Daily Evening Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1867.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

-The Spitan promised in London to let up on

-The Cubans spent ten millions of dollars last year in lottery tickets.

—Victor Hugo is doing a drama "Torque-mada," wherein he shows up the Inquisition. —They have a "boy sculptor" at Columbus, Ohio. He cute wonderful statues with his jack—

An adventurous young Briton recently crossed the channel from Dover to Audresselle in

the Christians in Turkey.

VOLUME XXI.—NO. 113.

THE EVENING BULLETIN PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING

(Sundays excepted),
AT THE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING, 607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, BY THE EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION.

GIBSON PEACOCK, ERNEST C. WALLACE, F.L. FETHERSTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON, GASPER SOUDER, Jr., FRANCIS WELLS. The BULLETIN is served to subscribers in the city at 19 ents per week, payable to the carriers, or \$8 per annum.

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BACON.—On Friday, 16th inst., at Media, Annie, wife of Francis B. Bacon.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 98 Walnut street, on Tucaday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further ortice.
BECK.—On the 18th Inst., Annie E., wife of T. C. Beck, and daughter of Catharine and the late John McCormick. nd daughter of Catharine and the late John McCormick. Due notice will be given of the funeral. It BELL.—On the 16th inst., Annie Bell, drewned at Camen, in the 24th year of her age!
Her friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the coldence of Thomas Potter, No. 1610 Green street, of meday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Proceed to Woodland Cenetery,
BUTLER.—On the 16th inst., at Butler Island, Goorgia,
Pierce Butler, of Philadelphia, in the 58th year of his age. 3t
EDWARDS.—At New Castle, Delaware, on Friday
morning, August 16th, James Lewis Edwards, eldest son
of Elizabeth C. and Doctor Lewis A. Edwards, United
States Army, in the 8th year of his age.

States Army, in the 5th year of his age.

His functal will take place from the residence of his nucle, W. Couper, New Castle, on Thesday morning next, 20th inst, at 11 o'clock.

The friends of the family are invited to attend.

JONES.—On Second day, the 19th first, Rowland Jones, in the 80th year of his age. ONES.—On Second-day, the 12th line., Rowland Jones, the Sett. year of life age.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend his ieral, from his late residence, in Wood street. Burlings. N. J., on Fifth-day, the 22d inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., thout further notice. without further notice.

NKWELL—At Pottaville, on Sunday morning, the 18th, 16seph Galloway Brippen Newell, son of William and Anna S. Newell, in the 7th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, Aug. 28th, from the Palinond Depot, Broad and Callowhill streets, upon the strivial of the morning train at noon. Interment at Layout 18th Annel Hill. On the 18th inst., James Bower Potter rowned at Camden, in the 5th year of his age. The relatives and friends of the 'amily are respectfully nvited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his arents, bo. 1616 Green street, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 'clock, Proceed to Woodland Cemetery.

SINGERLY.—This inorning, Pamella A., wife of Win. I. Singerly, and daughter of Thomas C. Jones, in the 32d car of her age.

Syear of her age.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

THOMPSON.—On the 18th inst., Mary K., wife of Geo.
W. Thompson, and daughter of Dr. John K. and Cathaine Khorr, in the 28th year of her age. The friends of the
lamlly are respectfully invited to attend the
uneral from the residence of her husband, 439 North
Eleventh street, on Tuesday, 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.
To proceed to Laurel Hill.

BLACK ALPACA POPLINS, at 62%, 75, 85, 67%, 90, \$1 and \$1 10 per yard. aulf-6t4 MOURNING STORE, No. 915 Chestnut et.

TYRE & LANDELL HAVE THE BEST ARTICLE OF Plack Iron Barege, two yards wide; also, the ordinary EYRE & LANDELL Have reduced all the Summer Silks and Spring Dress

ATLEE & CONNARD.
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Manufacture to order the finest grades of Book; also,
second quality Book and Newspapers, at short no
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SPECIAL NOTICES.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE LAPAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences THURSDAY, September

72th. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 11th), or on TUESDAY, July 30th, the day before the Annual Commencement Exercises. For circulars, apply to President CATTELL, or to Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN.

Clerk of the Faculty. Easton, Penna., July, 1967. TWELFTH WARD UNION REPUBLICAN

Association.—A meeting will be held to-merow.
TUESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock at Mechanics Hall.
Third street, below Green; a full attendance is requested. Third street, bolow Green; a fair attendance is requested.

Cit alles M. Wauner, President.

THOMAS A GRACE, Sec. 1t*

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

THE INDIAN WAR.

The Massacre at Plum Creek-A Thrib A correspondent of The Missouri Democrat, writing from Omaha on the 8th inst., says that the remains of Engineer Brookes, Bowers and Fireman George Henshaw, have just arrived. On the same train was a man named William Thompson, a native of England, who turned out to be one of the telegraph repairers reported killed. He attracted a great deal of attention from the very extraordinary fact that the covering for the head which nature had so kindly endowed him with was absent. People flocked from all parts to view the gory, ghastly baldness, which had come upon him so suddenly, without any premonitory symptoms. The poor fellow suffered horribly, if we might judge by his facial contortions. He seemed weak from loss of blood. He had received a gap ing wound in the neck, and a bullet in the muscle of his right arm. He was taken to the Hamilton House, and a physician was sent for, who attended to his wounds. In a pail of water was his scalp, about nine inches in length and four in width, somewhat resembling a drowned rat, as it floated, curled up, on the water. His statement, which we have been at some pains to get accu retely, is as follows:
"About 9 o'clock Tuesday night, myself and

five others left Plum Creek station, and started up the track on a hand-car to hunt up where the break in the telegraph was. When we came to where the break proved to be, we saw a lot of ties piled upon the track, but at the same mo-ment Indians jumped up from the grass all around, and fired on us. We fired two or three shots in return, and then, as the Indians pressed on us, we ran away. An Indian on a pony singled me out, and galloped up to me. After coming to within ten feet of me he fired, the bullet entering my right arm; seeing me still run, he 'clubbed his riffe,' and knocked me tet entering my right arm; seeing me sun an, actubbed his rifle,' and knocked me down. He then took out his knife, stabbed me in the neck, and then making a twirl round his fingers with my hair, he commenced sawing and hacking away at my scalp. Though the pain was awful, and I felt dizzy and sick, I there are guidt. After what seeined knew enough to keep quiet. After what seemed to be half an hour, he gave the last finishing cut to ', 's scalp on my left temple, and as it still hung a little, he gave it a jerk. I just thought then that I could have screamed my 'life out. I can't describe it to you. It just felt as if the whole head was taken right off. The Indian then mounted and colloyed awar, but the beaut whole head was taken right off. The Indian then mounted and galloped away, but as he went the dropped my scalp within a few feet of me, which I managed to get and hide. The Indians were thick in the vicinity of I then might have made my escape. While lying down I could hear the Indians moving around whispering to each other, and then shortly after placing obstructions on the track. After lying down about an hour and a half, I heard the low rambling of the train as it came tearing along, and I might have been able to flag it off had I dared."

Drs. Pecke and Moore of this city will endeavor Drs. Pecke and Moore of this city will endeavou

to reset the scalp on his head; and they are confident they can do it well. As he is a strong man, it is expected that he will recover health and

From Charles Ratcliffe, a supernumerary brakesman, who was in the caboose of the freight train when the attack took place, we have the fol-

lowing:
When the train ran off the track, he was asleep
on the bench in the caboose, and was suddenly thrown to the floor by the concussion. At the same time he heard the yells of the Indians, and then a volley was fired upon the people in the caboose. In the cars with him were William Kinney, conductor; Fred. Lewis, brakeman, and a man who had been a fireman. The locomotive was thrown off the track by ties placed on it, and ran off about ten feet, when it fell into a hollow about four feet; the tender and the first five core were piled. the first five cars were piled on top of one another, as they had been running at the rate of 25 miles an hour. Looking out of the window of

our car, they could see the Indians in strong force on the south side of the track, shouting and yelling at something at the foremost end—proba-bly the engineer and fireman. They closed the oor, but in a few moments came out, and the door, but in a few moments came out, and the conductor told the brakeman to go and flag off the train, which was coming about three miles behind. The brakeman replied, "I dare not—the Indians are all around here." To which the conductor replied, "D—n the Indians; go and flag off that train, or by G—d she'll be into us." Still the man hesitated, and the conductor rushed down the track himself, and the brakeman. Lewis, and the flagman want brakeman, Lewis, and the fireman went after him. Rateliffe hid himself on the track under the car. He had laid there for five minutes, when he saw an Indian cautiously approaching, drawn thither by the light that hung In the caboose. Ratcliffe got down from his hiding place and struck for the sand bluffs with the speed of a startled deer. He heard some one rustling after him, the dry stalks of prairie grass crackling beneath his feet. Fear added wings, and he almost flew, but still he could hear the footsteps of the pursuer. He was still a mile off from the train, so he started directly toward it, and never did Persian gaze upon the sun with a more loving look than Ratcliffe, the pursued, looked upon the welcome face of the reflector. It was to him an omen of safety, the pledge of guidance, the face of a deliverer. Onward he flew; faster came the pursuer. Quicker throbbed the heart of the white man, as looking back he saw two forms bounding after him, and high impetus was given to his limbs. Nearer came the engine; he could see the engineer; heard the whistle of "down brakes;" saw the forms of three men "down brakes;" saw the forms of three men hurrying up to the locomotive; a few more bounds and he can hear their voices. He now

committed all sorts of extravagances. THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Election Issue, Confederation or Annexation—Position of the French Canadians—A Biography of Jeff, Bavis—The Transatiantic Casar.

shouts on t with all his power—a welcome shout is returned. One, two, three, and he is saved— saved from perils nameless and fearful, and from

a death of agony. He was nearly wild with excitement, and as the engine slowly started away, and then increased its speed till the tele-

graph poles were flying past and the distance between the wreck and them was increasing, he

laughed and cried by turns, shouted, danced, and

[From to day's N. Y. Herald.] MONTREAL, Aug. 16, 1867.—Local politics here still furnish exciting matter of debate, and the election agitation still goes bravely on. The opposing caudidates being divided off into two rival factions on the issue of confederation or annexation, there is just now no lack of civilities exceptions of the strength of t changed between all parties concerned, in the guise of recriminations, hoptings and stones cast in the streets, broken noses, buncombe, &c. An anonymous document, addressed to the French Canadians, is now being circulated here, accusing the partisans of the Dominion of askin accusing the partisans of the Dominion of asking the English government to suppress the French language and it is proving a powerful instrument in the hands of the opposition. Of course the newspapers take the lion's share in the various discussions. One of them is a rare specimen, called La Minerre, the chief organ of the Catholic Church in Canada. It battles for the surrepress of the Church organ of the Catholic Church in Canada. It battles for the supremacy of the Church in toto, and its religion endorses the holy inquisition and contends that priests should keep the world under lock and key. It daily spins out a mass of verblage—intended to be crushing—sgainst its more enlightened and liberal confreres. Having a definite object always ta, view, its perseverance tells, as also its smattering erudition. On perusing its ardent clericalism and Partingsonian utterances against common sense, I am forcibly reminded of an Italian paper I once was in the habit of reading. The sheet alinded to was entitled L'Armonia, and was published in the city of Turin and inspired from the Vatican. One Don Margotta was its nominal editor, can. One Don Margotta was its nominal editor, but no less a personage than Cardinal Antonelli wrote for it at times, for it was during the terrible war waged by Count Cavour against Pius IX. Whenever the Count struck a telling blow, making an indentation or loosening a rivet on the mediaval armor, L'Armonia would open its batteries and hurling forth its batch of most pointed words, attempt to overwhelm him with ridicule and erudite quotations of rounded sentences from the Latin. All in vain: the Count would not be knocked down, and had the satisfac-tion before death to see his bitterest of enemies, L'Armonia, perish from inanition, and moreover to behold the dark veil of ignorance woven by its aiders and abettors pierced with rays of light. And here there are signs that La Minere and the religious fanaticism it strives to uphold in Canada are on the wane, thanks to the irresistible

and are on the water, thanks to the fresistible agencies of civilization.

Not long ago one of the literateurs from Richmond—by the way, a great place for literateurs of all sizes—way on here to see Jeff Davis in regard to writing his life, and I yearn that the project was sanctioned. An oracle cannot have too many worshippers at its shrine. Other parties, it is rumored, contemplate a similar scheme, the surgeon Craven having so profitably opened the ball. Really there appears to be writing the life of a man whose career has been already so indelibly laid before the world; but there is nevertheless, a book that could be written on the subject which would not fail to have a sale and raise a sensation. "The Confessions of Jefferson Davis," if truthfully made, would cer-tainly eclipse those of Rousseau Or the book might be entitled "A History of Me and My Government." Napoleon's "Life of Casar" would not ment." Napoteon's "Life of Casar" would not be a circumstance to it. Imagine the piquancy with which one would look upon the picture of Mr. Jefferson Dayis painted by himself—coloring unsurpassed. Then there would be, besides, the portraits of such celebrated personages as Judah P. Benjamin, Memminger & Co., drawn with a master's hand. Assuredly the best thing the great Fallen Power could do would be to write such a book as indicated. Canada is poor, and still it is ordained that man shall gain bread by the sweat of his brow; let him then take up the pen and be doing. Lee's soldiers resorted to the plough some time since.

D'Arcy M'Gee and the Fenians. MONTREAL, Aug. 18.—The first installment of the Hon. D'Arcy M'Gee's account of the attempts to establish Fenianism in Montreal, appears in Saturday morning's papers, and occupies six columns. The second portion of the memoirs is promised on Tuesday next. He states that he only uses information in his own possession, and not documents obtained from the Government. The steamer Gaspe was found hard on the rocks, Friday, at Platon Island, by the steamer Lady Head, She was towed off and will be carried to the steamer Lady Head. ried to Quebec. She is understood to be only

EMIGRATION TO FLORIDA. - Inducements are offered by the New England Emigrant Company to stimulate emigration to Florida, whose mild, uniform and delightful climate presents of itself a strong temptation to dissatisfied inhabitants of New England. It is proposed to establish a colony on the St. John's river, the company providing a building for a church and schoolhouse. Land is cheap there, and the soil produces both the tropical crops and the northern cereals. A colony of a thousand or so hardy and industrious settlers from the northern States would undoubtedly prosper greatly, and would be strong enough for self-protection against social or other annoyances.

slightly injured.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

GERMAN CONSOLIDATION.

King William of Prussia Proclaims His Rule over the new Confedera-tion.

The first number of the Official Gazette, for the North German Conjederation, published in Berlin, August 3, contains the following proclamation, dated July 26:

We, William, by God's grace King of Prussia,

&c., announce and make known hereby in name of the North German Confederation: Now that the constitution of the North German Confederation has been agreed upon by us (here follow the names of the territories as in the introductory paragraph of the constitution up to the word Hamburg) with the Parliament assembled for that purpose, the same has been proclaimed as follows (the text of the constitution is appended) throughout the entire extent of the North German federal territory upon the 25th of June last, and acquired the force of law upon

While we herewith bring this to public know-ledge we undertake for ourselves and our successors in the Crown of Prussia all the rights, privileges and duties conferred upon us by the aforesaid constitution. aforesaid constitution.

We order that this proclamation shall be made known by the Official Gazette for the North Ger-

nan Confederation. Given under our royal hand and seal this 26th lay of July, 1867, at Ems.

WILLIAM. BISMARCK-SCHONHAUSEN.

THE CONGRESS OF SOVEREIGNS.

What Louis Napoleon Thought of Such Assemblages in 1843—Kings May be Deceived and Peoples Be-trayed."

The Courrier Français, writing on the recent assemblage of sovereigns and princes in Paris, reproduces a very suggestive passage on such meetings in the records of Napoleon the Third. They formed part of an article contributed by lis Majesty to the Courrier du Pas de Calais, in \$43, and run thus:-The meeting of two sovereigns has always been a political event of the highest importance. We contend that these meetings have almost always ended in sad consequences, which, in fact, open the way to sev-

sequences, which, in fact, open the way to several dangers.

First—In the very rare event of sovereigns forming a close friendship, their mutual sympathies induce them to defend, with less energy than they ought, the great interests they represent, and they neglect to value the rights of their nations and the wrongs of their governments, because they do not like to hurt the feelings of the crowned head who on the previous evening had been their host, and who has become the object of their solicitude. of their solicitude.

Second—Another danger is to be found in the politeness of courts, which imitates so well all the virtues and hides so cleverly all jealousy and rancor that the sovereigns allow themselves to be deceived by the smooth and gracious exterior. They mistake politeness for a real feeling, and place their confidence, without reserve, in an alpince their confidence, without reserve, in an al-liance which has only for support some flatter-ing assurances and some friendly toasts drunk during the excitement of a fete.

Third—However frivolous the appearance of these monarchical meetings may be, it is impra-sible that during the fetes some demand should-not be made, some promise made, or some con-cession obtained.

cession obtained. Fourth—Finally, there is a danger which, how-ever small in appearance, has sometimes ended in serious consequences. Although etiquette be established to avoid ruffling amour propre, often an involuntary forgetfulness irritates a prince to such a degree that he vows eternal hatred. The

present King of Bayaria has become the irrecon cilable enemy of France ever since the day when at Fontanebleau, he thought that, by the orders of the Emperor, proper respect had not been paid to his rank. Thus, then, interviews like those which are about to take place offer inconveniences and dangers for kings as well as peoples—for kings, because they may be deceived; for peoples, because they may be betrayed.

KOSSUTH'S ELECTION.

Scene at the Hungarian Voting for the Ex-President. [Perth (Aug. 1) Correspondence of the London Herald.]

Letters received here from Waitzen give the following account of Kossuth's election to the Hungarian Diet, as member for that district: At 5.A. M., some sixty electors assembled outside the town, and brought themselves by wine and firing guns into the requisite state of mind for the important act. At six o'clock two bands of music and a small body of horsemen traversed the town, and were everywhere received with much enthusiasm by the few persons at that hour in the streets. The shots and increasing noise at last roused the tardy sleepers, and at nine o'clock the electors met in front of the Town Hall. There might have been from three hundred to four hundred persons present, but among them were certainly many lads of tender age, and ragged, ill-dressed men, who undoubtedly were not privileged to vote. Very few town electors of any sort made their appearance.

When the crowd seemed tolerably complete, loud cries of "Eljen Kossuth" made themselves

heard, and, as no other candidate was put up, the president of the committee asked whether the electors would give in their votes or elect Kossuth by acclamation. The latter course being chosen, Ludwig Kossuth was unanimously proclaimed member for the district of Waitzen. Several voters then proposed that the new member should be specially requested to accept the choice that had fallen upon him. The letter agreed upon for this purpose ran:

He letter
agreed upon for this purpose ran:

Honored and Great Patriot: With universal en-

thusiasm, warm gratitude, and in the hope of a more brilliant future, the District of Waitzen has chosen the first and greatest citizen of our Father-land as Deputy, and begs him to accept his seat in the interest of the sacred cause and the welfare of the country. We trust that by the fulfillment of this request our poor Fatherland may regain one of whose great heart and magnanimous mind it has so long been deprived. With thankful rever-

ence, we ever remain, &c. All the electors assembled signed, some 180 signatures, filling the sheets. It was proposed to forward this letter by a deputation to Kossuth, but the electoral officials doubt whether the requisite expenses of the journey to Turin could be collected. The President declared, with a sigh, that there was little prospect of so doing in sigh, that there was little prospect of so doing in Waitzen, and the letter will therefore probably

go the ordinary way of the post.

To see how large a proportion of the voters had taken part in the election, inspection of the list for the Waitzen district showed that it comprises 3,800 electors, 2,340 of whom belonged to the surrounding country. Of these 96 came to the polls, and scarcely 100 of the town electors; upon the average, therefore, about five per cent

THE ABYSSINIAN QUESTION.

England Rejoicing at her Escape from War-How the King's Captives Were Saved, and how Maximilian Might Have Been Freed. (From the London Times, Aug. 7th.)

dore's licutemants. But, at all events, the posi-tion of affairs in Abyssinia is changed. The pri-soners are relieved from imminent danger, and being placed beyond the control of the only man covetousness or vindictiveness they had reason to dread, we have better hopes of their de-

ilverance.

* * It is doubtful, we think, whether all the appliances of steam and other scientific con-trivances have indeed increased the means of modern nations for very distant expeditions. The vast masses which alone are efficient in our days are both extremely unwieldy and enormously expensive. Sustained action and pro-longed hardsbips have become more unfrequent. longed hardships have become more unfrequent. A campaign can hardly go through two seasons, and the first of civilization have spread so far among the most backward races that it has become as difficult to subdue them as it is easy to overrun them. Had our real object in Abyssinia been only attainable by war we might not have been deterred by the cost. But it is one thing to liberate, another to avenge our prisoners. The French are certainly as sealous of their honor The French are certainly as jealous of their honor as we can be; but even they naturally shrink from the task of avenging Maxamilian. Nay, were the task of avenging Maxamilian. Nay, were even Juarez mad enough to retain the French Envoy, M. Dano, as a hostage, a second campaign in Mexico for his liberation is an exploit from which even then the most chivalrous of nations might well chiral.

nations might well shrink.

The reported movement in Abyssinia, we hope, brings us happily out of a most awkward dilemma. Should not our captives find an opportunity to effect their escape out of the toils of their present captors, it may, perhaps, not be difficult for us to lend them a helping hand. Already, for the last twelvementh and more, bold and generous men have applied to Lord Stanley for permission to attempt the release of the prisoners by a variety of devices, some of which gave good promise of success. What only a few days ago might seem a desperate venture has now nations might well shrink. days ago might seems desperate venture has now become a more feasible enterprise. Whatever may be thought of the immovable obstinacy of the King, his licutenants are hardly likely to prove equally inexorable. Nothing more easily opens to a golden key than the heart of a semi-barbarian. Had a French or Austrian agent been in time at Queretaro, the blood of the Emperor Maximilian need, perhaps, never have stained Mexican soil. In a country where a Lopez could sell his sovereign for £3,000, a man could easily have been found to save him for £30,000. What we would frankly have recom-£30,000. What we would frankly have recommended to our neighbors we would not hesitate to apply in our own case. Nor do we, for all this, and any base compromise with national honor. What we propose is simply a ready and sure expedient to effect the deliverance of our countrymen.

Sense in the South.

Ex-Governor Brown of Georgia, is engaged in demolishing Mr. B. H. Hill, the ex-rebel Senator referred to in General Pope's late letter to General Grant. In his last article on the subject he discusses the situation in the following sensible

Mr. Hill advises the people—

1. If need be, before God and the country, to renew the fight and die for their lost rights.

2. To sue, or indict General Pope, and all acting under the authority of Congress, in case they are of them arrest any citizen or seize his proor any of them arrest any citizen or seize his pro-

perty.

3. To maintain the existing caste government independently of the Bott of Congress, and in defiance of the power of General Pope, who is sustained by the act of Congress and the army of the United States.

People of Georgia, this is the remedy, the

whole remedy and every part of the remedy, fourteen numbers of "Notes on the Situation by B. H. Hill," and in his Atlanta speech. It is the only grain of supposed wheat to be found in the entire bushel of chaff, and when examined is found to be a defective grain of

cheat.

As the champion of words in Georgia can suggest no practical relief against "these Military Bills,"and as your rejection of the terms propos by them will again bring down the power of the by them will again oring down the power of the conqueror upon you, and entail upon you the same distranchisement and disability under which Mr. Hill chafes, with confiscation of your property to pay the war debt added, what is best for you to do? Will you renew the fight with a certainty of being whipped, and defy the government which has the control over you, and thereby provoke it to make your burdens still more grievous? If you do this in the hope of maintaining the right of Mr. Hill and others who are disfranchised to hold office, you will find it a vain hope. You may cause yourself to be disfranchised when Congress again meets, but you can relieve none who are now disfranchised till it is the pleasure of Congress to grant the relief. Those who accept the terms grant the relief. Those who accept the terms prescribed by Congress, and support them in good faith, if they have not held high political position in connection with rebellion, will, I have no doubt, be relieved very soon after the reconstruction is completed. Those who do not, cannot expect relief.

You who have never held office have doubtless observed that the former office-holders are, as a general rule, the most bitter of all others against the present plan of reconstruction. As all men are more or less ambitious for power this is not unnatural. They have had the benefits in the past, and as the fortunes of war have been against them, they must now stand aside for the time at least, and live as you have always lived—without office. And while they are excluded such of you as may be selected from your own number, must come forward and fill the positions of honor and trust in their places. As society would still have existed, and pros-

perity and happiness might still have been hoped for, if all of us who are now disfranchised had died when these acts of Congress were passed, we may still expect the country to exist, and the offices to be filled after we are disfranchised. Judging from the past, it is natural to conclude that it Congress had required a further sacrifice that it Congress had required a further sacrifice of the people's property, without interfering with the rights of the leaders to hold office, as the terms of settlement, it would have been as "promptly and cheerfully" yielded as they yielded slavery. But when Congress required the leaders to yield this right, to settle the question, and save to the people the balance left them, how few have been willing to make this sacrifice for the public good. Those who have been accustomed to occupy the positions of honor and profit, seem to occupy the positions of honor and profit, seem to think the country is ruined beyond redemption if they are deprived of this right. Doubtless other men will rise up in the places of many of them as honest and as capable as they were, and the country will still prosper after they are for-It is much to be regretted that many of our

former leaders seem to employ all their powers in widening the breach, and stirring up our pre-judices against the people of the North. When the war raged this was natural. But when hostilities ceased it became unnatural. Enemies in war should in peace be friends, is the precept of high authority. Suppose the leaders of the North had all been as active in arousing the bitter prejudices of the masses against us, what would have been the result? Before this time our whole property would have been confisca-ted to pay the war debt, and all who voluntarily aided in the rebellion would have been foreve From the London Times, Aug. 7th.)

The intelligence from Abyssinia, which we published in our second edition yesterday, was conveyed in very few words, yet we hardly remember an instance in which telegraphic lauguage was more explicit, or, so far as it goes, more conclusive. Our English captives are out of the hands of King Theodore. The storm which has so long been gathering over the head of that barbarous chieftain has at last burst forth. The factions which were so lately described as in open revolt against him have now apparently overpowered him. The King has been separated from his European prisoners, who are now pronounced gafe from any danger of falling into his power again. Our captives, however, are not yet free. They are, probably, in the custody of some of Theoaided in the receimon would have been forever disfranchised. If we had been the conquerors, and the people of the North the conquered, do you not believe the same Southern leaders who now labor so faithfully to keep allyed

; into our Union after we conquered them. And many of the same men, who then entertained this revengeful spirit, are now the men who, denounce the governing men of the North as the perjured traitors for proposing milder terms to

who went among them to represent our destitation, distress and suffering, were not turned
empty away. The people of the North lent a
listening ear and they opened their hearts, their
houses, their granaries and their purses, and contributed hundreds of thousands of dollars in
value to the relief of our poor—to feed the
hungry and clothe the naked—who, but a
short time previous, were exemies in arms
against them. Even the Congress—that "fragmentary conclave of perjured traitors," as
Mr. Hill calls them—approprinted a large sum mentary concave of perjured traitors," as Mr. Hill calls them—appropriated a large sum to the relief of the suffering poor of the South, as well those who had been rebels as those who were Union men. In view of these considerations, I most respectfully submit that all these mischievous, malignant efforts of such leaders as Mr. Hill, and others actuated by like motives, to arouse passion and influence prejudice against the people who have acted in this spirit towards us since the war, is in bad taste, unjust, unreasonable and ungrateful. It is true the people of the North claim to dictate the terms of and it is equally true that if we had been the con-querors we should have maintained the same position. The question has been submitted to the arbitrament of the sword. The decision is against us in this high court of our own selection, and

submit. Then, why all this fustain, and rant, and nonsense, after we are whipped and are at the feet of the conqueror, perfectly powerless? Why whim-per and whine and sparl continually about what we have lost? Why not yield to our fate, hard as it is, like men, and go to work and try to build again? Why continue to irritate those who have absolute power over us, and provoke them to be-come more exacting? Why should leaders so obstinately resist their own disfranchisement, when their success in the defeat of the Conven-tion will not, in the end, relieve a single one of them, but will terminate in the general disfranchisement of the people who are their deluded followers?"

FROM NEW YORK.

New York, Aug. 19.—A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Tradesmen's National Bank will be held this afternoon with reference to the recent defalcation of \$95,000 by the two tellers, Mr. G. E. Baker and Mr. John Arnold. The allered defalcation of the second of th Mr. G. E. Baker and Mr. John Arnold. The alleged defaulters have not been arrested, nor is it likely that they will be. They have made no attempt to escape, but visited the bank on Saturday, and are trying with the help of friends, to bring about an amicable adjustment. Since the defalcation was discovered, additional facts, it is said, have been revealed by the confessions of the implicated parties. The loss of the hank will probably not be over \$60,000 or \$70,000, being reduced to that amount by the bonds of the alleged defaulters. Mr. Arnold, the receiving teller, says that the loss to the bank through his operations will not exceed \$5,000, and that he will pay this will not exceed \$5,000, and that he will pay this as soon as possible. He says he was induced by friends to operate largely in duced by friends to operate largely in stocks, and the brokers with whom he dealt subsequently failed, and that he in-curred great loss. Mr. Baker's alleged embezzlement was from a similar cause, and it appears is a much heavier one than that of Arnold. The latter says that there was no collusion between

them as has been charged; but that when the deficiency was discovered he knew nothing of the reported error in Mr. Baker's account. The bank is fully able to stand the loss, its surplus being \$450,000, with an additional \$90,000 from premiums on United States bonds. A patch on the boiler of the Fort Lee steamer Palisade blew out yesterday morning, as the boat was leaving her dock at the foot of Spring street. An alarm of fire soon spread, and a scene of intense excitement occurred when the five hundred persons on board struggled to escape from the steamer. Two men plunged overboard, and were subsequently picked up. No one else sustained any injury beyond the fright. The damage to the steamer was very slight.

A convention of delegates of the German musical and vocal societies of this city and vicinity was held on Saturday evening at the Germania Assembly Rooms, for the purpose of electing five delegates to a congress of singers to be held at Philadelphia in October, with a view of form ing a union of the German musical organiza-tions of New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia. The proceedings were of a very animated character, as there appeared to be different interests at stake; but the convention resulted har-moniously. Dr. Louis Erbe occupied the chair, and some thirty-seven societies were represented, each by two delegates. The convention was held in pursuance of a resolution passed at the last necting of delegates during the Philadelphia Exengerfest, providing for the formation of an Eastern Singers' Union.

The Fenians of the O'Mahony party are about to make another move. They have made arrangements to hold a Congress in this city on Wednesday to a congress in this city on

Wednesday next, composed of representatives from all their circles in the country. They will meet at No. 814 Broadway, and discuss questions of vital importance to the Fenian cause. If possible they mean to fuse the various discordant elements in the great movement and investigate and remove all causes of separation. Some of the delegates are now in town and a large num-Der are expected to arrive to-day and to-morrow. Captain John Leinan, of the steamtug C. P. Smith, reports that at ten o'clock yesterday morning, off Coney Island Point, while coming up to the city from Sandy Hook, he picked up the top of a pilot house and two lamp boxes, with one lamp: also one of the pilot house sashes ber are expected to arrive to-day and to-morrow with one lamp; also one of the pilot house sashes of the steaming Adelia, and as nothing has been seen or heard of any of the crew, it is supposed that all hands have been lost. The reason for seen or neard of any of the crew, it is supposed that all hands have been lost. The reason for supposing that she has been blown up is that the sash picked up has not a particle of glass in it, and has every appearance of having been cred that a consideration of the constant of the con caused by an explosion. The French monitor Onondaga, which was sold to the French Government, but compelled to put

back after starting for Cherbourg, is now awalting repairs at the Navy-Yard dock. Her pilothouse, weighing over thirty tons, is to be re-moved, and her weight is to be reduced in every practicable manner so as to allow the shipment of a larger quantity of coal and add to her sea The French frigate Themis, which set out with her for France, lies near the quarantine station. Her movements for the future are

A fire occurred last night at No. 1401/2 Broad street, the flames extending to three or four ad-joining buildings, and resulting in a damage of \$18,000 on buildings and contents. Nearly all of the burned structures are frame buildings.

Going! Going!! Gone!!!-Faster than the auctioneer's hammer knocks down merchandise. neglect disposes of the teeth. Bid, therefore, for that prize of life, a perfect set, by brushing them regularly with Sozonour.

-The Washington correspondent of the Bos The Washington correspondent of the Boston Post relates the following: "I once heard an ex-Confederate Major-General remark if the lost cause had had our Secretary of War instead of the poor apology that officiated in that capacity, that the result might have been different—and this remark was based upon Stanton's foarless, positive qualities. Well, they have served him up to this time, and kept him in a place that the other man could or would have retained under no other man could or would have retained under like circurastances,

-Tom Hood, the younger, is writing a novel. -France pays her marshals \$44,000 per annum: Jenny Lind's husband has written an oratorio

-A St. Louis painter die 1 from laudanum and hopeless love.

perjured traitors for proposing milder terms to m, and all our people as perjured traitors who accept milder terms.

Again, the masses of the Northern people have shown none of this relentless spirit toward us since the war. Our cities were burned and our country devastated by the war. This was folfowed by drought and a very short crop. Thousands of our people were on the very verge of starvation. We had not the means of relief among ourselves. We appealed to the humanity of the people of the North, and they responded with noble and generous sympathy. Our agents who went among them to represent our destitation, distress and suffering, were not turned

A wealthy and expert pickpocket resides with his family in a fine house of his own at Elmira, N. Y. The Queen of Prussia and Eugenie are very much smitten with each other, and correspond-regularly. Bismarck winks at it. There was a great fall in milk in Maine re-cently. Six tons of it broke the floor of the con-densing company's factory.

—A lady appeared at a Long Branch fancy ball is Amiability. There were ill-natured people who said the disgrise was perfect. —An American safe-maker has wagered an English ditto 15,000 francs that the latter cannot pick the lock of a safe in the Exhibition.

knife.

a small canoe.

-Boots are blacked by machinery in Paris. This invention, however, unfortunately not only blackens the shoes, but the stocking and trousers of the wearer.

—A dark story goes that kegs of old nails are thrown into the Saratoga Springs at night to se-cure the flavor. Glue and mackerel skins are we are bound by the judgment and compelled to also hinted at. -"Symmetrical Goods" is the dainty cuph-

onism with which a New York firm advertises certain wares. It means pads for knock-kneed tragedians, false calves, etc. -Thurlow Weed says he has looked unsuccessfully all his life "for men of integrity." His knowledge of the article is so limited that of

course he would not recognize it. -The African tragedian, Aldridge, who died in

— The African tragenian, Addrage, who died in Poland, was apprenticed to a ship carpenter, near Baltimore. This accounts for his success on "the boards."—N. B. Mercury. Possibly his numerous deck-orations came from the same cause. A New York youth hung himself the other day, but as he felt the halter draw, repented, seized it with both hands to prevent strangulation, and called lustily for help. His mother cut him

down and gave him a flogging. -The Gentiles of Utah look to the Pacific Railroad as a means of blotting out Mormonism. We don't like Mormonism, but the idea of the railroad blotting out More-men is rather disa-

greeable. -M. Victor Hugo is said to be at work upon

-M. Victor Hugo is said to be at work upon two dramas, "Torquemada" and "La Grandemere," and to be rewriting a third, 'Les Deux Jumeaux," which was offered by him to the Content of the Francaise twenty-five years and the Edit wards withdrawn.

After the Crimean War, a young officer in the House of Commons wore tremendous moustaches, on which one of the members said, "My dear fellow, now that the war is over, why don't you put your moustaches on the peace establishment?" "Had you not better put your tongue on the civil list?" was the prompt retort.

-A correspondent of the Boston Watchman byla newsboy, who shouted out to me, "Paper, sylandrosoy, who should not be in a per, sir—latest news from America, sir—suicide of Andy Johnson, sir." Had it not been that I could not conscientiously reward dishonesty, I should have liked to give the youngster something for making so good a guess at my politics.

-A gentlemen from Yale College lately ascended East Rock, taking a baro neter to ascertain its height. Accidently dropping the flowed down among the rocks. A day or two after, a farmer discovered the deposit, scooped up some in a vial, and started for New Haven n great excitement over his discovery of a quickilver mine.

—At a menagerie exhibiting at Tunbridge Wells, England, a box containing seven rattle-snakes was carelessly left open. One of these cheerful reptiles escaped and wandered up and down the tent to the consternation of everybody. Finally he bit the bonassus, a sort of buffalo, weighing two tons, and afterwards a valuable, horse belonging to the manager. The horse stung to madness praneed about and trampled the reptile under his feet. The quadrupeds as well as the snake subsequently died.

-To view the Parls Exhibition, according to an English writer's calculation, it is necessary to devote on an average five minutes to the glass case of each exhibitor. These number, it is stated, 45,000; it would, therefore, take 225,000 minutes, making 3,750 hours, or 156 days 6 hours; that is, 5 months, 6 days and 6 hours, reckoning 24 hours for each day. But as the interior of the place can for each day. But as the interior of the place can only be visited from ten o'clock in the morning till six in the evening, there are only eight hours at the visitor's disposal instead of twenty-four. One would, therefore, be occupied in the inspection 15 months, 20 days, 2 hours.

—The Ottumwa Mercury tells the following:

"A few days ago in Keokuk county a babe, six months old, was crying lustily, and the usual application seemed to have no effect. It still cried, and the mother was perplexed to know what the trouble was. At last, after it seemed almost expected it copies with traveling distinctions. hausted, it spoke with startling dietinetness these words: "Give me a drink of water!" Of course when it immediately went to sleep. The infant has never spoken before nor has it since. We can youch for the truth of the above, as we are personally acquainted with the parents of the child." -Rumor credits the President with the inten-

tion of resigning, "because the radicals have made him a mere figure-head of the ship of State." We fear it does him too much credit in making this statement. Still, if it should prove true, we be-lieve (to use the language of a high functionary), that "grave considerations of public policy would recome," the recent his resignation of prompt" the people to "accept his resignation if tendered." As an adopted fellow-citizen from Holland once remarked to the gout which took up a local habitation in his foot, as he flareely kicked that offending member against the wall, we believe that the nation also would say to the President-"We can stand it as long as you can. Boston Advertiser.

Death of a Gallant Officer.

Headquarters Soth United States Infantry, San Antonio, Texas, July 17th, 1867.—General Orders, No. 24.—It is with feelings of deep regret that the Brevet Major Commanding announces to the regiment the death of First Liout. Augustus B. Bonafon, 85th United States Infantry, who died of yellow fever at Indianola, Texas, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the 12th inst.

By the death of Lieut. Bounafon, his regiment loses a gallant and distinguished soldier, and the

loses a gallant and distinguished soldier, and the service one who, from his many fine qualities and past record, bade fair to be one of its brightest

Lieut. Bonnafon served with distinction throughout the rebellion, attaining solely by his own merit, the position of Colonel of the 78th Penusylvania Volunteers and Brevet Brigadier-General of United States Volunteers.

He was a warm friend and a faithful and most excellent officer.

The officers of the regiment will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty (30) days after the receipt of this order.

By order of Brevet Major E. W. Whittemore.

CHAS. P. SMITH.

First Lieut, and Anjutant 35th Infantry.