Baily Evening Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

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PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1867.

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THE EVENING BULLETIN PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING (Sundays excepted), AT THE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING,

607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION. GIBSON PEACOCK, PROPELETOES.
Z.L. PETHERSTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON, OASPER SOUDER, JE., PRANCIS WELLS.

The BULLETIN is served to subscribers in the city at 18 cuts per week, payable to the carriers, or \$8 per annum. BCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED Planos.—Acknowledged superior in all respects or any made in this country, and sold on most liberatorms. NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS constantly in hand for ront. Tuning, noving and packing promptly ttended to. Warerooms, 1103 Chestnut street. jel9-3ms

MARRIED. ENGARD - GREEVES. - On the 16th Inst., by Rey. Theo. tork, D. D., Mr. Albert C. Engard, U. S. N., to Miss Emily L. youngest daughter of Alexander Greeves, Esq., of this

city.

REED—AUSTIN.—On Tuesday, Sept. 16th, at St. Ann's
Church, N. Y., by the Rev. Thomas Gallandet. Edmond
B. Rewd, of Philadelphia, to Anna Amelia Austin, of New
York city.

CANNING.—On Bunday, the 5th inst, at Washington C., Miss Emma Cecilia Canning, daughter of the late upt. Wm. H. Canning, of Philadelphia, in the 18th year e. - On the 10th instant, Mary B. Gray, in the 77th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from her-late residence, No. 1423-Locast street, on Friday morning, the 13th inst. at 9 o'clock, without further notice. Funeral services at 8t. John's Church, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

KEENE.—On the 19th of September, 1857, Ellen M., youngest daughter of James B. Keene, deceased, and Phobe Keene, aged nineteen (19) years and twenty-one (31) days. (31) days.

The relatives and friends of the family age respectfully invited to strend the funeral, from her mother's residence, 1659 Sansoni street, on Saturday morning, the 14th, at 10 o'clock. Interment at the Woodlands.

OBITUARY.
FLOBANOE. Departed this life, at his residence, on hastmat street, Jacob L. Florance, in the sixty-lifth year Fromaton.—Departed this life, at his residence, on the saxe.
The amject of this notice became an inhabitant of Philisde tplan & number of years ago. For a long time part Mr. Florance has been a confirmed invalid and great sunctor, so much so that the "messenger of death was to him a welcome release, and his transition was perfectly peaceful and calm. To his own family he was most kind and generous, giving them every advantage, surrounding them with all connect, and contributing host literally to their pleasure and enloyment.

In religion and politics he was tolerant of the opinions of these who differed with him. In intercents with his beginning, the was investigated in his hospitality. In business matters he was exact and precise; bet in charity he was inpel-leve, sym athetic and hieral, giving aid freely, willingly and unostentationely; for what he thus did, he dicliked praise or excessive thatiks. He bore long-continued and great sufferings with remarkable firmness, patience—and fortitude; oftentime who it in cuttle pain he would strive to be cheerful and pleasant to all who visited bins, and even in moments of his.

He leaves a devoted wife and a manber of children, also

in. He leaves a devoted wife and a munber of children, also sand-children, who must ever recall agreeable memories. him, and can but sincerely mourn for, and deplored their se of one who was so recardful and considerate of their elfare and gratification. DYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND ARCH, ARE opening for the Fall Trade of 1997—Margot Shawls, ordered goods.
Popling, new colors, and litch Plaids.

H'RUIT JARS AND CANS, IN GREAT VARIETY, AT B. A. WILDMAN'S, House Furnishing Depst, seg-5t* No. 1011 Spring Garden-street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, BROAD STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10, 1967. A Shecial Meeting of the

UNION LEAGUE of Philadelphia will be held at the

LEAGUE HOUSE, ON SEPTEMBER 18, AT 8 O'CLOCK, P. H.

for the purpose of taking such measures as may be deemed advisable in relation to the present condition of the coun-By order of the Board of Directors. GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary.

CNIVE ISSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—DEPARTMENT OF ARTS.

Rev. DANIEL R. GOUDWIN, D. D., Provost, and Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy.

JOHN F. FRAZER, LL. D., Vice Provost, and Professor.

Natural Philosophy and Chemberry.

GEORGE ALLEN, A. M., Professor of the Greek Language and Literature.

FIGANCIS A. JACKSON., A. M., Professor of Mathematics.

E. O'ILB KENDALL. A. M., Professor of Mathematics.

CHARLES, J. STILLE, A. M., Professor of the English Language and Literature.

inguage and literature. HENRY MORTON, Ph. D., Acting Professor of Natural HI NAY MORTON, Ph. D., Acting Professor of Natural Phinsophy and Chemistry OSWALD SEIDENSTICKER, Ph. D., Professor of the German Language and Literature. JOHN G. R. W. ELROY, A. M., Assistant Professor of the English Language and Literature. WILLIAM A. LAMBERTON, A. B., Assistant Professor WILLIAM A. LAMBERTON, A. B., Assistant Professor Mathematics.
JEAN R. SUE, Instructor in French.
LEON DE LA COVA. Instructor in Spanish.
GIUSEPPE MAZZA, Instructor in Ralian.

The first term of the Academic year will open on MON-DAY. September 18th, at ten o'clock A. M. Candidates for admission will present themselves for examination at half-part ten. Fees, thirty-five dollars a term, payable in advance. FRANCIS A. JACKSON. Sell-dtip Secretary of the Faculty.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences THURSDAY, September 13th. Gandidates for admission may be examined the day before (Beptember 11th), or on TUESDAY, July 30th, the day before the Annual Commencement Exercises. For circulars, apply to President CATTELL, or to Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN,

Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN,

Clork of the Faculty.

EASTON, Penna., July, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE HENTINGDON AND BROAD
TOP MOUNTAIN RAILEOAD COMPANY,
PHILADREPHY, Sept. II, 1867.

NOTICE.—The holders of the bonds and scrip of the
Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Ruilroad and Coal
Company are requested to uncet at Room No. 30, Merchants' Exchange, on WEDNESDAY, September 18, 1857,
at 11 o'clock A. M., when a statement of the affairs of the
Company will be made, and a proposition submitted to
them for their consideration.
By order of the Board,
sell-8ti.

J. P. AERTSEN, Secretary.

FIFTH PRECINCT, NINTH WARD, REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—At an adjourned meeting of the Association, held on Thursday, Sept. 5th, 1867, the following officers were duly elected:

President—RANCIS BLACKBURNE.
Vice President—WILLIAM M. BULL.
Secretary—WILLIAM PRESTON.
Treasurer—DAVID BEITLER.
On motion, it was Resolval. That this Association meet on every Thursday, at 8 P. M., at the Hall, corner of Merrick and Market streets, until further notice. self-2trp

NORTH—PRENNSYLVAMA—PAUROCAL NO.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND GREEN LANE STATION.

We are delivering from this place the celebrated HARLEIGH SPRING MOUNTAIN LEHIGH COAL, the hardest and purest mined, at \$7 per ton.

BINES & SHEAFF, sep-Impy Office, No. 15 South Seventh street.

FAMILIES ABOUT CHANGING THEIR RESI-FAMILIES ABOUT CHANGING THEM RESEARCH 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 mail or otherwise. by mail or otherwise.

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 AND 1520
Lombard Street Dispensary Department—Medical
greatment and medicines furnished gratuitously to the

MARTYRS TO CARRLESSNESS.—If all the teeth that have been ruined by neglect could be strung tegether, they would reach thrice round the world. There may have been some excuse for

this have in days gone by, when there was no absolute safeguard against dental decay in existence, but there is no apology for it now. Frankant Sozodont, the world-renowned antiseptic dentifrice, as certainly protects the teeth against decay, as oil prevents steel from rusting, or water arrests the progress of fire. water arrests the progress of fire. AN OWNER WANTED,-Eight pigs of iron,

nine wrought iron beams and three feet of a steam-boiler, captured on Saturday last by the Harbor Police, are awaiting an owner at the Station-house, Front and Noble streets.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

pincott & Co., Philadelphia. The name of "Ouida's" new novel is not well chosen. The two flags under which her hero serves have little or nothing to do with his part of the story. Cecil, in the Home Guards, is an elegant London idler. and Louis Victor, in the Chasseurs d'Afrique, is an exiled adventurer who seeks refuge in the army of Alglers, not for the sake of France, but for his own purposes. We wish that "Ouida" had called her book after her heroine, Cigarette. Like "Chandos," "Strathmore" and "Idalia," Under the Flag" is marked by certain-characteristic faults, the "small vices" of "romance writing. The aristocratic, sleepy, handsome, reckless and more or less immoral giant appears in all her books, and in "Under the Flag" she has two of them. Her hero, all through the book, never opens his mouth, unless he says something "wearily." It would be worth while to count the repetitions of this weary adverb. Then he is never alluded to without a reference to his 'white hands," even after he has been tanning them for a dozen years under the African sun, which has burnt his face to a bronze. Quida's giant Guardsmen never turn round. They "awing themselves round" invariably, and if one of them is suddenly roused, he is sure to shake himself like a big Newfoundland dog, until his accourrements rattle from spur to

chin-strap. But, passing by these "small vices," which are inseparable from a style like "Ouida's," "Under the Flag" must be recognized as a novel of extraordinary power. With a plot, the key to which she take no particular pains to conceal, the story is sustained with a sort of fiery vigor that never flags, a vividness of description which invests her most sensational passages with a present reality: an extraordinary range of knowledge as to all the material that enters into the composition. The "horse-talk" of the story is equal to Lever's best efforts, and the minute familiarity with the camp-slang, habits, organization and general tone of the French army in Algeria makes it difficult to believe that the author has not spent years of her life in that country. There are a dozen pictures of Arab and Zouave life that are worthy of the pencil of Gérome, and we remember nothing finer of its kind in romance than the scene of Cecil carrying his dead comrade across the desert to save his body from being desecrated by the birds of prey.

The interest of the reader will be equally divided between Cecil, the hero of the book, and Cigarette, the child-soldier, the pet rivandière of the army of Algeria. The character is one of "Ouida's" most brilliant creation, and is drawn with a true artist hand. It is the one thoroughly intense character of the book. There is the same infusion of fast men and women which marks nearly all of Ouida's books, but they play subordinate and unimportant parts in the story. The author is perhaps over fond of bright colors and needs strong backgrounds for them. "Under the Flag" is immensurably superior to "Idalia," and while many readers will lind lault with it as extravagant and sensational, no one will be able to resist its fascination who once begins its perusal.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The Correspondence Between the Go-vernment of the United States and Great Britain.

A late number of the Manchester Express contains a considerable portion of the correspondence between Mr. Seward and Lord Stanley on the subject of the Alabama claims, particularly with reference to the matter of arbitration. In August, 1866, Mr. Seward sent a long letter to Lord Stanley, and in his letter of instruction to Mr. Adams requested him to inform Lord Stanley that, in the judgment of the President, a settle-ment of these claims "had become urgently necessary to a re-establishment of entirely friendly relations between the United States and Great Britain." The following is a sample of the Seward letters:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 12. —Sir: I have now to recur to Lord Stanler's despatch to Sir Frederick Bruce of the 21th of May, concerning the so-called Alabama claims, a copy of which paper he placed in my hands during our recent visit at Auburn. You are authorized to inform his Lordship that I did not understand his previous offer of arbitration to apply alone to the claims arising out of the depredations of the Alabama, to the exclusion of those arising out of the depreda-tions of the Florida, the Shenandoah, the Georgia, and other vessels of that description: and that, on the contrary. Lord Stanley's offer of limited arbitration was understood to apply equally to those claims arising out of the depre-

those arising out of the depredations of the His Lordship now observes that the British government is ready to go to arbitration upon the question whether, in the matter connected with all those vessels out of whose depredations the claims of American citizens have arisen, the course pursued by the British government, and those who acted upon its authority, was such as would involve a moral responsibility on the part of the British government to make good either whole or in part, the losses of the American

lations of the several vessels last named as to

The President considers these terms to be at once comprehensive and sufficiently precise to include all the claims of American citizens for depredations upon their commerce during the late rebellion, which have been the subject of complaint upon the part of this government. But the United States government, in this view, would deem itself at liberty to insist before the rbiter that the actual proceedings and relations of the British government, its officers, agents and subjects, towards the United States in regard to the rebellion and the rebels, as they occurred during the rebellion, are among the matters which are connected with the vessels whose depredations are complained of, just as in the case of general claims alluded to by Lord Stanley, the actual proceedings and relations of her Majesty's government, its officers, agents and subjects, in regard to the United States, and in regard to the rebellion and the rebels, are nece sarily connected with the transactions out of which those general claims arose.

Lord Stanley's plan seems to be to constitute two descriptions of tribunals—one an arbiter to determine the question of the moral responsibility of the British government in respect to the Ala-bama, Florida, Georgia, and other vessels of that class; and the other, mixed commissions to adju-dicate the so-called general claims of both sides; and a contingent reference to the same or othe the amount of damages, for indemnity, to be awarded in the cases examined by the first tribu-nal in the event of a decision, upon the question of moral responsibility, in layor of the United

States.

No distinction, as to principle, between the tribunals seems to the United States to be necessary; and in every case the United States agree only to unrestricted arbitration. Convenience may require that the claims should be distributed between two tribunals, both of which, however, in the opinion of the United States, should proceed upon the same principles and be clothed with the same powers.
The President will be gratified if this explana-

tion shall conduce to remove any of the difficul-ties which have heretofore prevented the two governments from coming to the amicable and triendly understanding and arrangement which "Under Two Flags." By Ouida. J. B. Lip-

is so sincerely desired by both.
I am, sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Charles Francis Adams, Esq., &c., &c., &c. THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

The Amnesty Proclamation—Its True Intent and Meaning—Future Course of the President.

Washington, Tuesday, Sept. 10.—Curiosity is now thoroughly awakened to see the modus operandi by which the President will apply the doctrine of his Amnesty Proclamation to the present status of reconstruction efficies, whether present status of reconstruction affairs—whether he will call upon the crudite Binckley for another prolix opinion, or whether he will assume the doctrine as completely established, and issue an order accordingly direct to the District Commanorder accordingly direct to the District Commanders. Though the law prohibits this, yet he claims the right to do it under the constitutional provision which binds him to execute the laws. This order would not have to pass through Gen. Grant as General-in-Chief, and even if it did, he has no power under the law to refuse to transmit it. If, as Secretary of War, he should refuse, it would be equally yold of effect, for by a stroke of his pen the President would remove him for his contumacy, and the country would be no better off than before—would, in fact, be the worse for that because would, in fact, be the worse for that, because Grant in the War Department is just as much of a clog upon the reactionary tendencies of the President as Mr. Stanton ever was. Such an order reaching the military commanders, the question will arise with them, are they bound to obey it? The law vests in them the exclusive responsibility of its execution, subject in certain respects to the revision of the General-in-Chief. In deciding the uestion of obedience, undoubtedly the advice of Grant would be a very potent aid to a conclusion, though under the law he is powerless to give instructions. The Commander then must decide between the command as expressed in the law, and the command of the President. If he obeys the latter, he is responsible to Congress, and may even render himself liable to fine and imprisonment under the penal section of the act itself; if he obeys the express command of Congress, and thus disobeys the President, he will be promptly relieved, even if he be not court-martialed for the military offence of insubordination—for the President does not hesitate to assert that he is invested with a double power over these officers—the power to direct them as civil agents in the execution of the laws. and the military power inhering in him as Com-mander-in-Chief.

mander-in-Chief.

There are many people, doubtless, who do not believe that the President will dare to go to this extreme. I have been of that number. But my observations of late have convinced me that Mr. Johnson, in the words of his friend Mr. Nasby, is 'determined to be President or nothin'." He is now fulminating proclamations and orders with a shrewd care to keep the words "Constitution" a shrewd care to keep the words "Constitution" and "lawfully constituted authority" well before the people as a cloak for the mischlef behind. All that Mr. Johnson does will be emblazoned with the word "Constitution" from head to foot, and I am certain that if he can force General Grant into even an apparent position of resisting what Mr. Johnson pleases to interpret and style "lawfully constituted authority," he will not hesitate to put him under arrest, and place another in command. This mode of getting General Grant out of the way, despite the provisions of the second section of the Army Appropriation Act, which declares that he shall neither be removed, suspended nor transferred, has been freely talked of in White House circles and it is held that there is no probi-

House circles, and it is held that there is no prohibition, even in that act, which would prevent Gen. Grant's arrest by superior military authority for

insubordination.

This course is just as clearly foreshadowed, and just as confidently predicted by the President's most intimate advisers here, as the events which have already occurred have been. If it is not followed, ascribe it to a lack of courage on the part of the President, and not to any faltering in the purposes of his political bedfellows.

FRANCE.

The Paris Journals on the Emperor's Speeches. [From the Journal de Parie.] The speech at Arras in 1867 is as peaceful as the

speech at Auxerre in 1866 was warlike. After the warlike speech of last year we had peace; after the peaceful speech of this year, what is likely to follow? The speech of Arras agrees with all the semi-official constructions of the Salzburg interview. viz.: that the two sovereigns have come to an understanding only in the interests of peace. as we are assured, they have agreed to try and form a Confederation of Southern Germany, we have no doubt that it was with a pacific object; but as it is requisite that to render such a confederation practicable Baden. Wurtemburg, Bayaria and Hesse should annul the military treaties which bind them to German Confederation, it is to be feared that war will be the result of all the pacific efforts which the two Cabinets of Paris and Vienna are likely to make, with a good intention of course beyond question, to maintain the line of the Maine. Supposing a mere defensive alliance only to exist between France and Austria, those Powers ipse facto would form a league in Europe. Now one league between a league in Europe. Now one league begets another. The Prussian, and even the Austrian papers, which are less inclined than the French ournals are to take words for facts, and view things in their real light, have come to that conclusion. The former claim an immediate alliance between Russia and Prussia as a means of palancing the Franco-Austrian alliance; the latter, angry as they are at Prussian encroach-ments, have all along deprecated a French al-liance, as it must in their opinion immediately bring forth a corresponding alliance between Prussia and Russia. Neither the Arras speech, nor the childish despatches sent from Salzburg a few days since to clear the horizon, can affect in any way the powerful reasoning of the most serious and influential papers of North and South Germany, nor modify the state of things which has given rise to it. Either nothing what ever was done at Salzburg, or something was done there which must lead to war. [From the Temps.]

What to us seems particularly obscure in the speech at Arras is its allusion to unseasonable but patriotic impulses, which, the Emperor declares, must not lead us away. The Emperor could not have been thinking of the feelings of the people whose districts he had increment the property to just passed through, since the functionary to whom he was replying had expressed the most pacific views. The words, moreover, could scarcely have been applied to the other regions France, for we have not yet learned that bellicose tendencies have been manifested any where. In one word, it seems to us that up to the present moment our patriotism has been both firm and real, but at the same time very little given to the impulses against which we are told to be on our guard. But, in spite of all draw-backs, we acknowledge that the speech is pacific. One thing alone prevents us from placing entire confidence in that impression, namely, the very position which France and Austria and Austria seem to have taken up at Salzburg. If we are to believe in all that is said and in what is probable, the two Emperors have made themprobable, the two Emperors have made themselves the defenders of treaties, partisans of the state quo, and declared guardians of the peace. They desire culy the maintenance of the stipulations of the Paris and Prague treaties; they neither intend to attack Prussia, nor even ask her to reconsider les faits accomplis. All they want is that Prussia remains where she is, and discontinues the work of Correct with discontinues the work of German unity. Now, whether right or wrong, Prussia, or rather Germany, could not accept such a condition. It would be simply abdication-suicide for

M. de Bismarck to give up his cherished ideas. The sovereigns of France and Austria know all this as well as we do; but they have been forced to hold their tongues in order not to lose the advantage of a pacific attitude, and to leave to Prussian ambition the choice of putting up with a provocation or war. This is the reason why we are not reassured by the protestations either at Arras or at Salzburg. at Arras or at Salzburg.

[From the Gasette de France.]

The oracle has spoken, but in enigmas. We know what to expect; "it is only weak govern-ments which seek in foreign complications a diversion from embarassments at home," which means, if we admit it—which of course is impossible—that if the Imperial government experience interior troubles, it feels itself strong enough to interior troubles, it feels itself strong enough to overcome them without having recourse to foreign complications. This will reassure both those who are above all partisans of strong governments, and those who always fear that, whether strong or weak, certain governments may interfere too much in their neighbor's affairs. But there are others, and a great number, too, who will not be so reassured, who

neighbor's affairs. But there are others, and a great number, too, who will not be so reassured, who may perhaps find the words too indirect to be satisfactory; and who may ask themselves, not without anxiety, what is the meaning which events, more or less near, give to this declaration? There may, in fact, be various opinions respecting the speech. One may see in, it a rainbow of peace, though very feebly colored; but we may also see the advertisement that "the permanent interests of the country" demand that sooner or later the national colors must be hoisted at the later the national colors must be hoisted at the cannon's boom. We hope that this last interpretation may prove incorrect, but we fear that it is the only one which will be given to the Arras speech, especially outside of France.
[From the Liberte.]

Confidence in the future! These four words sum up the whole of the Imperial speech. We can only recall the homely proverb, La confiance s'inspire et ne se commande pas (confidence must be spentaneously felt; it cannot be assumed at will). The strike of capital, the forty millions sterling hearded in the bank cellars, is a practical proof that the proverb is true.

ANOTHER SPICY POLITICAL LET-

Thurlow Weed Impaled. Col. Hillyer replies to Thurlow Weed's last letter

in this style:

New York, September 10th, 1867.—Thurlow New Tork, September 10th, 1866.—Thursone Weed, Esq.—Sir: I have hesitated about replying to your communication of the 7th. I did not wish to bring myself within the provisions of the statute so rigidly enforced by Mr.

I assure you that I pity the sorrows of a poor old man. I have charity enough to believe that the infirmities of age have so affected your memory as to make your imagination responsible for

ory as to make your imagination responsible for your facts.

Suppose, Mr. Weed, that a commission of lunacy should sit on your case. Suppose the evidence should show you that you really imagined yourself the champion of official purity, the guardian of the public treasure, the disinterested adviser of other men's friends. What would be the result? You would have to send to the Tycoon of Japan and show by him that your wits were so thoroughly ironclad that they could not desert you, even if an additional appropriation of \$200,000 for the contingencies of the State Department was required, to cover any evidence that avarice had failed for once to have a lucid moment.

I did not know you in your prime, Mr. Weed? I am told that you were a great man. I do not remember when or where we first met. I know that when I came to New York I had the popular riosity to see the Central the Five Points, the Tombs and Thurlow Weed. I had been told that the Central Park had many devious paths, that High Bridge was used for a very different purpose than what it seemed to be, that the Five Points wore a villainous aspect, that the Tombs contained many unwritten histories of great crimes, and that Thurlow Weed had points of resemblance to each. I may therefore, as you say, have introduced myself to you. I may have waited at your door exercising myself with reading that placard placed there by the friendly proprietor, "Beware of Pickpockets.".

I known that you claim to own the Secretary

of State; to be the guardian of the Secretary of the Treasury and the next friend of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue; to keep the President in perpetual awe, "lest the last link which binds you to him should be broken:" to be the father of the Metropolitan Board and the attorney through whom to negotiate for its favors.

How much of this is real and how much pre-

tence I leave for these to determine who pay their money and take their choice. I have read and reread your communication with the vain attempt to find one single statement

which was true. The first time I ever talked to you of politics or office was when I was chairman of the Central Committee of the United Service societies, and represented six thousand votes of veterans of the war. Mutual friends brought us together to consult and combine. I was not a candidate for any office, but designated soldiers who I desired should be. The combination was temporarily successful, but, as was predicted by those who knew you better than I did, that the young organization could not survive its association ou, the child felt your touch, sickened and

Some time after a committee of soldiers of New York went to Washington and claimed of the President that they were entitled to at least one President that they were entitled to at least one of the leading appointments here—they designated the Surveyorship as the office and me as their candidate. At the request of that committee General Grant accompanied them to the President and gave his personal endorsement as to my fitness for the office. This move was initiated without my knowledge.

A few days afterwards you sent for me and

A few days afterwards you sent for me and begged me to withdraw from the contest; you pleaded that Mr. Wakeman was the special friend of you and Mr. Seward; that you had put him in the place; that you and Seward were my friends, and would support me for any other position. You said you were authorized by Mr. Seward to offer me the mission to Portugal. This I declined. You then told me that there would be a vacancy in the Naval Office; that you had made special inquiries, and had ascertained that its incumbent was dying; that if I would withdraw from the race for Surveyorship that you and Mr. Seward would give your influence with my friends and I could have that office as soon as it was vacant.

I complied with your request, and Mr. Wakean kept his office.

As you predicted, there was a vacancy in the Naval Office. I never asked a favor of you in my life. I did expect you would keep your agree-

ment. I did not know you then.

After the vacancy occurred I met you in Washington. You told me that I knew that I was your first choice for the Naval Office, but that the subordinates were all your friends. That they said that if I was appointed I would turn them out to make places for soldiers. I replied that I was simply a representative of the soldiers of New York; that otherwise I was not entitled to the office. That, therefore, I would be the basest of men did I take the office and do otherwise than make place for all the soldiers. wise than make place for all the soldiers I could.

From that moment you opposed me.

I did not suppose that while you were watching with such intense interest the weakening pulsations of your dying friend, receiving a daily bulletin of his sinking condition, that you were plotting to cheat the soldiers of New York out of the patronage of his office.
You deceived me once, Mr. Weed. That was

your fault. You nover deceived me again. I was a stranger in New York. You say I "squatted" here. If I did it was when I got "squatted" here. It I did it was when I got down to your level. I had not then discovered that you were a political Pariah who had been driven from the Republican ranks by honest men upon whose fair name your jobs in the lobby had brought diggrace.

It did not take me long, however, to discover

that in any race for office my chances would be better if I were not weighed by your endorsement. When you professedly supported me I failed. When you openly opposed me I succeeded cecded.

I must answer one other of your false statements. Neither you, nor any other man can truly say that I have ever paraded General Grant as my endorser, or that I have ever asserted that my political elevation was any favor to that greatfoldier. He has always been my friend, and would be unworthy of his great fame did he not stand by his friends through good or evil report. Your motive in writing privately to Grant about me, and in charging me publicly with claiming something for myself on account of his great merits, is obviously intended to breed dif-ferences between the General and me. It will not succeed. You cannot comprehend the no-bility of his nature or you never would have at-

tempted it.

I have but a few words more to say. You tell. me that if I would protect more and consume less whisky it would be better for me. Mr. Weed, if you would protect less and consume more, it would be better for the public morals and transport. and treasury. You say that I sent men to you and treasury. You say that I sent men to you for your endorsement. Men have beleagured my door, saying they were sent by you for appointments. In one case, one of your oldest and most confidential of friends, who had served you long and well, came with such a message. His name was Bevins. I told him to go and get your and Mr. Shook's endorsement in writing, and I would send his name to Washington. He came back cursing you and charging ingratifude such back cursing you, and charging ingratitude such as to me was unequalled.

I did not know the debt I owed you, Mr. Weed.

I was aware that my appointment did not require confirmation by the Senate. I have wondered at it; I understand it now. Congress knew that it required "the acquiescence" of Thurlow Weed. Thank you for that "acquiescence." Draw on me, sir, and I will pay the debt.

I will not pursue you further. I have every assurance that the official life of Wm. H. Seward is drawing to a close. That event will take away from you all further power for good or evil. I do not wish to disturb the waning hours of your existence. I pity the poor man to whom nothing is left but avarice, malice and impotency. When Seward is gone you can no longer injure your enemies or deceive your triends. I trust that you will have at least time for repentance.
WHLIAM S. HILLYER.

The Boiler Explosion in New York.

(From to day's N. Y. Tribune.)

Coroner Wildey and a jury spent yesterday afternoon visiting the ruins at Twenty-eighth street and Eighth avenue, and viewing the bodies of the victims. The inquest was postponed until next Tuesday, at 11 o'clock A. M. The boiler is funnel showed. funnel-shaped at the bottom, and of double thickness. The space between the outer and inner sides in the upper part of the boiler is where the water was heated. The fire was made below in the bottom. Tubes ran up through the centre from the fire-chamber, out of which the smoke passed. One of the side flues gave away at the bottom of the boiler. The steam and water rushing into the coller. The steam and water rushing into the red-hot furnace, and not being able to escape, sent the boiler up like a bomb shell. A high building stood within a few feet, and in a direct-line of the boiler's course. Now, as the building was not touched, it is evident that it went almost perpendicular to an immense height, as it fell vertically on the top of a large house five hundred feet away. Both buildings, where the boiler was and where it struck, front on Twenty-eighth street. The boiler went up top first from the rear of one building and came down top first on the rear of the other, turning in the air, and coming down top first. turning in the air, and coming down top area, because the bottom is flanged like a Minie ball and the top is heaviest. Two men, who saw the boiler when it was over Eighth avenue, say that boiler when it was over Eighth avenue, say that it represented a piece of stove-pipe sailing through the air. The house which it entered is a large brick building. At the time of the accident the two children killed, and some of the servants, were in the nursery, which is directly over the back parlor, and on the third floor. One of the servants was combing her hair at a glass, the vertures was attending to the baby. The hor wet-nurse was attending to the baby. The boy had just finished dressing. Six or seven of the children were in front, down stairs, waiting for them to come down to take a walk. Without a moment's notice the awful summons came; in an instant the rear of the house was a mass of ruins, with the boiler standing upright in the midst on the basement floor. The back-yard midst, on the basement floor. and the trees in it look as though a thousand

bushels of plaster had rained down. It is a curious speciacle. All through the house plaster dust is everywhere. The piano, Brussels carpets, marble-topped tables, pictures and mirrors, are covered with it. The frescoed wall and inlaid panels are cracked and split in all directions. Around the boiler, in the rubhish, are costly chandeliers, broken lamps, pieces of chairs, gilt door-knobs, carpets, water-pipes, perfumery, large beams, rafters, with the endless brick and mortar lying in heaps. Up stairs, in a magnificent chamber, are the dead children lying side by side in their coffins. Mother, father side by side in their colins. Mother, father, brothers, sisters, and strangers, all walk noise-lessly around the dead. They are sadly bruised, yet their countenances have a sweet smile. One might almost fancy that they were only sleeping. The babe was eleven months old,

the girl ten years. The nurse is recovering, and the others who are in the hespital expect to be well within a week. The body of the engineer is at the West Thirty-fifth Street Police Station. The mother of the fireman will not be consoled. Yesterday afternoon Twenty-eighth street, from Seventh to Ninth avenue, was thronged.

THE YELLOW FEVER. The Fever at Key West among the Cable Hands.

KEY WEST, Flu., Sept. 10.—The fever is pretty bad here. Third Engineer Conover, of the United States steamer Lenapee, died this morning, and his body was refused burial ashore. The Lenapee was compelled to bury him at se Two more of the hands employed on the Gulf Cable expedition have died in the hospitals. No further intelligence has been received from

We have several letters from California suggesting corrections of our statement of the causes of the recent disaster there. One of these, from a friend of the defeated ticket, sums up as follows:
"I said the case could be stated briefly. Here

it is in brief : The workingmen defeated The Bulletin and Alta of San Francisco, and Union of Sacramento in making the nominations. Those papers bolted the nominations, and set up another ticket. The General Committee sought to purchase the sup-port of The Alta with patronage, and the work-ingmen, suspicious, deserted their ticket, fearing that if it was elected their enemies would control

"It would have been a gallant fight, and would have been won by the Union party had the bolters stood out distinctively, and not tampered with the General Committee. But they were too shrewd for that-too dishonorable, I may say, and accomplished their work by mere political chicanery."-N. Y. Tribune.

New Orleans.
The Tribune's Washington letter contains the

following:
"Advices received here from New Orleans state that Governor Flanders, of Louislana, talks of resigning. It is stated that the difficulties arising from General Sheridan's removal are the cause of Flanders's contemplated resignation. As soon as the news reached here, prominent Republicans wrote to Flanders to hold on by all means, that his leaving the position now would bring great calamity to the Union men of the State."

-It takes nineteen men besides the clergymen to marry a French army officer. The red tape in which he is entangled is enough to make any FACTS AND FANCIES.

Paper water-pails are manufactured at Green

—The Appletons are riding into popularity on a Mühlback.—Ex.

—An eighth book of Mendelssohn's "Songs without Words" has been published in Germany. -It is said that General McClellan has rented his house in Dresden for another year. -Jones, the defeated pugilist, was in the rebel

army. He now has two lost causes to mourb. -There will be a small tobacco crop in Con-

—Elihu Burritt, the learned blucksmith, intends to settle in Connecticut. -The "bones" of Christy's minstrels in Lon-

don has been litigating, and got skinned. -A base ball club in Wisconsin is called "Lightning Strikers."

Victoria—not the Green, but a portion of her colonies—ories loudly for men. The Washington Star reports that a private-letter has been received from Sanator Fessenden, in which he favors impeachment.

—"General Rousseau is the handsomest man in the United States," says a Detroit paper. Not if "handsome is that handsome does."

—Dakotah has had a gold sensation, caused by finding a lump of the metal in a chicken's gizzard.

A young woman blew out her gas in a room in a Chicago hotel, went to sleep, and her funeral took place the day after.

The Drike of Hamilton, of whose "fast" life so much has been written, is only nin eteen years

—Princese Alice, of England, is said to have rather a hard time with Louis of Hesse. The old brute abuses her incessantly.

—A new religious seet has spring u p in Germany. Its peculiarities consist in wor shipping in a dark room and in silence. —It has been demonstrated in Chicas o that a comfortable house can be built for \$350. I Depends

on the size. —A Delaware man, who some years ago cut up and roasted a negro; taking the right ham I home with him as a trophy, recently committed a nicide.

A brute in Ohio who beat his wife all th rough the summer night, was arrested in the morning for—disturbing his neighbors' sleep! —Fifteen quarts of ale per day sufficed to, moisten an English workman who recently dro wned himself in a fit of delirium tremens.

-It is suggested that the President chose 13unday for the issue of his amnesty proclamation insorder to create an impression that he is "pio us." -A Frenchman has been fined for illeg ally practicing medicine. His system was simply a

command to be well. —A band followed the speech of Mr. Pillsbury, Democratic candidate for Governor of Mairie, with the very appropriate tune of the "Mocking".

—There is an engraved topaz in the Paris Ehrposition, upon which twenty years of labor were
expended. Entirely too much time to-paz over such a trifle.

—The Sultan's first railway journey in his own dominions was made a great occasion. His suite numbered seven hundred, and the cars were elaborately decorated. —An Indian bark cance attracts much attention in England. The owner is on a cruise from Liverpool to Glasgow, sleeping in the cance at

night -Among the items of expenditure for the city which the sum of \$539 was paid. How much they

were worth is another question. —The authenticity of the recently discovered letter of Pascal to Sir Isaac Newton, foreshadow-ing the theory of gravitation, is denied by Sir David Brewster.

-A man is under arrest in Washington for the larceny of a house. The thief took it to pieces and carted it away to set up in another part of the city.

—A newspaper correspondent wants railway newsboys to offer "Plutarch's Lives" for sale— we suppose to the end that travelers losing their own may have something to fall back upon —A ship recently sailed from Liverpool with, fifty "anxious and aimless" females for Melbourne and a market. Another cargo is to be trans-

ported in October. -The Bishop of Oxford recently made a speech on Sunday schools, in which he condemned the present method of teaching, though he thought there ought to be a "coloring of Christianity" in the system.

-A Chicago bachelor, who lives in a hoarding

house, wants to know "how kissing and hugging at the table may be prevented" among recently married people. Give them time and they will -General Beauregard, while in New York. was the guest of a gentleman whose wealth was amassed in Southern trade, and now out of grati-tude entertains the "distinguished sons" of that

section. -Major Gee, former keeper of the Salisbury rebel prison, is said to be lying at the point of death. A soldier remarks that if he should predeath. A soldier remarks that if he should present himself at the gate of Heaven, St. Peter would say "Gee."

-- Robert Christic, a veteran of Copenhagen-Trafalgar and Algiers, died recently in England at the age of ninety-eight. Though exposed in more than forty battles and skirmishes, he never receixed a scratch. The Professor of Astronomy in the new Chinese college is a German who denies the theory of gravitation, pooh-pools the calculus, and says the stars are living creatures. He is

eminently qualified for his place. -It seems probable that a new system of telegraph construction will soon be adopted generally in England. The wires are to be laid side. by side in tubes, buried under the bed of a rail-

way, each being separately insulated in a very simple manner. —A young man has been appointed by President Johnson a cadet at West Point, in accordance with a promise made by him while clovernor of Tennessee, that he would bestow this.

favor upon the youngest soldier in the army.
At the time this youth was but cleven years of -The New York Commercial Advertiser thinks that if Lord Dundreary were asked his conlinion of the result of the election just held in California, where there were two Republican tickets in the field and one Democratic, he would probably say: "A-h, it's a sure thing for the Rapubs, you know. Two against one, you see. Of course the Repubs will win."

-A correspondent of the Louisville, Journal says, speaking of the "Black Crook;" "The declining days of Greece and Rome saw such plays as this, and to them philosophers attribute the decline. Are we in danger from the Black Crook? Some politician once said that America can stand a great deal of going to the, devil, and in this is our hope from the Grook."

Lord St. Vincent, an English admiral, was very exacting upon points of citquette. One day a lieutenant went on board his ship for orders, but the admiral would not give them because he

was without his silver buckles. The young lieu-tenant remedied the defect in his dress, and theu refused to receive orders from the admiral, who-wore a simple undress, until he had clothed him-self in full admiral's uniform. -It is said that Miss Kate Bateman (now Mrs. Crow) has been induced to return temporarily to the stage, her health having been firmly re-estab-

lished during the year of repose which she has lately enjoyed. She has responded affirmatively to a most liberal offer to appear in the leading theatres of Great Britain and the European continent, and will soon sail for Liverpool to enter upon the fulfillment of the contract, which is for