# Daily Evening Bulletin

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## EVENING BULLETIN.

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GIBSON PEACOCK, F. L. FETHERSTON, CASPER SOUDER, Jr., ERNEST C. WALLACE, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON FRANCIS WELLS.

The BULLETIN is served to subscribers in the city at 15 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or $8 00 per annum.

SUITS OF ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
GEO. J. HENKELS,
my25-1m Thirteenth and Chestnut.


## DIED.

ALLMAN.—On the evening of the 28th instant, Winfield Scott, only son of Thomas and Mary Ann M. Allman, aged 5 years and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 248 North Eleventh Street, on Thursday afternoon, the 31st inst., at 4 o'clock. ***

BUTLER.—At Northampton, Mass., Stephen B. Butler, aged 23 years, son of J. H. Butler. *

COBURN.—On Sunday morning, 27th inst. John B. Coburn, M. D., in the 49th year of his age.

The male relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 733 Pine Street, on Wednesday morning, the 30th instant, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill Cemetery.

### OBITUARY.

DIED.—In New York, on Thursday, the 24th inst., Mrs. KATE B. RUDDER, wife of the Rev. William Rudder, D. D., Rector of St. Stephen's Church, of this city.

Although the deceased had come among us a perfect stranger, and had resided here but about two years' she had, in that short period, by her christian life and virtues, endeared herself to the congregation of St. Stephen's so that her death is felt by its members generally as a private bereavement.

Comely in person, and of the most refined and attractive manners, but of fragile frame, Mrs. RUDDER united to extreme delicacy of deportment an energy of will, in the discharge of every duty of her station, which, alas! proved too much for her physical strength. Whether as one of the chief managers of the schools connected with the parish, or as interested in the success of its various charities, or as the soother and comforter of those in affliction under the visitations of Providence, she was always at her post in the hour of need. So skilled in little acts of kindness and charity; so unobtrusive in the tenderness of her ministrations, and in the sincerity of her sympathies, who that has witnessed them in the chamber of sickness and death, or in those agonizing hours which immediately succeed the visit of the destroyer, can ever forget her gentle, hopeful smile, or consoling words? At once an ornament and an example in her allotted sphere, while she was truly religious by instinct, as well as from early training and the habits of her daily life, she relied most of all and in undoubting faith on the efficacy of her Saviour's atoning blood. A loving wife, and willing helper to her husband in his arduous and unceasing toils; an affectionate and sincere friend; guileless of heart, and the beloved of all who knew her, this pure being, in the midst of her mortal usefulness, has been suddenly called by the inscrutable decree of the ALL WISE and ALL GOOD, to her reward.

May HE give comfort, as HE only can, to the stricken heart which mourns her most!

PHILADELPHIA, May 29, 1866.


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GEO. J. HENKELS,
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EYRE & LANDELL are prepared to supply families with Dry Goods, at the lowest prices.
LINEN SHEETINGS,
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TABLE LINENS, DAMASK TOWELS,
HOUSEHOLD DRY GOODS.

WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS,
In Oil or Polished.
GEO. J. HENKELS,
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SUNDOWNS AND YACHT HATS FOR LADIES in great variety,
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THEO. H. McCALLA'S
Old established Hat and Cap Emporium,
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In Oil or Polished.
GEO J. HENKELS.
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## SPECIAL NOTICES.

RETROUVEY'S TURKISH BANDOLENIAN.
RETROUVEY'S
TURKISH HAIR TONIC.

We have at length increased our facilities to meet the extraordinary demands for this delightful preparation, and can supply it in any quantity on the shortest notice. JAMES PALMER & CO.,
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The most delicately perfumed preparation in the world is Retrouvey's Turkish Bandolenian Hair Tonic.

THE TOILET OF KINGS, QUEENS, EMPERORS and EMPRESSES is not considered complete without a bottle of Retrouvey's Turkish Bandolenian.

SEA SHORE. Prepare for the Ocean, in doing which, provide at least half a dozen bottles of Retrouvey's Bandolenian. You cannot keep your Hair beautiful without it; it neutralizes the saline particles, and prevents the dry, harsh appearance usual to exposure in a salt air.

THE BEST DRESSING, the best Tonic, the most certain remedy to restore the youth and natural color and beauty of the Hair, is RETROUVEY'S TURKISH BANDOLENIAN.

WATERFALLS, CURLS, PUFFS, &c., cannot be put up to look beautiful and keep in place without RETROUVEY'S BANDOLENIAN.

LADIES! If you wish to look beautiful, you MUST USE RETROUVEY'S BANDOLENIAN.

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PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE
IN
LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.: ENGINEERING, Civil, Topographical and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS. There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE, of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY; and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our own country. For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN,
EASTON, PA., April 4, 1866. Clerk of the Faculty.
my3,6mo§

OFFICE OF SHAMOKIN AND BEAR VALLEY COAL COMPANY: No. 214 CHESTNUT street, PHILADELPHIA, May 28, 1866.

At a meeting of Stockholders of the SHAMOKIN AND BEAR VALLEY COAL COMPANY, held at the office of the Company on the 7th instant, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of said Company, viz.:

D. C. WHARTON,
WM. L. SCHAFFER,
ALFRED D. JESSUP,
THOMAS MILES,
ALEX. J. DERBYSHIRE.

And, at a meeting of the Board held on the 24th inst., D. C. Wharton was elected President, William P. Atkinson secretary and Treasurer, and Henry Van Gasken, Superintendent.

WM. P. ATKINSON,
Secretary.
11§

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office 227 South FOURTH Street, PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1866.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company, that the option of receiving their Dividend in Stock or Cash, under the resolution of the Board of 11th December, 1865, will cease on and after the 31st of May, 1866, and that such Stockholders as do not demand their Dividend to be paid to them in Stock on or before that day, will be thereafter entitled to receive it in Cash only.

ap28 to je1rp2 S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28, 1866.—We, the undersigned, Wholesale Carpet Dealers, hereby agree to close our Stores during the warm weather at 5 o'clock P. M., and on Saturdays at 3 o'clock, commencing on the 1st day of June, and terminating on the 31st day of August, 1866.

[Signed] McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
ATWOOD, RALSTON & CO.,
A. H. FRANCISCUS & CO.,
GEORGE W. HILL,
IVINS & DIETZ. 11*


## SPECIAL NOTICES.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH LECTURE ROOM, Marshall street above Green.—The interesting meetings of the last five weeks will be continued. Preaching this (Tuesday) evening by Dr. J. M. Crowell; Wednesday, Rev. Alfred Cookman; Thursday, Dr. W. P. Breed; Friday, conference and prayer. 1t*

HOWARD HOSPITAL, Nos. 1518 and 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department. Medical treatment and medicines furnished gratuitously to the poor.§ se23

FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY GRAY RESERVES.—The members of the different companies are invited to attend the drills on every TUESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at the Broad Street Armory.

1t* W. D. HASTINGS, Secretary.

[For the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

### Rhyme of the Rinderpest.

"The cattle plague in the Senate, you say?"
Cried a member from Pennsylva-ni-a,
"'Tis a wonderful mystery how an
Animal of the bovine kind
His way into the Senate could find.
Can the cattle plague be Cow-an?"

### Burning of Congress Hall, Saratoga.

A telegraphic despatch elsewhere announces the total destruction by fire of that famous watering place hotel, Congress Hall, Saratoga. The conflagration began about 1 o'clock this morning, and at 8 o'clock the entire edifice was in ruins. The loss is stated at $200,000, with a partial insurance. On the 18th of June of last year Saratoga was visited by a similar conflagration, the United States Hotel, nearly opposite Congress Hall, being totally destroyed between the hours of 4½ P. M. and daybreak. The scene was one of indescribable excitement and confusion, and we can readily imagine the recurrence of equally exciting events this morning during the fire.

Congress Hall had for many years been, as we may say, "hallowed" by many fashionable and social memories, and was one of the most agreeable hotels in America for summer visitors. Its vast parlors, its lengthened porticoes, and its airy rooms, made it as charming as any one could desire, while its proximity to the famous Congress Spring was an additional attraction. In the Spring of 1864 the hotel was in the possession of Messrs. H. H. Hathorn, C. S. Lester and G. E. McOmber, and they probably were the proprietors when the fire broke out. In 1864, two new wings were added to the house, on the south and east. The south wing was one hundred and twelve feet in length, by forty feet wide, and four stories high. The east wing, one hundred and twenty feet long, by forty-four feet wide, also four stories high, with the basement. A prominent feature in the east wing was the new Ball Room, a magnificent ball twenty feet high between the joists, and the full size of the wing. An elegant piazza, extending on the north side of the south wing, lead directly to the ball room, the whole being on a level with the parlors of the main building. In the new wings were 100 fine private parlors and lodging rooms, which could not fail to be very desirable to guests, while adding largely to the capacity of the house, and we may remark that owing to the new improvements the dining facilities were so increased that seven hundred persons could be seated at the table at one time.

Congress Hall was directly opposite Union Hall, which does not appear to have suffered from the conflagration. The "Saratoga Water" bottling establishment of Clarke & White adjoined the hotel, and beyond this, across the street, was the celebrated Congress Spring itself, surrounded by pleasant grounds.

SCOTT'S ART SALE.—The final sale of pictures for the season will begin to-morrow evening at the Art Gallery of Mr. B. Scott, Jr., No. 1020 Chestnut street. The pictures are now hung and ready for exhibition and are attracting crowds of admiring visitors. We doubt whether so many good pictures were ever before offered at a single public sale in this city. There are scores of delicious gems in landscape, street scenes, interiors, marines, winter views, &c., by many of the best living artists of Europe. The sale will be continued on Thursday and Friday evenings, and will doubtless attract many competitors, for this will be the last opportunity this season of buying choice pictures.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for June is a remarkably interesting number. The leading article is on the late Senator Foot, with a portrait. There are also articles on other distinguished men, together with a great variety of literary matter not especially devoted to phrenology. Professor Capen, No. 25 South Tenth street, is the agent.

### Facts and Fancies.

Among the "honorary managers" of a ball to take place at Chapel Hill, N. C., on the evening of June 7, are the Hon. Jefferson Davis of Fortress Monroe, and General J. C. Breckinridge, of Canada. Jeff. might furnish the bill of fare for the occasion.

Quantrell is rusticating in the Cordova regions of Mexico, with plenty of funds. We should like to see him in Lawrence, Kansas, with a Cord-over his head.

Douglas Jerrold calls woman's arms "the serpents that wind around men's necks, killing the best resolutions." A woman's arm should not be called a serpent unless it's snaked.

The Council Bluffs *Nonpareil* has the following: "Official—Married, at the residence of Mr. Ben Jarvis, in Marshalltown, Iowa, by the Rev. Mr. Willey, Joe Baugh (that's us) and Miss Mary C. Swanson (that's more of us)."

Rations for European troops—Bellona sausages.—*Boston Post.*

Since Jeff. Davis has been so tortured by the step of his sentinel, an extra vegetable has been added to his bill of fare. It is called a toe-martyr.

Dr. Henry I. Bowditch, of Boston, who, a year or more ago, marked in caustic the letter D upon James Mulcahey, under the impression that he was a deserter, has been mulcted in the sum of one thousand dollars. The plaintiff demanded ten thousand dollars. James was as costic on the Doctor as the Doctor was on him.

## THE EUROPEAN WAR CLOUD.

### PRUSSIA AND THE MINOR GERMAN STATES.

### An Important Letter from Count Bismarck--The Key to His Policy in Germany.

[From to-day's N. Y. Times.]

The following letter, written by Count Bismarck to a friend during the Italian war, while he was Prussian Minister to Russia, and shortly after he ceased to be the Prussian representative at the Federal Diet in Frankfort, was for the first time published in the *Reform* at Hamburg, on the 12th inst. From that paper we translate it for the columns of the *Times*:

PETERSBURGH, May 12, 1859.—From the eight years of my official activity at Frankfort I have become convinced as the result of my experience, that for Prussia the present institutions of the Confederation are, in peace an oppressive, and in critical periods, a dangerous yoke, without affording us those equivalents which Austria receives from them while retaining a much larger share of her own freedom. Both these great Powers are not treated with the same measure by the Princes and Governments of the smaller States; the construction of the objects and laws of the Confederation is modified according to the necessities of Austrian policy. With your perfect knowledge of the subject I need not enter into details of the history of Federal politics since 1850, and I confine myself to refer merely to the re-establishment of the Diet, the customs difficulties, the commercial, Press, and constitutional legislation, the Federal fortresses Rastatt and Mayence, the Neufchatel and the Oriental questions. Always have we been opposed by the same compact majority, by the same demand for concessions by Prussia. In the Oriental question the influence of Austria was so much superior to our own, that not even the harmony of the wishes and desires of the Federal Governments with the policy of Prussia could do more than oppose it by a yielding dam. Almost without exception, our confederates have intimated to us, and even said that it was impossible for them to keep up to the confederation with us, should Austria go her own way, although it was not doubted that the right as well as the true interests of Germany were on the side of our peaceful policy; these at least were the views of nearly all the confederate Princes. Would they ever in a similar manner, sacrifice their own wishes and desires to the necessities or even the security of Prussia? Certainly not, for their adhesion to Austria rests upon false interests, which to both command their union against Prussia, and their restriction of the development of the power and influence of Prussia as a permanent basis of their joint policy.

To develop the confederation with Austria for its head is the natural object of the policy of the German Princes and their Ministers; this, in their view, can be achieved only at the cost of Prussia and is necessarily aimed against Prussia, so long as Prussia will not confine herself to the useful task of securing her confederates against too great an extension of Austria's influence, and to bear, with never-tiring pleasantness and submission to the majority, the disproportion of her duties to her rights in the confederation. This tendency of the policy of the Middle States will recur with the activity of the magnetic needle after every temporary disturbance, because it is not the wilful product of single circumstances or persons, but the natural and necessary result of the Federal relations of the smaller States. We have no means within the given Federal compact to arrange ourselves with it permanently and satisfactorily.

Since the confederates, nine years ago, under the lead of Austria, began from the hitherto unregarded arsenal of the Federal organic laws, to produce principles which could aid their system, and since regulations whose proper construction in the sense of their founders was only available by the united action of Prussia and Austria, were attempted to be used one-sidedly for guardianship over Prussian policy, we have had constantly to feel the weight of the situation in which we have been placed by the Confederation and its ultimate historic development. We had to confess, however, that in quiet and normal times we could do much by proper conduct to weaken the evil in its consequences, but nothing to cure it; but in dangerous times, as the present, it is too natural that the other side, in possession of all the advantages of the Confederation, should willingly admit that things improper have occurred, but declare, in the interest of all, the time inexpedient to bring past events and home difficulties into discussion. For us an opportunity, if the present is let pass unused, will perhaps not so soon occur, and we will hereafter be again confined to the declarations that in normal times no change can be made.

His Royal Highness, the Prince Regent (the present King of Prussia), has taken a position which meets with the undivided approval of all those who have any judgment at all upon Prussian policy, and have not allowed it to be dimmed by partisanship. A portion of our confederates seek by thoughtless and fanatical efforts to disturb us in this position. If the statesmen of Bamberg are so quickly ready to follow the first cry for war of an unthinking and variable public opinion, they do it probably with the consoling reservation of how easy it is for a small State to change colors in case of need. But if they would make use of the Federal organization to send a Power like Prussia into the fire; if it be asked of us to risk blood and treasure for the political wisdom and the thirst for action of Governments whose very existence depends on our protection; if these States wish to lead us on, and if as a means they propose to start a theory of confederate liability, with the recognition of which all autonomy of Prussian policy would cease, then it is time, in my opinion, to remember that the leaders who ask us to follow them serve other than Prussian interests, and that they understand the cause of Germany which they proclaim, in a manner that it cannot at the same time be the cause of Prussia, unless we surrender ourselves.

I may, perhaps, go too far if I express the opinion that we ought to use every legitimate opportunity, offered us by our confederates, to obtain such a revision of our mutual relations as Prussia needs, that she may permanently live in regular intercourse with the smaller German States. We should take up the glove at once, and not view it a misfortune, but as the progress to the crisis of improvement, if a majority at Frankfort adopts a resolve which we consider unauthorized, a wilful change of the object of confederation, and a breach of the compacts. The more marked this breach would be, the better. In Austria, France, Russia, we may not again meet with conditions so favorable to allow us an amelioration of our condition in Germany, and our confederates are on the best way to give us just cause for it, without our helping them on. Even the *Kreuz Zeitung* (a Government paper at Berlin) is amazed that a majority at Frankfort could dispose of the Prussian army. Not only as to this journal have I sorrowfully observed what power Austria wields in the German Press by its skillfully woven net, and how it knows to use this weapon. Without it, so-called public opinion would never have advanced so high. I say *so called*, for the masses of population are never for war, unless irritated by the actual suffering of heavy burdens. It has come to this, that, under the cloak of a general German feeling, a Prussian paper hardly dares to profess Prussian patriotism. Sentimental whining had much to do with this, as much as the money, which Austria never wants for this purpose. Most correspondents write for a living; most papers have financial success for their main object, and in some of our own and other papers the experienced reader may easily discover whether they have again received pay from Austria, whether they expect it soon, or by threatening hints wish to obtain it.

I believe that we could produce a visible change in the public mind, if, against the encroachments of our German confederates, we touch the chord of an independent Prussian policy in the Press. Perhaps things happen at Frankfort which will give the fullest cause for it.

In these eventualities the wisdom of our military precautions may prove itself in other directions, and give force to our position. Then Prussian self-reliance may sound as loud and effective as the Confederation. I would only then write the word "German" for "Prussian" on our banner, when we shall have united closer and more effectually with our other countrymen than hitherto. It loses its attraction if used up now in connection with the Nessus of Confederation.

I fear for this epistolary raid into the field of my former labors you will remind me with *ne sutor ultra crepidam;* but I did not intend to make an official report—only to give in my testimony as an expert against the Confederation. I see in our Federal relations a sore for Prussia which sooner or later we will have to remedy *ferro et igine* (with fire and sword), unless we proceed to an easy cure betimes and in favorable season. If to-day the Confederation were to be simply abolished, without putting anything else in its place, I believe that on the basis of this negative achievement better and more natural relations of Prussia to her German neighbors would develop themselves. BISMARCK.

## THE SENATE.

### CAUCUS PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY.

[Washington Correspondence N. Y. Herald.]

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The Senatorial caucus met again this morning at 10 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment, and remained in session until noon. The Senate went into executive session at about half-past one o'clock, transacted a small amount of business and adjourned. The caucus was immediately resumed and the discussion continued until late in the afternoon without arriving at any definite conclusion. The whole matter under consideration was finally referred by the caucus to the Senatorial portion of the Reconstruction Committee, consisting of Senators Fessenden, Grimes, Howard, Harris and Williams. Senator Johnson was also on the committee, but being a democrat he could not participate in the Republican Senatorial caucus. It is generally conceded that the results of the caucus will be substantially as stated in the *Herald* two days ago. Nearly all the republican Senators agree that the third section of the proposed constitutional amendment will be stricken out in caucus and the disfranchisement of a specific class of rebels substituted in its place. It is also found upon discussion that a larger number of the members favor restricting this class as much as possible, than was generally supposed two weeks ago. The general opinion is that the restriction will extend to those who have held certain civil and military offices under the federal government, although it is by no means improbable that it may turn upon those who have taken and violated certain oaths to the government. It is also thought probable that the caucus will amend the second section of the proposed constitutional amendment, basing the representation of States upon voters instead of upon numbers, as proposed by the Reconstruction Committee. This is substantially the President's idea, and is fast gaining ground with Republican Senators. It would be a queer commentary upon the conduct of the radicals for the last six months if they should finally be induced to adopt the representations which the President made at the opening of Congress. It is also certain that the caucus will agree upon so framing the amendment as to admit of separate State action, thus placing it in the power of any State to acquire representation instead of being dependent upon the action of other States. The caucus meets again to-morrow at ten o'clock, and it is generally understood that it will continue to meet daily until the whole matter has been thoroughly discussed and some proceeding agreed upon. It is believed that the caucus is the proper place to settle definitely the future action of the Senate. It may take a week to decide the question at issue; but when once settled in the caucus but little time will be consumed in discussing it in the Senate.

[Washington correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

The caucus of the Republican Senators convened again this morning, and after the day's session held another meeting this afternoon; little is positively known of the details of their deliberations, but two important facts have transpired, to the effect that whatever is determined upon will receive the united support of all the Republican members, and that the general outlines of what is believed will prove an acceptable substitute for the submitted report of the Reconstruction Committee has been determined upon.

[Washington Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.]

The Republican Senators were in caucus again to-day. The reconstruction plan was under consideration, the object being to harmonize if possible upon a substitute for the third or disfranchising section. Senator Sherman's proposed amendment intended as a substitute for the second and third sections, and providing that representatives shall be apportioned according to the number of qualified voters, and including citizens disqualified for participating in rebellion, and also that direct taxes be apportioned according to the value of taxable property, was urged with pertinacity. Several other propositions were also discussed intended to take the place of the disfranchising section, but without agreeing upon a substitute the caucus adjourned to meet to-morrow. It is understood that when the matter is again brought before the Senate the Republicans will not discuss the measure, but put it to a vote at once, unless Senators who have not participated in the caucus desire to be heard. Among the Union Senaters who did not attend the caucus are Messrs. Doolittle, Cowan, Dixon, and Nesmith.

[Washington Correspondence of the World.]

The sickly but precious bantling of the Reconstruction Committee was again transferred from the Senate to-day to a Senatorial caucus, which held a morning and evening session, and yet came to no real understanding as to what would be best to infuse a little life into it. There was almost as much disagreement in the caucus as there was in the Senate. The difficulty seemed to be to agree upon a proposition as a substitute for the third section of the Constitutional amendment, the Radical Senators insisting that the leading rebels shall forever be disfranchised from holding any federal office. The probabilites are that they will compromise by putting in a certain class of leading men who made themselves generally obnoxious. This is what the more conservative insist upon, and on this they think they can go to the country. In the meantime, it is understood that Thad. Stevens is becoming very much disgusted at the course of the Senate. If the third section, which the Senate propose to strike out, is not finally agreed to, he declares that the amendment will be worthless. He introduced in the House to-day, a plan of his own which strikes down at one swoop all of the present Southern State governments, and proposes to erect new ones on the basis of negro suffrage.

## BOUNTY JUMPING.

### Curious Revelations as to How the System Has Been Conducted---Its Operations Disclosed in an Affidavit Sworn to Before a United States Commissioner.

[From to-day's New York Herald.]

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—Before Commissioner Betts.—James Reilly came before Commissioner Betts on the 20th inst. and deposed that on the 10th of March, 1865, he enlisted as a volunteer in the regular army of the United States and thereby became entitled to receive seven hundred and fifty dollars as State, local and United States bounty. Reilly states, upon information and belief, that thereafter, and before making his affidavit, in this city, he was illegally defrauded of his bounty by James Hughes, and that his source of belief was an affidavit sworn to by Hughes, in which it is alleged he confessed to have defrauded Reilly of the sum above mentioned. Yesterday the case was called on for hearing before Cammissioner Betts.

Mr. Courtney, United States District Attorney, appeared for the Government, and the defence was conducted by ex Judge Stuart, ex-Recorder Smith and Mr. Shupe.

The complainant having been examined at some length in support of the charge,

Mr. Courtney read the following

AFFIDAVIT OF JAMES HUGHES.

*State of New Jersey, Essex county, ss.*—James Hughes of the city of New York, being duly sworn, says he is 27 years of age, that he resides in Bleecker street, New York the firm of Allen, Riley & Hughes was composed of Theodore Allen, Peter Riley, deponent, and Marcus Circero Stanley; the business of the firm was that of bounty brokers; on the 10th of March, 1865, we enlisted volunteers at Hoboken, in the State of New Jersey; we enlisted volunteers at Hoboken on the day last aforesaid—one hundred and sixty-eight men; they were on Monday, after enlistment, sent to Fort Lafayette by the order of Colonel Lafayette C. Baker; that Colonel Baker, previous to enlisting the one hundred and sixty-eight men at Hoboken, at the Astor House, in the city of New York, requested our firm to enlist at the office we had opened in Hoboken about twenty men a day, and let them escape after they were enlisted and paid their bounty, which bounty we received from the city of Orange, New Jersey, and the townships of Caldwell and Livingston; that the men so enlisted and allowed to escape were credited to the said city and townships; that deponent's said firm continued to enlist and allow to escape as aforesaid, under directions of said Col. Baker, twenty men a day for seven or eight days; that said Baker told deponent's said firm that by allowing the men to escape as aforesaid, others would be attracted to deponent's firm's place in Hoboken; that deponent did not know any of the one nundred and sixty-eight men who enlisted on the 10th of March aforesaid; that deponent first saw Mayor Cleaveland, of Jersey City, in relation to the enlistments; that deponent did not make any bargain with said Cleaveland; that the bargain was made by Allen and London, the clerk of our firm, with said Cleaveland; the bargain was that $750 should be paid to each recruit by him to our firm; that deponent does not remember the day on which the bargain was made, but deponent knows it was made before the men were sent to Fort Lafayette; that after the men had been sent to Fort Lafayette deponent was informed by said Stanley that Colonel Baker was to receive $10,000 for the privileges he had granted the firm in the Hoboken operation; that said Stanley said it was to be called a testimonial to Baker, and that each member of the firm was to pay $2,500 to make up the amount; and deponent further says that on Monday, the 13th day of March, the day the recruits were sent to Fort Lafayette, Mayor Cleveland paid our firm $66,000, and on the next day he paid the balance of $60,000; that out of the $60,000 said Riley handed Colonel Ilgis $54,000, being $300 for each recruit, because Colonel Ilgis said he would not give the certificates of credit unless he had that money in his hands. About ten or twelve days after this, as near as deponent can recollect, a telegraph despatch was received from Provost Marshal General Fry by Colonel Ilgis and also by General Baker, directing the money to be paid over; that said money had been deposited in the Broadway Bank, in the city of New York, by Colonel Ilgis; that Colonel Ilgis gave a check to said Riley, payable to the order of Riley & Co., for $54,000; and deponent and said Riley went to said bank and drew said money in company with Colonel Ilgis; that after said money was drawn from said bank deponent said Riley went to the office of said Stanley, in Nassau street, New York, where in a short time said Allen and Stanley came; that said $54,000 was then and there divided into four equal parts between deponent's said firm, each receiving $13,500 of said money; the sum of $66,000 first received from Mayor Cleveland was disposed of as follows: $15,000 was given to runners employed in our firm, and the balance equally divided between the members of said firm, except $2,000 which was paid to Dr. Stow, the examining surgeon, who examined the men at Hoboken. And this deponent further says that James Carey and William Colligan had a recruiting rendezvous in Water street, New York, that said Carey was arrested about the tenth of February, 1865, by Colonel Baker, and while in the custody of said Baker assigned over their rendezvous to said Stanley; said Stanley sent to said Carey and Colligan a telegraphic despatch saying nothing would be done to release them unless they assigned their place over to him; that within a day or two after such assignment was made, and in a few days thereafter said Colligan and Carey were released without trial; that said Stanley then sold the place of said Carey and Colligan for $6,000, to Glover, Kelly and Realigan and Larry Meaher, and the money was equally divided with deponent's said firm; that another place, belonging to said Carey and Colligan, No. 14 State street, was also assigned to said Stanley while they were still in custody; which Stanley sold to James White, William Churchill and Hugh Kane for $4,000; which said money was divided in four equal shares between deponent's firm; that the amount of money received by said Stanley as his profits of deponent's said firm was about $50,000, that deponent's said firm were in business from six weeks to two months; that during the period of the existence of deponent's said firm said Stanley was constantly at the office of said Baker, with whom he appeared to be on mutual terms and with whom he appeared to have confidential relations; that deponent does not know Stanley's present location, but he has understood said Stanley has absconded from the city of New York within the past three weeks. And deponent further says that after said one hundred and sixty-eight recruits were sent to Fort Lafayette, said Stanley and said Baker both told deponent that said recruits were to be credited to Jersey City; that deponent left New York for St. Louis in May, and then went to Canada; that in the latter part of April, 1866, deponent went to the Astor House to see said Baker, and there saw him for the last time; that said Baker did not tell me then that he had an order for my arrest from Gen. Fry; I never knew why the order of arrest from General Fry did not contain the name of Stanley. And the deponent further says that the $900 above referred to as having been paid Colonel Ilgis, with the $54,000, was for the men who had been previously enlisted by deponent's firm.

JAMES HUGHES.

Sworn before me this 24th day of January, 1866, at Newark, N. J.

A. S. JACKSON, U. S. Commissioner.

The complainant having been farther briefly examined, the case was adjourned till this morning. The defendant, not being able to find $56,000 bail, as required by the Court, was committed to prison in the meantime.

## FENIANISM.

### The C. O. I. R. in New Jersey---He Addresses the Fenians of Jersey City and Newark--Roberts and Sweeney Prepared for the Field.

[From to-day's N. Y Times.]

Mr. James Stephens, the C. O. I. R., on Sunday afternoon attended a Convention of the Fenian Brotherhood at Jersey City. There was a large number of delegates present, and pledged to Mr. Stephens the allegiance of their several circles. A considerable amount of business was transacted, and the meeting was addressed by Mr. Stephens.

Yesterday a committee from Newark waited on Mr. Stephens for the purpose of escorting him to their city, where he was to address the Brotherhood. Previous to the mass meeting last evening there was a gathering of Centres at Newark, for the purpose of discussing with their chief the affairs of the Jersey Brotherhood. The meeting being a private one, we have no report to give of the proceedings. In the evening the Central Organizer spoke to a large gathering of Fenians in his usual felicitous manner, giving intense satisfaction to his audience. The substance of his remarks was similar to the speeches he made in New York and Brooklyn, sketches of which have already appeared in the *Times*. The manner in which he dishes up his subject to his audience differs on each occasion, but the theme is ever the same—Ireland.

Mr. Stephens is cultivating the masses of his countrymen now, quietly ignoring the opposition leaders. He is making converts rapidly, and a steady, although limited flow of greenbacks is the result. On Thursday next he starts upon his tour through the country, and will speak at all the principal cities, North and South.

In Roberts-Sweeny Circles there is still much mystery, and vague whisperings that the valiant General is already on the war-path. Gen. Sweeny is reported to have recently said that there could be no union with Mr. Stephens at present; it was too late, his forces were already on the march and could not be stopped. Also, that he was opposed to the present movement, but that the Senate and their adherents were forcing him to move against his judgment. He anticipates another Campo Bello affair, and expects to lose his Fenian head in consequence. At least rumor says all this, and at present there is no possibility of tracing those rumors to a head. When Canada is annexed to Feniana we shall probably have definite information. Meantime, there remains nothing for the general public to do regarding the matter but to watch the movements of Mr. Stephens.

THE HOOSAC BORE.—The workmen at the Hoosac Tunnel lately struck for an advance from $2 25 to $2 75 per day, and about one-third of them were discharged, and the rest are kept at work at the old price. Some seventy men are now employed on the west side of the mountain, and the work is being carried forward successfully. Two engines are at work, one of forty and one of one hundred horse-power. They have already gone some eight hundred feet into the mountain. They still use the drill in getting out the rock. They sometimes send up in the bucket pieces of stone that weigh five thousand pounds. The engineer says that with the progress now making and likely to be made on both sides of the mountain, it will take eight years to complete the tunnel.