Daily Evening Bulletin.

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

VOLUME XXI.—NO. 171. | PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1867. | PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE EVENING BULLETIN
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING
(Sundays excepted),
AT THE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING,
607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,
BY THE
EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION.
PROPRIETORS.
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 15 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or $8 per annum.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED OR Written; *new styles* of French and English Papers and Envelopes.
W. G. PERRY,
Stationer,
oc8 tf 732 Arch street.

MARRIED.

BROWN—YEAGER.—At the residence of G. L. Warren, Esq., Washington, D. C., October 24, by Rev. Dr. Samuel Finkel, Col. Charles H. Brown, of Connecticut, to Miss Kate E. Yeager, of Philadelphia, Pa.

CHURCHILL—HEYL.—On the 24th inst., at the residence of the bride's brother, by the Rev. Phillips Brooks, Mr. J. A. Churchill, of Boston, to Miss Hattie S. Heyl, daughter of the late Wm. G. Heyl.

PRICE—JACOBS.—On Thursday, October 24th, in New York, by the Rev Dr. S. Adler, Edward A. Price to Bertha R., only daughter of Joseph Jacobs, Esq., all of New York.

TYLER—AITKEN.—On October 24th, 1867, by Rev. E. W. Hutter, Wm. L. Tyler, of Pittsburgh, to Lillian G. Aitken, of Philadelphia. [Pittsburgh *Commercial* please copy.]*

DIED.

HARTSHORNE.—On the 24th inst., at Summerhill, near Frankford, Susan Wain Hartshorne, in the eighty-third year of her age.

HILYARD.—On 81th-day morning, the 25th instant, at the house of his uncle, Wm. H. Burr, 1616 Vine street, James Hilyard, Jr., in the 22d year of his age.
Due notice will be given of the funeral.

OVERINGTON.—On the morning of the 23d inst., Eliza, wife of William Overington, in the 76th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, Frankford, on Saturday, the 26th instant, at 1 o'clock, P. M. To proceed to Trinity Church, Oxford.

BURIAL CASKET.
PATENT FOR DESIGN GRANTED JULY 9, 1867.
E. S. EARLEY, UNDERTAKER,
S. E. CORNER OF TENTH AND GREEN STREETS.
I claim that my new improved and only patented BURIAL CASKET is far more beautiful in form and finish than the old unsightly and repulsive coffin, and that its construction adds to its strength and durability.
We, the undersigned, having had occasion to use in our families E. S. EARLEY'S PATENT BURIAL CASKET, would not in the future use any other if they could be obtained.

Bishop M. Simpson.	Rev. J. W. Jackson,
J. H. Schenck, M. D.,	E. J. Crippen.
Com. J. Marston, U. S. N.,	Jacob S. Hurdsall,
Rev. D. W. Bartine, D. D.,	Geo. W. Evans,
Benj. Orne.	Wm. Hicks.
J. W. Claghorne.	D. N. Sinn. oc18-3mrp

EYRE & LANDELL HAVE THE FIRST QUALITY Lyons Velvets for Cloaks.
Lyons Velvets, 26-inch, for Sacks.

EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND ARCH, KEEP A fine assortment of Cassimeres for Boys' Clothes, Cassimeres for Business Suits.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ A GENERAL MEETING OF

The Members of the M. E. Church,

IN FAVOR OF

LAY REPRESENTATION,

will be held at the

Spring Garden Street Church,

Corner of Twentieth and Spring Garden Streets, Philadelphia,

ON

Monday Evening, Oct. 28th,

At half-past seven o'clock, to take such measures as will secure the favorable action of the next General Conference.

Addresses may be expected from
Hon. JUDGE BOND, of Baltimore, Md.
WM. J. JONES, Esq., of Elkton, Md.
BENJ. HAYWOOD, Esq., of Pottsville, Pa.
S. M. HARRINGTON, Esq., of Wilmington, Del.
Rev. JAMES RIDDLE.
JOSEPH PARRISH, M. D., of Philadelphia.
Prest. WM. H. ALLEN, LL. D.

By order of the Committee of Arrangement.
C. HIESKELL, Chairman.
JOHN FIELD, Secretary. oc25-3t§

☞ ORIENTAL DETERSIVE SOAP.—This is decidedly the best and greatest labor-saving soap in the world. It is made upon a new principle, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. One pound of it will go as far as three of any other family soap. Clothes need no boiling, very little hand rubbing, no wash-board required. Over two hundred thousand families are now using it. For sale by dealers everywhere. Manufactured only by
McKEONE, VAN HAAGEN & CO.,
oc25-2trp* Philadelphia and New York.

☞ OFFICE OF THE DISTILLERS' AND RECTIFIERS' ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA, 71 SANSOM STREET.

NOTICE.—At a meeting of the Distillers' and Rectifiers' Association of the city of Philadelphia, held on Monday evening, Oct. 21, 1867, the following resolution was passed.

Resolved, That all distilleries connected with this Association shall suspend the distillation of spirits on and after Monday next, Oct. 28, for the period of two weeks, unless otherwise ordered. ISAAC M. KAHNWEILER,
oc25-4t§ Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE DISTILLERS' AND RECTIFIERS' ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA, 718 SANSOM STREET.

$100 REWARD!

The Distillers' and Rectifiers' Association of Philadelphia will pay the above reward for the detection and conviction of any person or persons engaged in the illicit distillation of spirits in this city.
By order of the President,
oc25-8t§ ISAAC M. KAHNWEILER, Sec'y.

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14, 1867.

At the request of numerous Stockholders of this Company, who failed to receive in time copies of the Circular of October 8, addressed to them, the subscription books to the new Convertible Loan will remain open until the 28th instant. SOLOMON SHEPHERD,
oc16to28§ Treasurer.

☞ TEACHERS' INSTITUTE OF PHILADELPHIA. First Annual Course of Lectures.
Choice reserved seats for the course for sale at TRUMPLER'S New Music Store, 926 Chestnut st. Members can also procure seats at the same place. oc21-6trp*

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

POLITICAL NOTICES.

☞ SEVENTH WARD.

An adjourned meeting of the Union Republican Citizens of the Seventh Ward, favorable to forming a GRANT CAMPAIGN CLUB, will be held at O'NEIL'S HALL, BROAD and LOMBARD Streets, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 25th instant.
The following gentlemen will address the meeting:
Hon. WILLIAM B. MANN.
Gen. C. H. T. COLLIS.
WILLIAM M. BULL.
Hon. CHARLES ONEIL.
GEORGE INMAN RICHE.
T. BRADFORD DWIGHT.
Gen. JOSHUA T. OWEN.
By order of the Committee. *oc24-2t*

☞ TWENTY-SECOND WARD.—A MEETING OF the citizens of the Twenty-second Ward, favorable to the nomination of GENERAL U.S. GRANT as the candidate of the Republican party for President, will be held on SATURDAY EVENING, October 26th, 1867, at 7½ o'clock, at the Town Hall, Germantown, for the purpose of forming a Campaign Club.

WILLIAM WISTER,	C. W. CHURCHMAN,
SAMUEL C. FORD,	C. J. CHURCHMAN,
H. T. HOYT,	SAMUEL LEONARD,
HORACE G. BROWN,	J. S. HOUGHTON,
R. H. GRATZ,	FRANKLIN KNIGHT,
CHAS. S. PANCOAST,	JOHN B. WICKERSHAM,
RICH'D LEVICK,	L. P. THOMPSON,
OWEN SHERIDAN,	S. W. ROOP. oc25 2t§

—His Majesty, King Theodore of Abyssinia, is having some very flattering letters sent to him at the instigation of the English, who hope to secure the liberty of their unfortunate countrymen without the actual conflict of arms. Bishop Ishak has lately been despatched to Abyssinia with a letter which commences thus: "We know, sire, the exalted prudence and love of justice which characterize your Majesty. We are delighted to recognize in your august person the true type of that Queen, eulogized in Holy Writ, who was transported with the wisdom of Solomon. Doubtless, the same blood flows in your Majesty's veins; the equity of Solomon animates you." This must be rather humiliating to English pride, and no doubt will tickle Theodore immensely. It looks as if he was master of the situation.

FROM THE WEST INDIES.

Affairs in Porto Rico and Cuba—The Captain Generalship—The Trouble at Sagua—Miramon's Widow.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

PORTO RICO, October 2d.—The consequences of the Treasury having been without funds for several weeks make themselves disagreeably perceptible by the suspension of work on the public buildings and roads, and immediate relief is necessary, for the principal thing which this country needs is a prompt communication by means of well-built roads. The Governor is well aware of the urgency of the matter, and has consulted with the civil authorities, who in a meeting resolved that a loan be raised sufficiently large to enable the continuation of the works of improvement to be resumed without delay.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

HAVANA, Oct. 19.—People begin to feel surprised at the silence of the telegraph about Gen. Lerzundi, whose appointment as Captain-General of this Island was announced to us by the cable on the 3d inst., and now many people think there is no foundation for the telegram. Perhaps they are right, for I have heard it stated from a reliable source, that the acting Captain-General has received no official notice about said appointment. The only communication from the Minister of the Colonies, transmitted by the cable, was to the effect of inquiring if the late General Manzano made his last will. These inhabitants would feel utterly disappointed if General Lerzundi should not be nominated, or not accept the Governorship. A private correspondence from Madrid, dated September 20, gives the positive assurance that General Lerzundi will return to Cuba in case that General Manzano (whose death had not yet occurred,) should send in his resignation.

In regard to the arrest of official persons lately made at Sagua la Grande, there is now no doubt that a Masonic Lodge had been formed there, which counted a great many members. The Governor, an honest man in all respects, but of a weak character, had been initiated into it, and has not only been removed from office, but will be tried according to the Spanish laws, which condemn such associations. His successor went yesterday to Sagua to relieve him. Some of the other authorities of Sagua, including the *alcalde* (*mayor*) and two aldermen, have also been removed, and will be likewise tried: but it is not true that among the former were the first Justice and the District Attorney. Neither the discovery of the Lodge nor the measures taken accordingly by the Captain-General have created great sensation here.

The second keeper of the prison of St. Jago proceeded, as usual, to inspect the prisoners after sunset, accompanied by two soldiers; but as soon as he opened the door of one of the large dungeons, more than two hundred and fifty prisoners, armed with splinters of wood, rushed upon the jailor and the soldiers, and would have succeeded in making their escape, as the door was open, but for the cries of the trampled men, which caused the guard to hasten to the scene of the mutiny. The courage and decision of the soldiers and keepers triumphed over the banditti; one of the soldiers ran towards the door by which they attempted to fly and stopped them with his gun. At last the mutineers were reduced to order, only five escaping. Three of the jailors were severely wounded, and a corporal and five men of the guard; one of the prisoners was killed.

Since the 1st the police are very busy forming a registry of the slaves, pursuant to the royal decree that puts an end to the slave trade. I have been told that the registry is carried on with great rigor, notwithstanding they don't ask by what means the slave has been acquired. The intention of the Government is to have the exact number of slaves on the island and from Africa. The registry being accomplished, the proprietors will be obliged to get a license of 25 cents to a dollar for each slave, according to age and occupation. The Justice of Peace of one of the villages has, with the aid of the civil guard, captured a man known by the surname of "Aguila," and nine of his colleagues, who, after plundering the tavern and murdering its proprietor, set the house on fire. The body of the murdered man was extracted from the rubbish almost charred.

Among the passengers of the French steamer Louisienne, arrived the day before yesterday from Vera Cruz, are the widow of Miramon, one of the victims of Queretaro, her sons, and half a dozen ladies and gentlemen who form her suite as an Austrian Princess. She proceeds to the Court of Francis Joseph, at Vienna.

Commercial and financial matters have not improved here since my last, and we don't expect a better prospect till the first arrivals of sugar, which will be a plentiful crop this year.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

VERA CRUZ, Oct. 8.—I learn from Puebla State that some disturbance has occurred there, but order has been already restored. General Mendez has been relieved, and Senor Garcia nominated to be Governor.

Information has arrived from the State of Jalisco, according to which General Corona has recently imposed two forced loans, one of eighty thousand and the other of fifty thousand dollars, and that merely for election purposes; military commanders have been nominated, and an armed force very uselessly distributed about the country.

Mr. Plumb has arrived in the City of Mexico, as bearer of official despatches from the United States to this Government.

The people of Chiapas want Juarez for President of the Republic, and Porfirio Diaz for Chief Justice.

A few of the revolutionists of Guatemala have arrived, whose plan of inaugurating fresh disturbances has ended with the capture of their leader.

The official paper of the 4th inst. says that, according to a letter from General Escobedo, Julian Quiroga was surprised on the Sierra de Pichao, with a few companions, but has succeeded in making his escape. A detachment has gone out to pursue him, and it is hoped that he may be captured.

The Austrian frigate Novara, which had been at anchor off Sacrificios, sailed for New Orleans on the 5th inst. It is rumored that she carries despatches from Vice Admiral Tegethoff to his government. The Admiral has remained in the city of Mexico, waiting for the credentials which the Juarez Government requires for the official demand of the body of Maximilian.

Affairs on the West Coast—Outrages by the Soldiers of Martinez—The Entire Vote of Sinaloa Cast for Juarez.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21, 1867.—A letter from Mazatlan, dated October 10, has been received here and states that the place continued in great excitement. General Martinez's soldiers and officers commit outrages and go unpunished. General Ramon Corona was married on the 2d inst. to the widow of Mr. S. B. Bowman, formerly of San Francisco. A grand celebration in commemoration of the independence of the republic had taken place. Private and public buildings were decorated with flags and illuminated, and fireworks were set off in front of the Custom House. The election for Governor was to be held on the 13th inst. Gen. Ruble was the most popular candidate, and Gen. Martinez was his opponent. It was thought that the latter would usurp the government if not elected. The Presidential electors met October 7, at Sinaloa, and cast their entire vote for Juarez. A salute was fired in honor of the event. The captain and crew of the waterlogged bark Keokuk had arrived at Mazatlan, safe. The vessel had been beached at San Blas. A La Paz (Lower California) letter says that the judicial and municipal officers recently elected are composed of ex-Imperialists and Liberals. Gaston D'Artois has been removed to Santos. A report is in circulation that Governor Pedrin is preparing to make another trip to San Francisco, in anticipation of the appearance of Navarette, who, in a letter from Mazatlan, is said to stand high in the estimation of the liberal government of Sinaloa.

The Jalisco *Union Liberal*, of September 24, censures General Corona for furthering any candidature whatever, his prestige as a military man being injurious to the freedom of the elections. The following is a copy of the letter he addressed to Juarez under date of Guadalajara, September 13, as published in the *Continental*:

"*Mr. President:*—DEAR SIR—The Convocatoria law has been sanctioned in this State, and I have no doubt will also be approved of in Sinaloa and Colima. Without entering into an examination of said document, my duty is to declare that neither the clamor of the press nor any protests whatever will induce me to deviate from the path I have ever taken, and that my political programme is, in few words, embraced in 'obedience to the law and to the authoritative principle legitimately constituted.' My desire is that all questions of public interest and of national expediency, and of anything that may better our political existence, may triumph by means of a judicious and rational discussion in the midst of a Congress aided and enlightened by the independent press of the entire republic. Otherwise under the influence of party spirit, there is danger to get astray in public opinion or to mistake the effect for the cause. I remain, &c.,
"RAMON CORONA."

Some Armstrong guns had been made in Oaxaca by Don Manuel Ricardet; one of them being tested was found to prove equal to any from the United States or Europe. A review took place on the Plaza de Armas, in the capital, on the 3d. There were about eight thousand young and robust men, and all well clad, under arms.

The Bolivian Minister had arrived at the capital, and paid his respects to President Juarez. The remains of General Tapia were exhumed from the field of battle in front of Matamoras, and conveyed to the Pantheon of said city. The hero of Pachuco was not forgotten, and the ceremony was honored by the authorities with great solemnity. The inundations in Tulancingo not only caused great damage to the inhabitants of said town, but also in the suburbs. The hacienda of Tepenacasco was almost destroyed, and others close by. This were caused by the great torrents of rain in September. The rumored depredation and assassinations attributed to Tepic and Lozada had turned out to be *canards*. Lozada remained quiet in Tepic. Don José A. Godoy had given up the Consulate of San Francisco (Cal.), and intended to resume the editorship of the *Heraldo*. The Camelia mines in the Puchuca were prosperous, and promise a fortune to the proprietors. Measures had been taken to prevent the robbery of several miles of telegraph wires. A subscription has been opened in the police court in Jalapa in aid of the political prisoners in Perote.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Nova Scotia Will Appeal to England—Separation from the Confederacy Proposed—If not Granted All See What is Next to be Done.

MONTREAL, October 10th, 1867.—Nova Scotia is now using threatening language. The press says an appeal is to be made to England to separate Nova Scotia from the new Canadian confederation, as the province was put into the Union contrary to the will of its people; and if that appeal be not granted, the people will see what is the next step to take. This is lofty language for a newly confederated province.

It is reported that Mr. Howe, of Nova Scotia, has been tendered Mr. Archibald's place in the Cabinet. It is not likely he will accept it. It is also said that the federal government claim the right to appoint the entire magistracy of the dominion. This would clash with the powers of the local government, and reduce the patronage of the latter still more.

Much interest is felt in the coming first session of the Parliament of the Dominion, the House being expected to be an epitome of the British House of Commons. I think it will be unlike the latter in that there will be fewer men of legislative talent or commercial ability, and, perhaps a less number of blockheads. It will be, in fact, a relative medium in ability and stupidity with the British House.

It is proposed here that there will be a Dominion Exhibition in 1870. Montreal and Toronto are candidates for the seat of the Exhibition, and it is likely the former will be preferred, being the national capital of the country.

POLITICAL.

The Demand for Extremes—Confiscation and Impeachment.

[From the Anti-Slavery Standard]

The only effective opposing force with which successfully to cope with the rebel-Democratic alliance in the sphere of politics is out-and-out, unadulterated Radicalism. The "conservative" Republican policy has been tested and is a failure. The advance which has been made from time to time, has been in spite of the "practical" managers, and not in any sense as the result of their wisdom and forethought. We have had Johnson's mulish and sometimes frantic opposition, co-operating with the earnest radical undercurrent among the people, and thus have come forward lifting the dead-weight Fessenden from one successive level to another. It is most unfortunate for our cause in this State, at this juncture, that Johnson allowed himself to be overpersuaded not to make a speech after the Ohio and Pennsylvania elections. But we cannot and ought not to depend upon the excitement of an unnatural stimulant to insure success. Disciplined by the recent defeats, and other losses foreshadowed in the near future, the Radical voices, lately modified or silenced in the Republican ranks, will again be heard and heeded.

Our clients, the blacks of the South, are an element of strength not to be ignored or overlooked in the re-organization of political forces now going on. They are, and will continue to be, the allies of the genuine Radicals of the North. *With this alliance will rest the future balance of power.* That party will be wisest that best meets the reasonable demands of the newly enfranchised black race, and of the sincere and earnest advocates of an impartial, enlightened democracy. It will not be enough to simply gain the organization of State Governments in the South, upon the basis of the present Congressional plan, and then withdraw the military protection of the Federal arm, and leave the recently emancipated, landless blacks to the chances of an unequal struggle with the rebellious white land-monopolists of that section of the country. The blacks of the South are entitled to homesteads on the soil, which their unrequited labor in past years has paid for many times over. They have not only earned a title to such homesteads, but it will presently be seen that a landed foothold will be absolutely indispensable to maintain their political freedom. Those immense, undivided estates are by the laws of war, really the property of the Federal Government. They are now in the possession of their present occupants only by the treachery and bad faith of the usurper of the White House. It remains, therefore, a duty of Congress both to depose Johnson, and to dispossess the rebellious occupants of the large landed estates fraudulently conveyed to them by the traitor President. Next, to provide for the division of those estates, and to guarantee homesteads of forty acres each to the now dependent landless blacks and loyal poor whites, and also to preempt similar claims in favor of the soldiers of the Union army. Such a confiscation and distribution of the Southern lands, which are rightfully the property of the Federal Government, if parcelled out and sold at merely nominal rates, would put an immense sum in the National Treasury, and forever repudiation schemes, and, if combined with a wise educational system, would secure the freedom and independence of the blacks and the poor whites; make welcome provision for a deserving soldier, and in promoting the general welfare, bless even the cursing rebels themselves.

The Radical standard cannot be lowered. In the face of the enemy to be confronted that would be as inexpedient as it would be unjust. Southerners are still occasionally threatened with confiscation provided they reject the present Congressional reconstruction. The threat implies the right to confiscate. It is not only the right, but a duty which Congress owes to our only true friends in the South. The one thing now most needed is to take the dangerous power of a rebellious land monopoly and transfer its strength to trustworthy and deserving parties. This question of land and education in the South, as connected with the ballot for the negro, the Republican National Convention will have to meet. So, also, will the standard-bearer to be chosen by that Convention. There is no need of faltering or compromise. The present Congress may and ought to do promptly the work we have indicated. Added thereunto it can also choose a President, if the votes of the people, in a possible contingency, should fail to elect.

General Grant's Opinions.

The Springfield (Ill.) *Journal* throws some light upon Gen. Grant's political opinions, by printing the following letter, written by him to Gen. Logan, while the latter was making Radical speeches in Illinois, in 1863.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE, VICKSBURG, Mississippi, Aug. 13, 1863.—*Major-General John A. Logan:*—DEAR SIR: I sent you ten days extension of leave, and will give you as many more as you require. I have read your speeches in Illinois, and feel that you are really doing more good there than you can possibly do while the army of your command is lying idle.

Stay while you feel such good results are being worked by your absence, and I will extend your leave to cover your absence. In the meantime, should any movement of your command be contemplated, I will notify you as early as possible of it. Yours truly,
U. S. GRANT, Major-General.

The Official Vote in Ohio—The Heaviest Vote Ever Cast.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, Oct. 23.]

We have this morning complete official returns of the recent vote of Governor of Ohio, from which it appears that Gen. Hayes received 248,605 votes, and Mr. Thurman 240,622; Hayes's majority, 2,983. Two counties gave tie votes. In forty-two counties Hayes has a majority, and in forty-four counties Thurman has a majority. One of the most striking features of the returns is the very heavy aggregate vote—the largest ever cast in Ohio. The entire vote foots up 484,277, which exceeds any previous one by over 8,000. Heretofore the largest vote was 476,223, at the election for Governor in 1863, including 42,000 soldiers' votes. The next largest was 470,000 for President in 1864, including 60,000 soldiers' votes. The vote for Governor two years ago was 417,000, and for Secretary of State last year 469,000. The vote this year is 15,000 larger than any previous purely civilian vote. The Republicans, at previous elections, have exceeded their aggregate, but the Democrats never before attained theirs. The Democratic vote of Ohio was heavier in October, 1867, than at any past election in the history of the State.

Of the sixteen Congressional Districts of Ohio, carried by the Republicans last fall, seven now go Democratic. In all, ten districts go Democratic and nine Republican. The heaviest Republican loss in any one district is over 4,000; the lightest, between 600 and 700. The two districts of Hamilton County show less Republican loss than any other two in the State. The Second is the Republican banner district in the State.

Senator Howard's Letter on Impeachment.

[From the Boston Post.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 23.—Considerable surprise and comment has been occasioned by the non-appearance of Senator Howard's letter on the impeachment of the President. The following letter to the editor of the *Constitutional Union* shows that he forwarded the document in question to this city for publication:

"DETROIT, Sept. 29, 1867.—*Dear Sir:*—Your note of the 26th is received. I have by this mail sent to L. D. Merchant, Senate folding-room, the paper you ask for, with instructions to call and see you. I am unwilling my letter should be published without comments, and have inclosed some in a manuscript to Mr. Merchant.

"Very respectfully yours,
"J. M. HOWARD."

Sundry applications have been made to Mr. Merchant for the letter, but up to this time it has been withheld.

CRIME.

SENSATION IN NEW ORLEANS.

A Bank President Cowhided.

[From the New Orleans Republican, Oct. 19.]

One of the depositors in the late First National Bank of New Orleans was Mr. F. Bauer. It is stated that the amount of his deposit was about $18,000, and that it was made about twenty-four hours before the bank closed. Yesterday at 12 o'clock Mr. Bauer, while walking along Carondelet street with a brush and pot of marking in his hand, met Mr. D. B. Forbes, the late President of the First National Bank, and immediately saluted him thus: "You rascal, you have ruined me and my daughter." Bauer immediately grasped Forbes, the marking ink flew over his face and clothing, and the sidewalk was bespattered with it.

The spectators who heard the exclamation opened the way for Bauer to punish Forbes, presuming that it was an affair of criminal intrigue. Bauer for awhile had his own way, with one hand twisting the financier's necktie and choking him so that his tongue protruded, and with the other laying the cowhide over his head and shoulders in no gentle blows. Forbes at length broke his cane over Bauer's shoulders, but was still wincing under the terrible strokes of the cowhide and the disgrace of the punishment inflicted upon him, when Bauer, having satisfied his anger, released the financier.

By this time several hundred people were collected around the antagonists, and the ex-President of the bank, whose complexion could not be distinguished in consequence of the profusion of marking ink upon his person, rushed into a cab and went up Carondelet street: Bauer, who remained master of the field, deliberately walked along Carondelet street amid congratulations.

Poisoning Case in Connecticut.

[From the Bridgeport Standard, Oct. 24.]

An examination was had in Greenwich last week of Hugh Murray and Peter McDonnell, charged with an attempt to poison Wm. Wallace by means of mixing Croton oil in his coffee. All these parties are in the employ of Hon. William M. Tweed. The complaint charges that on or about the 30th of June, and again on the 9th of October, 1867, the accused put Croton oil in the coffee of Mr. Wallace, from which he suffered severely, and was placed in serious danger of death. The evidence was circumstantial. It was shown that McDonnell had purchased a large amount of Croton oil at the drug store of Mr. Mead, and that globules of Croton oil were found floating in that portion of the coffee which Wallace did not drink. The effects appear to have been much more severe from the dose taken October 9th, than that of June 30th, and although Wallace drank but two swallows on the last occasion, yet he was prostrated thereby, and his physicians said that all the symptoms were those usually resulting from Croton oil taken in a large quantity. It appears that Wallace was about to take his dinner under a tree on the 9th of October, but Murray induced him to sit down in a dark corner of the shed where the condition of the coffee would not be so readily noticed, while taking his noonday meal. After having drank two swallows and beginning to feel the effects, Murray accused Wallace of having told Mr. Tweed about his killing and stealing chickens. The relations of all these parties had previously been harmonious. The accused were bound over for trial at the next term of the Supreme Court, Murray being held in $3,000 bonds and McDonnell in $2,000, and for want of bail they are now in the Bridgeport jail.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct 25.—A convention of the brewers and malt and hop dealers of the State was held in this city yesterday, when officers were chosen and resolutions adopted recommending that only those candidates who are known to be in favor of the repeal of the Excise law be voted for by the members and their friends and sympathizers in the coming election. Representatives from all the principal parts of the State were present.

The Dean Richmond investigation was continued yesterday. Three witnesses, the captain and two of the crew of the propeller Honeysuckle, testified that the Vanderbilt whistled twice before the collision, and that their own boat whistled once. They heard no whistle from the Richmond.

Joseph W. Sprowl, second mate of the American ship Marmion, was arrested yesterday and held for trial by United States Commissioner Osborn, upon the charge of killing one of the crew, named Andrew Quilts, on the voyage from San Francisco to this port.

A verdict of $3,000 was rendered yesterday in the case of Erichson vs. Smith. The action was brought by the administrator of Mary E. Erichson, who lost her life in consequence of an explosion which occurred on the steamboat Arrow, on the Hudson, opposite this city, Aug. 5, 1865.

An enthusiastic meeting of the Union Republicans of the Seventh Assembly district was held last evening at No. 106 Sixth avenue. Hon. Fred. A. Conkling and Messrs. Wm. P. Richardson, Joseph W. Howe and Henry Everett Russell addressed the meeting. Cheers were given at the close for the candidate, for the whole ticket and for Gen. Grant.

The examination in the case of James Arnold, charged with abstracting funds of the Tradesmen's Bank, was continued before Commissioner Osborn yesterday. The only witness examined was Oliver F. Berry, son of the President of the bank.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

THE CONGESTION OF SPECIE.

French Plan for the Employment of Capital—The Old Springs of Credit Exhausted.

[Paris (Oct. 7) Correspondence of the London Times.]

M. Horn, the well-known economist, and the author of a work which appeared some months ago, on the Liberty of Banks, has just published a pamphlet of sixteen pages called the "*Syndicat du Crédit*," the object of which is to point out the best means for alleviating the suffering which has so long paralyzed commercial affairs, and which is every day on the increase. The most sanguine optimists, he says, can no longer indulge in illusions. Millions upon millions remain buried in the bank cellars. Exports, instead of increasing, as might have been expected in the year of the Universal Exhibition, are, on the contrary, diminishing. The taxes are far from producing all that was anticipated by the Legislature. Railroad companies see their receipts growing less and less. The spirit of association has become languid, and failures are constantly on the increase. M. Horn is of opinion that the disquiet which prevails so generally is not solely owing to the general situation of Europe. And in point of fact the political state of Europe was not more reassuring than now during the war in the Crimea or during the war in Italy, when there was great activity in the financial and commercial world. Now everything is at a stand. Millions of hands are condemned to idleness for want of credit and employment; and this is easily understood, as the principal instrument of labor and of credit is systematically inactive. What, then, is to be done, as the old springs of credit are exhausted, and new ones have to be sought? People must not look idly on, nor wait till the government comes to their assistance, for governments are as much at fault as they. They must make a vigorous effort to save themselves.

This initiation, which is henceforth their duty, and their only chance of safety, some persons have already taken, and have endeavored to give to credit bases more rational, more enlarged, and, above all, more democratical. With this view they have founded an association calling itself the Syndicat du Crédit, and M. Horn's pamphlet has for its object to make known and vulgarize the principles on which it is established. These principles he explains briefly thus:—Credit must become easily accessible to all, not as an act of complacence dearly paid for or capriciously refused, but as a thing acquired and impossible of refusal. The merchant, the manufacturer, the artisan must become each his own banker, or rather they lend to and borrow from each other mutually. *The co-operation must be general.* In matters of credit especially, risk must be avoided by insurance, and this reinforced by counter-insurance. And, moreover, the sincerity of combinations and the complete loyalty in operations must restore to the financial association the prestige and the force which belong to it.

This object is to be attained by the combination of the syndical and central funds, which forms M. Horn's plan, and which he explains at some length.

[For the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

The Late National Union Conservative Party and its Chairman.

Amid the din of conflict between the two great parties at the late election, the feeble notes of a penny trumpet were occasionally heard, wailing or squeaking out the dismal efforts made by a party of one, signing itself "W. C. Swann, Chairman," to convert the Republican party from its errors, and entice it to unite with what the learned chairman assured us, in the most solemn and admonitory style, and with the most momentous illustrations he could draw from mythology, was the only party which offered any hope to a nearly ruined country. He would have nothing to do with the Democracy. Oh, no! They had been too disloyal. When he joined the Union League he turned his back forever on the Democracy, whom he then called Copperheads. No, he would have none but Republicans to save the country—*Johnson Republicans!* Well, the election is a thing of the past; and what has become of the "National Union," &c., and its Chairman? Will it be believed, that after all his fierce denunciation of the Democratic party, W. C. Swann, Chairman, led his whole party* over to the enemy, and voted the entire Democratic ticket? It seems incredible, but we believe it to be absolutely true.

The party being thus disposed of, its illustrious chief enters the field in a new character.

Shakespeare tells us "the Devil can cite Scripture for his purpose," and we have known before now those who would "steal the livery of Heaven, to serve the devil in;" but never have we seen these sayings more completely verified than in the articles signed "Washington," which have appeared frequently since the election, in the *Daily News*.

We might object to the use of the great name of Washington by this renegade; but he makes such wholesale use of the Bible and all *its* most sacred names, as to make it a matter of no consequence what modern, earthly name he chooses to assume. It seems to us that profanity can hardly go farther than this writer does in his use of Holy Writ. The Old and New Testaments, our Saviour, the Prophets and the Apostles, are all called out to sustain—what? Andrew Johnson's course!

All of this might have been expected, perhaps; but the ex-chairman, in one or two recent articles, has denounced (in the strongest language he knows how to use) all the clergymen of this city who have dared to differ with the Copperheads during the war, and, continuing to do so, have at last found themselves differing with this wholesale quoter from a Bible he evidently reads without understanding.

It must be a queer sight to see the ex-chairman, late of the Union League, and professing to be and always to have been a Republican, hobnobbing on the most intimate terms with the Ingersolls, Reeds, &c., whom he could, at one time, not find words strong enough to denounce. Apostacy, like misery, "makes a man acquainted with strange bedfellows," and a stranger fellowship has not recently been seen than that in question. How the "parties of the other part" must laugh at the Doctor—of course among themselves! They know that his accession to their ranks *adds one vote*, and has no greater influence. And as "we love the treason, but despise the traitor," so perhaps a deeper feeling than mirth enters into the view they take of his political apostacy.

Politically, he has never had any influence or weight, and disappears now from the public view.
WATCHER.

* "We, the people of Great Britain"—*Vide* the Proclamation from the three tailors of Tooley street.

—Twelve young men have been severally fined $5 and costs for riding on one Joseph Martin, of Colchester, Va., on a rail, for marrying his cousin, a girl of twelve years of age.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

—The biggest baby in Kentucky is four months old and weighs 25 pounds. And its name is Smith.

—General Fremont's fortune is said to be two millions worse than nothing.

—The Omaha *Republican* says the Mississippi is tearing away the Iowa bluffs by the acre.

—Gough makes more money from his profession than any other lecturer in the world.

—Emerson is writing an article on "The Aspects of Culture" for the January *Atlantic*.

—Lamartine would like to come to America, and nothing but his poverty saves us.

—The most fashionable color of the day is a yellowish *cuir*, called "Bismarck."

—Napoleon III., by order of his physician, abstains entirely from the use of tobacco.

—Dion Boucicault has gone to Paris to bring out his "Epsom Races" at the Varieties Theatre.

—Twenty thousand pounds of walrus tusks arrived in one vessel at San Francisco from Wrangel Russia.

—A starch mill in Andover, Me., has ground twenty-five thousand bushels of this year's potatoes.

—Christina, the vicious old Queen Mother of Spain, has arrived in Spain, and political changes are spoken of.

—The new Queen's Theatre, in London, accommodates two thousand persons, besides standing room for something over two hundred.

—A violater of the internal revenue law in Janesville, Wisconsin, has the choice between $98,000 and prosecution.

—The London *Times* has a subscriber a hundred years old, who has read that paper since it was first started.

—Fanny Fern has made over $100,000 by her writings, most of them for the New York *Ledger*. So it will be seen she does not labor fern-othing.

—The horse on which Sheridan rode from "Winchester, twenty miles away," to Cedar Mountain, is rusticating at Fort Leavenworth.

—The letters and messages of General Thomas Francis Meagher while resident in Montana are to be published in book form in that territory.

—The engagement between the King of Bavaria and the Duchess Sophia has been broken off.

—Few of us read our Bibles so curiously as to have discovered that they contain no such word as *its*, from Genesis to Revelations.

—William Shakespeare has sold out his interest in the Kalamazoo (Mich.) *Gazette*. He is dissatisfied with that Hamlet.

—It is stated that the King of Siam is an enlightened ruler, speaks English well and has been a frequent contributor in English to an English journal.

—It is fashionable in Louisville to go to the theatre on Friday nights and not on others. The effect of the fashion is not good upon the theatrical treasuries.

—On his birthday the Emperor Napoleon, according to the *Moniteur*, set free 488 military prisoners, and the term of punishment of 399 others was shortened.

—D'Arcy McGee has signalized his escape from the Rum Fiend (only in his case it was the brandy and water fiend) by writing a life of Father Mathew for a Canadian magazine.

—The church in which General Washington was married to Martha Custis, in New Kent county, Virginia, is very much dilapidated and its congregation too poor to repair it.

—In Paris it was recently shown that duck-rearing is nearly three times more profitable than hen-rearing. The in-duck-tive process of reasoning was used in ascertaining the truth, hen-ce this result.

—The Mayor of Doncaster, England, in going down the stairs of the Town Hall, where a bazaar was being held, trod on a flower, slipped, fell to the bottom of the stairway, and received such injuries as caused his death in a few hours.

—There is a drawing on exhibition in Boston, executed by a silk weaver in England, who, with his body paralyzed below his neck, learned to draw with remar