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EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION, PROPRIETORS, GIBSON PEACOCK, ERNEST C. WALLACE, F.L. FETHERSTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON, CASPER SOUDER, JE., FRANCIB WELLS, The BULLETIN is served to subscribers in the city at 13 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or \$3 per annum.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED OR Written; new styles of French and English Papers d Envelopes. W. G. PERRY, Stationer, 728 Arch street

MARRIED.

GILBERT-PETIT.-On the morning of the 15th, by the Rev. Thos. J. Shephcard, D. D., at the residence of the bridge father, Thomas O. Grihort to Mise Mary Clara, only daughter of Edgar E. Petit, Esq., both of this city.*

DIED.

CLARK.-Suddenly, on Bunday morning, the 13th inst., Thomas M. Clark, in the 63th year of his age. Funeral on Thumday, 17th inst., at 12 o'clock, from his late residence, 629 North Tenth street. Relatives and friends respectfully invited to attend. FLTTERMAN.-In Pittoburgh, on Sunday afternoon, the 12th instant, Brevat Major George W. Fetterman, 1 S A.

HILL.-On Tuesday morning, October 14th, Mary B., HILL.-On Tuesday morning, October 14th, Mary B., vife of Wm. B. Hill, Esq. Due notice of the funeral will be given. ff; H)ECKLEY.-At Burlington, N.J., on the morning of he 14th inst., Charles B., youngest son of C. F. and F. J. for the start of the start

The relation is a supervised of the family are respectfully. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his functal, on Thursday, 17th inst., at II octocit, A. M. from the residence of his brother, No. 1751 North Tenth street, Thiladelphia. WILSON. Gone, but not forgotten. On the 12th Inst., WILSON. Size of Sizes Wilson, and daughter of the late

Varta de la ged 53 years. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully myited to stiend her functal on Thursday morning. Fith not, at 19 o'clock, from the residence of her husband, fol Frankford road. To proceed to Germantown.

EVEL & LANDELL HAVE. THE FIRST QUALITY Lyons Velves for Cloaks. Lyons Velvets, 24 inch. for Sacks.

EYTE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND ARCH, KEEP A fine associated of Caselineres for Boys' Ciothez, Cas-simeres for Business Suits.

PATENTED. - PANTS SCOLEED AND STRETCHED from to 5 inches, at MOTTER'S French St. am Dye-ing and Scouring. cloim 200 South Ninth street and 538 Race street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICES. TENTH WARD.—A meeting of the citizens of the ral GRANT as the candidate of the Republican party for President, will be held WEDNESDAY EVENING, Octa-her letts, at 7% of lock P. M., at the N. E. corner of Broad and Race ets. for the purpose of forming a campaign chub. A. H. FRANTASI A. WILSON HENSZLY, H. C. HOWELLA, GEO, TRUMAN, JR., and many others.

oclEstyr: PHE ADELPHICA, PA, Oct. II. 1957. A Supplementary Mail for the strandin Scotia will close at this educe THIS DAY at 90 close? P. M. It HENRY H. BINGHAM, Postmaster.

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1519 AND 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department.-Medi-cal treatment and medicines furnished gratuitously to thu

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Robert Carter & Brothers, New York, have published another of the Rev. Dr. Newton's admirable volumes of sermons for children. It is entitled "Bible Jewels," and, like the several volumes which have preceded it, by the same author, it is full of the simple truths of the Bible, taught in the author's peculiarly happy and interesting style. Dr. Newton has for many years made the public instruction of the young one ofthe specialities of his ministry, and he is now justly recognized by all denominations as one of the masters of the rare art of "talking to children." His new volume, "Blble Jewels," mprises eleven sermons preached to the Sunday Schools of the Church of the Epiphany in this city, during last year. The series of which it forms a part have become standard among Sunday School teachers and scholars both in America and England, and the new volume will he as cagerly sought and will be found as instructive and interesting as any of its predecessors. It is enriched by a number of excellent engravings from original designs by Mr. A. G. Heaton. well known among the most prominent of the native artists of Philadelphia. For sale at the Episcopal Book Store, 1224 Chestnut street. Sever & Francis, Cambridge, have added a valuable contribution to the list of American school-books, by the publication of a revised edition of Macleane's Horace. Rev. A. J. Macleane is Head Master of King Edward's School, Bath, and a high English authority upon the Latin classics. The work of revision, in order to adapt this edition of Horace to the use of American schools, has been done by Mr. Reginald H. Chase, A. M., of this city. Half of the volume is devoted to copious and valuable English notes, to which Dr. Beck's Introduction to the Metres has been appended. The whole arrangement of the volume makes it most valuable as a text-book for American schools and colleges. Two charming books for children have just been published by Ticknor & Fields, copies of which have been sent to us by G. W. Pitcher. One is "Grimm's Goblins," selected from the Household Stories of the Brothers Grimm, with colored illustrations from designs by Crulkshank. They are genuine old-fashioned tales, such as are sure to enchant young readers. The other volume is called "Rainbows for Children." The author is not named, but Mrs. L. Maria Child, the editress, gives in a preface well-deserved commendation of the stories, which are ten in number, and all delightful. There are a number of good wood-cut illustrations. Harper & Brothers have published a "Manual of Physical Exercises," by William Wood, who has been engaged in New York for many years as an instructor in gymnastics and calisthenics. This work includes the subjects of rowing, skating, sailing, fencing, boxing, cricket, base ball, and many kindred topics, and the author's long practical experience gives much value to his instructive suggestions. Physical education is now engrossing much attention, and judicious instruction in regard to it is much needed. Mr. Wood illustrates his work with numerous engravings. For sale by T. B. Peterson & Brothers. "Haswell's Engineers' Pocket-Book" has, for many years, been a standard in every department of the mechanic arts. There is scarcely anything connected with mechanics, hydraulics, hydronamics, steam-engines, machinery, civil engineering and all the vast field of material forces, that is not to be learned in this compact little volume. Harper & Brothers have just published a twentyfirst edition, revised and enlarged, which embraces the results of the latest experiments and investigations, bringing the whole work down to the requirements of the present time. For sale by T. B. Peterson & Brothers. Miss Braddon holds her own well, and the great hit that she made with "Aurora Floyd" has been followed up most industriously. Her last novel, which has been lately completed in one of the London scrials, has just been published by Harper & Brothers. Miss Braddon is "sensational," but people like the sensational, and the announcement of the American publication of "Birds of Prey," will at once stimulate the appetite for Miss Braddon's peenliar school of light reading. For sale by T. B. Peterson & Brothers

We have received from G. W. Pitcher, three more of Ticknor & Fields' elegant "Library Edition" of Dickens, including "Great Expectations," in one volume; "Our Mutual Friend," in two volumes; and "Little Dorrit," in two volumes. We have already alluded more than once to this very handsome edition of Dickens. As a standard style for the library it is all that can be desired, in size, binding, paper, type and illustrations. The latter, by Marcus Stone, are admirably designed and executed. Another volume of the "Diamond Edition" is

also out. It contains "Oliver Twist," "American Notes," and "Pictures From Italy." Mr. Eytinge's illustrations are full of life and spirit, although his interpretation of the character is not always the happlest. His idea of Bill Sikes is twenty years too old. The Dlamond Edition is now an established favorite, and if any lover of Dickens is unable to gratify his taste for the great novelist, it certainly will not be for want of handsome, convenient, attractive and cheap editions of his works.

Bridgman & Childs, Northampton, Mass. have,

just published an exquisitly printed collection of the Hymns of Frederick William Faber, D. D. The American editor has excluded all poems that are denominational in their character and has incorporated many hymns and poems by Faber, never before published in this country. The author's wide celebrity as a writer of sacred poetry will ensure a rapid demand for this beautiful volume. For sale by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co., have published wo more volumes of their beautiful "Globe Edition" of Bulwer. These volumes contain "The Last Days of Pompeli," certainly one of Bulwer's choicest novels, and "Devereux." This edition is wonderfully cheap, considering its very handsome style of paper and type.

T. B. Peterson & Brothers have received No. 298 of Harper & Brothers' Library of Select Novels. It is entitled " The Curate's Discipline." by Mrs. Eiloart. It is an English story, and while it has some of the marks of the novice about it, it has a good tone, and will repay the reader for its perusal.

Hurd & Houghton, New York, have published two more volumes of their cheap "Globe Edition" of Dickens, including "Bleak House" and "Little Dorrit." For sale by G. W. Pitcher.

Messrs. Jno. Penington & Son, have received an admirable little "Diamond Guide to Paris," with 127 illustrations and a good map. It is a very handy and accurate traveling companion.

NEW MUSIC.

We have received from Mr. S. W. A. Trumpier, reveral excellent places of sacred music, by Pro-

fessor J. Remington Fairlamb: Among them are a fine Christmas Anthem, "There were shepherds abiding in the fields:" a "Deus Misereatur" in C;a duo, "Jesus, Saviour of my soul;" and a very effective aria for baritone or contralto. "Ho, every one that thirsteth," from an unfinished oratorio. Professor Fairlamb is one of the most industrious and scientific composers in this community, and his compositions are marked by a sound knowledge of harmony and much originality of conception. His opportunities for study under good models and masters abroad have been well improved, and merous contributions to secular and

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS. AUSTRIA.

Secret and Curious Negotiations of Kossuth With Russia and France. The Naple of Peeth publishes the following: "On the 1st of August, 1819, Batthyanyi and Sze-"On the 1st of August, 1819, Batthyanyi and Sze-mere arrived at Nyiradoni to proceed to Arad, by order of the Government. Kossuth learnt, pro-bably from Gærgey himself, partly from the secret agents he had in the camp of the latter, that that General had begun negotiations with the Rus-sians. This explains why he took into his own hands the peace negotlations, which he in-trusted to the two Ministers (Batthyanyi and Szemere). The basis of Kossuth's ne-gotiations was neither more nor less than the offer of the Hungarian Crown to Russia. The two Ministers separately opened, upon that basis, two Ministers separately opened, upon that basis, negotiations with Marshal Paskievitsch, when, on the 5th of August, 1849, in the house of the Bishop Bremer, they handed their first note to the Russian parliamentary Miloradavis, who had the Russian parliamentary Miloradavis, who had come the night before to arrange for the exchange of the Russian officers in the hands of the Run-garians. That note, delivered to Marshal Pas-kievitsch, did not offer the Hungarian Crown to the Russian dynasty, but its purpose was to in-duce Russia to make a separate peace with Hun-gary. These negotiations were unsuccessful. But on the 7th of August Szemere and Bat-throwi sent a second note to the Russian Gene thyanyi sent a scond note to the Russian Gene-ral. That note was submitted to General Poel-tenberg, who was accompanied by Colonel Leo-pold Benydzky, Captain Joseph Bethlen, and a detachment of inssars to the Nicholas Regiment. While the latter were proceeding to the Russian General's quarters, a ministerial councillor re-placed the others at Arad, and on August 10 the placed the others at Arad, and on August 10 the third note was drawn under the presidency of the Governor. In that third note, Kossuth for-mally offered the Hungarian Crown to the Rus-sian dynasty. on the basis of the idea of scando genitere. Poeltenberg had not re-turned, and it had been decided to send an embassy to conclude the peace. The person chosen by Kossuth for that mission was Peter Csenovies. The rapid course of events brought the negotiations to an end." Keneny, in the same article published by the Napha, az-serts that when he met Kossuth, in Switzerlar, d, they both spoke about the Back administration, and Kossuth told him that Teleky was goiring to and Kossuth told him that Teleky was going to Zurich, where the diplomatist, were just a rego-tiating the peace. The conversation naturally turned upon the Italian war. Kossuth said to him that the first time he paid a visit to the Emperor Napoleon at Villafranca, some one was already waiting in the ante-room, but that Kossuth had the honor to be received the first. It was only after his interview with Napoleon III. that he learned who was the person who had 11. that he fearned who was the person who had waited till his reception in the ante-room—it was the King of Italy. Then Kossuth went on telling that a Senator had been attacied 10 his person, and that that Senator was M. Pietri. He also told that the Emperor Napoleon had spoken to him of Lusei-Piecolo, and asked if they would find mere coal enough. Kossuth answered in the affirmative Kemeny remembers also that the 1.²⁰¹⁷ are coal enough. Kossuth answered in the affitmative. Kemeny remembers also that the Emperor Napoleon had informed Kossuth of the menacing position the King of Prussla could assume as a member of the German Confedera-tion. if the war extended to the countries belong-ing to the Confederation. "I will not deny," continues Kemeny, "that Kossuth did not ask guarantees for those who would rise in arms, if a come were to succeed on the confines of Dal-

for which we had lost so much blood in the Southern prosinces." You know well he has declared many times in England when he was here that had it not been for the English people he would not have succeeded in the expo-dition of 1860. I might have had now to lament my father, and I should not have been here, perhaps, to thank you, not only in his name, but in the name of all my countrymen. [Cheers.] You have raised a great land—I say it though I am have raised a great land. I say it though I am an Italian — a land that has a great ancient his-tory, a great history in the middle ages, and will have a great history in the fature, when it has cast aside the incubus that weighs upon it — the Papacy. We are unfor-tunate in the choice of our king. My father in 1860 called him *IP regalantuono*. I do not know my father's thoughts on that subject, but I know that every Italian thinks my father made a mis-take at that moment. I thank yon again for what you have done for us. Yon have raiked my native land from the depth of deerredation to what you have done for us. You have ranged my native land from the depth of degredation to which she had fallen. You have done what is perhaps still better than that: you have begun the work which is called the brotherhood of nations. This is the proudest moment of my life, that you have intrasted me to carry your real sympathles to my father. I know how he must feel at this moment; he who

know how he must feel at this moment; he who calculated on the possession of Rome as the crowning fluish of the whole work, has been sent to prison—they say he is liberated— by men whom he has trasted. I know it will be like pouring balm into the wounds of his soul, therefore I do it with pleasure. I thank you personally for the kindness with which I have been received in England, fulfilling a difficult mission. To-morrow I start for my country, and in three days I will deliver into his hands what you have intrusted me with. [Great cheering. j

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

Extraordinary Speech of the Sultan to the Russian Ambassador.

the Russian Ambassador. (Constantino) & Correspondence of the Paris Monde.] In the audience which the ambassador of the Czar had with his Ottoman Majesty before starting on his second journey to the Crimea, the General adverted to the question of Crete with the vlew of repeating the friendly and disintersted advice before given; namely, to cede Candia to Greece, and thereby avoid the gravest complications. His excellency, at the same time, expressed his desire to know the final answer of the Sultan, in order to be able to communicate it verbally to the Emperor Alexancommunicate it verbally to the Emperor Alexan-der. His Ottoman Majesty then, addressing the Russian Ambassador in a tone of great resolute-

Nutsian Ambassador in a tone of great resource-ness and bitterness, replied: You advise me to cede Candia to King George, who wants it in order to render himself popular in Greece; he who is not a born Greek, and who has reigned scatcers three years. I am the imrig-third descendant of a dynasty which owes so much to its people. over whom it has reigned for upwards of fife centuries; and you estinate my popularity-mine, at nothing! From he commencement of this affair of Crete mate I have received numerous and warm addresses from my Mussulman subjects, who, from all quarters, offered to organize themselves in volun-teer corps at their own cost, and to march to the relief of their brethren in Candia. You perceive, it depended only on me to crush the insurrection by throwing 200,000 Turks into the island, and to every proposition of a nature to assail the integevery proposition of a nature to assail the integ-rity of my empire. To cede Candia, General-cen you really mean it? How could I, after such an act, cross the threshold of my palace and ea-counter in the streets of my capital the glances of my indignant people? You wish me, in making this cession, to sign the dishonor of my crown and of my dynasty. Never' never' Not crown and of my dynasty. Never! never! Not only shall I not cede Candia, but I shall give my consent to nothing which in the remotest degree, could tend to such an act. The Emperor Alexander will, J am sure, comprehend me when you repose to him these words, which are not only uttered by my lips, but also proceed from my inmost heart.

confirmation, and that when a boy it was put into my own hands. The Archbishop turned round and said, Ah! here is Short, and there he was, in the person of the vener-able Bishop of St. Asaph: and surrounded as I able Bishop of St. Asaph; and surrounded as 1 was by portraits of the great departed and the great living, I was not sure which, were which, and should have been scarcely surprised if old Bishop Pierson had started, up to address the Synod. Bishop Clark concluded by saying that the first church planted in Rhode Island was now standing and looking down upon their beautiful Narraganeett Bay, a monument of the munifi-cence of the Propagation Society, and they were about to erect a granite monument to the memory about to crect a granite monument to the memory

of Mr. Sparrow, their first missionary. An address of welcome having been voted to the visiting Bishops, the Archbishop pronounced the blessing, and the assembly dispersed. The United States Bishops were loadly cheered as they left the ball as they left the hall.

All of them have been entertained at dinner during the week by the Archbishop of Canter-bury and the Bishops of London and Oxford.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Strange Revelations. Relative to the Counterfeit Bonds. [Washington Correspondence N. Y. Herald.]

An individual whose relation to the Printing Division of the Treasury Department for a long time past has been such as to entitle his state-ments to full belief, said to-day that he had been pursuing certain mysterious clues that had come to his notice in the Treasury, and had excited his suspicion that something was going forward that would not bear public inspection. This person states that he is satisfied that the plates of the counterfeit one-thousand-dollar bonds were executed in the Department itself. Ac-cording to his explanation, impressions on lead were taken from the original plates of the A and B series, and from these impressions the plates were engraved in a secret manner within the Department. The fact that the plates were engraved from impressions taken from the originals, he says, accounts for the slight inaccuracies of the counterfeits. In making these disclosures, the Superintendent of the Printing Division of the Treasury is not charged with any complicity in the matter, as, it is alleged, that the engraving was executed without his knowledge. It is only stated that the Superintendent, together with other prominent officers of the Department, have discovered all the facts in the case, and are en-deavoring to keep them from the public. I cannot absolutely vouch for the truth of the fore-going charges, but they come through a channel so apparently trustworthy that I deem it my duty to give them to the public.

[Washington Correspondence of the N.Y. Tribune.] This city, at the present time, is literally overrun with lobbylsts, small politicians, adven-turers, and general swindlers. They infest the white House and all the Departments, but espe-cially the Treasury. They have all sorts of claims and schemes on hand, and any official who attempts to thwart them is fearfully worried with their ennity. When they fail to impose on the heads of the Departments, they seek the President, and hore him for referred seek the President, and bore him for redress. They lie in wait for strangers who come here on They lie in wait for strangers who come here on business with the Government, seek their ac-quaintance, represent themselves as the par-ticular friend of the President, or of the Secretary of the Treasury, or Commissioner of Internal Revenue, as the case of the persons' business may be, and victimize them with their stories and actions. They get hold of careless newspaper correspondents, and deceive, and attempt to use them. The amount of wrong these men accomplish, and the mischief they create among Government oficials, is fearful to contemplate, but thereseems to be no remedy. contemplate, but there seems to be no remedy.

Import International States of the second states of

PRICE THREE CENTS.

FACES AND FANCIES.

-Carlyle smokes a short clay pipe. -A single "lead" in a Montana mine has been

sold for \$250,000. -Mrs. Lincoln's wardrobe has been sketched for the illustrated papers.

-M. Bandelat, a Frenchman, has discovered that fishes moult like birds.

-A bottle of silver five-cent pieces, twenty-dollars in all, has been dug up in Cincinnati.

-A Memphis paper says it will "present to its readers on each Sabbath an editorial suited to the day," and begins with an essay on graveyards. -Three nearly entire skeletons of mastodone

are among the recent acquisitions of the Chicago Academy of Sciences.

-Prince Paul, of Tour-und-Taxis, lately mar-ried an actress, and both are now performing at the same theatre in Cologne.

-There is a Mexican lady now living whose dascendants thus far number 428. She is one hun-dred and two years old. -A petition has been addressed to the Emperor

Napeleon, praying that the season of the Paris, exhibition may be prolonged beyond the 31st of October.

-There is really "a young man by the name of Guppy!" His initials are R. J., and he has con-tributed a statistical paper on coolles to the Scientific Association. So says a New York paper. -The Burdenspike case in one of the New, York courts has been on trial for sixteen years. The testimory is contained in nine printed vol-

-A man was charged in New York with stealing a canal boat-certainly a rather inconvenient, piece of portable property. He picked a canal lock to get at it.

-At the spot in Queretary where Maximilian was executed, three crosses have been creeted, before which candles are kept burning, and flowers are strewn.

-Allegheny county, Maryland, claims to have the oldert bridgeroom in the world. A widower of one hundred and two was lately married to a second wife.

-A man in New York advertised for a wife of bad temper and destitute of all personal charms, and on the following morning received seventycight replies.

-California yarnists tell of a lake in which raw hides may be tanned in six days, and a dirty shirt made snowy white by wetting and twice wringing out.

-Ten miles in eight minutes, was made between Hamburg and Buffalo the other day, by a direc-tor's train on the New York Central-seventyeight miles an hour.

-The Army and Navy Journal says that it was not the "Warrior" target alone that was shot through at Shocburyness by the smooth bore Rodman-it was the whole British navy.

-The Lowell Courler says: A cool reply was that of a major general who, on knocking at a door and being asked who was there, answered, "It is I-Sickles."

-The Norwich Bulletin, speaking of the demo-cratic victory at the election in the town of Milford, Connecticut, which was only for assessors, says that they elected only the first two syllables.

-A company in Baltimore has permission to construct a system of local telegraph not to go outside the city limits. It is to reach every part of Baltimore, and, if the charges are low enough, will pay.

-An Irishman who was reprieved the night before the day appointed for his execution, and who wished to get rid of his wife, whole to her as follows: "I was yesterday hanged, and di like a hore, do as I did, and bear it like a man."

—A really excellent copy of Titian's great picture of "Peter the Martyr," which was re-cently burned at Venice, is in existence in the library of Queen's College, Belfast. It is the work of an Irish artist, henced Atkins, now dead us, now dead -Knox College, Illinois, wanted a line asked for donations. The glits sent in answer to the call consisted entirely of public documents, catalogues, proceedings of societies, and pam--Nearly four thousand artificial legs have been furnished by Uncle Sam to his soldiers. One thousand are still to be supplied. Two thousand two hundred arms have also been supplied, nine feet, and fifty-five hands. -The studio of M. Gustave Dore, which he has just ercetted in the Rue Bayard, Paris, for the exhibition of some of his gigantic compositions in oil, has been visited by the French Emperor, to inspect that artist's drawing for Tennyson's "Enid."

hia ับเ sacred music entitle him to a high rank among American composers. A brief paragraph from New York paper which found its way lately into our columns did much injustice to this gentleman by its unfair and untrue allusion to the character of his compositions.

Mr. Trumpler, since moving into his new and elegant store, in Chestnut street below Tenth street, is rapidly adding to his choice catalogue. and is offering every inducement which extensive variety and good quality can afford to the purchasers of vocal and instrumental music.

FORT PILLOW.

A Few Facts from an Eye-Witness--Reply to the Letter of General Forrest.

To the Editor of the New York Times: I no-tice an article from N. B. Forrest, pub-lished in many of the leading papers of the country, wherein he censures a correspon-dent of your paper for making contain dent of your paper for making certain statements relative to "the Fort Pillow affair." Now, it so happens, that I participated in the defence of Fort Pillow, and a decent re-spect to the memory of the brave men who fell around me upon that occasion impels me to ber of you sufficient space in your columns to bear witness to the truth of many of the statements made by your corre-pondent, as well, also, as to take a brief review of the "Card from General

Forrest." As Post Adjutant I had charge of the corres-pondence which took place under the flag of truce sent in by Forrest about 3 o'clock P. M., relative to the surrender of the garrison. That correspondence, as published in the report of the Forrest. Congressional Investigating Committee, is sub-stantially correct with but one exception, viz., it continued to state the—threats which For-rest actually made in both his communi-cations, in these words, to wit: "If this demand 'is not complied with, you must take the consequences." Having con-fidence in our ability to hold the fort until rein-forcements arrived we refused to survive forcements arrived, we refused to surplinder, never dreaming that pending the negofiations under the flag of truce, Forrest, by violating all rules of civilized warfare, had treacherously rules of civilized warfare, had treacherously gained positions from which he could successfully assault our works. This, however, proved only the prelude to the chapter of horrid atrocities which he and his friends had in store for the Federal garrison after its capture. That the massacre of our troops troops which followed was deliberately pre-meditated and planned, I believe, as I believe in the existence of a just God, who will punish the perpetrators of this wholesale murder of unarmed and many of them wounded men. I was myself deliberately shot down after I had was myself denberately shot down after I had surrendered, and while lying on the field where I fell saw a number of wounded men deliberately shot. All this occurred after the fort was in ent possession of the rebels, and when our men had ntirely ceased to offer resistance.

These atrocities were renewed early the follow-ing morning, when two unarmed, helpless, wounded Federal soldiers were shot within thirty feet of where L was lying at the time. I at same time heard shooting going on all round the fort, but this occurred in my immediate sight and

peality. In conclusion, I would only say that I have by no means a desire to present my personal wrongs and sufferings before the public, and but for the fact that I am the only surviving officer of my regiment—the only regiment of white troops that participated in the defence of Fort Pillow— I should have remained silent upon this occasion. MACK J. LEAMING.

FOOLUARDINESS.—An accident occurred re-cently in the London Zoological Gardens, which would have proved serious except for the energetic interference of one of the keepers. A man about fifty years of age went under the iron guard in front of the bear-pit, adjoining the dens guard in front of the bear-pit, adjoining the dens of the lions and tigers, and began teasing a brown bear. The result was that Bruin caught the right arm of the man in its jaws, after having first taken a piece out of the shoulder of his coat, and was beginning to operate with his teeth, when a ery was raised, and a keeper rau to the shot and by vigcously hitting the animals inwa spot, and by vigorously hitting the animal's jaws with a stlek, caused it to release its victim.

coming from Queenstown and Gibraltar, but did not enter port, and after re-maining a few hours at the mouth of the Grand Harbor, resumed her voyage for Alexan-Grand Harbor, recumed her voyage for Alexan-dria. In consequence of foul bills of health being issued from this place, the Crocodile could not communicate with the shore, for had she done so she would have been subjected to five quarantine at Alexandria. The local anys quarantine at Alexandria. The local arrangements for the Abyssinian expedition have how been completed. Upward of three hun dred mules have been purchased in this island, and three hundred Maltese have been engaged as muleteers to take charge of the anidavs mals. Two transports are expected here about the end of this week for the conveyance of the supplies to Alexandria. I regret to say that the cholera is increasing in Malta, but it is hoped the rigorous measures adopted by the Government will prove effectual in checking the progress of the disease. The state of the troops is now reported to be satisfactory, as no further cases have occurred among them during the last few days. According to intelligence received this morning from Sicily the cholern has almost entirely disappeared from that island, after committing very serious ravages among the population, who were also threatened with a famine. At Messina, where the disease is still lingering, there were 15 cases and 10 deaths on the 21st inst."

caup were to succeed on the conflues of Dal-matia; but Kossuth, in his turn, will not also

deny that the Emperor of the French uttered these words: 'It is not enough that Prussia should think of attacking me, you would also put Russia upon my back.'

The Abyssinian Expedition.

A Malta letter of Sept. 24 says: "Her Majesty's screw steam troopship Crocodile, having on board the 2d battalion of the 60th Riflee, and several officers of the various corps, intended to take part in the Abyssinian expedition, have in sight of this island vesterday morning

Gibraltar

un

in sight

Farragut. On the very day of Admiral Farragut's arrival in England, The Array and Navy Gazette pub-lished a leading article reflecting upon the American authorities for not allowing him to visit England^{*}and exchange civilities with English officers, writing upon the presurption that be-cause one of the ships attached to the squadron had reached Southampton the flag-ship might not be expected. The portion of the article to

not be expected. The portion of the article to which we refer reads thus: The appearance of the American man-of-war Shanrock in our waters may be taken as a proof that our authorities will have no opportunity of receiving Admiral Farragut with the distinction receiving Admiral Paragut with the distinction and respect to which his gallantry and character entitle him to wherever he may go, and that the squadron under his command will not enter any British port at present. We regret if it should be so. There is no reason why the American Admiral should not why why the American Admiral should not come to us, although it is certain we could not invite him to do so. Some time ago it was un-derstood the Navy Department at Washington sent orders to all American officers to avoid as much as possible any contact with British officers-so, at least, it was reported. It is quite certain that some United States officers of rank and official position, who were over here at the meeting of the French and English fleets in Portsmouth, took care to presere their *incognito*, lest the civility of the Admiralty should be exposed to rebuff, in consequence of the instructions of their Government that they were to hold about from the festivities and courtesies which marked the event. The United States officers would be well received here, and it is not likely they would lose many men by desertion-at least they would not lose more than a British squadron cateris

puribus in an American port. Admiral Farragut of course never heard of any such absurd orders, and a correspondent of the Daily News gives a flat contradiction to the whole story.

Garibaldi's Son Makes a Speech in London. At St. James Hall, London, on the 1st instant, a public meeting was held and an address adopted to be presented to Garibaldi Signor. Ricoitti Garibaldi then came forward and was received with enthusiastic cheering. He said: "I will not trespass on your kind attention in speaking on the subject which the speakers who have gone before me have treated so eloquently.

have gone before me have treated so eloquently I will simply thank you in a few words. To-day is the anniversary of a battle which decided the freedom of the Southern province of Italy; it is the anniversary of the battle of Volturno, freedom of the Southern province of Italy; it is the anniversary of the battle of Volturno, fought between 20,000 volunteers and 40,000 Bourbonists, and it was mainly through the aid of the English that the battle was won. I have my father's authority for this, for he said in his speech at Southampton: "I have known the sympathy of England on many occa-sions, but I have specially known it on an occasion when without it we should not have been able to have accomplished the end have been able to have accomplished the end

The Pan-Anglican Synod. [Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

Yesterday afternoon I attended what the card f invitation termed a Conversazione at St. James's Hall, which was held under the auspices of the Society for the "Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts," for the purpose of welcountry the American and Cobsilal Bishops to England. Three o'clock, the hour named for meeting, brought about 500 clergymen and as many leading lay churchmen to the Hall, and, until the arrival of the Bishops at a quarter to five, the meeting was, in fact, a Conversazione, the principal topic of conversation being the ab-sence of the men they had been asked to come by the Propagation Society: however, about 4, v the Propagation Society: however, about 4, ews arrived that a morning sitting at the Palace news arrived that a morning sitting at the range of Lambeth had kept them until 2 o'clock, and that then, by the special request of the Arghibishop, they had remained to be photographed. When the Bishops arrived the meding was no more a conversatione than Sam eller's leg of mutton and trimmings was a swarry." The Archbishop of Canterbury asended the platform, accompanied by the Bishops of Oxford and London, and as the foreign and colonial Bishops ascended the platform his name was announced to the Archbishop. The first intro-duced was "the Bishop of Vermont, Presiding Bishop of the United States." Bishop Hop-Bishop of the United States." Bishop Hop-kins bowed to the andience, and the audience cheered..., Bishop Potter of New York, Bishop Odenheimer of New Jersey, Bishop Whitehouse of Illinois, Bishop Clark of Rhode Island, Bishop Lee of Iowa, Bishop Atkinson of North Carolina...and Bishop Wiltner of Louisiana, were all very warmly welcomed: the rest ap-peared to be less known to the clergy present. The Bishop of New Zealand was loudly "cheered: and the recention of the Bishop of Caro The Bishop of New Zealand was loudly cheered; and the reception of the Bishop of Cape

Town, Colenso's great antagonist, was a perfect ovation, which was only equaled by the reception of the Bishop of Oxford, who is one of the most popular men in England. The American Mis-sionary Bishop of China, the latest arrival in England, was well received. England, was well received. When the Bishops were seated the Archbishop called upon Bishop Hopkins to address the audi-ence. He said that the unity of his brethren in council, courteous intercourse, and the ex-change of Christian sentiment, had produced

change of Christian sentiment, had produced upon him impressions too deep for language to describe. He thought the occasion one of great promise for the future. The Mother Church had had the satisfaction of welcoming her own children and seeing how the Church, reformed, catholic, faithful and true, was spread throughout the globe; and the children had had the privilege of visiting the great scat of learning, of refinement, of art, and of pure and undefiled religion; and they would hear back with them a sense of valuable results in r back with them a sense of valuable results in feeling, in unity, the strengthening of zeal, and the increase of devotion which would remain with them until death. Bishop Wilmer, of Louis-iana, was the next speaker among the Ameri-can Bishops. He commented upon the fact that can pishops. He commented upon the late that steam and printing had given fresh impulses to the diffusion of Christianity, and anticipated the time when the telegraph would be utilized by the Church and would facilitate the assembly of a general Acumenical Council. At the Synod he had heard Bishops wish they could communicate with their people on the points under dis-cussion; and it occurred to him that the time might come when the telegraph would render such consultations possible. There was a prejudice against Æcumenical Councils, but a historian told us that the first example of a representative assembly was the Council of Nice. The fact stood confessed that the world was in-

The fact stood confessed that the world was in-debted for the best means of legislation to the Chrisatan Church. Why not apply the lesson, promote peace and union of nations by Church councils, and so make universal peace a grand inspiration from the brotherhood of the Christian Church? It was time they spoke boldly upon the subject. With the Atlantic telegraph, America-and England seemed to be one nationality— certainly they were one Church. The Bishop of Rhode Island spoke briefly and eloquently. He said the diocese over which I preside would not have existed but for your So-ciety. The influence of the Conference on my own mind was startling and hallowing. I was telling the Archbishop that I always put "Short's Question" into the hands of all my candidates for

Besides, Mr. Johnson believes that the member composing the present Senate cannot justly si in judgment on his trial, even admitting that good and sufficient reasons for his impeachment can be found by the House of Representatives. A can be found by the House of hepresentatives. A number of Senators have openly expressed it as their opinion that Mr. Johnson is guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors, have denounced him in unsparing terms, on many public occasions, affirm-ing that he should be deposed from authority. The President, it is understood, entertains the be-

The President, it is understood, entertains the be-lief that a trial of the President of the United States should be conducted on principles of as strict impartiality and justice as that of the most insignificant offender against the law. Who is there to guarantee justice and a fair trial to the President? If the President is impeached, and the Senate proceeds to judge his case, notwithstand-ing his protest against their competency to act as jurors therein, who has the power to interfere for the purpose of securing justice? The supreme law of the land provides that the President may be impeached for certain specified offences, and removed if found guilty. It also requires that certain forms for the attainment of justice shall be observed in the trial. If these requisites are not complied with, the attempt to arraign and bring to trial the Executive head of the nation is unlawful, and therefore an act of resistance to the Go-vernment. The attempt to suspend the President from the functions of his office, pending the trial, would be inflicting the punishment before the ac-cused is found guilty, and therefore an act of injustice. These are the principal views of the impeachment question, which are said to have been expressed by the President at different times when in conversation with friends.

Sheridan's Tour-Arrival and Recep-tion at Buffalo-Presentation of an Address by the Fenians to the General. BUFFALO, Oct. 14, 1867.—General Sheridan arrived here to-night. He was met at Corfu, near Batavia, by a committee of sixteen of the most prominent citizens of Buffalo, who escorted and welcomed him to this city. On his arrival here he was introduced by General Barry in a neat speech to an assemblage which numbered over 10,660, at the Central depot. General Sheridan, in replying to the address of welcome, said: said :

Cilizens of Buffilo: I am glad to see you. I am grateful to you for this flattering reception. In times gone by I commanded soldiers from this city, and better soldiers never fought. I hope they will be as true citizens to our government as they were true soldiers. I am very glad to see

you. The General then walked up and down the platform erected in front of the depot, the citizens pushing and shouting in an excited man-ner, all cager to see the hero of the Shenandoah. He was accompanied through this State by Generals Young and Marvin, of Governor Fenton's staff.

The Fenians managed by some means to present an address to General Sheridan, to which he replied in a low volce, which was not heard by any person on the platform save the party who read it.

General Sheridan left at 10 o'clock P. M. for Niagara Falls. He returns to-morrow at twelve noon, and shortly afterwards will leave for Cleveland, Ohio, to be present at the wedding of a former member of his staff.

SINTY-THREE PERSONS DROWNED .-- A terrible accident recently occurred in Russia, at Kineschma, government district of Kostrowna. Kineschma, government district of Kostrowna. About a hundred persons of both sexes were re-turning from the fair at the village, and entered a ferryboat to cross the Volga. The vessel was unusually crowded, and when near the opposite shore the ferryman demanded payment of the fares. The crowd of passengers was in conse-quence thrown into a start of motion and the boat capsized. Sixty-three persons were drowned.

THE VALUE OF NETTLES .- Sow and plant netties, says M. Xavier Garenne, and all the lands in the south and the wastes in the other parts of France will be converted into green and profita-ble fields. He wonders that the world has been so show to learn the great economic value of this robust plant, which will grow everywhere.

-A well-meaning but deluded young lady in Springfield, Mass., asked for "Dr. Holland's Trichina," at a bookstore. The *Republican* sug-gests that perhaps she was a relative of the fellow who was inquiring on the street for the First Natural bank.

An aged Democrat, of Concord, N. H., who died recently, gave strict orders before his decease that none but Democrats should officiate as pall bearers at his funeral, and that no minister who meddled with politics should conduct religious services over his remains. His wishes were strictly observed by his family.

-Same wag in England hit off the salvage mania there, a few years ago, by issuing a pro-Red Sea, to recover the valuables the Egyptians lost, when Pharaoh and his host were overwhelmed by the waters in their pursuit of the children of Israel.

-The Weslevan Conference, at its recent ses-sion in Cleveland, after a spicy debate, adopted a report in favor of women suffrage. Rev. Dr. Baker, of New York, said: "Too long have I placed women in the list of colored men and idiots. One of the best judges in Israel was a woman, and in the days of the apostles there were deaconesses."

Henry Timrod, a Southern writer of verses, has died, and is lamented by a Charleston jour-nalist in this singular manuer: "Young in years, bpt old in achievement; he has cleft for himself. a but old in increvenient, in the sector of minicell and niche in the temple of fame, over which we now see hovering for an instaut his spirit, a rainbow formed by the light of genius shining through the waters of truth." Poor Timrod's panegyrist has a niche for fine writing.

-Mr. Hafrathe Schwabe, of Kew College, has -Mr. Harrane Schwade, of New Conege, has discovered that there is something the matter with the sun. These phenomena are an absence of faculae or faculous matter, as well as of the scars, pores and similar appearances usually visi-ble; also, an equal brightness of the whole sun, the limb being as luminous as the centre. The way of the sup has berefore here a "blockler". limb of the sun has heretofore been a "blackleg but now it shines as bright as the face to which itbelongs.

-General Lew Wallace and his wife, of General Lew Walk3c and his wir, of Crawfordsville, Indiana, have been lately de-voting themselves to literature. The November number of Harper's Magazine is to contain an article by each; the lady writing the "Confession, of a Weak-minded Woman," giving hes adven-tures trying to get a poem published, and the General writes and illustrates an article on the Mayteon silver mines, which he pre-empted a year. Mexican silver mines, which he pre-empted a year or so ago in Northern Mexico.

-"Miles O'Rellly" addresses Gen. J. W. For-sythe, of Gen. Sheridan's staff, who is to be mar-ried at Columbus, Ohio, on the 16th inst., in the

-A good story is told at the expense of a belle pon one of the beats which cross Lake Erle. upon one of the beats which cross Lake Eric. She had arisen in the morning and had com-menced dressing—In the ladies cabin, of course. Observing the door to be partially open, she ran against it with all her force to close it, supposing it to open and shut on the inner side. It was just the reverse, however, and her astonialment may be imagined at anding herself running half way'd own the main cabin into a crowd of gratic-mer, before she could abate her speed.

ricd at Commons, only on the Young, the groud, following lines: "They fall, my Friend, the young, the groud, The gay, the festive cusses fail-An orange wreath instead of shroud, A ring in lieu of minie ball;--The man who faced a battle's roar-Now yields to ruffled charmination Now yields to ruffled chemisettes nd lion-hearts bow down before Some twilled, frilled pair of pantalettes."