Baily Evening Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK, Editor

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON: Publisher.

VOLUME XXI.—NO. 135. THE EVENING BULLETIN

RASH STEPS.

LHI.

Romans of the decadence.

library'.

[Correspondence of the Phila, Evening Bulletin.]

water bitter with weeping. "Here shall be hell,"

caves I name Oreus. These echoes shall be more

when I will it, the shivering ghost of Achilles

Finally, the other day only, came a third great

up on the ruins and malarious fens a blaze of genius

and creation. He elevated the hills, ennobled

their forms, made them peculiar and intelligent

with a primeval architecture. A strange, square

lake lay in the midst; he deepened it until it be-

came unfathomable, and dazzled it with sheets of

the light that never was on sea or land. Against

the pale sky and the blinding sun he lifted a soll-

tary tree, such a tree as never grew since Eden-

shooting like a rocket, bursting like a plume-

and set a nymph hard by with a glittering

Turner, floating along the coast opposite, must

have seen ruins heaving beneath his boat to the

blue swell of the Mediterranean. They were the

ruins of the causeway built by Hercules to lead

the oxen of Geryon across the marshy outlet of

lake Lucrinas. Imagination faithfully held a

thread unbroken from the extremest past, poet

answered poet, and Heslod justified himself to

So wrought the great souls; but to complete

the tale you must listen to stories different from

Juvenal and the pitiless sentence of Tacitus.

Just here by the Lucrine lake, lying in bed in her

villa, Agrippina was murdered by Nero, and the

The evil days of the world being come, the

Neapolian region became the splendid couch

where Rome, stricken with moral death, rolled in

the long and loathsome disease of its soul. Here

came the vile emperors to fester and die. Beauty

left the world for a long season, when Caligula

broke the busts of Homer and Virgil. Religion

bowed its face in the caves and catacombs, when

the same Caligula volunteered to be himself the

personification of religion. His impish hobby it

was to place his colossus in gold in the Holy of

Holies of the temple at Jerusalem, and to cause

Let us look for a moment, as a study of the

time and while we are on the ground, at a little

interior scene which bears upon this intention.

It took place here in the sea-side villa of Mecenas.

near Puteoli. Caligula is visiting, in his best

humor-to look upon him in any humor

but his best would be too revolting-

the seat of the superb Roman. The Jews

oppressed everywhere, and living in the utmost

error, have sent a deputation to wait upon the

Emperor in person, and try to obtain some

assurance of elemency. The little scene is

sketched vividly enough by the most considerable of the delegates, Philon, an aged Egyptian Jew

whom Renan, who quotes the description, esti-

mates as the most venerable of the tribe left, out-

side the little Christianized band in Palestine. It

will serve to animate these crumbling stones we

are passing. The good rabbi depicts the deport-

ment of the emperor-god in his hour of mirth,

after his soul has been attuned to laughter by

timely sallies of the pet jester Helicon. This

creature had been inventing all sorts of buffoou-

eries apropos of the Hebrews, and the Em-

peror, receiving the band with a snarling

smile that exposed his teeth, burst out, "Ah,

you are the only people left to deny my divinity!

Meanwhile, you worship a god you do not even

know the name of!" "You would detest them

still more, Lord," put in an Alexandrian oppo-

nent, "if you knew the unaccountable aversion

they have for your person. They alone, of all

nations, have never sacrificed for the health of

vour divine body." The Jews clamorously de-

clared that this was a scandal—they had thrice

offered for his prosperity the most solemn obla-

tions of their rite. Here the imperial ape, with

the most comical seriousness, undertook to draw

ficed, but not to me; what advantage can a god

have from offerings to other gods?" Having

propounded this keen subtlety and made his

point, he turned his back, and relieved his fa-

tigued brain by promenading the villa. In and

out he stalked, up stairs and down, examining

hall after hall, without intermission, and affecting

to order repairs and decorations. The unhappy

deputies (among them the venerable narrator,

aged eighty), followed hither and thither, trem-

ling, out of breath, above, below, jeered by the

courtier, forboding some fatal freak from the

crowned buffoon. Suddenly, turning short upon

them,-"Why do you never eat pork?" The

flatterers roared at the witty question, reproved

by the officers, who saverely reminded them that

immoderate laughter was disrespectful to the

present deity. The poor Jews, taken aback,

stammered awkwardly enough, "But there are

some who never cat lamb." "And right they are.

for," said the Emperor with the conviction of ex-

perience and the profundity of Christopher Sly.

"lamb is a perfectly tasteless meat." In an ex-

cellent humor after the retort, he presently

affected to take up the affair again. The mo-

ment the harangue commenced, however, he

a metaphysical distinction-"You have sacri-

the edifice itself to be dedicated to his divinity.

recherche thing called matricide invented.

The scene became Turner's "Golden

and shakes the world with pity and fear.

the Elysian meadows.

branch.

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EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION. GIBSON PEACOCK, ERNEST C. WALLACE, FL. FETHERSTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON, GABPER SOUDER, JR., FRANCIS WELLS. The BULLETIN is served to subscribers in the city at 18 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or \$8 per annum. BCHOMACKER & CO'S CELEBRATED
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tended to, Warercoms, 1163 Chestnut street. 1e18-3m5

MARRIED.

MARRIED.

ADAMS—HAMPTON.—On the 18th inst., by Rev. Wm. Suddarde, D. D., Mr. Samuel D. Adame and Mics Sophie Hampton, both of Philadelphia. [New York papers please copy.]

WEIL—LYONS.—On the 11th instant, by the Rev. S. Merais, Edward H. Weil and Isabel R., daughter of J. C.

Lyens.

DIED.

GIBSON.—On the 12th In-t., Dora M., wife of Robert C. Gib-on, in the 5oth year of her nex.

The relatives and triends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the recidence of her husband. No. 96 North Seventh street, on Monday afternoon, 16th in-t., at 4 o'clock.

KIENE.—On the 10th of September, 1887, Ellen M., youngest daughter of James B. Keene, decased, and Pho-be Keene, aged nineteen (12) years and twenty-one (21) days. 21) days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her mother's residence, 1530 Sanson street, to morrow morning, the 14th, at locclock. Interment at the Woodlands.
KENT.—At West Point, New York, on the morning of the 12th inst., Jeanic Gray, wife of Col. J. Ford Kent, U. S. Army.

the 12th first, orable oray, when a consistent start, S. Aring.

MotAULEY. At Comwall, N. Y., on the 16th instant, feorge Harrie, on of Commander Edward Yerke and Josephline Mellyaine McCauley, aged 15 months.

MILLER. On the 12th inst. Horatio Gates, infant son of A. J. and E. V. Miller, aged 7 weeks and 4 deep.

The triends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the fameral, from his parents' residence closes North Eleventh streets, on S inday afternoon, at 8 o'clock. PLACK RISH POPLINS -- RECEIVED FROM PIM Brother & Co., Dublin, one case of Black Trish Pop-BESSON & SON, Mourning Store, 918 Chestnut street.

HYPE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND ARCH, ARE opening for the Fall Trade of 1997—Margot Shawb, ordered goods, Poplina new celors, and Rich Plaids. Black Slike, superfor grades, Plain Slike, of all qualities.

B. A. WH.DMAN'S, House Form-hing Depat. No. 1011 Spring Garden street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, BROAD'STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10, 1977. A Special Meeting of the UNION LEAGUE

of Philadelphia will be held at the LEAGUE HOUSE,

ON SEPTEMBER 18, AT 5 O'CLOCK, P. M., der the purpose of takir gruch measures as may be deemed advisable in relation to the present condition of the counry. Re order of the Board of Directors. GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary.

TENTH WARD!

The UNION REPUBLICAN Citizens of the TENTH WARD will assemble on a grant of the TENTH

At 7 o'clock, at

BROAD AND RACE STREETS. To proceed to the Grand Ratification meeting at HORTICULTURAL HALL.

HENRY C. HOWELL. President Ward Executive Con-

HENRY HEINS, Secretary,

MENT OF ARTS.

Rev. DANIEL & GOODWIN, D. D., Provost, and Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy.

JOHN F. FRAZER LL. D., Vice Provost, and Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.

GEORGE ALLEN. A. M., Professor of the Greek Language and Literatury. NIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.-DEPART-FRANCIS A. JACKSON, A. M., Professor of the Latin E. OTIS KENDALL, A. M., Professor of Mathematics, CHARLES J. STILLE, A. M., Professor of the English

anguage and Literature. HENRY MORTON, Ph. D., Acting Professor of Natural llosophy and Chemistry. SWALD SEIDENSTICKER, Ph. D., Professor of the OSWALD STIPPINS HOWER IN D. The Solid of the German Language and Literature.

JOHN G. R. WELROY, A. M., Assistant Professor of the English Language and Literature.

WILLIAM A. LAMBERTON, A. B., Assistant Professor athematics.
AN B. St E. Instructor in French.

LEON DE LA COVA, Instructor in Spanish. GIUSEPPE MAZZA, Instructor in Italian.

The first term of the Academic year will open on MON AY. September 16th, at ten o'clock A. M.—Candidate or admission will present themselves for examination a nalt-past ten.—Fees, thirty-five dollars a term, payable advance.—FEANUS A. JACKSON, sell-4trp.—Secretary of the Facalty. PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

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

Clerk of the Faculty EABTON, Penna., July, 1867.

Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN.

THE UNION REPUBLICAN NATURALIZA-TION COMMITTEE will sit daily, on and after FRIDAY, September 15th, at 416 Library street.

HARVEY MONEY.

SEPTEMBER 12:11, 1867.—THE BOARD OF Managers of THE PHILADELPHIA, GERMAN. TOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY, have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable, clear of taxes, on and after the 1st of October next.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on the 18th Inst., and remain closed until the 1st of October. 8c134, toc2?

A. E. DOUGHERTY, Trensurer.

THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF MONTgomery Lodge, No. 19. A. Y. M., the Officers and
Members of the Grand Lodge, and the Brethren generally, are respectfully requested to meet at the Masonic
Hall, Chestnut street, on SUNDAY, 15th inst., at 1 o'clock
J. M., to attend the funeral of their late brother, George
K. Childs.

30HN H. RANKIN, W. M. JOHN H. RANKIN, W. M.

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.
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FAMILIES ABOUT CHANGING THEIR RESI-dence or leaving the city, can receive the highest **FABILIES ABOUT CHANGING THEIR RESI-dence or leaving the city, can receive the highest cash price for old newspapers, books, pamphlets, rags, etc. Wrappers always on hand and for sale by E. HUNTER, SI3 Jayne street. Orders will receive prompt attention, by mail or otherwise, au27 imrp.

by mail or otherwise.

THE HONORARY, ACTIVE AND CONTRIBUting members of the EMPIRE HOOK AND LADting members of the EMPIRE HOOK AND LAD-THE HONDIGAIC, ACTIVE AND CONTRIBUTION IN THE MODE AND LADDER COMPANY, No. 1, intending to parade in the escort of the Eagle Hose, of Buffalo, will meet at the house on SATURDAY, the 14th inst., at 1% o'clock, "dury." By order, S. J. YAGER, Marshal, order.

1071
S. J. YAGER, Marshal.

1071
POST No. 8, GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC Comrades will assemble for muster this FRIDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock, at Spring Garden Hall.

Dirteenth and Spring Garden streets, 1t* WM. B. THOMAS, Post Commander, HARMONY FIRE COMPANY, NO. 6.—THE numbers will assomble at the Engine House, TO. BiORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, to attend the funeral, our late fellow-member, George Culbertson.

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

BOYS' FINE BOOTS AND SHOES AT MODER. te prices. BARTLETT, 33 South Sixth Street. tt.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1867.

whirled off, and went to give orders about [another room he wished to have garnished.' Then he returned, pretended attention, tempted them to proceed, only Here, in the environs of Neapolis-at Putcoli, that he might take flight to a salodn Baiæ, Cumæ, and the neighboring islands-were intended to be incrusted with specular the summer retreats of the Emperors and wealthy stone. The poor Jews, fearing everything, still followed him about, feeling that they were bear-But, indeed, the region is hardly broad enough ing their lives in their hands through the gay to hold the crowd of associations that swarm villa. This cat's play, triffing with the victim, upon it. Trace upon trace, date over date, lasted for hours, until finally the freak seized the palimpsest on palimpsest, the page is become a beast, not to spring, but to draw in his claws. Suddenly brushing by, as they expected death-First, in the pale twilight of long ago, before 'Come, come, these people," said he, "could the existence of Rome,-who is this sonorous nover be so culpable as to say I am not a god"—and let them go. Such, in his pleasantest aspect, stranger, disturbing the block woods that over-hang Avernus, disposing beenes and applying was the stave blown by an ill wind, in the year his nomenclature? The traveler is the soul of 37, from nothingness to a throne. If this sketch, Homer, and the woodland grows tremulous drawn with the simplicity of Pepvs or Evelyn, is with his fears, the rocks faint with horror, the not distinct enough, recall the Naples statue of Caligula, and in imagination set it marching past said the wizard; "this hot fountain shall be ever the Roman guide-post-"HING PUTEOLIS"-still burning, it shall be Phlegethon. These winding preserved upon the Pozzuoli road. Restore the legs of the image, which his angry victims broke at his than voices, they shall be the Cimmerians. Here. death as they broke the legs of their crucified slaves. Crown the shoulders again with the shall rush like a storm past the warm bosom of fallen head, become the football of the people he Ulysses." That is the way in which genius diswished to have had one neck, and long used by poses of the rough and crusty furniture of this ferrymen of the Garigliano to stay the wagonprosy world; with a little sulphur, a volcano and wheels. Repair the studied insuits which an some carbonic acid gas, it builds its dream-land. imbruted race, who had cringed to the diademed devil in his life, afterwards wreaked upon the Presently, is the course of centuries, "the rude dumb fetish. Mark the thin, tight lips now: reages grew i id," and the soft eyes of Virgil gard the eye, no longer the haughty Roman watched, from the porticoes of Atticus and Meeye, round as the globe, but the narrow, peeping cenas, the las iscape which Homer had transye of malignant cowardice. Remark the luxury figured with an epic consecration. With that f the armor, enchased with ornament, and bearsmooth civic verse which was his gift he encircled ng on the breast that horse which Caligula made the harsh picture without degrading it, and al-Senator. Collate the villainous traits of the lowed his Eneas to see, past the sulphurous cheap, gilded thing who was, as Victor Hugo tumes of Avernus, the white blossoms enameling says. "of slave, become master: trembling under Tiberius, terrible after Tiberius; vomiting in atrocity his heart-sickness of yesterday." These poet, and beheld the infernal valley. He turned traits are the reasons of the ruin around. Be-

> northern wolves came down and glutted their ire. Beneath the waters of the Bay of Baile, you see the walls of the fishpools of Hortensius, who said he would rather lose two muli from his car than two mulli from his ponds. Here, too, used to swim the finny favorite of Antonia Drusus, with gorgeous eardrops in its gills. Here was enacted every caprice of the antique luxury. Hitherward rolled-as the chariot of the last wealthy milord rolls along Chiaja-the sumptuous coaches of the Cumicans, who never left their walls, says Athenieus, but in a carriage and pair, and who "decorated their robes with needlework, and wore a great deal of gold." Their totabe—the wealthy Necropolis of Cume—have enriched the museums with some of the richest jewelry known, with cloth of gold, gold embroidery, armor and vases. The mere leavings and debris of the immense orgic would set forth hundreds of modern tables.

eause feet like Caligula's have promenaded the

villa of Mecenas, the stone cannot contain, but

crumbles into the wreck we see on every side.

The Roman eagle gorged itself, and then the

anything ever spoken by those measured, mag-Hard by, on the Punta di Pennato, died Cornenificent voices. You must hear the hiss of lia, of the Gracchi, mother of Tiberius and Cains in lonely old age and exile.

On the hills west of Lake Avernus, near the Elysium of fable, was scated the delicious Cum:ean villa of Cicero-one of his many villas, but not the one at Tusculum-to see which was the master-passion of Mrs. Blimber. To this retreat fled young Augustus from his school in Macedonia, upon the outburst of the conspiracy which overthrew the mighty Julius. The lad is perfectly devoted to me," writes Cicero to Atticus, proud of his young guest of nineteen; but adds in his next letter that the stepfather of the youth, Lucius Philippus, who lives in a neighboring villa, and who scrutinizes the striping with only step-fatherly indulgence, thinks the boy is "not to be trusted." This is the Augustus of the Vatican bust, one of the masterpieces of Roman sculpture, which represents the future Emperor at about the period of this adventure. Always beautiful, Augustus has at this age something of the speculative, "lean-andhungry-Cassius" look. His marble cheeks are meagre, his fair brow knitted over the piercing eyes. You involuntarily recall the silver statue in the Louvre by Rochet, representing the young

Napoleon as a student at Brienne. We might go on forever, musing and remembering, among these toppling ruins of Baice; but it is time to get up and look around us, examining the country, not by the far ideal light of history and song, but by the searching beams of the real Italian sun. Another day, if you please, we will roll through these tracks, not on some rusty Roman wheel from the Museum, but in a plain modern vettura. Pietro, my ordinary Jehu, will be glad to drive me furiously once again. I know what demonstrations he will make with his greasy wide-awake the moment he sees me at the door. I know how he will rattle out of the city, saving me by a chain of miracles from momentary collisions. I know how the brass mountings on the harness, and especially the frightful dragon which sits, like Horror plumed, upon the collar, will glitter with the freshest polish. I know how he will explain everything, with his eyebrows working all over his forehead, in a diction so honorably meant for French that it would be cruelty to misunderstand it; and I know just how much good it will do me. I know he will demand fifteen francs for the aternoon's service, and accept six. I know how he will pocket his legal fare as if he was accepting thal ruin. And I know how he will brighten a moment after, and wheedle me into an engagement for next day, and exit singing "La Bella Solentina."
ENFACT PERDU.

FARRAGUT'S FLAG.

Leave-Taking at Cronstadt Grand Naval Matinee on Board the Frank-lin-Off for Sweden and Denhark. Chonstadt, August 30th, 1867.—Adhiral Farragut leaves to-morrow with his squaron for Franzund, where the Russian fleet is b give a series of entertainments in honor of the United States flag and officers. On Tuesday 1st the Mayor of Cronstadt gave a sumptuous blakfast to the commander and officers, and in the evening Admiral Lessoffski offered a grand ball Both affairs were brilliant and marked the best of feeling. The Minister of Marine of Resin was present at the ball. To-day Admiral Farrent gave a fine matinee, with a dance, on boardhe Franklin. It was highly successful. Adminal Krabe, of the Swedish navy, was present, ad was saluted. Russian ladies and officers of to Russian, Swedish and Américan services we present in numbers. The United States squadro visits Stockholm and Copenhagen.

—The Salt Lake City Vedette, a Gentile paper.

takes the bishops, apostles and elders to task for vice and bud teachings. A few years ago this could not have been done by a Gentile in that city.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS. ANTI-SLAVERY CONFERENCE IN PARIS.

Addresses of Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Prince de Broglie and Otoers.

The proceedings were resumed on Tuesday, Aug. 27, at the Salle Herz, M. Laboulaye in the chair. Letters, books and documents for the Conference were presented by the Secretary. Conference were presented by the Secretary. Two letters were read from Wendell Phillips and Mr. Bigelow, late Minister from the United States in Paris, expressing the liveliest sympathy in the purposes of the meeting. Prince A. De Broglie presided while M. Laboulaye delivered an address, in which he took a "continuous weather to Montesquien in his "Esprit des Lois," to John Jay, the American jurisconsult, and John Jay, the American jurisconsult, and others, who had preceded Clarkson, G. Sharp and Wilberforce. In his discriminating and philosophical analysis of their several services and influence contracting and libertonic conditions. phical analysis of their several services and influences, contrasting and illustrating each by the other, he brought out the characteristics of Clarkson, Wilberforce, Buxton, Brougham, O'Connell and Joseph Sturges, in England. He then passed in review the special advocacy and influence of Jay, Sumner and Lloyd Garrison in America, and the great champions of emancipation in France, giving a place to the Dnc De Broglie and others. The speech was deservedly applauded, and will be welcomed as a generous tribute to the advocates of negro freedom, and a lucid exposition of the principles on which the emancipation of the slave in every land should be based. slave in every land should be based.

Mr. Lloyd Garrison was then introduced as the representative of the American Freedmen's

Union. He apologized for his inability to use the French tongue, and expressed the hope that the day would come when one language would be universal. His speech was an eloquent expo-sition of the American struggle in the abolition of Slavery, tracing the origin of the slave power and its usurpations and exactions throughout the period preceding the recent civil war. sketched the persecutions and hostility endured by the friends of the bondmen. He delineated the by the Friends of the bondmen. He delineated the progress of the cause, the triumph of liberty, and the lingering antagonism of the planters, the hatred evinced toward the slave, and the conduct of the present President, Mr. Johnson, whom he represented as the adversary of a pairiot people and an enlightened Congress. He quoted the testimony of Mr. S. P. Chase and his coadjutors concerning the freedmen, who have refuted slavery's accusation of idleness and incornective and very's accusation of idleness and incapacity, and not only worked faithfully while under white employers, but when facilities have been accorded them, have proved themselves capable of inde-pendent and even self-organized labor. The audience listened for an hour with gratified pa-tience to the address of this world-iamed cham-pion of liberty, which he closed by a grateful acsnowledgment of the services of the French co-

adjutors.

An episode occurred after the close of Mr. Garrison's address; a colored man in respectable garb asked for permission to address the meeting. He avowed himself to have been a slave in Georgia, when Sherman invaded that State, and did not till then know of Mr. Lincoln's procladid not till then know of Mr. Lincoln's proclamation. When he learned he was free, he left the cotton plantation, went to New York, and thence proceeded to Providence, R. I., where he engaged in the coal trade, and subsequently worked in the service of the State Government. He told his own tale to prove that slaves were able to provide for themselves, and knew the value of time and money. He was well received by the meeting and produced a good impression. The Prince N. de Broglie followed, and mentioned the motives which had inspired the Duc the motives which had inspired the Du de Broglie and his family with a zeal for emanci-pation and the liberty of the enslaved. The Conerence accepted with manifest pleasure the sym pathy of a family so honored in lineage. Hon L. Palfrey addressed the Conference in French and acknowledged the obligations of American to their friends in France. Gen. Dubois, who had een representative of the late Government in Hayti to the French Cabinet, was requested to give some statements tending to prove the negro give some statements tending to prove the negro race capable of self-government, and sustaining their place among the nations. It is perhaps the first time Hayti has had a voice in the comity of States, and she was ably represented by Gen. Dubois. He spoke nearly an hour, and was repeatedly cheered during a deliberate and manly defence of his race and country, and a candid explanation of difficulties to be surmounted in the Constitutional Government of the nation which Constitutional Government of the nation which

PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND GEN-

An English View of the Removal.

[Fron the London Morning Star, August 30.]
If we are to believe a late telegram from Amerca, the policy of President Johnson has received a check in a quarter where he least expected it. One of hismost cherished schemes was to get rid of Gen. Sheridan from the administration of Louisiana and Texas, where he was carrying out the reconstruction policy of Congress with zeal and efficiency. The greater his zeal and the more thorough his system or administration, the more complete would necessarily be his alienation from the President, who desires to leave the Southern pluters in the enjoyment of nearly all the political power they possessed before the war. The President was especially annoyed at Sheridan's interference with the civil officers who had been appointed under the old regime, and who were too frequently disposed to throw every impedment in the way of the legislation of Congress, and the enjoyment by the negroes of that equality with their white brethren which has been one of the marvelous results of the war. In every American community it soon became known that Sheridan was the representa tive of the policy which the President detested, and that his removal would be the test whether Congress had triumphed, or whether Johnson was mad enough to throw down the gauntlet afresh to a people little disposed to stand insubordination or braggadocio from their offidal servants. The chief difficulty in the Presidents way was Mr. Stanton, the Secretary of War. He could not strike at Sheridan except through stanton, and the latter was a stanne uphoider of the policy of Congress, and therefore the defender and panegyrist of Gen. Sheridan. President Johnson, therefore, determined to get rid of Mr. Stanton, and removed him from his office in opposition to the tribule with the policy of the property of the proper office in opposition to the whole spirit of the recent legislition of Congress, if not in contraven-tion of the letter of the law, which prevents the important office-holders being removed except with the consent of the Senate. Gen. Grant, probably regarding the request of the President that he should accept the portfolio as equivalent to a command, intimated to Mr. Stanton that he was ready to take over the charge of the Department. That gentleman accordingly resigned under protest, and Gu. Grant reigned in his stead.

The Republican party of the North were certainly puzzed by Grant's acceptance. His great

popularity prevented that bitter outery against him which in any country where perfect freedom of criteism is allowed, generally follows a false move by a prominent public man. It was universally fit that Grant had done an unwise thing, but the dissatisfaction was muttered rather than openly expressed, and all parties watched with interest the next move. The President, with that wonderful faculty for getting into difficulties which distinguishes him, no sooner had got rid of Mr. Stanton than he recurred to his attempts to put an end to the career of Sherilan. Grant, who in consequence of Russian, Swedish and Américan services well present in numbers. The United States squadro visits Stockholm and Copenhagen.

—The Salt Lake City Vedette, a Gentile paper speaks its mind so very freely about the Morpmons, that a weakness is suggested on the part of the saints and their disciples. The editor curred him to himself. He had not counted upon takes the bishops anostles and elders to be a great visits extreme taciturnty, has been a great visits extreme taciturnty of the American politicians, was a substantial visit extreme taciturnty and taciturnty an element which might have been remembered

by any one not so completely carried away by (conditions impulses. Grant is proverbially un-

thish and grateful to those able officers who so

gallantly and successfully carried out his combi-nations against the Southern rebels. Among the trusted lieutenants, Sheridan had only one supe-rior in the person of Sherman: but so far as the operations under Grant's own immediate com-mand were concerned, it may fairly be said that Sheridan contributed more than any other officer to the final victory. It was his unri-valed tactics and heroism which turned Lee's flank at the battle of Five Forks: it was he who, by a rare combination of infantry and cavalry movements not hitherto practiced in the army of any nation, he aded the retreating forces gallantly and successfully carried out his combiarmy of any nation, he aded the retreating forces of the Southern General, and compelled them to fight until they were finally surrounded, and sur rendered at discretion. For General Grant to turn against Sheridan would be an act of ingratiman in Ame core guilty. President Johnson had entirely forgotten this very natural element of calculation. The consequence is that when he renews his efforts to get rid of the popular General, expecting the new Secretary of War to ceincide with his views, he finds that he has entirely mistaken his man and that Grant throws irely mistaken his man, and that Grant throws

his ægis over Sheridan. cannot, of course, assume that the telegram which conveys this piece of information is absolutely authentic, as these cable telegrams are necessarily founded on the rumors of the day contained in the New York papers, and the journals are not infallible. The story, however, appears extremely probable, from Graut's known chivaler towards his subcodients. chivalry towards his subordinates generally, and his special affection for Sheridan in particular. if the story be confirmed, it will prove one of the most interesting episodes in Mr. Johnson's chequered career, and will vastly increase the popularity of Gen. Grant throughout the Northern States. But what will the President do next? He cannot afford to throw over Gen. Gfant as he has done Mr. Stanton. He cannot strike at Sheridan except through Grant, any more than he could reach him except through Stanton, and if Stanton was able to protect the distinguished pro-consul he is much safer with Gen. Grant as his immediate superior. All this must be gall and wormwood to the President and his party; but if the former could only see affairs in their true light, former could only see affairs in their true light, the determination of Grant will really be the President's best defence. He is, unfortunately for himself and the country, a most determined and perceive ruler. If he can manage to get rope enough, there is no difficulty in foreseeing what will be the end of his career. No sooner was it known throughout the country that Mr. Stanton had been forced to resign than the Republicans perceived that nothing but deprivation of office would stop Johnson from flying in the face of the policy which the majority of the people and Congress had resolved upon. The impeachment scheme, which had languished so long as no practical good was looked for from so extreme a ment scheme, which had languished so long as no practical good was looked for from so extreme a course, became popular, and it is not too much to say that if Mr. Johnson succeeds in removing Sheridan, the nation will remove Johnson. The obstinacy of the President is great, but the people who fought and won the battle for freedom arg equally determined, and the whole history of the struggle teaches us that the people will beat the President. They have done everything which legislation can do to keep him within due bounds, but if he,during the vacation of Congress, attempts by mere quibbles to wriggle out of the bounds, but if he, during the vacation of Congress, attempts by mere quibbles to wriggle out of the restraints imposed upon him, sterner measures will unquestionably be adopted. If Gen. Grant, by his acceptance of the post vacated by Secretary Stanton can do more than the latter was able to carry out the policy of Congress, and keep the President from upsetting the coach, he will have once again deserved well of the carry

will have once again deserved well of his coun-NAPOLEON'S SPEECHES.

The Emperor on his passage through Amiens was presented with an address by the Mayor of was presented with an address by the Mayor of that town. His Majesty, in reply, said:
"I have crossed France with the Empress, from Strasburg to Dunkirk, and our hearty and sympathetic reception everywhere has filled us with the liveliest gratitude. Nothing, I perceive with pleasure, can shake the confidence which for twenty years the French people have placed in me. They have estimated at their real value the difficulties I have had to surmount. The Ill-success of our policy across the ocean has not diminished the prestige of our arms, since everywhere the valor of our soldiers overcame all opposition. The events accomplished in Germany have not caused our country to depart from a calm and dignified attitude, and it relies with justice on the maintenance of peace. The excitement of a small minority has not caused us to lose the hope of seeing more liberal institutions peaceably intro-troduced in our public life. The temporary stagnation in commercial affairs has not pre-vented the industrial classes from showing me their sympathy and from relying upon the efforts of the Government to give a fresh impetus to commerce. I have found with pleasure those sentiments of confidence and devotion existing at Amiens, and in the whole Department of Somme, which places have always shown a sincere attach ment to me, and where a residence of six years proved to me that misfortune is a good school to

carn to support the burden of power and to avoid the dangers of fortune."

SOUTH GERMANY. Prussian Defiance of France—The Idea of a South German Confedera-tion Ridiculed.

(From the Berlin Kreutz Zeitung.)
A South German Confederation, forsooth! with
Austria for a close ally, and the Emperor of the
French as a protector! Germany saved from that
disunion which charitable souls in Paris so deeply deplore by the nephew of the protector of the Rheinbund! Beat quicker, German hearts—a sa-vior has arisen, and the shade of Barbarossa thrills with a grateful consciousness at the tidings of the with a grateful consciousness at one addings of the friend of Germany discovered in Paris! * * No! no! Germany is hale and strong; but if she were ill, we would not send to Paris for nostrums to oure her. If Austria is determined to play second fiddle to a French tune, she will find no accompaniment in Germany. * * * * There is in Germany but an infinitesimal number of scoundars (which with the left AP) drels (gredins) which look to Paris for the safety country, or rather their own profit. When the times come for rewarding traitors, their account will soon be settled. But there is one thing they will do well to take note of at the Tuileries. We have withstood flattery; we shall not be moved by threats. We repudiate any attempt at dictation; we shall not as we think fit, and we know our own mind.

THE ARCHDUKE MAXIMILIAN. A Hitherto Unpublished Letter to Minister Aguirre.

[From the London Globe, Aug. 30.]
The subjoined letter from the late Archduke to his Minister, Senor Aguirre, dated Queretaro, March 2, 1867, is now published for the first time: My Dear Minister -- As my departure for Queretaro to put myself at the head of the recently formed army may be falsely interpreted by male-volent persons in the country as well as abroad, and as my reasons cannot be known, owing to the many calumnies which our enemics spread about with avidity respecting the conduct of our Government, I think it necessary to make some slight observations which may serve as an expla slight observations which may serve as an explanation and a guide in the present difficult moments. The programme which I adopted in Orizaba, after having heard the frank and loyal opinion of the consultative, bodies of the State, has not been in the least changed; for my dominant idea is to call a congress, the only solution which can form a lasting future and a basis which may approximate all the parties now causing the ruin of our unfortunate country. I emitted the idea of our unfortunate country. I emitted the idea of the Congress, which I nurtured ever since my arrival in the country, as soon as I became assured that the representatives of the nation could be united free from all foreign influence. As long as the French had their sway in the central parts of the country it was impossible to unite a Con gress with free power to deliberate. My journey

to Orizaba hastened the march of the troops of to Orizaba hastened the march of the troops of the intervention, and thus arrived the key when the idea of a constituent Congress could be openly spoken of. That no such step could be taken before was evidently shown by the strenuous opposition which the extinct French anthorities made against the idea I emitted. A Congress selected by the nation, as a real expres-sion of the majority and with the present Congress selected by the nation, as a real expression of the majority, and with full power and liberty, is the only possible means of concluding the civil wars, and of putting an end to so much bloodshed. It as sovereign and chief called by the nation, with pleasure again submitted myself to the expression of its will, having the most ardent desire thus quickly to conclude the desolating struggle. I even did more by personally addressing myself to the different chiefs who say they fight. So the majority who say they fight submit themselves, as I am willing to do, to the vote of the national majority. What has been the result of these negotistions? That the men who invoke progress would not or dare not submit them.

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these negotiations? That the men who invoke progress would not or dare not submit themselves to such a judgment. They answered meby executing loyal and distinguished citizens, rejecting the paternal hand, and acting as blind partisans, who wish exclusively to govern by the sword. Where, then, is the national will? On which side exists the desire of true liberty? Their only apology is their own blindness; sadly demonstrated by the deeds enacted under such a hanner, and which clamor loudly to heaven monstrated by the deeds enacted under such a banner, and which clamor loudly to heaven for chastisement: It is impossible for us to count upon them, and our duty is to act with all energy, so as to restore liberty to the people, that they may frankly express their will. This is the reason why F in all haste morched in person to this city, and sworing in every way to son to this city, endeavoring in every way to reestablish peace and order, and to save country a second time from a more noxious foreign influence. The bayonets of the intervention are leaving by the east; it is therefore necessary to arrive at the longed-for moment so as to avoid the armed influence which, directly or indirectly, may menace our independence and the integrity of the country. We are now at the moment when our country is being bartered It is necessary to search out all pos-It is necessary to search out all possible remedies to put an end to so critical a situation, and to liberate Mexico from all oppression from whatever side it may come. Finally, a national Congress will settle the destiny of Mexico, as regards its institutions and form of Government, and if this assembly should not be convened, because we who demand it should fall in the struggle, the judgment of the country will always admit that we were in the right, and will declare that we were the real defenders of true liberty, that we never sold the territory of the nation, that we endeavored to save her from a second and oppressive intervention, and that in good faith we had used all our efforts that the principle of the national will might triumpl.

[Signed] MAXIMILIAN.

WASHINGTON.

The Impending Conflict—The Inten-tions of the President—He will Pro-rogue Congress.

[Washington Correspondence of N. Y. Herald.] After carefully striving to get at the truth, so far as the controversy between Congress and the President is concerned. I have arrived at the conclusion that both Congress and the President mean mischief. The Radicals intend to press impeachment at the next meeting of Congress, and the President is firmly determined to resist it viet armis, by using all the power and agents under his control. The Radical leaders have come to the conclusion that the President is recolusion. the conclusion that the President is resolved to ut reconstruction on terms least on sive to the conquered Southern people, and least in sympathy with the Congressional negro su-premacy plan. They believe his purpose to be to restore the disfranchised whites in the south to all their rights as citizens, and particularly that of suffrage, of which they are deprived under the present system of registration. They believe he will employ the whole power of the Executive to carry out this his policy of saving millions of intelligent whites from the domination of an inferior, ignorant and but half-civilized class, so recently delivered from the bonds of slavery and suddenly invested with the rights of freemen. They see in the execu-tion of his plan the destruction of the means by tion of his plan the destruction of the means by which the great Republican party designed to control the South and extend their own lease of power and patronage, at the sacrifice of patriotism, justice and every right principle. Observing all this, they are naturally eager for his removal, and now clamor for impeachment with louder voice and greater zeal than formerly.

Taking it for granted that the radical leaders are in carnest and that all their loud threats are not mere idle beastings. It becomes a matter of

not mere idle beastings, it becomes a matter of interest to know how the President will act in the event of his attempted impeachment.

I am reliably informed that he will regard the

action of Congress as revolutionary. The radi-cals having abandoned the idea of trying him for cals having abandoned the idea of trying min for high crimes and misdemeanors, and justifying his impeachment merely on the ground that he is, in the language of Butler, an "impediment" to Reconstruction, he will not recognize their proceedings as legal or constitutional, and will pay no respect to their resolves the proceedings as a legal or constitutional, and will pay no respect to their resolves the proceedings as a legal or constitutional and will pay no respect to their resolves. will pay no respect to their resolves and determinations. Should articles of impeachment be presented and a resolution passed suspending Mr. Johnson and prohibiting him from exercising the functions of President should Wade be chosen to act as President ad interim, and, armed with this color of right and law, command Johnson to vacate the White House, and turn over to him all the project.

pertaining to the executive once, I may reason to believe that Mr. Johnson will decline, and defy Congress to do its worst. The President's view of the matter is said to be this Each of the threegreat branches of the government is for itself the judge of the constitutionality of a law. Congress, in the first place, is a judge. It passes a law according to constitutional forms by the requisite majority over the President's veto. According to the Constitution it can only legislate on cer-tain subjects. Well, the law is passed and it comes to the President for execution. He is comes to the Frestdent for execution. He is sworn to faithfully execute his office and "to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States." Who is to determine for him whether the law passed by Congress does not conflict with the Constitution he is sworn to defend? If he considers it clearly in violation of the Constitution, is he not under the most solemn obligation to refuse to enforce it? It is contended by some that the more usual contended by some that the more usual mode is for the President to assume a law consti-tutional until otherwise declared by the Supreme contended Court. This the President considers only applies to doubtful cases; but where the conflict with the Constitution is clear and undoubted, the President considers it is his duty to decline its enforcement altogether. Applying this to impeachment, the following is the result: Congress passes articles of impeachment, suspends the President and orders his arrest. The alleged offence is that he refuses to enforce the laws which he honestly believes to be in antigonism with the Constitu

tion.

He takes one view of the law, Congress another. He holds that he can only be removed on "conviction of treason, bribery and other high crimes and misdemeanors." He holds that a mere difference of opinion as to the constitutionality of a law between himself and Congress tionality of a law between himself and Congress is neither treason, bribery, nor other high crit or misdemeanor. He holds, therefore, that cannot be impeached, suspended or removed from

Congress insists he can. Then, he considers Congress places itself in an attitude of revolution. It thus violates the constitution by attempting to usurp the executive power, and must be put down. How will this be done? The President, acting for the best interests of the country and deciming the safety of the Republic in danger, will issue a proclamation proroguing Congress, calling for an election of new members and invoking the aid of the people to sustain him. This, I am assured, is the view the President takes

[Continued on the Last page.]