GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1867.

Daily Ebening Bulletin.

VOLUME XXL-NO. 117.

THE EVENING BULLETIN PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING (Sundays excepted).

AT THE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING, 607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, BY THE

EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION.

CHERON PEACOCK, ERNEST C. WALLACE, EL VETHERSTON, TILOS. J. WILLIAMBON, CASPER SOUDER, JR., FRANCIS WELLS. The BULLETIN is served to subscribers in the city at 18 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or 28 per annum.

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED Description of the second s

DIED.

BIRELY .- On this morning, John Birely, in the 75th YLES.—On Wednesday, the Sist Instant, James

Boyle, J. The relatives and male friends are invited to attend his function on Saturday, at 4 P. M., from his late residence, E2 North Eleventh street. COLCORD.-On the 22d instant, Harriet, N., wife of Horace F. Colcord, and daughter of the late Robert Voltan

GOLCORD. - On the 22d instant, Harriet N., wife of Horace F. Colcord, and daughter of the late kohert Nethon.
 The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday morning, 24th instant, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 2115 Delancey Place.
 HARZ. - On the 19th inst., at West[Bethel, Maine, John Inula Clark, son of Hon. J. I. C. Mare, of this city, in the eleventh year of his age.
 HOBKINS.--On the 22d inst. Anson N. Hoekins, in the 7th year of his age.
 HOBKINS.-On the 22d inst. Anson N. Hoekins, in the 7th year of his age.
 Mol 100 Girard street, on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill Gemetery.
 MERICHANT.- On the 20th inst., after a lingering illness, Geo. W. Merchant, aged 60 years.
 The relatives and friends of the family are respect-fully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence. No. 1120 Girard street, On the 50th inst., after a lingering illness, Geo. W. Merchant, aged 60 years.
 The relatives and friends of the family are respect-fully invited to attend the funeral, from his late resi-dence, No. 100 Tubehocken street, Germantown, on Sat-arday afternoon next (24th inst.) at 3 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to South Laurel Hill Ceme-tery.
 W.RTS.-On Wednesday morning, the 21st, at Cape

dery, WURTS.-Ou Wednerday morning, the 21st, it Cape Island; New Jerrey, Mrs. Physics Winzty, relict of the late-Daniel Wurts, in the Estityaar of her age. The friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, from her late residence, 225 Bouth Forty-second street, on Saturday inorning, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

RLACK PARISIENNES -- A DESIRABLE FABRIC

D for deep monthing. ENGLISH BOMBAZINES, FRENCH BOMBAZINES, HENRIET TA CLOTHS, Just received by au2565 Mourning Store, 518 Chestnut dreet. EYRE & LANDELL FOURTH AND ARCH, ARE 2 opening for the rati trade of 1201-Margot Shawle, ordered goods. Poplins, new colors, and Rich Plaids. Black Silks, superior grades. 'Iaiu Silks, of all qualities. SPECIAL NUTICES.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

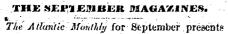
Citizena, irrespective of party, favorable to the ge-election of

HON. JAMES R. LUDLOW. will please assemble in

COUNTY CONVENTION, at the new County Court House, Sixth street, below Chest-

Eli K. Price, Samuel H. Perkine, isase Liszlehuret, Geo. H. Stuart,

mut street, on MUNDAY, the Sich Inst., at cleven o'clock in the forenoon. Benjamin Builock. Chas. F.&Geo G. Leunig. Thomas H. Powers. au23211



the number consists of "The Nightingale in the

Study," which is scarcely up to Mr. Lowell's

mark, but is still very pretty; "The Mystery of

Nature," well versified by Theodore Tilton, but

'pon my word, "makes the history of Noah more than ever improbable." "Laurance" is "scarcely

to be read without laughter," and "Winstanley"

is "factitious and of the library." "The Dreams

line," and would have been much improved if

done in prose. Poor Miss Ingelow's fancies are

unpleasant for comment," and the unhappy critic

statement" in the Song with a Prelude, beginning

"Yon moored mackerel fleet," an exceedingly pretty and original figure. The whole article is

about such a silly thing, and we are sure that

"flowers at Heme" for September has been re

discussed. "Tom Hogan's Great Fortune," "Min-

isters' Sunshine," "Lang Syne Sketches," "A

Visit to Andersonville," are among the principal

articles. "How to Use a Dictionary" is by a be-

nighted devotee of Webster. "Storm Cliff" is

continued, and there are several pretty poems in-

"Our Young Folks" for September is a lively

number. "Cast Away in the Cold" is continued,

and is illustrated with a full-page illustration from a design by Church. "Blunder." by Louisa E. Chollet, is an amusing fairy tale. Mrs. Stowe

gives one of her sensible little papers. "A Deer

Hunt in the Adirondacks," by Susan 'N. Carter,

will be read by the boys with great interest.

"Swimming," by Chas. J. Foster, is a very timely

article. Mr. Thomas contributes a very pretty

boat song, words by Emily Huntingdon Miller,

and "Round the Lamp" gives its usual variety of

Jean Ingelow wid survive it.

terspersed through the number.

puzzles, rebusses, &c.

Ramira, took occasion to assure Salnave of the friendly sentiments of the Dominican Government its usual variety of attractive reading. Dr. Holmes continues his "Guardian Angel," and Eudora towards his administration. In conformity with an official order issued by the President, on the 29th of June last, a Chamber Clark gives us another instalment of her interesting "Hospital Memories." "Prophetic Voices About America," by Charles Sumner ; "Sunshine of Commerce for the city of Port au Prince had been formed. It consisted of seven members and was to enter upon the discharge of its functions and Petrarch," by Colonel Higginson; "The Jesuits in North America," by George E. Ellis: immediately. 'Canadian Woods and Waters," by Charles Dawson Shanly, are all good papers. The poetry of

SHERIDAN'S BEMOVAL.

Letter from General Sheridan. The Washington correspondent of The Boston Advertiser telegraphs the following letter from Sheridan to Grant:

"HEADQUARTERS FIFTIC MELITARY DISTRICZ, without a particle of originality; and "The Blue NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 3, 1867.—General U. S. Grant, Commanding: Army of the United States, Washington, D. C.—'GENERAL: I have the honor to submit for your information the following: The State of Louisiana is registered in accord-ance with the set of Congress dated March 2d and Gray," a touching song of the war, by F. M. Finch. We observe in the Literary Notices a most absurd criticism upon Jean Ingelow's new book. It is some time since we have seen The State of Louisiana is registered in accord-ance with the act of Congress, dated March 2d, 1867, and the bills supplementary thereto. The poll-books are nearly made out, and the Commis-sioners of Election in each polling precinct ap-pointed. The number of registered voters will be slightly over 120,000. The State will, in all probability, come in as a Union State. In ac-complicing this registerior L bare had ac such a splendid bit of Boston. The "Story of Doom," according to the Hub, is "an unusually dreary copy of Tennyson's 'Idyls," and really. complishing this registration I have had no opposition from the masses of the peoplethat came true" are awarded just "one inspired on the contrary, much assistance and en-couragement; but from the public press, and especially that of the city of New Orleans; and from office-holders and office-seckers disfranchised, I have met with bitterness and op-position. The greatest embarrassment with which I have had to contend, was the constant rumors of my removal, published nearly every day in the great of this issue. so "weak and unruly" as to be "too obviously at last breaks down under the "bewildering day in the papers of this city. It was a serious embarrassment, as it was breaking down the con-tidence of the people in my acts; but notwith-standing this, we worked patiently and industri-ously, having in view only justice, the rights of the people, and the law in its spirit. I have, as I the quintessence of-well, we won't be too cross have heretofore stated to you, permitted no po-litical influence or political machinery to help or ceived by Mr. T. B. Pugh. This magazine is influence me in this work. Receiving the law

steadily improving in merit and growing in fais an order, it was so executed. vor. The present number contains a well-chosen "I regret that I have to make the charge against Brigadier-General L. H. Rousseau, U. S. A., of visiting my command recently, and withvariety of instructive and interesting papers. Dr. Bushnell continues his "Moral Uses of Dark out exhibiting any authority, interfering with my duties and suggesting my removal. I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant, "P. H. SHERIDAN, "Major-General U. S. A." Things," in which the subject of Physical Pain is

Grant's Protest. The character of the suppressed correspondence between Gen. Grant and the President, regarding between Gen. Grant and the President, regarding the suspension of Mr. Stanton and the removal of Gen. Sheridan, has transpired. The despatch regarding it to a New York paper, if ever sent from here; is a poor plece of guess-work. First, the letter protesting against the suspension of the Secretary of War was short, but extremely forcible; therein General Grant expressed to the President his opinion that the latter had no legal right to suspend Mr. Stanton. no legal right to suspend Mr. Stanton, and that although an astute lawyer might and that although an astute lawyer might ind a warrant in law, the people could not be convinced of the legality of such a course. To this the President did not reply. The second protest, in the case of General Sheridan, covered-a little over a page, and is most emphatic in its tone and language. Instead of being a friendly letter it is severely official in its terms. It calls upon the President to withhold the order in view of financial mesons and from considerations of

"Harpers Monthly" for September is crammed of financial reasons and from considerations of full of good things. "The Dodge Club," "The of infancial reasons and from considerations of patrictism. The reply of the President was also official. It covers about a dozen pages, and con-sists of a specious argument regarding his rights and duties in the case, and ends with Rob-Roy in the Baltic," and twenty other excellent papers upoh a great variety of subjects fill

had taken refuge in the Dominican territory. In be great promises, and perhaps some threats in bis behalf, and some people may talk foolishly vernment, the Dominican Minister of War, Gen. about turning him into a President; after which about turning him into a President; after which they will let him suddenly slip from their memo-ries. It is rather a pity that he would make a fool of isimself; and the President has actually done him a kindness by taking him away from a place where his fantastic, tricks, although applyuded by negro-loving Redicals, would have erded in making him infamous. General Sheridan is not naturally a hadweinspead follow her chapter naturally a badly-disposed fellow, but shaply inimminded. His great admirers have been smong the essentially shallow-pated; and there is no mistaking the insport of such indications. Succeptible of being led by those who flattered his vanity, he was as ready to dance as the Radical fiddlers were to supply the music, and hence he has made a mess of his administration.

[Prom the Fishkill(X, Y.) Journal.] Those who at first were disposed to ascribe General Grant's acceptance of the Secretaryship of War to a patriotic movement to prevent the office from falling into worse hands, began to suspect a rat in the arras. If General Grant consubject a rai in the arras. If General Grant con-tinues to occupy the Secretaryship while General Sheridan and Judge Holt are removed, and every-thing is done which the President can invent to retard the Congressional plan of Reconstruction, what purpose can General Grant's presence in the Cabinet serve but to lend his prestige to militate against the Union party? and what Union man care so for prostitute his charitry as to believe the can so far prostitute his charity as to believe that Grant has any other intentions than to assist in defeating the policy of Congress? [From the Hartford Press.]

From the Hartford Press.] The President's course is not consistent with the rapposition that he desires the same general result as Congress and the people who carried through the war, though differing with them as to the mannar, and that he would gladly avoid public dissertisions between the executive and legislative branches at a time when this appa-rent unity in loyal purpose and action is as im-portant as it was in the crisis of the war. His course appears consistent upon the suppo-position only that he desires to ob-struct and shipwreck the plan of Reconstruction struct and shipwreek the plan of Reconstruction that has been finally and decisively adopted, and that he desires to exasperate and defy the loyal sentiment that suppressed the rebellion, and comfort and invigorate the unsubdued rebels. As surely as Congress hesitates to adopt a stringent measure, he demonstrates at the first opportunity that the omission was an error—it was reposing confidence in him. Apparently he is determined to convince the country that impeachment cannot be avoided.

FABRAGU'T'S FLAG.

Run of the Frigate Franklin from Cherbourg Across the German Ocean -The Coast of England as Seen from the Deck-In the German Sea, and Scanoinavian Associations - Anni-versary of the Battle of Mobile Bay and Congratulations to the Admiral. [From the New York Herald,]

COAST OF DENMARK, OPPOSITE NYBORG, ON BOARD UNITED STATES FRIGATE FRANKLIN, Aug. 5th, 1867.—You cannot conceive the pleasure it affords me to announce that our voyage on the United States frigate Franklin over the great German Ocean has proved a most agreeable disappointment to every one connected with our vessel. I can remember well, when a boy, full of romantic ideas and inclined to the construction of rather airy fabrics, listening with "eager and at-tent ear," and with eyes opened marvelously wide, to certain wonderful stories about the wide, to certain wonderful stories about the rough waters of this ever turbulent sea; and even on our recent passage across the broad At-lantic I frequently heard the most dismal and prophetic allusions to its dreaded characteris-tics the chief one of which was a habit it pos-sessed of making a plaything of every craft that ventured upon its surface. I also remember that upon every calm day, when congratulating ourselves upon the lakelike appearance of the great "mill pond," it was no unusual thing to be promised an ominous change of scene upon our entering upon this dreaded waste of waters. Instead of this my introduction to this much-abused sea has been most agreeable one, a delightful repose prevailing throughout.

King Canute? Who has not heard of Thorwald-Aing Canuter who has not heard of Thorwaid-sen, the eminent sculptor, of Jeus Baggeson; of Odeuschlager, the great poet; of Henrik Herz, the brilliant dramatist; of Ingermann, the romance writer; of Hans Chris. Andersen, whose works are still so popular among the English readers. Tycho Brahe, the illustrious astronomer, of Malto Brun, the celebrated geographer of Malte Brun, the celebrated geographer, and a host of others whose writings have so much adorned the pages of Danish literature and science. But my time will not permit me to indulge my fancy for such reflections upon the next induced multiple in and glorious as it may be, of any one of the many countries of Europe it may beray privilege to visit during our present crusse. A brief, hur-ried sketch of some of the principal scenes in a vation of draws ways are a scenes in a

ried sketch of some of the principal scenes in a nation's drama must suffice to gratify my weak-ness for groping among the ruins of bygone years. I will, therefore, resume this sketch of our progress by adding that this morning, after entering the great belt formed by the chan-nel separating, the islands of Funon and Zea-

land-the other passage by Copenhagen being insufficient in depth of water for our skip, we insufficient in depth of water for our ship, we stopped an hour or so opposite Nyborg, a small and neat-looking village on the former, to per-form the melancholy duty of conveying to the shore for interment the body of one of the ma-rines who died very suddenly on the night of the 3d instant. Before starting again, we exchanged ealates with a Danish fort situated a short dis-fance above the town, being informed by our to pilot it was customary for all vessels of war to

We are now steaming down toward Kiel bay, We are now steaming down toward Kiel bay, and to-morrow hope to be in the Baltic, on our way to St. Petersburg, from which capital you will probably hear from me again. I cannot conclude this without alluding to one, of the many pleasures of our voyage. When I state that the consists in the shortness and brilliancy of our nights, owing to the high latitade in which we are eruising; I know that I am in danger of shocking the sensibilities of some of your more aged readers, whose principal ideas of happiness are not unfrequently cen-tered in the enjoyment of a long, undisturbed nap, but I am nevertheless compelled to say that to une there is a peculiar charm about the long to me there is a peculiar charm about the long and lingering twilight, extending far into the night, until the bridge between it and daylight seems but a space, which I think, in itself, worthy of a trip across the broad Atlantic to see and experience.

This being the 5th of August, the officers gen-erally have called upon our gallant Admiral to congratulate him upon the anniversary of the ever memorable battle of Mobile Bay.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

French Explanation of Russian Po-licy Towards Turkey-The Czar's Sympathy for the Christians,

[From Galignini's Messenger, of Paris, Aug. 10.] The Opinion Nationale of to-day notices an ar-

ticle of the Moscow Gazette on the Eastern ques-ticle. of the Moscow Gazette on the Eastern ques-tion. The Paris organ, after declaring that the Russian print is its very antipodes both in morals and politics, affirms that it has, however, described with great correctness the general situation, when in one of its late numbers it save.

says: "It may be asserted without any fear of being has never presented a more melanoholy and more scandalous spectacle than that which we now witness." The Upinion fully endorses the assertion thus

made, and asks what can be more sad-more dis-tressing, than to witness, in the midst of a gen-eral decline of conscientions feeling, right everywhere borne down, brute force everywhere tri-umphant, corruption in the ascendant, and the thirst of gold destroying every noble aspiration. PRICE THREE CENTS.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

sort of picket line-i.e., three or four Indians, who stood like trees and looked like trees-until the shells from Forts Buford and Union knocked up the dust around them, and that was the last we saw of "the poor Indian." There was no one wounded. Doubless some sensation writer who hangs about lager beer saloons and other Bo-hemian resorts will report a massacra at Union and Buford—perhaps worse than that reported last minuter last winter.

FACTS AND FANULES.

-A New Orleans firm offers to supply likely young coolies at \$60 a head.

-The Bavarians drank 134 quarts of Beer apiece last year.

-Sheridan lastic youngest man ever mentioned for the Presidency. -Mrs. F. W. Lander has written an original play on the subject of Marie Antoinette.

-Bores should join base ball clubs and learn to play the "short step," -In the population of Parls one person out of 1,712 is a registered and relieved pauper.

-Kansas has degraded "the Black Crook" into

-There are said to be 13,000 cats in Louisville, which makes that city the home of the mews. -Boston is to have a new penny dally-the

Press. -A favorable change has taken place in the health of Mr. Charles Hean.

-Cora Pearl is writing up her"Recollections of a Busy Life," not for the New York Ledger.

-Booth, Chanfrau, Forrest and Owens are en-

gaged for the coming dramatic season in St. Louis.

-Maine has a blueberry "patch" twenty miles long, which yields 10,000 bushels of berries an-nually.

-John Lothrop Motley will shortly publish the third and fourth volumes of his "United Netherlands.'

-Goldwin Smith objects to undergraduates voting, for that they might vote in opposition to the Dors, and that would create unpleasantness. -Elias Howe, Jr., is reported to be under the care of a female practitioner, who has done him more good than any of the regular faculty.

-The Synagogue of Cologne has just been almost entirely destroyed by fire. The artistic and material loss is considerable.

-There is an editor in Minnesota who weighs 642 pounds. His name is Frank Dagget, and he derives sustenance from the Wabashaw Herald.

-The total sum handed to the Pope as Peter's pence by the French bishops is estimated at from fifteen to sixteen millions. -Midsummer Nights' Dreams turn out too

often in this weather to be equestrian dramasmidsummer-night marce.

-In noticing the fact that H. G. gets \$100 a column for his "Recollections of a Busy Life;" T. W. expresses the conviction that writing it must be more profitable than reading in.

-A Catholic fair in California was attended by a large crowd, all let in on two "season tickets," which were manipulated by a couple of sharp boys.

-It is said Prentice hasn't written much of anything for the Louisville Journal for a year and a half. Once in a white he tries his 'prentice hand on a paragraph.

-A horrible monstrosity has appeared in Louisville-a pig with a human face. It lived thirty-six hours, and cried like a child and grunted. like a pig while alive.

-The New Bedford Mercury perpetrates the following :- "The President, beakles his desire to-

TENTH WARD! PUBLIC MEETING.

The Republican Oltizens of Tenth Ward, favorable to the renomination of Mr. JOBHUA SPEHING, for Select The renomination of Mr. JUSHUA SPERING, for Select Council, and opposed to the office-holders' clique, who sim to regulate Ward matters, in their personal interest, are invited to meet at the Armory of Gray Reservee, Broad street, below Eace, on SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 3th, Sociock, for the purpose of expressing their confidence in Mr Spering, who has honorably represented the city's Best interests in Gouncil, with rare fidelity, intelligence and good judgment. Capable Speakers will attend.

By order of Committ	Fonth Ward Spering Club, CHARLES PBYOR, GEURGE 4. BUOK,
au23 22 195	C. H. NEEDLES.
PARDEE SCIE	INTIFIC COURSE
	PTTP COLLEGE

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

For circulars, apply to President CATTELL, or to	
Prof	R. B. YOUNGMAN,
	Clerk of the Faculty.
EASTON, Penna., July, 1867.	iv:30-tf5

EARTON, PENDA., July, 1867. jy20-tf THIRTEENTH WARD THIRD DIVISION.-The Anceting of the Union Republican citizens of the Third Division Thirteenth Ward will be held THIS EVENING, 323 inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., at the Inion League room, corner of Franklin and Buttonwood streets, for the purpose of Franklin and Buttonwood streets, for the purpose of Precinct organization. JOHN B. GREEN, Judge. HENJAMIN WILLOTON, JUHN MANSPIELD, 10⁴
Inspectors, 10⁴
Inspectors, Device

Dividend and after feytember 3d poximo, clear of taxes. Books close August 2/th. at 3 P. M. Upon BOV 16. Inc. or DATID BOV 16. Inc. or

Treasurer, au23,24,27,29,31-5t5 PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23, 1867. HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 AND 1520 Lombard Street Dispensary Department-Medical treatment and medicines farmished gratuitously to the this week for repairs.

THE VELLOW FEVER.

"The Epidemic in Galveston---More Hospitals Needed---Ten Thousand Unacclimated Persons Subject to the Fever----Great Needs of the Howard Association.

GALVESTON, Texas, August 13, 1867 .- We are in the midst of one of the most terrible opi-demics that has ever visited this city. It com-menced early in July in a mild form, with but fourtcen cases in that month, and has now be-come as violent as I ever saw it in New Orleans. Some cases have not lived over twelve hours after the first symptoms appeared. In the Second and Third wards almost every other house has one or more cases. It has spread all over the prairie north and west of us. I visited over forty cases in that direction yesterday, some of them a The hospitals are full and crowded, and some

will have to be improvised if we can get the means. Entire blocks of stores are closed, and but little clsc is done besides attending to the sick and providing for the destitute, and it is estimated we have yet ten thousand unacclimated persons here for it to feed upon. Most of the cases can be saved with prompt and proper treatment.

Our people who have the means are using them freely, and the gentlemen of the Howard Associ-ation are doing all that experience and human effort can accomplish; but with all the economy that can be practised, it is my opinion, based on former experience, that we must have ald from the charitable abroad, to the extent of at least \$10,000 or \$15,000, to supply the most urgent cases with blankets, medicines, nurses, food, Acc., and then the energies of the several committees will be seriously taxed to administer to each the minimum quantity to save or preserve life only.

up the number. The illustrations are as spirited and well-executed as ever. For sale by T. B. Peterson & Brothers. "The Nursery" is the name of a very pretty little monthly magazine for little children just

beginning to read. It is edited by Fanny P. Seaverns, and published by John L. Shorey, Boston. The September number is filled with nice little child-stories, yery beautifully illustrated with capital engravings.

EVERY SATURDAY for August 31st has one of those reliable and exceedingly interesting semiscientific articles for which Chambers' Journal is so noted, entitled "The Private Life of Crabs and Prawns." From Belgravia is taken an account of "The Gorilla as I Found Him," by Winwood Reade; and from the London Review a paper on "Susceptible Girls." Two additional chapters of Henry Kingsley's long-lived "Silcote of Silcotes' are given, and other articles of current interest.

HAYTI.

Plottings Against Saluave-Report on the Finances During Gettrard's Beign-Brigandage.

By the arrival at this port of the brig Margue-rite. from Port au Prince, Hayti, advices to the 3d

inst. have been received. The partisans of the late government were busy plotting against Salnave's administration. Several arrests of influential parties had been made, both at Port au Prince and St. Marco pressing sympathy with the malcontents, and these are warned by the government, through the official organ, the Moniteur, to be more guarded in their language and to abstain from interfering the through the content of the content of the form in the internal affairs of the country. The Go vernment, says the same paper, has taken the most energetic measures to insure the maintenance of public tranquility, and feels itself strong in the support of the people. Meanwhile it is prepared with a series of financial measures which will produce great benefit to all classes of society, and which will be put into execution with the

least possible delay. The committee appointed to examine into the public accounts under Geffrard's administration and the state of the Treasury had made their re-port, which contains some startling facts as to the way in which the public money was squan-dardd. Wrom the under is concerne that Gaff dered. From the report it appears that Geff rard's official income amounted in all to no less a sum than \$40,000 (gold) per annum, besides which he drew from the Treasury \$7,000 a year for 'table money—that is, for entertaining yisitors at the national palace, and he had at his disposal, in addition, the sum of \$30,000 per annum for secret police. The "ex-traordinary" expenses incurred for personal sur-roundings and comforts of his Excellency roundings and comforts of his Excellency amounted annually to almost as much as the secret police money. Thus for the year 1864 we have the following charges:—February 23, furniture and viands for the palace, \$1,236; 21th, furniture and crystals, \$6,225; March 5, repair of furniture at the palace and payment of workmen, \$5,235; July 28, repairing of furniture and twelvo dozen glasses, \$4,170; Sept. 10, repairs of furniture and work workmen in the scarben. \$6,136; October pay of workmen in the garden, \$6,136; October 25, purchase of lamps, \$720; nearly twenty-four thousand dollars in one year. In another place we find a charge of \$1,749 for sweetmeats; and in another the sum of \$280 for his Excellency's coachman. It appears, too, tha Geffrard was in the habit of speculating on a large scale with the public moneys. He would borrow gold from the Treasury on the security of

bis solary, purchase with the gold the depreciated paper currency of Hayti at a heavy discount, and out of this paper money pay back, dollar for dollar, what he had borrowed in speele. Geffrard, who is at present in Paris on a visit to the National Exhibition, is represented to be now a man of immense wealth The brigands in the northwestern districts were giving considerable trouble, being in much greater force than had been supposed. Several encounters had taken place between them and the go-vernment troops, in all of which the former were

badly beaten. About one hundred and fifty of them, driven out of Fort Bisson by the troops,

the peremptory order already announced. The first intention was to send it solely as a Presiden-tial order in form, but after Mr. Johnson's reply, The Gen. Grant made it his own so far as to enable him to send out the fifth section. The order left by mail for New Orleans this morning. Several more removals are looked for. The knowledge that the above papers existed, and that the President has suppressed them, is creating as much excitement in official circles as the garbling of Gen. Sheridan's despatches. This fact may force their publication.—Wash. Cor. Boston Advertiser.

Opinions of the Press.

[From the Chicago Republican.] The removal of Sheridan has been ordered by the President, but it has not yet been promulgated by General Grant. If the latter consults his own and his country's interest, he will resign before he issues such an order. Philip H. Sheridan, with the approbation of the whole loyal American people, is more powerful to-day than Andrew Johnson with the robes of the Presidential office

upon his shoulders. (From the red In thus obeying the orders of the President, it s notorious that General Grant only yielded to the command of a power he could not resist; but his order, which accompanies the President's wardate, goes as far as it can to counteract the his order, which President's well-understood purpose, by directing Gen. Thomas, who is assigned to Gen. Sheri-dan's place, to continue in force and to execute dan's place, to continue in force and to excente all the orders heretofore given by Gen. Sheridan. Thus Grant avows his unqualified approval of Sheridan's policy, and Gen. Thomas's known loyalty and sympathy with the policy of Con-gress insures the country against any change in the rigorous dealing with traitors which has brought down the censure of the Executive on the head of the gallant commander of the Fifth Military District Military District.

(From the Cloveland Leader.) We cannot applaud the course of Gen. Grant, in dismissing Sheridan under protest, any more than in alding to oust Stanton under protest. This tame compliance, this protesting but pliant submission, is unworthy of the unreleating sol-dier, who crushed the rebellion by sheer perdier, who crushed the rebellion by sheer per-sistence of will, and the reticent statesman who hopes to achieve the Presidency by the same forceful purpose. If Grant had been of the metal which he should be made of, he would have gone out of the War Office rather than per-mit the removal of Sheridan. If his preserve in have gone out of the war once rather than per-mit the removal of Sheridan. If his presence in that position is only as Johnson's tool and scape-goat—if he fulfils, even under protest, all John-son's biddings—we might as well have Steedman or McCiellan or Fitz John Porter there at once.

[From The Cincinnati Times.] Andrew Johnson finally set his foot down, and in spite of the protest, as is stated, of General Grant, has ordered the removal of General Sheri-Grant, has ordered the removal of General Sheri-dan to Missouri, and the appointment of General Thomas to the Fifth District, which the former has made so famous. In the administration of that district, General Sheridan has exhibited surpassing promptitude and superior ability. His first act, to wit: the ability. His first act, to wit: the order assuming command, was a model document for brevity, clearness and artistic excellence. The whole country read the order, and felt at once that Sheridan was not merely a dashing, daring military chief. The highest hopes were at once inspired, and his pro-gress in that most difficult of all the departments was watched with exceeding interact. He folded was watched with exceeding interest. He failed not in one jot or little to answer the expecta-tions of the country. Indeed, his course at once distinguished him as one of the greatest adminis

Thators of the country. (From the Rochester Democrat.) The President attempts to break the force of public feeling about Sheridan by appointing as his successor Gen. Thomas, an officer of great ability and experience, and as Radical as Sheridan himself in his views of reconstruction. It is the same policy that led to the appointment of Gen. Grant as successor to Stanton, and will have the same effect. The people will have both the War Office and the Department of the Southwest in once and the bepartment of the bookwinked as to safe hands, but they will not be hoodwinked as to the motives that have prompted these removals, nor indifferent to the additional light they shed on the character of Andrew Johnson.

(From the Cincinneti Enquicer.) Gen. Sheridan will of course be a sort of one-horse Radical martyr for a few days. There will

afternoon of the 30th ult., after doing On the up Paris and giving the accomplished Empress Eugénie every evidence of our respect and ad-miration, we steamed out of the harbor of Cher-bourg into the English Channel, followed closely

by the Canandaigua and Frolic-the Ticonderoga to join us as soon as certain necessary repairs were completed. I cannot say that I noticed any expressions of regret as we sailed slowly away from that great naval for-tress—on the other hand, had it not been strictly forbidden by the regulations of the service, I am confident a heartfelt shout of joy mould have proclaimed featurgs consoling to would have proclaimed feelings consoling to ourselves, perhaps, but not very complimentary to the people or to the impressions produced by Cherbourg. On the following morning we were favored with a most beautifa view of the southfavored with a most occurring rice or the south-ern coast of England-with the towns of Hythe, a very fashionable watering place, and Folke-stone, chiefly celebrated, as I am informed by our stone, chichy celebrated, as I am informed by our English pilot, as being the birthplace of Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood. These towns are located near the beach and at the base of the immense white or chalk cliffs which distinguish the immediate section of our mother country. Shortly afterwards, we passed through the

Straits of Dover, where we enjoyed a fine sight of the famous castle with the Roman and Saxon towers, the foundation of which has been atto when a been at-tributed to the Romans themselves. Beyond this again, the stately walls of Walmer Castle appeared in view, and every eve was strained to the utmost to obtain a good impression of this truly histo-rical place. The eastle faces the Downs, a famous anchorage for shipping, was built by the Blue Beard Monarch of England—yclept Henry VIII. —and was frequently the residence of the Duke of Wellington during the time that he was Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports.

An hour or so atter passing the channel which separates France and England, those old rivals of eight centuries, we lost sight of land entirely, and a new ocean to us, but the anticipated scene of many storms and whirlwinds, became our when a distant glimpse of Haustholm lighthouse was observed at the very time and from the exact position previously calculated by the able com-mander, and the navigating officer of the ship assured us that we were not entirely removed from all intercourse with our mother earth.

A few hours afterwards we entered the Skagen Rack Straits, which signifies in simple Anglo Saxon, a passage difficult to manage, and sailed along the once famous peninsula of Jutland, the largest and most important province of Denmark; and as I brought my glass into requisition and took a long and careful survey of its bay-in-dented shores and observed the primitive hamlets of the hardy and daring fishermen, many of whom are doubtless decended from the Norsemen of old, a thousand memories rose within me, and I could scarcely realize the fact that I was presive along the pract of a me fact that I was passing along the coast of a na-tion whose early history, connected with song and story, is coeval in its origin with the dawn of the Christian era. Originally ther uling centre of the great Scaudinavian race, and exerting an influence which was recognized throughout the whole of Northern Europe, Denmark now ap-pears but as a spot on the map of the world, and is surrounded by Powers in comparison with whom she sinks into the position of an almost hetplass rationality.

helpless nationality. Empires, like individuals, have their day and Empires, nke individuals, have their day and generation. Denmark can proudly claim her own, but it belongs to an eventful past; and yet her record is brilliant with numberless examples of the daring and prowess of her people, and her history is resplendent with the names and works of some of the greatest poets and philosophers of the age

Who that is fond of the mysteries of early periods has not read of the mythological power of Odin, and or his fabled pleasures in his palace of Valhalla, or who does not linger with delight over the wonderful history of that good

1.

But it is not from that elevated and universal

point of view, which dominates Russia as well, and perhaps even more than it does Western Europe, that the Moscow Gazette fulminates the accusation of which we have given the formula. M. Katokoff is thinking exclusively of the affairs of the East. Assuredly, events are taking place in the Ottoman Empirewhich cannot be protested against with too much energy. The Christian subjects of the Porte have always had to submit to a government of abuse, but if we go to the root of the matter we would say to Russia: "I "If those populations suffer, it is on the Czar that the responsibility of it lies; it is he who maintains and perpetuates the exactions of the pachas and the functionaries of every rank; every tear shed in those countries, so highly favored by nature and so badly go-verned by man, he is accountable for; for Europe would long since have stretched out a gen-erous hand to these oppressed people if she were not obliged to sustain the Porte in order to re-strain the ambition of Russia." We cannot, therefore, better compare the grief manifested by the Moscow *Gazetie* than to the interested tears of the crocodile. Russia has profited by the spontaneous insurrection of the Cretans to raise a conflagration in every province of Turkey, and if she blows the flame, apparently the reason is that she desires to burn it to her advantage by that she desires to burn it to her advantage by making, it spread from the Danube to the Bosphorus. The article of M. Katokoff sufficiently proves that fact. It has been written, apparently, to prepare the Russian people and the west of Europe for the publication of a memorandum which the Cabinet of St. Petersburg has quite recently addressed to the Porte on behalf of the Christians. Frince Corresplayed it is offirmed alaims the complute Gortschakoff, it is affirmed, claims the complet self-government of the populations, by provin ces, and menace, perhaps, will soon follow the demand. The Moscow Gazette intimates as much when it addresses Europe in the words of a de-spatch of Prince Gortschakoff to the Russian Am bassador in England (August 3, 1860) :-- "Let the position be considered in which we might find ourselves if massacres of our co-religionists were commenced on our frontiers, and if we were compelled to look on at the spectacle with folder arms; but these sinister predictions of the Chan cellor of the Empire have been realized. For eigh months past our co-religionists have been mas sacred in Crete, and, at our very frontiers, in Bulgaria. Without wishing to constrain any one whatever, from acting in this way or that, shall we always look, with arms crossed, at these butcherica?"

As a symptom, these words call for the most are, in truth, leaving the game in the hands of Russia by our dissensions and rivalries She seeks to profit by our faults, and nothing is more natural. We even lend her millions in order to aid her in her task. Onward, then, on holy Russia!

THE INDIAN WAB.

Indian Raid on the Fort Buford Cattle Herd—The Savages Driven off by Ar-tillery.

FORT BUFORD, D. T., Aug. 3, 1867 .- Yesterday afternoon, about two o'clock, a large band of Teton Sioux made a raid on this fort. They were mounted on swift ponies, and came down rom the woods and bluffs northwest of the fort They came very rapidly, but very quietly, until they were within half a mile of the fort, where the herd was grazing. They then opened fire with old muskets and bows and arrows, killing several of the cattle and wounding others so that they had to be killed. Among these were three they had to be killed. Among these were three choice cows, from which the major part of the garrison's milk was obtained. The long roll soon brought the men under arms, and they fell in with a will, confidently hoping and expect-ing a fight with the redskins. Blessed are they who encet activity for they shell not the ing a fight with the redskins. Biessed are they who expect nothing, for they shall. not be dis-appointed. Company C were deployed as skirnishers, and, from what we can find out, went after the Indians Indian fashion. This is Col. Rankin's company, and as it was here all last winter, the men of that company ought to know

how to go after the Sloux. The artillery of Fort Buford was speedily brought to bear upon the Indians, and as shot and shell fell among them their horses were seen to fy in every direction. They retreated to the which are to be "worked up" in a new roma binfis; there they dismounted and threw out a after M. Dumas's own incomparable manner.

breaches of the. Union. bitious to be the great suspender."

-Professor Agassiz, during his visit to Hart-ford, was decided by one of the papers as "not the spare, thoughtful man you imagine; but smilling, stout, and hearty."

-There are great complaints of the state of trade in Paris, and the shopkeepers complain that the Exhibition has swallowed up all the business.

-It is stated that Mrs. Clara Mundt, wellknown under the name of Louisa Miliblach, is coming to the United States for a lesturing tour. She will be accompanied by her younger daughter, aged fourteen years.

-Brigham Young was the defendant in a case -Brigham Loung was the detendant in a case before the Liverpool County Court, in which a printer, who had been employed in a morning newspaper office in that town, such the "chief apeetle" for wages in lieu of notice.

-A hog gave chase to a couple of St. Louis po-licemen who were interfering with the porcine fight of rooting in the street, and sotually treed his assailants. He then resumed his travels es oute

-A young Parisian has interested while existence -by sticking fifty pins into ms prease. Ine left a letter saying that he did so because his life had been one series of mistakes. If H. G. would only "stick a pin there" every time he made a mis-take, how soon "A Busy Life" would terminate.

-Max Miller is passing the summar vacation rivolously in translating that well-known and highly-respected brochure, "Rig-Weda-San-bita," a collection of the hymns of the Brahmin, This "jew desprit" will make eight volumes oc-tavo. Good gracious, Max!

-The Omaha Republican says so many young men there are out of employment and can't get work, that even the recruiting officer for the re-gular army has been obliged to suspend opera-tions, because more applied to enlist than he could: receive.

-A suspicious clink was heard from the garments of a suspicious female at a recent pic-nic near Gotham, and on investigation by a blushing. Fenian, it was found that she had been stealing lager beer glasses. She had strang them around her garters.

-The California wine region now produces. about 3,500,000 gallons of wine, worth on an average 35 cents per gallon, or \$1,250,000 in the aggregate. That State also expects, this year, to produce about 100,000 gallons of pure brandy, worth \$2 50 per gallon, or an aggregate of \$250,000.

-A little girl was struck by a train at Castle-ton, V.t., the other day, and pitched into the air. As she came down she struck the cow-catcher, rolled off between the rails, and the engine and five cars passed over her, but her only injury was a severe bruise on the left hip. Result: hip-hipher-raw!

-A most interesting discovery has just been made in the library of the House of Lords, viz., of the original copy of the "Sealed Book of Com-mon Prayer," which has been long missing. It is found in the manuscript that the bishops had ordered that the communion tables should stand wit the cast and of the choused and that the cells at the cast end of the chancel, and that the celebrant should stand eastward, but they quently erased the rubrics.

-The New Bedford Mercury talls of a husband in New York whose wife died before her dentist had sent home an expensive set of false teeth which he was manufacturing for her. The afflicted husband hastened to say that they would not be needed, but as the job was completed, he had to agree upon a compromise for ten dollars. By way of making the matter satisfactory all round, the widower begged the use of the teeth for the funeral, promising to return them the next day.

-A private letter from Paris states that M. -A private letter from Paris states that M. Alexandre Dumas is engaged on a new novel, the scene of which is laid in this country, the time being that of the civil war. It is understood that many of the details and incidents have been furnished by the eccentric equestriesne, Adah Isaacs Menken Heenan, or whatever else the lady's name may be. Miss Menken is not with: out literary proclivities—of a certain order— and is reported to have kept a journal in which are amassed many remarkable occurrences, which are to be "worked up" in a new romance after M. Dumas's own incomparable manuer.