reasons to be invested with them once more.

1V. An election to be held in Caba for deputies to the Spanish Cortes.

TV. An election to be held in Cuba for deputies to the Spanish Cortes.

V. The Spanish Executive Government to pledge listle to support in the Cortes whatever settlement of the Cuban question the deputies from Cuba may desire. If they want independence, the Government will favor that; if they should decide in favor of a separate administration, with a Governor appointed by Spain, at Legislature chosen in Cuba, and a responsible Ministry—the system now practised in the British colonies—the Gevernment will bind itself to use its whole influence in the Cortes in favor of adopting that system.

This was also rejected by Mr. Fish, and Gen. Sickles was further directed to inform the Spanish Government that the United States were not anytigut to mediute between the par-

were not anxious to mediate between the par-ties, and that as Spain seemed unwilling to consider any practicable terms, the attempt to mediate might be regarded as abandoned. This leaves no negotiation on foot, but it does not withdraw the notice that on or about the 1st of October the United States Government would be compelled by the state of public opinion in this country to recognize the independence of Cuba. That is still in force, and is morally obligatory upon General Grant's Administration.
In this complication, what is likely to be the

effect of Mr. Fish's last move? Spain will understand that all proposals requiring the Cutans to lay down their arms are out of the question, and that some new plan must be found unless she means to drive the United States to a course by which she would lose Cuba without any indemnity whatever. Where can such a plan be found? What proposal can Spain make which will relieve her from the necessity of treating with the Cubans, and yet will avoid the danger that is before her? There is but one—a sale of the island to the United States. That we suppose will be the next proposal of Prim and Serrano. This will not be liable to the objections which have attached to the projects already submitted from Madrid; and if it is made in spirit of tolerable fairness as to the price, we think Mr. Fish ought to entertain it, and to extend the limit within which, in default of a peaceful settlement, he has promised to take such decisive action upon the subject as will remove it forever from the sphere of diplo-

SPANISH BUTCHERIES.

Murder of Women and Children.

A correspondent writing from Havana of the Spanish butcheries says: Of the atrocities concerning which you Of the atrocities concerning which you speak no idea of them can be exaggerated. I know nothing of the details as given in the newspapers; doubtless many of them are incorrect; but the fact that appalling barbarities are habitual on both sides cannot be questioned. A foreigner resident near Bayamo since the commencement of the stringele, while acknowledging; that he was personally well treated by Valmaseda, states that his horrible proclamation was literally carried out. The day following its promulgation, and before it became known to the people, a body of 100 troops were sent out. Approaching a ranch, the following conversation would occur between the commanding officer and the citizen: tween the commanding officer and the citizen: Officer—Why have you not the white flag over your house

Oitizen-I don't know what you mean by the white flag.

Officer (to his men)—Take him out and shoot him. And he was shot down like a dog, in the presence of his terrified wife and children. Again, in answer to the question concerning

the flag, the citizen responds, "If I put it up the insurgents will shoot me." Officer—Why do you not come in then? Citizen—The insurgents would shoot me or the road.
Officer—Take him out and shoot him.

Again the officer inquires for grain, cattle

or other supplies. I have none, says [the citzen; the insurgents have taken everything from me. Citizen-No, sir, I did not; they took it by

goth south beautiful in Their

Officer—Shoot him.
On approaching those houses when the men were absent the women were called, and the fact of absence being ascertained, every house was immediately burned to the ground, and the inmates, men, women, little ones, children in arms, ordered to proceed to Bayamo or Jiguani, of times many niles distant, with no provision for food or shelter on the way. From these dreary cavalcades many laid down by the roadside and died, and others were met by insurgent gangs, who maltreated them-for endeavoring to reach the Spanish-lines. Of the horrible outrages per-petrated on the defenceless women they may be imagined, not described. Those families concerning which the Spanish papers so vauntingly speak as coming to Valmaseda for protection are of those so; ruthlessly murdered by his soldiers, and, their houses destroyed, have been compelled to come to him. So horrible was this carnival of blood that the oldiers finally refused to go out, exclaiming "We are sick of brains and blood." Thence

forward the men were brought in rather than shot down. Fearful as is, this picture, it, is that of an eye-witness, a foreigner, and one whose personal interest would be enhanced by the success of the Spanish cause. THE COURTS

THE REGISTRY LAW.

Another Dispute--- Attack upon the Election Officers --- Petition to Set Aside the Appointments.

COMMON PLEAS-Judges Ludlow, Peirce COMMON PLEAS—Judges Ludlow, Peirce and Brewster.—This morning a question of considerable interest was argued in the Common Pleas, involving the legality of the appointments made by the Board of Aldermen of election officers. The case came up upon a petition filed by Wm. Conway, Thomas Sailer, James Hill, Samuel C. Thompson, and others, "householders and qualified electors in the Fourth division of the Fifth Ward of the city of Philadelphia." The petition alleges that the Board of Aldermen has disregarded the 24th section of the Registry law the 24th section of the Registry law in the appointment of election officers. The petitioners aver that "said Board should exercise this power as a whole, and in con-junction with those members of said Board who are of the Ward to which the division of which your petitioners are householders and electors as aforesaid belongs, and that said power of choice should not be made by the persons of which the Board is composed act ting separately from the rest; whereas your petitioners show that the members of the said Board, not including the aldermen of the Fifth Ward, met individually, at a time not ap-pointed by the said Board, and did agree and combine among themselves that the said Board, as such should not make a choice of officers within the meaning and intent of said act, but that the choice of said officers in said division, should be previously made by them as judividuals, and, as members of the voted for at its appointed session. And you voted for a fits appointed session. And your petitioners further show that, pursuant to said unlawful combination, the names of officers for said divisions were presented by Alderman Jones, with five names for each of the other divisions of this city, except those of the Twelfth and Twenty-eighth Wards, at an ap-pointed session of said Board, on the sixth day of September, 1869, all of whom were chosen by the votes of the same persons who had be-fore, in their separate individual capacity, combined and agreed to prevent a lawful choice by the Board as such aforesaid; and your petitioners further show that by the return at the last general election, as the same is now of record in the office of the Prothonoary of this court, there was a majority of the legal votes polled in said division for the candidates popularly known as those of the Democratic party. Your petitioners therefore pray that said appointment of officers may be revised and revoked, and other persons duly

qualified may be appointed."

In response to this petition David Beitler, one of the Aldermen, for himself, and as President of the Board of Aldermen, answers: "That it is true that the Aldermen of swers: "That it is true that the Aldermen of the city of Philadelphia were created by act of Assembly a Board with powers and duties alleged in the said petition, and he believes that the said Board, in the performance of their duties, should act unitedly." He denies the allegation "that the members of the said Board, not including the Aldermen of the Fifth Ward, met individually, at a time not appointed by the said Board, and agreed and combined among themselves that the said Board, as such, should not make a choice of officers within the meaning and intent of the said act, but that the choice of said officers in said division should be made by them as individuals." He also denies that there was any agreement or combination to prevent a choice of election officers in any manner whatsoever. of election officers in any manner whatsoever. This respondent denies that the members of said Board unlawfully combined for any purpose, and especially for the purpose of choosing the officers for conducting the election. He admits the averment that in pursuance of a resolution offered by Alderman Jones, of the Ninth Ward, the election officers for the various divisions of Philadelphia, expect parts of the ward, the election omeers for the various di-visions of Philadelphia. except parts of the Tweltthand Twenty-eighth wards were chosen; but he denies that the persons so chosen as election officers had been agreed on by the members of the said Board in their individual capacity, and he also denies that the said mem-bers in such capacity could not agreed to bers in such capacity combined and agreed to prevent a lawful choice by the said Board of

Aldermen. He states that in pursuance of the

Aldermen. He states that in pursuance of the provisions of the said act of Assembly the said Board of Aldermen, in every instance, selected one judge, one inspector and one return inspector from the political party which polled the majority of legal votes in the election division for which they were appointed at the last general election, and the other inspectors were selected from the political party, which polled the next highest number of votes in the said division and accordingly, such officers. polled the next highest number of votes in the said division, and accordingly, such officers were selected from the Democratic party in the Fourth Division of the Fifth Ward, wherein the petitioners state that they are electors, and where said party is in the majority. He further states that to the best of his knowledge and information and belief, the majority of the members of the said Board have endeavored faithfully to perform their duties as prescribed by the said Act of Assembly; that they have diligently inquired into the qualifications of the persons who had been proposed as election officers, and he believes that the officers chosen by the said Board are superior in moral charby the said Board are superior in moral character, education and ability to those who usually were elected by the people; and should it be shown to your honors that unqualified persons have been chosen for any Division, be persons have been chosen for any Division, he prays that you will rectify such errors."

At the opening of the Court, Judges Ludlow and Peirce were on the bench, but at the suggestion of Judge Ludlow a third judge was sent for, and Judge Brewster appeared. The argument was then commenced by Wm. L. Hirst for the petitioners. Petition and answer were read, after which Mr. Hirst read a petition by canvassers, asking for advice in regard to the resolution of the Board of Aldermen, requiring the canvassers to issue subponas for parties supposed to be improperly regis-

for parties supposed to be improperly regis-

PRICE THREE CENTS.

tered.. The canvassers in question deny the right of the Board of Aldermen. In answer to this Mr. Dronsie, who repre-sented the respondents, said there was no ne-cessity for a discussion of this last question, as he admitted that the Board of Aldermon had o right to instruct the canvassers, and thereore, these officers need pay no attention to

fore, these officers need pay no attenuent this resolution.

Mr. Hirst said he would like to have the decision of the Court upon this point, as the resolution had been sent to every canvasser.

Mr. Hirst proposed to call witnesses in stipport of his first petition.

Mr. Dropsie opposed this, as the answer traversed every averment in the petition, and he did not understand how the Court could hear testimony at har in this case.

hear testimony at bar in this case.

Mr. Hirst said this was a test position, and

was designed to affect all the appointments by the Board of Aldermen. He wished to show that Alderman Jones presented nearly 1,500 names, which were passed in less than fifteen minutes, and without consultation with the Democratic aldermen.

Judge Peirce suggested that the counsel egin by showing what power this court has begin by show in this matter.

Mr. Hirst, in reply, read the 25th section of the registry act: "That the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Court of Common Pleas for the county of Philadelphia shall have power to revise all appointments of election canvassers and election officers made by the Board of Aldermen for any election division," &c. Under this section he asked the court to revise the acts of the Board of Aldermen in this precinct, and if it is decided that the appointments were improper here, it will affect every division.

Indee Beirce—I understand that you wish Judge Peirce—I understand that you wish to show that before the Board of Aldermen met, certain members met and agreed npor certain names, and then presented them at the regular meeting, and that these were ac-

cepted. Does your allegation go further than Mr. Hirst-I wish to prove all the averments

in our petition.

Judge Brewster said he did not think the Court had any power, except to revise the ap-pointments, and this extended to a case where the appointee was disqualified. But where he was qualified, but his selection made out of the usual way, the Court could not interfere. If the newspaper reports of the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen were to be relied upon, there were some members of that Board that could not be consulted with!

Mr. Hirst contended that the act of Assem-

Mr. Hirst contended that the act of Assembly gave to the Court expressed, power.. You have the right to go into the very body of the appointments. The 25th section declares that "if the said judges shall be satisfied that the true intent and meaning of this act has been disregarded by the said Board of Aldermen in any of the said appointments, or that any person of disregutable character or want of proper education or capacity for the proper. person of disreputable character or want of proper education or capacity for the proper performance of the duties of the office, has been appointed a division canvasser or election officer, it shall be the duty of the said judges, sitting in a court of revision to revoke every such appointment; and fill the vacancy thereby occasioned ment, and fill the vacancy thereby occasioned by the appointment of some other person," &c. No one can pretend that in the selection of the officers here the true intent and meaning of the act was complied with. He proposed to show that at a separate meeting of the Aldermen these names were "put through" without consultation with other aldermen, and in some in the selections. instances in the selections Republicans were nominated as Democrats. If the Board had acted fairly, and had given time for examination and consultation; this application would never have been made to this Court. Some

of the men selected for the Democrats are in-

competent; some cannot read of write, are too old and infirm, and will be tools in the hands of

designing men on the other side; and it may be stated that the selections on that side are made with reference to this fact. He wished to show by testimony what was done by these Aldermen in their individual capacity. Let at least one half of this community know how their rights were disregarded by this Board of Judge Peirce said that in reading the petition he understood that certain members of the Board met in advance of the meeting and agreed that they would vote for certain persons, and that they did go into the meeting and did so vote. Is that an improper act? Cannot men intrusted with a great: public trust consult together and determine who are the best men to select for the performance of the performance who are the best men to select for the performance of the a great public duty? And can such a mosting be considered an unlawful combination? In regard to the question of the power of the Court, he held that if there was an allegation that the officers in the Fourth 'division of the Fifth Ward were disqualified, he would be in favor

of examining into the question. A set of the Judge Brewster said the authority of the Court was limited to two cases: first, where the true intent and meaning of the act has been disregarded; and second, where the of-feuder is disqualified. The true intent and meaning of the act is that both political par-tics shall be represented among the election officers. If the petition had averred that this had not been regarded, our doors ought to be thrown wide open for the fullest examination. If there is the slightest traint of suspicion, he would be in favor of setting aside the selections, and giving both parties a representation. If there was an averagent of the selection of a disreputable character, &c., there should be an averaged by a representation of the selection. be an examination. But shall we read the Board of Aldermen a lecture upon legislative business; that they shall not hold a caucus; that they shall not call the previous question, or that the individual members shall not speak-longer than a certain time? Where could we

longer than a certain time? Where sould westop? For this reason he was opposed to entering upon this investigation.

Judge Ludlow said there were many things about the law that were just, provided that they were properly done. Perhaps the real object of the draughtsman of this law was to give this Court the power that would reach any imaginable case; for the 25th section declares that if the intent of the act has been disclares that if the intent of the act has been dis-regarded, the Judges may review the proceed-ings. He could not agree with his brother Brewster that the "intent" of the act was re-garded by ignoring the minority on the Board. There may be such conduct of all the mem-bers of the Board as to bring their acts before the Court. The case can be imagined where some of the members, by an advoit scheme in caucus, bind their own political friends in open session, and go to the extent of acting altogether tranquiently. Here is an assertion that the members of the Board, did not act legally. This is denied, and while he recognized the right of the members to meet in caucus, that might be so done as to take from the minority every right which the

law gave them.

At the close of the case Mr. Dropsio presented a number of petitions for revisions of appointments on the ground of disqualifi-

Mr. Hirst asked the Court to fix a day for hearing these as it was probable he should have at least one hundred and fifty similar petitions

petitions.

Judge Peiroe—"We ought to ask the Legis—lature to appoint an election Court!"

Mr. Hirst—"And give the Beard of Aldermen the right to appoint the Judges."

After consultation, Judge Luddw announced that the Equity Argument list would be postponed until October 8th, and that the Court would meet to-morrow to hear these potitions

New York is generally considered a fast city, but one of its magazines for next month publishes an article on "Why the Pegce Jubilee was a Musical Failure." This question will be all the harder to answer, because it wasn't a failure.