Daily Evening Bulletin.

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

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THE EVENING BULLETIN
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GIBSON PEACOCK, ERNEST C. WALLACE,
F. L. FETHERSTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON,
CASPER SOUDER, JR., FRANCIS WELLS.

The BULLETIN is served to subscribers in the city at 18 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or $8 per annum.

SCHOMACKER & CO'S CELEBRATED Pianos.—Acknowledged superior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold on most liberal terms. NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS constantly on hand for rent. Tuning, moving and packing promptly attended to. Warerooms, 1103 Chestnut street. jel9-8m5

DIED.

DESTOUET.—On the morning of the 15th instant, S. Destouet, (native of Bordeaux, France), in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and male friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1229 Walnut street, on Wednesday morning, 18th inst., at 10 o'clock, without further notice. Interment at Laurel Hill Cemetery.

HAWKINS.—On Sunday morning, the 15th instant, Gertrude P., wife of George Hawkins, and daughter of the late Right Rev. Richard Channing Moore, of Virginia, in the 70th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her husband, No. 825 Clinton street, on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at 3 o'clock, P.M. Interment at St Peter's Church.**

MUSSER.—On Saturday morning, Sept. 14th, after a short illness, Susan E., wife of Wm. Musser.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1929 Arch street, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Vernon Cemetery.

SOCIETE FRANCAISE DE BIENFANCE.—Les membres de la Société sont priés d'assister aux funérailles de notre défunt collègue S. Destouet, President de la Société.

On se réunira à la maison mortuaire mercredi prochain, 18 courant à 10 heures précises.

H. TIREL, Secretaire.

BLACK IRISH POPLINS.—RECEIVED FROM PIM Brothers & Co., Dublin, one case of Black Irish Poplins, all qualities.

BESSON & SON, Mourning Store,
se12 6t[916 Chestnut street.

EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND ARCH, ARE opening for the Fall Trade of 1867—
Margot Shawls, ordered goods.
Poplins, new colors, and Rich Plaids.
Black Silks, superior grades.
Plain Silks, of all qualities.

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at MOTTLE'S French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, 209 South Ninth street and 733 Race street. e4-1m*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE

NATIONAL UNION CLUB

OF THE

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14, 1867.

At a Special Meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Union Club, held this date, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted and ordered to be published:

Resolved, That we cordially approve the reconstruction laws passed by the Thirty-ninth and the Fortieth Congress, and that we disapprove and deplore the base and wicked measures by which President Andrew Johnson, in violation of his oath of office, endeavored to prevent their execution.

Resolved, That the noble self-devotion, the transcendent ability, and the elevated patriotism, so constantly conspicuous in the Hon. E. M. Stanton during the entire rebellion, endeared him to the hearts of all who love their country, and eternally demand that the Senate shall immediately, upon reassembling, restore him to the position of Secretary of War, from which he was so improperly and illegally removed.

Resolved, That the future peace and well being of our country requires that the traitors who originated, who aided, or who sympathized with the great rebellion, should never again be permitted to occupy positions of power or trust in the Government.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a judicious tariff for the protection of American industry, and sincerely hope that another session of Congress will not pass without its enactment.

Resolved, That we recommend to our fellow-citizens to support, at the election in October, the candidates nominated by the Republican Union Conventions for city, county, and State officers, believing that the election of men of undoubted loyalty is at the present time of exceeding importance.

Resolved, That the nomination of the Hon. Henry W. Williams, for Judge of the Supreme Court, and of the Hon. M. Russell Thayer, for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, must meet the approval of all who value high personal character, great legal acquirements, and eminent business ability.

Resolved, That a party whose recognized leaders declare Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson to be of equal merit with George Washington and Thomas Jefferson, is unworthy of the confidence of true men.

Resolved, That the honor and prosperity of our country require that the public faith should be preserved inviolate, and that the interest and principal of our national debt, incurred for the salvation of the nation, should be punctually paid according to the bond.

Resolved, That the pestilent doctrine of State Rights, as announced by John C. Calhoun, and adopted by the present Democratic leaders, is inconsistent with the permanency of our Union and destructive of all good government.

Resolved, That in the present feverish and critical condition of public affairs it is extremely desirable that in the approaching election every citizen should lay aside all personal preferences and prejudices, and vote not merely to elect competent and loyal officers, but also to express unmistakably his wishes respecting the general national policy.

By order of the Executive Committee.

JOHN E. ADDICKS, Chairman.

A. M. WALKINSHAW, Secretary. 1t*

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, BROAD STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10, 1867.

A Special Meeting of the UNION LEAGUE of Philadelphia will be held at the

LEAGUE HOUSE,

ON SEPTEMBER 18, AT 8 O'CLOCK, P. M.,

for the purpose of taking such measures as may be deemed advisable in relation to the present condition of the country.

By order of the Board of Directors.

se11-t18 rp GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN MEETING,

to be held on

MONDAY EVENING THE 16th INST.,

at 8 o'clock.

Speakers: Hon H. D. Moore, L. R. Fletcher, Esq., Major E. D. Buckman, Thos. M. Coleman, Esq., Capt. W. J. Mackey, and others, will address the meeting.

John Q. Quinodo, Esq. Geo. P. McLean,
M. L. Johnson, Committee on Public Meeting. se14-2trp*

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE
IN
LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences THURSDAY, September 19th. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 18th), or on TUESDAY, July 30th, the day before the Annual Commencement Exercises.

For circulars, apply to President CATTELL, or to

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

EASTON, Penna., July, 1867. jy20-tf3

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,
se9-1mrp Office, No. 15 South Seventh street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, September 16, 1867.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on 4th instant, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

Whereas, Numerous applications have been made to this Company from the holders of the First and Second Mortgage Coupon Bonds to convert the same into the Registered General Mortgage Bonds, dated July 1, 1867; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Treasurer be, and he is, hereby instructed to cause public notice to be given that this Company is now prepared to exchange its Registered Bonds, secured by a general mortgage upon the line from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, of the estate, real and personal, and corporate franchises therein mentioned, dated July 1, 1867, for the First and Second Mortgage Coupon Bonds, of said Company, on the road between Harrisburg and Pittsburgh.

Any further information can be obtained on application at this office.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
se16-3t Treasurer.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO OIL COMPANY will be held on Monday, September 23d, at the Office, 32 North Fifth street, at 12 M., to consider the expediency of selling certain of the Company's property.

se16-3trp* R. B. ESLER, Secretary.

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

LAW DEPARTMENT UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—A Term will begin on the 1st of October next. The Introductory Lecture will be delivered by the Hon. George Sharswood, on Monday, Sept. 30th, at 8 o'clock, P. M., at the usual Lecture-room. se16t oct

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

OBITUARY.

Major-General Charles Griffin, United States Army.

Major-General Charles Griffin, whose death, as having occurred yesterday morning, is elsewhere announced in a telegraphic report from Galveston, Texas, that officer having been temporarily invested with the command of the Fifth Military District upon the removal of General Sheridan, was born in Ohio, graduated at West Point in 1847, and was a classmate of Generals Burnside and Ayres. Entering the artillery service, he was soon after his graduation ordered to Mexico, and commanded a company under General Patterson in the campaign from Vera Cruz to Puebla. Soon after he was ordered to Florida (in January, 1848), and in the ensuing December to Old Point Comfort. In July, 1849, he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant, and, having been placed in command of a company of cavalry, was ordered to New Mexico, where he remained until 1851, serving with distinction in the Navajo campaigns, and taking part in other expeditions. Joining a light battery at Fort McHenry, the young lieutenant was ordered to Fort Hamilton early in the spring of 1857, remaining, however, but a few months, and afterward being ordered westward to Minnesota in command of a company. From Minnesota his command was ordered to Kansas, and thence, in October of the same year, he revisited New Mexico in command of an escort to the Governor of that Territory, whence, returning through Texas, he joined his own proper command at Fort Leavenworth. In April following, having been assigned with his company to form a portion of the command of Colonel Burke at Fort Riley, he reported at that place for duty, remaining until 1859, when he was sent to Fortress Monroe, where soon after he received an appointment as instructor of Artillery at West Point, in which capacity he served until the breaking out of the war in 1861. In January of that memorable year he received orders to cross the mountains with his battery (known as the West Point Battery) to the railroad, and thence to proceed direct to Washington. In command of this battery, which was organized as Battery D of the 5th cavalry, the young officer fought with heroic bravery at the first Bull Run, remaining until June 26, 1862, in the capacity of captain of the artillery, when he was commissioned as a brigadier-general, and bore an honorable part in the campaign of McClellan upon the peninsula, winning especial distinction at the battle of Gaines' Mill, and commanding even the admiration of the enemy. Again, at Malvern Hill, General Griffin, in command of the artillery, supported his brigade against the impetuous assault of General Magruder, hurling back the masses of the enemy and contributing most signally to the success of the day. The Army of the Potomac having been ordered to the assistance of the beleaguered General Pope, General Griffin's command relieved a portion of Pope's worn-out legions at Ely's Ford, and subsequently at Warrenton Junction. About the 1st of October, having been promoted to the command of a division, he took part with distinguished success in the battle of Antietam, fought subsequently under General Burnside at Fredericksburg, and still later accompanied General Hooker across that river and bore himself gallantly through the General's brief and unfortunate campaign. Under date of November 1, 1861, General Griffin, in company with Generals Ayres and Crawford, was made Brevet Major-General.

Gen. Griffin was present at the battle of Gettysburg, but subsequently obtained leave of absence, his health having been considerably impaired, and rejoined the Army of the Potomac just before the battle of the Wilderness. From that time forward General Griffin bore a conspicuous part in every action in which the Army of the Potomac was engaged, and at the battle of Five Forks so distinguished himself as to be assigned to the command of the Fifth army corps, which position he held with honor until the final triumph of the Union arms and the subsequent disbanding of the Army of the Potomac. It was General Griffin who superseded the impetuous Warren, and the former proved himself in every way worthy to wear the mantle of the latter, having been identified with the corps from its organization, and being in many respects similar to Warren in the quality of military leadership. Both, too, were men of volcanic and irascible temper, and used oaths and artillery with equal facility, though the nervousness and ill health of General Griffin, no doubt, contributed not a little to render his temper of unsteady poise. In personal courage Warren and Griffin were peers, and peers of any in the service; and both had an innate dislike of pretension and braggadocio, which rendered them men to give no quarter to either weakness, so common among men of overweening vanities, or of vanity transcending their merit.

In the spring of 1865, for gallant and meritorious service during the war, Brevet Major-General Griffin, of the volunteer service, being in rank, by virtue of his rank in that service, Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel United States Army, was promoted to the rank of Brevet Colonel, and, under date of August 10, 1865, was assigned to the command of the District of Maine, having his headquarters at Portland. In January, 1866 (January 13), by an order reducing the military forces of the United States, General Griffin was among those mustered out of the volunteer service, being reduced thereby to the rank of captain in the regular army. Subsequently, however, being re-instated, he was assigned to the command of the Department of Texas, long under the command of the gallant Weitzel, which, by act of Congress, became part of the Fifth military district. As sub-commander, Gen. Griffin served under Sheridan, having his headquarters at Galveston, Texas.

On the 26th of August, 1867, General Griffin superseded General Sheridan in temporary command of the district, pending the arrival of Sheridan's appointed successor, still, at his own request, retaining his headquarters at Galveston. General Griffin has always been almost an invalid, and his career presents a brilliant example of what may be accomplished by force of will under adverse physical circumstances. He was appointed to West Point from Ohio, his native State, and leaves a military record of which the State of Vineyards may well be proud.

—The lumber kings will employ one thousand workmen in the Saginaw valley among the pine forests this winter.

MEXICO.

Interesting Letter Written by Maximilian Just Before His Death.

The following letter was written by Maximilian two days before his execution:

QUERETARO, PRISON OF LAS CAPUCHINAS, June 17, 1867.—*Dear Baron Lago, Minister of Austria to Mexico:* I am done with this world; my very last wishes are in regard only to my mortal remains, which will soon be freed from all pain, and in regard to those who must survive me. My physician, Dr. Basch, will have my body brought to Vera Cruz. He will be accompanied only by my two servants, Gull and Tudos. I have ordered that my body be transported without any pomp or solemnity to Vera Cruz, and that on board the vessel that is to bring it to Europe no unusual ceremony take place. I have awaited death calmly, and I wish to be left in the same stillness while in my coffin. You will take measures, my dear Baron, so that Dr. Basch and my two servants, who take my body in care, may accompany it to Europe on one of the two war vessels. Over there I wish to be buried besides my poor wife. If the news of my poor wife's death should not prove true, my body should be placed somewhere until the Empress rejoin me in death. Have the goodness to see that the necessary orders be forwarded to Capt. Groeller. Have also the goodness to take measures so that the widow of my faithful companion in arms, Miramon, can go to Europe on one of the war vessels. I reckon the more on the fulfillment of this request as she is charged by me to remain with my mother at Vienna. I again thank you from my heart for the trouble which you take on my account, and I remain your well-wishing

MAXIMILIAN.

The Call for a General Election.

To my fellow-citizens: Convening the people to exercise their sovereignty in the election of public officers to whom they may intrust their destinies, I have fulfilled my duty. And at the same time I have discharged another duty, inspired by my conscience and my convictions, in the proposal I make to the people for the reform of certain points in the Constitution, in order that they may resolve the question by their free and sovereign will. My administration never had and never shall have any other rule of conduct than faithful respect for the national will. All the reforms made during my administration have been to develop and improve the principles of the constitution of the republic. Those proposed in the letter of convocation have and can have no other aim. The points there discussed are the sentiments of my profound convictions. After mature meditation on the past, with the aid of the experience of some years in government, and with the examples before me of our own history and that of other republics, which, under their wise institutions, enjoy a permanent guarantee of liberty, a pledge of peace, and a source of greatness and of prosperity, I have ventured to propose them to the people.

Nevertheless, there are those who pretend to censure the conduct of the government; and in order that my silence may not be misinterpreted, I have conceived it my duty to address my fellow citizens. Now that I am once more in the capital, I see, as I have before seen on similar occasions, that there are those who assume to change the conduct and the policy of the government; but it is my duty to stand firmly by my resolution to do that which is right without being swayed by those who represent only the small minority and not the national will of the people. It is evident that those who make these pretensions are the few; it is evident that they do not represent the opinion of a numerous party, even in the capital. I do not, therefore, deem it necessary to address myself to the inhabitants of this city, whose loyalty is already manifested in these facts. I address myself to the inhabitants of the States, where, by not being present to see what passes, public opinion may possibly be misled. I address myself to the States in order that they may be able to judge correctly of the facts, availing themselves of the lessons they have learned from the experience of other times. It has been pretended that my opinions differ from those of the members of my Cabinet. The older members considered, when leaving San Luis for the capital, that their duty to the country had been fulfilled, and desired to separate themselves from the government. Now, again, they have offered their resignations, and those members of the Cabinet lately appointed have followed their example; their object has been to leave me in full liberty of action. But I have not deemed it my duty to accept of their resignations, because there has been no discord in our opinions, and because I have the fullest confidence in their rectitude and their loyalty. My sole aspiration is faithfully to serve the interests of the people, and honestly to respect the national will. To defend and sustain our institutions has ever been the application of the power vested in my hands. That I serve my country faithfully and that I love liberty is demonstrated by my public career.

Mexicans—It is your right to decide freely upon the reforms I have proposed to you; and it will soon be in your power to do so, when you elect the public officers who shall direct your destinies. I shall now simply repeat that it has been my sole object to propose to you that which I deem beneficial for your dearest interests, and these interests are security for peace in the future and consolidation of our institutions. Happy indeed shall I be if, before my death, I am witness to their enduring consolidation.

BENITO JUAREZ.

MEXICO, August 22, 1867.

The Trial and Conviction of General Thomas O'Horan—Full Details of his Execution.

MEXICO, Aug. 21, 1867.—The evidence having been taken last week at Tlalplan, a neighboring village, in the case of the Republic of Mexico against General O'Horan, late *Prefecte Politico* in this city, it was soon known here that it was of such a character and degree as must result in the conviction of the General, as his rebutting testimony failed, and his name had so long been associated with misrule and bloodshed. He had formerly been *Prefecte Politico* at Tlalplan, and his tyranny and sacrifice of life there had been so notorious that there seemed no probability of his escaping punishment. It was rumored that money or personal influence had been employed upon members of his court-martial, to effect an escape from justice, and that these efforts resulted in the arrest, imprisonment and probable punishment of a high officer of the tribunal. The testimony having been concluded and recorded on the part of the prosecution and the defence, and having been, as it is the law in this country, referred to the Auditor of War and Marine, and this officer having reported to the Government that the case was such an one as called for a court martial, the prisoner was brought to this city and confined at the Palace in the barracks of the battalion "Supremes Poderes." Immediately the Minister of War named a court martial, in accordance with the laws of September 15th, 1857 (Comonfort), and January 25th, 1862 (Juarez), as in the case of Maximilian and others, of one colonel and six captains.

The court-martial continued their deliberations upon the evidence until August 17th, when they unanimously agreed on the sentence of death.

General O'Horan was a native of Central America, and was forty-five years of age. He came to Yucatan in his boyhood and has been distinguished in military circles since 1836. He leaves an aged mother, a wife and children. Most strenuous efforts have been made during the past few days to effect a commutation of his sentence, and the sympathies of President Juarez have been most severely wrought upon; but the unsoldierly inhumanity of General O'Horan is so well known and the demand so universal for his execution among the Mexican people that President Juarez found himself unable to accede to the supplications by the friends of the prisoner. General O'Horan had many friends among the American population—not because of any admiration for his brutality to the Mexican people, but for the reason that during the late siege of Mexico he had refused to carry out an order of Marquez to arrest and imprison the American residents. It is understood that Mr. Otterbourg made yesterday an official communication to the government praying for leniency.

This morning at six o'clock General O'Horan was conducted from his prison at the palace to the Plazuela de Mix Calco in a carriage, accompanied by two priests and a guard. A force of about three thousand soldiery were formed into a square and the prisoner conducted or marched up to a wall on one side of the Plazuela. Here he stopped, and standing on one foot, folded his handkerchief over his knee and adjusted it over his eyes. He then requested the detail of soldiers, who were but three or four yards in his front, to fire at his heart and not at his face, exclaiming "Viva Mexico! Viva Mexico! Viva Independencia!" and fell pierced in the body and lungs by a dozen bullets. The shooting was poorly done, as four different (single) shots were required afterward to insure his death, owing to the soldiers not hitting his heart. O'Horan refused to turn his back to the muskets, claiming that he was not a traitor. Accordingly just before the volley an officer took him gently by the shoulder and turned him.

The following are the executions since the fall of Queretaro: Maximillian, Mejia, Miramon, Vidaurri and O'Horan. It is supposed that Castillo was shot a day or two since, but as the telegraph line is down between that city and Mexico the official notification has not been received. Should Marquez be captured his name will be added to the list.

THE BOSTON CATHEDRAL.

Ceremony of Laying the Corner-stone of the Cathedral of the Holy Cross at Boston—Seventy Thousand Spectators in Attendance—Sermon by Archbishop McCloskey—Dimensions and Cost of the Edifice.

BOSTON, Sept. 15, 1867.—The corner-stone of the new Cathedral of the Holy Cross, destined to be the second largest Roman Catholic cathedral in America, was laid with appropriate and imposing ceremonies this afternoon, in the presence of a concourse of sixty or seventy thousand people. The great structure is being erected on the corner of Washington and Malden streets, and for several hours before and during the progress of the exercises, all the available thoroughfares and housetops in the vicinity were a solid mass of humanity, and nearly all remained until the three hours' ceremony was concluded.

Some two hundred priests were present, many of them coming from distant Southern and Western States. There were also present Bishops McCloskey, of New York! McFarland, of Hartford; Laughlin, of Brooklyn; Bacon, of Portland, and Conroy, of Albany; and Governor Bullock, of Massachusetts; Mayor Norcross, the Judges of the Supreme Court, and many other prominent citizens and officials.

The ceremonies of laying the stone, conforming strictly to the ceremonies of the Church of Rome, were grand and imposing in the extreme. Bishop Williams, of the Boston diocese, acted as celebrant, and was assisted by the bishops and clergy above named. The exercises took place in a large tent, which had been erected over the space which the edifice is to cover, and were commenced by Bishop Williams blessing the place upon which the grand altar of the cathedral is to stand. He then proceeded to the blessing of the corner-stone, after which the form of depositing it in its place was carried out in a most imposing manner. The corner-stone having been thus laid the Bishop, preceded by the clergy in procession, made the entire circuit of the walls, sprinkling the foundations with holy water and reciting appropriate psalms. The Bishop and the several priests having returned to the corner stone, the "*Veni Creator*" was sung in a beautiful manner by a choir composed of upwards of three hundred of the best singers in and around Boston, with an orchestral accompaniment of forty pieces. After the singing the Bishop kneeled and offered prayers, beseeching the Lord that His Holy Spirit may come down upon the house which is about to be built, in order that he might sanctify their gifts and the gifts of the people and purify their hearts.

The prayers having been concluded, Archbishop McCloskey, of New York, delivered the sermon. He did not take any text, but discoursed in general terms and in a very eloquent and forcible manner upon the great work which they had begun, testifying as it did in a most unmistakable manner, to the spread and growth of the Catholic religion. He also exhorted the people to contribute in proportion to their means, the importance and necessity of the work and the zeal which they have for the honor and glory of God.

The response upon the part of the great crowd was most liberal. Between three and four thousand dollars were deposited upon the corner-stone, and the different priests passed round among the multitude and also received donations amounting to several thousand dollars more.

The collections having been taken up, and the sermon concluded, the *Te Deum* was sung by the choir, and probably some twenty thousand of the spectators united their voices, the whole forming a scene highly grand and impressive. The ceremonies were then concluded by the Bishop giving the solemn pontifical benediction to all present.

Some idea of the extent of the structure may be gathered from the statement that it will cover an area of fifty-five thousand square feet of land, on the corner of Washington and Malden streets, purchased at a cost of $300,000. It will be built in the early decorative style of gothic architecture, presenting a front of one hundred and fifty feet, with a three hundred and fifty feet tower and spire, and the extreme depth will be three hundred and sixty-four feet. The chief material to be used is granite, and the interior, as well as the whole exterior, will be finished and decorated in a style of rare and expensive elegance. The auditorium will have seats for five thousand persons. There will be a Sabbath-school room for the accommodation of thirty-five hundred scholars, and there will be upwards of three hundred beautifully stained windows of various designs in the edifice. The total cost, including land, will be a million and a half of dollars, and when completed in 1870 it will be next in size to the great cathedral in Brooklyn, but second to none in the country in point of architectural beauty.—*New York Herald.*

The Political Situation.

[Washington correspondence N. Y. Herald.]

SPECULATIONS AS TO THE IMPEACHMENT OF THE PRESIDENT.

Washington is in what may be aptly termed a speculative mood. The interest in the late political movements and the excitement occasioned by their unexpected occurrence had scarcely abated, and had not been fully reasoned out to the point at which subjects are dropped for want of another position to view them from, when the last and greatest sensation—the probable course that will be adopted by the Executive in the event of impeachment—has started political gossips afresh. The great anxiety which has been felt hitherto that the President should act advisedly in the matter of remodelling his Cabinet and in making judicious selections of new ministers has now given place to the all absorbing theme of what will be the result of impeachment. On all sides these questions are asked: Has Mr. Johnson been really guilty of any crime or misdemeanor within the signification of the constitution? Is it an impeachable offence to defend and support the constitution? Would the President dare to disperse Congress or order a new election? If the President should order anything so desperate, would not such an order be followed by numerous resignations from the army? And thus query follows query, with few who pretend to sufficient knowledge or foresight to vouchsafe a reply. Many there are who think they descry positive signs of danger to the peace of the country in the turn that affairs is taking; but by far the greater number express no unusual alarm, and say that the serious hitch in the work of reconstruction will be safely and successfully overcome before the adjournment of the next session of Congress.

The report of the House Judiciary Committee on the impeachment question is now being printed at the government printing office. The pressmen and press-feeders have all been sworn to secrecy.

JOHNSON AND BOSWELL.

A Washington despatch to the Boston *Post* says:

The President's late proclamations having given rise to much speculation as to their purpose and practical bearing upon the country, it may be interesting to know what the author himself thinks and says regarding them. In a social conversation to-day I ventured to inquire of His Excellency his views of the proclamation declaring the supremacy of the Constitution, and his special object in publishing the same. I admitted that the purpose was patent on the face of the document, but that many persons professed not to be able to comprehend its practical bearing. He replied that there were now two parties in the country—one acting within constitutional limits, the other openly professing to act outside of the Constitution. His purpose was to call the attention of each and every officer and employé of the Government to this fact, that he might clearly understand his duty, and, understanding, perform it. Our Constitution, he said, was the citadel of our freedom, the wall which environs and protects all. But another purpose which he had in view was to assure the country that the authority of the Federal Judiciary would be unflinchingly maintained in all the States. I called the President's attention to the correspondence published to-day between Gen. Ord and Col. Gilbert, in which the latter claims that Gen. Ord and his subordinates were not the servants, but rather the masters, of the people. He replied that it was but one of the legitimate fruits of the Radical teachings of the day, that public officers were not bound by their oaths but might act "outside of the Constitution;" this very case, he said, illustrated the necessity for his proclamation. Col. Gilbert seems to have lost sight of the fact that ours was a Constitutional Government, and that he was bound to respect the law. When a military officer could thus forget that the people were the sovereigns and could assume that he was one of their masters, the President said he thought it was high time that attention should be specially called to the requirements of the Constitution and the true principles of our Government. He spoke in flattering terms of General Ord, and heartily approved the noble rebuke which the General administered to Col. Gilbert. I inquired what he thought would be the practical effect of the Amnesty Proclamation. He promptly replied, "to restore the parties to all their rights—to place them precisely where they were before the war. The suffrage question was one to be determined by the courts and not by the executive branch of the Government." In alluding to the future, he said he had no idea of what Congress would do, but that he believed the people would take care that their Government was not subverted and destroyed. So far as he was concerned, he should exercise every constitutional power in its defence, but that the great controlling power was in the hands of the people themselves, and his firm conviction was that they would use it wisely and efficiently.

AN INTERVIEW WITH WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Chief Justice Chase's Position Defined—Secretary McCulloch—the Financial Obligations of the Country—the Amnesty Proclamation—The Proposed Meeting of the Loyal Governors.

[From to-day's New York Herald.]

STIRLING, Mass., Sept. 10, 1867.—Taking up the recital of the conversation which your correspondent had with Mr. Phillips, the principal portion of which has already appeared, I resume at the point where my previous letter concluded.

Mr. Phillips, recurring to Secretary Chase as a probable candidate for the Presidency, said: I believe myself that Mr. Chase's ambition is satisfied. But it is idle to speculate upon any chances he (Chase) would have. He has no support outside of the national banks, and that is an isolated influence. I think Jay Cooke and the other financial kings of the country are making desperate efforts to bring him forward as a candidate. But one thing his friends have lost for Chase—that is, the sympathy of the radicals, and Chase himself is too radical to win the sympathy of the conservatives, and so between these two stools he will fall to the ground. I do not think these friends of his are able either to have him nominated or elected. Chase himself belongs to the radical section of the republicans, and it is nothing but the Presidential fever that tempts his friends to retain him if possible in the conservative section of that party in the hope of gaining its support for their man. Chase does not belong there. His whole life in the past would rather rank him with Sumner and Stevens than with such men as Fessenden and Sherman. As I said before, between these two parties—the conservative and radical sections of the Republican party—Chase must come to the wall.

With regard to the outcry from certain quarters against Secretary McCulloch, I do not believe there can be an effort to remove him from his position arising from any honest motive. I do not think the Radicals can have a wish to remove him, and those who desire to remove him are actuated by the hope of getting their hands into the Treasury.

I have but one thing to say with regard to the finances of the Government; that is, that the pledges of the Government, whatever they may be, must be kept. Any obligations to which the Government is honorably bound must be kept at any cost, and that party must go to the bottom that will undertake to skulk from these obligations under any pretence whatsoever.

I think the Amnesty proclamation seals Johnson's fate. If we are ever to impeach a President—if any Presidential crime ever justifies impeachment, this does. The Amnesty proclamation is nothing more nor less than an armed resistance against Congress. It is just as serious an offence against the constitution and the laws of the country as if the President sent a regiment into the Senate chamber. It is a more cunning way of assailing Congress, because it is covert, and not so likely to attract a full measure of public indignation. But really it does not differ in quality from sending armed soldiers to the Capitol. And all its sham of constitutional sanction, or pretence of constitutional sanction, is the hollowest of all possible shams.

I see the *Herald* starts the idea that Johnson should resign. It is a most astute suggestion. It would save Johnson from the infamy of history, if anything could save him therefrom. The only mistake the *Herald* makes in this is, that it presupposes in Johnson a manliness that does not belong to his character. If Johnson was capable at this moment of the lofty and magnanimous statesmanship which would lead him to resign, he could never be the dangerous and treacherous President he shows himself to be.

A meeting of the loyal Governors of all the States ought to be convened forthwith, to take measures to present the true attitude of the President and Congress before the people. Deeds, not words, must, however, be the order of the day. Should they meet for words it would result not only ridiculously, but disastrously. They should meet with the same purpose and object they had in view when they met during the war—in order to satisfy all the loyal people of the country that in case any madman should attempt any revolutionary measure, the whole physical force of the country is in the hands of loyal men and would be used to preserve the Constitution and the Union in any emergency.

—Dr. Dio Lewis, the "light weight" man, does not lose much by the destruction by fire of his school buildings at Lexington. They were well insured, and he will build again. Never say die O Lewis!

FACTS AND FANCIES.

—Cyrus W. Field is quite sick.

—Secretary Stanton is 52 years old.

—Liszt, pianist, talks of coming to this country.

—To have cowslips in winter—drive your cows on the ice.

—A base-ballist in Canisteo, N. Y., has made a throw of 314 feet.

—Mr. T. W. Robertson, author of "Caste," is writing a new play.

—Mrs. General Lander goes to Boston on Monday.

—Garibaldi is a great letter writer. He believes that the pen is mightier than the sword.

—Travelers in Austria complain that there is no metallic money in the country.

—A foreign letter says that the Prince of Wales occasionally plays at the Wiesbaden Kursaal.

—A five minutes' hail-storm destroyed 7,000 panes of glass in the Susquehanna railroad shops.

—Oliver Wendell Holmes is going to put his "Guardian Angel" between covers in October.

—The Texans ask Greeley to go bail for Santa Anna.

—A Louisiana Dogberry has decided that stealing watermelons is not a theft.

—Belle Boyd is not making a great success on the St. Louis stage.

—Because a man is a bore it is no sign his children are pigs.

—A brakeman on the Illinois Central Railroad was cut completely asunder by the cars.

—Merrick, who used Holt so savagely in his Surratt argument, is a brother-in-law of that gentleman.

—The ecclesiastical commission are determined to try Mr. Tyng, or at least go through the motions. Stubbs is stubborn.

—Rev. Dr. Hams, of Hartford, left the neat little property of $40,000; considerably more than was expected.

—Dickens's first appearance as a public reader was in the sleepy old town of Petersborough, twelve or fourteen years ago.

—Tom Taylor is 42 years old, handsome, and lives in great style at Clapham Junction, four miles from London.

—Dr. Hall says that for the period of a month before marriage, and a month after death, men regard their wives as angels.

—Mrs. Theresa Yelverton, of divorce-case notoriety, is coming to this country to give readings.

—Pollard has written a new rebel book, and a New York house has been found foolish enough to publish it.

—An English manufacturing firm saves over two hundred thousand dollars a year by consuming its smoke.

—Disraeli is growing old, but not gray; his hair is said to be still as black as a raven's wing, and it curls.

—Matthew Arnold, Professor of Poetry at Oxford, is a son of the still more celebrated Dr. Arnold, of Rugby.

—An enterprising dry goods' clerk in New Haven has accomplished the feat of eloping with two women at once.

—Major Yelverton is likely to lose both his wives, as the legal one has been so bothered with all this row she means to get a divorce.

—New Haven thieves show a commendably pious turn of mind by stealing prayer-books from the churches.

—Henry Vincent, the English orator, and John B. Gough are to lecture for the Young Men's Christian Association in Philadelphia, this fall.

—Ground cork is now used for many purposes. Mixed with india rubber, it adds to its capacity for moulding. It is also used to fill beds and pillows.

—Territorially, the city of Augusta, Maine, is one of the largest in the country, covering more than fifty-five square miles—*Ex.* Philadelphia covers over one hundred and thirty.

—How ancient is the game of billiards! One of our exchanges speaks of the time when Christopher Columbus first caromed on the American continent.

—A colored preacher in Savannah closed his exhortations by flinging the ministerial spittoons, with which the pulpit was provided, at his congregation.

—Here is the way bigamy is described in a trope of Chicago: "Mr. Ira Y. Munn, in contracting himself for future delivery to Miss Samantha Proctor, sold himself very short, indeed."

—John Murray, reputed to be the father of America Universalism, landed on our shores in September, 1770. The Universalist Church proposes, therefore, a centenary celebration in 1870.

—England uses about 220 million pounds of paper annually. France yearly consumes 195 millions, while the United States demands more paper than both these countries combined—440 million pounds.

—A negro named Phillips died in Boston, last week, at the age of 104 years. When eight years old he was sold as a slave for $700, and an interesting estimate might be made of his compound interest worth when he died.

—The banks of the lake of Constance are at the present moment covered with vast numbers of dead fish, the result of a malady prevailing among them. A similar epidemic recently prevailed in the waters of the Lake of Geneva.

—The editors of the Paris journals were, on the 16th ult., summoned to the office of the Procurer Imperial, and then received an intimation that they must not "discuss the constitution," under pain of being prosecuted.

—The Imperial household of Russia appears annually in the budget for about 7,000,000 roubles, but its account with the Treasury is invariably overdrawn by 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 of roubles, making the total amount derived from the public revenue about $7,500,000.

—About forty thousand pounds of fossil ivory—that is to say, the tusks of at least one hundred mammoths—are bartered for every year in New Siberia. As many as ten tusks have been found lying together, weighing from one hundred and fifty to three hundred pounds each.

—We learn from the Jefferson *Jimplecute*—expressive name for a newspaper,—that a fight in Davis county, Texas, between two families, resulted in the death of three Browns. Texas has been rather notorious lately for a violent mortality among the Blacks.

—Lizzie Clark, of Chicago, persists in trying to kill herself. She has employed belladona, morphine and laudanum on three occasions, hanging twice, and the last attempt was with a butcher knife. All were failures. The good die first; after repeated attempts, the bad sometimes don't.

—The attempt of the *Independent* to blackmail the St. Paul and Chicago Railroad has brought forth an expression of opinion from a Minnesota paper to the effect that Tilton is a "hair-brained young man of inordinate self-conceit," and his associate "a bursted dry-goods operator of doubtful character."

—A late Honolulu (Sandwich Islands) paper contains the following:

"*Notice*—Know all men, who look upon this. The undersigned hereby forbids all rumsellers or liquor-dealers, against giving drink to my married husband, Palekaluhi, neither to give him the means whereby to get drink. Whosoever shall disregard or go contrary to this notice, I shall prosecute under the laws of this country, on due proof. Those that have ears let them hear—and those that have eyes let them look. By me,

KALANIEHTA PALEKAKUHI.

—The *Ledger* of Saturday contained these two remarkable advertisements