Baily Coening Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

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PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1867.

THE EVENING BULLETIN PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.

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EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION.

BESON PEACOCK. ERNEST C. WALLACE.

L. FETHERSTON. THOS. J. WILLIAMSON,

ASPER SOUDER, JR. FRANCIS WELLS.

e Bullians is served to subscribers in the city at 18 per week, payable to the carriers, or \$6 per annum. "THE HARRISON BOILER," SET IN THE VERY
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to any made in this country, and sold on most liberal
terms. NEW AND BTCOND HAND PIANOS constantly n hand for rent. Tuning, moving and packing promptly tended to. Warerooms, 1103 Chestnut street. jel9-3m5 MARRIED.

TEHLER-RENTZ.—On Monday, the 24th inst., at St. tthew's Lutheran Church, by the Rev. E. W. Hutter, D., Mr. Robert M. Buehler to Miss Mary K. Rentz, all of this city.

CAMMANN.-FITZ HUGH.—In Genesco, N.Y., June 19, by the Rev. Walter Ayrault, Edward Cammann of Geneva.

N. Y., to Helen, daughter of Dr. Daniel H. Fitz Hugh of Geneva. N. Y.

SMEDBERG—RAYMOND.—At San Francisco, Cal., on Wednerday, June 19, by Rev. O. W. Briggs, Brevet Lieut.

Col. W. R. Smedberg, U. S. Army, to Fanny M., daughter of J. W. Raymond.

CANEH.—On the 20th instant, M. Kate, wife of William Caner, and younget daughter of the late Issac Koons. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to ttend her funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 1520 arch street, on Thursday afternoon, the 27th instant, at 4 Aren street, on Thursday atternoon, the 27th instant, at 4 o'clock.

'DAVIDSON.—At Panama, on Friday. June 14, 1867, of yellow fever, Morris Miller Davidson, fate Brevet Major: Leut. 188th Regiment New York Volunteers.

LEEDOM:—This morning, 28th inst., Sarah J., relict of the late Jonathan Leedom, in the 50th year of her age.

Due notice of the funeral hereafter.

FEALE.—On the morning of the 28th inst., after a long and painful illness, Virginia Peale, widow of Augustin E. Peale, in the 36th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late recidence, 906 Londard street, on Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

10:ED.—On the 24th instant, Henry C. Roed, in the 20th year of his age. year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend the foneral, from his late residence, No. 911 Walnutstreet, on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. (Poughkeepsic papers

case copy.]
iii PP.—On the 24th inst. of diphtheria. Fannic Spear,
ily daughter of Henry W. and Ellen M. Rupp, aged 3 are. nterment to take place at Bethlehem, Pa., on Thursday afternoon.
WINNING:—At St. Ann's, C. E., on the 16th Inst., John Gray Winning, late of Philadelphia, U. S., aged thirty YARNALI.—On the 23d inst., Benjamin Hornor Yarnall, in the seventy-seventh year of his age.
His funeral will take place on Third-day afternoon, the 25th inst., at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, 1332 Arch

TYRE & LANDELL HAVE THE BEST ARTICLE OF

EYRE & LANDELL Have reduced all the Summer Silks and Spring Dress

A TLEE & CONNARD.
Paper Manufacturers, 44 N. Fifth street,
Manufacture to order the finest grades of Book; also,
second quality Book and Newspapers, at short nomy22-3m5 SPECIAL NOTICES

FOR SALE---PEW AT ST. MARK'S CHURCH.

DESIRABLE LOCATION. BOX 2406 P. O. je25-3trp) NATATORIUM AND PHYSICAL INSTITUTE Swimming School and Gymnasium for Ladics, Chil

BROAD STREET, BELOW WALNUT. THE NATATORIUM AND THE FOURTH OF JULY.

No ladies' classes and no lessons given on that day. 83 On and after July 5th the hours for ladies will close tone o'clock, P.M. jell-1425 UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, DEPART. UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, DEPARTment of Arta.—The annual commencement for conterring Degrees in the Arts will be held on THURSDAY,
June 27th, in the Hordisultural Hall, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The kieverend Clersy, Judges of the United States and
State Courts, the Mayor of the city, Select and Common
Councils, the Board of Directors and President of the
Girard College, the Principal of the Central High School,
the candidates for the Degree of Master of Arta, and other
graduates of the University, are invited to attend.

FRANCIS A JACKSON,

Jec2-4trp: Secretary of the Faculty of Arts.

Secretary of the Faculty of Arts.

will be open from 5 A. M. to 6 P. 3 for male swimmers exclusively.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

There has been added to the Exhibition of the exquisite Miniature of Queen Victoria, presented by Her Majerty to

Majerty to GEO. PEABODY, ESQ.

A large Group of Portraits of the
RUSTEES OF THE PEABODY EDUCATION FUND,
JUST COMPLETED.

The whole will very
EARLE'S GALLERIES,
jels-6trp 816 CHESTNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA AND READING R. R.

FOURTH JULY EXCURSION TICKETS Will be sold at reduced rates between all stations on the Reading Railroad and branches, good from SATURDAY, June 29th,

he20tiy34 MONDAY, July 8th, 1867. TO THE PUBLIC. FAMILIES ABOUT LEAVing the city can get the HIGHEST CASH PRICE
for their old Pamphlets, Books, Papers, etc., at 613
Jayne street.
E. HUNTER. E. HUNTER.

INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.—THE LAST Exhibition and closing exercises of the term. Awar. of "Birch Premiums," &c., THIS AFTERNOON, at 3) o'clock.

HOWARD HOSPITAL NOS. 1518 AND 1530 Lumbard Streets Dispensary Department—Medical treatment and medicines, furnished gratuitously to the

Fire at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 24.—The barns belong-SARATOGA, N. Y. June 24.—The barns belonging to the Union Hotel, located on Hamilton street, took fire at a quarter to 8 o'clock this evening and were consumed. The fire extended south, and destroyed the newly-crected servants quarters, also belonging to the Union Hotel. The Charendon was not seorched, though supposed to be in great danger at times and was only saved through the great exertions of the Fire Department, supplied with water from the two reservoirs on the grounds of the house. The Columbian, which was twice in flames, was only slightly injured. The Creacent water-cure established. commutan, which was twice in figures, was only slightly injured. The Crescent water-cure establishment was not injured, although the guests escaped, as was also the case at the Columbian Hotel. The fire is now under control, and but for the powerful exertions of steamers. Nos. 1, 2 and 3, of this place, the conflagration would have extended further. The buildings burned were all rookeries, and the loss by conflagration is a gain to Saratoga, as no hotels are injured.

Accident on the Hudson River Rail-POUGHERPSIE, N.Y., June 24.—This morning, as the New York Express train on the Hudson River Railroad reached a point a mile below Garrison's, the forward truck under the second passenger car suddenly broke, throwing the car from the track but not upsetting it. The car was

the track, but not upsetting it. The car was dragged a hundred yards before the train was stopped, and although going at a high rate of speed, nobody was hurt. Conductor Overbaugh sent the detached cars back to Peekskill and came aip on the other track. The train was consequently/delayed two hours. The passengers in the car were greatly excited at the narrow escape.

THE NOVEMBER METRORS,-The Athenaum says that Professor Adams has determined, by elaborate calculation, that the periodic time of the November meteors is 38.25 years. In a communica-tion to the Royal Astronomical Society he re-marks: "It appears probable that the great comet of 1862 is part of the same current of mat-ter as that to which the August meteors belong."

WAGES IN NEW ZEALAND.—Bricklayers and plasterers earn in New Zealand 1s. sterling per hour, while masons earn from 10s. to 12s. per day of eight hours. House carpenters and jolgers can earn with ease £3 per week, while black-smiths, coopers, wheelwrights, tlusmiths and printers earn proportionately high wages.

THE MASONIC FESTIVITIES IN BOSTON.

The Banquet, and Speech of the Presi-

[From To-day's N. Y. Herald.]
On leaving Music Hall the President, escorted by the Grand Lodge, returned to the new Masonic Temple, where a banquet had been prepared in the Egyptian Hall. After the usual festivities the Grand Master, in a few remarks, alluded to the presence of their distinguished guest, and proposed as the first toast one which he said was always drank at all Masonic celebrations—"The President of the United States."

The President replied as follows:

BROTHERS—In responding to the toast which you have just drank, I can only tender you my sincere thanks for the reception that I have received in coming here to-day. Had I intended or felt inclined to make an address, I must freely say language would have been incoherate to every see language would have been inadequate to express the emotions which have been awakened in me by so cordial a welcome. But I must leave my by so cordial a welcome. But I must leave my intelligent brothers to infer what I should have said or ought to have said. If it were necessary to make any excuses for not addressing you on this occasion, I might put forward those that have already been suggested by the Grand Master—first, that I must absent myself from the remaining part of this celebration; and next, the severe press that have been made when the severe press that he been made when the severe press. that has been made upon me since leaving Washington. To-day, as you all know (such of you as have participated in its labors), has been one of work, not one of play. Gentlemen, I regard the demonstrations made to-day, and the manifestation of feeling that has been exhibited on this oc casion, as the beginning of a new era in Masonry; for it seems to me the prejudice, and, I was going to say, the incrustation which has rested upon Masonry for a long number of years seems from the demonstration to-day to have seems from the demonstration to-day to have been broken. As I am before you I cannot repress or restrain myself from calling your attention to this fact. I have witnessed many Masonic celebrations, and have participated in many, and I have heard the jeers and taunts, cast, upon them as the brethren have turned out in their appropriate attire, but on this occasion let me ask every man and brother that has been here to-day if he did not feel that he was a man, and that he eyery man and brother that has been here to-may if he did not feel that he was a man, and that he was willing to wear and exhibit, and to put on Masonry and all its appendages. One of the most remarkable things to-day has been that, notwithstanding things have been a little mixed

throughout this vast procession—this countless crowd—I have not heard the first expression of acrimony [Loud applause.] Hence the remark I made, that we have commenced a new era, and made, that we have commenced a new era, and now, when Masonry is being developed, and its great principles being understood, it is pleasing for us to know that its principles embrace the universe, and are co-extensive with humanity. Having reached this great and, all that is necessary is energy and, progress, and the consummation of the great objects of Masonry will be accomplished. I should not have visited Massachusetts of the present coarsion had it complied. I should not have visited Massa-chusetts, at least on the present occasion, had it not been for the Order of Masonry. I came in good faith for the express purpose of participating in and witnessing the dedication of, this temple to-day to Masonry, and as far as I could, let it be much or little, to give it my countenance and my sanction. I have shown no restraint, for I have felt none, and in this, as in most things in which I have participated, I have first satisfied my conscience that I was right, and that being so, have left consequences to take care of themselves. And now, this great termination being reached. And now, this great termination being reached, we must rejoice in the triumph of the living, the indestructible principles which have pervaded the fraternity from its advent till the present time. I did not rise, my brothers, for the purpose of making a speech, and I had not intended

pose of making a speech, and I had not intended to say as much as I have. I do this, however, by way of episode. There are some, perhaps, who would not be prepared to concede that I am not loquacious. I am not, as a general thing, however, very garrulous or loquacious. The little of talking I have done has been more a matter of necessity than of choice; but when compelled to speak, I care not before what audience or tribunal it has been—when truth, when principle, when my country, when the great cause of the human family was at stake, I have cause of the human family was at stake, I have spoken. I have done so in times gone by when the very existence of my government and my country was imperilled. Policieve that the great principles of Masonry are synonymous with the great principles of free government, and if my brothers will examine my public career from my advent in political life till the present time, I think they will find that I have been true to both think they will find that I have been true to both Although personally a stranger to Massachu-setts, I am her intimate friend and acquaintance, and politically it matters not where we are whether in the East or the West, or the North or the South, when those great principles come up. Men that understand them can act in concert and harmony. I have never failed to defend the Order, though the Fraternity have passed though many severe ordeals which have, tried and subjected its votaries to tests of the most excruciating character. I care not whether it is religion or politics, or both combined, in the pursuit and in

support of a correct principle I have never hesitated to express my views. I live for principle, I am devoted to principle, and I take fresh courage from the demonstrations which have been made to-day by the people of the good city of Boston and of the State of Massachusetts. I thank you for the thest demonstrations a manifestation of the state of Massachusetts. that demonstration—a manifestation of feeling and an outburst, as it were, of popular sentiment which has rarely been equaled, and I doubt whether one like it over occurred in the United States or elsewhere. In conclusion I have to say States or elsewhere: In conclusion I have to say I am here by your invitation, and I thank you for it. Though I am pretty well advanced in life, I hope I may be spared for some time longer; and I do assure you that the remembrance of this occasion will be green and fresh in my memory when I chall go down to the grave. I am gratified, more than gratified, that I have had an opportant to pastlemata in the corporation to pastlemata in the corporation. tunity to participate in the ceremonies here to-day. Then, in leaving the party here to-night, and in bidding you good-bye, let me leave with you the sincere thanks of a heart that beats for the Order and for a common country. Frater-nally and affectionately I bid you farewell, and

may God bestow upon you His choicest blessings! REMARKS OF GENERAL ROUSSEAU AND GENERAL

The next toast, "Our Country," which it was intended should be responded to by Mr. Seward, was acknowledged by General Lovell H. Rousseau, who spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN—I am directed by Mr. Seward to tender his thanks to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts for the honor of the invitation to dine with them. He requested me to say that family affliction—has—prevented—bis—acceptance of—it. affliction—has prevented his acceptance of it. Since the loss of his daughter, some months ago, he has not on any occasion attended a festival or anything of that sort. He has also requested me to express to you his kind reception of the

invitation, and tender his regret that he could not The President then withdrew from the platform and was immediately surrounded by his Masonic friends, who cordially shook him by the hand and congratulated him on the happy events of the day. He was then, together with General Rousseau, conducted to the reception room and thence to hit hetel comparied by source and processes. to his hotel, accompanied by several prominent members of the Order. On reaching the Tremont House he was met by ex-President Pierce, who had just arrived from New Hampshire, especially

to pay his respects to him.

At the banquet, after the President retired, General Banks was loudly called for, and in res-ponding made a few brief remarks. After alluding to the visit of the President and the cordial we ome he had received, he said he was glad he had given the warm-hearted people of New England an opportunity to show how they felt toward a man who had been honored with the suffrages of the people. He was glad the President had given them opportunity to show that the citizens of Massachusetts, aye, the citizens of New England, without regard to personal or political opinions, in presence of the head of

the government, dismissed all prejudices and all partisan considerations, and displayed that honor to the government which it had a just right to expect. Then passing on to the Masonic celebration, he said that there was nothing wanting in this country more than the fraternization of its people. If the people of the different sections of the country would only fraternize with each other as they ought, now that the facilities of travel and communication were so perfect, many of the trials which had hitherto distressed us and which had threatened the destruction of us and which had threatened the destruction of the government would be avoided, and in the festivities of the day he saw a bright and cheer-ing indication that there was one platform and one association where, independent of all politics and of all religion, apon which the people of the country could come together upon the basis of social fellowship and fraternal feelings. [Ap-

To-morrow the President will visit the State To-morrow the President will visit the Mate House and be received by the Governor and Council, after which he will be escorted by a company of military back to his hotel, and be received there by the Mayor of Charlestown, after which he will visit the Bunker Hill monument grounds. Afterwards he will visit the Navy Yard, and from there take a government tugbent and visit the harbor and various forts.

THE INDIAN WAR. General Sherman and the Colorado Volunteers—Six Companies Ordered

FORT SEDGWICK, Col., June 14, 1867.—At an interview with Gen. Sherman this morning, during which I asked him whether he was willing ing which I asked him whether he was willing that volunteers should be employed to pursue the Indians, he said: "Certainly; I have no objection. They have a right to punish and kill Indians as they would punish and kill white men, were any found committing depredations and killing innocent people. The Governor has a right to call volunteers out to defend the Territory from hostile tribes. But they are too slow for me; I wanted them last Sunday to pursue some Cheyennes, but they were not for the coming. I offered them 40 cents per day; they refused it because it was not enough. That is all Government will allow me to pay them. I expect I will have to do without them."

More Indian Depredations Between Laranjie and Denver—The Union Pa-cific Railroad All Safe—The Black Flag Raised in Colorado.

Fing Raised in Colorado.

Four Sedewick, June 17, 1867.—The following circular appeared in the morning papers at Central and Denver the 8th inst.:

"Woodward, Benver.—Five thousand dollars have been subscribed this morning, to be paid for scalps with the ears on, at twenty dollars each.

"MANY CITIZENS."

A way has just come from Righay's Ranche.

A man has just come from Bishop's Ranche, and reports that the train he was with last night was attacked by Indians at Baker's Ranche. The Indians were driven off. At Beauvais's Ranche, on the 11th inst., three

a white man out of the Platte river. He had been scalped and stripped.

Two men were killed at Lake Station under cir-Two men were killed at Lake Station under circumstances of the most horrible nature. Mr. Favor and Mr.' Thompson, having lost some nule-, left to hunt them. Not returning, search was made, and they were both found killed and terribly mutilated. All of Thompson's head, above the eyes, was cut off, and two arrows were found in his body. Favor was scalped. There was every appearance of a hard fought battle. Both men were well armed, and were resolute, not likely to become excited in an Indian fight. Favor was a ranche-man, living at Lake Station. Favor was a ranche-man, living at Lake Station. He leaves a wife and two children. Thompson was an employé of his. They were both buried at Fort Wallace. On the 12th inst. the Indians attacked Henshaw Station, and ran off six horses. On the night of the 4th they attacked Fort Wal-

ace, but were repulsed.

Fort Sanders had been left with hardly enough men to guard the fort before its reinforcement be six companies, most of Col. Mizner's comman being on duty as escort for the Pacific Railroad being on duty as escort for the Facine Rainfoad engineers and the overland mail. Three men, whose names were Henry S. Wade, Snowden Wade and A. Small, were killed between Lee's Ranche and New Julesburg, and buried where they fell. They belonged to a large train bound for Phil. Keepley. they fell. They belonged to a large train bound for Phil. Kearney. The great chief of the Pahute tribe, Nevada,

visited Gov. Hunt on the 11th inst., and then and there offered his services for operations against the hostile plain Indians. The Governor must provide him with horses and subsistence for the ampaign, his horses being unserviceable from

hard usage this spring.

Gen. Custar has arrived at Fort McPherson with about 400 cavalry, ready for any emergency, One of his officers proposes to give me a short account of his ride to the Platte from the Smoky Hill, which I will send at once.

Conspicuous in the streets of Denver are two or three black flags, which means extermination for the Indians.

The Case of Flogging at Fort Sedg-wick—An American Chizen receives 100 Lashes.

FORT SEDGWICK, June 16, 1867 .- The case of which I am writing about presents unusually interesting facts. A stranger, very much afflicted with an incurable disease, which incapacitated him from manual labor, came up the road (U.P. R. R.) about a week ago, and loitered around Wilson's Ranche on Pole Creek. On the 14th interest in many ways and was a strangerical ways. wilson's kanche on Fole Creek. On the 1st inst. this man, whose name was Hendricks, was accosted by two men dressed in citizen's clothes. They requested him to buy them a bottle of whisky, which he consented to do. They furnished the requisite funds, and he immediately went to a stare bought the whisky, and see it to be bought the whisky and see it to be bought the stare bought the whisky and see it to be because the second t store, bought the whisky, and gave it to them. About two hours afterward this man Hendricks was arrested and brought down to Col. Dodge's quarters in the camp of the 30th Infantry, before quarters in the camp of the 30th Infantry, before Col. Dodge, who accused him of selling whisky to soldiers. Hendricks solemnly asserted that he did not know, they were soldiers, that if he had known they were soldiers he "most certainly would not have sold or given them whisky." Col. Dodge, without trial by court-martial, ordered him to receive one hundred lashes. At noon on the following day, extensive preparations having been made for the complete and effective carrying out of the sentence, the wretched culprit was brought from the guard-house to the place of torture. A rude cross, firmly planted in the ground, attracted the attention of the man, on which he gazed with dismay. Lieut. Lantz, of Co. F, of the 30th Infantry, commanded the squad detailed to attend the punishment. Gathered around to witness this most unusual and un-Ametailed to attend the punishment. Gathered around to witness this most unusual and un-American scene were some 200 soldiers and a small group of citizens. When all was ready, Lieut. Lantz ordered him to be stripped, which was immediately done, with the exception of a short, thin shirt which barely reached his naked hips. He was then firmly bound with his face to the cross. At a given signal two soldiers armed with plaited thougs, who stood on his right and left, raised their whips aloft and brought the whistling, hissing lash full on the naked body, which sprung convulsively upward, as if touched with red-hot iron. A broad, deep, red wale marked the spot on which the lash had fallen, but in a second it was lost to sight by the strokes which fell thick and fast on the unfortunate man. Gradually the deep red wales assumed a blackish color, and in a short time crimson drops of blood rolled down the naked legs, filling his shoes, or were splashed over the clothes of the spectators. Toward the seventy-fifth stroke, the flesh around the hips hung in shreds, as if rudely torn by an animal's plaws. From the middle of the back to within six inches of the knees, the body was perfectly raw, and black. At last, a citizen named Seward, of New Julesburg, entreated Lieutenant Lantz to stop, "for God's sake." The man's screams were awful, he bounded from side to side, spasmodically upward, and hung as if lifeless on the cross. His lacerated body was perfectly frightful. After 108 lashes had been administered, Lantz gave the signal to desist. The around to witness this most unusual and un-Ame

orderly sergeant says he counted 82; but two or three bystanders stated they counted 108. Lean-ing heavily on the cross after being unbound, he managed to dress biaself, after which he was imanaged to dress blasself, after which he was sternly ordered to leave the camp and the military reservation at Fort Sedgwick. Turning one look toward lieut. Lantz, he erawled and linged painfully away toward the sand bluffs to the northward. A feeling of universal horror at the cruel punishment pervades ell the settlements. General Sherman had left for the end of the track but two hours before the punishment commenced. It is doubtful whether he linew anything about it. Flogging, bucking and gagging, and stretching soldiers "spread-eagle Tashion, seems to be the order of the day here. Hent. Lantz, through the influence of Schator Coon, [?] of Pennsylvania, was appointed 2d Lieutenant only twelve days ago. I imagine he has commenced early. Still there are men in the neighborhood who lesseve him to be a Christian and a gentleman. Christian and a sentleman.

There is nothing very important along the Platte just now. Angir will return to Sedgwick as soon as he arrives at Fort Rens.

FROM THE SOUTH. The N. Y. Herald's Washington correspondent

has the following interesting items: General Grant for President in Georgia.
The Atlanta New Kra, one of the leading papers of Georgia, hoists at the head of its columns the name of General Grant for next President of the name of General Grant for next President of the United States. It believes he is the only man who can lead the nation from its present gloomy political night into a brighter and more effulgent day. So mighty is the tide now setting in that it seems the will of Deity Itself. So accepting it, we place the name of Ulysses S. Grant at the head of the columns of the Era as the people's choice for President.

Mayor Monroe's Northern Experience Regarding Gen. Sheridan's Course and Radicalism. Mayor Monroe, in an address to a meeting of citizens, on his recent return to New Orleans from the North, stated that he had not met a

single man at the North who approved the course of General Sheridan, and that radicalism was virtually dead. The people of the North, he said, were now trembling lest they, too, should have the rights of their States overthrown, and military rule put over them.

Wilkes Booth and the President. The Judiciary Committee recently sent down to Nashville a confidential person to ascertain the relations that existed between J. Wilkes Booth and President Johnson when both were in Nash ville, during the latter part of the war. After in-terrogating many prominent men of both parties, nothing further was discovered than that Booth notining further was discovered than that both and the then military governor of Tennessee had no connection with each other whatever. Apropos of this, a Nashville paper says: "Strange to relate, General Grant, who knew that Booth was a rank rebel, and had refused to take the oath, gave him a pass to New Orleans in the early part of 1864, writing and signing the document

General Steadman Advises the Re-moval of General Sheridan—The Effect of the General's Letter to Gen-

Effect of the General's Letter to General Grant.

New Orleans, June 24, 1867.—Gen. Steadman telegraphed to President Johnson at Boston yesterday to remove Gen. Sheridan at once. The rebels are highly indigmant that the "macadamized road" should be made so public. King, of the Times, in a double leaded editorial this afternoon, says of Gen. Sheridan's letter:

Neither the history of this republic nor of any modern government affords such an instance of

modern government affords such an instance of flagrant, arrogant, lagrant, arrogant, presumptions and insulting insubordination and deflance by inferior to superior officials as this letter exhibits. It is not only defiant, but insulting and disrespectful. If the conduct and language of this remarkable document are sanctioned by any considerable portion ment are sanctioned by any considerable portion of the American people, the Constitution of our country had better be consigned at once to the flames, and our republic delivered over to the anarchy and chaos through which poor Mexico has been struggling for the last forty years from the audacity, the ambition and turbulence of military chieftains and the overthrow of the authority of the civil law and its constituted interpreture and deministrators. ers and administrators.

Hard on the New York Times. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Union Republican Club at Jack

sonville, at a recent meeting:

Whereas, We firmly believe that the future tranquillity and progress of the Southern States depend to no small extent upon the early instrucn of the freedmen in respect to their rights and

duties as citizens; and

Whereas, We also believe as firmly that the
hope of a permanent reconstruction of these
States rosts in the supremacy of law, freedom of speech, security of person and property, and the triumph of the Republican party in the South;

therefore,

Resolved, That we regard all those who discourage by word or act the philauthropic efforts now being made to teach the freedmen their duties as citizens, as enemies to the true progress of the South and hostile to Republican principles Residred, That we regard the New York Times and certain other journals, professedly Republican, whose published articles have tended to hinder rather than help the work of reconstruction, as hostile to its progress in the South; as doubtful in their allegiance to the Republican party, and as unworthy at any rate to stand as its ac cepted organs.

Resolved, That until "freedom of speech" is fully acknowledged and guaranteed in said States, there can be no adequate security for rights of persons or property. Resolved, That we regard the recent riot and assault upon Judge Kelley, at Mobile, as a pre-meditated attack upon the rights of free discussion, and as such we denounce it as a high outrage upon the liberties of American citizens, and the influence of the class of papers referred to

above tends to encourage such outrages in our midst. Resolved, That we welcome all loyal and pa triotic men, of whatever party, who come among us to discuss political or other national questions.

THE STANWIX HALL TRAGEDY. Presentment of the Grand Jury-General George W. Cole Indicted for Murder in the First Degree.

[From the New York Herald.]

Albany, June 24, 1867.—The Grand Jury of Albany county came into court this morning, when, after the usual formula, they presented the following indictment of General George W. the following indictment of General George W. Cole in connection with the homicide of L. Harris

In the Court of Sessions of the county of Al the court of sessions of the county of Abany, of June term, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven:—City and County of Albany, ss.:—The jurors for the people of the State of New York, in and for, the body of the city and county of Albany, being then and there sworn and charged, upon their

oath—
Present that George W. Cole, late of the city of Present that George W. Cole, late of the city of Syracuse, in the county of Onondaga, on the fourth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the city and county of Albany aforesaid, with force of arms, on and upon one L. Harris Hiscock, in the face of the people of the State of New York, then and there being, willfully, feloniously and of malice aforethought, did make an assault; and that the said George W. Cole, with a certain pistol, then and there charged and loaded with gunpowder and one leaden bullet, which said pistol the said George W. Cole in his right hand then and there had and held to, at against and upon the said L. Harris Hiscock, then and there willfully, cloniously and

of malice aforethought, did shoot off and discharge; and that the said George W. Cole, with the leaden bullet aforesaid, out of the pistol aforesaid, then and there, by force of the gunpowder aforesaid, shot off, sent and disaforesaid, then and there, by force of the gunpewder aforesaid, shot off, sent and discharged, as aforesaid, the said George W. Cole in and upon the head of him, the said L. Harris Hiscock, then and there feloniously, wilfully and of make a forethought, did strike, penetrate and wourd, giving to him, the said L. Harris Hiscock, then and there, with the leaden bullet aforesaid, so, as aforesaid, discharged, sent forth and shot out of the pistol aforesaid, by the said George W. Cole, in and upon the head of the said L. Harris Hiscock, and of the depth of six inches, of which mortal wound he, the said L. Harris Hiscock, at the city and county of Albany aforesaid, did linguish and languishingly did lie for a few minutes, and the said fourth day of June, aforesaid, at the city and county of Albany, aforesaid, of the said mortal wound did dis.

And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, des say that he, the said George W. Cole, the said L. Harris Hiscock, in the manner and form and by the means aforesaid, at the city and county aforesaid, and on the day aforesaid, in the year aforesaid, and on the day aforesaid, in the year aforesaid, willfully, feloniously and of malice aforethought, did kill and murder, against the form of the statute in such cases made and provided; and against the peace of the people of the State of New York and their dignity.

And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths afore-

people of the State of New York and their dignity.

And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do further present that the said George W. Cole, late of the city of Syracuse, in the county of Onondaga, as aforesaid, on the 4th day of June, 1867, at the city and county of Albany aforesaid, with force and arms in and upon one L. Harris Hiscock, in the peace of the people of the State of New York, being then and there, willfully feloniously, premeditatedly and of his the State of New York, being then and there, willfully, feloniously, premeditatedly and of his malice aforethought, did make an assault, and that the said George W. Cole, with a certain pistol then and there charged and loaded with gunpowder and one leaden ballet, which said pistol the said George W. Cole in his right hand then and there had and held to, at, against and upon the said L. Harris Hiscock, then and there, willfully, feloniously, deliberately, premeditatedly and of his malice aforethought did shoot off and discharge, and that the said George W. Cole, with the leaden ballet aforesaid, out of the pistol aforesaid, then and there, by the force of gunpowder, shot off, sent forth and discharged, as aforesaid, in and upon the head of the said L. Harris Hiscock, then and there, willfully, feloniously, deliberately, premeditatedly and of his Harris Hiscock, then and there, willfully, feloniously, deliberately, premeditatedly and of his malice aforethought, did strike, penetrate and wound, giving to him, the said L. Harris Hiscock, then and there, with the leaden bullet aforesaid, so as aforesaid discharged, sent forth and shot out of the pistol aforesaid by the said George W. Cole, in and upon the head of the said L. Harris Hiscock, one mortal wound of the breadth of one inch and of the depth of the breadth of one inch and of the depth of six inches, of which the said mortal wound the said L. Harris Hiscock, at the city and county of Albany aforeasid, did languish, and languishing did live for a few minutes, and on the day aforeasid.

and a the city and country of Albany aforesaid, at the city and country of Albany aforesaid, and of the said mortal wound, did die.

And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do say that he, the said George W. Cole, the said L. Harris Hiscock, in the manner and form and by the means aforesaid, at the city and country of Albany aforesaid, and the day aforesaid. form and by the means aforesald, at the city and county of Albany aforesald, on the day aforesald, and in the year aforesald, did willfully and feloniously, deliberately and premeditatedly and of his malice aforethought, designedly and intentionally did kill and murder, against the torm of the statute in such cases made and provided, and against the peace of the people of the State of New York and their dignity.

Henry Shith, District Attorney.

The evidence before the Grand Jury, who have

been taking testimony in secret session since the 12th instant, still remains in the possession of the District Attorney, who probably will not make it public before the trial, which is expected to come off at the next term of Oyer and Terminer in November. 🦤

FROM NEW YORK. New York, June 25th .- The Lord bond rob-

bery, which created so much excitement at the time of its commission, for months past has almost been forgotten by the public; but yesterday a new phase in the affair occurred, which will no doubt be the cause of considerable comment in certain circles for some time to come. It appears that during the past year Detec-tive Elder and Captain Jourdan scoured por-tions of New Hampshire, Rhôde Island, Massa-chusetts, Pennsylvania, Maine and Canada, to remeters, remayiruma, maine and canada, to ferret out the whereabouts of persons connected with the robbery, and they succeeded in their searchings in arresting Charles Pettengill, Charles Howard, John Stewart, W. A. Babcock and John Lynch, and recovering \$300,000 worth of the honds stolen. Last week these officers, ascerhad a large quantity of the stolen bonds in his possession, forthwith had him indicted by the Grand Jury. This party and, it is said, another broker, who does not reside in the United States, no doubt who does not reside in the United States, no doubt becoming alarmed at the aspect affairs were as-suming, and desirous of clearing their skirts as far as they were able of participation in the rob-bery, vesterday sent to Mr. Lord \$1,200,000 worth of the bonds stolen from him, the owner thereby recovering all the money he had lost, with the exception of about \$90,000 in seven-thirties and sixes of 1881. The parties concerned are said to be "respectable," but it would be a matter of great public interest could it be known who these parties are, how they came into possession of the bonds, and why they have kept them for

The annual examination of the students of the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church was commenced yesterday in the Seminary building, in Twentieth street.

The examination embraced Systematic Districts and the Seminary building of Systematic Districts. The examination of Scripture, Pastoral Theology, Ecclesiastical Liturgies and Hebrew. The examiners were the Reverend Doctors Johnson, Seabury, Eigenbrodt, Seymour and Walton. All the students showed seymour and Walton. All the students showed great proficiency in their theological studies, and the Visiting Committee in attendance expressed much gratification at the result of the examination. Of this committee there were present the Rev. Drs. Edson and Wells, of Massachusetts; -Williams, of New Jersey, and Mahan, of Maryland; but it is expected that the entire twelve who compose it will be present to-day. The examinacompose it will be present to-day. The examina-tion will be resumed at nine o'clock this morning. The old story of suicide and attempted murder was repeated yesterday on avenue B. John Smith, a German, sixty-five years of age, becom-ing jealous of the woman with whom he was living as a wife, attempted to cut her throat, and, thinking he had succeeded, immediately cut his own. He died yesterday, but the woman is likely to recover.

The Dunderberg, which sprung a leak a few

days ago, was on Friday last towed up to the Hoboken dry docks, located at the foot of Newark street, and was yesterday morning towed into the dock. It is said to be the largest in the violative of the city and the release as well of the dock. It is said to be the largest in the vi-cinity of the city, and the only one capable of raising her. At high water yesterday morning the dock was got in readiness, and two small tugs commenced towing the massive yessel into the basin. This they succeeded in doing in safety; but when efforts were made to raise the dock it was found impossible. Several

FACTS AND FANCIES.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

-Lady Don is still playing in Baltimore.

-Gottschalk is giving concerts in Rio. —The New York burichers threaten not tokill it hey cannot murder whaout municipal dictation. -Detroit has ordered a set of free public both-

—John B. Gough talks of going to England on lecturing tour.

—Some Cincinnati lawrers are employing of

emale detective to work a breach-of-promise case. -Canada is to celebrate the 1st of July as its 'Independence Day.'

Rev. Olympia Brown is going to Kansas to lobby for suffrage for her sex. —A Colonel Stevens has subscribed for a Canada-paper for thirty-nine years, and still lives.

-Robert Buchanan has a new volume of verse, 'North Coast Poems." —A Baltimore corener's jury Brought in the verdict of "death from suicide by his own hands." —A Chicago policeman shot dead an unoffend-ing man, supposing him to be a robler.

—Wanted, a minister to Mexico who has "no-objection to going into the country." -Guiceloli's memoirs of Byron are in eight. volumes. -Two hundred bottle-nosed whales were re-

cently captured in the Firth of Forth. —Eugenie has asked Alexandra to come across and see her and try a change of air.

—A Lynchburg editor, named Glass, was shot on Monday for reflecting on some one. After the shooting he was a very hard looking Glass. The grasshoppers have stripped a hundred miles of country in Missouri and are still hopping and hungry.

—Bass, the rich brewer, helped the Marquis of Hastings out of his betting scrape. Hastings would have been a pauper without him. —Chicago has had a cock-fight. A Canadian and a Buffalo chicken disputed for \$500; to the ultimate discomfiture of the Canuck.

—Speaking of a prize fight, the gentle "Admiral" Semmes laments that "the instinct of the brute is yet strong within-us."

The son of the Governor who ordered the burning of Moscow, during the French invasion, is the guest of the present Emperor in Paris. —Another African explorer, M. Miani, has set out to prove that Speke and Grant did not tell the truth.

—A she Blondin, who calls herself Rosa Ce-leste, is going to walk across Niagara on a tightope, next month —Among Mazzini's writings, now in course of publication in London, are essays on Carlyle and

Dante. —La Fontaine's Fables are to be translated into English verse, for the reprint of Dore's illustrated edition of that work.

—Julius Eichberg, composer of the "Doctor of Alcantara," is teacher of music in the Girls' Normal School in Boston.

-Brigham Young is going to petition Con-gress for an appropriation to take the census of his family.

—"Death, it is true," says Victor Hugo, "has its place at the Exposition, but 'its in the form of cannon, not in that of a guillotine." He adda: "A very fine scaffold was offered but refused." The gentleman who replaces Signor Roncont in the buffor rôles at the Royal Italian Opera, London, is said to be a first-rate person in his way,

but quite the reverse of humorous. —Mr. Parton tells us that there are three thousand planos let in New York, and that one firm in that city usually have a thousand hired out. It is a profitable business.

-It is ascertained from Gen. Rousseau, who is commander of the Department of Oregon and Washington, that our recently acquired Russian territory is to be attached to his military jurisdic-

tion. -The telegraph says that Attorney-General Stanberry's opinion created a sensation in South Carolina. General Sickles, however, seems to have received it with resignation.- Boston Adver-

The flag of the new Dominion of Canada will retain the British union jack in the corner, and the remainder will be filled with four stripes white, blue and green-to represent the four provinces which used to be. —At a grand army festival in Richmond, Ind.,

Miss Jennie Prescott was voted to be the hand-somest girl in America. It is safe to say that female suffrage is not exercised in that portion of he country. - Chicago, Times. -"Was it not Lord Russell," says the London

Atheneum, "who defined a proverb as the wisdom of many in the wif of one? Mr. Tupper, we suppect, could tell his lordship that a problem means the 'folly of many for the profit of one;' but in tloing so, he would have to confess how long he had been laughing at an unsuspicious world." -In Georgia more than seventy cotton factories have been erected since the war, affording employment to the destitute, and paying good dividends to the stockholders. The city of Atlanta has been nearly rebuilt, with good and sub-stantial brick stores and houses, and a splendid

opera house is in course of erection, to cost

—Here is a statement worthy of Pollard. It is from the Montgomery (Ala.) Mail: "For whatever we have written or may write reflecting upon the conduct of individuals, the editors of the Mail hold themselves entirely responsible, and will promptly answer any demand for satisfaction, coming from any one who wears a clean shirt and her not been in the positestiary." and has not been in the penitentiary. -The London Review thinks it is very possible

In the remains of Fielding, the father of the that the remains of Fielding, the father of the English novel, were swallowed up in the earthquake which destroyed a part of Lisbon, where the author of "Tom Jones" was buried, in 1755. A monument has been erected to his memory, but it is not certainly known to stand on the spot where he was buried.

where he was buried.

—The following is from the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser: "A certain well-known railroad employe, who was rather inclined to expensive amusements, recently astonished his friends by sporting a gay horse and establishment. One of his friends, in criticising the animal's antecedents, said: "He was got by Conductor out of New York and Erie."

—A New Jersey paper describes the rolling stock of street railroads in Jersey City thus "The cars themselves are simply exaggerated sardine-boxes, placed on what the spinal column sarune-poxes, purced on what the spinal column of any passenger must consider triangular wheels. The windows, which are shut, will not open; while those that are down, a Samson could not raise. There are no springs to the running gear, and the tracks have one thousand bounces, or initing places to the mile. jolting places, to the mile.

_The General Synod of the Retormed Dutch —The General Synod of the Reformed Dutch. Church, which has just closed its session at Geneva, resolved, by a vote of one hundred and tento eight, to drop the word "Dutch" from its title. This action of the Synod has yet to be confirmed by the different classes. The church will then return to its original title, "The Reformed Church of America," held for almost a century, until the Dutch were conquered by the British, when, by the latter, it was called the "Dutch" Church.

raise the dock it was found impossible. Several attempts were made throughout the day, but all to no purpose, and it is feared that it will be impossible to get her up. However, additional arrangements will be made this morning, when another effort will be made.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday concurred in the resolution appropriating \$20,000 to celebrate the 4th of July.

Alleged Embezziement in Cincinnati.
Cincinnati, June 24th.—Henry M. Diggins, a clerk of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company of New York, located here, was arrested to-day, charged with embezzling ten thousand dollars of the funds of that company. He is on ball of twenty thousand dollars.