Daily Evening Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK, Editor. — OUR WHOLE COUNTRY. — F. L. FETHERSTON, Publisher.

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THE EVENING BULLETIN
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BY THE
EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION.
PROPRIETORS.
GIBSON PEACOCK, ERNEST C. WALLACE,
F.L. FETHERSTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON,
CASPER SOUDER, JR., FRANCIS WELLS.
The BULLETIN is served to subscribers in the city at 18 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or $8 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. je19-3m§

DIED.

BELL.—On the 29th inst., Thomas Bell, in the 73d year of his age.

BONN.—On the morning of the 31st, Mrs. Ellen Bonn, aged 52 years, at her residence, 525 Cooper street, Camden, New Jersey.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 3302 Chestnut street, West Philadelphia, on Tuesday, Sept. 3, at 2 o'clock.

CUMMINS.—On the evening of the 29th instant, after a lingering illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, Isaac Cummins, Sr., in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence No. 610 Christian street, on Monday afternoon, Sept. 2d, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

FLUBACHER.—On Wednesday afternoon, 28th inst., Ann J., wife of Jacob Flubacher.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 827 North Fifteenth street, this Saturday at 3 P. M.

JEWELL.—On the 29th inst., Charles Jewell, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday next, September 2, at 4 o'clock, P. M., from his late residence, Sixth street, the first yellow house beyond the Reading Railroad. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

JEWELL.—On August 31st, 1867, Caroline Jewell, in the 57th year of her age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

RIDDLE.—John Riddle, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends, and Eastern Star Lodge, No. 186 A. Y. M., and Adelphia Lodge, No. 22 I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the First Baptist Church, corner Broad and Arch streets, on Monday, Sept. 2d, at 3 o'clock, precisely.

ROBINSON.—On the 31st inst., Victoria, relict of the late Samuel Robinson.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, C. J. Delacroix, 925 Filbert street, on Monday, September 2d, at 10 A. M. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

SAPPINGTON.—On Friday morning, 30th inst., Samuel Sappington, in the 72d year of his age.

Funeral services on Monday morning, Sept. 2d, at 10 o'clock precisely, in the Green Street M. E. Church.

SCHELLENGER.—On the 28th instant, Elizabeth Schellenger, relict of the late Captain William Schellenger, aged 74 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 130 Queen street, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Old Pine Street Church. 1t

STERRETT.—On the 29th instant, Samuel Wylie, twin son of the Rev. William and Jane S. Sterrett, aged 9 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the parents, No. 2131 Vine street, on Monday afternoon, Sept. 2d, at 3 o'clock.

BLACK AUSTRALIAN CRAPES—JUST RECEIVED, Crape Cloths, from 85cts. to $1 37½ a yard.
BESSON & SON.
au31-1t. Mourning Store, 918 Chestnut street.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE OPENING SERVICES OF THE NEW Baptist Church, to be located at Broad and Master streets, will be held in Athletic Hall, Thirteenth above Jefferson streets, to-morrow. Rev. P. S. Henson, D. D., will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers and friends are cordially invited to be present. Sabbath school at 2 o'clock, P. M. 1t*

WEST SPRUCE STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, S. W. corner of Spruce and Seventeenth streets.Rev. William P. Breed, D.D., pastor of this church will resume his ministerial labors to-morrow (Sabbath) morning, at half past 10 o'clock. The Sabbath school will commence at 9 o'clock. 1t*

TENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (DR. Boardman's, corner of Walnut and Twelfth streets, will be re-opened on Sabbath, first of September (to-morrow). Rev. Dr. Moffatt, of Princeton, will preach at 10½ A. M., and 4 P. M. The Sabbath School will be resumed at 9 A. M. 1t*

THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will worship, for the present, in Horticultural Hall, on Broad st., between Locust and Spruce. Preaching to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M., by Professor Porter, of Lafayette College, Easton. 1t*

CLINTON STREET CHURCH, TENTH, BElow Spruce, will re-open for Divine Service To-morrow Morning, at 10½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. Dr. March. Subject—"The Return to the Sanctuary." All persons are cordially invited to attend. 1t§

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SIXTH street, above Green. Rev. R. W. Henry, D. D., Pastor, will reopen Sabbath next, September 1. Preaching by the Pastor at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers welcome. au30 2t*

ST. MATTHEW'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Northeast corner of Girard avenue and Eighteenth street, will be closed on Sunday next, on account of repairs. 1t*

OXFORD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER of Broad and Oxford.—Rev. F. L. Robbins will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. evening. Service resumed. 1t*

FIRST R. D. CHURCH, SEVENTH AND SPRING Garden streets, Rev. J. H. Suydam, pastor, will be re-opened for Divine Service to-morrow at 10 A. M. and 7½ P. M. 1t*

THIRD REFORMED CHURCH, TENTH AND Filbert streets.—Rev. J. W. Schenck, Pastor, will preach to-morrow. Service at 10½ o'clock morning and 8 o'clock evening. 1t*

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Eighth and Cherry streets. Morning service to-morrow at 10½ o'clock. Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. Alexander Reed, D. D. 1t*

SECOND REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Seventh street, above Brown.—Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage will preach Sabbath morning at 10½, evening at 8 o'clock. 1t*

GERMANTOWN SECOND PRESBYTERIAN Church, Tulpehocken and Green streets.—Preaching to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. Mr. Asbury. 1t*

REV. L. PRATT, OF WASHINGTON, D. C., will preach in North Broad Street Presbyterian Church, corner of Broad and Green streets, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers invited. 1t*

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL UNITArian Church, corner of Tenth and Locust streets, will be open for religious services next Sunday (Sept. 1st) at 10½ A. M. au30-2trp

GREEN HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, services morning and evening. Rev. George F. Wiswill, D. D., pastor. 1t*

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOcust street above Fifteenth. Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M., and 8 P. M. 1t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE
IN
LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences THURSDAY, September 12th. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 11th), or on TUESDAY, July 30th, the day before the Annual Commencement Exercises.

For circulars, apply to President CATTELL, or to

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

EASTON, Penna., July, 1867. jy20-tf§

NOTICE.

The Republican Citizens of the various Precincts of the city of Philadelphia will, in accordance with the revised Rules of the Republican Party, assemble at their various Precinct Headquarters, and organize Division Associations, on TUESDAY EVENING, September Third, at 8 o'clock.

By order of the Republican City Executive Committee.

WM. R. LEEDS, President.
JNO. L. HILL, JOS. S. ALLEN, Secretaries.
au 31 2t§

REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The members elect to the Republican City Executive Committee will meet on MONDAY, Sept. 2d, 1867, at Hopkins's, Library street, below Fifth, at 10 o'clock A. M., for organization.

WM. R. LEEDS,
H. J. McINTIRE,
R. T. GILL,
J. L. HILL.
1t§

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—STOCKholders can get their tickets upon presentation of their certificates of stock at the office of the Company, No. 219 South Fourth street, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., and the payment of the insurance tax.
au31-6t§ MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary.

FAMILIES ABOUT CHANGING THEIR RESIdence or leaving the city, can receive the highest cash price for old newspapers, books, pamphlets, rags, etc. Wrappers always on hand and for sale by E. HUNTER, 613 Jayne street. Orders will receive prompt attention, by mail or otherwise. au27 1mrp§

THE SITUATION IN WASHINGTON.

The following statements in regard to the political situation in Washington are taken from the correspondence of the leading New York papers of this morning:

[From the Herald.]

Speculations Regarding the President's Late Talk with Grant—An Ingenious Theory Expounded.

This being Cabinet day, the usual batch of rumors concerning everything in general relating to removals, resignations, &c., has been set afloat. None of them are entitled to any credit. The talk between General Grant and the President concerning their respective rights and duties still occupies public attention and gives rise to a vast amount of discussion; but the general opinion here seems to be that the President has taken impregnable ground, and completely turned the tables on the radicals by his bold assumption of a superior supervising power over the whole reconstruction machinery. Thad. Stevens's late letter, making extraordinary confessions as to the understanding of Congress when the Reconstruction bills were passed, has had much to do with turning the feeling in favor of the President's policy, and seems to have damaged the radical cause in no slight degree.

In the discussions which have arisen on the subject. attention has been called to the difference in the wording of the original order first assigning the military commanders under the Reconstruction laws and the late orders appointing commanders in the Second and Fifth districts. In the first order the five commanders are merely assigned to districts. In the Hancock and Canby orders these two generals are assigned to take command of both districts and "military departments." Why this addition of the words "military departments," is a question that is exciting some interest. The supposition is that that the President has used these words in order to avoid difficulties that might arise in the carrying out of orders. Should it turn out that the President has no right to issue orders in certain cases to mere district commanders, it is contended that he would have the right to enforce his orders through these very district commanders in their capacities as commanders of departments. Thus, in case of a difficulty or conflict of authority between General Grant and the President, the former could not move a single soldier contrary to the commands of the Commander-in-Chief, who could thus control the army and give directions to the department commanders whereby the Congressional plan might be wholly obstructed and his own views radically carried out. This is perhaps merely an ingenious theory; but as it has been talked about very extensively it is worth this much notice. The change in the wording of the orders has some meaning, and perhaps this theory may be the true explanation.

[From the N. Y. Times.]

The President and General Grant.

Mr. Johnson has a hard task in furnishing statements in contradiction of what the papers say about him, and if the war keeps on he will have to reinforce his corps of correspondents. A statement was set afloat this morning simultaneously in the Baltimore *Sun* and the New York *Tribune*, identical in language, and to the effect that Gen. Grant has but recently become aware of the extent of his power under the Reconstruction acts, and that, as a consequence, he was obliged to back down from the position he took. Now General Grant has not taken any position from which he has found it necessary to back down, and, as a consequence, there has been no backing down. It so happens that as long ago as on or about the 25th of July, after the adjournment, certain members of Congress, calling at Gen. Grant's headquarters, were there apprised, much to their astonishment, that they had not conferred the power upon Gen. Grant that they supposed they had, and they could only console themselves with the hope that the power they had given the General-in-Chief would be sufficient for any emergency that might arise. In contrast with the President's free intercourse with and use of certain correspondents, how different does the course of General Grant appear, who, while treating all with politeness, firmly refuses to have any conversation with them on the subject of his relations to or differences with the Executive, while the members of his staff, like himself, are as modest and reticent as is becoming to true soldiers, and as is required by the responsible nature of their positions.

PROPOSED REINSTATEMENT OF GOV. WELLS.

As a logical sequence of the removal of Gen. Sheridan, an effort is already on foot to reinstate Gov. Wells, of Louisiana, for the alleged object of giving validity to the four millions of levee bonds. The parties who seek this claim that Wells alone can legally sign the bonds, and assert that the bonds have been negotiated at sixty-six cents, conditional upon Wells's restoration. A pressure is being brought to bear upon the President to induce him to countenance this project, and it is not unlikely that he will approve it. The parties who urge this are ex-Attorney General Herron, Judge Abell, Ex-Lieutenant-Governor Voorhees and other politicians of the rebel stripe. The restoration of Wells for a day even will be sufficient to accomplish their object. But the public may look for a defeat of their little scheme. Gen. Grant has the power under the law to prohibit the restoration of any officer heretofore removed, and he will undoubtedly exercise it. We shall then see a fair test of the relative powers of Gen. Grant and the President under the Reconstruction Acts.

[From the New York World.]

The Case of Sickles.

The Cabinet to-day had before them a complete record of the proceedings between General Grant and General Sickles, relative to the latter's course in North Carolina in interfering with the process issuing from a United States Court, and which eventually led to Sickles's prompt removal by the President. This record it was decided to publish, and it will be given out in Monday's papers. The correspondence, however, with General Grant, which is spicy and interesting, will not be made public at the same time, though it was read at to-day's Cabinet meeting. It appears from this that when General Sickles's military officers prohibited the execution of a civil process from the United States Court, the United States District-Attorney reported the fact to the Attorney-General, and General Grant was informed of it. Believing at that time that he had the power to annul or modify the orders from military commanders, General Grant telegraphed to General Sickles to modify his order No. 10, under which his subordinates obstructed the United States Courts, so as to obviate such obstructions in future. General Sickles replied to Grant, asking that the latter's order of supervision might be held in abeyance until he (Sickles) could explain by mail. When this explanation arrived it appeared to be a plausible statement, showing that order No. 10 protected the people from summary executions for debt, and that it gave great satisfaction to the States of North and South Carolina. General Grant thereupon telegraphs Sickles the important fact that he withdraws his order to him to modify order No. 10, thus leaving the latter in force. At this remarkable stage of affairs, the United States Marshal of North Carolina steps in and again attempts to serve the civil process, but is resisted by Sickles, by virtue of the continuance in full effect of his order. These facts were reported here, when the Executive directed the United States District Attorney to procure an indictment against one Daniel E. Sickles for a violation of the criminal laws of the United States in obstructing a United States Court. General Sickles, hearing of this, at once telegraphed to General Grant in a spirit of fierce denunciation of the step, declaring that he (Sickles), as commander of a military district created by an act of Congress, was not amenable to any Grand Jury or United States Marshal or United States District-Attorney, and intimating that he would answer to no indictment founded on that charge. It does not appear, I believe, that General Grant answered this, but it does appear that the President of the United States gave an order on last Monday which removed Sickles, and thus vindicated the judiciary of the government, and secured the execution of a process issued by the highest judicial officer in the land. The full correspondence, of which the above is an abstract, will probably be made public in due time.

[From the N. Y. Tribune.]

The President has now under consideration a new amnesty proclamation to rebels in the South. Prominent Southern men, who were known as Unionists during the war, and who are now Johnson men, have been urging this for some time past. They have been aided by Democrats of the North, who have influence with Mr. Johnson. Of course, the details are not definitely known to any person outside of official circles. It will probably be submitted to the Cabinet next week. Those interested in the matter state that the new proclamation will include brigadier-generals. None above colonels are now included. They assert that the provisions of the proclamation will be very liberal, as Mr. Johnson is inclined to grant nearly all they ask, excepting universal amnesty. They fear, however, that his Cabinet will control him, and make it more conservative.

Soon after New Orleans fell into Gen. Butler's hands the Government sent there by vessel $10,000 worth of postage stamps. The vessel was seized by the rebel steamer Florida, and the stamps sent in the original packages to England via Nassau, where they were sold to a broker for for about $600, and the purchaser sent them, still in the original package, to Canada. Our Consul there, ascertaining the facts, applied to the Canadian courts for an injunction to prevent the possessor from parting with them, on the ground that they were stolen, never condemned in any prize court, and therefore still the property of the United States. The Hon. Caleb Cushing has been retained for the government, and Joseph A. Ware, the solicitor of the Treasury Department, has sailed for Europe to obtain the necessary evidence.

A letter received here to-day from the Dry Tortugas, Fla., says:

There are but few prisoners here now, 45 in all, and two-thirds of them, if not more, are United States soldiers, who have been sent here for various crimes, principally desertion. The conspirators are lodged, like other prisoners, in the second tier of the casemates. Their quarters are cool, dry and airy, and command quite as pleasant a view as there is. They manage to live pretty well with their Government rations and what their friends send them. Arnold is employed as a clerk, and seems satisfied. Spangler and O'Laughlin work at their trade as carpenters. Mudd works now in the carpenter shop, and is getting quite handy with the tools. They are in excellent health, but are a little thinner than is natural for them. They have the benefit of the library, and Mudd and Arnold read some. On the whole, they are much better off than they would be anywhere else. Certainly they are better off than any prisoners I ever saw.

THE LANSINGBURG HORROR.

The Examination Continued—Arrest of the Three Alleged Principals in the Terrible Deed—One of them Confesses to Having Thrown the Young Girl from the Carriage.

[From the N. Y. Herald.]

TROY, Aug. 30, 1867.—The examination in the Carrie Hubbard case was continued yesterday afternoon. Oscar Williams, a young man of twenty, was placed upon the stand, and testified that he was a resident of Pittstown and had been intimately acquainted with the murdered Carrie Hubbard, she having lived at his father's house, which she left in July last. He had met her frequently since in New York, at the house of Mrs. Pamela Wager, the mal-practitioner, in Harrison Place. The interviews with Mrs. Wager, as usual under such circumstances, were strictly private and confidential. Williams being advised that he was bound to break this illicit confidence, stated that he had seen Miss Hubbard at Mrs. Wager's six or seven weeks since, that being the first time and place he had met her since she left her father's house, and had seen her four or five times since at the same place. Williams professed not to know whether the deceased was a servant or a boarder at Mrs. Wager's. He further admitted that upon first calling at Mrs. Wager's he inquired for Caroline Hubbard, and that at no one of the several interviews he sought and obtained did he hear that she was "either sick or anything the matter with her."

During the examination the witness was hesitating and inclined to be contradictory, and twice declined to answer direct questions, but finally yielded. Williams is now in jail, and the further investigation of the case has been postponed to Monday next.

As stated previously, a man answering to the name of John Henry, at one time, and John Henry Wager at others, was taken into custody by Sergeant King. He is said to be a son of Mr. Wager, but this I do not believe. He freely confessed that he was the companion of Miss Hubbard in the carriage at the time of her death in Lansingburg, and that he alone was instrumental in her violent ejection into the street. Thus, it would seem, that one of the inhuman principals in this deed of blood has been secured to answer for this great crime.

Mrs. Pamela Wager, who fled from Troy on the discovery of her alleged connection with the crime, was brought to this city from the home of her brother, at Kinderhook, Columbia county, this noon, by Chief Detective Hurlburt and Sergeant King. Upon her arrival at the jail and delivery to Sheriff Cornell, she appeared to exhibit a vast deal of contrition, and finally went off in a swoon, after a considerable and prolonged scene. She has been placed in the same cell wherein Henrietta Robinson, the famed veiled murderess, resided previous to her conviction and life sentence at Sing Sing. At this writing Mrs. Wager exhibits more composure, and before morning will probably be calm enough to set about extricating herself from her most unpleasant durance.

The funeral of the unfortunate victim of this appalling tragedy took place at Lansingburg this forenoon, and was largely attended. Hundreds of women belonging to all classes turned out to witness the transit along the streets of the melancholy cortege. The remains of the dead were exposed to view, and rarely has a more beautiful corpse been looked upon. The eyes were open and intelligent, while a benignant smile seemed to play around the mouth, which, added to the well nigh angelic features, presented a most mournful and touching scene. The intonations of the clergy were impressively solemn, and all the surroundings of the last sad rites were sad indeed. The girl's afflicted mother was absolutely stricken down with grief.

Mr. John H. Colby and Mr. Robert A. Lottridge, the former an ex-District-Attorney, and the latter holding that office at the present time, have published a joint card, stating that, after a perusal of an article in a morning paper charging official corruption against the prosecuting officers of this county in relation to the disposition of indictments previously found against Mrs. Wager, "justice to ourselves compels us to say that no indictments were ever found against Mrs. Wager, nor were any such indictment or indictments upon the records of the criminal courts in this county during the terms of either of us as prosecuting officers of this county. We make this statement from no desire to screen or shield Mrs. Wager from punishment for any offence she may have been implicated in, but because, after the editorial in this morning's *Whig*, we should do ourselves great injustice to allow such charges to remain uncontradicted as far as we are concerned."

It is currently believed, however, that indictments were found against Mrs. Pamela Wager, for producing abortions during the official term of the late Hon. George Van Santvood, as District Attorney, in May, 1860. The records, it is said, show that a *nolle prosequi* was entered at the ensuing September term. At first there was apparently little feeling in the matter, but now the greatest excitement prevails in all this section of country, and is constantly on the increase. It is sincerely and earnestly hoped that the law will make an example of the person who may be guilty, and the people, outraged and scandalized by this affair, seem to demand that swift retribution shall be visited upon those who have committed this terrible crime.

THE FENIANS.

Release of Cols. Warren and Nagle, American-Fenian Prisoners in Ireland—Interesting Correspondence on the Subject.

[From the New York Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The following correspondence has been furnished:

NEW YORK, Aug. 16, 1867.—*Dear Sir:* I have just received a letter from Col. Jno. Warren, late of the Federal Army, and a citizen of the United States, dated Aug. 2d, and written from the jail in Dublin, where he is confined a prisoner, without specific charges, and, as he believes, without just grounds. This is but one of many cases where American citizens of Irish birth, and some of American birth, are detained by the British Government under some pretext or other. It is a common thing in Ireland for the emissaries of this tyrannical power to arrest and incarcerate in dungeons your own countrymen, for no other reason than that they are your countrymen. The fact that the person is an American appears to be sufficient justification for the perpetration of these wrongs. This is a national insult, which our Government is not at liberty to overlook. Every citizen, whether native or adopted, is entitled to protection, and in the present case the obligation rests upon us with more than ordinary force. The reasons which render our Irish adopted citizens so obnoxious to English eyes are because, as a class, they are so entirely and purely American in their views of republican liberty, and in opposition to despotism. They hate England, because England oppresses their native land and the faith of their fathers. They would be unworthy of their own history, and degenerate Americans, if they could feel otherwise, under the circumstances. I therefore, Mr. President, respectfully but earnestly ask your immediate attention to this subject. I know that other public duties are pressing, but still the urgency of these cases, and the national honor involved, and the duty we owe a large, patriotic and valuable class of our fellow-citizens, requires prompt action. The people have confidence in your devotion to the interests of all, without distinction of nationality or *caste*, and hope that you will turn aside for a moment from the cares of other public questions to give this immediate thought and official action.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
FERNANDO WOOD.

Hon. Andrew Johnson.

The President placed Mr. Wood's letter before the Cabinet on Monday, the 20th inst., and Mr. Seward was directed to confer at once with the Mr. Bruce, the British Minister, on the subject, and to reply to Mr. Wood. The following is the reply:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 22, 1867.—*To Hon. Fernando Wood, New York:* SIR: The letter which you addressed to the President on the 16th of August, relating to the case of Col. John Warren, late of the United States Army, who has been arrested together with William J. Nagle, and with him detained in Dublin under the suspension of the *habeas corpus* act, has been referred to this Department. The subject has already received the attention of this Department, which understands that those persons are citizens of the United States, and that there are no sufficient grounds to charge them with the commission of any offence against the laws of Great Britain; and has good reason to believe that they have already been, or will without further delay be discharged. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

On the 23d of August, the day after, Mr. Bruce telegraphed to his government recommending the immediate discharge of Cols. Nagle and Warren from imprisonment, and sent to Mr. Seward a copy of the despatch. It is believed they have been discharged.

PRESIDENT ROBERTS'S REPLY TO THE FENIAN COMMITTEE.

On Thursday evening a meeting of the officers of the Circles of the Fenian Brotherhood comprised within the District of Manhattan was held at No. 10 West Fourth street, District-Centre E. L. Carey, Esq., in the chair. After the transaction of the usual routine business, a preamble and resolution were introduced, and unanimously adopted, setting forth the eminent services rendered to the cause of Ireland by Colonel Roberts, and providing for a committee to prepare an address to be presented to that gentleman.

In pursuance of the resolutions adopted at the meeting on Thursday, the officers of the Circles comprised within the District of Manhattan assembled at the Headquarters of the Fenian Brotherhood yesterday, when the District Centre, in the name of his brother officers and members, read and presented an address, to which President Roberts replied as follows:

REPLY OF PRESIDENT ROBERTS.

Gentlemen and Brothers—To say that I am overwhelmed by the very warm encomiums with which you are pleased to convey your appreciation, and that of your associate members, of my humble labors in the cause of my native land, would be to convey to you but a very inadequate expression of my feelings. I feel that your friendship for me, as a co-laborer in the holy cause in which we are engaged, has prompted your warm hearts to place far too high an estimate upon my humble services. I claim to have done nothing but my duty, as I understand it, asking of Heaven light and strength to guide my efforts on behalf of an oppressed and oft-deceived people. Your warm anticipations of the results flowing from a union of the Irish people; a union which is one of the proudest events of my life, I have been instrumental in accomplishing, is fully shared by me and my associates. In fact, its importance cannot be estimated at present. It is only when the result of wise and patriotic labors come to be realized, that will be seen and felt for the benefit flowing from a union of patriotic men, on sound and uncompromising principles—a union, single in its object, and practical in its aims. The organization, of which you are a part, stands higher to-day in the esteem and confidence of the Irish people at home, than any similar one since the days of Tone and Fitzgerald; and it remains for you to strengthen and still further justify those feelings, by following that wise, bold and patriotic course, which has brought your organization safely through so many difficulties, and placed you in your present proud position. Gentlemen, you judge me truly when you say that my "hopes extend to a higher eminence, the noblest a patriot can aspire to." Yes, my hopes do ascend to a higher, a grander and a holier eminence; they centre in a nation made free and a race redeemed by their own sacrifices and devotion, and in a land consecrated to freedom and virtue with the purple cement of Irish hearts, and if it pleases God to make me one of the humblest instruments in the ranks of Ireland's saviors, my highest hopes and ambition will be filled to overflowing.

The remarks of the President were received with repeated rounds of applause.

After the interchange of mutual courtesies and congratulations, the officers of the Brotherhood took their leave.

Affairs in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 30, 1867.—Leading Radicals here are puzzled about Grant's conduct. The *Democrat* this morning refers to Grant as "a sphynx, whose words are inexplicable," and says he has forfeited Radical confidence. Rumor, well founded, is in circulation, that two prominent German physicians have left town to fight a duel. The overland mail, per Smoky Hill route, is again arriving regularly. Letters were received from San Francisco to-day in twenty days. Alley, who sues the city of Hannibal for $180,000, has asked for an attachment against the entire property of the prominent citizens of that town.

ANOTHER TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

The Recent Drowning Accident at Georgetown, Mass.—The Funeral Services.

[Correspondence of the Boston Post.]

NEWBURYPORT, Thursday, Aug. 29, 1867.—To-day has been a sad day, and one that, from its mournful associations, will be long remembered. Some account of the disaster at Pentucket Pond, Georgetown, by which the lives of three of the party were lost, and two others narrowly escaped, has already been given. To go more into detail, it appears that a party of five persons, four members of the Beecher family and one connected by marriage, left the home of Rev. Charles Beecher about 9 o'clock Tuesday forenoon, for a sail on the pond. They were seen about 11.45, and in a few moments after the alarm was given that the party were all in the pond. The citizens quickly rallied, but three of the party had disappeared. The two daughters were the youngest children of Rev. Charles Beecher, Esther Lyman, aged 15 years, and Edith Harriett, aged 13 years. They were very interesting children, and gave promise of much usefulness to their parents and friends. Albert Beecher, aged 20 years, was the youngest son of Rev. Edward Beecher, of Galesburgh, Ill., and with an older brother had arrived in Georgetown only the evening previous to the disaster which has carried so much sadness and gloom to a very large family and circle of friends. These three sank at once. Eugene Beecher, an elder brother of Albert, was rescued just as he was disappearing in an unconscious condition. Lockwood Coffin, the fifth of the party clung to the boat. The bodies of Mr. and the Misses Beecher were not recovered until nearly three hours after the alarm was given. Physicians and friends were in readiness, and every means known were used for their restoration, but to no purpose. The family in different sections were notified, and there were present to-day Rev. Wm. H. Beecher, of North Brookfield, Mass., Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, of Hartford, Connecticut, Mrs. John Hooker, of same city, the venerable Mrs. Dr. Lyman Beecher, Prof. Wm. Smyth, of Bowdoin College, and Prof. E. C. Smyth and wife, of Andover. Many others would have been present could the services have been postponed until they could have reached Georgetown. The church where Mr. Beecher officiates was opened for the ceremonies, and was very beautifully draped with emblems of mourning. At 3 o'clock the remains were brought into the church, after private services had been held at Mr. Beecher's residence, the Sabbath-school class, of which Mr. Beecher's daughters were members, preceding them. The services were conducted by Rev. T. N. Jones, of North Reading, Mass., reading appropriate selections of Scripture, followed by Rev. Dr. S. J. Spaulding, of Newburyport, who spoke of the sadness of the occasion which had called them together, of three who were joined to Christ on earth, but now were joined to him where partings and deaths are unknown. His remarks were brief, but affected the audience very strongly. Rev. Mr. Thurston then read a hymn, which the choir sang, after which Rev. Dr. Spaulding offered a deeply-affecting prayer, amid a breathless silence, closing with the Benediction. The choir sang with beautiful effect the chant, "Who are these in bright array." Dr. Spaulding, in behalf of the family, returned their thanks to all who had assisted them in their bereavement, and by sympathies showed their sorrow for them. At the close of these exercises an opportunity was given to look upon the face of the deceased. The remains were then placed in separate hearses, and, followed by a long procession, were conveyed to Harmony Cemetery. The two sisters rest in one grave, and Albert beside them. A triple funeral never occurred in the town before, and the circumstances called forth nearly every one from their other pursuits, business being almost entirely suspended. These deaths make five that have resulted from drowning in the same generation of this widely known family within a short space of time.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—In the case of the brothers Theodore E. and Augustus H. Tack, charged with being fugitives from Philadelphia, where, it is alleged, they are wanted to answer for defrauding Mr. James O'Connor, President of the Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh, out of $30,000 in certain petroleum oil speculations, no hearing took place before Justice Kelly, as was previously agreed upon. Mr. John Sedgwick, counsel for the prosecution, said he was not ready to proceed with the investigation, inasmuch as none of his witnesses had come on from Philadelphia. Judge Kelly announced that he had received a despatch informing him that Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, had issued a requisition upon Governor Fenton, of this State, for the surrender of the defendants to the Pennsylvania authorities. Augustus H. Tack yesterday went to Philadelphia, and there gave bail to answer the charge against him. Ex-Judge Beebe, counsel for the accused parties, said he was anxious to proceed with the examination, and in a few remarks addressed to the Court, denounced Mr. O'Connor in harsh terms, and said he dare not come to this city for fear of being imprisoned on a civil order of arrest for false imprisonment.

The annual fête of the German Liederkranz Society came off last night with less eclat than formerly, as the wealthier portion of our German citizens are becoming naturalized, and find the calls of the institutions of their new fatherland on their time and purse about as much as they can possibly attend to. The only drawback, with the exception of the absence of an aristocratic assembly, was the chilly weather, and many of the young ladies felt rather cool in their light dresses, and neither the inspiring strains of the music nor the exercise of the dance were sufficient to dispel the intrusive fact. Festivities, however, were kept up to an early hour, and the gay revellers returned to their own roof trees full of love and lager beer.

An affray occurred last evening about eight o'clock on the corner of Avenue B and Fourteenth street, between a party of men who had been seen lounging about the vicinity during the early part of the evening, during which a man named Bernard Keenan was shot in the head with a pistol by one of the gang. Officer Sheehan, of the Seventeenth precinct, who happened to be in the neighborhood, on hearing the report of the pistol repaired to the locality whence it had proceeded, and discovered, as he says, a man named Patrick Collins in the act of striking Keenan on the head with the butt end of a pistol, which he threw away on discovering the officer's approach. Collins was arrested and conveyed to the station house, and Keenan to his residence, corner avenue A and Fourteenth street, where on examination by a physician the wound he received was pronounced to be of a serious nature. Collins, after being sent home, sent word to Captain Mount that a man by the name of Daniel Maher had shot him. On receipt of this intelligence, officers were immediately detailed to ferret out the latter's whereabouts, and at a late hour they succeeded in finding him and three other men who had been mixed up in the affray. They were all locked up in the station-house to await their arraignment before a magistrate.

The case of Wynns vs. Vinton was argued yesterday, in the Supreme Court, before Judge Barnard, and the decision reserved. Numerous affidavits were read, in which Rev. Dr. Vinton is charged with bad faith, and with the abuse of a sound discretion, in administering the affairs of an estate of which he was appointed one of the executors.

—During the twenty years ending this summer four millions of emigrants have arrived in New York.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

—Michigan's wool clip—9,486,530 lbs.

—The Duke of Wellington is printing his father's papers.

—The Suez Canal wants another hundred millions of francs.

—The Edinburgh *Review* tells us that our champagne is adulterated with petroleum.

—A respectable gentleman in Buffalo, tired of his respectability, hanged himself.

—The St. Paul ladies are very indignant at Gail Hamilton.

—It is asserted that the expenses of the New York *Herald* are a million and a half per annum.

—The negroes of Brenham, Texas, have been holding a tournament.

—General Harney, who ought to know, says the Indians never violate the rites of hospitality.

—The value of the wholesale oyster trade of New York city, is estimated at not less than forty millions of dollars annually.

—General Grant is now in the heat of another campaign. We hope he will fight it out on the present line if it takes all summer.

—The Springfield *Republican* characterizes the meteorological condition of the present summer as "unfair weather."

—An Irishman asked if Rome was called the Papal States what was the state of the papie?—*Judy*.

—A pet colt in Hamden, Conn., walked into his master's house, ate a green veil, and drank several quarts of milk.

—"Mixed Pickles" is the name of a German comic paper whose contents are indeed mixed up, but not very sharp.

—The Rothschilds and others have established a Hungarian bank with fifteen millions of florins capital.

—A "constant reader" writes to a New York paper to know what is good for a cross wife. The old remedy used to be Elixir.

—John Bull wants the Horse Guards to lay aside their livery and help reap the harvest. How would he like to have General Sickles at their head?

—A Belgian dwarf, three feet high, has been arrested in New York for burglary. He must have got in by the yard if he was only three feet high.

—Old and experienced cotton factors at Augusta, Ga., put down the cotton crop of the present year at from two and a half to two and three quarter million bales.

—The *Tribune* says that Mr. Johnson seems to have a mania for making removals, and asks: "Does it ever occur to him that the people may catch the infection?"

—On leaving a concert, recently, a young lady expressed her delight at the excellent music, and said that she was particularly pleased with "that piece from the Twelfth Massachusetts"—Mozart's Twelfth Mass.

—A man who has been investigating the matter expresses the opinion that the Browns, the Westons, and the Jennings, who have been expecting fortunes from England, will all be disappointed.

—It is stated that Lady Milton's wedding ring was altogether the work of the noble bridegroom, being fashioned by his own hands from a nugget dug in British Columbia during his visit to the gold fields.

—The late Dr. Charles Anthon's handwriting was one of extraordinary neatness and elegance. The manuscript of his numerous books is carefully kept by the Harper Brothers as the finest specimen of author's chirography that ever came to them.

—A Hamburg letter says: "A celebrated American belle who has spent several summers here, where she has always had the reputation of being the most extravagant and elegant dresser, is, according to report, engaged to be married to an Italian Prince."

—Alexandre Dumas is an excellent penman, and his manuscripts, on this account, are very welcome to the printers. Louis Blanc, the revolutionist and author of the "History of Ten Years," is the best penman among the celebrated writers of France, and Jules Janin the worst.

—Cham, the witty caricaturist of the Paris *Charivari*, is descended from an ancient aristocratic family, and subject to distressing fits of hypochondria. His friends say that they never saw him laugh, although he himself has caused millions to laugh.

—A recent writer says: "To be able to collect valuable information, and to procure good comments upon it, is the whole mystery of journalism, and it obviously involves the command of capital on the one hand, and intellect in various forms on the other."

—An editor, getting tired of paying printers, resolved to put his own shoulder to the wheel. Here is a specimen of his effort at setting type: 'we tqinx Ae shyll dOmost oR Our ◦ wn setjinNg tYPe hea/after——PrinterS maK tALK about iTs bÆing dif*j*icult ⊥o sEt t/pe, bu⊥ We dOn,t experienoE mcc*h* dipeultYi'

—The sale of Queen Victoria's Memoir of Prince Albert is very large in England. The day after the London journals announced its appearance, orders for six thousand copies were received by the publishers, and a second edition of five thousand was exhausted in a few days. The price of the London edition is sixteen shillings sterling, equivalent to $5 50 in American currency.

—It was a clever thing of the English army officer who visited the London Zoological Gardens the other day, and leaning gracefully over the chairs of his lady acquaintances—talking soft nonsense the while—applied his magnet-headed cane to their hair-pins till he had drawn them all out! Of course there was great tribulation, when, on rising from their seats, their water-falls tumbled off! It is said the ladies called the captain a "brute"—but what else does one go to the Zoological Gardens for, but to see brutes?

—A writer in the Dublin *Freeman's Journal* assures the editor that Roberts, the Fenian President, has no serious intention of an invasion of Canada. "His game," he says, "is to get up periodical excitements, keep the Government in hot water, prevent the possibility of any useful legislation for the country, and secure the subscriptions of the poor Irishmen in America, under the false delusion that the only real means of seeking redress is intended to be tried in good faith."

—Thomas D'Arcy McGee is thus sketched: "Judge of my astonishment to see a gouty fellow, swollen of cheeks, with flat feet, groggy nose and chops, a vitreous eye, and a bar-room air, walk up the hotel steps and swallow his toddy in the coffee-room with all the relish of a Tammany sachem. This person is probably the most superficially smart politician in Canada. His step to power is the Irish support. His ability is close up to his lips, and its negative pole is three pen'orth hot with sugar. His career is consistently Milesian—to be earnest both ways and suit circumstances, and since the famous case of the crocodile swallowing her young with tears in her eyes, there has been no instance of a man eating up his youth like that of Thomas D'Arcy McGee."

—Disraeli is thus sketched by a London gossip: His aspect is unquestionably ageing, his step has unquestionably a token in it such as Lord Palmerston's had not until he was twenty years older. Even his crisply-twisted raven curls have a strange look of anachronism, if you meet him close in the lobby with his hat off, and his personal prejudices are as strong and old-fashioned as ever. But this man of a past time has the secret of perpetual youth. Lord Palmerston was like a fine old fellow who could play with the boys; Mr. Disraeli is like a gay old *homme de bonnes fortunes*, with whom youthful Lotharios would have a chance. He hates Gladstone, Lowe or Mill, his newest hates, with hate as fierce as that he still cherishes against his old horror, the Whig clique.