Baily Evening Bulletin

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

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IBSON PEACOCK. FROPRIETORS. E. WALLACE, L. FETHERSTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON, ABPER SOUDER, JR., FRANCIS WELLS.

BCHOMACKER & CO.8 CELEBRATED Planos.—Acknowledged superior in all respects any made in this country, and sold on most liberal sms. NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS constantly a band for rent. Tuning, moving and packing promptly tended to. Warerooms 1103 Chestaut street. jels-3m6

MARRIED.

COGSWELL, -VAN RENSSELAER. -At Cazenovia, on Tuesday, Sept. 3, by the Rev. Dr. Smith, Andrew Kirkpat-rick Cogswell, of New Brunswick, N.J., to Mary, daughter of General J. Gullen Yan Rensselaer. Tick Cogswell, of New Brunswick, N.J., to Mary, daughter of General J. Gullen Van Rensselaer.

STEVENSON—RITTER,—On Wednesday morning, 4th Int., at Grace Church, by the Rev. William Suddards, D. D., Edward K. Stevenson and Mary H., daughter of the late Abreham Ritter, Eq., all of this city.

WHITTINGTON—ASH.—This morning, by the Rev. Jos., R. Ash. brother of the bride, Benjamin F. Whittington, Eeq., to Miss Mary E. Ash, both of this city.

DIED.

Dr YOUNG.—On the morning of the 3d inst., at the resi-ence of his son-in-law, Wm. W. Caldwell, Isaac R. De DE YOUNG.—On the morning of the 3d inst., at the residence of his ron-in-law, Win. W. Caldwell, Isaac R. De Young, sged 71 years.

The relatives and male friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from No. 530 North Thirty-fourth street, West Philadelphia, to-morrow Griday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

It FLORANGE.—On the 4th instant, Jacob L. Florance, in the 53th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 1520 Chestant street, on to-morrow (Friday) morning, at 9% o'clock. (New Orleans papers please copy.)

PASSNORE.—On Fourth-day morning, the 4th instant, Mary K. Passmore, in her 35th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, Moorestown, N. J., on Seventh-day aftermoon, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock. Carriages will meet the 10 A. M. train from Walnut street wharf, & Riverton.

WALKIE.—On the 4th inst., after a lingering fillness, Frank Walker, in the 37th year of his age.

'The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral services, at his late residence, No. 949 Market street, on to-morrow (Priday) morning, the 5th inst., at 10 o'clock. Remains to be taken by 3 o'clock train to Massachusetts for interment.

PYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND ARCH, ARE opening for the Full Trade of 1897—
Margot Shawk, ordered goods,
Poplins, new colors, and Rich Plaids,
Black Silks, superior grades,
Plain Silks, of all qualities,

BLACK AEL-WOOL REPS, \$1 A YARD.
Black Velour Reps, all qualities,
Black Poplin Biarritz.
Black Empress Cloths.
Black Ottoman Poplins.
BESSON & SON,
se4-6t Mourning Store, 915 Chestnut street.

SPECIAL NOTICES. UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, DEPART-MENT OF ARTS.

MENT OF ARTS.

SETTEMBER 4. 1867.

The Trustees of the University have authorized the Faculty of Arts to make certain changes in the course of strictures of the degree of Backelor of Arts. This will enable all, who desire such a liberal education as will fit them, whether for professional or other pursuits, to secure it, under a plan of elective studies, which will offer to the student all the advantages either of the system which formerly obtained, or of that generally regarded as the more practical.

While all the advantages of a thorough scientific and classical course will be continued, as heretofore, to those who desire it, the new plan provides that the student, at the beginning of the junior year, may elect. In the place of advanced Greek and Latin studies and the higher branches of Mathematics and Physical Science, a more extended course in the English language and its Literature, in History, Science as applied to the useful arts, and in the Franch, German, Ishian, and Spanish languages.

The object of the Trustees in making these changes in the College course, is to provide in the University full and complete opportunities for acquiring an education that will either, on the one hand, satisfy those whose tastes lead them to the highest cultivation of the ancient languages and their literature, of physical science, and of pure mathematics; er, on the other, to meet the wishes of those who desire to be fitted, by a thorough practical education, for an earlier entrance into active business life.

Gife.

Girculare, showing all the details of the College courses, may be obtained after September 9th, from the Junitor, at the University Building; and additional information or advice in regard to the election of studies will be given by the Provost in his room.

The tuition fees are thirty-five dollars per term, payable in advance, and the College year is divided into three terms, the first beginning on MONDAY, the 16th inst.

By order of the Trustees.

By order of the Trustees, se4,5,7,lu,12:14,6t9 CADWALADER, BIDDLE, Sec'y... PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences THURSDAY, September

Clerk of the Faculty.

12th. Candidates for admission may be examined the day Chefore (September 11th), or on TUESDAY, July 30th, the av before the Annual Commencement Exercises. For circulars, apply to President CATTELL, or to Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN,

Easton, Penna., July, 1867. 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, 513 Jayne street. Orders will receive prompt attention, by mall or otherwise.

THE WALNUT .- A Midsummer Night's Dream is still upon the stage at this theatre. It will be given this evening with the usual accessories of scenery, costumes. &c. THE ARCH.-This theatre will open on Satur-

day evening next with The School for Scandal. THE CHESTNUT .- On Monday evening next this theatre will open with the Florences in the comedy of Caste.

ASSEMBLY BUILDING .- Burnett will give another of his humorous entertainments at Assembly Building this evening. Mr. Burnett's power as a mimic is simply wonderful. He assumes a vast number of totally different characters in bewildering succession, and it would puzzle the most penetrating to discover any similarity between them. His "Petroleum V. Nasby" is particularly good, and is received nightly with laughter and applause.

CONCERT HALL.-Blind Tom, the musical prodigy, will give another of his marvelous performances at Concert Hall this evening.

BLITZ.—The inexplicable Blitz will bewilder the public to-night at Assembly Building.

Another Suicide in Cincinnati. CINCINATI, September 4, 8 o'clock P. M.—Peter Baxter, a native of Denmark, aged thirty, hung himself last night because his infant child, nged six weeks, was pronounced in a dying condition by a physician who was treating it for cholera infantum. The child expired this morning and the father and child will be buried together.

The Freedmen's Bureau-Gen. How ard Not To Be Removed

Ard Not To Be Removed.

[Special Despatch to the Boston Daily Advertiser.]
PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 3, 1867.—Major-Gen.
Howard, now visiting the Agricultural Fair in
this city, received a despatch from Gen. Grant
this evening, informing him that he is to retain his
position at the head of the Freedmen's Bureau.

The Montgomery, Alabama, Sentinel says:
"Eight years ago, if Horace Greeley had made his appearance in this State, so notorious was he that he would have received not one, but several coats of tar and feathers in every town in Ala-bams. Since his going bail for Jefferson Davis no man, perhaps, in the loyal States is more popular than he with the very class of people who would have degraded him eight years ago. As an instance of Greeley's popularity, there are not less than half a dozen boy babies in Alabama of secession women, named 'Horace Greeley,'
and in the next twelve months they probably
will be counted by hundreds." THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

The Views of Senator Summer and Gen-ral Butler—Their Opinions Con-cerning the President and General Grant. A correspondent of the Boston Advertiser has recently visited Senator Sumner and General Butler, and details at considerable length the re-

sult of his interviews with these public personages. The chief interest of his account is embodied in the following passages: ---

The Views of Sumner.

THE REMOVAL OF STANTON.

"Stanton's removal at this time," said Mr. Sumner, "is a national calamity. Of course the rebels everywhere are encouraged. They see that the President is with them, and this makes them hard-hearted and stiff-necked. You cannot measure the extent of this evil influence. It is a terrible blow at reconstruction. And yet I am confident that reconstruction on just principles will prevail in the end. But its trials are increased. It is said enough to think of! So great win prevail in the end. But its trials are in-creased. It is sad enough to think of! So great a transition ought to be made under favoring circumstances instead of adverse. To carry it over the transition period with perma-nent advantage to all the parties to it, the President and all officers, military and civil, should be friendly and congenial. But we shall succeed in spite of every impediment. Mr. Stanton has not the elements of personal popularity. He never cultivated the amenities. He is often impatient, cold, and even harsh and antagonistic. But he is always a patriot. His fidelity has been constant down to the last. Mr. Lincoln had great faith in him, and was truly attached to him. This was because of his real usefulness. I recall gratefully that during all this time he syn; athized with me in efforts to induce a procuration of emancipation. He desired it month before it came. When we met we often spacks or he project and regretted the decold, and even harsh and antagonistic. But he is often speke of he project and regretted the de-lay. The night of Mr. Lincoln's death he showed character, as he gave his orders and watched the dying President. In that room he was com-mander-in-chief, and for the time the whole country was there. He must have a great place in history. Louvois, Pitt and Carnot were great war ministers—the greatest, Stanton, must find a place

in this group."

In speaking of Grant's action in taking the place of Stanton, Mr. Summer said:

"If there is any secret history to let in light upon it, I do not know it. There can be no military obligation on a General to assume a civil office. Grant might have refused, and thrilled the country to the confusion of the President and the country to the confusion of the President and the rebels. So, at least, it seems to me. Such a refusal would have been notice that a patriot like Stanton should not be struck through him, and would have helped to make the President powerless. It would have been notice also to the rebels that they could have no hope through him. I confess this is what I most long for. Now is the time to speak out for our country. Every Presidential order signed by Grant is an encouragement to the old rebel spirit. But, while at the War Details and the standard order signed by Grant is no cortain sense what I ord Stanton should not be struck through him, the old rebel spirit. But, while at the War Department, Grant is in a certain sense what Lord Derby called himself the other day.—'a stop gag;' the at least prevents a rebel from being thrust into the office. Stanton has had confidence in him always; although Grant is so habitually reserved and taciturn that it is difficult to know his real Mr. Sumner expressed himself as being at a

loss to know whether or not Grant is a candidate for the Presidency. In this connection the Senator said:

"I have from the beginning been insisting on irreversible guarantees." Our next President must be in himself an "irreversible guarantee." Is Grant such? I wish I knew. Personally, I. like him. In conversation he is neat and precise with clean cut ideas and words."

Mr. Sumner then spoke of President Johnson.

and with a heart, reconstruction would be easy. The President is perverse, pig-headed and brutal. His talent, such as it is, comes from pugnacity, or, as the phrenologists have it, combativeness. When aroused against Jeff. Davis in the Senate, When aroused against Jeff. Davis in the Senate, he was on the right side, and his temper gave to his arguments additional force. We all sympathized with him then. We did not know how foolish and shallow he was, nor did we see his prejudices. Little did we think of the evil he would do! I have often said that no man in history has ever done so much evil to his country in the same time. Of course he is a in history has ever done so much evil to his country in the same time. Of course he is a usurper and a tyrant. The wonder is Congress did not act accordingly long ago. It will read badly enough hereafter that Congress did not put him at once in a straight-jacket. His crime is shared by Congress. But I am blameless. I have protested, and I insisted. To me the case for proceeding was always clear as noon. CONGRESS AND IMPEACHMENT.

"What were the true reasons, in your opinion for the hesitancy of Congress? "Congress," replied the Senator, "has hesitated on every important point and at every important stage of its recent history. It hesitated about commerciation; it hesitated to assume furisdiction over the rebel States; it hesitated to put arms in the hands of the blacks; and it hesitated to confer the suffrage upon the same colored citizens. And so it has hesitated in its duty towards the President. Of course the country loses by this. Business, commerce, manufactures, finance, everything-It is futile to expect specie payments and financial prosperity until reconstruction is established and society at the South assumes a condition of permanent security. I have preached all this over and over. But at last Congress has

"I have never doubted that the President would "I have never doubted that the President would be impeached. I do not say what judgment I should pronounce as a Senator if he were before us; but I have always felt it proper to declare what I thought of him and my sense of the duty of proceeding against him. Some good men have been befogged on the law. Only a little study is needed to clear this up. As a general rule impeachment is a political proceeding for political misconduct. niscondust.

EFFECT OF IMPEACHMENT. "There are persons who think that impeachment would convulse the country. Such talk reminds me of what Chas. James Fox said to Napoleon when Napoleon said that the English Ministry had employed assassins against him—'Clear your head of that nonsense.' There is but one thing the country cannot stand, and that is misrule, which is precisely what we have now. But I am not making a speech—you have led me far

IMPEACHMENT IN CONGRESS. "What has influenced Congress?" I asked.
"I can answer," said Mr. Sumner, "for the Senate rather than the House. In the House the most intelligent members have been for impeachmost intelligent members have been for impeachment. In the Senate the subject has been considered only incidentally. There are some there who thought it indecent to speak plainly of the President; but most of these belonged to his friends, or at least visited him and asked him for Of course such persons were naturally against any proceedings, and cultivated silence. I do not like to speak of any of my associates there except most kindly. Some of the most wrong-headed are agreeable and excellent in other

The Views of Butler.

ABOUT PRESIDENT JOHNSON. The conversation, of course, soon turned upon political subjects, and I asked him his views of the present situation. "Well," he said, "the situation would be sufficiently alarming if it was certain that Johnson was acting from purpose and plan, and not from obstinacy and personal ill-will. If he could be calculated upon, as another man might be, one would say that these acts in removing Stanton, Sherldan and Sickles, were part of a plan to take control of the government upon the theory that the legislation of vernment upon the theory that the legislation of Congress was unconstitutional, and therefore not binding upon the Executive. His course would seem to indicate that putting General Grant into the War Department and exhibiting him as obeying and carrying out his orders, was to faPHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1867.

commands, and to show them that the highest officer must be, in military affairs, subservient to his will. But the imbecility and wavering of the President heretofore, relieves the country from any pressing belief of danger. Johnson lacks courage and capacity. If he should reorganize his Cabinet, and put at the head of it a man like Black, who has both courage and capacity, then, indeed, in view of the belief that would be engendered by the probable turn of the elections in some of the States in the fall, that a conservative reaction had begun—then one could conservative reaction had begun—then one could casily predict the probable turn of events. But now we are in the condition of the sportsman who refused to match his blood horse for a race with the farmer's old white bull, because no man ecold tell how fast a lop-horned bull would run." ON BLACK.

I asked the General if he knew Mr. Black personally, and what he thought of him?
"Yes," he said, "I know Black. I have met
him at the bar. I knew him somewhat when he was in Buchanan's Cabinet. He is a man of decided genius—erratic, bold, and of quick perceptions, and with strong reliance upon his own powers. He believes thoroughly in the unconstitutionality of the war and the consequent illegality of every act of legislation growing out of it. Not doubting on these points, he would have no hesitancy in following his plans to their logical sequence; which would be, of course, that Congress was an illegal body, its acts without binding force or effect, and that it was the duty of the President to early the government have of the President to save the government by an ex-ercise of executive power, and that such action would be conservative, and not revolutionary; and if he was in the government I believe he would show its course to that end, and or the full would shape its course to that end; under the full conviction that he was acting according to the Constitution and for the best interests of the country. This, with him, would be true consercountry. This, with him, would be true conservatism. He looks upon any other, and of course the congressional reconstruction, as revolutionary and tending to despotism. Upon his accession to the Cabinet, I should look for great peril to the country, because there is no man so danger-ous as he will be—acting courageously in support of the wrong under the conviction that he is in the right.

I remarked here: "You seem to regard him as likely to be the American Strafford?" "Yes," said Butler, in his decisive way, "I do."

ON GRANT'S POSITION. I then asked what he thought of Gen. Grant's position in the Cabinet? position in the Cabinet?

"Grant," he said, "has taken upon himself a very difficult and dangerous role. If he can carry himself safely through, I shall give him credit for more ability than I have ever been inclined to do. He has not the excuse that he acted under orders. As a military officer-he could not be ordered to take a purely civil office, as the office of Secretary of War is. Such an appointment would be simply a reis. Such an appointment would be simply a request. And nobody saw more clearly the difference between a request and an order than Grant, when he instructed Sheridan that Stanbery's opinion, then published by the Commander-in-Chief for the guidance of the district commanders, was not an order, and, therefore, as military men, they were not bound to obey it, but could follow their own judgment. Yet his friends claim for him that he has twice, in his own person, con-strued the President's request into an order—first when invited to 'swing round the circle,' and again when invited to the war office ad interim. If Grant accepted the war office from the motive to interpose his high position and personal efforts to save the country from the illegal and unpatriotic acts of the President, then every true man should hence him for his nativoists and sustain should honor him for his patriotism, and sustain him to the utmost extent, whatever may be their personal relations to him, or their opinions as to his fitness for a civil office; and, added the general with emphasis, 'no man will go further than I will in that direction."

course, thus far, was, Well, his course has left him open to two different constructions. It is difficult to see how he thought he could do more for the country by supplanting Mr. Stanton than by co-operating with him; and with such co-operation Johnson never could have removed Stanton. His letter to move Stanton would seem to indicate his con-fidence in the administration of Stanton in the war office. His change of the persons and of the action of the office would indicate the contrary. His letter to Sheridan and his order requiring that no rebel officer removed should be reinstated, indicate a purpose to withstand the President. His withdrawal of his protest against Sheridan's removal, and permitting his banishment to the plains, after his ordering him to report to Washington, and the reason given for objecting to Hancock's taking command of the Fifth District, that he would be exposed to the yellow fever, seem to point to the fact that he lacks persistency in effort, or is under the control of the President and acting with him. He could not be ignorant that in opposing the removal of Sheridan he would be sustained by the country. His letter fully shows this. Now you ask what, my opinion is should be influenced in judgment by dislike to the man, for which I have so much cause, pre-cludes me from forming one. I wait events. Time, and very short time, too, will determine the fact beyond the reach of opinion."

ON STANTON.

I next asked what he thought of Mr. Stanton? "Stanton," resumed the General, "has the confidence of the country—deservedly—both from his private character and his official action; and I know no one patriotic man who did not feel safer, both in the present and future, because of Stanton's position in the War Office. I cannot Stanton's position in the War Omce. I cannot doubt for a moment that Congress by the action of the Senate, and by legislation, will at once reinstafe him. He is the Secretary of War, and will remain so in spite of executive usurpation." ON SEWARD.

I asked his opinion of Mr. Seward.

"It seems to me," he said, "that there can be but one explanation of Seward's course—the determination to ruin the Republican party, be-cause of what seems to him its ingratitude in preferring Mr. Lincoln. Seward holds that he was the father of our party, and one could easily suppose the deep grief and mortification which being set aside might cause him. Any other theory would only lead to the conclusion that Seward's intellect was wanting, because the author of the irrepressible conflict could never be so stupid. The inevitable consequences of Johnson's course I can't believe that Seward falls to see, and if so, why does he fail to oppose the course of the Executive, or withdraw himself from the Cabinet? There is surely nothing in our foreign relations that requires him to act." ON SENATOR WADE.

I asked his opinion of Senator Wade.

He said: "Among the many able men who may have hopes of the Presidency, Mr. Wade stands in the position of being a true representative of Radical Republicanism—honest, singlehearted, courageous, firm—from the people and of the people, he has never failed to rely upon them, and never has been found wrong. "Don't you think the Times' report of his Kansas speech will hurt him?" "No. It will not weigh a feather to those who know him; for, to them, if Ben. Wade says he didn't say a thing, hundreds will not convince

them to the contrary." ON SHERIDAN, SICKLES AND CANBY.
Of General Sheridan he said that "if we are to have a purely military man for President, Sheridan perhaps is the best of any. He has shown, in addition to his qualities as a brilliant soldier, that his political instincts (because he has had no training) are true and right. Sickles has more political experience, and has shown a comprehen-tion of affairs which was to have been expected from one taught in the Democratic faith, and has suffered wounds and mutilation to serve the country in the war in opposition to his political ideas. Canby, who is sent to take his place, is a gentleman and a true soldier, who will carry out the orders of his superior officers whatever may be his own opinion of the question at issue. But he is so truly loyal to the country that the President could expect no aid from him in any

miliarize the army to obedience to Johnson's | revolutionary movement he may make at Wash-commands, and to show them that the highest | ington. Hence, probably his removal to Charlesington. Hence, probably his removal to Charleston. But, as I said before, we may have no fear of the President in that direction. The West is of the President in that direction. The West is true and outvies the East in radical republicanism. And, on any attempt to overturn the government, they would be reckoned by hundreds of thousands on their march to everture it." thousands on their march to sustain it."

> EUROPEAN AFFAIRS. THE IRISH EXODUS.

Unusual Rush of Emigrants to the United States.

Queenstown, August 23, 1867.—Emigration is again on the increase. The statistical return of emigrants from this port since the 1st of July, which is the turning point of the season, shows a great increase in the vitality of the exodus at a period when during previous were there are a period when, during previous years, there was a decided falling off, owing to the frequency of em-

ployment at home. Since the 18th inst. there have been six steam-

ers, and in these five days perhaps 4,000 souls have left here for New York.

From the 3d of July up to yesterday, a period of seven weeks, thirty-three transatlantic steamers, exclusive of the Cunard mail boats, sailed from here for America, taking thousands away, in a larger proportion, which, at a time when labor is at a premium in the island, may be regarded as unprecedented in the annals of emigra-

THE SALZBURG CONFERENCE.

Dissolution of the Imperial Congress—Interchange of National Compliments—Peace—The Prussian Report.

A telegram from Vienna, of the 23d of August, says:—The official Winer Abendpost publishes an article on the occasion of the departure of the Emperor of the French from Salzburg, which concludes thus:—"The result of the interview of the two sovereigns will in no way lead to an aggressive policy."

To-day the Emperor Napoleon gave an audience to Herr Schidler, a member of the Lower House of the Reichsrath, and conversed with him upon the position of affairs in Austria.

The Emperor Francis Joseph has received the French editor, M. Arnould. In addressing him his Majesty expressed the assurance that the meeting between the two Emperors would meeting between the two Emperors would greatly cement the good relations existing be-tween France and Austria. Large numbers of orders have been conferred upon the members of

The sovereigns leave Salzburg to-day. Napoleon's Speech to the Municipality of Salzburg.

[From the Lithographic Correspondence of Salzburg, August 20.] A deputation from the Municipal Council of this place, headed by the Burgomaster, the Che-valier de Mertens, waited this morning upon the Emperor Napoleon and the Empress Eugenie, to compliment them in the name of the town. M. e Mertens addressed the Emperor in these

May it please your Majesty—The Municipal Council of the capital of this province takes the liberty of presenting its most respectful homage to your Majesty, as the argust guest of our mas-ter and Emperor. It at the same time expresses a hope that the attractive and picturesque aspect of our mountains map add to the pleasure of your Majesty's stay in our town.

The Emperor received the address of the Burgomaster in the most courteous manner, and replied to It nearly asfollows:

I have come here to express to the Emperor of Austria my condolence on the afflicting loss which he and his family have sustained. I am extremely well pleased with this place, and I hope that I will be enabled to return to it. Yesterder, I converted to the control of the cont terday I enjoyed much, being present again, after so long a time, at the performance of a German play. The execution of the piece afforded me the highest satisfaction. As you, without doubt, know, I have already been formerly in Ger-But many years have since passed away and it has become more difficult for me to expr myself in the German language. Eugenie's Remarks.

The Commune had determined to present to the Empress Eugénie an album containing views of Salzburg, and also a crown of white Alpine flowers (edeluciss). The Burgomaster addressed her Majesty in French:—

Will your Majesty have the kindness to permit the ladies of Salzburg to layer the very for these the ladies of Salzburg to lay at your feet these souvenirs of the town and its environs? The Empress approaching, with pleasure visible on her features, answered:-

Ah, this is charming! These are your mountain flowers. What a lovely country! Oh, I hope soon to revisit it.

The deputation then withdrew, greatly pleased with their reception.

A correspondent from Salzburg, of the 22d of

A correspondent from Salzburg, of the 22d of August, reports:

The French and Austrian sovereig nied by Prince Metternich, the Dake Grammont, Baron Beust, and Counts Taaffe, Andrassey and Sestalics, proceeded to the railway station at eight o'clock this morning, where their Majestics took leave of each other in the most cordial manner. The Emperor and Empress of the French sleep co-night in the very heart of our national aspira-

Prussian Opinion of a South German Bund.

[From the new Cross Gazette of Berlin, Aug. 23.] We learn from a reliable source that no understanding has been come to at Salzburg for the formation of a South German Confederation under the participation of Austria. Any under standing between France and Austria might be accounted for, but it is more difficult to again try

Powers at Salzburg. SPANISH REVOLUTION.

to dismember the fatherland, and to lead foreign

Progress of the insurrection in the Provinces...Government Claims of Victory...A Rebel Force Said to be "Cut to Pieces?"...Rapid Action of the Troops and Insurgent Retreats To-wards France.

When the Persia left Queenstown the reports of the rising in Spain were increasing. A severe fight has taken place near Costonges, the insur-rectionists, with the exception of the leaders and about thirty of their followers; being cut to pieces.
The Madrid official Gazette declares that in

Catalonia and Arragon the rebels have been every-where put to flight.

The official Gazette of Madrid also announces that the insurgents in Catalonia and Arragon have been beaten in several encounters. The "loyal attitude of the army has essentially con-tributed to this result, and confidence has now been re-established."

The Gazette adds: An engagement has taken place near Costonges, between the Spanish troops and the insurgents under Roger Briz and General Dierraud, in which the latter were defeated and were cut to pieces, only the leader and about thirty of the men succeeding in escaping across the frontier. On entering French territory they were arrested by the French au-thorities and conducted to the citadel of Perpignan.
The following is an extract from the despatches

published by the Captain General of Catalonia, relative to the insurrectionary movements in that province: The small bands of insurgents in the country district of Tarragona are being actively pursued, and they have already sustained some defeats. The band under Escoda surprised and captured three carbineers at Villanueva. One of them afterwards succeeded in regaining posses-sion of his rifle by main strength; he joined a sersion of his rile by main strength; he joined a ser-geant and four carbineers at a guard house, whence they opened a sharp fusilade upon Es-coda's band and kept it in check until the arrival of a company of the Savoy regiment, which had been conveyed to Villanueve by the steamer

At Salien, on the road to Rens, a company of the Toledo regiment came upon a band of forty men from Rens. Two of these were killed and ten wounded, the remainder throwing down their arms, which were of a very inferior character, and dispersing

arms, which were of a very inferior character, and dispersing.

A company of the Luchama regiment, in the Sorra du Can Torres de Prudalia, foll in with another band of insurgents, two of whom were made prisoners and the others dispersed. Thoy are being very actively pursued. The insurgents cannot hold their ground before the Queen's troops. Many stragglers are taken prisoners. An infantry detachment has beaten a band of insurgents in the wood of Vila and completely insurgents in the wood of Vila and complete

dispersed them, capturing afficent rifles, some side arms, a banner and some munitions.

A despatch from the Governor of Figueras announces that the band under Prejal has been beaten and driven back towards the French fron-Official Confirmation from France.

According to a telegram from Madrid, dated the 21st inst., the insurrectionary bands of Catalonia and Arragon have been everywhere dispersed without offering any serious resistance.

The Spanish Government does not appear to have any fears as to the Issue of the movement, which it looks upon as suppressed.

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A telegram from Perpignan, France, of the 23d of August, says: An engagement has taken place near Costonges between the Spanish troops and the insurgents under Roger Briz and General Dierraud, in which the latter were defeated and were out to places only the leader and shout thirty were cut to pieces, only the leader and about thirty of the men succeeding in escaping across the French frontiers. On entering the French territory they were arrested.

A Royal Spanish Order. The Diario, of Barcelona, publishes the following order of the day from the Captain General of

the province: HEADQUARTERS, 16th August .- Soldiers of the Army of Catalonia: Your present attitude confirms the character for fidelity which so greatly distinguishes you. Three insignificant bands, commanded by men disreputable from their ordinary misdeeds, are the miserable result obtained in this representation. nary misceeas, are the miscranic result constitued in this principality by the proceedings of the revolutionists at home and abroad; your comrades are resolutely pursuing these bands, which they will speedily destroy. The peaceable inhabitants of our beautiful city deliver themselves up, as of our beautiful city deliver themselves up, as you see, to the daily occupation of their glorious and celebrated industrial activity, with intervals of repose and amusement which only serve to stimulate their exertions. For you it is an honor that on the accomplishment of your duties repose at the same time the public tranquillity and general confidence. The Once and the country eral confidence. The Queen and the country thank you. Their gratitude is forever engraven on their hearts. COUNT DE CHESTE.

BELGIUM.

International Copyright. The Moniteur Belge publishes a Convention concluded between Belgium and Switzerland, on the 25th of April last, for the protection of international copyright.

The Empress Charlotte.

It is with much satisfaction that we hear that he unfortunate ex-Empress of Mexico has been placed under the care of that very able and dis-tinguished physician, Dr. Bulkens. The ac-counts which, from time to time, have been pub-lished in the newspapers, and the private reports which have reached individuals, though fragmentary and incomplete, have conveyed enough in-formation about the treatment to which the Empress was submitted at Miramar to arouse the greatest uneasiness in the minds of English alienist physicians. Solitude, silence, and gloom of every kind seemed to have been her surroundings; while there was too much reason to believe that an absolute system of court etiquette was rmitted to interfere with those vicorous me sures which must be taken with the melancholic insane in order to insure their being properly supported with the sustaining nutriment that is indispensable for the reparation of the exhausted retrous system. nervous system. The fact that a priest was one of the guardians appointed to regulate the control of the unhappy patient was ominously suggestive of those dark days of lunacy treatment which in this country are happily now only a tradition of the past—days when it was thought much more important for the attendants of the insane to have right theological and metaphysical views about the nature of the mind, than to have any special knowledge of bodily diseases. In Dr. Bulkens we are certain that the Empress will find a medical adviser whose system is the very reverse of all this. Pure fresh air, pleasant converse with friends, and other modes of employing the mind, a generous nutrition, kindly but firmly enforced such are the remedies which we may be sure the illustrious patient will now receive .- Lancet.

ST. DOMINGO AND HAYTI. Cabral Proclaimed by Some Haytiens

as President of Mayti-Salnave Re-ported Flown.

HAVANA; Aug. 32.—According to a late corfos-pondence received from St. Domingo, we are assured that President Cabral was on the Haytien frontiers, where various towns had risen against the Salnave government and proclaimed Cabral as President of Hayti. "Up to this moment," says the writer, "Cabral has not moment," says the writer, "Cabral has not thought fit to accept the call of the insurrectionists, whose object seems to be the union of Havti to St. Domingo, under the Presidency of Gen. Cabral. It is currently reported that Salnaye is a fúgitive.

If the above proves true, as I have little doubt, we can only exclaim, "wonders will never cease

FROM NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 5.—A final meeting of the Southern Famine Relief Committee was held yesterday. The total cash receipts have been \$250,566, all of which sum has been expended. The number of bushels of corn purchased was 175,316. A colored Spaniard, named Crispino Cadena,

killed his wife yesterday morning, it is said, in a fit of jealousy. The murder was done in the basement of No. 16 East Eleventh street, and it is ment of No. 10 East Environment Stated was witnessed by several persons.

Application was made yesterday before United States Commissioner Stilwell for ball in the case of Garrius C. Baker, late paying teller of the Tradesmen's National Bank, who is charged with embezzlement. As the accused was arrested after his discharge by Justice Hogan, upon a warrant Commissioner Osborne, ball fused for the present, and Mr. Baker was re-

manded to iall manded to jail.

George Hammer, charged with shooting Catharine Lyons, and thereby inflicting severe and perhaps fatal injuries, on the 26th ult., was brought up before Justice Leonard yesterday, on a writ of habeus corpus, and held to ball in the sum of \$1.000. The prisoner claims the shoot sum of \$1,000. The prisoner claims the shoot-ing to have been purely accidental; but the theory on the part of the people is that Hammer was at the time in the act of perpetrating a crime, and hence that if the injured woman die he will be guilty of manslaughter.

> American Industry. VICTORY OF HERRING'S SAFES.

Every American will feel gratified to learn that the enterprise, energy, and perseverance of Sulas G. Herring have resulted most satisfactorily. In the trial of his third class burglar proof safe against the best safe manufactured by his comngainst the oest sate manufactured by his competitor, Mr. Chatwood, of Bolton, but a few hours were required to settle the question. The American workmen without a full supply of tools forced their way into the English burglar proof against all the obstacles within a few hours, while up to the present moment the American safe had not been opened. The trial decides in favor of Mr. Herring, and gives him 5,000 dollars in gold to distribute to the three cities of London, Paris, and Washington.

_A machine at New Haven makes 100 fishhooks a minute from a coil of wire.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

-Miss Menken is writing poetry. -The Queen has gone to Scotland. -Mrs. Brown, of Jay, Me., is sweet 100. -Verdi is at a Pyrennese watering-place. Morrissey won \$50,000 on the last prize-fight.

-Bishop Quintard, of Tennessee, is going to Europe. —The Swiss call the American drink the "cheri

Japan orders military acconfroments from San Francisco.

Georgials peanut crop is fully up to the average this year. -Alabama denies the caterpillar, and brags of its crops more than ever. -Canada is gooded with American coin. Has

it over flowed the banks? -George Francis Train again wants to lay horse-railways in Europe. A New Orleans editor talks about a water-melon weighing sixty pounds.

—The World advises Democrate not to bet on a large majority for that party in Vermont. Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clotilde are -Prince Napoleon and the Princess Ciotude are at Biarritz, having taken Bordeaux on the way. Fashionable dresses are short. So are fashionable husbands who have to pay for

-The light-footed maidens of Kenosha, Wisconsin are to dance for prizes at a "tourna-

Bear-hunting is very lively in Vermont, par-ticularly when the bears turn and hunt the Two Kentuckians recently killed each other because of an extra charge of five cents for a glass

of whisky. —An exchange heads a column of paragraphs
"Foreign Selecta." The English language is in-

—Kansas has produced a poet, and the poet has produced several thousand lines about "Osseo, or the Spectral Chieftain." —A correspondent of the staid Nation mun-chausenises about the hatching of some hens' eggs that were laid A. D. 600.

—A cockney etymologist thinks that the storm—which is so often said to be "brewing," must be an 'all storm.—N. Y. Com. Adv. —A Louisville belle in Paris has married a Polish count. The proclivity of ladies for these foreigners is unac-count-a-belle.

—A Methodist preacher who is only one inch taller than Tom Thumb, is creating an excitement in the suburbs of London. -Enterprising young men in Canada pass the notes in use at a commercial college in Toronto upon unsuspecting countrymen.

—Napoleon III. has ruled France as long as his uncle did, or will have by the end of this year. Some think that is long enough.

—An Indiana negro has been sun-struck, the first case of the kind ever heard of. It's all a result of the civil rights bill—say the Democracy. A New Yorker, who was thanked by a lady to whom he gave up his seat in a street car, is so astonished that he writes to the paper about it. -Lucknow, India, has a Methodist college with a large endowment, which the English Go-vernment offers to double. The college is in

—Princess Salm-Salm, according to the Wash-ington Chronicle, is the daughter of a British colo-uel and a half-caste Hindoo woman. Probably a Salm and a Him. -Mr. T. A. D. Fessenden, a brother of the

Senator, and formerly a member of Congress himself, is going to the Maine House of Representathis year from Auburn. —A New York paper says that Chase "uses his ermine as a political lever." As long as Chase is such a leaver, he had better leave-ermine like that alone. (Vermin you know.)

-Twenty-five years ago there was little or no navigation upon the great western lakes. The trade is now enermous and is expected to reach one thousand million dollars in four years from

this time.

—A leader of the Fenians has been found in the person of General Charles L. Reeman, of San Francisco, who feels certain that he is raised up by Heaven for the purpose, and promises to lead them on to—well, we shall see.

-Ball's statue of Edwin Forrest as Coriolanus —Ball's statue of Lawin rorrest as Coriolanus has been privately exhibited in Boston, where the original has often been publicly exhibited. The muscles are represented as nearly life-size as the limited resources of a Carrara quarry will allow. —During the fête on the 15th at Marseilles, Madame Poitevin made a balloon ascent, but the wind suddenly veering round, she was blown out to sea, and only escaped by means of a vessel which went on expressly after her. The balloon

press out of respect to his parents, sends us the following: "What medicine will enable a grower of cereals to escape disease by the skin of his teeth. Answer—Any farmer-cuticle preparation." No cards. teeth. Answer-

-Sea-side dramatics -- Bland Old Bachelor-—Sea-aide dramatics — mand Old Bachelor — "Spending the summer down here, sir?" Bluff Old Paterfamilias—"No, sir, not spending the summer; spending greenbacks, sir, at the rate of five a minute." Bland Old Bachelor (not at all rebuffed) — "Summary expenditure that, certainly." tainly. The Texans do not relish the prospect of an .
Indian reservation in their State. One of the

Texas papers says that "there is not a tenth part, game enough on the reservation to feed these hordes of savages, and out of pure necessity the red-skins will be forced to dine on cattle-drivers, and sup on ranchemen." -A law of New York compels all cars in the

city limits of Brooklyn to be horse-cars. But on, the Coney Island Rallroad the law is eyaded, by having a horse fastened ahead of a veritable lacomotive of 60 horse-power, drawing a long train of cars. All the frisky creature has to do is to keep. ahead of the train. When the train reaches the ahead of the train. When the train reaches the city limits the horse is detached and the engine -A letter from London says: "You are to have

-A letter from London says: "You are to have two distinguished vicitors, viz.: Viscount Amberly, Earl Russell's eldest son and helr, and his amiable Viscountess. It is stated that they will abandon their title during their journey, and that they have had all their baggage marked 'Mr. Russell' and 'Mrs. Russell.' You will find Mr. Russell a clever and agreeable little fellow, and the charming vange woman." hie wife a charming young woman."

The Cincinnati Methodist Conference was

—The Cincinnati Methodist Conference was startled one day last week by a joke-from the chair. The Rov. Mr. Dustin rese to speak. The president recognized him as "brother Moody." "My name is Dustin," said the reverend on the floor. "I beg your pardon," said the president. "I am so accustomed to recognize brother Moody, that I spoke without thought." We are not told whether Mr. Moody joined in the "loud laughter" which followed.

—In tearing down the old Mausion House, in Nashville, last week, the laborers came upon the tin box deposited in the cornes-stone in 1881. Among other things the box contained the following letter written by Andrew Jackson: "Colonel Andrew Hinds: Sir—I have concluded, if you have a 120 gallon still ready made, to take it, on condition it will suit you to receive the pay out of the proceeds of my present crop of cotton, say in the month of March next. I place the payment in March, should my cotton crop fall, having no rain yet, that I may be able from other sources then due, to meet this engagement. I suppose a still of 120 or 125 would cost seventy-five cents per gallon. Be this as it may, I am -In tearing down the old Mausion House, in five cents per gallon. Be this as it may, I am willing to give you enstomary prices. Please write me by my boy who will hand this, as my fruit is spoiling, and if I get a still this season. I shall want her immediately. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, ANDREW JACKSON.