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

The Bulletin is served to subscribers in the city at 18 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or 88 per annum.

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MARRIED.

GEST-THORNE.—On the 6th inst., by Rev. Alexander Reed, D. D., Jacob T. Gest and Emina A. Thorne.
Lancaster and West Chester papers please copy.
SCHRADER.—MENCH.—On the 31st instant, by the Rev. Win. White Bronson, Mr. Frederick Schrader to Adelaide Mench, both of this city.
NEVIUS—TUOMEY—In Baltimore, July 31st, by the Pev. Dr. Mahan, Rev. Teubon S. Nevius and Minnie, daughter of the late Professor Tuomey, of the University of Alabama.

McBLAIR.—Near Cameron Crossing, Kansas, June 20th, Dencan McBlair, of Baltimore, Md., from effects of an accidental wound received near that place June 18th.
MONTGOMERY.—In New York on Monday, Aug. 5, of disease of the heart, John C. Montgomery, Esq., formerly of Philadelphia, in the 75th year of his age.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

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Col. THEO. HYATT, Pres. P. M. A., Chester, Delaware county, Penna. jy24-12t rps PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences THURSDAY, September Eth. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 11th), or on TUESDAY, July 30th, the Any before the Annual Commencement Exercises.

For circulars, apply to President CATTELL, or to. Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN.

Clerk of the Faculty. REGISTRY OF REPUBLICAY VOTERS, EIGHTH WARD.

The Registry Boards of the Eighth Ward will meet at the respective Precinct Houses on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, 4th, 7th and 8th inst. between the bours of four and eight o'clock, for the pripose of making a Registry of Republican Voters. All members of the Republican party are earneatly invited to base their names registered, to enable them to vote at the Delegate Election.

First precinct, 810 Sansom street. ______jy20-tf[EASTON, Penna., July, 1867.

Delegate Election.

First precinct. 810 Sanson street.
Second S. W. Corner Twelfth and Locust streets.
Third 214 South Broad street.
Fourth Harmer's Broad and Chestnut streets.
Fifth A. E. cor. Twenty-first and Locust-streets.
Sixth Sixth Southwest corner of Sanson streets. S. W. Comer Twelfth and Locust streets. 214 South Broad street. Harmer's Broad and Chestnut streets. N. E. Cor. Twenty-first and Locuststreets. 1830 Sanson street. Southwest corner of Seventeenth and Lattinger streets.

By order of the Executive Committee, erg 62t CLAYTON MACMICHAEL, Secty. FIFTH WARD.—IN ACCORDANCE WITH the instructions contained in the Supplementary Rules of the Republican Executive Committee of the city, the Registering Officers of the Divisions of the Ward will sit on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, of this week, between the hours of 4 and 8 J. M., for the purpose of registering the Republican roters, viz.—First Division at A. Schwartz's, 236 Gaskill street. Second Division at S. Schnelles, 310 Pine street.

Third Division at McNickle's, Southwest corner Fifth and Lombard streets.

Third Division at Dichicates, Southwest corner Front and Lombard streets. Fourth division at O'Brien's, northwest corner Front and Pine streets.

Fifth division at Fischer's, 216 Dock street.
Sixth division at Burne's, 428 Spruce street.
Seventh division at Wiegand's, 435 Spruce street.
Eighth division at Bender's, Dock and Exchange Place,
1. C. Swiris Scoretary.

B. HUCKEL, President.

U. C. Smith, Sceretary. NINTH WARD.—AT A MEETING OF THE Liou Republican Association of the Ninth Ward, held at their Hall, Merrick and Market streets, on August 5th, 1867, the Association adopted the supplementary rules as agreed upon by the City Executive Committee, and the following places were selected for conducting the

enroftment:—
First Division—S. E. corner Eighth and Filhert streets.
Second Division—Newland's, No. 52 N. Ninth street.
Third Division—S. W. corner Eleventh and Filhert

Freets.
Fourth Division—No. 1823 Market street.
Fifth Division—No. 18 S. Brond street.
Fifth Division—No. 1819 Market street.
Sixth Division—No. 1919 Market street.
Seventh Division—No. 1919 Market street.
Eighth Division—No. 1929 Market street.
The enrolling officers will be in attendance at the above places between the hours of four and eight o'clock. P. M., on the sixth, seventh and eighth days of August.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY, President.

JOHN L. HILL.
JOHN L. HILL.

DAVID BEITLER, Secretaries. aug6,3t-*

NOTICE.—THE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL Wards of the St. Mary's Hospital, cor. Frankford road and Palmer street, are now open for the reception of patients. All cases of accident received gratuitously, if presented within 24 hours after the reception of the injury. The Sisters of St. Francis give their personal attendance to the sick. Apply for admission either at the Hospital, or Mother Agnese, Convent of St. Francis, Reed givet, above Firth. Hospital of Mother Agnese, Convent of Strategy, and Street, above Fifth.

OUR CITIZENS SHOULD NOT FORGET THE great Excursion of the season to Cape May, on Wednesday. August 7. The advantage over all others is that starting at 6 o'clock, A. M., and running at the speed of the fast trains, it arrives before the bathing commences. It also allows persons who wish it, to see the great Double Team Race for \$2,000, at Diamond Beach Park and remaining on the Island until 7% o'clock, P. M. au3 3trp*

INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, AUGUST 5th, 1867.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three For Cent., or Six Dollars per share, clear of United States and State of Pennsylvania Taxes. Payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on dennand. au5-10t WILLIAM HARPER, Secretary. WILLIAM HARPER, Secretary.

THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE YOUNG America Cricket Club will be held at the Club House, Germantown, on TUESDAY EVENING, August 1t*

ALF. MELLOR, Secretary. PENNSYLVANIA HORTIGULTURAL SOCIETY

- Essay THIS (Tucsday) EVENING, on "Window Gardening." by R. SCOTT, Esq., at the New Hall, Broad above Spruce.

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 AND 1520
Lombard Street, Dispensary Department—Medical
treatment and medicines furnished gratuitously to the

WHITE WITNESSES.—The mouth of the man who purifies his teeth with Sozodon'r is a witness box, and every time he opens it two rows of gleaming witnesses testify to its beautifying

-A very religious old lady being asked her opinion of the organ of a church, the first time she had ever seen or heard one, replied: "It is a pretty box of whistles, but, oh! it's an awful way to spend the Sabbath.'

-A couple in St. Louis were fined \$15 for kissing in the street. A couple of what?

[From the Toledo Blade.]

The Negro Being Found not Available, Mr. Nasby and His Followers Decide to go Back on Him—A Meeting, the Effect of Which was spoiled by Pollock, the Illinois Store-Keeper, and Joseph Bigler, late C.S.A.

Post Offis, Confedert X Roads (Wich is in POST OFFIS, CONFEDRIT A KOADS (WICH IS IN the Stait uv Kentucky), July 28, 1867.—The speculashen in wool, into wich the Dimocrisy uv the South embarkt some months ago, hez, I regret to say, resulted disastrously. The nigger ain't fitted for co-operashen with the Dimocrisy. Instituted for co-operashen with the Dimocrisy. Instituted for co-operashen with the Dimocrisy. Institute of the conference of the con he diskivered that, in the South at least, he wuz really the oak and we the ivy; instid uv lookin up to us, he contracted a disagreeable habit uv lookin down onto us. There wuz other reasons why he coodent be made available for our uses, and therefore it wuz decided to go back onto the Afrikin, and to agin attempt his reduckshen to ez near his normal speer ez the abnormal condishn uv the times wood admit. The directers uv the college met and changed the name uv the Instituoshn back to the Southern Military & Clasikle Instituot," and the

Corners wuz itself agin.

Deckin Pogram lookt ez tho the ten years hed bin lifted off him. "How pleasant 'tis," sed he, "to walk creet agin in front uv a nigger, and to pass em ez tho they wuz niggers!—Oh ef I cood only wallop one wunst more, methinks I cood die happy!""

We hed a meetin last nite to consider this nig-

we ned a meetin has nite to consider this nig-ger question, wich wood hev resultid in great good and hed a powerful inflooence toward strengthening the hands ov our brethren in the North, who are fightin the heresy uv nigger suf-frage, hed it not bin for that irritashen, Pollock, and that pest, Joe Bigler. I hed made my regler speech on the migger and with much effect. I hed quoted from sumboddy's quotashen from Agassiz, wich demonstrated the radicle difference there is atween the Afrikin and the proud Caucashun; arguin from the length uv his heel and arm, the thickness uv his skull and so forth, that the nigger way totally unfit to exercise the rites, up from ger wuz totally unfit to exercise the rites my free men. I wuz applicuded voeiferously and by none more than collock and Joe Bigler. Ez I took my seat and wuz a wipin the perspinashen from my classikle brow, feelin that I hed settled that the settled that

words and make a suggestion. Sed he:—
"I hev listened with interest to the clokent speeker and am happy to say I hev learned fax wich is new to me. Ef I hev ever doubted the inferiority of the nigger them doubts are removed, pervidin alluz, that the statements of the speeker is troo, uv wich I hev no doubt, ez the character uv the speeker is a suffishent guarantee

question, Pollock riz and desired to say a few

for the trooth uv wichever he sez."

I bowed stately-like, with the air uv one to whom sich compliments wuz a every day affair, wich they aint by no means, on the contrary quite the reverse. "But I want it demonstrated to the satisfack

"But I want it demonstrated to the satisfackshen uv the most obtoose—I want rite here a
measurement uv the average Afrikin and the average white man, that all the world may know
the difference. I move that it be did."
I acceded. "Let It be done," sed I, "that the
vexed question may be settled forever."
Sevral niggers were askt to submit to the
measurement, but all refused. Finally Joe Bigler
sed he saw Napoleon Johnson, a nigger wich
wunst belonged to Deckin Pogram, in the
audience. "Napoleon," sed he, "will yoo contribbit yoorself to the great science uv ethnology?
Aint yoo willin to let us yoose yoo awhile to

Aint yoo willin to let us yoose yoo awhile to demonstrate the grate and growin trooth that yoor grandfather wuz a monkey? Step up, Napo-

leon."
Napoleon, nothin dasht, stept up, and Pollock,

	lowin result:
	Height
	Weight
	Length uv foot
	Breadth ny foot 5 inches
	Length uv hand
:	Length uv hand 8:2 linches. Breadth uv hand 4 inches.
	Length uv forearm
	Length uv bone from ankle to knee 6 inches.
į	Projekshun uv heelinches.
	Capassity uv skull, wich bein
- 1	the top or can uv the vertebral

the top or cap uv the vertebral column, so to speek, is accordin to Hippocrates, a trooly scientific Greek, and Hon. Wm.

leashen with a two-foot rool. Figgers wont ie. Step up, Issaker."

And Issaker stept up, and wuz measured with

the follerin result:

 Breadth " " 4½

 Projeckshen uv heel 12

 Length uv forearm 10

 Length of bone from ankle to knee 15

narrer hand, a shorter and narrerer foot, and his narrer hand, a shorter and narrerer foot, and his heel projecks less than the nigger's by 2½ inches! Good Lord, how I hev bin deseeved! Wat errors I hev bin nussin! How kin a human bein hev intelleck whose heel projecks four inches? How rejoict am I that I am at last set rite on these im

portant pints!"

I smiled beninantly onto him.

Bigler riz. "I, too," sed he, "am satisfied that the nigger is not wat we, who wuz disposed to consider the first of the consideration of the consider sider him fit to exercise rites, supposed him to be. I held firm when the measurement uv his hands and arms wuz being made, but the heel staggered me. Its clear that no one kin hev intellek whose leg isn't set in his foot better than that. I shel persoo this investigashen. Hevin now a startin pint—a heel, ez I may say, to star I shel go on to prove the inferiority uv the nigger. With that heel for a fulcrum, I shel, with the lever of trooth, proceed to upset the fabric uv nigger ekality and carry confooshen into Boston. I shel assoom that Napoleon is a average even excellence with the control of the c rage specimen uv the lower or unintellectool African type. Is it so?"
"It is! it is!" yelled we all, delited at the happy

turn the thing wuz takin. "I shell also assoom that Issaker Gavitt is a average uv the higher or intellectooal Caucashen

type. Is it so?"

'Certinly! Certinly!"

"Very well. Now quake, Massachoosets. Napoleon, km yoo read?"

I saw the trap into which we hed fallen, and risin hastily protestid that the examinashen hed oin carried far enoff, and so did Deekin Pogram, but Bigler swore he wuz agoin to kiver Massa-choosets with shame, and I sot down paralyzed. "Kin yoo read, Napoleon?"

"Read this, then," sed Bigler, handin him a noosepaper. aper. nigger read it ez peert ez a Noo England skool marm, wich well he mite, ez he learned it rom one uv em.

"Kin yoo write?" "Certinly," and takin a pencil, he writ half uv the Declashen uv Independence.
"Set down, Napoleon. It's a devilish pity yoor heels is so long; otherwise yood be credited with hevin intellek. Now Issaker, my bold Caucashen, kin yoo read?"

kin yoo read?' "I protest!" shreeked, I, in agony. "Issaker, don't answer the skoffer at ethnology!"
But Issaker, ez white ez a sheet, and tremblin under the eye uy Bigler, who knowd him from infancy, stuttered out, "No!"

"Kin you rite, my gay descendant uv the sooperior race?"
And, still under the inflooence uv Bigler's eye he answerd "No!"

"Kin you cipher?"
"What in thunder's the yoose uv cipherin when
the old man alluz kep a nigger to do his fig-

gerin?"
"Set down, Issaker. We're done with you. "Set down, issaker. We're done with your There's an error sumwher. The nigger's capassity uv skull is less by sevral cubic inches, but he seems to hev used wat he hez lively. But it's all rite, Parson. Issaker shel vote and the nigger shant. Reedin and writin never wuz a qualification of the control of th shen for votin down here, any way. Possibly the seat uv the intellek is in the heel insted uv the brain, wich accounts for the nigger's hevin the most ny it.' And Pollock and Bigler and the niggers present left the meetin house, laffin uproarously and throwin all sorts uv adoos back to us.

I doubt whether the result uv the investigashen will help our friends North. The fact is, it wuz overdone. It wuz carried too fur. There is a pint at wich facts ought to stop—Dimekratic facts in partikeler. In this instance the investigashen shood never hey bin carried beyond the gashen shood never nev oin carried beyond the heel. Hed it stopt there, we wood hev hed em. But carryin it to the radical pint Bigler and Pollock took it, the foundashen we built wuz upset and we are all at sea agin. Wood, oh! wood that we wuz rid uv these jeerin fanatics.

Petroleum V. Nashy, P. M.
(Wich is Postmaster).

MEXICO.

The Illumination at Vera Cruz in Honor of Jindame Juarez-The Austrians Remaining in Mexico-Ortega Coming to Mexico as a Prisoner.

VERA CRUZ, July 16 .- The revenue cutter Wilderness left Vera Cruz so suddenly after her arrival with Mrs. Juarez and family that it was hardly possible to get a letter on board.

The public honors bestowed upon the family last evening were of the most satisfactory and gratifying character. The palace was illuminated with over eight hundred tapers, and in a very tasteful and appropriate manner. The private residences of the citizens were most claborately adorned, and the street in which is the residence of the ladies with whom she is stopping was lit up by over a thousand ornamental lanterns hung upon wire across the street, and for three or four hours the scene was further animated by music from two bands, one of string and the other of brass instruction. ments. The evening was passed by the party in receiving their friends, and the display of ladies and gentlemen in fine apparel could not have been excelled in New York or Boston, which could scarcely be believed by those in the States who have the impression that Mexico is inhabited by an uncultivated and uncivilized race. This entire

ovation was not conducted by the authorities, but

spontaneous act of the citizens of the place. The day and evening passed without any disturbance or accident except the death of a connonier by the premature discharge of a gun which was saluting her landing in the morning. By the cutter Wilderness a special messenger has arrived, it is said, with desputches to Mr. Otterbourg, announcing to him his nomination as Minister to Mexico. I have conversed with many Americans in Mexico, and it is difficult to discover the first man who can understand what the United States mean by such a nomination. It certainly cannot be expected that such an ap-pointment can be pleasing or acceptable to the Mexican Government. At this moment it is pro-bable that the nations of Europe will withdraw their ministers and consuls, and the United States remain alone as the sole friendly nation, and yet a minister is named who, if fit for the position in this critical moment of the constitutional history of Mexico, is, in consequence of his antecedents. most likely to be rejected by the Mexican authorities, and I even predict that Mr. Otterbourg will not be accepted or recognized at Mexico city, or that at least the United States will be requested to reconsider his nomination, and send some one who is well known as a states man and diplomatist, and one who speaks Spanish and is familiar with the past history and the people of the country. Is it likely that Gen-eral Dix or any foreign minister will feel that his position has been dignified by such a nomination? There are plenty of competent men in the States who know Mexico, and who cannot be influenced by any bugaboo of the danger of travel, who would, by appearing upon the scene immediately in part atone for the sad results which have followed the absence of a minister with Juarez during the past year. We have had enough of imbecility, and the people of the States should demand that more common sense be immediately displayed by our Secretary of State. The question is raised here, if it can be possible that Mr

Seward desires to provoke this distracted people by thus insulting their manhood? So well is and has it been understood that Mr. tterbourg is of reactionary sympathies, that in February last, when the gentleman attempted to effect an arrangement between General Bazaine and Porfirio Diaz, so that the latter General should occupy the city upon the French evacuation, General Diaz refused to make any arrangement activated by the Ottoberger

ment assisted by Mr. Otterbourg.

We have received papers from the States by the revenue cutter Wilderness, which depict lugibriously the sad cannibalistic animus of this people, and are most amused at the lachrymose whinings of rebel sheets, who mean over the just punishment of Maximilian and the insult to the Stars and Stripes, forgetting that for the past five or six years they have been cursing and besliming

that banner.
Apropos: We saw some sixty or more Austrian Apropos: We saw some sixty or more Austrian chicers and men, late prisoners of war, who were captured at Mexico city, passing freely about our streets to-day, and embark upon the Austrian vessel Elizabeth. There are said to be about one thousand Austrians, late of Max's army, in the country, who have no means of getting out of the interior or away from these shores. They would be a valuable acquisition to the working class of the States on the northern border of the Gulf of Mexico.

It is stated in this city to-day that private despatches have been received from Mexico city untavorable to a hoped for liberal and generous annesty. We prefer to await further confirma-tion. Despatches by telegram have arrived which promise immediate amelioration of the excessive Custom House exactions, and merchants of this place are in better spirits. The collection of exorbitant double duties and additional twenty-live per cent, will not be carried out. Citizen President Benito Juarez makes his triumphal entrance into Mexico city to-day, and it is expected that the city has never witnessed such joy. It is reported that Ortega is to enter the city at about this time as a prisoner. Last night, the late Imperial offi-cers were removed from the city prison and taken to the castle of San Juan, where they will await their trial. Most of the banished Liberals have returned amid great rejoicings. This afternoon, a gentleman rode into the city from the interior on rseback, himself surmounted by an immensely tall beaver hat, of Knox's best, the lower part of his face being covered by a sort of mask and as his whole appearance was father majestic, he was taken to the Palace. The search for Marquez and such others of his chiefs as have cluded the liberal officers, is so thorough, that all magnificent or grotesque travelers are inquired after. The individual proved to be an innocent American of the medical profession, and for cent American of the medical profession, and for the information of sensationists, was not mur-dered or eaten alive. We have nothing yet as to the fate of Santa Anna. The Spanish steamer which has been overdue some days, has, we hear, changed her time of sailing, and will not be here till the latter part of the week. The general be-lief is here that he has not been expected howlief is here that he has not been executed, how ever much he may deserve it, and that he will be tried by court martial. What will be the policy in the States if he too shall eventually share the

ate of Maxin ate of Maximilian?
The prisoners of Spanish and Mexican birth of The prisoners of Spanish and Mexican birth of the late Imperial army who are at the castle, are allowed fifteen dollars per month by the Liberal authorities for their food, and therewith must provide for themselves by purchasing from pro-vision keepers at the castle, who sell at reason-able rates—like reasoning and civilized people.— N V Hand. The Resignation of Secretary Stanton—Reports of the New York Press. The Washington correspondence of the New York papers contains the following versions of the reports in regard to the resignation of the Secretary of War.

[From the New York Herald of to-day.] A week ago I telegraphed you that the President positively contemplated the removal of Secretary Stanton at an early day. My information at that time was based on reliable authority, and to-day it has been verified. President Johnson has at last undertaken the step, and this morning sent Secretary Stanton a letter requesting his withdrawal from the Cabinet. No reply has been received up to this hour, and none is expected until to-morrow. The regular Cabinet meeting will be held at noon to-morrow, when no doubt the subject will be discovered.

the subject will be discussed.

It appears that for more than a year—and this I have from the best authority—the resignation of Mr. Stanton has been looked for. Week after week and month after month the President week and month after month the President waited, expecting each day to hear from the Secretary; but no word came, and at last a letter was drawn up by the President asking Mr. Stanton to resign. This letter was also held back for some time, because the breach between the Secretary and the President was daily growing wider and wider. This hoatility was so decided that it was thought Mr. Stanton could not go on much longer without tendering his resignation. But Mr. Stanton did go on, in spite of hints and the evident desire for his vacating.

desire for his vacating.

As I have stated already, it was not until this morning that the letter was actually sent. Should Mr. Stanton decline to yield, I have authority for stating that the President will undertake to remove him, and the Tenure of Office bill tiself, it is claimed, will sustain him in this exercise of power. The President believes that the first secpower. The President believes that the first sec-tion of the bill does not take away his power of removing Mr. Stanton, as the latter was ap-pointed by Mr. Lincoln, and not Mr. Johnson. It reads thus:

Provided that the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, of War. of the Navy. of the Interior, and the Postmaster-General and the Attorney-General shall hold their offices respectively during the term of the President by whom the have been appointed, and one mont's thereafter subject to removal by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The President takes the ground that he can re-

move all his Cabinet except the three appointed since his accession to office.

As to who will succeed Mr. Stanton nothing As to who will succeed Mr. Stanton nothing has yet been decided. It is probable that General Grant will be summoned to act temporarily, and the President considers that it would be the wisest choice for the present. General Grant, being familiar with army affairs, and the chief of the army, would undoubtedly be an admirable selection. In making this statement about General Grant, I am but giving the impression of people of all shades of conjoin were

of all shades of opinion kere.

The news is known to but few here, but when published to the country will doubtless cause an

immense sensation.
[From the N. Y. Tribune of to-day.] There is no longer any necessity for speculation as to the purpose of the President with reference to Mr. Stanton's continuing in the Cabinet. Mr. Johnson, this morning, notified him in writing that his resignation as Secretary of War would be acceptable. So far Mr. Stanton has not been been from on the schoot but his would be acceptable. So far Mr. Stanton has not been heard from on the subject; but his friends say he will resign, and that he is preparing a written response to the note of the President. In case Mr. Stanton goes out of the Cabinet Gen. Grant will be appointed to perform the duties of Secretary of War until the President shall have time to consider who he will name as the successor of Mr. Stanton.

The runture between the President and Secre-

tary Stanton is still the chief topic of conversa-tion here. Stanton's friends, who have been with him to-day, state that he gives out that he will not resign. He says that if the President-wishes to get rid of him, he will have to do so by violating the law and removing him—that he will never yield. On the other hand, the Johnson men, who claim to be posted as to the President's opinion, assert that he, the President, will remove or suspend Stanton if he refuses to resign.

The contemplated removal of Sheridan is lost The contemplated removal of Sheridan is lost sight of since it has become known that Johnson has stated that Stanton must go first, and all-interest is centered in a climax to the John-ou-Stanton quarrel. The White House and War Department politicians are very active. Stanton has been run down with visitors most

of the day. Since writing the foregoing, we learn that certain friends of Mr. Stanton, who called on him to-day, say he assured them that he would

[From the New York Times of to-day.]
The rumors regarding Secretary Stanton's intention to resign from the War Office have assumed a more definite form to-day, and seem to be worthy of credence. It is certain, at any rate, that the President and his friends desire that he should leave the Cabinet, and Mr. Johnson did not hesitate to say as much in a very public manner last Saturday. It is also known that Mr. Stanton absented himself from the Cabinet meeting last Friday, when the question of Sheridan's removal was discussed at length. The frequent rumors of his resignation, which have been published heretofore, and which have had their origin in similar disagreements, have never sumed a more definite form to-day, and seem, to their origin in similar disagreements, have never been so well founded as those now affoat, but it is nevertheless possible, if not probable, that the whole affair will blow over without any change

in the Cabinet.

The Secretary's friends amnounce publicly, tonight, that he expects to receive a request to recign very soon, but say that he will not comply without mature consideration.

AN ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIANCE. A Military Union of the Two Countries Necessary for Peace and Civiliza-

tion.
The Edinburgh Review contains a very careful article on "The Military Institutions of France," founded on the recent writings of the Duke of Annale and Generals Trochu and Changarnier, from which we take the following extract. The

eriew says:
"We do not conceal our opinion that the power, and even the superiority, of the French army is an essential condition of the liberty and independence of Europe. France has ere this given liberty to others, even while she denied it to herself; and if the future has in store a military combination between the Powers of the North the forces of Germany backed by the forces of Russia-it is only by a close and intimate alliance of France with this country that the cause of Western civilization, and perhaps the independence of the East, can be upheld. No traces of past rivalry and animosity, no apprehension of future differences, shake our faith in the alliance of France and Great Britain as the best security of public law and of peace; and we therefore regard the efficiency of the French army with an interest second only to that which we feel in the efficiency of our own forces. It cannot too often be repeated that the peace of Europe is chreatened, if it be threatened, not by France, but by the changes Prussia has made in the distribution

of power.

If, moreover, we turn our eyes to the New World, where another great military and naval Power has sprung into existence, and where we are sometimes met with tones of hostility and deflance, it is mainly the state of our relations with France which may accelerate or arrest a rupture of our pacific relations with the United States. The alliance of England and France is, therefore, especially valuable as the pledge of peace, for the other with the contract of the property of the contract uch either of them might be attacked singly, though either of them might be attacked singly, they will not be defied with impunity as long as they act together. In that fundamental doctrine of the policy and the reign of Napoleon III. we cordially concur, and we believe it to be shared with equal sincerity by men of all parties in France, however widely they may be separated

France, however widely they may be separated from the imperial régime.

The Felec Islanders call human flesh "long pig." It is turtle and venison to them. The name accurately describes some men we know.

Colored Men as Office-Holders,

The following letter is addressed to the Rev. H. H. Garnet, pastor Shiloh Presbyterian Church, New York, by Major Delany, a colored soldier:
My Dear Sire: In such times as these it requires men of the greatest practical experience, acquired ability, mature intelligence, and discretional wisdom, to speak and act for the race now an integral part and essential element in the body politic of the nation. Therefore I do most sive politic of the nation. Therefore I do most sin-cerely hope that you and the other leading minds among our people may take your stand, speak out, and define your true sentiments in relation

to the great points now agitating the public mind, especially the black man's claims to office. The great principle always advocated by our leading men has been to claim for us, as a race, all the rights and privileges belonging to an American citizen of the most favored race. But I do not think that those who have so long, so steadily, and determinedly stood up as you and others of us have done, even to a national concession of these claims, ever contemplated taking any position among our fellow-citizens, till we at least should be ready and qualified. It follows, as a matter of course, that more than we should be ready, before it is possible to attain to such positions. I am sure that upon this point, there will be but one sentiment among the old line leading men of our race, cotemporaneous with us, when the subject is placed before them.

I have been induced to pen this letter to you by

seeing in the telegraph proceedings of the Columbia (S. C.) Convention a claim put forth by Mr. J. J. Wright, in behalf of our race, for the Vice Presidency of the United States. I hope no such nonsense as this will for a momient be entertained. Our enemies would desire no heavier to proceed the part of the processing of the United States. nor stronger club with which to break the heads of our friends and knock out our brains than this. We are not children, but men, comprehending the entire situation, and should at once discoun-tenance anything that would seemingly make us cat's paws, and ridiculous in the eyes and estima-tion of the political intelligence of the world. Let colored men be satisfied to take things like other men, in their natural course and time. Prepare themselves in every particular for local municipal positions, and they may expect to attack to compositions, it in the course of th

tain to some others in time.

Mr. Wright is a young man, of some twentyseven or twenty-eight years of age, and consequently without any political experience, except such as acquired since the war commenced, and therefore may be excused for so palpable a po-litical blunder. I am a personal friend of his, therefore take the liberty of speaking frankly about him. I am, Sir, for our race and country at large, your friend.

M. R. Delany. Hilton Head, S. C., July 27, 1807.

THE INDIAN WAR. Gallant Fight Near Fort Hajes---Cap-tain Arms and a Troop of Forty Cav-alrymem Surrounded by Indians---They Fight Their Way Out.

They Fight Their Way Out.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, August 5, 1867.—On the 1st instant Capuain Arms, of the Tenth cavalry, with forty-four men of the same regiment, started in pursuit of a band of Indian raiders, who had been committing outrages near Fort Hayes. After a hot pursuit of forty-five miles our troops overtook about seventy-five Indians on Sabine river, and a hot fight ensued, when the Indians were swiftened by reduct the handed. Sabine river, and a hot fight ensued, when the Indians were reinforced by about two hundred braves, all armed with Spencer carbines, and commanded by two white men. Captain Arms was surrounded, but fought his way out and fell back towards Fort Hayes, closely pursued by the Indians for a distance of fitteen miles. Several Indians were killed. Capt. Arms was wounded in the thigh, and seven of his men were also wounded.

ack this distance, Captain Arms sent to Fort Hayes for reinforcements. Forty additional men were sent him, since which time nothing has been heard from them.

The Indians are in strong force, and threater all the posts on the Smoky Hill route. CIVIL SUITS AGAINST SOLDIERS.

General Pope Prohibits Suits Against Soldiers in His District for Acts Com-mitted by Authority. MONTGOMERY, Ala., August 5, 1867.—General Order No. 45, from General Pope's headquarters, directs that no civil courts will hereafter enter-tain any action whatever against officers or soldiers, or any other persons, for acts performed in accordance with orders from the military authorities, or by their sanction, and all such suits pending now, or in which costs have not be

ected, will be at once dismissed. Any judge or other civil authority who attempts to disober this order will be immediately reported to headquarters. The Threatened Removal of Sheridan New Ordeans, August 5, 1867.—Great indigna-tion is felt here among the Union men at the threatened removal of General Sheridan. The movement heré in favor of his removal emanates from speculators, including prominent Johnson office-holders, who are afraid of his honesty. The

rebels are greatly rejoleing. A great mass meeting will be held to morrow to protest against it. [For the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.] The Children's Home.

There exists in West Philadelphia an institution of great importance to the moral and intellectual life of our community, and which is little known outside of those immediately connected with its support. It is called the Western Provi dent Society and Children's Home of West Philadelphia, and is located at Forty-first and Ve nango streets. It was organized about twely years ago, and has continued up to the present time; during which period it has been kept up only by the untiring zeal and self-sacrificing spirit of a few noble women, animated by the true spirit of that religion whose work and duty it is "to do good and distribute," and whose reward is "for with such sacrifices God is wellpleased." The importance of an institution which takes children from the evil influences of a deprayed home and gives them a Christian edu-cation, cannot be questioned. Respecting the nature of the Home, it may be said that Protestant children only are received; that it is not sec-tarian in its management; that the children are taught the elements of a common school educa-tion, independent of regular Sunday School intion, independent of regular the proper age are struction, and upon arriving at the proper age are either bound out, or provided with other suitable homes. Many are taken back to their original homes, and who can estimate the amount of good that may be infused into the hitherto de-prayed families? The institution is in want of funds. It appeals to the generous, Christian hearts of our city. Will you respond? Contributions may be sent to the Home, Forty-first and Venango streets. Be ye not "weary in well-doing, for in due season we shall reap, if we fair

Law Reports.—United States Circuit Court—
Important to Deelers in India Rubber Goods.—
H. B. Goodyear, Administrator, &c., and Conrad
Poperhusen, vs. William Mulles and John
Miller.—William Mulles and John Miller were
attached to-day by Judge Blatchford, of the
United States Court, and are now imprison for
violating an injunction forbidding them to make
or sell india rubber goods.

It is said that the parties are old infringers of
the Goodyear hard-rubber patents. Mullee
claimed that his combs were made under a patent

claimed that his combs were made under a patent or process of his own. The Judge held this to be no defence, but only a subterfuge and attempted evasion of the Goodyear patents.

Leon Abbett, W. J. A. Fuller and Charles M. Keller for complainants; Gardener Spring, Jr., Edmund Wetmore and Thomas Darlington for defendants.—N. Y. Post.

A Newark (M. J.) Justice of the Peace thought he could immarry as well as marry—a very logical conclusion certainly, He tried it very logical conclusion certainly. He tried it the other day, and the result is two cases of bigamy, for both parties of the divorce were married sgain by the same Justice. We do not youch for the truth of this "Jorsey item."

FACTS AND FANCIES. -Tegethoff has come to get off Maximilian's

remains -Chief Justice Chase pays income tax on \$700,000.

-Michigan is going to disfranchise prize-_Mr. W. F. G. Shanks succeeds Mr. H. M. Alden as editor of Harper's Weekly.

-Longfellow has been engaged twenty-eight years in translating the Divine Comedy of Daute. -The original meaning of chignon is cabbage. Heads of cabbage-oh, ladies!

-Horse-hair matrasses form part of the armor of the Norwegian monitors. If a shot strikes them it is sure to be imbedded.

—A burial party in Kansas recently stole a grave—actually jayhawked it—and choused its proper owner out of a resting place. —Mrs. Disraeli sits nightly in the ladies gallery, watching, through a lattice, the brilliant fence of her darling husband.

—An English gentleman offers a reward of \$10,000 to the discoverer of a permanent anti-dote for pain. He can keep his money. -Miss Marguerette Power, the last survivor of

the brilliant circle who congregated at Gore House, is dead. She was a niece of Lady Bless-ington and an author of some repute. —Queen Victoria is building a new house in the Scottish Highlands, seven miles from any other dwelling. She intends it to be a place of retirement for herself and a few select friends.

—Some of the recently arrested footpads in Australia attributed their choice of a vocation to the perusal in early life of certain novels by Mr.

-The Independent, after praising the "orthodox flavor" of the Antwerp raspberries raised on Mr. Beecher's farm at Peekskill, slily says: "A minister, like any other person, is to be judged by his fourts."

by his fruits." —The Buffalo Express gives some very interesting statistics of the frog trade in that vicinity. It says a man or boy can earn a thousand dollars in the season by catching frogs and preparing them

for market. -A review that was to have taken place lately at Hounslow, England, was postponed on account of the death of Maximilian. A cavalryman told his companions that it was because of "Prince Macmillan being hanged in Jamaica."

-Herr W. Haring-the blind "Walter Scott of Germany," who writes as W. Alexis—has received from the King of Prussia the cross and pension of the Knights of Hohenzollern—the first time the order has been conferred upon a poet. -The Rev. Rowland Hill once said, on ob-

the rain that was falling, "Many persons are to be blamed for making their religion a cloak; but I do not think those much better who make it an umbrella." -It has been decided by a Vermont court that. a school teacher has control over a boy at home. If his conduct is such as is calculated to injure

the interests of the school. Between the teacher and their daddies, the boys of Vermont must bave a hard time. -The New York Evening Gazette Bays: "There

were never so many empty boarding-houses in New York as at present. Rooms are to let on all the streets and avenues of the city. Many who had rented houses, thinking to re-let them to lodgers, have 'gone to smash.'" -The Salt Lake Vidette says everybody is going to the Green river mines or sending a man. ham Young is encouraging the hegira in that direction, but cautions the settlers to keep enough.

t home in all the settlen

sians.

ing and save the crops. -An Amboy correspondent of the Monmouth Inquirer says: "I have it from a good source that one of our oldest Democrats went to Trenton, "I bave it from a good source that not long ago, to recover the pensions of two uncles killed during the revolution. After a long search their names were found among the list of killed—but on the wrong side. They were Hestigas."

-The inhabitants of Paris, says a foreign journal, must appear in the eyes of sovereigns and princes who visit the French capital to have among them a very considerable number of mendicants, since those illustrious persons are be-sieged with applications for pecuniary assistance under all sorts of pretences, and for sums of money from 20f. to 100,000f. -The facetious Paris correspondent of a Lon-

day, for humidity damps the speculator, and the speculator when damp generally canards." Also: "A British gentleman, a very muscular Christian indeed, complains that the entertainment to be had at the watch-houses of this city is dreadfully at variance with the spirit of the ago."

don paper writes: "The Bourse was very dull to-

The Paris critics are loud in their praises of Mr. Sothern. Theophile Gautier, who acknowledges that he has no English, says he almost understood and thoroughly appreciated the actor. The critic of the Constitutionnel, beating about for terms to describe Mr. Sothern's loss of faculty, is highly complimentary, and says he passes from "vegetative imbeellity," to "ruminative idiocy." -Mdme, Olympe Audovarde, has had in Paris

—Mdme. Olympe Audovarde, has had in Paris this experience of red tape: She directs the Revus Cosmopolite, and, desiring to turn it into a political journal, made the necessary application to the Minister of the Interior, who declined on the ground that it is legally impossible to give such a permit "except to a Frenchman of full age, enjoying his civil and political rights." -At present, there are eight benifices in the Irish Church, worth on an average more than £000 a year each, and containing an average church population of more than five thousand souls, whose incumbents are under the protection of the Court for Insolvent Debtors. During the last twenty years a large proportion of deans, archicacons and other dignitaries, holding large

livings, have been insolvents. -The reason assigned for Mr. Tennyson's abandonment of his beautiful residence at Farrington, Isle of Wight, and his retreat to Hasle-merc, in Surrey, is, that he was tormented by the obtrusive attentions of the "lion hunters, hung on to his palings, peeped through his gates, and fairly crammed Freshwater Church on Sunday in the hope of seeing how a poet laureste day in the hope said his prayers.

said his prayers.

A table has been made in Birmingham,
England, as a present for the Sultan. It is circular in form and six feet in diameter. The
material is electro-plate, panelled on the upper
surface in anabesques, and richly engraved with
representations of fruit and flowers. The border,
consisting of raised clusters of fruit and flowers,
are design. The value of parcel gilt, is of very bold design. The value of the work is two thousand five hundred dollars.

-The quaint old wooden-fronted house near the palace of the Bishop of Hereford, in Eugland, where "Neil Gwynne" was born and lived, has been entirely swept away. Every visitor to thereford used to call to see it, but it has proved obnoxious to an ecclesiastical dignitary, and has been in consequence entirely demolished. The house was pretty filled in with quaint old wooden piles, and in King Charles's time, facing as it did a pleasant bank sloping down to the river, it must have been a charming home.

—In a very few years the Almanach de Gotha will cease to be published. The spirit of revolution is so strong on the Continent that all the old reigning families will be swept away, and the Almanach does not recognize parvenus. There has just died a European sovereign of whom very little notice was taken, yet Henry LXVII. of Reuss Schleiz was the oldest sovereign in European He was a model ruler in his way; he granted constitutions at pleasure, and in his displeasure withdrew them. He was a fit representation of Heine's Prince, who had to cross the boundaries of his domain to turn his horse round. He had an army of 907 men nominally; in reality about half that number. The number of his subjects was 83,000 and his revenue \$200,000—and he is dead even us Casar! -In a very few years the Almanach de Gotha

dead even us Cassr !