Daily Evening Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK, Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

VOLUME XXI.—NO. 119.

BHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, AUGUST 26. 1867.

PRICE THREE CENTS

THE EVENING BULLETIN PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING

(Sundays excepted), AT THE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING, 607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,

EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION.

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

The Bullerin is served to subscribers in the city at 16 conts per week, payable to the carriers, or 88 per annum. SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED
Pianos.—Acknowledged superior in all respects
to any made in this country, and sold on most liberal
terms. NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS constantly
on hand for rent. Tuning, moving and packing promptly
attended to. Warerooms, 1103 Chestnut street. jei9-3m5

DIED.

BIRELY.—On the morning of the 23d inst., John Birely, in the 55th year of his age.
His relatives and friends of the family, also the fem Beneficial Society, are respectfully invited to attend his functal from his late residence No.313 Richmond the functal from his late residence No.313 Richmond the following the 25th inst., at 30 clock P. M. **
DAVIS.—On the 23d inst. Family A., wife of John H. Davis, daughter of Wm. Coffin. Eag.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her functal, from the residence of her father, No. 250 Chestnut street, on Thesday morning. 27th inst., at ten o'clock.
GODDAID.—Suddenly, on the 23th instant, Helen Bellinds, infant daughter of Dr. Kingstom and Helen toddard, aged 3 months. Goddard, seed 9 months.

Funeral from the residence of her grandmother, Mrs.
S. B. Van byckel, No. 1997 Arch street, Tuesday, at 6

BLACK PARISHENNES. - A DESTRABLE FABRIC

B for deep mourning.
RENGLISH EOMBAZINES.
FRENCH BOMBAZINES.
HENGLITTA CLOTHS.
BESSON & SON,
aug2-64
Mourning Store, 918 Chestnat street. AUGUST AND ARCH, ARE LANDELL, FOURTH AND ARCH, ARE popering for the Fall Trade of 1867—Margot blanch, ordered goods, Poplins, new colors, and fileh Plaids. Black Sikk, superior grades. Plain Siks, of all qualities.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences THURSDAY, September 12th. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 11th), or on TUESDAY, July 20th, the day before the Annual Commencement Exercises. For circulars, apply to President CATTELL, or to

Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.

NOTICE TO TAX.PAYERS.—A PENALTY OF
One per cent, will be added upon all City Taxes
for the year 1867, remaining unpaid after the first day of
September next, Two per cent, after first day of October,
and Three per cent after first day of December.

RICHARD PELTZ,
Aro, 22 1867. [au24 6t rpt] Receiver of Taxes. Arc. 22, 1867. [au24 6t rp]]

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PHILLIPS Oil Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 262 Walnut street, on TUESDAY, September 3, at 12 obclock.

au28-2trp* GEORGE B. COLLIER, President.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-bolders of the Cotter Farm Oil Company will be held at the Outer of the Company, on THUESDAY, the 5th day of September, 1887.

J. D. MEREDITH decreases. HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 AND 1520
Lombard Street, Dispensary Department—Medical
treatment and medicines farmished gratuitously to the

The earliest accounts we have of the use of bronze are those which Herodotus gives us of the perfection to which the art of casting in it and the precious metals was carried in Babylon. In all ages after this the substance called by that name, but differing in the proportions of its various ingredients, has been preferred for the purposes of sculpture. From the accounts of ancient writers it would appear that many centuries before the Christian era very considerable skill had been acquired in its preparation, and the excellent finish of many of the more ancient bronzes extant point to a facility in the process of casting superior, perhaps, to the art in modern times. Bronze statues, however, were not always cast: but in some countries in the earlier ages were made of small plates hammered into the desired shape, and fastened by nails or clamps, sometimes with solder.

According to Pliny, the Egyptians infused different metals into their statues to produce peculiar effects of color, such as a blush or pallor upon the cheeks, and the Greeks also, in later years, adopted the same plan. The Athenian sculptor Myron employed bronze of a pale color and unknown composition in the fifth century. The Cointhian bronze, which was of an essentially peculiar character, was supposed to have been suggested by the accidental fusing of metals at the burning of Corinth, 146 B. C. It was of three colors-white, yellow, and the last not known Florentine bronze approaches a dull reddish brown in color. Among the Egyptians, Greeks and Romans the manufacture of bronze articles was very extensively carried on, and their taste for statuary in this material was cultivated to a degree not attained by moderns. In Athens no less than three thousand statues have been found, and in Rhodes, Olympia and Delphi many more. The famous colossi were cast of this alloy. Bronze was employed by the ancient artists of these countries also for the purposes to which we apply iron. With it, they made arms, armor, medals, and even surgical instruments, a set of which were discovered at Pompeii. By them it was regarded as a sacred metal and endowed with mysterious powers of driving away evil spirits. The laws were inscribed on tables of bronze, and upon bronze coins alone were placed the words "sacred money." The Egyptians apparently understood the art of making it very hard, as a chisel of bronze was found in one of their quarries which had been used for cutting the hardest porphyry, the marks and indentations being found upon the stone close at hand.

In more modern times some of the sculptors have used this material largely, and embodied it into their most glorious and imperishable creations. Pisano executed in bronze the oldest of the famous doors in the baptistery of St. John, in Florence. The other doors, cast by Lorenza Ghiberti, remain to this time, masterpieces of the art of bas-relief. Michael Angelo declared them to be "worthy to be the gates of Paradise." Contemporary with this artist were a host of others, of nearly equal greatness, all of whom have left behind them sublime conceptions moulded into this noblest of metals, which would be impossible to describe, or even enumerate in an article like this.

Bronze is an alloy consisting of various proportions of copper and tin, to which lead, zinc and silver are sometimes added for the purpose of giving greater brilliancy to the compound, or rendering it more fusible. In some of the modern bronzes, brass is sometimes used instead

In casting large figures, it is customary to make the mould in several pieces, and the cast-

lings are then riveted together afterward. Fine bronze castings have heretofore been made entirely in the old world, and while American artists have furnished more than one design of surpassing beauty, they have had to depend upon

foreign establishments to east them in the metal. This dependence upon foreign assistance is at an end. As Americans, we are proud to state that hereafter neither the government por private individuals need seek for greater proficiency abroad, in this respect, than can be found at

Messrs. Robert Wood & Co., of this city, the

well-known manufacturers of ornamental ironwork, at No. 1136 Ridge avenue, have added bronze casting to the multitude of the styles of metal work which they perform. Not the cheap and poor workmanship that too often distinguishes our home efforts to compete with foreign manufacturers, but bronze casting which, for delicacy of finish, elegance of color and appearance, and beauty of material, is in every respect equal to the best that comes from abroad. Already this firm have cast a number of exceedingly beautiful statues and other articles, among which may be named Mr. J. Q. A. Ward's statue of an Indian Huntress, which is now in the Paris Exposition, but is destined for the New York Central Park: Mr. L. Thompson's statue of Napoleon the First; also in the Exposition. Both of these statues are marvels of art and beauty, and are equal to anything ever preduced by the famous foundries of Munich. In iddition to these, the visitor to the works of the Messrs. Wood & Co. can see elegant figures . . Faith, and life-size eagles intended for Greenwood Cemetery, New York. A beautiful statue designed to typify Hope, and which is to be taken to Cincinnati; a military bass relief. which is intended as an ornament for the tomb of the late lamented Captain Thomas P. James, of the First City Troop; and many other objects which we will not enumerate. The facilities possessed by Messrs. Wood & Co. enable them to make every description of bronze casting, from colossal figures to objects that are almost microscople in their littleness and delicacy. Among the works recently produced were several of the beautiful groups most of which are intended to

But the greatest work which this foundry has ever produced, is the statue of Abraham Lincoln. which was cast on last Thursday afternoon. For months past their chief moulder, Monsieur Achille Bureau, has been working assiduously down in the mysterious depths of the mould for this work of art. There is a world of detail about such a casting, and great nicety of management is required to insure perfection: but the model was made by a master of his business, and Monsieur Bureau is the Napoleon of moulders. So on Thursday, at four o'clock P. M., the mould stood prepared to receive its contents, and at the word the furnaces were tapped, the liquid metal flowed forth in a flery stream, and was carried over the uperture to the mould and poured in. When sufficient time had elapsed for the alloy to cool, The Enricest Use of Bronge-Lis Poppa-larity With the Ancients-The Great Bronzes of Antiquity-Superstitions in Regard to It-Bronze Scripture in the Middle Ages-American Bronsimply to be lifted from the earth, and without the touch of a tool, or the stroke of a chisel, packed to be sent to its destination.

illustrate the events of the war, and which have

made the name of Rogers famous among the

The statue is a master-piece of workmanship. The design is faultless. It is an excellent like ness of the lamented statesman, and is arranged with such skill that even the ungraceful modern garments please rather than detract from the effect. It is intended for the Brooklyn Park, is ten and one-half feet high, and weighs four thousand nounds.

We have alluded to this subject because we have reason to be proud of this triumph of American art, and because it is especially gratifying that a popular Philadelphia firm, which has already attained no mean reputation for its skill n producing ornamental metal work of all kinds, should have added another to the many branches of manufacture for which this city is celebrated. We grow more independent of Europe every day, and it is desirable that while we do not look to her for the necessaries of life we should also be capable of competing successfully with her in the world of art. Notwithstanding the fact that Crawford's statue of Liberty, which adorns the dome of the Capitol at Washington, and also the great bronze doors in the building, were east in Munich, some of the most beautiful bronze work in the edifice was done in Philadelphia. The well-known bronze stairway is an elegant ornament of the great structure. When another Capitolian extension takes place, and there are more bronze doors and statues needed for its embellishment, it will not be necessary to send further than Philadelphia in order to have all artistic and mechanical wants in the line of bronze satisfactorily supplied.

THE REMOVAL OF GEN. SHERIDAN. Correspondence Between the President and General Grant—Grant Pro-tests and Mr. Johnson Insists on the Change.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON TO GENERAL GRANT. EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 17, 1867.—Dear Sir: Before you issue instructions to carry into effect the enclosed order I would be pleased to hear any suggestions you

may deem-necessary respecting the assignments to which the order refers. Truly yours, Andrew Johnson.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Gen. U. S. Grant, Secretary of War ad interim.

THE ORDER OF REMOVAL.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
August 17, 1867.—Major-General George H.
Thomas is hereby assigned to the command of the
Fifth Military District, created by the act of Congress passed on the second day of March, 1867.

Major-General P. H. Sheridan is hereby assigned to the command of the Department of the signed to the command of the Department of the

Missouri. Major-General Winfield S. Hancock is hereby assigned to the command of the Department of

assigned to the command of the Department of the Cumberland.

The Secretary of War ad interim will give the necessary instructions to carry this order into effect.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

GENERAL GRANT TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 17th, 1867.—His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States—Sir: I am in receipt of your order of this date, directing the assignment of General G. H. date, directing the assignment of General G. H. Thomas to the command of the Fifth Military District, General Sheridan to the Department of the Missouri, and General Hancock to the Department of the Cumberland; also, your note of this date (enclosing these instructions), saying, "Before you issue instructions to carry into effect the enclosed order I would be pleased to hear any suggestions you may deem necessary respecting the assignments to which the order

I am pleased to avail myself of this invitation to urge, earnestly urge—urge in the name of a patriotic people who have sacrificed hundreds of thousands of loyal lives and thousands of thousands of loyal lives and thousands of millions of treasure to preserve the integrity and union of this country—that this order be not in-

sisted on. It is unmistakably the people wish of the country that Gen. Sheridan should not be removed from his present command. This is a republic where the will of the people is the land. I beg that their voice may be heard.

General Sheridan has performed his civil dutles carefully and intelligently. His removal will only be regarded as an effort to defeat the laws of Congress. It will be interpreted by the unreconstructed element in the South—those who did all they could to break up this Government by arms, and now wish to be the only element consulted as to the method of restoring order—as a triumph. It will embolden them to renewed opposition to the will of the loyal masses, believing that they

have the Executive with them.

The services of General Thomas in battling for the Union entitle him to some consideration. He has repeatedly entered his protest against being assigned to either of the five Military districts. and especially to being assigned to relieve Gene-

General Hancock ought not to be removed from where he is. His department is a compli-cated one, which will take a new commander

some time to become acquainted with.

There are military reasons, pecuniary reasons, and above all, patriotic reasons, why this order should not be insisted on.

I beg to refer to a letter, marked private, which

I wrote the President when first consulted on the subject of the change in the War Department. It bears upon the subject of this removal, and I had hoped would have prevented it.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your

U. S. GRANT, General U. S. Army, and Secretary of War ad interim.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON TO GENERAL GRANT. EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 19th, 1867. General: I have received your communication of the 17th instant, and your communication of the 17th instant, and thank you for the promptness with which you have submitted your views respecting the assignments directed in my order of that date. When I stated, in my unefficial note of the 17th, that I would be pleased to hear any suggestions you might deem necessary upon the subject, it was not my intention to ask from you a formal report, but rather to invite a verbal statement of any reasons affecting the public interests which, in your opinion, would render the order inexpedient. Inasmuch, however, as you have em-

dient. Insamuch, however, as you have em-lodied your suggestions in a written communi-cation, it is proper that I should make some reply. You earnestly urge that the order be not in-sisted on, remarking that "it is unmistakably the expressed wish of the country that General Sheridan should not be removed from his present command." While I am cognizant of the efforts that have been made to retain General Sheridan in command of the Fifth Military District, I am not aware that the question has ever been sub-mitted to the people themselves for determina-tion. It certainly would be unjust to the army to assume that, in the opinion of the nation, he alone is capable of commanding the States of Louisiana and Texas, and that, were he for any cause removed, no other general in the military service of the United States would be compeservice of the United States would be competent to fill his place. General Thomas, whom I have designated as his successor, is well known to the country. Having won high and honorable distinction in the field, he has since, in the execution of the responsible duties of a department commander, exhibited great ability, sound discretion and sterling patriotism. He has not failed, under the most trying circumstances, to onforce the laws, to preserve peace and order, to encourage the restoration of civil authority, and to promote, as far as possible, a spirit of reconciliation. His administration of the Department of the Cumberland will certainly compare most favorably with that of General Sheridan in the Fifth Military District. There affairs appear to be in a disturbed condition, and a bitter spirit of antagonism seems to have resulted from Gen. Sheridan's management. He has rendered himself exceedingly obnoxious by the manner in which he has exercised even the powers conferred by Congress, and still more so by a resort to au-thority not granted by law nor necessary to its faithful and efficient execution. His rule has, in fact, been one of absolute tyranny, without refer ence to the principles of our government or the nature of our free institutions. The state of affairs which has resulted from the course he has pursued has seriously interfered with a harmonious, satisfactory and speedy execution of the acts of Congress, and is alone sufficient to justify a change. His removal, therefore, cannot "be regarded as an effort to defeat the laws of Congress;" for the object is to facilitate their execution, through an officer who has never execution, through an other who has never failed to obey the statutes of the land, and to exact, within his jurisdiction, a like obedience from others. It cannot "be interpreted by the unreconstructed element in the South—those who did all they could to break up this government by arms and now wish to be the only element con-sulted as to the method of restoring order—as a triumph:" for, as intelligent men, they must know that the mere change of military com-manders cannot alter the law, and that General Thomas will be as much bound by its require ments as General Sheridan. It cannot "em bolden them to renewed opposition to the will of the loyal masses, believing that they have the Executive with them;" for they are perfectly failiar with the antecedents of the President, and know that he has not obstructed the faithful excution of any act of Congress.

ecution of any act of Congress.

No one, as you are aware, has a higher appreciation than myself of the services of General Thomas, and no one would be less inclined to assign him to a command not entirely to his wishes. Knowing him as I do, I cannot think that he will hesitate for a moment to obey any order having in view a complete and speedy reservice of the Ludon, in the preservation of toration of the Union, in the preservation of which he has rendered such important and valuable services.

able services.

General Hancock, known to the whole country
as a gallant, able and patriotic soldier, will, I
have no doubt, sustain his high reputation in any position to which he may be assigned. If, as you observe, the department which he will have is a complicated one, I feel confident that under the guidance and instructions of General Sherman General Sheridan will soon become familiar with its necessities, and will avail himself of the op-portunity afforded by the Indian troubles for the display of the energy, enterprise and daring which gave him so envisible a reputation during our recent civil struggle. In assuming that it is the expressed wish of the

In assuming that it is the expressed wish of the people that General Sheridan should be removed from his present command, you remark that "this is a republic where the will of the people is the law of the land," and beg that "their voice may be heard." This is indeed a republic, based, however, upon a written constitution. The constitution is the combined and expressed will of the people, and their voice is law when reflected in the manner which that instrument prescribes. While one of its provisions makes the President Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, another requires that "he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed." Believing that a change in the command of the Fifth Military District is absolutely necessary for a faithful execution of the laws, I have issued the order which is the subject of this correspondence; and in thus exercising a power that inheres in the Executive, under the constitution, as Commander-in-Chief under the constitution, as Commander-in-Chie under the constitution, as Commander-in-Chief of the military and naval forces, I am discharging a duty required of me by the will of the nation, as formally declared in the supreme law of theland. By his oath the Executive is solemnly bound, "to the best of his ability to preserve, pretect and defend the constitution," and although in times of great excitement it may be lost to public view, it is his duty, without regard to the consequences to himself, to hold sacred and to enforce any and all of its provisions. Any other course would lead to the destruction Any other course would lead to the destruction of the republic; for, the constitution once abolished, there would be no Congress for the exercise of legislative powers, no Executive to see that the laws are faithfully executed, no judiciary to afford to the citizen protection for life, limb and property. Usurpation would inevitably

In conclusion, I fail to perceive any "military," "pecuniary" or "patriotic reasons" why this order should not be carried into effect. You will remember that in the first instance I did not consider Gen. Sheridan the most suitable officer for the command of the Fifth Military District. Time has strengthened my convictions upon this point, and has led me to the conclusion that pairiotic considerations demand that he should be fully execute the law, will at the same time give more general satisfaction to the whole people, white and black, North and South.

I am, General, very respectfully yours,
ANDREW JOHNSON.
Gen. U. S. Grant, Secretary of War ad interim.

Charges Aguinst Sheridan.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune has the following:
There are parties in this city who are prepar-Ing charges of malpractice in office against Gen. Sheridan. These charges will be ready by the time the General reaches here, and will then be ent to the Fresident. Rousseau and Steedman are said to have furnished the material for these charges. Rousseau has written a reply to the letter of Gen. Sheridan to Gen. Grant, charging him with hindering the Reconstruction laws. It will be given for publication in a day or two. The Union citizens here contemplate giving Gen. Sheridan an ovation on his arrival in this city.

Gen. Sheridan has complained that Gen. Rousseau advised the removal of the former, in a telegram to the President. I am enabled to give substantially the correspondence between Mr. Johnson and Gen. Rousseau. When the latter Johnson and Gen. Rousseau. When the latter was in New Orleans, the President telegraphed to Rousseau as follows: "How do matters look in Louisiana?" Rousseau replied: "Affairs here look very gloomy, and the people are much depressed. Any change would be regarded with almost universal approbation." Gen. Rousseau has written a letter, dated at New York, to Gen. Grant, in which he denies in toto the charges made against him by Gen. Sheridan.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

THE SCHLESWIG QUESTION.

France's International Right of Interference.
[From the Paris Patrie, Aug. 12.] Private letters from Berlin inform us of the impression produced in the public mind by the last articles of the Gazette de l'Allemagne du Nord. Those articles, whose ministerial origin is incontestable have been posseded in Gazette at the testable, have been regarded in Germany as the expression of the sentiments not only of the Prussian Government, but also of the great majority of the people. The irritated language of the Opposition journals had, in the eyes of the public, the double defect of being neither sincere nor skillful. It was not sincere, because public feeling is far from desiring political complicatons for Prussis; it was not skillful, because it betrayed too visibly the object of its hostility against France, viz.: to favor the electoral movement for the Northern Parliament. This useless tactic became dangerous; the journals themselves were not long in perceiving it, and the Government has put an end to a polemic, which it disayows, by declarations, the frankness of which we are told, ought not to be doubted.

The question of Schleswig, our letters add, The question of Schleswig, our letters and, will thortly be solved; and to arrive at the solution, which concerns two interests—the interest purely Germanic and the international interest—the Cabinet of Berlin in no way dreams of absolutely. Isolating the Great Powers. If the interference of a foreign Government may be epulsed in a German point of view, it cannot be so in an international point of view. This has been perfectly admitted by public opinion, which acknowledges that the execution of Article 3 of the treaty of Prague is an act in which France is

fully authorized to interest herself. THE ATLANCIC CABLES.

Delivery of News on the American Side in Winter.

[From the London Times (city article), August 14.]
The Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company's ship. Chiltern, sailed August 13th, from Greenhithe for Placentia, in Newfoundland, with three hundred and twenty miles of sub-marine cable, manufactured for the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, to be laid from Placentia to the island of St. Pierre, a French colony in the gulf of St. Law-

ence, and thence extended to Sydney, in Nova Scotia.

Great efforts, it is said, are being made this season to establish throughout Nova Scotia a series of land lines, which it is hoped will enable the communication to be maintained between Europe, via the submarine cables, and Canada and the United States during the coming winter, so as to avoid the serious interruptions to traffic which occurred last year. In any case, this new cable about to be laid will enable telegrams to be sent independently of the old land lines in New-foundland, so that the risk of interruption by now storms and floods is much reduced.

PRUSSIA.

intended Interview of the King and Louis Napoleon. A despatch from Berlin says: It is believed in

court circles that there is now an increased pro-bability of an interview between the King of Prussia and the Emperor Napoleon on the latter's return from Salzburg. Negotiations, at least, are now going on with the view of bringing bout an interview between the two sovereigns. The semi-official North German Gazette says: Our Paris correspondent, who is very cautious in iving credit to important pieces of news, writes of an intended interview between King William and the Emperor Napoleon at Coblentz. This circumstance gives a greater probability to the ru-mors of a meeting between the two monarchs. This friendly act of courtesy would be thoroughly consistent with the present political situation, which is daily assuming a more peaceful char-

A decree has been issued introducing from Sept. 1 into the States which have been annexed to Prussia the same regulations which are in force in the old Provinces for the extradiction of crimi-

. DENMARK.

The French Excursionists. A telegram from Copenhagen says: The French excursionists arrived at Korsor on August 12th, and were most enthusiastically received. The Burgomaster of Korsor delivered an address of welcome to them in French. "In Denmark," he welcome to them in French. In Denmark, no said, "you will not find large numbers, but you will find warm hearts. Denmark and France have always been allies, linked by their common interests, which have been those of freedom and humanity. Long live the memory of the first heroes in the world! Long live victorious, proud-and beautiful France!" M. Morin replied with three cheers for Denmark and the Davish King. Thousands met the excursionists at the railway station: great enthusiasm was displayed, and The Dugblad denies the rumors of matrimonial negotiations between the Courts of Stockholm and Berlin.

The New Port on the West Coast.

[From the Japan Times, May 25.] The United States steamer Shenandoah arrived in harbor on the 2d from Osaka, having left that port on the 20th inst. The French Minister left for Nangasaki on the 18th, and Sir Harry Parkes, accompanied by Lady Parkes, Dr. Willis and Mr. Locock, started on the same day for Tsurunga, which is fixed upon as the new port to be opened on the west coast. Tsurunga is in a direct line the nearest port to Osaka; it is in the territory of a small Daimio, Wakasa, and cannot be continuously to cat and be catten again.

sidered by any means so favorable a spot whence to extend our commercial relations with this country as Kanga's Port, Kanasawa, or Echizen's, Mikuni. But it was to be expected that the Shogoon would resist the opening of a port belong-ing to any of the more important Daimios, and as our treaty is with him alone, and as that treaty gives him, virtually, the choice of the new port, we cannot blame the foreign Ministers for not resisting the selection of what at first light appears to be an ineligible one. All we know of Tsu-runga, at present, is that from the environs we

The Garibaldian Designs Against

A letter from Florence says: "The party of action here and in other parts of Italy is very active, and does not conceal its intention of making an attack on the Papal territory. Large meetings have taken place in Genoa and other places with the object of organizing Garibaldian expeditions for overthrowing the temporal power. The Government, on the other hand, loes its utmost to adhere to the September Convention. Troops are being sent daily in small detachments to reinforce the military cordon on the Roman frontier; the 52d regiment has pro-ceeded to Perugia, and at Fojano a camp is being organized for two divisions of infantry. Even speaking, the Convention does not bind the Italian Government to protect the Papal dominions on the side of the sea.

The squadron which was about to be disarmed

the other day at Spezzia, has now proceeded to Gaeta, from which port it will cruise about the coast in order to prevent the landing of Garibal dians. These arrangements are so formidable that I think there is little chance of an attack on the Papal powers from without. If, on the other hand, a revolution should break out at Rome, which by no means is improbable, it is pretty certain that the Italian Government will accept the fait accompli, and accomplish the desire of the Romans to be united to the rest of Italy. I am assured, on very good authority, that M. Ratazzi, openly declared himself in this sense to M. de Malaret, adding that in such a case be would expect the non-intervention of France, as provided in the September Conven-

FROM NEW YORK.

New York, Aug. 26 .- The Japanese difficultics have taken an unexpected phase, under which three of the company have been thrust into Ludlow street jail. A civil action having been insti-tuted by Mr. Thomas Maguire, on the part of himself and associates, for the services of the troupe, Judge Barnard granted an order on Saturday for the arrest of Thomas F.Smith and Emma. his wife, the persons who, according to Mr. Maguire's affidavit, conspired to defraud Messrs. Maguire & Co. of the services of the troupe, for which they had paid and which were due them (M. & Co.) until the last day of January next. Judge Barnard's order was executed by Deputy Sheriff McGonigal, who visited the Japanese's hotel late on Saturday, and took Mr. and Mrs. Smith and a bright Japanese boy to Ludlow street, there to remain until they can find \$5,000 bail for their appearance before Judge Barnard. The little boy who accompanied them to prison is said to be the original "All Right," and it is added that of his own accord he goes to prison with them, believing them to be his best friends, his parents, in Yokohama, having given him into their cus-

Theodore E. and Augustus H. Tack, two brothers, fugitives from Philadelphia, were brought before Judge Barnard of the Supreme Court on Seturday magning on a write of ballets. Court on Saturday morning, on a writ of habeus corpus, and discharged. One of them was immediately re-arrested and taken before Judge Kelly at the Tombs to await further developments. The delinquents are charged with having defrauded certain parties in Philadelphia out of \$30,000 in an oil speculation. One of the Tacks had all his arrangements made to leave for Europe in one of the steamers which sailed from

this port on Saturday.

The meeting of the Gamblers' Protective Sothe meeting of the Gamblers' Protective Society, which was to have taken place on Saturday afternoon, was postponed. The Association is still at work, however, and has partially engaged several able lawyers for counsel. They elated over their victory in the Campbell and Heenan case, and feel confident that they can do the same again. The gamblers are as yet divided as to whether they will defend themselves against the Anti-Gambling Society, or go on the plan of "every man for himself." This will probably be decided at the next meeting. The Anti-Gambling Society or go on the plan of "every man for himself." The Anti-Gambling and the second sec Society is about to issue several warrants for the

arrest of gamblers.

At about five o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the distillery and brewery of Koehler & Brothers, located on First avenue, occupying the whole of the block between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets. The fire was caused by the vapor arising from the whisky in a receiv-ing tank on the first floor of the building on Thirtieth street becoming ignited from the gas-light. The flames spread very rapidly through the building, and before they could be extin-guished by the firemen damage to the stock, machinery, and building, amounting to \$20,000, was

Shortly after twelve o'clock this morning a fire was discovered by Officer Connelly, of the First Precinct, in the office of the first floor of No. 51 Front street, occupied by Tallman, Dreyfus & Co., wholesale grocers. An alarm was given at once, but the flames spread very rapidly up the once, but the flames spread very rapidly up the hatchways, through the three upper floors of the building. The stock on the premises was damaged to the extent of \$15,000, which loss is said to be fully covered by insurance. The building is damaged to the extent of \$5,000.

Hon, Hannibal Hamlin on the Politi-At the Republican Convention for Penobscot

county, Maine, in Bangor, on the 22d instant, ex-Vice President Hamlin being called upon, made a short address of which the Bangor Whig gives the following synopsis:

"He thought the present was a time for action rather than words. The words that are used, if any, should be short, sharp and decisive. There

any, should be short, sharp and decisive. There was no hour during the war of the rebellion when there was greater responsibility placed upon us than rests upon us to-day. We are not out of our trials or our dangers. Unfortunately in some respects, but fortunately in others, we have a national Executive who seems bent upon thwarting the national will and preventing a proper and just reconstruction. Reconstruction should never be completed, except upon the fullest basis of popular justice and liberty; and it is our bounden duty to see to it that no settlement shall be made upon any other basis. Neither can we do it. Rough hew them as we may, there is an over-ruling Providence basis. Neither can we do it. Rough hew them as we may, there is an over-ruling Providence that will shape our ends. Mr. Hamlin proceeded to examine the acts of President Johnson, and declared that his usurpations and wrongs have opened the eyes of the blind, and unstopped the ears of the deaf, to see and hear what is true, and right, and just. Mr. Johnson's acts and policy were necessary to educate the public mind up to the right point; and he was fully impressed that the people will have all these things settled on the right and proper basis. A GENTLE WHISPER TO MOTHERS.—If unfor

A GENTLE WHISPER TO MOTHERS.—If unfortunately you have lost your own teeth by neglect or mismanagement, take care that your daughters do not suffer the same penalty from the same cause. See to it that they brush their teeth regularly and thoroughly with Sozoroxr, and thereby you will insure them sound and serviceable sets as long as they live.

A young man in Childrenis had a contest with

—A young man in California had a contest with a grizzly, in which he was torn, chewed, hugged, gashed and bitten, his nose and one eye destroyed, his wrists dislocated, and his arm broken. He is getting over it, but doesn't wish to see any

FACTS AND FANCIES.

-Jeff. Davis weighs 130.

-Mobile is manufacturing macaroni. -Coal tar is the latest motive power.

-Blind Tom has returned from England: -A St. Louis lawyer has won \$13,000 at faro. -Prince Charles Bonaparte is running for office in Ajacelo, the home of the Napoleons.

-Chile is in a chronic clarm about the Span-

—Dr. Holland's new poem is called "Cothrinia; Her Life and Mine." -A fat boy in Dublin weighs something over 500 pounds and girts 73 inches.

Ordinary elergymen are more poorly paid than ordinary actors. -Girls wrestle for prizes at the Rapp Thestre, in Stockholm

-Burnside has asked Stanton to visit Rhode -Mrs. Lincoln and Tad are up in the Lake Superior country. —A Richmond author is writing the life of Jef-ferson Davis.

—It is now rumored that Gen. Meade will take Sickles's place, and Halleck the place of Pope. -Prentice advises a friend to send him some promised game chickens by Hatch's express. -A religious paper calls camp-meetings the strawberries and cream of Christianity.

-Seven thousand New Yorkers wear false —A German woman near Cincinnati hung her-self to be free from a drunken husband. -An English safemaker is at work trying to

pick the lock of one of Herring's safes for \$3,000. -Bonner of the Ledger has spent \$118,000 for fast horses, and probably as much more for fast

—Adaughter of Horace Greeley is attending the convent at Fordham, and is said to be very much attached to the Catholic faith.

—A youth of nineteen summers, residing near Tionesta, Pa. cloped last week with a lady of some fifty winters. -An English lady, who has been visiting this country, thinks that our students have a "general

under-baked look." —A dispute about which way the figure of a carpet should run, postponed a marriage in Hart-

ford last week. -Lightning struck the dinner table in a Guilford, Vt., house, and demolished the dinner, but jured nobody.

—Prince Albert's "History of Balmoral" is ex-

pected, now that the Queen's book has been so well received. —Five men dug up \$300 worth of gold from one of the rivers in the Dominion, in a day and a half.

-Three corpses of the Indian massacre of 1812 were exhumed while digging a sewer in Chicago last week.

—The first hearty laugh Napoleon ever indulged in was observed at the performance of Sothern in Paris. So says a Paris letter.

—George Peabody announces in a London paper that he has destroyed more than 6,000 letters, unopened, since his return to England. —An Indiana mob recently hung two murderers, and the next night their bodies were dug up by doctors and the heads chopped off.

—Peaches sell at fifty cents a bushel in Balti-more. The crop was never known to be so large as it is this season. -The glut of money in England is said to be alarming. Most people would be glad to experience a similar fright in their private exchequer.

—A New York pickpocket offered to bet the judge who sentenced him two to one that he would be released before his time was up. —A bell measuring seven feet across the mouth and weighing 6,000 pounds, has been put up in South Bend, Ind.

-An enthusiastic advocate of Sumner for President, calls him "the orator, the states-man, the man who has never yet made a mistake." -A boy in Hartford walked out of a third-

story window in his sleep the other night. He woke up in surprise to find that he was not killed. -Six months ago, a Boston house sent out a cargo of 500 hoop skirts to Japan as a venture. The Japs put a cover on them and used them for

—Mr. Marden, of St. Louis, formerly of La Crosse, has three wives in different sections of the Great West. His present address is the St.

-- A model husband in Wales trundled his sick

—A model husband in Wales trundled his sick wife two hundred miles in a wheelbarrow to a "holy well" where she could be cured of her malady.

—The Cottas, the largest book publishers of Munich, Stuttgart, and Augsburg, are said to be worth \$10,000,000. They have made several millions from Schiller and Goethe. -A wealthy Pennsylvania merchant of bibulous

propensities cooled his coppers with a hearty

sulphuric acid, supposing it to be water. He then died. —The preaching of Father Hyacinthe has brought forth quite a crop of marriages in Paris among those couples who had previously ignored the ceremony. -A western paper comes out in flashing capi-

A Western paper colless out in massing capitals for Stanton in the following style: "For President, Andrew Johnson's Victim of Malignity and Hate of Yesterday, E. M. STANTON!!!

"Rally around the Flag, Boys!"

-Under the head of "Positively the last of the Long Skirts this season" Punch gives the following: "Hostess—'Oh, how tiresome! Somebody must be standing on my dress! Would you just run down stairs and see who it is, Mr. Brown?' Thaddeus Stevens is becoming more and more feeble every day. He had intended to visit ledford this season, but was compelled to abandon the idea on account of ill health. He is not confined to his bed, but is compelled to keep in the house by reason of his increasing infirmity.

The Emperor Napoleon went to the camp at Chalons on the 8th. As he left the station there was a scene of embracing and kissaing, in which the Prince Imperial and the Kings of Portugal and Sweden participated, although Eugenie scens to have been omitted.

to have been omitted.
—Madame Raimbeaux is deeply grieved. She has read in all manner of Paris and London papers the full particulars of the glorious diamonds and other ornaments which she has received from the Emperor and Empress of Russia; but, unfortunately, these newspaper reports are all she has received.

M. Evene Pelleten in a late work on The

—M. Eugene Pelletan, in a late work on "The Rights of Man," compares the assassin and tyrant. It is unjust, he says, that one man should mount a ladder and say, "I have killed! I die!" and another man should ascend a staircase and say, "I have killed! I rule!" Frenchy, but true.

The Galveston Bulletin protests against croakers in the rugn of yellow fever. It says that one lady was convalescent, pronounced out of all danger, and was for two or three days doing finely, when a croaker came in with a budget of horrors, and rehearsed them all in her hearing. In one hour the lady was in her coffin, killed by a croaker.

-Croker, formerly English Secretary of the —Croker, formerly English Secretary of the Admiralty, was an Irishman and remarkable for his self-conceit and the positiveness of his opinions. Once, at a dinner party, he even pertinaciously insisted on setting the Duke of Wellington right as to the batile of Waterloo. The Duke, changing the subject to percussion caps, found Croker still opposing his opinion. The Duke lost his patience, at length, and exclaimed: "Come, Croker, I may not know much about Waterloo, but d—n it, I should know something about copper caps."

the section of the first of the met to the part of the section of the section of the section of the section of The state of the s Commence of the American Commence of the