OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. PETHERSTON. Published

PHILADELPHIA, FAIDAY, DE IMBER 20, 1867.

PRIOE THREE DENTS

THE EVENING BULLETIN PUBLISHED EVENT EVENING
(Sundays excepted).
AT THE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING, 607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,

EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION. GHSON FEACHCE FROPRIETORS.

GHSON FEACHCE, ERNEST C. WALLAGE,
F.L. FETHERSTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON,
OASPER SOUDER, Jr., FRANCIS WELLS,
The SULLETIN is served to subscribers in the city at 18
contager week, payable to the carriers, or 88 per appunit.

LYOK PRESENTS—FINE POCKET WALLETS AND A Diaries, Writing Desks, Btationery Boxes, Pocket Cuttery, Gammon and Chess Boards, Chess, Gold Pens, Olice Ink Stands, Juvenile Books, Stereescopes and Views.

Juvenile Books, Stereescopes and Views.

Juvenile Books, Tays Arch street,

WAX FLOWERS, AUTUMN LEAVES AND FRUIT taught at 1992 Brown street. Crozsee, Harps, Moulds and insterial for sale.

MARRIED.

MARCHIELD.

BACKUS NOBLE At Germantown on the evening of the 19th inct., by fiev J. Boanogie, Mr. Frederick B. Backus to Amonda M., daughter of Dr. Chas. Noble. CRUMP-LIEE.—On Thurday, 19th inst., at the Church of the Epiphany, by the Rev. Richard Newton, D. D., Mr. George Gruup, of Philadelphia to Elizabeth, daughter of Judge Lee, of Camden. New Jersey.

1874:—PLANKINTON.—On the 19th inst., in St. Philip's Church, by the Rev. C. D. Cooper, Samuel L. King, of Washington, D. C. t. Anna J., daughter of Joseph Plankinton, 1949, of this city. (Baltimore and Washington papers please copy.) of Washington, D. C. T. Anna J., Gaugurer of Joseph Plan-Inton, E.q., of this city. (Baltimore and Wash-ington papers please copy.) STEVENSON—BARNES.—On the 12th instant, by the Rev. E. H. Allen, Mr. George Stevenson to Miss Mary H. Barnes, daughter of the late Paul Barnes, Esq., all of this WOODWARD-WILLIS, On the 19th inst., at Haddonfield, by the Rev. R. Young, Jan. S. Woodward to Mary E., daughter of B. B. Willis, No Cards.

DIED. MENTZ. Suddenly, on the morning of the 10th inst. ins. Catharine, widow of the late George W. Mentz, in series by year of her age.

The reintives and friends of the family are invited to tend the funeral, from the residence of her sonia-law, dward Marke. 1408 Spring street, on Sungar, the 20th, at 2 F. M. without further notice. Informent at suite Laurel Hill.

SCHNIDER. On the 19th inst., William E. Schnider, the Mel very of himse. South Laurel Hill.
SolliniDEEL. On the leth inct., William B. Schnider, in the Sist year of bis age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the R. W. Janub Code of Pennsylv-nia, A. Y. M., and the fraterity in general; the Wm. H. Adams Relief Association, and Washington these Company, are respectfully invited attend his funeral, from his late residence, Masonic ball, Chestnut attent, on Monday afternoon, the 22d inct., of one of tock.

PURIAL CASK IT.

PATENT FOR DESIGN GRANTED JULY 9, 1907.

E. S. FARLET, UNDEFTAKER,

A. F. CORNER OF TENTH AND GREEK STREETS.

I claim that my new improved and only patented BURIAL CASKET is far more beautiful in form and finish than the old unsylbtly and repulsive coffin, and that its construction adds to its strength and durability. the undersigned, having had occasion to use in our es L. S. EARLEY'S PATENT BURIAL CASKET, not in the future use any other if they could be ob-

ined.

M. Schenck, M. D.,
M. Schenck, M. D.,
M. J. Maratine U. S. N.,
M. D. W. Bartine, D. D.,
G. O. W. Bartine, D. D.,
W. Ciaphorne,
W. Ciaphorne,
D. N. Sinn. ocis3mrp

EYRE & LANDELL HAVE THE FIRST QUALITY
Lyons Velvets for Gloaks.
Lyons Velvets, 23-Inch. for Sacks. FRE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND ARCH, KEEP A fine asso: tment of Cassimeres for Boys' Clothes, Car-eres for Business Suitz. INSURE YOUR LIFE

AMERICAN LIFE IN THE

AMERICAN LIFE IND. RANCE COMPANY.
Onice S. E., corner as Fourth and Walant atreets,
CASH ASSETS NLANLLY SQUARON.

The American is grapared to issue Policies of every
description affecting Life insurance, and would call especial attention to the various attractive features oresented
in its Prespectus, which can be had at the Office of the
COMPANY, and of all its Assets.

All. MUTUAL POLICIES ISSUED PRIOR TO
JANIARY FRIBT will participate in the dividend at
that time.

that time.
Now is the time to insure.
ALEX. WHILLDIN, President. SPRUIAL TOTEURS.

HEALQUARTERS POS" NO. ONE.
DISTRICT OF LOWER PHILADELPHIA.
DEPARTMENT OF PENNSY LVASIA.
G. A. R. U. S. ORDERS.

ctated meeting of the Post will be held at the Bar-1316 Cheetnut street, on FBVDAY EVENING, 20th 1318 Cheechus as at 8 o'clock. a st 8 o'clock. a corder of the Post Commandant.

E. R. BOWEN. a Post Ajutant.

THE OFFICERS AND VEMBERS OF THE Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, A. Y. M., and the Fraternity in general, are requested to meet at the Ma onic itali, the sinut ettreet, on MONDAY, 223 inst., at 1 o'cleck in the afternoon, for the purpose of attending the foureral of our late Brother, WM. B. SCHNIDER, re function and Tyler, "Masonic Dress."

By order of the R. W. Grand Master, "Grand Secretary, "Grand Secretary,"

Ett.

dego 21;

OFFICE MINE HILL AND SCHUYLKILL bayern Rallino ID COMPANY.

This Annual Meeting of the Steckholders of this Company will be ield at their Office, No. 18 South Seventh street on Second Pay ("A onday") the 18th of First Month, (January, 1889), at 10 A. M., at which time an election for officents to serve the ensuing year will be held WILLIAM BIDDLE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ADDITION OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual election for twenty-eight Directors will be beld at this Office, on MUNDAY, the sixth day of January next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 9 P. M. de 200 jac.

HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. A PUBLIC TEMPERANCE MEETING WILL

THIS (Friday) EVENIN 1, at 7% o'clock, in the Lecture Room of Dr. Shepherd's Chuich, Butt awood street, between Mith and Bixth streets. All are respectfully invited to attend. NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, WASTE Paper, &c. Bought by E. HUNTER, No. 613 Jarne street,

AMUNEMENTS. See Sixth Page for Additional Amusems:w.

GRAND Vocal and Instrumental Concert

YOUNG MAENNERCHOR.

MUSICAL FUND HALL, Saturday, December 21st, 1867.

Conductor. WM. HART WAN.
Admission. ONE DOLLAR.
aTicke's to be had at the principal Music Stores, and on
the evening of the Concert at the Ticket Office. NEW CHESTNUT STREET THEATRE, SINN & CO.

NEW CHRESTNUT STREET THEATRE.

GERMAN DRAMA

LABT NIGHT BUT ONE OF

MILLE FANNY JANAUSCHEK,

(The greatest living Tragedienne.)

THIN (FRIDAY) EVENING, Dec. 20.

Will be produced Leasing's Immension

EMILLA GALOTTI

M'lle FANNY JANAUSCHEK, i.e. two characters, viz:

EMILLA and the CUULTESS ORSINA.

TOMORIOW, SATURDAY, DOCOMBOT 21,

POSITIVELY LAST AFFEARANCE OF

MILLE FANNY JANAUSCHEK,

(GRAND FAREWELL PERFORMANCE,

MILLE, FANNY JANAUSCHEK,

The colebrated and po-ular Drama, in five Acts:

MARIEANNE.

(A Woman of the Poole,)

To conclude with Eisholy's Dramatic Task, in one

Act,

COME HERE.

Act, COME HERE,
TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR, Reserved soats, 50 cents
extra. Family Circle, 50 cents only. Private Boxes,
Tickets now on sale at Wittle's Music Store, No.
1911 Chesnut street, and at the Box 19 mos of the Theatre. Doo s open at 7%. Commence a* 8. SATURDAY—M'LLE ZOE MAT(NEE. Monday, December 23—CENDRILLON.

BUNYAN TABLEAUX.

MATIONAL HALL, MAIN SALOON
MARKET BTREET, ABOVE TWELFTIL

Last two weeks positively.

Open every night at 7%. Matines Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and daturday afternoons at 8 o'clock. Admission, 30 cents. Four tickets for \$1. Children 15 cents.

NKATING PARKS. KEYSTONE PARK, SOUTH THIRD AND MORRIS Streets. There will be skating THIS AFFERNOUN and EVENING. The enow is always remeved as soon as it may fall. Music in attendance.

SKATING! SKATING! WEST PHILADELPHIA SKATING PASK.
THINTY PERST and WALNUTSE.
Ice in eplendid condition, Admission Econ's, Park
open until 10 o'olook at dight. Show removed as fast as
it falls.

The New York Times does not comprehend why Semmes wants to lecture about his piracles. It says: "Whenever he saw an armed vessel of any kind he instantly took to his heels and ran away, unt I finally forced into a fight with the Kearsarge, when his ship was sunk, and he himself escaped by being carried off in a British yacht. A platoon of armed Zouaves cruising against school-girls in their afternoon prome nades, and running away from every policeman they saw, would illustrate the herolam which Semmes finds so faccinating. He may not be a coward personally, but a more cowardly business than that of which he is now making public boasts, can not well be imagined."

—A little girl happening to hear her mother epraking of going into half-mourning raid: "Why are we going late half-mourning mammas are any of our relations half-dead?"

WATCHES, JEWELBY, &c.

Western Watches. National Watch Company, Elgin, Ill. WATCH-MAKERS SUPPLIED AT PACTORY PRICES. JOHN M. HARPER,

No. 308 Chestnut St. (Second Story.)

HOLIDAY PRESENTS AT REDUCED PRICES. G. RUSSELL & CO., 22 North SIXTH Street,

Offer a very large stock of Fine Watches, Gold Jewelry, French And FANCY GOODS of their own Importation, at prices Regardless of Cost. in order to reduce stock.

Novelties in ANIMALS HEADS, for Halls, Dining Rooms and Libraries, and Pompeian and Egyptian Vasce, &c. received direct from the manufacturers in Europe.

HENRY HARPER,

520 ARCH STREET.

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Reduced Prices.

AMERICAN AND SWISS WATCHES

MOVEMENTS. JOHN M. HARPER

No. 308 Chestnut Street, 2d Floor. The attention of the trade is also called to invoices of LADY'S GOLD WATCHES closing out at reduced prices.

CONFECTIONERY.

BONBONS DE PARIS. NOUVEAUTES POUR ETRENNES.

C. PENAS,

CONFECTIONER FROM PARIS, No. 830 Walnut Street.

A splendid variety of FANCY BOXES AND BONBONNIERES, Of the newest style, just received from Paris.

AMUSEME NTS.

lTALIAN OPERA.—Ernani will be given at the Academy of Music, this evening, with a cast including Madame La Grange and Signori Massimilliani, Orlandini, Susini and others. To-morrow afternoon a final performance will be given, when Martha will be presented.

be presented.

Beffeven Matiners.—The subscription list is now open at the music stores, and Mr. Wolfsohn ought, according to his merits, to have a long array of names. These who admire the planoforte compositions of Bechoven Leed scarcely to be reminded of the attractive features of this series of concerts. Few pianists, by their course of study and characteristics of style, are always understood to internet this great master's to fitted properly to interpret this great mayer's thought. Great enjoyment and instruction may be expected by those who hear the complete number of consists composed for plano solo by Beethoven, as announced by Mr. Wollsolm for his season of 1867-68.

man composed for piano solo by Beethoven, as an nounced by Mr. Wollsohn for his season of 1867-58.

Mr. Sentz's Matinez at Horticultural Hall, yesterday, was one of the best of the series. The orchestra played Haydu's lovelst of the series. The orchestra level best etyle. The concerto in G minor, by Mendelseohn, was also superbly played. Mr. H. G. Thunder was the planist, and he did his part with true artistic fieling. The other pieces of the programme were also well performed.

The Theaters.—Mile, Fanny Janauschek will appear at the Chestant to-night in Emetia Galotti, The inal performance to-morrow night, will consist of Maricapha and an afterpiece called Come Here. To morrow afternoon a Zoe matinos will be given. At the Walnut Mr. John Brougham will have a benefit, and appear in David Copperfield and Po-ca-hon-tas. Mr. Edwin Adams at the Arch will take a farbwell benefit in the Dead Heart. Mr. Oharles Walcot, Jr., has a benefit to-morrow night. At the American a miscellaneous bill is offered.

ELEVENTA STEELT OPER HOSE.—An unusually

ELEVENTA STEEET OPERA HOESE.—An unusually attractive programme is offered for this evening, at this popular place of amusement. The capital little burlesque of Surf is announced with singing, dancing, extravagouza, farce and the usual melange of Ethiopian eccentricities.

Philadriphia Opera House.—Novelties of all kinds are announced for to-night, at this temple of the dusky muses. Budworth will appear in several of his most laughable personations, and there will be pleasy of good music, sharp local bits, excellent dancing, &c. by the other members of this accomplished company. BLITZ.—Signor Blitz will give one of his unique and original exhibitions of magic at Assembly Buildings onight. Blitz performs to-morrow afternoon,

to-night. Blitz performs to-morrow afternoon,
The Morris Brothers.—On Monday ovening next
this famous Boston minstrel troupe will open for a
short season, at Concert Hall. The company is an
admirable one, including among its members the colebrated Billy Morris, who sustains a reputation in his
profession second to nobody in the world. The programme arranged for each evening is excellent, containing very many novelites, and a number of poculiar
Ethiopian eccentricties, which will surprise and delight
a Philadelphia audience. The Morris Brothers are, in
our opinion, destined to have a great and unusual success during their stay in this city.

Hanlos Brothers.—These famous gymnasts and
acrobate are amounced to appear at the Academy of
Music during the holidays with a highly trained and
efficient company. The Hanlons are well known as
the most accomplished gymnasts and acrobats in the
world. Some of their feats are absolutely marvellous.
They cannot fail to draw crowded houses.

The Germania Orguescha will give their usual

"HE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. Its Discussion by the British Press.

* * Thinking men in this country, who * * * Thinking men in this country, who have watched from afar the mutations of American opinion during the fast few years, will commend the President, alike for the efforts he had made on behalf of the South's restoration to its rights, and for his unshaken determination to persevere in them; though many will regret that he should so often have played into his opponents' hands by eccentricities, which none have so much reason to regret as those, whose cause he has advocated. The upright and straightforward avowals of policy in portions of his address are calculated to deepen this latter feeling. In honorable contrast with many of his more prominent adversaries, he recognizes "a return to specie calculated to deepen this latter feeling. In honorable contrast with many of his more prominent adversaries, he recognizes "a return to specie payments as the obvious duty of the Government, at the earliest moment, consistent with sound principles of political economy." What is yet more gratifying to foreign bondholders, he lakes his stand upon national and commercial nutgrity, saving that "the public faith regarding the debt should be sacredly observed," one essential tof which is that very return to specie payments of which he had previously spoken. The evenue returns, however, do not look paricularly promising. But this is not a vita toater. A great country and a young country may enjoy the proverpial privilege of youth, and may treat money matters somewhat lightly, so ong as there is always cash at all. The confluding positions of the Mossage are perhaps the aost directly interesting to our-elves. "Still narping on my daughter," Mr. Johnson once those the vexed subject of the Alabama laims. * * We may congratulate our eaders upon the fact that all serious cause for existy about these claims has now ceased. Mr. Johnson thinks that "no apprehension need be felt that Great Britain will persist in refusing to satisfy these unit and reasonable claims." Lord Stanley in abatance says he will satisfy them as soon as they have been pronounced "just and reasonable." * Most extraordinary is Mr. Johnon on's advice to Congress to declare that a natualized foreigner is absolved from all allegiance to the government of his own country. At present very native European in America is bound by an allzed foreigner is absolved from all allegiance to the government of his own country. At present very native European in America is bound by an additing obligation to the country of his birth, and a well-known maxim of our own common iaw declares that such allegiance cannot be remounced or shaken off at the mere will of the subject. But if Congress should act on the President's ecommendation, they will in effect be attempting about a series of embroilments as anybody can well imagine. For the sake of the Republic stelf, therefore, we trust that no attempt of the ind will be made, that all unreasonable conditions as to the arbitrament of the Alabama claims will be abandoned, and especially, that the President may so far succeed in increasing the number of his supporters as to insure a speedy trimment of the thing or that policy of conclination with the treation of the resident may so far succeed in increasing the number of his supporters as to insure a speedy trimmuly for that policy of conclination which the processing the number of his for that policy of conclination which the president may be the policy of conclination which the president may be the policy of conclination which the president may be the policy of conclination which the president may be the president m of his supporters as to insure a speedy tri-mph for that policy of conciliation which he has o perseveringly, but hitherto unsuccessfully.

dvocated.

[From the London Daily News, Dec. 5.]

The telegraphic summary of President Johnon's message exhibits him in the old antagonistic
ititude and querulous temper with which the
public is so femiliar. The President has never
excovered from the delusion which—very much
through the fault of Congress—took firm posession of his mind in the first year of his office,
but he is the Legislature of the United States;
accordingly he speaks in this message of "Conressional legislation" as if it were a rival and irregular power. Mr. Johnson's opinions on the best clear power. Mr. Johnson's opinions on the beat nethod of reconstructing the Union have neen urged upon Congress in every form, and with advantages which do not now attend their with advantages which do not now attend their appression; he nevertheless repeats them as vecimently as over, and persistently misrepresents the opponents. Perhaps this is as much his misortune as his fault. * * The expectation of an "easy restoration of the Union," of which Mr. Johnson speaks, is an afterthought. No one in his senees ever imagined that the reconstruction of the great fabric which was so terribly haken by four years of war would be gasily action of the great habite which was so terribly haken by four years of war would be easily accomplished; but the delay and partial failure of the efforts made in that direction are chiefly due to the mischlevous and unauthorized intermeddling of Mr. Johnson, who has grievously misted the Southern States, and induced them to misled the Southern States, and induced them to outer upon a course which has hitherto prevented the return of peace and prosperity. The same blinding egotism which prompts the President to ecture Congress on its legislation—which is its proper business, and not his—has led him to in-passages in the message which tende to the put-ic debt of the Union have been written under setter advice than some others, and will be read with much satisfaction in this country after the very foolish and disgusting suggestions of Mr. Butler and others. * * If President Johnon is correctly reported, the Government of the inited States has declined to refer the Alabama claims to arbitration within the limits laid down in the despatch of Lord Stanley. The extraordinary arguments resorted to by Mr. Seward, in hary arguments resorted to by Mr. Seward, in his correspondence, had prepared us to hear that our recognition of the Confederates as belligerents is regarded at Washington as intervention on brhalf of the receded States. On this point certainly we should have nothing to apprehend from the decision of an impartial arbitrator.

Our attention has recently been called to a new article of Steam Packing, the merits of which are so unquestionable that its adoption for engines, pamps, and all other machinery in which packing is used, must soon become general. The enormous accretion consumptions of the control of the con packing is used, must coon become general. The enormous aggregate consumption of the various kinds of steam packing employed, and the public no less than private importance of using the best, are our reasons for giving prominence to the article in question. The packing referred to is manufactured by the Silver Lake Manufacturing Company, and was patented in October, 1864. Since that date, the opportunities for testing its superiority over other packings have been ample, and the result, we can state on undoubted authority, has not only been satisdeen ample, and the result, we can state on un-doubted authority, has not only been satis-factory, but as such as must in a short time give to it the importance of a standard national arti-cle. The packing, we may state without entering too minutely into details, is composed of dry, powdered substances, combined with fibrous materials, and requires no grease or oil, and is, morrover, so constructed as to impose the most powdered substances, combined with theory materials, and requires no gresse or oil, and is, unrecover, so constructed as to impart the most percet invitation at the first motion of the piston rod or other machinery to which it may happlied, such as steam and cold-water force-pumps, stuffing boxes for drying machines, expansion Johns, doc. It extraordinary durability, in connection with the price at which it is old near control the most economical, as well as its office that the most economical, as well as its office that the most economical, as well as its office that the president price in the control of the piston rod of office, control the most economical, as well as its office that the most economical, as well as its office that the most economical, as well as its office that the most economical, as well as its office that the most economical, as well as its office that the most economical, as well as its office that the most economical as the first point of the most of the most economical, as well as its office that the most economical as the first point of the most of the most interest. The control of the most interest is the most of the most economical as well as its office that the most economical as well as its office that the most economical as well as its office that the most economical as well as its office that the most interest is the most economical as well as its office that the most economical as well as its office that the most economical as well as its office that the most economical as well as its office that the most economical as well as its office that the most economical as well as its office that the most economical as well as its office that the most economical as well as its office that the most economical as well as its office that the most economical as well as its office that the most economical as well as its office that the most economical as well as its office that the most economical as well as its office that the most economical as well as its office that the most economical a

construction of steam machinery, with a view to construction of steam machinery, with a view to greater safety, is now attracting popular attention, we deem the article here referred to a matter of general interest, and as such commend it to the easyful consideration of all who are interested in the subject of machinery.

CRIME. (From the Pittsburgh Post, 19th.) A Young Man Deliberately Shoots

Yesterday morning at ten minutes past ten o'clock the family of Mr. Samuel Ward, residing at No. 28 Penn street, heard a pistol shot in an analysis of the house granted the same charles of nt was a cent street neard a pistol shot in an upper chamber of the house, occupied by a young man named Jas. Mannix. Some members of the family hastened up stairs, and upon entering the room of young Mannix they found the tering the room of young Mannix they found the unfortunate man lying on the floor weltering in a pool of blood. He was placed in bed, and Dr. Speer was called to attend upon him. An examination of the wound, added to the fact that a four-barrelled pistol was found on the floor beside him; showed that young Mannix had been shot in the abdomen, the ball entering near the navel, and passing through the body, lodging near the spinal column. Death ensued at twenty minutes past three o'clock P. M. A short time before his death the deceased stated that he had shot himself with the pistol found on the floor; he had committed the act because he had no wish to live longer; he had a reason for destroying himself, but he desired that that reason should be buried in the grave with his body. After saying this much he steadily refused to converse free the source for the steadily refused to converse free the converse free the stead of the steadily refused to converse free the stead of the steadily refused to converse free the stead of the steadily refused to converse free the stead of the steadily refused to converse free the stead of the stead of

desired that that reason should be buried in the grave with his body. After saying this much he steadily refused to converse far ther upon the subject, and thus he died, a stranger in a strange land, we may add, for nothing can be learned of the deceased further than that he came to the city about three years ago—according to the statements made to his shopmates—from the State of Alabama, where his people resided.

Since the above was written we have learned that the deceased was involved in a love affair, which had resulted unfavorably to himself, and this has been suggested as the probable cause for

the commission of the rash act. A person who knew young Maunk intimately has stated since his (Mannix's) death that he complained several days any of having traphle days ago of having trouble, and stated at the same time that there was a lady in the case.

Murderous Assault upon an Editor. From the Savannah Republican of the teth.]
About half-past five o'clock on Saturday afternoon, two cowardly ruffians, named Charles H. Hopkins, Jr., and Robert Hopkins, walked into the business office of the Republican and saluted the editor and proprietor, Mr. John E. Haves. The former held out his hand and Mr. Hayes took it, and they shook hands. He retained a firm grass of former held out his hand and Mr. Hayes took it, and they shook hands. He retained a firm grasp of Mr. Hayes's right hand, after passing the salutations of the evening, and with his left hand struck Mr. Hayes in the face, at the same time using the most profane and abusive language. After striking Mr. Hayes, he pulled him round, and the other scoundrel, Robert Hopkins, struck him ablow on the head with the loaded end of a whim which caused a severe scalp wound, and a whip, which caused a severe scalp wound, and felled him to the floor. As he fell several more

felled him to the floor. As he fell several more blows were struck by both parties, and when on the floor they kicked him, accompanying their assault by abusive and profine language.

The blow upon the head stanned Mr. Hays for a moment; but recovering, he told a negro boy, who was in the office, to call for help. As the boy was about to run up stairs, one of them told him not to stir to call anybody, or he would smash his head. Breaking away from them, wounded and bleeding profusely, Mr. Hayes ran to the front door, the marderous villains pursuing, and striking at this with the print. to the front door, the marderons villains pur-suing, and striking at him with the whip. Their victim managed to escape to the street, and sought reruge in the store of Mr. Hone, a few doors above the Republican office. Having ac-complished his purpose, one of the intended marderers put his instrument of death under his coat and walked away 'The alder one required. coat and walked away. The elder one remained, to heap the vilest abuse upon the victim of the

cowardly ontrage. Mr. Hayes was taken to his residence, and the medical skill of Drs. King and Bulloch called to his assistance. The skull was not fractured; but the blow cut a flesh wound about three inches in length. length, and into the bone. He is severely bruis about the body, and suffers from concussion of

the brain.

The extreme cowardliness of the assault will be seen when we state that these persons stood on the corner of Bull street, and remained there until they saw every person connected with the office leave for the evening, and then came in to do their murderous work, when Mr. Hayes was alone in the office. Fortunately a negro boy was present, who witnessed the whole affair. It the evening a warrant was issued by Justice Marsh, for their arrest, and about eight o'clock they appeared at the magistrate's office, and were placed under bonds of \$3,000 each to answer to a charge of assault with intent to marder.

Nurder.

Yesterday Mr. Hayes was in such a critical condition that the affidavit of Dr. King was taken to that effect. In the atternoon he was still worse, and Alderman Frank Gue arrested the two inen, and had them committed to jail by Justice Russell, to await the result of Mr. Hayes injuries. Mr. Gue met them on Baystreet and took them into custody. On Saturday night Robert Hepkins told Lleutsuant Wray that he had no part in the affair! that he did not arrive at the office until it was all over!

office until it was all over!

The cause of the attack is supposed to have been the editorial in the edition of Saturday, in which they believed allusion, was made to their other. Mr. Hayes was in a very critical condition last plight, and suffering extremely from fainting fits and convulsions.

THE SURRENDER OF CONGRESS.

Lecture by Wondell Phillips at the Brocklyn Academy of Music.

Wendell Phillips delivered his lecture on the "Surrender of Congress", last evening at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, before a small audience. He was introduced by Mr. Honry B. Stanton, and after making his usual allusions to the superior merits of the Lyceum system of lecturing, the nature of the early Anti-Slavery controversy, and the shortcomings of Mr. Seward in particular, arrived at the subject on which he was advertised to speak, "The Surrender of Congress." He said Congress had been two long years engaged with the avowed object of checkmating the President, on the ground that he could not be trusted; they had been avowedly and incessantly at work building up a machine which omitted the President from all the powers which the Constitution endowed him with, on the ground that the individual who holds the office could not be trusted with those powers. And when we said "Why don't you strangle him? Why don't you cut off his head?' they said the people would not bear it, and they were going to simply follow the policy of checkmating the President. But in following that policy they had forfeited all the support and sympathy of the people. The policy had not answered its intended purpose. The moment that the President looked upon the statute passed over his head by a two-thirds vote, and undertook to trample upon it, and defy Congress—to take the very man in whose bealt, and

any logic in two years, if there was any inference to be drawn from the events of the past two years, it was impeachment. But Congress had surrendered to the President and had given him the mastery of the logic in relation to the removal of Stanton. Because if there was any action robbing him of his constitutional powers, the result was impeachment; and when they ignored the result, they depied the logic, Congress was ruled by a dozen men whose names tobody knew, but who, holding the baimes of power, undertock to drag life craine of those noble men that were trying to leave a noble name, down into their kennel. Congress was nothing—even the leaders of the Republican Party were nothing. He did not believe that a corner-grocery politician from Tennessee could checkmate the American poolle. It was because the Republican Party in 1864, for the sake of conciliation—God eurse conciliation to the bottom-less pit—[applause]—it has been the nightmare of, the American people—to concilitate some-body, we put our hands down into the mud of Tennessee and brought up this man. He did not do any harm. The sot who staggered home in the morning twilight did not do any harm. It was the Grants and Stantons who, in the hour when the peeple in their anxiety were trying to peer fato Mr. Andrew Johnson to find out whether he were rebel or friend, that did the harm. That was the laudanum that made us dead. It was Ulysses S. Grant that made us dead. It was the dod the nation before that successful soldier. to-day. The hardest sight to-day was the attracted of the nation before that successful soldier. He would not take a leaf from his laurels, the would not take a leaf from his laurels, He would not take a leaf from his laurels, but they had lived to see ninety-nine out of a hundred journals preise the reticence of an American stateman. He could understand reticence at Moscow. An Emperor had aright to be reticent, but here were twenty millions of people who did not condescend to ask General Grant. "Sir. on what line do you fight it only."

And now it was proposed to give us a man who did not know which way he looked. The speaker argued that because Gen. Grant was reticent he was incompetent, or at least not to be trusted until he declared himself.—N. Y. Times.

At Grace Church, Jersey City, on Monday evening, the Right. Rev. Bishop Odsnheimer delivered an address upon the Pan-Auglican Council, from the text, Psalms 133, 1: hold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." Bishop Odenheimer said that during his two months' absence he met Bishops from Ireland, Scotland, Africa, Gibraltar, China, Japan, Jerusalem, Bombay and Nova Scotia, beside those from the American Church, and numerous other sections of the Christian world. The characteristics of the Anglican debate were its tenderness and delicacy, and the absence of all pedantry and self-consciousness. During the progress of the conferences, at the warmer intervals in the debate, the lecturer had seen tears standing in the eyes of hard-headed, world-renowned writers of treatises, who could not agree with one another in opinion, and yet wept to disagree. Even those of the debaters who are highest in the confidence of temporal princes were men of God. The presiding Bishop, his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, was a man whom all that knew must love, and, although in the gradations of English rank, his place was next to that of royalty itself, the lecturer thought that it was nearer still to God. In the Bishop of Winchester the

Ealing, Dr. Browne, whose work on the 39 Articles is familiar to the religious readers of every clime, were both men as gentle as they were learned. Of the Bishop of Oxhere as in his own country. The lecturer's greatest tribute of praise, however, was awarded to Archbishop Selwyn, whom he pronounced the metropolitan of New Zealand. and to whose missionary labors he adverted in terms of the most affectionate eulogy. Archbishop Selwyn had looked with a sort of divine scorn upon all positions in the church, the lucre and honor of which commended them to the eyes of the world, and had devoted the noblest energies of his life to the salvation of obscure heathen. The lecturer, thaving considered some of the principal members of the Council, now gave a short description of the plan of their assembling. The Archiepiscopal Palace of Lambeth, in which the Conference was held, dated back to the twellth century, the hall used having once been the Armory. The

walls were covered with the por-traits of the Archbishops of Canter-bury to beyond the time of the Reformation. The debate was held with closed doors; no authorized reports were published. The chief place of interest was the Chapel, which every hishop, from time immemorial had been consecrated. Here the lecturer in-terjected the thought that should the heresy of Colenso overspread the Church of England, that Church would go down as completely as the Church of Ephesus. One thing that the Conference had not accomplished was the decision of disputed doctrines in divinity. Its main object had been to promete fraternity of feeling. In the lecturer's opinion, it was the most important meeting of the kind ever held since the time of the Reformation. It had reaffirmed the propi-tiatory sacrifice of the Cross; it had borne

Salting the City Railroads. To the Editor of the Evening Bulletin: You are entitled to the gratitude of this community for your persistent efforts to save us from another infliction of that most abomiashle nuisance—salt slutch. Many a case of pneamonia and pleurisy has been saved to us so far. At this distance of time, a shudder comes over me when I remember my salted wet boots of last winter, which no heat would dry, and the long illness consequent thereof.

awakening words to such as were apathetic on the subject of church divisions

any logic in two years; if there was any interence "Sir, on what line do you light it on!?"
[Applause. He does not tell Hs where he is going to lead us. We loved Lincoln because his face was toward the dight, and he was always where to-morrow than to-day. But we have exchanged him for a man who is incapable of either forgetting or learning.

Bishop Odenheimer on the Pan-Angli-can Council.

brightest accomplishments of social and scholastic life were united to a most genial and Christian spirit. The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, that fine Greek scholar better known to us as Dr. Aleck Clarke, and the Bishop of ford the lecturer spoke as the Carysostom of England, and remarked that the power of his eloquence and truth was as well known

witness to the faith delivered to the saints; it had presented the primitive and Catholic pillar as the ground of truth as it is in Jesus. In conclusion, the lecturer addressed a few

spot that "the Company could not afford to "rough their horses choes." NEWS BY THE CUBA CABLES MEXIC .

Hayana, Dec. 19, 1867.—The steamer Marsella.

Captain Gari, has arrived, with dates from Veranual Cruz io the 15th inst., and Sigal to the 17th. A band of Crisiderits had foreibly depoced General.

The mail dates from the captail by the Marsella seella are, up to the 11th inst. There released great excitament over the total withdrawal of their captail. According to his instructions Mr. Middleton is to leave British subjects under the protection of Maxico herself. It was expected that all the European Legations would follow the example of Great Britain, and leave the United States sole occupants of the diplomatic field in Mexico. Rich mines had been discovered in the State of Vera Cruz. Several had also been discovered near the town of Ures, in Sonora. They consisted of cight gold mines, thirty-five silver mines and two copper mines besides thirty others of different characters not specified in the report. General Folix Diaz. In the profession of Pornirio Diaz, had been cleeted Governor of the State of Oaxaca. Cleeted Governor of the State of Oaxaca. Don Francisco G. Palacios of Durango. An attempt was made to assassinate General Alatorre, the late Military Governor of the State of Vera Cruz, when he was leaving the theater at Jalapa. During the disturbance that ensued some parties shouted views in honor of General Poririo Diaz, proclaiming him as President of Mexico. The idea of the movers was to immediately domaind the enforcement of a loan of \$200,000 to support the cause. The ringleader of this abortive scheme was Colonel Urrutia, an eximperial to fileer, who passed over to General Alatorre's camp du

torre's camp during the stegs of salapa, and as-tempted to acduce the garrison of the place, but was detected by a corporal. Nearly all the po-litical prisoners have been liberated. Two Bri-tish subjects named Mr. George and Mr. Barnard

ST. DOMENGO.

War with Haytte-Cabrai Executes one
of the Bace Brothers

Hayana, Dec. 19.—President Cabrai is reported

be marching against Haytl at the head of a Dominican army.

There was also a rumor that he had captured and shot a General Baez, but it was not stated which of the brothers of that name.

PACTS AND FANCIES.

"blood" of living mollusea contains that the cent. of sulphuricacid and a considerable quantity and a considerable

The poems of Fuller, the quaint old divine of are about to be published by subscription. They are to be selected from all his works; of the charter researches they are to be selected from all his works; of the shorter pleces along there are over one hundred. Tom Brown Hughes has a paper in Macmillan on 'The Nile Tributaries of Abyssinia' What do people care about that subject?

Lake Eric is fed by one underground stream that is seventy feet deep where it enters the earth, and does not reappear until its waters have mingled with those of the lake.

—Washington is to attempt a social re-form by commencing its parties at half-past seven in the evening, and abolishing the white —Ole Bull is going West, and after a professional tour there, will return East and give a few concerts. He is said to have improved during

his absence from America. —Some one has really gone to Walrussia to run for Congress when it becomes a territory. He was a San Francisco, auctioneer who went to Vancouver Island in the hope that it was to be

annexed to the United States. —Helena, Montana, reports a curious instance, of the Chinese mode of trial. A fire took place there recently, and all the Chinese residents were summoned to ballot for the offender. The person receiving the highest number of votes was to be punished.

-One of the dissatisfied but interested citizens of Hamilton, Canada, is afraid that education of youth is neglected, and writes anxiously to the school trustees to inquire "What Steps has been Taker in regard to a Class to prepair boys for commershal life."

sand millions as a "billion," whereas it is a million of millions. Mr. McCulloch, and nearly everybody else, talks of "retiring the currency."

The verb "retire" is intransitive; the word singular be "withdraw" the currency.—[N. I. Portagnal 1]

-A French botanist is contributing a series of papers on the origin of plants to a scientific journal. In speaking of tobacco he quotes from that beautiful story "Paul and Virginia" to the that beautiful story "Paul and Virginia" to the effect that one of the great enjoyments of Paul was to skep with a piece (chique) of Virginia in his mouth. -Hankow, China, has had an extraordinary

Hankow, China, has had an extraordinary flood. The Yang-tao-kiang, having fallen four feet six inches, suddenly rose in forty-eight hours five feet six luches. The Chinese say that in the province of Shanse, a column of water suddenly spring from the carth, deluging a whole city and drowning the inhabitants. —It may interest lovers of cysters to know that the cyster is very tonacious of life, and is said to keep up its organization in the human stomach for a long time. The cyster's heart, it is said, heats perceptibly half an irour after it is swallowed, all of which it is very pleasant to know.

Punck's last social picture represents a lady in the hands of a head-dresser, to whom she observes that her hair is not so thick as when he last cut it. He replies, "Well, ma'am, it is not so voluminous as it was; but, really, one can improve it so well now, that the raw material is not of much consequence."
—St. Louis is troubled as well as Vicksburg

-St. Louis is troubled as well as Vicksburg at the prospect of becoming an inland city. The current of the Missouri is causing the Mississipple to encrosed on the Illinois shore to such an extent that there are fears it will make a gap through the bank and leave St. Louis two miles from the river. A stone embankment is proposed to prevent the calamity.

The London Advertiser prints a letter from

The Lendon Advertiser prints a letter free a lady at Florence who vouches for Garibald's Christianity. A clergyman of the Church of England, it seems, is of opinion that, although sometimes, "when he was tired at night," the General may have put his hand thoughtessly to some compromising assertions he is one of the some compromising assortions, he is one of the truest Christians living.

-A Frenchman who had purehased a countryseat was complaining of the want of birds in the
garden, "Set some traps," replied an old officer,
"and they'll come. I was once in Aftica, and
there wasn't supposed to be a woman within two
hundred miles. I hung a pair of carrings and a
collar upon a tree, and the next moraing I found
two women under the branches.

When the Kunness and so