Daily Evening Bulletin

GIBSON PEACOCK, Editor. | OUR WHOLE COUNTRY. | F. L. FETHERSTON, Publisher.

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EVENING BULLETIN.

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BY THE

"Evening Bulletin Association."

PROPRIETORS.

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 12 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or $3 00 per annum.

MARRIED.

HAWS—MANNAL.—On the morning of the 19th inst., by the Rev. B. W. Schmauk, assisted by the Rev. Dr. G. F. Krotel, George W. Haws to Maria M., youngest daughter of the late Andrew Mannal, both of this city. No Cards.

HUNT—JONES.—On Thursday, 12th of April, 1866, by the Rev. Joseph Castle, D. D., Mr. J. H. Hunt, to Miss Henrietta S., eldest daughter of John D. Jones, Esq., all of Philadelphia. No Cards. [New York and Cincinnati papers please copy.]

WENTZ—CUSHMAN.—On the 21st inst., by Rev. Wm. H. Furness, D. D., Edwin B. Wentz and Helen M. Cushman, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

ASCH.—On Friday morning, June 22d, Joseph M. Asch, in the sixty-sixth year of his age.

The male relatives and friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on (to-morrow) Sunday, at 8 o'clock, P. M., from his late residence, 417 Spruce street.

BAROUX.—Suddenly, on the 22d inst., Eugene L., son of Wm. Henry and Amanda L. Baroux, aged 1 year, 7 months.

BAKER.—Suddenly, on the 20th inst., Michael V. Baker.

His male relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his mother's residence, No. 708 Arch street, on Monday morning, next, at 10 o'clock.

BEITLER.—On the 23d instant, Abraham Beitler, in the 82d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son, D. B. Beitler, 1619 Market street, on Tuesday morning, June 26th, at 6 o'clock. Interment at the Valley Mennonist Church.

BURKE.—At Dublin, Ireland, on the 8th inst., Laura, wife of John Burke, Esq., and daughter of Paymaster A. E. Watson, U. S. N.

CURTIS.—On the 22d inst., Edmund A. Curtis, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, Mrs. S. Z. Curtis, No. 1406 Arch street, on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

DICKEY.—On the 22d inst., Oliver H. Dickey in the 22d year of his age, from injuries received on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 46 N. Tenth street on Monday afternoon, 25th inst., at 3 o'clock, to proceed to Mount Vernon Cemetery. He leaves a young wife to mourn his loss.

LINDSAY.—On the evening of the 21st instant, after a short illness, Mrs. Mary A. Lindsay, wife of Wm. A. Lindsay.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, 621 North Sixth street, on Monday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

McELROY.—On the 23d inst., Daniel R. McElroy, third son of Archibald McElroy, Esq., in the twenty-eighth year of his age. Due notice of the funeral will be given.

SMITH.—Elizabeth Smith, mother of W. F. Smith, in the 80th year of her age.

Funeral Monday morning, June 25th, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of Jacob S. Hess, 638 N. Seventh street.

EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch streets, have
Buff Linens, for Ladies' suits.
Pongees, light shades, for do.
Crape Eugenias, for do.
Pearl-colored Mohair, for do.
Light Lenos, new goods.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV J. H. SUYDAM, Pastor of the First Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Seventh and Spring Garden streets, will preach to-morrow in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 8 o'clock. All are invited, particularly strangers in the city. 1it*

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Sixth street, above Green, Rev. Robert W. Henry, D. D., Pastor. Services Sabbath morning at 10½, and evening at 7½ o'clock. Strangers welcome je16-s3trp*

LOGAN SQUARE CHURCH.—Twentieth and Vine streets.—Preaching To-morrow by the Pastor, Rev. J. L. Beman, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning Subject—"*True Living.*" Evening Subject—"*The Philosophy of Death.*" 1it*

THIRD REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, corner Tenth and Filbert streets, Rev. S. W. Chittenden will preach to-morrow. Service at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and 4 o'clock, P. M. 1t*

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Seventh street, below Arch.—The Pastor, Rev. E. R. Beadle, will preach morning and evening. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. 1t*

THE REV. DR. J. WHYATON SMITH will speak on Education at the Examination of Rev. Dr. Saunders's Pupils Thirty-ninth and Market streets, next MONDAY MORNING, at 11 o'clock precisely. 1t*

UNION M. E. CHURCH.—Sabbath 24th. Rev. James Neill, 10½ A. M., Rev. G. D. Carrow 8 P. M. Seats free. 1t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE 119TH COMMENCEMENT OF THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY, AT PRINCETON.

The ANNUAL ADDRESS before the Literary Societies of the College of New Jersey will be delivered by the Rev NOAH E. SCHENCK, D. D., of Baltimore, on TUESDAY, the 26th of June, at 10½ o'clock, A. M. Immediately after the Address the Societies will hold their Annual Meetings.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 22nd, 1866.—By invitation of the Trustees of the College of New Jersey, the Rev. JOSEPH T. DURYEA, of New York city, will deliver an Oration in the First Presbyterian Church of Princeton, on TUESDAY, June 26th—the day preceding the Annual Commencement—On the restoration of the Union, and commemorative of the services of Graduates and Undergraduates of the College in the Army and Navy of the United States during the war.

The Committee of Arrangements respectfully invite you to be present on that occasion.

MATTHEW NEWKIRK,
S. H. PENNINGTON,
J. S. SCHANCK,
JOHN T. DUFFIELD,
H. C. CAMERON,
Committee.

Representatives of the Literary Societies from the JUNIOR CLASS will speak on TUESDAY Evening, at 8 o'clock. Prizes will be awarded by a Committee of the Trustees.

The exercises of Commencement Day, WEDNESDAY the 27th, will commence at 9 o'clock, A. M.

At the close of the exercise in the Church on Commencement Day, the Corner Stone of the Astronomical Observatory will be laid by Gen. N. N. HALSTEAD, and an Address in connection therewith delivered by Professor STEPHEN ALEXANDER, LL.D. 1t*

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. myS,6mo§

CONCERT HALL.—Fancy, Floral and Strawberry Fair, to aid in purchasing a home for the aged and infirm members of the M. E. Church, commencing June 11th, and continuing two weeks. The Washington Brass Band will be in attendance. Donations thankfully received at any of the M. E. Churches or by the officers.

PRESIDENT.
Mrs. Bishop Simpson, 1807 Mount Vernon street.
VICE PRESIDENTS.
Mrs. Rebecca Hammitt, 113 Vine street.
Mrs. Alexander Cummings, 1525 Walnut street.
Mrs. E. W. Cassidy 233 North Tenth street.
Mrs. ——— Cassidy, Tenth street, below Vine.
Mrs. James Early, 814 South Tenth street.
Mrs. J. O. Winchester, 734 South Ninth street.
SECRETARY.
Mrs. A. W. Rand, 1821 Wallace street.
TREASURER. [je12 tu,th,s,6trp]
Mrs. James Long, 1106 Shackamaxon street.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND GREEN LANE.—The undersigned are delivering the best quality of Lehigh Coal from the above place, to the residents of Germantown and vicinity, at the following low rates, viz:

BROKEN AND EGG for Furnace and Stove for Range.....$8 00
NUT OR CHESTNUT.....$7 50

Address Box 62 Germantown Post Office.
Office, 15 South SEVENTH street, Philadelphia; or yard, NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD and GREENE Lane.
je6-26trp] BINES & SHEAFF.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS' OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER—FIFTH Street, west side, below Chestnut—PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1866.

NOTICE—TO DELINQUENT SEWER RENTS—Extract of an Ordinance, approved May 3d, A. D. 1855:

SECTION 4.—The annual rents shall be payable, in advance, at the office of the Department of Highways, and upon all rents paid before the 1st of April in any year, a deduction of five per cent. shall be made; and if any such rent shall remain unpaid on the first day of July in any year, the License Clerk shall notify the Commissioner of Highways for the district, who shall cause the drain to be disconnected from the Culvert, and suit to be instituted for the recovery of such rent; and after such drain shall have been detached, it shall not be again connected until payment be made of all arrears, and the sume of Three Dollars for expenses incurred. THOMAS M. TRIOL,
je23-s,tu,th,8t] License Clerk.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER.—PHILADELPHIA, June 21, 1866.

Notice to Loanholders.—The City Loans Maturing July 1st will be paid on and after July 2d, 1866, by order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Funds.
HENRY BUMM,
je22-6trp] City Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER.—PHILADELPHIA, June 21, 1866.

Notice to Loanholders.—The Interest on City Loans due July 1st will be paid on and after July 2d, 1866.
HENRY BUMM,
je22-6trp] City Treasurer.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—By a late change in the By-laws of the Company, a fine of twenty five cents is imposed on all taxes remaining unpaid on the first of July. Those members who are still in arrears are requested to send in the amount due without delay. je16-s22 rp]

EXCURSION OF THE PHILADELPHIA LYCEUM.

The THIRTY-SECOND annual excursion of this Literary Association takes place on SATURDAY, July 7, 1866. 1t*

HOWARD HOSPITAL, Nos. 1518 and 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department. Medical treatment and medicines furnished gratuitously to the poor. se28

MESSRS. T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS have just published a volume containing several very pleasing tales by Mrs. Gaskell, the author of "Mary Barton," &c. Among them are "The Grey Woman," "The Doom of the Griffiths," and "The Half Brothers." The volume will be very attractive summer reading.

Carlisle White Sulphur Springs.

[Correspondence of the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

CARLISLE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, June 21st, 1866.—This celebrated watering-place has been recently purchased by Messrs. Thompson and McCulloch, and is newly fitted up; furnished and opened for the season. Mr. Thompson, the proprietor of the State Capitol Hotel, at Harrisburg, is in charge; and he and his partner have placed the White House on the footing of a first-class retreat. The spacious buildings are located near the foot of the North Mountain, and we enjoy the cool refreshing breezes fresh from its summit. The Sulphur waters [have been the subject of many an analysis, and their medicinal properties, as well as their influence in beautifying the complexion, have been the theme of poetry and chemistry. We have a ten-pin alley, billiards, &c., and "the Springs" will enjoy a band of music to enliven the evenings with hops and balls. The company at this place is usually composed of Southern as well as Northern society. The ride to the place is by the Pennsylvania Railroad to Harrisburg, thence by the Valley Railroad to Carlisle, eighteen miles, (to which place you check your baggage at Philadelphia), and then by carriages, in waiting, to the Springs, a pleasant drive of four or five miles. Another advantage is moderate board, considering that the place is as well kept as the Continental or the Girard

J. F.

AMUSEMENTS.

The McDonough testimonial takes place this evening and we anticipate a splendid house, with such admirable artists as Messrs. J. E. and T. B. McDonough, J. H. Jack and S. Hemple, with Mrs. Henri, Miss C. Jefferson, Mrs. Creese, &c. On Monday Heller, the magician, begins a brief series of his soirees. At the Walnut the "Naiad Queen" is to be the attraction for some time, as we have already announced. It will be beautifully brought out. At the Chestnut on Monday Bryant's Minstrels will appear. There is probably no better troupe in the world. At the American "Valsha, the Slave Queen," is still the attraction, Madame Ponisi being the heroine. At Assembly Building Signor Blitz gives his entertainments nightly and on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

A CURIOUS STORY.—A German, named Brooker, aged fifty years, is in jail at Memphis, Tennessee, charged with the murder of his wife. His statement is that he was a soldier in the war, and that on his return he discovered that his wife was false to him. He discovered her in an equivocal position, after which she demanded an explanation, and he related what he had seen. She drew a pistol, told him he lied, and if he did not at once retract his statement, she would shoot him. Making no reply, he walked out of the door, and she, leveling her pistol at him, fired. The ball missed its aim, and he left the premises. In about half an hour he returned. She, with a gun cocked, and in her hands, met him at the door, and told him that if he did not then retract what he had said, she would instantly kill him. Without reply he endeavored to wrest the gun from her. A struggle ensued, the gun was accidentally discharged, and she fell to the floor, pierced through the breast with the ball, and immediately expired. An officer hearing the report rushed to the house, found the gun empty, her dead and bleeding, and Ernest Brocker, her husband, alone present. He inquired how it happened, and Brocker, in broken English, endeavored to tell him. The officer could only understand that he said he did it. Brocker was committed to jail, where he was taken sick, and for a long time it was thought he would die. He recovered, and now awaits his trial at the next term of the criminal court, when, as no one saw the killing, he will doubtless be convicted of murder in the first degree, the penalty of which is death.

PRODUCTION OF OXALIC ACID.—Oxalic acid being much used in photography, attention has been directed to the easy production of this substance. Three French chemists—MM. Laurent, Castheler and Basset have succeeded in obtaining it from the waste of shoemakers' and saddlers' shops, and others where leather is used; also from woolen rags, horn, hair, &c. For this purpose these residues are treated with one part of sulphuric acid and four of water, and the mass thus obtained is subjected to the action of one part of nitric acid and three of water, at a temperature of about eighty degrees centigrade. From the digestion of this, oxalic acid is easily extracted.

A DOUBLE MURDER.—Last Monday night, the residence of Dr. Webb, at Little Rock, Arkansas, was entered by some one knowing his safe contained over $75,000. The Doctor was at the time sleeping in his bed with his son, a boy of twelve years. Both were brutally murdered with an axe. The assassin then procured the key of the safe, but could only open one door.

CANADA.

Important Proceedings in the Provincial Parliament---The Fenian Invasion Before the House of Assembly --Indemnity Claimed from the United States--Great Excitement in the House--The Measure Adopted.

OTTAWA, C. W., June 22, 1866.—A scene of a most unexpected nature occurred in the House of Assembly to-night. Mr. Galt moved for the indemnification of the Government for the expenses incurred by them during the recent Fenian troubles. Several members of the government and government party spoke in advocacy of the measure.

This called Mr. W. F. Chambers, of Brockville, one of the most independent members of the Canadian Legislature, to his feet. He commenced by announcing that he was bound to no party, and cared for no policy, except so far as it had right and justice on its side. He could not agree with the speakers who had preceded him that it was expedient or wise to raise a force of permanent volunteers that would be able to resist the power of the United States. [Hisses and disorder.] I fear not to speak the truth. The thing is impossible and if it has come to that pass that members of the House are to be hissed down when they give expression to an independent sentiment, then it is time at least to protest against it. [Cries of "Order," "Go on," "Let him go on," and confusion.] I tell you I shall be heard, any my voice shall utter words to the true interests, not only of my constituency, but of the people of the whole of Canada. This country is indefensible, I repeat, against the power of the United States, and therefore and money spent for the purpose of contending with our great republican neighbor in time of war would be unless extravagance, against which I now fearlessly protest. [Hisses and noise.] I see the gentlemen on the other side and the members of the government sneering and interrupting, but I will go on. [Cries of "Yes, yes," "Go on, go on," and unnatural laughter.] If other gentlemen want to deceive the Canadian people and fear to speak their mind, I tell you again that I am not, and for that purpose will assert my rights on this floor, no matter if I am compelled to continue the attempt till morning. [This was said in a loud voice amid "Pooh, poohs," "Order, order," &c.] I believe in faithfully discharging my whole duty, and to go to the expense of raising a military force to defend this country against the United States would not only be unwise, but destructive to the interests of Canada. Let such a thing be attempted, such a disposition be shown towards the American people. Let the Canadian people have the slightest idea of such a policy, and the expenditure necessary to carry it out, and they will with me vehemently protest against it. [Great noise, and shouts of "Hear!" "Hear!"] They will protest against it, I say, and vehemently, if you let them know; but you cannot do that by drowning the voice of one of their representatives in the House. [Noise]. Do you refuse to hear the truth? Are you afraid of it? [Cries of "No! No! No!" "Hear, hear," &c.] I will tell it to you if you allow me. It was far more likely that thirty millions or thirty-five millions of active, enterprising people will absorb three millions than that three millions will absorb them. [Boisterous confusion]. That is the way you listen to me. You cry "go on, go on" for the express purpose of preventing me from doing so. Enough on that point. The undeniable logic of facts and figures are before you, and I tell you that they are irresistible and should be known in Canada. Discussion is truth. Listen to it. [This was said amid renewed interruption, in which Mr. Chambers' voice was again lost for some time.] Now, gentlemen, there is another matter that is of importance, and that I fear not to speak of and criticise, if others do. It is the conduct of those who had charge of the military in the recent opposition to the Fenian raids. There was blundering and mismanagement on the part of some of the military commanders, and can you deny it? [Interruptions.] There was this, if not something still more reprehensible in the conduct of our military leaders; yet there is not a single member from Upper Canada—none but myself—to rise in his place and proclaim this. [Hisses and shouts.] I say this is the case, and that it should be fearlessly inquired into, and that we should do our duty to the country, above all considerations of government favor on the head of men or faction. There is truth from a man, who, as Heaven is his judge, speaks only in the cause of truth, justice, the interests of his constituents and the broader interests of Canada.

Mr. Chambers concluded, amid boisterous shouts of "Sit down," "Order," "Go on," and forced laughter.

D'Arcy McGee rose to reply, as well as other members of the government party, and though McGee displayed his usual oratorical ability his remarks were almost exclusively a personal attack on Mr. Chambers, and no reply to his address.

Mr. Galt's motion was finally adopted, and business of a routine character soon after came up, which engaged the attention of the House till it adjourned.

The Cholera at New York.

[From To-day's Herald.]

One death from cholera occurred in this city yesterday, the victim being the Mrs. Simpson reported in our last issue as having been attacked at No. 19 Mulberry street. The woman lost her husband, a few days ago, from the same disease, and when it seized her she seemed entirely destitute of friends. Arrangements were accordingly made to have her removed to Bellevue Hospital. For some reason the removal did not take place, and lingering until yesterday morning, she died, after an illness of less than 24 hours.

Policeman Peck, reported ill of cholera, at No. 168 Delancy street, is convalescing. Ann Crosby, who died at No. 228 Church street last Wednesday afternoon, was buried by her friends at 3 P. M. yesterday. The general health of the city remains good, notwithstanding the excessive heat of the last two days. The atmosphere yesterday was a cool and pleasant breeze. These conditions are regarded as much more favorable than a hot and humid air, and we close the week with a less degree of anxiety concerning the spread of the poison than was felt when it began.

There has been but one death on board the hospital ship Falcon since the last report, but no admissions. Dr. Swinburne made some statements to the Board of Health concerning the condition of affairs in the Lower Bay that are far from gratifying. The well passengers are crowded together in hulks, and he finds it almost impossible to keep them in a good sanitary condition. About seven hundred Scandinavian and Germans are imprisoned on the Illinois; their bunks are exceedingly filthy, and the officers are forced to use violence in order to compel them to leave their beds. The ventilation is bad, and the smell is said to be sickening. The Irish emigrants who came by the Union have been entirely healthy since they were separated from their German fellow passengers.

The experience of the past week or two at Quarantine has shown that those who were not furnished with bedding, but compelled to sleep on the bare and well-ventilated decks, got well, for which reason there is now no complaint among the passengers against sleeping on board floors. Those who are furnished with bedding occupy their beds continually, and the air becoming vitiated makes them ill. It is impossible to procure other vessels from the Government, and the expectation of new arrivals during the present crowded condition of those that have been placed at the disposal of the Health Officer makes the prospect gloomy enough.

It was proposed to allow the well passengers to come to the city to-day, and the consignees of the infected ships urged their pleas with great pertinacity; but the Sanitary Committee, being compelled to choose between two evils, determined to keep them where they are until they shall have passed 22 days in freedom from the disease. Those on the Portsmouth will perhaps be released in a few days.

Of the 50 patients in the hospital, all are convalescent with a very few exceptions.

Andrew Johnson, a native of Russia, aged 35, a bargeman on board the Falcon, died June 22.

Mary Long, an inmate of the Home for the Friendless, in Twenty-ninth street, was last evening taken suddenly ill with symptoms resembling those of cholera. Drs. McLane and Ranney were called in, and after prescribing for her, ordered her removal to Bellevue Hospital.

The 29th Precinct Police also reported a case at No. 67 West Twenty-eighth street, but failed to give the name of the patient.

The Freedmen—Reports from Various States.

The report of the Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen's Affairs in Arkansas, Missouri and the Indian Territory, for the month of May, states that the number of rations issued to refugees in the month of April was 43,742 to 2,202 refugees, at a cost of $5,049 49, and that 6,919 rations were issued to 393 freedmen at a cost of $1,882 17. In the month of May 65,375 rations were issued to 3,053 refugees at a cost of $8,273 88, and 9,965 rations were issued to 536 freedmen, at a cost of $1,270 52. Early in May notice was given that rations would cease to be issued on the 1st of June, except to such as were in infirmaries established by the Bureau, or were so near the office of a Superintendent as to enable him to make personal investigation as to their necessities, but it was found that from the inability of very many to procure seeds in proper season for planting, particularly Irish potatoes and other crops that could have been realized early in the season, and more than all from the absence of animals to plow and cultivate crops, that great destitution and suffering will prevail in many parts of the country unless relieved by the charity of the Government until the corn harvest is gathered. Most of those receiving assistance from the Government have no crops under cultivation except corn, and they look forward with bright anticipations to the season when "roasting ears" can be gathered. In issuing to the destitute, no discrimination has been made on account of loyal or disloyal sentiments during the war. The aim has been to assist the helpless destitute who are trying to help themselves.

HDQRS. ASST. COMMISSIONER BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS, SOUTH CAROLINA, CHARLESTON, S. C., June 16, 1866.—*Major Gen. Howard*—GENERAL: I see, by the report of Gens. Steadman and Fullerton on South Carolina, that the Rev. Mr. French and Lieut. J. L. Lott are represented as being engaged in planting, and that I disapproved their course in the matter. I have the honor to state that I have from the first disapproved of any officers on duty in the Bureau becoming planters, but in the case of Rev. Mr. French and Lieut. Lott, I thought I was understood by Gens. Steadman and Fullerton when I told them that they made merely a loan of money to enable Mrs. Hanahan to put the people at work, a contract having been made and approved by which the freedmen were to get a share of the gross proceeds of the crop, the landholder to furnish provisions and the necessary implements and animals to cultivate the plantation. The Rev. Mr. French brought the matter to my notice, and asked my advice on the subject. I told him that I could see no just reason why an officer should not lend his money to any person, and more particularly in this case, where the freedmen were under contract and the owner only awaiting money to buy food for them, and I will furthermore state that neither of the parties have had anything directly or indirectly to do with planting nor with the freedmen on the plantation, it being entirely under the control of the owner, and some 50 miles distant from this city. Believing this explanation due to the Rev. Mr. French and Lieut. Lott, I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. K. SCOTT,
Brevet Major-Gen. Asst. Commissioner.

LOUISIANA BONDS.—There have been previous statements relative to the delivery by the Treasury Department of the bonds belonging to the banks of New Orleans and other parties to the State Auditor, in whose charge they were at the time of their capture by General Sheridan during the latter part of the war. All that have been identified, amounting to over $4,000,000, have been transferred by the Department to the parties owning them. There yet remains in the keeping of the Treasurer between $200,000 and $300,000 worth of these bonds awaiting their proper owners.

ST. DOMINGO.

Late and Important Intelligence---Triumph of the Revolution and Departure of Ex-President Baez---His Arrival at St. Thomas---Action of the Provisional Government.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

ST. DOMINGO CITY, June 9, 1866.—The revolution has triumphed. Mr. Baez leaves to-day, in the Spanish steamer Barcelona, for St. Thomas.

He had been expecting, for the last few days, commissioners from the provisional government, to whom he desired, apparently, to depose his functions of executive power; but, on the 25th ult., he received the tidings that General Pimentel had advanced with a superior force in the neighborhood of San Carlos, suburb of the city of St. Domingo, and received a despatch from said General, by a courier, announcing that the city must be surrendered within forty-eight hours.

Baez answered the despatch and wanted to enter into negotiations; but, owing to the rumor that the garrison had opened the gate of the city to the invading army, panic and consternation prevailed.

Baez sought an asylum in the French Consulate. The cry was at the consulate "*Sauve qui peut.*" The protection of that flag saved him from the mob, to whose fury he would otherwise have been sacrificed.

A provisional government was installed, under General Pimentel, and order was soon re-established. It was determined to demand Mr. Baez from the French consul for trial; but after mature consideration it was decided, to prevent any further disturbance, to send him his passports and get rid of him. He was finally allowed to embark on board the Spanish steamer Barcelona. His brother, Damien Baez, and Gen. Pedro Guillermo, the one who aided the riot that brought Mr. Baez to power, have been imprisoned and will be tried as incendiaries. The electoral colleges are to be convened, and the presidential election is to take place by instantaneous general suffrage.

The candidate who probably will be elected is General Pimentel. His patriotism and abnegation are well known: unlike Mr. Baez, who, after having occupied the rank of Field Marshal in the Spanish army renounced that title on the evacuation of the island by Spain, and caused himself, by means of money and a revolutionary movement, to be elected President.

This unanimous rising has not caused the least trouble or bloodshed in the country. The city of St. Domingo being the seat of government is the only place where some momentary disorder prevailed. The island is positively quiet, and no doubt will remain so for a long time.

ST. THOMAS, June 12, 1866.—The Spanish steamer Barcelona, from St. Domingo, arrived this morning, bringing as passengers Mr. Baez, ex-President of the republic, and some of his suite.

He leaves to-morrow morning in the British royal mail steamer Shannon for Europe.

An Appeal to the Citizens of Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

The American Union Commission, emanating from you, have established in the State of Georgia eight schools, having in them nine teachers and seven hundred children. Five months ago, very few of these children had any school privileges. They did not know the alphabet. A large number of them live in old tents and shantees around the half consumed city of Atlanta. The fathers of one-third of them are in their graves, very many of them are dependent orphans. These little ones have been so delighted with the schools you have established, and the Northern teachers you have sent to sympathize with them and instruct them, that their progress in learning has been most rapid. Their expressions of gratitude to the people of Pennsylvania and New Jersey is a daily occurrence.

The time for closing these schools for the summer is at hand. It is for you to say whether they shall be re-opened in the fall or abandoned, and the children again scattered with none to care for them, and the teachers returned to their homes. Whatever may be said of the other portions of the South, you have yet to hear a word, or see a line in print, charging the citizens of Atlanta, Macon or Athens with any interference with the work of educating the freedmen. God has blest the American Union Commission, and will make it a blessing to the South, and the whole country if you continue to support it.

Whatever may be thought of those who bore arms against the constituted authority of the country, and however wise it may be argued, to allow them to suffer, sure we are there is too much magnanimity in the States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey to allow them to stoop to visit the transgressions of the fathers upon poor, ragged, orphan children. With these school houses then built and furnished, with teachers educated and loyal at their head, with the confidence and encouragement of citizens in the towns where they are located enlisted in their behalf, we come to you now, and make an appeal for their support. Remember they are yours, commenced by you, maintained thus far by your liberality, and can only be continued as the result of your continued favor and blessing upon them. We appeal to you with the warmest feelings of our hearts to give us aid for another year.

The members of the Commission have agreed to furnish three thousand dollars if the citizens of the two States will furnish an equal amount. This done we can then, at the end of another year, hand over our schools to the city authorities and feel that in the name of God and suffering childhood, we have done our duty.

Contributions will be received by William Struthers, Treasurer, No. 1032 Market street, or Joseph Parker, Secretary, No. 1210 Chestnut street.

P. S.—Country papers favorable to the object are earnestly requested to publish this appeal.

Personal.

Mr. Leonard Grover, Mr. J. R. Gardiner, of Pittsburgh, Mr. W. B. Claphy, of New York, and Mr. D. C. Hess, of Washington, have become the managing firm of the Pittsburgh Opera House. The firm is to be known as Leonard Grover & Co. Mr. Grover, in addition to his connection with the Pittsburgh Opera House, will, the coming season, be connected with the Olympic Theatre, New York, Crosby Opera House, Chicago, and will continue the management of the German Opera Troupe. Mr. Hess is to be the acting manager at Pittsburgh, and has already transferred to that city all the scenery, wardrobe and properties from Washington. Mr. Hess assumes control on the first of August; and as he is a gentleman, in the true sense of the word, he will ere long become as great a favorite in the "Smoky City" as he was in the "City of Magnificent Distances."

The engagement of Miss Noemie De Marguerittes, at the Pittsburgh Theatre, was brought to a sudden close on Tuesday evening, in consequence of the death of her mother. The manager of the Theatre, Mr. Henderson, with prompt liberality, however, devoted the proceeds of Friday evening to Miss Marguerittes. The lady has returned to this city.

Politics under Difficulties.

The *bent* of the following amusing article does not accord with our own notions precisely, but it is too good to be lost. The hero is supposed to be a quaint old farmer, and he is supposed to have written as follows to the Cincinnati *Commercial*:

One day some time ago, John had been to the station for me and brought home a paper that was filled with a great many speeches, that had been made about a bill that our President had seen fit to disapprove of. Well, I took the paper to my corner, and, although it was all in very small print and tried my eyes very much, I read it every bit. My good wife got tired of my forever sitting there poring over those long "borations," as she termed them, and said that I would do well to be reading my Bible more, and such production less. "Wife," said I, "the kingdom of heaven isn't in and particular danger just now, but my country is." After that she said nothing more about it to me.

But the more I read in that paper the more bothered I became. I read a long speech by Mr. Henry Beecher, who seems to know so much about everything but divinity, and I liked it because he supported our President, and our President, I thought must be in a very trying position now-a-days.

Then I was upset by Mr. Phillips, who went into Mr. B. like I have seen little boys attack hornets' nests in the winter time. "If such men differ," said I, "who will decide? I had always before thought these two would agree though the earth split.

Then I turned over the leaf wrong and commenced on the latter part of somebody else's speech. I liked it so much that I read on and on until I finished it. "Surely," said I to myself, "surely we have got one good and true man in the land." The tone of the speech reminded me of the good old-fashioned "farewell address" of General Washington, and I thanked God and took courage.

Then I hunted up the beginning of the speech, and could not believe my eyes when I saw Alex. H. Stephens's name to it. I thought it must be Thaddeus Stevens, as he was "Union:" though the composition was very much unlike the style of the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

"Wife," said I, "look here; my glasses are a little dim; is that Alex. H. ?"

"Alex. H.," said she.

"Not Thaddeus," said I.

"Not Thaddeus," said she.

"Is the last name spelt with a 'v,' or with a 'ph?'"

"Ph," said she, "and what are you reading rebel speeches for, I'd like to know. He's the Vice President of the Confederacy, and ought to be hanging to a sour apple tree instead of being loose and making borations."

[My wife is a little nebulous about names and titles, but is a thorough-going Union woman, and hates rebels with a perfect hatred. She was a chairman of an aid society during the war, and many a time I've waked up in the night and found her still sitting by the dying fire, knitting socks for the poor soldiers who were "a-lying out on the cold ground with nothing but their knapsacks and pontoons to cover them."]

Then I found that the speech was addressed to the Georgia Legislature, and I knew that "Thad. Stevens would never take the trouble to tell erring people how to go right, though he is great on abusing them when they go wrong."

Facts and Fancies.

There is to be a sort of official visitation of the Chestnut Street Bridge this afternoon. It is said to be nearly complete, but the company is going to "La Pierre" before dinner. Must be pronounced "*Lay Pier.*"

James O'Reilly, of Jersey City, attempted to drown his wife by throwing her into the canal, on Tuesday morning, but her son, a lad of 14, saved her by the hair of the head as she was sinking for the last time. Locks are useful things about canals.

Mrs. James Gordon Bennett is hard on her husband. In a letter to the *Tribune* she says: "I do not trouble myself about politics or politicians or editors, or any such unkind, unfeeling people; yet, I have suffered greatly by them." Not a doubt of it.

A skeleton, apparently of a girl about 14 years old, was found on the shore at Shark river, N. J., by Mr. Hannoway, recently. It had been enclosed in a sack, which had decayed. We saw one yesterday, apparently that of a woman of twenty-five, lying in the middle of Chestnut street. It had probably been enclosed in a sacque in its better days.

Since the Sunday liquor law went into effect in New York, the topers are all forming themselves into Soda-lities—with strong syrups.

The residence of Dr. G. A. Hoffman, in Rahway, was entered on Sunday night, by means of a latticed grape arbor, and a lady visitor robbed of $250 in money and a gold watch. It is supposed that chloroform or some other drug was administered, and while under its influence the lady was robbed—possibly Hoffman's Anodyne.

That interesting heroine, Belle Boyd, who figured as a petticoated spy in the Shenandoah Valley has become disgusted with her husband and taken to the stage. Her sweet and feminine spirit thus expressed itself recently in Manchester. She said "she would like to see her husband five minutes before she went on the stage, for the purpose of dressing him down, and giving her blood a healthy circulation. Her loathing detestation of him, she said, would fire her soul and keep it in a blaze through the performance."

The *World* thus sings of Greeley:

Dear Horace, didst thou never see
('Tis but by way of simile)
A squirrel spend his little rage
In jumping round a rolling cage?
But here or there, turn wood or wire,
He never gets two inches higher. *Prior.*

That's a demonstration *a priori*.

MURDER AND LYNCH LAW.—A few days ago a respectable citizen of Carondelet, Mo., named John Augustine, was wantonly attacked and killed at Columbia, Mo., by John Lane, a notorious "rough." The murderer was soon arrested, but was taken from the hands of the authorities by the excited populace, and immediately hung on the spot.