GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

## OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

Paily Ebening Bulletin.

## PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1867.

#### THE EVENING BULLETIN PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING (Sundays excepted),

VOLUME XXI.-NO. 121.

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### EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION.

GIBBON PEACOCK, ERNEST C. WALLACE, EL FETHERSTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON, CASPER SOUDER, JR., FRANCIS WELLS. The BULLETIN is served to subscribers in the city at 18 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or \$8 per annum.

BCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED Planos.—Acknowledged superior in all respects uy made in this country, and sold on most liberal B. NEW AND BECOND-HAND PLANOS constantly and for rent. Tuning, moving and packing promptly uded to. Warerooms. 1163 Chestnut street. jel9-3m5

### MARRIED.

VANDYNE-MARSELIS.-At SL. Peter's Church, on the 28th inst. by the Rev. Robert F. Chase, the Rev. Gharles H. Vandyne, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Helen N., daughter of Isaac N. Marsells, M. D., of this city.

### DIED.

**DIED.** BIRELY.—On the morning of the 23d inst., John Birdy, in the 36th year of his ago. Ilis relatives and friends of the family, also the Penn Beneficial Society, are respectively invited to strend his funeral.from file late residence No.333 Richmond street disfuneral.from file late residence No.333 Richmond street, on Wedneyday, the 28th inst. at 30 clock P. M. CHAPMAN.—The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of Josiah L. Chapman, on Thurday, 28th Inst. at 30 clock P. M. et his Into residence, No.1 Portico Row, Miner street, West Chefer. Chester county, Pa. ELKINTON.—On Monday morning. August-28th, John Elkinton, ston of the late Dr. Joseph P. Elkinton, in the 42d year of his age. His relatives and male friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, A. L.

funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, A. L. Michener, No. 1805 N. Eleventh street, on Thursday, 24th Instant, at 11 A. M. To proceed to Monument Cometery. HAY.-On the 26th inzt., Robert H. Hay, in his 47th

year. The male friends are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence. Is North Fifteenth street, on Thurs-dry altermoon next, at 3% o'clock. PANTON, -At Houston, Texas, August 20th, Captain Closepark, Texaton, late of U.S.A., sen of the late Colonel J. Paxton, of Columbia county. Pa

BLACK PARISIENNES. - A DESIRABLE FABRIC for deep mourning. ENGLISH BOMPAZINES, FRENCH BOMBAZINES, HENCH BOMBAZINES, HENCH BOMBAZINES, BESSON & SON, BESSON & SON, su52-665 Mourning Store, 915 Chestnut street. Aug. 665 Monthing Store, Sie OneAnder Aug. D) RE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND ARCH, ARE D opening for the Fall Trade of 1957--Margot Shawls, ordered goods, Poplins, new colors, and Rich Plaids. Black Siks, superior grades. Plain Siks, of all qualities.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences THURSDAY, September

12th. Campdates for admission may be examined the day before (5, tember 11th), or on TUESDAY, July 3)th, the day before the Annual Commencement Exercises.

For circulars, apply to President CATTELL, or to Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.

jy20-tf3 EASTON, Penns., July, 1967.

EASTON, Penna., July, 1867. JY2143 DEPARTMENT FOR SUPPLYING THE CITY WITH WATER (HHEF ENGINEERS OFFICE, No. 104 SOLTH FIFTH STREET. The ordinance regulating the Department of Water re-quites that all premiese upon which the rents and charges remain uspaid on the lat day of September, will be de-prived of the water, and the amount sued for with two dollars added for the expense of cuting off. And all premises in arrears will be depived of the water until-the same is paid. au25-554 GEO. F. KEYBER, Register.

WAR. The New York Tribune to-day comes one fair and square in antagonism to President Johnson. There is a ring of hearty loyalty in the following that will please the Republican heart. H. G. has on his war paint now, and we may expect some stout fighting:

THE PRESIDENT. The President must stand and fight. We have been advancing and retreating long enough. Too many white flags have been exchanged. The President means war. War be it, then, and God speed the right!

speed the right! Nearly five months since, the regular session of Congress was adjourned. The winter had witnessed an angry contest with the President. There were three parties: 1. The Democratic frogment, which gave the President undivided allegiance. 2. The moderate Republicans, who, trusting in his honor, endeavored to make his duty so plain and his superpendivities so exact duty so plain, and his responsibilities so exact and limited, that he could not escape them. They hoped that the nation might be reconstructed without violent appeals to the law. 3. The earnest and extreme Republicans who felt that we could not reconstruct the country withthat we could not reconstruct the country with-out the impeachment of the President. The counsels of the moderate Republicans prevailed. They carried the Reconstruction bill. With the aid of one of these parties they prevented impeachment. This was accomplished by the assurance that the President, having protested against the action of Congress, would content himself to have the law quietly carried into of the military districts who were most acceptsheridan, at least, we know that some o These appointments were made against his own judgment, and in deference to the wishes of Congress. The Senate and House ad-journed. It will fell that the virtual acquiescence of the Presider, would make an extra consistence. of the President would make an extra session unnecessary. Summer would see the States recon-Structed. Universal Suffrage would be tested. The States would gradually drift back into the Union. When Mr. McPherson called the roll of

the House in December, all the States would answer, and once more a full american sweet, and once more a full american would sit in an American Capitol. Then came the first crime. This law of Re-construction, duly considered and well-approved, the law of Mr. Stanbery. We give Mr.

was assalled by Mr. Stanbery. We give Mr. Stanbery the credit of being an able lawyer and upright man. But the President wanted an opinion that was not upright, and in an evil hour his Attorney-General wrote it. Ingenious and suble, the country did not fall to see that it was a fraud, and that the President, in inviting its a fraud, and that the President, in inviting its publication, was dishonest. It cut the heart out of the Military bill. Reconstruction was brought to a dead lock. The opinion, to use the figure of General Sheridan, was a broad, macadamized road to fraud and perjury, and the Southern States were thrown into chaes. Congress was hurriedly assembled. A bill was passed which even the subtlety of Mr. Stanbery could not misconstrue. The extreme Reconditions connot misconstrue. The extreme Republicans con-tended that even this would not do, and that to have reconstruction, the President should be impeached. The counsels of such men as Mr. Fessenden and Mr.-Wilson, Mr. Colfax and Mr. terms. Sherman, prevailed. It was held that with a law thus plainly written the President would walk directly, and the South would be restored. walk directly, and the South would be restored. This assurance, indeed, was given by men who claimed to speak for the President. Congress be-lieved it, and again adjourned over until winter. Now comes the Scond crime. Stanbery can-not explain the law. Blue is so palpably blue that there is no making even the President be-lieve it to be gray. The President has the beat part of a year before him. Since he cannot builtify the law, he persecutes its ministera. Stanton is stricken down. The War Sec-retary, who has been retained two years for his disagreeable qualities, is removed retary, who has been retained two years for his disagreeable qualities, is removed for his virtues. Because of the only quality which the Republican party honors in Stanton, he is disgraced. Then comes Sheridan. This glorious soldier simply performs a soldier's duty. He executes the law in its true spirit. He does the work which the country expects him to doe, and is dismissed. A few days pass, and Sickles is removed for loyal devotion to Congress and the country. A Tammany De-mocrat is placed in New Orleans, while a soldier without a record goes to Charleston. In a few days Pope will be ordered back to the Indian country to assist Sharidon in granting suiters! country, to assist Sheridan in gnarding sutlers posts and baggage trains. Grant has served the President's turn in removing Stanton and his Ex President's turn in removing Stanton, and his Ex-cellency is impatient already, calling the General of our armies "A Radical spy and traitor." He will no doubt speedily be asked to retire in favor of Steedman, or Black. That Christian gentleman and soldier, Howard, who has shown in his high place the philanthropy and piety of the great name he bears, is written upon the slate of legradation. Holt will follow-and with the men every soldier or civilian who will not aid the Where will this end? The President means war. The country must stand and tight, or be defeated. We believe anything possible of Mr. Johnson. His Administration is a record of deception, cunning, disloyalty—antagonism to the best interests of the country. He has made the Administration of Buchanan respectable by showing a degradation to which even Mr. Buchanar could not sink. He has betrayed his party; he has betrayed his friends; he has betrayed his country. Nothing is left of his Administration but a few miscrable jobbers like those who hang around him, and a few wretched political adven turers like Black. The men who accepted cou tumely for his cause, like Seward, and Randal tumely for his cause, like Seward, and Randall and Welles, he is impatient to drive out of his Cabinet. The savage of Sahara is not insensible to the obligations of friendship; but even this no longer remains with Mr. Johnson. We admonish the people to prepare for a stern and high responsibility. It is nearly a hundred days until Congress meets. Till then we are powerless. We can only bow to this dreadful varany. The President annealed to the country by an analysis of the second s son's Administration, and having defeated him a the ballot-box, we can prepare, through our re-presentatives, to consider the best course to be taken to punish him for his crimes against the sovereign will of the American people. The Cabinet Quarrels. [From the N. Y. Times.] WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, Aug. 27th.—The President gave out to his private journals last night the full text of his order transferring Gen. Hancock to the Fifth Military District. The order itself has not yet been promulgated by General Grant, and has, therefore, not taken effect. There are numerous reports affoat to-night to the effect that General Grant has refused to pro mulgate it, but these are incorrect. There are, however, both grave and important reasons why the order is held in abeyance, as I stated yesterday. On receipt of the order Gen. Grant wrote another letter to the President. This letter not being ready for transmission until to-day, did not reach the President until after the Cabine meeting this afternoon, and he has not yel replied. Gen. Grant regards the last order of the President as entirely superseding General Order No. 77, including his instructions to General Thomas; and there is little doubt that a serious difference-not to say conflict of views-has oc curred between the President and Gen. Grant regarding the powers of the latter under the Reconstruction Acts, and the purpose of his letter to the President to day is believed to have been to present to him certain further suggestions and points for his consideration, not touching the propriety of Sheridan's removal. on which argument has ceased, but the more important ques tion as to whether the order of the President is not so framed as to conflict directly with is not so framed as to conflict directly with the powers granted to the General-in-Chief by the acts of Congress. There is also good ground for the belief that the order, when issued, which may possibly be to-morrow, will be accompanied by

instructions similar to those which secompanied the first order. The situation of matters be-tween the Executive Mansion and the War Department to-night is exceedingly delicate, and apeculation is rife as to the result. Predictions ire made that General Grant will refuse to issue

are made that General Grant will refuse to issue the order unless modified or accompanied by instructions of his own, and that as a consequence he will be relieved from duty in the War Depart-ment by the President. Should this occur, and the latter undertake to transmit orders through any new Secretary of War, the issue is then direct and unavoidable, for Gen. Grant is acting under the following timely law of Congress. Section 2 of the Army Appropriation Act, ap-proved March 2, 1867, under protest, is as follows: SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the head-quarters of the General of the Army of the United States shall be at the City of Washington, and all orders and instructions relating to milland all orders and instructions relating to mili-tary operations, issued by the President or Secre-tary of War, shall be issued through the General arry of War, shall be issued through the General of the Army, and in case of his inability, through the next in rank. The General of the Army shall not be removed, suspended or relieved from command or assigned to duty elsewhere than at said headquarters, except at his own request, without the previous approval of the Senate; and any orders or instructions relating to military op-crations issued contrary to the requirements of crations issued contrary to the requirements of this section shall be null and void, and any officer who shall issue orders or instructions contrary to the provisions of this section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and any officer of the army who shall transmit, convey or obey any orders or instructions so issued, contrary to

the provisions of this section, knowing that such orders were so issued, shall be liable to imprisonment for not less than two nor more twenty years, upon conviction thereof in any Court of competent jurisdiction. Special Correspondence of the Boston Advertiser.] (Special Correspondence of the Boston Advertiser.) WASHINGTON, Aug. 26, 1867.—This has been a lay of great excitement in Washington, caused by the circumstances attending the giving out

by the President of a part of the suppressed Grant correspondence, and by its contents. Careful inquiry concerning the same leaves scarcely any doubt but that the President furn-ished it for publication while in a condition similar to that in which he was when he took the oath of office. He gave it out early in the day, sending for the correspondent of a Boston paper, and subsequently refusing it to the agent of the Associated Press, who has been his personal and initimate friend for twenty years, and also re-fusing a correspondent who is a member of his household. Both of these latter gentlemen have constantly furnished him with every facility for newspaper defence.

At 11 o clock last night he declared to these gentlemen in the presence of two other news-paper men that he would not let the correspondnce go, and conveyed the positive impression that it had not been given out to another person. In military circles his course in suppressing Gen. Grant's letter protesting against the suspen-sion of Mr. Stanton, is considered a gross outrage, as the publication of the letter referring to it made its publication decessary. Army officers have denounced the scident intention to suppress General Grant's views in the most anmo

All of General Sheridan's friends are rejoiced at the President's publication of the correspondence implicating both himself and General Roussean in the charges brought against the latter by General Sheridan. It was feared that Gen. Sheridan had made accusations against Gen. Rousseau without having possession of the necessary evidence in the case. This correspondence, though entirely of a private nature, the President authorized to be made public in the shape of telegraphic despatches which passed between himself and Gen. Rousseau while the latter was in New Orleans. It is claimed in official circles here that General Rousseau and probably the President have brought themselves

# NAPOLEON'S FETE DAY.

A Brilliant Celebration-Paris Unusu-

ally Crowded and Gay. Napoleon's fete day was observed with the greatest enthusiasm and much splendor, in Paris, The crowds in the streets and suburbs were ex-

traordinary, as in addition to the usual population of the capital the Universal Exhibition furnished of the capital the Universal Exhibition furnished a very considerable quota, while the arri-vals by the railways during, the week were estimated at upwards of four hundred thousand persons. As the visits of so many sovereigns and princes had gradually supplied Paris with the flags of almost every European nation, the principal thorofightares presented an elegant and variegated appearance. Scarcely had the cannon of the Invalides an-nounced, at six in the morning, that the day-féte had commenced, when a distribution of alms and provisions was made in all the arrondisce-

and provisions was made in all the arrondisse-ments to such of the inhabitants, aged and ne-cessitous, as required assistance. All this was done from the Emperor's privy purse. The old soldiers of the First Empire, in their

curious uniforms, walked round the column in the Place Vendome. After the mass the theatres were opened to the

public. The people crowded the gardens. There were amusements out door-amusement of every sort - military displays and fireworks in the evening. As the time approached for the fireworks, the

Empress appeared for a moment, with several other ladies, at the balcony of the central win-dow of the Palace, overlooking the garden, and was loadly cheered. After the display, repeated crics of "Vive l'Impératrice!" again induced her Majesty to come forward and salate the vast rowd helow.

# THE WAR ASPECT.

Russian Anticipations of a Gigantic European Struggic. (From the Paris Debates, August 15.) At the moment when the Prussian press is becoming calmer the Russian journals seem dis-posed to increase in violence, not only towards furkey, but also towards the nations of Western Europe. While the greater part of those organs continue (adraw a most frichtfol nicture of the continue to draw a most frightful picture of the crimes which they attribute to the Turkish troops in the island of Crete, the Moscow Gazette, representing the extreme Russian party, declares all Europe to be menaced with a terrible confla-gration; here France is about to rush upon Prussia to endeavor to destroy the consequences of the campaign of Bohemia; there twenty-four millions of Italians are preparing to fall upon Rome; in Germany the States annexed to Prussia last year are about to take up arms to reconquer their independence. their independence.

Instead of pointing out to us the means of escaping from those perils, the terrible Gazette calmly says: "If the shock is inevitable, why delay it? The friends of peace themselves may prefer an immediate catastrophe to so lamenta-ble a state of things." No doubt it depends on Russia alone to avoid all those disasters; but we Russia alone to avoid all those disasters; but we are not worthy of her intervention in our favor. Already in the spring she kindly saved France from a war which was on the point of breaking out, and we did not show our gratitude to her. "No one has understood the greatness of the sacrifice Russia made in pacify-ing Europe, when a war on the subject of Lux-Ing Europe, when a war on the subject of Lux-emburg gave her such a good opportunity of delivering, without difficulty, her co-religionists in the East whose destinies are so intimately bound up with her own." To that sacrifice Eu-rope only replied by giving an enthusiastic recep-tion to the Sultan. Therefore Europe deserves no pity, and, the Moscow Gazette consequently abaudons France to her saf fate. r rance to her sad fate. French Reply to Prussian Accusations [From the Paris Temps, August 16.]

and 2,000,000 cartridges, supplied by Prussia, and which have not cost the Badenese Government which have not cost the Badenese Government less than 740,600 florins. Wirtemburg possesses \$0,000 needleguns, and a million and a half of cartridges, Bismarck has not yet dared to send Prussian officers into Wurtemburg for the purpose of instructing the Wurtemburgian army. Had he done so they would have met with an indifferent reception from the civil population. Therefore, the in-struction of the Wurtemburg troops is pro-visionally intrusted to twenty Badenese officers. Bavaria has as yet no needle-guns, but all re-Bavaria has as yet no needle-guns, but all re-pugnance to the Prussian military system has been vanquished, and orders have been given to assimilate the military system of Bavaria to that of Prussia as soon as possible. By next spring in fact, the Southern States will be able to add to the force of the Prussian King, the military chief of the Northern Confederation, 12,000 armed men equipped and disciplined in the Prussian manner.

### THE SULTAN AT HOME.

# Arrival and Reception of His Majesty in Constantinopie.

Constantinople (August 7) Correspondence of Galignani'

At nine o'clock this morning the prolonged roar of guns from the men-of-war in the harbox and the land batteries, and the sharp roll of musketry from the troops who lined both shores of the Bosphorus, announced the Sultan's return to Constantinople, after his memorable six weeks' journey in Western Europe. His Majesty left Rustchuk at nine o'clock yes-

terday morning, by the Rustchuk and Varna Railway for Varna, which he reached at a quarter past four in the afternoon. The Grand Vizier part four in the afternoon. The Grand Vizier and the Sera-kier had both left for Varna and Rustchuk since Wednesday last to meet their sovereign. All Pasha having expressed a wish to go by an Austrian steamer, the Austrian Lloyds' agency placed one of the finest vessels of its line, the Neptune, at his Highness's disposal. On arriving at Varna, at fifteen minutes past four vesterday afternoon the Sultan must have gone yesterday afternoon, the Sultan must have gone straight on board the Sultanieh, and started at once, for it was quick work for the imperial fiotilia to cross the Black Sea and make the Bosphorus this morning after a run of only six-teen hours.

Notice was issued from the Grand Vizier's office last night, and this morning the heads of the varicus religious communities of the capital, the Tarkish civil, military and ecclesiastical func-tionaries in vessels provided by the government, and members of the diplomatic corps in the despatch boats of the embassies, went out to the entrance of the Bosphorus to welcome the Sultan home. The news of his approaching arrival gave a fresh stimulus to the preparations making here for his reception, and the finishing touches are now being given in all directions to arrange-ments of lags and festive devices, garlands and triumphal arches triumphal arches.

In all directions, in fact, the coming fête in honor of the Sultan's return from Europe pro-mises to be the finest ever witnessed in the Tark-ish capital. The festivities will continue for three days, during which the Custom House and all the public offices will be closed, and there will be three pights' illuminations. The whole city is gay with flags and decorations, and alive with animation. The release of small debtors, and of persons convicted of minor offences ha been ordered, large sums are given in charity, and a general amnesty for all political and press offences is spoken of.

The Sultan's Plan of Reform.

The Sultan's Plan of Reform. A telegram from Constantinople, dated the 15th of August, says:—The Sultan on his return de-clared to the Grand Vizier that the reception he had met with from foreign peoples and govern-ments had strengthened in him the desire to as-sure impartial protection to all his subjects. "This sentiment," said his Majesty, "is that of a sacred debt. My solicitude will remain as constantly awake in favor of the progress of public instruction, extension of means of communica and the development of our credit."

# F. L. FETHERSTON, Publisher.

# PRICE THREE CENTS

FACTS AND FANCIES. -Derby is said to own half of Liverpool.

-Brazil is going to try a few breech-loaders. -Barnum makes \$100,000 a year out of his Muse

-Edwin Adams, the actor, is doing well in San Francisco.

-The Pencacola Observer urges Grant and Fossenden for 1828. -Dr. Mary Walker, who has long licen abroad,

returned to bereaved America yesterday.

-Two giraffes are on their way to this coun-try. They will provably de before they get here, as many others have done. -The Suez canal will soon be opened to com-

merce. Both Russia and Austria will be gainers by the new route to India.

-A convention of engineers has assembled at-St. Louis, some of them famous in the country, to consult on the great bridge.

-In Chicago the keno banks are closed by the authorities, but the players hire a vessel and go-out on the lake to gamble.

- The claim of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad to be adjusted by the Morgan Raid Commission amounts to \$23,552 07.

-A Florida editor predicts that that State will be the Italy of America." There is a strong, tide of emigration in that direction.

-Bismarck talks of coming to America next year. In a private letter ho expresses great curi-osity to see General Grant.

-In the little town of Winn, Me., 190,000 hides

her condition.

-An eclipse of the sun will take place on the twenty-ninth of this month-next Thursday-in Chile

—A man died at Cairo, Ill., one day last week, from the effects of holding a large piece of ice in his hand while he was overheated.

-Edwin Booth opens at Ealtimore carly in-September. He is to play a series of engage-ments in the West during the coming season.

, —The Imperial physicians fear the young prince Napoleon will not live to his majority on account of some organic disease.

-The young colored artist, Edmonia Lewis, has a Hiawatha wooing group on its way to America.

-The Albany Knickerbocker places Addison in an imprimis among writers of "pure diction." Horace Greeley next, and Dickens-next.

-The New Orleans Crescent says that Weed is so fond of Grant because Grant is so fond of the Weed. But T. is not the Weed Grant is fond of.

-There will be a camp meeting; a theatre, a-second advent gathering and a circus, all at once, in Belfast, Me., this week.

-Constant Mayer has begun a picture illus-trating a scene in Whittler's "Maud Muller." "And the young girl mused beside the well, Till the rain on the unraked clover fell."

-The naval cadets of the American school-ship left quite a favorable impression in Paris; as "stout, tall, well-built lads-quiet and gentlemanly.'

-A town meeting in Wisconsin has re-nomi-dated Gen. McClellan for President. Why didn't they nominate Noah or some other dead man at once

-A writer in the New York Express predicts that the next winter will be a steady cold senson, and not an open winter, because the becs have stored but a small amount of honey.

-The potato bugs are destroying whole

auzessa GFO, F. KENDELL, Register. OFFICE: OF THE HARRISBURG, PORT-RAILISOND COMPANY, PHILAPELPHIA, AUR. 234, 1877. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Cour-pany will be held on FRIDAY, September 3, 1867. at 12 O'clock M. at the corner of Third street and Wil-ding's alley, at which time an election for Directors will be held to rerve for the casuing year. GEORGE TABER, augeweinist

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Arc, 22, 1957. [av24 6t rp5] RICHARD FELTZ, Receiver of Taxes. FAMILIES ABOUT CHANGING THEIR RESI-tion of leaving the city, can receive the highest cash price for old newspapers, books, pamphiles, rags, etc. Wrappers always on hand and for sale by E. HUNTER, will or otherwise. by mail or otherwise. by man or otherwise. aug imp; HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 AND 1539 Dembard Street, Dispensary Department-Medical treatment and medicines inruished gratuitously to the

## AMUSEMENTS.

OPENING OF THE CHESTNUT .- This house, after having been repainted, recarpeted and redecorated, will open for the fall and winter season on the 7th or 9th of September. The following are among the persons engaged in the company: Josle Orton, Virginia Buchanan, Leonie Arlington, Mrs. Eberle, Jennie Cleaver, Clara Reed, Leonie Cavender, Mrs. M. E. Burroughs, Miss Mahon, W. H. Sedlev Smith, W. H. Leak, C. A. Mahon, W. H. Sedley Smith, W. H. Leak, C. A. McManus, Walter Lennox, J. W. Jennings, Frank Murdoch, Thomas McKeon, Michael Woolf, Messrs: Charles Frye, Edward Mackay, John V. Daily, E. F. Nagle, P. A. Fitzgerald, T. McSorley. B. E. Woolf will remain at the head of the orchestra, and the scenic department will be well attended to by R. S. Smith, one of the most talented members of the profession in the country. The season will be initiated by the pro-duction of T. W. Robinson's spirited comedy of *Caste*, which is now being played with immense Caste, which is now being played with immense success in New York. In this place Mrs. and Mr. W. J. Florence will sustain the leading charac-ters. The other parts will be in the hands of the different members of the company. All the scenery, dresses and decorations for this comedy will be new, and with the care bestowed upon its production, the public have a right to expect something fresh and entertaining. After the withdrawal of *Caste*, the following stars will ap-pear at this house: James E. Murdoch, John E. Owens, Marie Zoe, Lucille Western, and the German Opera Company.

Assembly Brilding .- Mr. Alf. Burnett, the renowned humorist, will commence a series of his comic portraitures on Monday evening next.

## POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA.

Call for a Convention of Ex-Officers of the United States Army and Navy —Governor Peirpoint Stumping the State.

WASHINGTON, August 27 .- Intelligence just received from Richmond, Va., states that at a meet-ing of ex-United States officers and soldiers held

in Richmond, Va., to-night, the following call in Richmond, Va., to-night, the following call for a convention was unanimously adopted: To the cx-Officers of the United States Army and Nary now residing in Virginia: We, the Execu-tive Committee of the ex-Officers', Soldiers' and Officer' United of Biological Arms industry with Sailors' Union of Richmend, in accordance with instructions from the United, in accordance with ex-officers, soldiers and sailors of the United States Army and Navy now residing in Vir-ginia, to assemble in convention in the United States Court-coom, in the city of Richmond, at 12 o'clock, M., on the 25th of Septem-ber next, for the purpose of defining our political position, and to take such other steps as the exi-gency of the times may seem to demand. It is cornectly desired by the Union that every officer, and sailor attend this convention, as united action on our part is made necessary by

the important events now transpiring. Major L. L. AUNABLE, Chairman. Captain D. P. PARKER, Captain D. W. BOHANON, Captain J. J. UNDERHILL, Committee. Licut. JNO. N. BATTERMAN. Governor Peirpoint is now making a stumping tour in the valley of Virginia. He has been well received thus far.

within resch of the provision attaching a penalty to the act of interfering with the reconstruction law. Ali army officers speak of it as a disgust-ing exhibition of the violation of military etjuctte on the President's part. This unexpected bublication by hum confirms all in the view given above of Mr. Johnson's condition during the

greater part of yesterday. The President has closed the bureau for the e-lection and arrangement of rebel archives, which, since the termination of the late war, has en under the efficient charge of Dr. Francis Lieber. The records in the bureau have been of President having removed Dr. Lieber, whose uncompromising loyalty has long been a stumbling block to Mr. Johnson, the latter can now dispose of the rebel records as he desires.

It is understood that the order prohibiting as-sistant secretaries from sitting in Cabinet meet-ings was issued to exclude Mr. Binckley, who has been so elated by having a seat among the President's advisers, as to make himself most cbnoxious to the rest of the Cabnet by his officious ness; besides, it was believed that he betrayed the doings of the Cabinet to a little clique which is

trying to secure changes in the Cabinet, and also that he went directly from meetings of the Cabinet to the office of a Johnson paper and concocted editorials to suit the views of the same clique. The fact has come to light that the President has in his own employ a regularly employed corps of de-tectives, paid out of the secret service fund. These men have been working for the President in all directions, attempting to get at evidence that will weigh against all officials who favor is impeachment; besides, they have been active in their operations upon members of Congress and upon all of known loyalty in official circles

The energetic measures taken by Gov. Swann, of Maryland, to organize the rebel troops in that State, have brought out the information that the presence of Gen. Grant in Baltimore, and his pro-iest at the time of the Metropolitan Police troubles, alone prevented Gov. Swann from obtaining bles, alone prevented Gov. Swann from obtaining the use of the six hundred United States soldiers then at Fort McHenry, to force the ejection of the loyal board of police commissioners. The present rebel military organization in Maryland is regarded at Gen. Grant's headquarters as a body in armed hostility to the Union.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—George Hammer, who on Monday shot and dangerously wounded Catharine Lyons, while in the bookbimdery at Catharine Lyons, while in the bookdatery at No. 161 Washington street, was yesterday, by Coroner Gover, committed to the Tombs to await the result. The girl lies in a very critical condition at the New York Hospital. Hammer says that one barrel of the pistol was accidental. He sittl insists that the shooting was accidental. He says that one barrel of the pistol was acci-dentally discharged while he was cleaning the pistol.

A fire occurred last night at No. 108 Broad A hre occupied by Thomas & Benham, resulting in a loss of \$40,000. Miles L. Sowerby, a fire-man, was instantly killed by a fall from the roof. While the Yonkers express train of the Hudson River Railroad was passing Fifty-seventh street, yesterday, an unknown man, apparently about 70 years of age was struck by the locomotive 70 years of age, was struck by the locomotive and instantly killed. The body was taken to the Morgue for identification.

The Commissioners of Immigration are erecting at Castle Garden a capacious frame building to be used as an intelligence office, where farm la-

be used as an intelligence office, where farm la-borers and domestics, recently arrived from the old country, may be obtained. The rural de-mand for help of this kind has rendered this ad-dition absolutely necessary. A Jersey City Alderman named Ellis, keeper of a grocery store, and a policeman named Burke, had a terrible fight on Monday evening, the po-liceman being sent for to arrest Ellis, who was drunk. The small bone of Ellis's arm was broken, and his face battered out of shape. and his face battered out of shape.

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

In an article which has been extensively copied the Prussian print (North German Gazette) raises the scarecrow of the old parties, and affects to represent war as being demanded and desired by the opponents of the imperial dynasty. These are they who, if the Berlin journal is to be be-leved, are favoring a resort to hostilities ed, are favoring a resort to hostilities, while the Emperor's government has assuredly no idea of combating the principle of nationali-ties, after having been the first to pro-claim it. The insinuation is doubly adroit, involving as it does at once adroit, involving as it does at once a menace and a flattery. But at the same time it would be difficult to represent with less fidelity the position of the question and the state of public opinion in France. If the Prussian writer knew our country, he would be aware that former parties exist now only in the electioneering circu-lars of the administration; he would understand especially that war is not desired here by any one, and that the apprehension entertained by enlightened men is precisely that of seeing the country engaged, without its own knowledge, in enterprises for which it could not be respo much as it could not prevent them. nsible, inas Would the North German Gazette pretend by any chance of public opinion in France? Does it think it can insinuate that the opposition drove the Gov-ernment into that undertaking? Its language now, respecting the disposition of France toward Germany, is not a whit more sensible than either of these suppositions would be. The Prussian journal shows in still another manner its ignorance concerning us. It does not admit that the internal condition of France can have any share in the causes of the war which people anticipate. Nothing, however, is more certain. At the present point at which matters have arrived, after the reawakening of public opinion, after the Mexican disaster, after the struggles of last session, after the hopes to which the letter of the 19th of January gave life, and which at present scarcely remain hopes-after all this, there is no exaggeration in saying that our government finds itself between the horns of this dilemma—either to satisfy the legitimate demands of liberal opinion, or to impose silence upon it by the loud brutal roar of the cannon.

The Imperial Conference at Salzburg. [From the Independance Belge, August 17.]

The journey to Salzburg, with respect to which the Court of France was prompt to enlighten that of Prussia, especially through the interme-diation of the Count de Goltz, is not of a nature to offend Count de Bismarck or his sovereign. We should even be tempted to believe, with our Berlin correspondent, that, taken together with the in-opportune proceeding of M. de Moustier in favor of Denmark, the Prussian Cabinet, on the conrary, congratulates itself upon the visit from thary, congratulates lists upon the visit from the point of view of successes it is calculated to promote in the approaching elections for the Federal Parliament. An article published yester-day in the *Journal des Débats*, and which assumes the form of a diplomatic communication, will not modify these appreciations of the Prussian government. A perusal of it will lead to this onviction.

According to the French print the two Emperors in their approaching conversations will speak of every question at present agitating the Old and New Worlds; the settlement of the Mexican war, the constitution of Germanic unity un-der the supremacy of Prussia, and, finally, to crown all, the dismemberment of the to crown all, the dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire. Napoleon I. and Alex-ander I. dividing Europe between them at Erfurt had not so extensive a pro-gramme as that of which the *Débuts* desires to give the settlement to Napoleon III. and Francis Joseph. Thus, notwithstanding the authority which ordinarily attaches to what appears in that tournel we parsit in helicity the interview journal, we persist in believing that the interview at Salzburg will have no other character than that of a demonstration, somewhat marked, per-haps, of affectionate sympathy mingled with

### GERMANY.

regret.

#### Armaments of the Southern States. The Journal de Paris gives the following infor-nation of the actual condition of the armaments of the South German States: Baden possesses at present 24,000 needlo guns

#### An Original Epistle.

The following is a verbutim copy of a letter received by President Johnson. The writer believes in "My Policy" and in Mr. Johnson's ability to "mak som plan ?"

FEBUARY 11th 1867-Hon Mr Johnsan Presadent *f the U.S.* Sin Please notice a Soldiers letter, wood in form your Exalency that my Self & three others was Drafted in 1863 Septembr Ist & my Selfe was Discharged on the 16 Day of May 1865 at the close of War and I Never got my Hundred Dollars Bounty what Abraham Licon made in His Proclamation at that time all Dratted men that sireved for three years or Doaring War was to Have one Hundred Dollars Bounty those three that ware Drafted with me thair names is as follows D\_\_\_\_\_W\_\_\_\_C\_\_\_S\_\_\_& N\_\_\_\_E\_\_\_ those three Got thair one Hundred Dollars Boun ty my Selfe Never Got the first Dollar of it Wich my Discharge will Show for its Selfe I wood Be very thank full to you Mr President if you wood strik on som way so I wood Get my Just Doos out of the Government I tell you Sir I am in Need of it I Have a family of 3 Children & wif & my Selfe & Reart to Part & Freuthling is so innorma Selfe & Rent to Pay & Everything is so innormus High & I Have Lost my Health while in the army & I can't work scairseley Eny & must Live I Sirved three month in the Eight illi-nois Regenerat in three month sirvis & 21 month in the three years Draft I am intiteled to 100.00 Bounty & the Equilization if your Exa-lency Pleasers try & Mak Som Plan or other So in Need of it Conggress Has not Delt fair at tall wit the Soldiers & it is Not fair at tall thut thut all the Rest of the Drafted Gott thair Bourty & the Will Get thair Equilication Bourty too & I Need it so very Bad & Dont Get Eny thing Please Notice a Soldiers Letter & one that *Has* all wayes Bin tru to My Pollicy & to the old Democ racy D.. T

Answr Soon I am your obediant Sirvent

Address N B if you Pleuse you may Send me a Dratt on the Nathanal Bank.

Letter from Secretary Stanton. The following letter from Secretary Stanton. was read by the Mayor at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen of Boston on Monday: COTUT PORT, August 23d, 1867.—Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of yester-day's date, inclosing a copy of resolutions passed by the Aldermen and Compton Council of by the Aldermen and Common Council of Boston, referring to my public services and ten-dering to me the hospitalities of that city. Such a testimonial could not fall to be gratifying to any public servant, and by me will be highly appreciated. In respect to the public services referred to ated. In respect to the public services referred to, I claim no more merit than justly belongs to all patriotic men and women, who were ready to bear all, do all, and suffer all, that their Govern-ment might be saved, and its foundation estab-lished upon the principles of universal freedom, guaranteed by universal suffrage and universal education. My purpose in visiting this State was truly stated in the preamble of your resolucaucation. My purpose in visiting this State was truly stated in the preamble of your resolu-tions, viz., for the recetablishment of my health. I hope, therefore, to be excused from any public ceremony or attention, and that this will be re-olund a processing to a scherour determine the ceived as an appropriate acknowledgment of the hospitalities tendered me by the municipal au-thorities of Boston. With much respect, I am, EDWIN M. STANTON. truly yours, EDWIN M. S To Otis Norcross, Mayor of Boston.

The Cuba Cable.

PUNTA ROSA, via Lako City, Fla., August 26.-The entire day has been consumed in taking off the seven mices of shore end by the steamer the seven miles of shore can by the steamer Emily, which, early to-morrow morning, will pay it out to the steamer Narva. To-morrow night the Narva will commence paying out the cable at Key West. A storm to-night over-took us, and all the cable hands are camped on shore.

crops of potatoes, callng up the vines, and walking across the streets of some of the farming towns of Illinois.

-Mrs. Lander, the actress, is not very wealthy, as has been stated. She has merely a comfortable competency now, having contributed liberally to the Union cause during the war.

-The loss by the rot of the Ohio. grapes this year will not be so great as was expected. Only the Catawbas have suffered at all, and the Isabellas and Delawares are fully as good as usual. -Scene: A crowded horse-car. First Passen-ger-(To a sturdy laborer standing in front of him.) "I say, there! I've got toes!" Second Passenger-"Y-c-s." (A gleam of intelligence lightens hls face.) "I felt 'em."

-Chicago papers report that Long John Went-worth is suffering from a fracture of the surgical neck of "femur, and stellated fracture of acetabulum," having fallen out of a carriage recently.

An insane man in Hickory. Pa., the other day, attempted to make a lad play the scriptural part of Isaac, and to offer him up as a sacrifice. Timely interference saved the unwhing victim. from a bloody death.

-Some of the rules of the Boston police are 

—A London exchange states that "a little boy in New York has been making kites of his father's seven-thirties." We can assure our Eng-lish cotemporary that boys in this country often make, not only kites, but ducks and drakes of their father's securities.

-Jenkins, describing the ladies at a Saratoga ball, says "the beautiful Miss C. wore her chiquon high with a single ringlet over her left shoulder, *a la Undine.*" That Undine wore her hair in the shape of a waterfall seems likely enough, but how the deuce did Jenkins learn about the ringlet over her left shoulder?

-The Pawnees are the finest looking and most intellectual tribe of Indians on the plains. They can be depended upon, it is said—a marked ex-ception to the rule in Indian character. This tribe has always been friendly to the whites since the original treaty many years ago. They are bold and skillful in the use of arms. Other tribes They are dread them.

-A chocolate-packing machine is among the curiosities at the Paris Exposition, By means of apparatus 24 cakes of chocolate are, in less than a second (?) wrapped up, list, with sliver paper, then enveloped with a sheet of white paper, and instantly scaled with a drop of melted wax, upon which a hammer falls down and impresses the stamp of the manufacturer.

-The Japanese Jenkins says the new Tycoon, over his clothes. He sports a paper cap tied with ribbons, and has great talents for government. His age is 31, and his trowsers are embroidered in gold.

In gold. —It is proposed to erect a monument in Berlin to the man who first introduced the potato into Europe. At the present time the estent. of land under potato cultivation in France is 2.040,364 acres; in Austria it is 1,308,148 acres; in Ireland, 1,050,419 acres; in Bayaria, 649,728 acres; in Great Britain, 498,848 acres; in Belgium, 369,850 acres; in Sweden, 334,000 acres; in Holland; 265,887 acres; in Wurtenburg, 167,948 acres, and in Den-mark, 69,176 acres. mark, 69,176 acres.

-At the Paris Exhibition is a sprig of Blac, all -At the Paris Exhibition is a sprig of kinc, all in diamonds, that waves and trombles, every flower bending on its stalk as in nature. Its price is £1,720. The ladies and uninitiated gentlemen who look at it, and delight in its sparkle, says a correspondent, have no idea of the difficulties which had to be surmounted before this perfect ornament could be finished for a lady's hair. In order to give the stalks which hold the diamond flowers' the necessary which hold the diamond order to give the staks which hold the diamond flowers the necessary pHability,—or rather the exect pHability desired,—the jeweler found it in-dispensable to have a flat gold wire drawn, and twisted into a spring. By this plan real strength is combined with seeming fragility. The spring can be taken to pieces by the turn of a little but-ton, and worn as separate springs in the hair.