Daily Evening Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

VOLUME XXI.—129.

PHILADEL PHILADEL 6, 1867.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE EVENING BULLETIN PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING as ways excepted). AT THE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING, 607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,

EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION. GIBSON PEACOCK, ERNEST C. WALLACE, FL. FETHERSTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON, CABPER SOUDER, JE., FRANCIS WELLS.

BCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED Planos.—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. Timing, moving and packing promptly attended to. Warerooms. 1/03 Chestnut street. 1918-2005

MARRIED.

SMITH-SPARKS.—On the evening of the 5th inst., at Wilmington, Del., by the Rev G. F. Wiswell, assisted by the Rev. C. D. Shaw, P. Ten Eyck Smith, Eeq., to Miss. Carrie Sparks, all of Wilmington. No Cards.

ALBURGER.—On the 6th inst., Abraham H. Alburger, an the 35th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Lafayette Lodge, No. 71, A. Y. M., and School Directors of the Thire-eath Section, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 705 Callowhill street on Sunday afternoon, 8th inst., at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

BARINES.—On Fifth-day evening, 5th instant, Eliza Barnes, widow of the late Thomas Barnes, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-inlaw, Saml. A. Jones, 252 Wallace street, on Second-day, the 9th inst., at 10 o'clock.

HEIMBERGER.—On the 8th inst., Henrietta, Maria, widow of the late lichard Hamberger.

LONGSTHETH.—In Germantown, on Sixth-day morning, 6th inst., Thomas B. Long-treih, age 45 years.

Due notice of the Inneral will be given.

MATTSON.—On Fifth-day morning, the 5th Instant. Catharine H., widow of the late Charles H. Mattoon, in the 42d year of her age.

IN: relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Seventh-day, the 7th Inst, at 11 o'clock. A. M., from her late residence, No. 2012 Wallace street.

PASSMORE.—On Fourth-day morning, the 4th instant,

ASSMORE.—On Fourth day morning, the 4th instant. Bary K. Passmore, in her 35th year.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the reddence of her father, Mooretown, N. J., on Seventh-day afternoon, the 7th itst., at 2 o'clock. Carriages will meet the 10 A. M. train from Walnut street wharf, at Riverton.

STEINMETS.—On the 5th instant. Eliza L. Steinmets, ogged 42 years. riced 48 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Wim. P. Way, 1707 Wallace street, on Monday, 8th inst. at 20 clock.

STRANLEY.—At New Orleans, August 22d, after a short but fingering filness. Robert Rose, in the 18th year of his age; also, on the 24th of August, William Francis, in the 21st year of his age, sons of James T, and Elizabeth Stranley, of Baltimore, Md.

TYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND ARCH, ARE to opening for the Fall Trade of 1887—
Margot Shawk, ordered goods,
Poplina new colors, and Elch Plaids.
Black Blika, superior grades.
Plain Silka, of all gualities.

BLACK ALL WOOL REPS, \$1 A YARD.
Black Velour Reps, all qualities,
Flack Poplin Biarritz.
Black Empress Cloths.
Black Ottoman Poplins.
BESSON & SON,
SC461 Mourning Store, 918 Chestnut street

SPECIAL NOTICES. PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences THURSDAY, September 43th. Candidates for admission may be examined the day chefore (September-11th), or on TUESDAY, July 20th, the ay before the Annual Commencement Exercises. .For circulars, apply to President CATTELL, or to

Pref. R. B. YOUNGMAN. Clerk of the Faculty

EASTON, Penns., July, 1887. FAMILIES ABOUT CHANGING THEIR RESI HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1818 AND 1830 Lombard Street Dispensary Department—Medical transment and medicines furnished gratuitously to the

The Managers of the Soldiers' Home, Sixteenth and Filbert streets, have just published an interesting report of their operations for the period extending from April 1, 1866, when they first occupied their new quarters, up to the commencement of the present year. The report sets forth many interesting particulars, and shows that there has been no abatement in the deep interest which has always been felt in Philadelphia in the wounded heroes of the war.

Since the Home was established in the early part of 1865, 723 soldiers have been its inmates; rep resenting twenty-six States of the Union, and the total number remaining in the Home, Jan. 1. 1867, was 197. During the nine months covered by the present report, 470 were admitted, 320 discharged, and 13 died. An excellent standard of discipline has been maintained in the institution, and its educational department, under the superintendence of Mr. John R. Baker, has been most successful in affording the best possible occupation for the men , and in preparing them to earn their own livelihood. Forty-three maimed and crippled soldiers are regularly in attendance at the school, where a good English education is furnished, including the art of telegraphy, for which an outer building has been conveniently fitted up with the fixtures and apparatus required, including five instruments, (four sounders, one recorder,) and a telegraphic circuit across the building.

The finances of the Soldiers' Home have been admirably managed. The donations of citizens in money and supplies, the appropriations from the State, and the proceeds of the Fair which was held in 1865, have enabled the managers to maintain the Home with great efficiency. A rigid economy is exercised in every department. and the constant and watchful supervision of the ladies in charge manifests itself in the good order and improved condition of the inmates. As long as thered a helpless soldier to be cared for, this excellent Home must be liberally sustained by our citizens. It can be said truly, that no worthy applicant has ever been refused admission to the Home, nor is there anything arbitrary or narrow in the manner of dispensing its benefits. No State boundaries, no distinctions of color or nation are recognized. The proper subjects for the benefits of this institution are described thus: "Such persons who, while in the service of the United States, have been disabled through, wounds or sickness, and are thereby unable to perform the ordinary avocations of life." and within these liberal limits its hospitalities are administered. It is an institution that is doing its good work quietly and unobtrusively, and deserves the hearty support of all who are interested in the best welfare of our gallant sol-

THE AGRICULTURAL FAIR .- The Inter-State Fair, commencing at Norristown on the 11th inst., will be one of the finest displays of the kind ever made in this Commonwealth, Eastern Pennser sylvania and our neighboring States being well represented. Five premiums, of \$100 each, have been offered for trials of speed, and the two fast trotters, "Lady Thorn" and "Mountain Maid," are matched for \$1,000 premium. Friendly contests for meritorious improvements of different kinds will take place, and the entertainment promises to be an unusually interesting and leasant one.

WENDELL PHILLIPS ON THE BAM. (1

General Grant, Senator Fessenden and Congress Discussed. (From the Anti-Slavery Standard) Grant at last has spoken and blundered. How he stalked into the Secretaryship, his friends boasting his great power to prevent mischief!
What mischief has he prevented? None. The
only powerhe claimed against the President a moment's thought obliges him to renounce. This is our "practical" statesman, whose first move is a blunder! This was our St. Michael whose resistless sword was to mow down the Satan of the fallen host! Instead of that we find that he does

fallen flost! Instead of that we find that he does not even know how to draw it!

The great popular leader sinks to boonly the President's Secretary issuing orders he abhors; sits like "ancient Pigtol" cating his leek and grumbiling! Was ever boastfal promise followed by such miserable failure? The General of the United States is to-day a weed caught-in the Presidential maelstrom, and unless some better brains than his own come to the rescue, sure soon to be than his own come to the rescue, sure soon to be swallowed in the vortex. Let no Grant man after this call Johnson a clumsy knave; he has found wit enough to befool the model leader, whose slience passed for the highest wisdom—the puff. of whose cigar was statesmanship. Once before there was an animal which passed for a lion till

he spoke.
Grant's friends excused the shame of his taking Grant's friends excused the shame of his taking Stanton's office on the ground that he got thereby so much power to prevent mischief. What power to prevent mischief has he gained by becoming Secretary? Absolutely none. His remonstrances are wholly disregarded: he is obliged, as Secretary, to issue orders he dislikes and wait till, as General, he can do something to avert their sad results. Evidently then he has gained no beneficial power by taking the War Department. Has he, by such an act, assumed a position which teaches the people? What valuable lessons do the people learn from the sight of their admired and trusted leader befooled into that sorry plight by brains so muddled that when, as Secretary, Grant remonstrates dled that when, as Secretary, Grant remonstrates against a measure, Johnson, forgetting that Grant is anything but a General, charges him with "insubordination." As if a Cabinet officer could be guilty of "insubordination!" We challenge the guilty of "insubordination!" We challenge the South to produce a negro as unfit to vote as this South to produce a negro as unfit to vote as this man shows himself to preside over a Cabinet.
Grant has not, as Secretary, averted any mischief. Has he by taking the office roused and taught the people? To fasten public attention more thoroughly on this plotted treason, to rouse them to their duty, is worth anything but sacrifice of conscience. Has Grant done this great public duty by taking Stanton's office? Does chagrin at seeing his lemorance, does disgust at witnessduty by taking Stanton's office? Does chagrin at seeing his ignorance, does disgust at witnessing the President's paltry triumph over him, teach them the needed leason? Every thoughtful man sees that so far as Grant's influence is concerned the loyal masses are weaker to day than yesterday. If Grant had indignantly protested against Stanton's suspension, and rejused to accept the place, that would have roused and taught the people and made him President of the United States on a just platform. Instead of this, the people see to-day that Grant rushed forward to help ones Stanton, supposing himself to possess a power of controlling the District commanders which he now confesses he has no title to. He stands before the public convicted at once of ignorance of his own duties and faithlessness to of ignorance of his own duties and faithlessness to

As matters stand the only advantage the masses gain from this event is one more hollow idol broken.—one more sham exploded. Grant joins McClellan, to stand forever in history among the "might have been." We by no means undervalue this gain. But the present business of the nation is neither to break nor to mend idole. Our preis neither to break nor to mend idols. ent business is to save the loyalty of the South from plunder and death. In this great emergency it appears that neither the Thirty-ninth nor the Fortieth Congress had sense enough to draw a statute that would hold water. If Grant be a blunderer, he has scores of comrades in the last and present Congress.

If 1861 will stand in our history as the year of treason, 1867 will surely be marked on the same page as the year of dunces. Treason no doubt flourishes to-day in Washington, but incompe-tency is the dominant characteristic which disgusts the nation and amuses the world. If the real government is shown at Washington, then it is demonstrated that Democracy, is a failure. A head of the State who would long ago have wrecked it, had not heaven graciously provided wicked; a Congress—fit body to fit head—ruled by a conservatism which modestly assumes to represent the calm wisdom of the nation, and smiles, Malvolio like, on its critics as sentimentalists. The result of this wisdom, a code which, worse than the old sarcasm, not only lets the big villains through, but cannot even rais

What can we expect of practical common sense from a Senate which follows Fessenden as leader; a man of whom it may be truly said that the nation has taken no one important and criti-cal step since 1861 which his influence or vote did not resist, until popular good sense shamed him out of his folly or marched to its purpose over his opposition. Yes, Mr. Fessenden's Sena-torial record is a record of fruitless opposition to every measure on which the nation

to every measure on which the nation's safety rests to-day. He has never been right, even by accident, at the first presentation of any critical measure. He has either voted against it or been felt against it, skulking behind his tools. Events have always-proved him mistaken. In this race he has never "come to time." His wisdom has always been what the French call "the wisdom of the staircase"—coming to appreciate matters one the staircase"—coming to appreciate matters one moment too late. His statesmanship consists in "proposing nothing and opposing everything."
Yet half the Senate allow him to do their thinking. Edmunds is his tool and Conkling his par-rot. And this mole had power enough, spite of Stanton's and Grant's and Sumner's and St vens's entreaties, to leave the President with the power of removing Sheridan, and to tie the hands of Congress till November!

The result we see. Congress tongue-tied and handcuffed till November: obliged to stand silent by and see Johnson trample on its laws. Loyalty hunted and trembling all over the South. A law so clumsily devised that it cannot be executed without bringing the great powers of govern-ment into collision. A General selected and left in Washington to represent and protect the nation, and found, when the emergency occurs, not to know enough to be fit to be left alone! These be our "practical men," my masters!
These are the fruits of Fessenden-statemanship!
Behold the wisdom of conservatism! Give us
next time a taste of the folly of radicalism—we

cannot be worse off, may be better; at any rate a change would be a relief.

There are yet men so timid and thoughtless as to insist that those who yote shall first know how to read. We commend another provision to their notice, namely—that Generals, Senators and Presidents shall be obliged at least to say their catechism and repeat the multiplication table be fore assuming office. Wendell Phillips.

THE CUBA CABLE. Arbitrary Conduct of the Captain-Ge-neral of Cuba-He Refuses to Permit Despatches to the Press to go Over the Cable-Unsettled State of Politics

the Supposed Cause. Ker West, Sept. 1, by way of New Orleans, Sept. 5, 1867.—Notwithstanding the Gulf Cable is nearly completed, the Captain-General of Cuba is nearly completed, the Captain-General of Cuba refused to permit press despatches to be sent over the cable. Your Havana correspondent can therefore send nothing. Senor Arantave is a liberal-minded gentleman and acts as inspector of despatches, but General Manzano is playing a despot's part. He gives as an excuse for his interference that the line is not yet open for business; but I learn that pollitical affairs in Cuba are in an unsettled state, and this is probably the real acause of the Captain General's action. So much for liberty of the press and free speech in the realm of the Cuban Mogul, who, fortunately, is shortly to be recalled. shortly to be recalled.

The Struggle for the Removal of Com-missioner Rollins—Sharp Letter from Colonel Hillyer to Thurlow Weed.

WEED'S WIRE-PULLING.

Washington Correspondence of the New York Herald.] The struggle for the removal of Commissioner Rollins has become quite warm and exciting. It is said that the President favors the removal, but that McCulloch is opposed to it, and has strongly urged the President not to heed the hue and cry mow being made against Mr. Rollins. The tussle for the enotie of the office has been attended with now being made against Mr. Rollins. The tussile for the epoils of the office has been attended with some curious developments, not the least interesting of which is a letter of Thurlow Weed to Gen. Grant pitching into Col. Hillyer, Revenue Agent at New York, and a reply from the latter containing some heavy had oak on the veteran lobbyist. The following is the correspondence:

THURLOW WEED TO GENERAL GRANT.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1, 1867.—Dear General—Public men are responsible for their friends. There is widespread demoralization among the internal revenue officers. The combination here

There is widespread demoralization among the internal revenue officers. The combination here is formidable. Among others Colonel Hillyer is alleged to be implicated. If as is represented he is aiding the effort to remove Mr. Rollins, that fact will confirm suspicions. It is also alleged that Colonel Hillyer has paid little to the government, while his predecessor saved large amounts. There will be Congressional investigations into these revenue frauds and I am unwilling to see these revenue frauds, and I am unwilling to see damaging exposures in the case of any officers for whose integrity General Grant is responsible. I have no objection that Colonel Hillyer should

see this letter. Truly yours,
Hon. U. S. Grant. Thurkow Weed. NEW YORK Sept. 4, 1867.—Thurlow WEED.
NEW YORK Sept. 4, 1867.—Thurlow Weed,
Esq.—Sir.—General Grant has forwarded to me,
without comment, your letter of the 1st instant,
addressed to him. The impertinence of the letter would be incomprehensible did it emanate from any other man than yourself. The impertinence any other man than yourself. The impertinence of your addressing General Grant on any subject—the impertinence of your addressing General Grant about me—the impertinence of your accusing anybody of implication in fraud, is impertinence without a parallel. You certainly have lost your reputed shrewdness, or have been smitten with unwonted modesty. Don't you suppose that General Grant knows your reputation and my character? I had supposed you suppose that General Grant knows your reputation and my character? I had supposed that you gloried in your reputation as King of the Lobby and the Prince of Jobbers. Does Satan rebuke sin? Since I have been in office I have had but one official transaction with which you were connected. I have your special letter of commendation to me of a gentleman who called as the attorney of one B. to interpose in behalf of his client. I was satisfied that B. was guilty of intent to defraud the government. However intent to defraud the government. However much I might have desired to accommodate you and your friend, I could not conscientiously do otherwise than recommend that he be fined \$5,000, conscious of his guilt and the justice of the punishment. He gave me his check for the amount, payable to the collector of the district. I am informed that the amount was afterwards remitted by the Commissioner, by whose influence I do not know. That was the last application ever made to me through you. You found you could not use me, and, with the same chivalry which a man exercises when he attacks another by writing to his wife that her husband is untrue to his yow, you write to the purest of men—and one of intent to defraud the government. However vow, you write to the purest of men—and one of my best friends—making insinuations against my integrity. Gen. Grant, as you know, is neither responsible for my appointment nor my integrity. I was appointed at the special request of the President. You told me in Washington that you applied for the appointment for your friend Webster, and the President and the Secretary told you the place was promised to me, and that as soon as you heard it you said it was a most judicious selection. Your suggestion of the appointment of a Congressional committee is what you know the second second committee is

hat you know I have announced that I would what you know I have announced that I would ask for, and what you least desire. I have repeatedly and publicly stated that such a committee should be appointed to make a thorough investigation into the corruptions and abuses of the revenue system in this city. Such an investigation would doubtless reveal the fact that the morality of the Albany lobby has been transplanted to the city of New York. It is notorious that the corruption of revenue officers in this that the corruption of revenue officers in this city is in direct proportion to their intimacy with city is in direct proportion to their intimacy with you. It is doubtless owing to the fact that those who are most under your influence are most should so in their corruption that the world has dubbed you with the soubriquet of "Fagin." I have never made any attack on the integrity of Mr. Rollins, but I should think better of him if the ring of which you are chief did not rally to his defence the moment he is in danger. No one who knows you will believe that your championship of Mr. Bollins is creditable to him as a man or to his character as an officer. It is not for Mr. Rollins, but for your expected gains, through

dishonest means, that you tremble. If access to the Treasury could be obtained more easily through his successor, Rollins's name would soon be added to the list of friends whom you have used, wheedled, cajoled, ruined and abandoned. I have only one word more to say. You state that I am said to be implicated in frauds. Your age alone saves you from my branding you as a liar. After an experience of six months in what I should not soon be added to the list of friends whom you as a liar. After an experience of six months in office, I can proudly say, what I should not have been able to say had I been controlled by you, that my hands are entirely clean. What prouder record can any officer in New York, possessing power and patronage, had than the lact that Thurlow Weed is his enemy?

I am, &C. WILLIAM S. HILLYER. Colonel Hillyer was formerly a member of General Grant's staff, and is, a warm friend of both Grant and the President. He has been foremost in the anti-Rollins movement, and recom-mended General Steedman for the position. This has earned him the hostility of Rollins, Weed

GENERAL SHERIDAN. His Farewell Order Relinquishing.

Command.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 5, 1867.—General
Sheridan issued the following order this morn-

ing: HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, NEW DRLEANS, La., Sept. 5, 1867.—In accordance with the directions contained in paragraph one of General Orders No. 81, current series, from the Headquarters of the Army, the undersigned relinquishes command of the Fifth Military District to Brevet Major-General Charles Griffin.

P. H. Sheridan,

Major-General, U. S. A. Gen. Sheridan and the members of his personal staff left for Leavenworth this evening by rail-road. They were escorted to the depot by the Mayor, the members of the Council and a number of citizens. Several gentlemen addressed the General in brief but complimentary terms, to which he responded. Resolutions of regret at his leaving the city were read and adopted. One of the party nominated Sheridan for Andrew

Johnson's successor.
The Republican, in its evening edition, reviews the administration of Sheridan. It considers the civil administration was a failure, and regards it as the cause of the July rlot. The city currency and the sanitary condition of New Orleans are severely condemned; but the military rule of Gen. Sheridan is highly extolled.

Proposed Reception of Gen. Sheridan in St. Louis Fixed for Monday Next. Sr. Louis, Sept. 5, 1867.—A telegram from New Orleans says General Sheridan will leave there to-night by railroad. He will probably arrive here late on Saturday night, and will be met at the depot by the Committee of Reception and escorted to the Southern Hotel. The public demonstration will not take place and monday. monstration will not take place until Monday night, when there will be a torchight procession, embracing the different posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, civic societies and the citizens

-A New York clairvoyant lives in a fine house given her by one of her grateful patients.

REFORM IN TURKEY.

The Suitan's Manifesto. The manifesto which the Sultan has addressed to the Grand Vizier on the occasion of his return from Europe is couched in the following

"The marks of sympathy and good will which I have received, during my journey, from the Sovereigns and the great nations of Europe, have been such that I can never forget them. In returning to the capital of my dominions I wish to convey to my faithful subjects the pleasure which I have experienced, and to make them sharers in it. They know that the state of my wishes is to witness the dany state of my perity and peace of my Empire, and the well-being of all my peoples, and their consummation in every respect. The satisfaction of my heart increases the more when I find all my subjects like the Governments and the nations whose hospitality I have been enjoying, appreciating The marks of sympathy and good will which hospitality I have been enjoying, appreciating

hospitality I have been enjoying, appreciating the sineerity of my intentions.

"There is no sweeter recompense for a sovereign than to see his subjects respond by affection and devotion to his efforts for the tranquillity and prosperity of the country. The public marks of attachment and fidelity which I have received once more on this occasion from the entire population, are therefore most agreeable to tire population, are, therefore, most agreeable to me, and I esteem them at the highest price. The sentiment of duty which renders it incumbent on me to insure protection to all interests, and to guarantee the general welfare of all my subjects, has derived a new strength from this welcome, and has become invested with the character of a sacred debt.

"My solicitude will, therefore, continue to be de-"My solicitude will, therefore, continue to be devoted to fostering those elements which everywhere serve to bind commonwealths together; to the advance of public instruction, the extension of means of communication, the good organization of the military and naval forces, and the development of public credit; and my firm will is that all my Ministers and all the functionaries of the State should devote the marketyes to that object. the State should devote themselves to that object,

each within the limits of his proper sphere.
"I desire that you should make known to all the pleasure which I have experienced from the sincere devotion manifested toward me by all classes of my subjects, and the gratification discusses of my subjects, and the gratification discusses of my subjects. played by foreign subjects, our guests, on the occasion of my return to the capital of my Em-

The Situation in Washington. The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune has the following items: Washington, Thursday, September 5, 1867.— There was a meeting of visiting Democratic politicians here to-night. It was secret, and newspaticians here to-night. It was secret, and newspaper men were shut out. After the meeting had adjourned, however, a number of those who had participated and remained about hotels late, talked loudly, and told most of the secrets of their meeting. A man named Sawyer, from Pittsburgh, presided, and representatives of the President's two newspaper organs, the Intelligencer and the Union, assisted in illing the other offices. The principal business done was to issue a cell for funds and pass a resolution, declaring Andrew Johnson the purest patriot on earth, a statesman whose only equal in American annals was the immortal Andrew Jackson, and the next Democratic candidate for in American annals was the immortal Andrew Jackson, and the next Democratic candidate for President. A change in the Cabinet is demanded, and the President is being, warned to beware of friends who are enemies in disguise. Judging from the talk of the members of the meeting, this was intended as a hit at Seward, Randall and McCulloch. Sheridan and Sickles, and Howard and Stanton, and all Radicals in general, were denounced and hereded.

denounced and branded as traitors. Speeches were made and a glorious old time had.

The lobby that have been working so long to make a change in the Cabinet, having been reinforced, are actively at work. Every Demogratic forced, are actively at work. Every Demogratic politician here seeks interviews with the President, and gives him a punch about his Cabinet. They cry loud for the removal of Seward and McCulloch. The lobby talk boastingly. Bets were offered to-day in the lobbies of Willard's that McCulloch would be compelled to resign before the 1st of October. Of course there were no takers, as those men who wanted to bet were fresh from the White House, and supposed to be well informed. Altogether there is posed to be well informed. Altogether there is much anxiety and excitement among people here about political matters. Johnson's intimate friends talk in enigmas, merely stating that if they could tell all they know of what Johnson says he is going to do, it would astound the

The proposed amnesty proclamation will be submitted by the President to the Cabinet tomorrow, and if agreed upon may be promulgated

Myai msarance Remarks of the Manager, Percy M. Dove, Esq., at the annual meeting held in Liverpool, August

I confess it to be a matter of satisfaction that

the experience of the last six months has been

the experience of the last six months has been more favorable than for a long time previously. [Cheers.] Yet I must still confess that not too much should be attributed to the change until it has lasted somewhat longer. It is likewise true that a moderate addition has been made in several risks to the charges for insurance, but in many of those cases it is as yet problemental. many of those cases it is as yet problematical whether increased hazard may not at least run parallel with increased premiums. [Hear, hear.] The exigencies of commerce require that no unnecessary bar should be raised against the development of trade by unreasonable charges for insurance. [Hear, hear.] Changes upwards in rates of premium require to be effected with what I may term skilled temperature. upwards in rates of premium require to be effected with what I may term skilful temperance, so that the per centage for extra casualties, expenses, and profit, shall only be provided for on a judicious and moderate scale. | Hear, hear: | I hold a very strong opinion that an act to be passed in conformity with the recommendations of the "Sclect Committee on Fire Protection" would have a more decided tendency towards the strong of the strong or the strong of the have a more decided tendency, towards the safe reduction of premiums than any other step I can possibly think of. [Hear, hear.] Certainly the Certainly the possibly think of. [Hear, hear.] Certainly the drift of the evidence I gave before the committee ran strongly in that direction. It was enabled to show that in some of the great cities of the Continent the ratio of loss from fires, in consequence of the surveillance of the governments, and of the several municipalities, was far less than in London, and in some of the large cities of the United Kingdom. I may reconjulate the ratio colfortions the large cities of the colfortions. I may recapitulate here the self-evident illustra-tion I then gave in evidence. If the normal rates which would cover legitimate fires in private which would cover legitimate ares in private houses were stated at any imaginary sum—it matters not for the argument whether it be right or wrong—I will take it at 10d. per cent.—I think I took it at 9d. then—this would imply that one house out of every 2,400 would be accidentally burnt down; but, if one possessor of a house out of this number should wilfully set his house on fire and destroy it, that act alone would, it is clear, double the normal rate and make it 1s. it is clear, double the normal rate and make it 1s. 8d. per cent. Hear, hear. | Xou see from this, without completing my evidence on that point, how incendiarism increases the rates for insurance, and how a judicial investigation would check the crime. [Hear, hear.] I know I am uttering the opinion, not of myself only, but that of the entire body of representatives of respectable Fire Insurance Companies of the United Kingdom, when I say that we would desire the rates of premium to be as low as was consistent with the existing measure of casualties, so that all classes of mium to be as low as was consistent with the existing measure of casuaities, so that all classes of society might benefit by the sense of security and comfort which Fire Insurance cannot fail to give. | Cheers. | My own observations of the mental constitution of public bodies coincide with those of my friend, Mr. Bouch. I mean with respect to the stagnancy which, after many years, steals imperceptibly sometimes over the most influential constituencies. They are not so active sometimes as younger ones. I am, however. sometimes as younger ones. I am, however, sensible, from some experiences in former years, that it only requires the proper means to be applied to reproduce perhaps all their pristine enthusiasm and activity. I am satisfied, however, that the shareholders of the Royal will not with-

hold that assistance which, if given, will benefit their own interests considerably. [Hear, hear.] Notwithstanding the gloomy experience of the last two or three years, and the very moderate expectancy of any large profits until further improvements take place, I have no Lesitation in expressing my oplaion that the future of the Royal is most promising, although, from the causes dilated on, the probable perfrozi the causes dilated on, the probable per-frozi the causes dilated on, the probable per-centage of profits will be very considerably re-duced in every insurance company in the country. [Cheers:] Still it must be remembered that a far less rate of profit on our present fire revenue would give the same favorable result to the prowould give the same favorable result to the proprietors now, than a much larger one some years since. It would, in fact, require little were actioned to the per-centage of provides the per-centage of provides the per-centage of provides and the per-centage of provides and business ten years since to give the same results to the proprietors now. [Hear, hear,] This will be clear when I add that our premiums in 1856 were little over £150,000, whilst now they are nearly £450,000. [Cheers.] However, these reduced profits will certainly act, as was stated by the Chairman and others, in preventing the establishment of new companies, with wild expectations of the profits to be derived from low premiums. [Hear, hear.] Not only will they not be established here, but as you have heard in the State of New York alone, where new fire companies used to be numbered by twenties and thirties in

used to be numbered by twenties and thirdes in a year, in the last year not a single company struggled into existence. [Hear, hear.] Notwithstanding, therefore, the general adverse experience of most companies during the last two or three years, I never had less fears than I en-tertain now of the continued and increased success of the Royal Insurance Company. [Cheers. This terminated the proceedings.

FROM NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 6.—Coroner Wildey held an inquest yesterday over the body of Matilda Cadena, the colored woman, who was killed on Wednesday by her husband, Crispin, at their abode in the basement of No. 15 East Eleventh street. Several witnesses were examined. On Wednesday morning Cadena quarreled with his wife, and finally she told him that she could not live beacably with him and asked him to large whet, and many she told film that she could not live peaceably with him, and asked him to leave the house. He replied that he would do so, but desired to have a few words with her before doing so. He then caught her and attempted to throwher down. She resisted, and he then struck her in the head with a knife, and plunged the blade into

her back near the left shoulder blade. As the bleeding woman staggered into the hall the murderer struck her head with a smoothing iron. She then fell into the area and died. Nearly all of the witnesses examined saw the assault com-

of the witnesses examined saw the assault committed. A verdict against the husband was rendered, and he was committed. He is a native of Havana, aged 19 years.

Wm. Tucker, of No. 10 Roosevelt street, was arrested yesterday on a warrant issued by Justice Dowling, charging him with forgery. Mr. Wm. B. Heuson, one of the officers of the Atlantic Savings Bank, made ar affidavit that, on the 26th of December last, Tucker called at the bank and presented a voucher calling for \$75, purporting to be signed by Peter Nolan, a depositor. Believing the voucher to be correct, and the signature genuine, Mr. Heuson gave Tucker the money; but he subsequently ascertained that the signature of Nolan to the document was a forgery, and he therefore caused his arrest. Justice Dowling committed him for trial, in default of bail. Tucker is a seaman, 50 years of age, and a native of Massachusetts.

About two hundred publishers, from different

About two hundred publishers, from different About two hundred publishers, from different parts of the country, were present at the formal opening yesterday, of the new Trade Sales Rooms, in the Mercantile Library. At 1 o'clock the company gathered around a table in one of the large halls, and did justice to an excellent dinner. Toasts, compliments, and speeches were plenty. At about 2 P. M., the sale commenced in the agretion room when the behavior and the sale commenced. in the auction room, when the books first on the catalogue brought good prices.

Gov. Fenton yesterday visited the State Emi-

grant Hospital and the kindred institutions on Ward's Island, at the invitation of the Commis-sioners of Emigration. The Democratic Republican General Committee of Tammany Hall met last evening at Masonic Hall. A Committee of seven was appointed to prepare an address to the Democratic

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, At a fireting of the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles stated a few facts connected with his mission as delegate from the United States to the Coinage Congress in Europe. Appropriate resolutions, referring to the death of Ex-Governor John A. King, were

The Assaults on Judge Willams. To the Editor of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin It is a notable fact that the political ideas which control parties in Pennsylvania are seldom indigenous. They have originated either in New England or the South. The Democratic party has, for the most part, followed a Southern, the opposition a New England lead. The misfortune s that the men who now seek to control the Democratic party in Pennsylvania, are more actuated in their political condrect by Southern prejudices, real or assumed, than-by the political principles which are the basis of that organization

Here in Philadelphia the small coterie, who inflicted grievous wounds on the Democratic party by their open and flagrant sympathy with the South in arms against the government—the men of cold hearts and narrow intellects, who never fear generous aspiration and are incapa-ble to perform a generous deed—fancy that it is mighty genteel, and a proof of their title to the character of gentlemen, to sneer at Judge Williams as a "Yankee" candidate, a representative of the "nutmeg" State, and a radical from

Instead of attacking his principles; instead of Instead of attacking his principles; instead of attempting to demonstrate to the people the superiority of Judge Sharswood in point of abilities, experience and fitness, they disgust every manly, honorable member of, the party by this obtrusion of vulgar prejudice and reproduction of Southern slang. Judge Williams has been a citizen of Pennsylvania nearly a quarter of a century; he has gained a high character for capacity, integrity and learning: yet, the rangeous city, integrity and learning; yet the rangorous crew who indite paragraphs for the Age talk of him as a foreigner, as an intruder among the heterogeneous population of Pennsylvania! The Germans, the Irish, the Scotch, the Germans, the Irish, the Scotch, the Scotch-Irish and their descendants are to be aroused and inflamed against this native-born citizen of the country, because, forsooth, he has passed the boundary lines of a sister State and taken up his residence in Penn-

sylvania. I am a member of the Democratic party, and intend at the coming election to vote for Judge Sharswood; and nothing is likely to shake that intention but the illiberal, the unmanly and narrow course of the Age and the fragmen of the Democratic party which it represents. It is an insult to every Democrat who was born without the limits of this commonwealth, and if it is persisted in it will be resented in a manne that will not be misunderstood.

A JEFFERSONIAN DEMOCRAT.
Philadelphia, Sept. 6, 1867.

PERSONAL.

The many friends of Col. John W. Forney, editor of the Press, will be gratified to learn of his safe arrival home from his European tour. Rev.E.E. Adams, D.D., who has been spending a few months in Europe, has taken passage in the steamer Manhattan, for New York, and was to steamer Manhattan for New York, and was to have sailed from Liverpool Tuesday, Sept. 3d. His health has materially improved, and he has so far recovered his voice that he spoke without difficulty, and was heard throughout the great hall, at a meeting in Edinburgh. The family of Dr. Adams are upon his farm in East Concord, N. H. The reverend gentleman will probably reach the United States in the course of a week. Dr. Adams has hosts of warm friends in this city.

of the ablest divines of the Presbytten denomi-By referring to the local columns of the Bulla-rin of to-day it will be seen that extensive pre-parations are being made for the reception of the Right Reverend Bishop Wood, on his return from FACTS AND FANCIES. Bayard Tay is translating Göthe's Faust.

The German's use gripe seeds for coffee.

Reagan has been pardened. How about

Baltimore wants to get up a row of the sti
Relimore wants to get up a row of the sti
A Trenton little boy died from frighting shut up in a closet.

Sixty newspapers were represented at the Coole prize-fight. —The Sultan sent eleven Arab horses to Francis —A Wisconsin widow hung hernelf because her wheat crop was small. She was a fool ingrain.

-Bordentown Female College in New Jersey -Bordentown remaie College in New Jersey has a class in washing.

-Miss Hosmer's design for a menument to President Lincoln will, or world, cost \$250,000 to execute. Tell that to the Hos merines.

—Geflowski, a Pole, has made a memorial bust of Artemus Ward, and sells it in London for a

The Queen has gone to Abbotsford, to do the proper thing by the late Scott, of whom her Majesty condescends to approve. -The tigers devoured 148 persons last year in Java. One tiger destroyed more than that one

season at Saratoga. —The latest combination for the promotion of horticulture is a watermelon association at Springfield, Mass.

-The first sample of pig-iron ever made on the Pacific coast is on exhibition in San Fran-

-Indiana Asbury University admits ladies to its full course this fall-freshman, sophomore, junior and senior.

-A praying machine is on exhibition at Paris, warranted to say a hundred and twenty Buddhist prayers a day without getting out of order. -The grand jury at Nashville have indicted over a thousand persons for drinking beer on

-It is proposed to erect a monument in Berlin to the man who first introduced the potato into Europe.

The Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar has been sea-bathing at Ostend—making an "Ostend manifesto" of himself—but he has gone back to his seven-by-rine principality.

"Nasby" is looking for a serial story for his Toledo Blade. Trowbridge, Edmund Kirke, Sikes, and others have been applied to all too busy to write it.

—Clingman, formerly United States Senator from North Carolina, was injured in one of his eyes last week, by the careless cracking of an omeibus-driver's whip.

The funny man of the New Bedford Mercury

says "it becomes every day more doubtful whether the President is an 'andy thing to have Bat-shooting is now the favorite Virginia sport. They call it a bird in that country. It has been observed that in all the reports of base ball matches bats and fouls go together.

-Gov. Chamberlain of Maine has sent an urgent request to the Government that a transport ship may be sent by Admiral Farragut to bring home the Jaffa colonists, if they desire it.

—Sir Henry Bulwer, whose chief claim to distinction is that he is a brother of Edward Lytton, is making a book of his "Diplematic Recollections." His books and his brothers are the Bulwerks of British literature. Musical prodigies are frequently heard of but few so prodigious as a young lady mentioned by a Western paper, who can play two pieces upon the plano, whistle a third and sing a fourth,

all at the same time. -One of the Japanese troupe in Portland fell

chestra chair, while performing in that city. He was rendered insensible, but resumed his performance in a few minutes.

-It is announced that Charles Reade and Dion Boucicault are writing; in conjunction, a novel for the Atlantic Monthly, for which they are to receive a larger sum than has yet been paid by an American periodical to any author except Mr.

Base ball talk in certification in Daily-cutters," "sky-scrapers," "muffins," &c., have become acclimated. "Gobbled the huckleberry" is the last version "of taking it on the

The imperial family of France is generally disliked in Austria. Napoleon is regarded as the evil genius of the house of Hapsburg. The Empress Elizabeth tried hard to avoid an introduction to Eugénie, but the latter insisted—all in a very polite way, of course, on both sides. Rarey's will is just published. He leaves the reclaimed "Cruiser" to his brother, with the injunction that the horse is not to be sold nor exhibited for money, nor taken away from the

stable which the testator bullt for him. Useful -Havana has a new source of revenue. Four hundred, and twenty thousand dollars are invested. in the cock-fighting profession in that highly moral city. Lacre are about twenty-one thousand cock-fights a year. The city proposes to impose a license of one hundred dollars per day, on these amusements.

"Camp Meeting John," is credited with the -"Camp Meeting John" is credited with the following: A Baptist clergyman objected to the Methodist polity that there was too much machinery in it. The veteran of a hundred camp meetings retorted. "Yes, there is a good deal of machinery, but it dun't hake so much water to run it as the Baptist does."—Hoston Advertiser.

During last year the postal order system paid all the expenses, and left a surplus in the hands of the Government. It is estimated that the business amounts to \$19,000,000. During the present year four hundred more postal offices will be put in operation, making a total of one thou-sand two hundred and thirty-five.

-Enormous amounts of fossil ivory are brought from New Siberia. In some cases entire mam-moths have been discovered preserved in ice, which not only have the skip and hair in perfect condition, but the fleshy portions also. Dogs and wild beasts have eaten them with avidity, though they must have been frozen to death thousands of

-A Mormon settlement is located in Minnesota at Battle Lake, which is called the most charming place in the State. It consists of eighteen families. They occupy a thousand acres of well fenced and well cultivated land. They are disciples of Jo. Smith, and do not permit. polygamy. The settlement is quiet and industri-

—The Chicago Post has a column of "Tea—Table Talk"—listen to it: "A man died in New York the other day of yellow fever.—A child in Minnesota has no hones in its legs.—A Bostonian walked off the portice of his house while asleep, dislocating his ankle, breaking his leg, and otherwise injuring himself." What delighted subjects for the tea-table—the readers of the Post must have the nightmare horribly.

-A London letter contains the following: "I —A London letter contains the following: "I mentioned long ago that the American Legation in this city had been transferred to one small room in a common lodging-house in one of the most disreputable streets of the West End. It is there still, and the last time I called there the door was opened to me by a dirty woman, with an equally dirty baby in her arma, which was actually engaged in extracting nourishment from the maternal fount. I am told that this is not an