VOLUME XXI.—NO. 229.

EVENING BULLETIN ABSOCIATION.

MARRIED.

afternoon, at 4 o'clock precisely
WillTE.—On the 2d inst., Abigail L. White.
The friends and those of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son, Samuel C. White, No. 315 North Eleventh street, on Monday, the oth inst., at 10 o'clock,

BURIAL CASKET.

5. EARLEY, UNDESTAKE,

1. Calim 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 understand begins had according to the construction of the construct

J. W. Claghorne, D. N. Gilli. Constitution of the Constitution of

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CONCERT HALL.

CAPTAIN DUNCAN, Manager of the Great Excursion, will deliver a Lecture in Concert Hall on

Monday Evening, January 6,

at so clock, under the auspices of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Rublect—OVER THE MEDITERANEAN TO TURKEY. THE CRIMEA AND HOLY LAND.

The Lecture will embrace all the important incidents of the voyage, and will be illustrated by a LARGE MAP LRAW NBY BANVARD.

Four Hundred seate only will be reserved.

Bale of tickets will begin at Concert Hall, Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock. Admission, 25 cents. Reserved reats, 50 cents.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH, LUZERNE RAILROAD COMPANY, 220 WALNUT STREET.
PSILADELPHIA JANUARY 2, 1862.
The Hoard of Directors have this day declared a
semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable on
and any r the 15th inst.

EDWARD ROBERTS, Jr.,
Tressurer.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY

REOPENS THURSDAY, January 2d, 1868.

NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, WASTE Paper, &c. Bought by E. HUNTER, del7 1m6 No. 613 Jayne street.

FROM MEXICO

Movements of Santa Anna.

[From to-day's N. Y. Tribune.]

Mexico dates back to the 14th. In all Mexico there is felt that misery which is the indispensable consequence of all wars; and the Government is besought in all directions to use all its

forces to suppress evils so terrible. Robberie

assaults and plagues of all kinds are repeated

with frequency in all directions; and the papers agree that this is brought about by the hunger

and destitution in which the country was left at

the close of the war.

Yucatan is in full insurrection, and there is a

manifest disposition on the part of the inhabi-tants in other departments to follow its example.

The Mexican Standard states that the Jason, H. B. M.'s steamer, which arrived a few days before, was to take out of the country the British

Minister and the Consuls. The English Govern-ment had expressed its regret on taking this

step to the Mexican Government. It was though

that other foreign Powers would also retire thei

representatives. Tepic was tranquil.

The Estrella de Occidente states that there were eight mines of gold about to be denounced,

eighty-five of silver, and two of copper, and that there were more than thirty mines of gold and silver, the names of which were not known. This

In Tabasco there were also some insurrection-

The Virginia touched at Sisal on her outward trip. This was on the 15th. When she arrived

at Sisal, the inhabitants, in a state of insurrec-

tion against the Government, had proclaimed as

chief of the country General Santa Anna; and on her return the revolutionists, whom many called imperialists, had seized the city and fort which were undefended. On the 16th, two Mexican gunboats arrived in front of the forts, and fired a

few shots, which were replied to; but no harm was done. It was said in Sisal that Santa Anna

would arrive from one moment to another, with

On the 21st the Mexican steamer Tabasco, con

ducting from 500 to 600 men, was to sail from Vera Cruz for Sisal. These were to land and

take the place. From hour to hour was ex-

pected at Sisal also reinforcements from Cam-

troops and a million of dollars.

ary movements in progress. Some of the Imperialists confined in Perote had been released.

is in the State of Sonora.

del9-imrpe

EDWARD ROBERTS, Jr.,

COL. THEO. HYATT.

Chester, Delaware county, Pa.

QUAKER CITY EXCURSION

PROPRIET

ska, closing out at very low prices

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1868.

THE EVENING BULLETIN peachy, who were expected to dislodge the revo-lutionists. In front of Sisal were cruising the Mexican gunboats Oriental and Campeche. The principal object had in view by these vessels was to prevent the landing of troops or fillbusters on (Sundays excepted), 60? Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,

the coast, beside officers formerly belonging to Maximilian's army, who were looked for. I will add, also, in reference to that part of the news relative to the expected coming of Santa Anna, that a seemingly well-founded rumor runs here to the effect that the General had written, a short time ago, a letter to the Captain-General interino of Cuba. asking that he would put no re-The BULLETIN is served to subscribers in the city at 18 nts per week, payable to the carriers, or \$8 per annum. straint upon the enlistment of persons here to go out as soldiers to Mexico under his banner. The NEW YEAR PRESENTS.—THE STOCK OF FANCY Goods, Juvenile Books, Albums, Diaries and Writins Captain-General interino replied that he could give no assurance in the matter, and that he (Gen. Santa Anna) had better await the arrival of Gen. Lersundi. This confirms the report from Sisal. There is no doubt that some such project LUKENS—STOCKMAN,—At the Parsonage, Trenton, i.d., Dec. 26, 1897, by Rev. T. B. Griffith, Mr. Solomon olikens, of Philadelphia, and Miss Mary B. Stockman, of Bucks county, Pa. has been and still is in contemplation.

FROM NEW MEXICO. BARKSDALE.—On the 2d instant, Mrs. Serena M. Barksdale, of Charleston, S. C. Her friends are particularly invited to attend her unersal, at St. Stephen's Church, to-morrow (Saturday) New Mineral Discoveries---Gold. Silver, Copper, Iron,

Coal, &c. (Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, I BANTA FE, NEW MEXICO, Dec. 12th, 1867 .-Since my last letter to the Bulletin I have been exceedingly interested in a trip to the Placer mountains, a range lying south of Santa Fé, about 27 miles. It is impossible for a person to visit these mountains without becoming satisfied that their mineral wealth is enormous. Gold, Silver, Copper, Iron, Lime and Anthracite coa abound. The New Mexico Mining Company ha in these mountains a tract ten miles square, that is exceedingly rich in minerals. The Company is now at work on what is known as the "Ortiz" gold lode, on the north side of the range, and has already sunk on the vein to the depth of 165 feet. From the mine to the quartz-mill, a distance of one and one-third miles, a railway will soon be completed, so that the ore will then be transported at a comparatively light Near the particular mountain in which is the "Ortiz" lede, is a large mountain of gold-bearing quartz, at least 500 feet in height. The whole of this immense mountain could be profitably worked, were there water sufficient for washing. This great desideratum-water-will. it is believed, be shortly supplied by a ditch from the river Pecos, a flush mountain stream, which increases in volume as it descends towards the Rio Grande, of which it is an important tributary. From the base of this great gold mountain, and that of others of the range, descends an inclined plane or talus, composed of the washiugs from the crests and sides of the hills. This drift is exceedingly rich in what is known as placed gold, and, to the bed rock (some forty feet below the surface), would pay for working. This talus covers thousands upon thousands of acres, and has been worked in the winter season by

Mexicans for many years. Their reason for laboring in the cold instead of the warm season is that by melting the snow by means of hot Treasurer.

OP. CE OF THE UNION IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, 220 WALNUT STREET.

The Board of Director have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX FER CENT., payable on and after the 15th inst.

EDWARD DOWN stones, water can be procured for washing.

THE INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR GIRLS HAS been removed to No. 616 South Broad street, below South street. Poor girls over twelve years of age, who are orphans or are neglected by their parenta are received and instructed in Housewifery, and finally bound out in families. Fonations in fuel and provisions will be thankfully received at the House and in money by the Treasurer. JAMES T. BHINN, S. W. corner Broad and Spruce streets. Co. Many lodes have been discovered by the last-named parties, of gold, copper, kaolin, &c.: but both concerns are at present engaged in developing a very-promising gold-bearing lead, the quartz from which averages in retorted gold from one to five and one-half ounces to the ton of rock. It is believed by the discoverers of the

del9-Imri6 Chester, Delaware county, Pa.

SPIENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED LEGTCRES!
MANIKINB and MeDELB costing over \$25,000.

Dr. GLEASUN will commence his celebrated course of fectures on "Physical Culture; or How to Acquire Health, Strength, Grace, Beauty and Long Life," at ASSEMBLY HI ILDINGS.

MONDAY EVENING, January 6th.

First Lecture, Seats Free.

PHILADELPHIA DISPENSARY.—THE. AND MANISTRAME SECONDAY, the 6th inst, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of twelve Managers.

Jabbi THOMAS WISTAR, Secretary.

BETHLEHEM MORAVIAN CHIDERMAN In addition to an extremely large and pure deposit of magnetic iron in these mountains, and several beds of excellent limestone, there is an extensive bed of anthracite coal. The coal mine is about six miles northwest from the stamp-mill BETHLEHEM MORAVIAN CHRISTMAS
"Putz" on exhibition this week, at National Hall,
Market, above Twelfth.

de31 5trp" of the New Mexico Mining Company, and twen-Market, above Twelfth.

"PUTZ."—EVERY ONE DELIGHTED WITH this beautiful ropresentation of natural scenery, Admission 25 cts. Children 15 cts. de31 5trp*

"PUTZ."—DON'T FAIL TO VISIT THIS, novel and interesting exhibition. Open every afternoon and evening.

"Compared to the compared to ty-three miles southwest from Santa Fe. The entrance to it is a ravine, with slaty rock for a few feet over the roof, and then a heavy-bedded sandstone, not much disturbed from its original position; but, on the opposite side of the ravine is a mass of porphyry forty, to fifty feet high, HOWARD HOSPIPAL, NOS. 1518 AND 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department.—Medical treatment and medicines furnished gratuitously to the poor. columned in structure, and evidently the cause of the change produced in the coal, for it (the columned porphyry) can be traced on the coal side of the ravine, over the roofing sandstone. This coal-bed is easily worked and very accessible, measures from four feet eight inches to five feet in thickness, and is unusally free from earthy or other impurities. It is, without doubt, a true anthracite, and as destitute of bitumen as that The Revolution in Yucatan and the of Pennsylvania.

In a subsequent letter I will speak further of the wealth of this range of mountains, giving, at the same time, an account of the ruins of the ancient city between Santa Fé and the mines, and HAVANA, Dec. 27, 1867.—The steamer Virginia arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz and Sisal. She left the former port on the 20th and the second on the 23d. The news from the City of the wonderful petrifactions that are strewn about in the same locality. This wealth, these curiosities, &c., must, when the Union Pacfic Railway, E. D., is extended through our borders, bring capital and enterprise, and antiquarians; and soon all over the now almost deserted mountains of the Placer range will be heard the busy hum of industry. Let Congress but grant the aid necessary to this road, and soon we shall arrive at the consummation so devoutly to be wished-

Work in New Zealand .- The Otago (New Zealand) Witness, in announcing the arrival of two emigrant ships, says:—"The temale domestic servants were all engaged the day after their arrival at £30 to £35 per annum. The demand for female servants is so great that one hundred more would readily find employment if they were available. The agricultural laborers by the same ship were in demand and were approved at £50 to emigrant ships, says:-"The female domestic

penalty of the death of M. del Prete. The public forces have gone in pursuit.

In the Prussian province of Silesia the cattle

British Ignorance.—Official returns show that in Liverpool, out of 23,740 persons who were appreher ded in 1866, only 253 could read and appreneticed in 1800, only 200 could read and write well; while of 720 children, dealt with under the Juvenile Offender's Act, not one could do so. In 148,600 marriages that were made in England in 1864, 42,000 of the men and 58,500 of EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

GREAT BRITAIN.

Gladstone on the Irish Question and on Irish Wrongs. Mr. Gladstone on December 19, addressed meetings of his constituents at Ormskirk and Southport. At Ormskirk he revealed the history of the Reform agitation, and defended the course which the late Government had taken in dealing with the question. He pointed out what he conceived to be serious defects in the new act, remarking, with reference to the redistribution of seats, that he "attached no value to what had been done, so far did it fall short of

what they had been always agreed with regard to a great organic question." At Southport he re-ferred at length to Fenianism and to the wrongs of Ireland. The two causes, he asserted, should not be identified. Fenianism was a foul disease afflicting society. No doubt the development of it had been assisted by the importation of reckless and misguided men who had taken a part in the desperate and exasperated war across the Atlantic, and who had looked for a field predisposed to some degree for their mischievous ac-tivity. In making that remark he did not wish in the slightest degree to reflect upon their Ame-rican brethren. It might be in the designs of Providence that recent events connected directly or indirectly with the condition of Ireland were intended to incite this nation to a greater searching of its own heart and conscience with reference to the legislation that affected that condition. It was, to say the least, a matter of sadness that after our years of point-cal connection with Ireland, that union of heart and spirit which was absolutely necessary for the welfare of that country had not yet been brought about. It was impossible to exaggerate a matter of sadness that after 600 years of politibrought about. It was impossible to exaggerate that fact or the gravity of the responsibility which it brought to the Government of the country. There was no doubt that even as matters stood there was a improvement upon the past. Civil had been extended; odious pe had been extended; odious penalties had been removed; religious distinctions that formerly existed had been effaced, and a better and a milder spirit had recently taken possession the same time, if we wished to place ourselves in a condition to grapple with the Irish problem as it ought to be grappled with, there was but one way to do it—to suppose ourselves in the position of Irishmen, and then say honestly whether we would be satisfied with the state of thisgs that now existed. If he was asked what contribution he had to offer toward meeting that most pressing problem, he had only to say that the history taught us there was a marvelous power of enchantment in the practice of just and equal dealing. This country purposed to be a union of three kingdoms; if they were to be

with a clear conscience, and be able to persevere in the administration of the law, we must satisfy

ourselves as regarded those causes of legislation and policy which bore on the permanent condition of the people of Ireland. What we required was that those sympathies in Ireland which were

now floating between law and lawlessness should

be brought into active alliance with us, and, in

stead of hearing in every corner of Europe

most painful commentaries about the Government and the sister isle, we might challenge any one to deny that that island had not full and equal justice. But inveterate diseases

were not to be removed in a moment. We must

be prepared for a long and patient course of well doing toward Ireland up to the full bound of rea-

son and justice, though not a jot beyond, if we wished to attain ultimately for ourselves and our children to that end of which he could never

despair, namely, of redeeming that repreach which rested upon us, of our total political incapacity to assimilate with ourselves an island within three

hours' journey of our shores, and incapable of any connection with any other country, and which had been under our domi-

nating influences 600 years. He would not be a party to bribing Ireland into union with this

country by means of the vulgar expedient of doses of public money. We desired to raise Ire-land to the dignity of perfect political freedom and all that sense of responsibility which attended it; and we could not so raise it if we sought to

depress her spirit, and to fix for her a servile position by doing for her in the matter of public money that which we refused to the citizens of other countries, of whose public spirit and self-respect we had formed a

high estimate. He took it for granted there would be a reform in the parliamentary represen-tation of Ireland. With regard to the education of Ireland, there, also, reform was required. At

the present moment no university degree could

be granted in Ireland, except in Trinity College, where the system of the Established Church was

taught, and in the Queen's Colleges, where no system of religion was taught as part of the Established education; so that the Roman Catholics of

that country held the opinion that was held by the bulk of us in this country, that our chil-

dren should be educated in establishment where religion was taught, their children were debarred from taking a University degree, and that being a civil privilege it came to this, that there were in Ireland civil disabilities on account

of religious opinions, and a state of things which we would not bear in this country. [Applause.]

He asked, then, whether on that great question

of education we had given full and free equality to the people of Ireland? [Hear, hear.] With regard to the tenure of land, he advocated a sys-tem which would give the tenant the benefit of

any permanent improvement he might make; and after alluding to other questions, sat dawn

ABYSSINIA.

March of the British Military Force From India-Suffering of the Men and Heavy Loss of Cuttle.

Mail telegrams received by the Cuba inform us f the progress of the British military expedition

in Abyssinia in the following terms:
A Bombay despatch of the 29th of November

says: Preparations for the despatch of the rest of the Abyssiuan forces are being actively con-

tinued. The Sciude brigade, consisting of the 33d regiment, the 1st Belooches and battery G,

fourteen of the Royal artillery, under Col. Collings, is now on its way to Abyssinia. The 3d Scinde horse follow in due course, and the Poonah horse are now on their way to Jacobtab to

relieve them. The 2d brigade, consisting of the Third and Fifth batteries of the Twenty-first bri-

Royal artillery, the Fourth King's Own Royal Regiment and Third and Twenty-fifth Na-tive Infantry, was to have sailed on the 29th November and 1st December, but its departure

was postponed in consequence, it is believed, of advices from Colonel Phayre. The Commissuriat

spatching almost daily transports with coals,

Some 2,000 coolies are on their way to Zulla from Bengal, and upon their arrival the coolie force will number 3,000. It had been determined

to organize a coolle brigade, or army works corps, under Major Natall.

General Stavely left Bombay for Abyssinia on c 26th instant. The latest accounts from Zulla

till report water to be very scarce, and the forces

sing condensers.
Sir S. Northcote has received the following

telegram from Col. Merewether:
NHAR REUBER, Dec. 5.—All prospering here

and Quartermaster-General's depots are de

amid applause.

tores and coolies.

united, how were they respectively to be governed? His reply was, there were certain matters in which the very fact of the Union required that the three should have a common opinion, and a common policy. So far as that went, he would not listen to any arguments for separate institutions and a separate policy; but in all matters except those to which he had referred no man ought to be able to say that any one of the three kingdoms was governed according to the traditions, the views, or the idea no more scope for freedom than was given to Irish feeling and opinion, would the Scotch have been the contented and loyal members of the community that they were? We had no right, then, to be surprised at the condition of the re-lations between England and Ireland. We were siones, water can be procured for washing.

During the past ages the mountains of this range have been grooved by the action of the elements and the abrasion of boulders forced down community, but at public order and the peace of society; and if we were to enter into the contest

by the torrents, thus exposing many of the lodes that exist upon their summits and along their sides. These lodes have a general direction from north to south; that is, they run in an opposite direction from the bearing of the range, or, in other words, across it. The ore from the Ortiz mine is exceedingly rich in fine gold. On the south side of the mountains extensive explorations have been and are being made by Hutchinson & Patterson, and by C. E. Cooley &

vein that it will improve as they descend upon it.

an railroad connection with the East.

ship were in demand, and were engaged at £50 to £60 per annum with ratious."

BRIGANDAGE.—The Italia of Naples reports that a few days since a M. Luigi del Prete, a rich landowner, while driving out in his carriage near Venafro, was stopped by brigands and carried off. The coachman and a child who had been carried that with his father with his father than the land the land that the la siding with his father were sent back, with a demand for one hundred thousand francs, under

A PESTILENCE.—The Siberian pestilence, the worst form of the cattle plague, which a few years ago spread as far as St. Petersburg, whence it was propagated to western countries, has broken out again at Tobolsk. Up to the 10th of November 4,270 horses, 356 head of cuttle and nine men had succumbed to the disease in that province. In the Prussian province of Silesia the cuttle plague is fast dying out.

the women (using round numbers) signed with a

The chief of Senafe took us yesterday there. The people were very glad to see us. We move on to camp there to-morrow. A special message from Prince Rassai arrived yesterday. The brother of Gabriel Murcha was sent because he spoke English. He brought us a most friendly letter and messages. Waychum is also sending a messenger. Meuelke, from Shod, is reported to have raised the neighborhood of Magdala in force, and hopes to gain possession of it first.

The king had burnt Debra Tabor all but one church. He has formed his camp a few miles off. He wishes to go to Magdala, but finds great opposition. The country people kill his soldiers

when they attempt to cut grass or wood.

Telegrams from Aden of the 6th of December give the following news items: The last detachments of the Scinde brigade leave for Annesley Bay to-day.
Two French men-of-war have proceeded to the

Abyssinian coast.

The intelligence from Annesley Bay complains greatly of the want of water. The disease among the mules and horses continues to an allarming extent.

The chief of Tigre was coming down with 6,000 men to watch the movements of the British.

Col. Clarke Kennedy, commandant of the miltary train, died of dysentery in Egypt.

Austrian Report from the heat of War. We find the following among the "latest news" of La Liberté, of Paris, December 20: The Austrian government has received a despatch from the Consul-General in Alexandria, informing it of the suspension of the English expedition, in consequence of a declaration of the Emperor Theo-dorus that he was ready to yield to the demands of England. We publish (it adds) this news un-

ROME.

Papal Confiscations—An Allocution— Death of a Cardinal—Dutch, Recruits.

The measures of confiscation which were being taken at Rome excited great indignation. Persons who have been expelled from the Papal territory merely on suspicion, and without anything having been proved against them, are liable to lose all they possess if these decrees be carried out. What is called the "preliminary" confiscation of the property of the Prince Piombino, and of that of the two sons of the Duchess of Sforza Cessarini, had been actually ordered. Cardinal Ugolina died on the 19th of December.

The Pope held a secret consistory December 20, at which he delivered an allocation, the text of which has not yet been published. His Holiness appointed M. Deschamps to the Archbishopric of Mechlin, M. Gravez to the Bishopric of Namur, two bishops in Brazil, Father Raffeale to be Bishop of Bagnores, and Father Maocabe to be Bishop of Ardsgh, Ireland. The Pope also appointed several bishops in partibus.

Many recruits are arriving for the Pontifical
Zouaves, chiefly from Holland.

The Eruptions "A Spectacle Grand Beyond all Power of Description." [Naples correspondence London Times.] Vesuvius, the cruptions of which have been hitherto a source of amusement, has this week awakened considerable apprehension. Every day almost it has presented a different appear-ance. On Monday it was covered with a mantle of snow, which was striped at intervals with broad stripes of lava, and the explosive force of the mountain began again to increase, throwing out smoke and dark-colored sand, with slight detonations. "The smoke holes," said Professor Palmieri, "were covered with sublimates of salmarine and of metallic with sublimates of salmarine and of metallic chlorures; the smoke issued, too, not only from the cone on the summit, but from another lateral hole which, from the great deposit of material around it, has grown into the digof material around it, has grown into the dig-nity of a cone. On Tuesday night the specnity of a cone. On Tuesday night the spec-tacle was grand beyond all power of descrip-tion. Large masses of lava were shot up to a great height, one of which, even from the city, was seen to fall like a mighty rock, and roll down the sides of the great cone. Streams of red hot lava were flowing over the crater, and bathing the whole of the upper part of the mountain, while fiery lava, ashes and sand were sent up with an immense impetus, irradiating the sky far and near. At intervals during the whole of the night there was a loud and continued cannonade as artillery, which was heard in the most distant parts of Naples. Clouds and darkness hid the mountain from us for two days, and what was going on under their mysterious veil it was impossible to say; but a north wind swept them all n Vesuvius was again revealed in all its magnificence, and one may almost add in

all its terrors. "The eruption of Thursday," to quete Palmier:

"Was at its greatest intensity. Enormous masses of solid lava were launched to a fearful height, falling and rolling down in every direction thus rendering the accent of the mountains. tion, thus rendering the ascent of the mountain yet more dangerous. The detonations were very regient, and so violent as to cause the the Observatory to rock backwards and for-

It was necessary to detach the scientific instruments from the walls and place them on the ground in order to preserve them from the strong Persons who were present at the time compare their sensations with those which they have felt on board a vessel when rocked by the waves. On the same day the inhabitants of Torre del Greco were again in so much apprehension of another disaster that Palmieri went over to examine the extict holes which in 1861 spread devastation over the city. He so far satisfied them by at the time compare their sensations with those reporting that "there was no imminent danger and thus tranquillizing the population, a great projection of whom were making arrangements to leave. As I write, the eruption continues with equal violence, and dense masses of dark smote beaten down by a bitter northeaster arsweeping over the sea.

Crowds of visitors have come to see this won-

dross spectacle, and among others, some of the members of the Turin Alpine Club.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Senator Wilson on Gen. Grant. In an article (in the Independent, the Hon.

Heny Wilson writes:
The Presidential contest of 1868, with its vast sue, will stir the nation to its profoundest de ptis. The Democracy, without responsibili-tics, under the leadership of men of talent, tact and xperience, will put forth a gigantic effort to win ack lost power. The Republican party, which rests grave responsibilities its ranks able, tried and true tipoi which men-civil and military-men whose names are honorably associated with the country's struggles for unity and liberty. Who among thes honored men, of proved capacity and tried fidelty, shall be selected to marshal the Republican losts to victory? Whose nomination will in awance, make the assurance of victory doubly ture Above personal aspirations and ambi-tions above local pride and attachments, above all asociations and interests, there comes from

the bdy of the three millions of Republicans to thom the success of the old cause is so dear the prompt and emphatic response. 'Uysses S. Grant.' These masses see, withthe clear instinct of patriotism, that the great soldier would bring into the impending contst the weight of his great name and illus-trion achievements, his solid and practical judgment his conceded integrity, his modesty that never vaunts his own deeds, and his rare magnanishity that ever gracefully recognizes the deeds of other generals, soldiers and civiliais. These unselfish masses, with their graceful sagacity, see that the ranks of the Ramilleans in the struggle through which date Republicans, in the struggle through which duty has lid them, have been weakened by timidity and teachery; that their sacred cause now need to be re-inforced, as it so often thas been, by draft from the most advanced men of the De mocrey; and that the selection of Gereral Gran will pily tens of thousands to the cause the

heartstove.
Themilitary achievements of Gen. Grant are gratefilly acknowledged, his administrative ca pacityle now conceded, and his general views o public policy commended. Earnest Republicans however, whose fidelity to vital usues cannot be questioned, but whose distrust of public men has been quickened by the shameful treach ery of men they had trusted and followed, are anxious concerning the sentiments of Gen. Grant upon those vital issues, the right settlement of which can alone bring permanent security and repose to the nation. The past and present of the Republican party and the personal integrity of Gen. Grant infood and the personal integrity of Gen. Grant afford ample assurance that their and his sentiments and opinions will be distinctly avowed in the coming canvaes. In the trying days of the war —in the summer of 1863—Gen. Grant wrote from

—in the summer of 1863—Gen. Grant wrote from his camp, on the banks of the Mississippi, to his tried friend Washburno:

"I have never been an anti-Slavery man; but I try to judge justly of what I see. I made up my mind when this war commenced that the North and South could only live together in peace as one nation, and they could only be one nation by being a free nation. nation by being a free nation. Slavery, the corner-stone of the so-called Confederacy, is knocked out, and it will take more men to keep black men slaves than to put down the Rebellion. Much as I desire peace, I am opposed to any peace until this question of Slavery is forever

This emphatic avowal fully committed General Grant to the policy of emancipation. He was, too, for the re-election of Abraham Lincoln, detoo, for the re-election of Abraham Lincoln, de-claring to his nearest friends that his defeat would be a dreadful calamity to the country. Since the close of the war he has been in accord with Congress, in its efforts to protect the loyal, black and white, secure the equal rights of all, and restore the rebel States to their practical relations. When the pending Constitutional Amendment was before Congress, he was for its submission to the people; and when it was submitted, he urged the leading men of the robel States to vote for its adoption. After its rejection by the robel Legislatures, he pressed Southern men, who sought his advice, to reconsider their action, adopt it, and give suffrage to the freedmen. To adopt it, and give suffrage to the freedmen. To leading Southern men he said: "You must look to Congress; the Republicans have the power; consult them; do not seek the councils of men in the North who opposed the war; the people will never trust that class of men with power; the more you look to them for advice, the more exacting Congress will be and ought to be; the rejection of the amendment and the legislation against the freedmen will ourse the legislation against the freedmen will cause Congress to require universal suffrage; and you should at once give it." Some of the men were wise enough to accept and act upon his advice. To the Reconstruction of the suffrage of the suffage of the suffrage of the suffrage of the suffrage of the suffr

struction policy of Congress—the vital and over-shadowing issue of the day—Gen. Grant gave his earnest support, and he has zealously striven to carry the legislation of Congress into effect. On the Reconstruction policy Gen. Grant has been and now is in accord with Congress and the Republican party. So auxious was he to have that policy promptly carried into effect that he urgestly pressed mon members of Congress the vigority pressed members of congress the vigority pressed members of congress and members of congress the vigority of congress and members of gently pressed upon members of Congress the vi-tal importance of so arranging the adjournments as to be able to meet at any time, should the needs of the country require it.

A Letter from Dr. Schenck.

"Consumption can be cured."
Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and
Mandrake Pills, when taken as directed, will
cleanse the system, restore the appetite, make cleanse the system, restore the appente, make the food digest easily and cause it to make new and healthy blood. This is required to get a healthy circulation and the system in a healing condition. Schenck's Mandrake Pills are required in nearly all cases in curing consumption quired in nearly all cases in curing consumption. The stomach must be cleansed; the patient becomes emaciated because the stomach ceases to make good and healthy blood out of food even when the appetite may be tolerably good. As long as the stomach is loaded with silme, food cannot make good blood. When a person has consumption, that is, when a lung or lungs are deeply diseased, coughs, night sweats and creeping chilis follow, and to stop, or attempt to stop either, the patient must gradually sink and die. It is the diseased lungs that cause it. Get the lungs in a healthy nugs that cause it. Get the lungs in a healthy condition and they will all soon abate. Now, how can the lungs be got in a healing condition? If the lungs are not too far gone Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills will do it. The Mandrake Pills will uplock the ducts of the The Mandrake Pills will unlock the ducts of the gall bladder, and start the bile, the liver will be gin to secrete healthy bile, and at the same time the stomach will cleanse itself. By taking the Seaweed Tonic at the same time it will keep the food sweet until it is digested. The Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic will harmonize with Syrup and Seaweed ronic will narmonize with the food, and work right into the blood, and then the patient is in a growing condition, and as soon as the patient begins to gain in flesh the lungs will begin to heal, and this is the only way to cure consumption. There are thousands that have been cured in this way by Doctor Schenck's medicines when all other means have failed, and now quite fleshy people. gins to grow in flesh, and the disease works off, expectoration begins to be free, one cough will throw off easily what before it would take fifteen minutes of gagging and straining, and perhaps lose the victuals in the effort to get it up. The only medicine to cure consumption is rich food, assisted by Dr. Schenck's medicines to make it into blood. When a man is in good health, he is wasting a great deal faster than when he is is making blood faster and better. When you see a man with a sallow complexion, aches and pains all over him, low-spirited, tongue coated, bowels costive, and disposed to look on the dark side of every thing, he is not wasting fast enough; his liver is so congested and stomach so loaded with slime that food cannot make good blood, and it is carried off by the bowels without nourishing the system. Two-thirds of the cases of Consumption are from this deranged state of the liver and stomach. Schenck's Mandrake Pills and Seaweed Tonic will cure every case of this kind if the lungs are not diseased, but, sometimes when the liver has been congested for a long time, it is necessary to purge with the Mandrake Pills freely before it will correct itself. The Seaweed Touic must be taken freely to keep a tone to the stomach. If people would only begin in proper time to take Dr. Schenck's medicines, and read the directions carefully, there need not be much lung disease, for they would know what to do as soon as they get a cold, and at the same time learn not to stop the cough, for nature relieves itself in that way. There is one important matter that must be attended to to cure con-

cold. The slightest chill will check the action of the system, and the lungs being the weakest part, inflammation will scat itself there first. Many think if they wear thick clothing and pad the breast well they are protected, but if the face, hands or feet get cold, it will affect the lungs. Frequently persons in health get their feet cold or wet, and the next day they have a cold on the or wet, and the next day they have a cold on the Nearly every one thinks they require fresh air. but this is a great mistake; a close room is better; even then with the greatest care they sometimes take cold. Dr. Schenck when he can persuade his patients to remain in the house, or room, and have a thermometer kept at about 72 degrees, and if the patient is able to exercise by walking up and down the room frequently, in this way he others to Florida, St. Paul, &c., and why? because the alimeter cause the climate is more even. Sometimes they recover Because of the journey; change of water and living has caused the system to react; the a) petite has been improved, and thus nature enabled to throw off the disease. This is a) petite has been improved, and thus nature enabled to throw off the disease. This is exactly what Dr. Schenek's medicine does at home if they will only avoid taking cold. How much better if they had taking cold, and done these things, for so many never come back, and home is the best place for a sick person, particularly a consumptive. Dr. Schenek's Almanac gives a treatise on Censumption as its different forms, Bronchial Consumption is its different forms, Bronchial, Tulercular, Pulmonary, Pleuritic, and how to treat it. Every consumptive should get one and read it. They can be had gratis of any Druggist, er on application to Dr. Schenck's Principal Office, No. 15 North Sixth street, corner of Commerce street, Philadelphia. Will be sent by

sumption, and that is, the patient must not take cold. The slightest chill will check the action

A Discovery.—A short time since a ploughboy found on Dunsinane Hill a "vessel of Roman origin." It has been purchased by a Miss Crow, of Perth, who believes it to be two thousand years old, and exhibits it to her friends.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

FACTS AND FANCIES. THE A musical convention meets at

Elihu Burritt, who spoiled a past blacksmith to make a bad pundit, is too side Words, a new magazine in London -Menken has contracted a new engi for California, not with another manuat

theatre. -Certain Northampton, Mass., ladies/ENN-0 barrel of flour on a sled to the door of their

barrel of flour on a sled to the door of the tor on Christmas eve.

—A marriage is arranged between the Crot Prince of Holland and the eldest daughter ex-King of Hanover.

—Col. Parker has finished his honoymoon had day, and returned to duty at Gen. Grant's head of the control of the contro

-A daughter of Bressaut, the actor, married a Russian nobleman, and the Consumer a miled upon the wedding.

The London Spectator says the English the most thievish race in the world, and that the cuniary dishonesty is the curse of their society. Jesse D. Bright is too sick to go to the K tucky Legislature. Perhaps he will get to own place."

own place."

—Ohio reports the death of a cat at the we authenticated age of twenty-seven years, during which time it had never yielded, to the custom of foreign travel and midnight music.

—Mr. A. J. Halleck, a brother of Gen. Halleck was one of the passengers, who, lost his life by the burning of the steamer Raleigh, off Charles ton, S. C.

ton, S. C.

—The last number of Dickens's "All the Year Round" contains an elaborate article upon the killing of Dr. Parkman, the famous Cambridge. murder.

The New York Journal of Commerce would

—The New York Journal of Commerce would like to know if it ever occurred to Wendell Philips, in his moments of self-examinating is a bore?

—A young man who was about the properties of the self-examinating in the properties of the properties of New Orleans who have been a properties of New Orleans with the properties of New Orleans when he had been a properties of New Orleans when he had been a properties of New Orleans when he had been a properties of New Orleans when he had been a properties of New Orleans when he had been a properties of New Orleans when he had been a properties of New Orleans when he had been a properties of New Orleans when he had been a properties of New Orleans when he had been a properties of New Orleans when he had been a properties of New Orleans when he had been a properties of New Orleans when he had been a properties of the properties -Jacob Barker, of New Orleans, who has b a millionaire, is now in the bankrupt could a Although he is eighty years of age, he will begin business, as soon as he is free.

begin business, as soon as he is free.

—A Boston apothecary recently put up phuric acid instead of sulphuric ether in a prescription ordered by apphysician for a child. The mistake was discovered by the physician just after the child died.

—A French paper supposes that a whale make the conly an vantedliuvian sardine, but, thinks fortunate that men are deprived of this faculty and in the control of the faculty and in the control of the faculty and the control of the faculty of the faculty

"Marie Antoinette." Her agent is now making arrangements for, her appearance in St. Louise and New Orleans.

—Among the descriptions of Mr. Dickens and New Orleans.

personal appearance, none is more absurd that the following from a New York letter:

If the following from a New Y ersonal appearance, nonel o a he-goat when nibbling straw."

—Dickens has an effectual mode of deally to a he-goat when nibbling straw." —Dickens has an enectian mode of dealing with the numerous applications for his autograph.

Applicants receive a printed answer, saying. "Temporary with your modest request would not be reasonably possible." To envelop, direct, and mail these curt replies the services off three secondary received.

mail these curt replies the services of three secretaries are constantly required.—Ex. A very doubtful story.

—It is fortunate for the beautiful young lady, who we mentioned yesterday as thaving murdered the Countess of Chorinsky in Munich, that the Emperor of Austria has declared that he will along the more death-warrants. According to sign no more death-warrants. According to Austrian law, she is being tried at Vienna where she was arrested, and, to all appearance, sentence of death will be passed upon her. The Paris Figaro remarks that the well-

The Paris Figaro remarks that the wellJamais, jamais en France,
Jamais l'Anglais ne régnera
Jamais l'Anglais ne régnera
Can no longer be sung, at least in the theatrical
world. At the Opera, "Hamlet" is about to be
performed; at the Gaite it is also played; at the fiLyrique "Romeo" is acting, and "The Fair Maid
of Perth" is the next on the programme; at the
Opera Comique, "Robinson Crusoe;" and at the
Varietés, "Furnished Apartments," at the GynNase, "Miss Susannah;" at the Athénée, "Marless borough," and at the Ambigu, "Jack Scheppardi IN
"Shade of the Marquis de Boissy!" exclaims a the
Paris correspondent, "reappear, and arouse the "Fowence of the Marquis de Boissy!" exclaims a the Paris correspondent, "reappear, and arouse the patriotic sentiments of your former countryment, of the against le perfide Albion!"

--Among the effusions received by the committee which a few years ago attempted to kee! I want of following:

"june 1th —rown.—Gentlemen, this if Himm for Your Advertisement In the Dallar 2000 per for the 20th of June it might answer for her very Himn You Want if this should Happer with do the Porpose i will then do some more for of the and if this will answer you will of course decided cording to Contract and if it shauld be to Sinaple it is not more lost then 3 cts I will mow ista. the Effects of the himn. One night Independent the Union men where not affraid, this time the See, the Southarns ship when on the See, the Union men where not affraid, this time the band So Sweetly Played. In the Morro sea, the Union men where not affraid, this dimediate the band So Sweetly Played, In the Morn the When I did Wake, to fight for the Union Heart did ache, My Wife so Cried and the day, that I with Her at Home should Stay I will did say it would be best, if I would Sha ED life with the Rest, I Have a brother that my Heart, he is now in war we hat to the stay it would be a stay it would be best, if I would sha ED life with the Rest, I Have a brother that my Heart, he is now in war we hat to the stay it would be best, if I would sha with the Rest, I Have a brother that my Heart, he is now in war we hat to the stay it would be best with the Rest, I Have a brother that we have the stay it would be best with the stay in the stay of the stay in the sident Lincoln He doth reign, and he joh, the south to Shame, Jineral Scott lay Southarns can't Him Overtake, Jeffts Assault he Hung Le Southarns can't Him Overtake, John Jaly, Should be Hung, In Spite of all r of of the don, kind Readers when you Sing to DPRY, Hope my Brother will be along, the MPLAIN Compose il Bring my Poetry to a xeer of the ANNITAGE in the ANNITAGE in the second sec

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of Al add by the interest of Al add by the interest of the local theatrical ever RK Locality of the local the local theatrical ever RK Locality of the local theatrical ever RK Locality of the local theatrical ever RK Locality of the loc connected with the colonial presuper favorably received by the public, deed, took her farewell benefit about a weighting a piece entitled "The Angel of EOR

ok her farewell benefit about a me ok her farewell benefit about a me of EOR of a place entitled "The Angel of EOR of particular excellence."

Oh, the bills, those New Year Thir Coming in instils!

As the merchants without the fact of the merchants without the fact of t