Baile Colonial Balletin

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON, Publisher.

VOLUME XXII.—NO. 60.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1868.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING 607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION.

GIBSON PEACOCK. CASPER SOUDER, JR., C. L. FETHERSTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON, FRANCIS WELLS.

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

AMERICAN

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MARRIED. Cards.

AULAND—HUEY.—On Thursday morning, June 18th, by the Rev. Alexander Reed, D.D., Will N Moland, of West Philadelphia. to Josephine, danshter of Benjamin and Barah Huey, of Fairville, Chester county, Pa. WILLIAMS—STEBBINS.—In Christ Church, Poughecpele, June 16, by Rev. George T. Rider, M. A., 1da Isabilla Williams, only daughter of the late General J. H S. Williams, formerly of Buffalo, and since of Ban Francirco, to J Louis Etelbins, of Springfield, Mass.

DIED. BLISS.—Suddenly, June 17th Theodore Allen, cldes, of Theodore and Mary C. Bliss, aged 13 years and months.

CUATES.—On the evening of the 16th inst., George M.
Coates, in the 29th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1616 Arch street, on Sixth-day afternoon, the 19th inst., at three O'clock.

LEVERING.—Suddenly, on the 18th inst, Sallie Zell
Levering Due notice will be given of the funeral.

Makible.—In New York, on Wednesday, June 17th.

Delia B. West, wife of Mauton Marble.

PENPHGAN.—On the 18th inst, anna Louisa, dark

ter of Wm. H. and Catharine B. Perpignan, aged 19.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully
invited to attend the funeral, at her father's residence.

The Eric street, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M., without
further notice.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ser Christian Work and Workers.

Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D. of New York, Hev. JOHN HALL, D. D., O NOW YOR.

WILL Press a Sermon on

CHEISTIAN WORK AND WORKERS,

On THURSDAY EVENING, 18th inst., at 8 o'clock, i the

CENTRAL PRESBYTBRIAN CHURCH,

Corner of Eighth and Cherry btreets.

Christians of all asnominations are invited.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILRUAD COM PANY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12th, 1883.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—In pursuance of resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors at a Stated Meeting held this day, notice is bereby given to the Stockholders of this Company that they will have the privilege of subscribing, either directly or by substitution, under such rules as may be prescribed therefor, for Twenty-five Per Cent. of additional Stock at Par, in proportion to their respective interest as they stand registered on the books of the Company, May 30th, 1868.

Holders of lees than four Shares will be entitled to subscribe for a full share, and those holding more Shares than a multiple of four Shares will be antitled to an addition of the standard substitution of the standard substitution of the standard substitution to an addition. cribe for a full chare, and those holding more Sharesthan a multiple of four Shares will be entitled to an additional Share.

Subscriptions to the new Stock will be received on and after May foth, 1933, and the privilege of subscribing will cease on the 20th day of July, 1963.

The instalments on account of the new Shares shall be paid in cash, as follows:

Lst. Twenty-five Fer Cent. at the time of subscription, on or before the 35th day of July, 1963.

2d. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of December, 1953. Ed. Twenty five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of June, 1669.
4th. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of December, 1869, or if Stockholders should prefer, the whole amount may be paid up at once, or any remaining instalments may be paid up in full at the time of the payment of the second or third instalment, and each instalment paid up shall be entitled to a prorata dividend that may be declared on full shares.

THOMAS T. FIRTH. THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

my14-tjy30;rp Having recovered from the effects of the LATE FIRE, we are prepared to supply our customers and the trade generally with ALCOHOLS AND COLOGNE SPIRITS

ALCOHOLS AND COLOGNE SPIRITS
of all descriptions at the
LOWEST MARKET RATES.
A continuance of former favors from our customers and the trade generally is most respectfully solicited.

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Philadelphia and Reading Raileoad COM PANY, UFFICE NO. 227 BOUTH FOURTH STREET. TREET.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868

NOTICE to the holders of bonds of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:—
The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of 31,000 each at any time before the lat day of October next, at par, for a new mortgage bond of equal amount, bearing 7 per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, taxing 25 years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next, will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor. my29-t octl S. BIRADFURD, Treasurer.

UNIVERSITY OF PENSYLVANIA.

The annual Examinations of the Junior, Sophomore and Freehmen Classes, at the close of the College Year, will be held daily (except Satudays) from 10 till 2 o'clock, from June 5th to June 32d. June 5th to June 23d.
Candidates for admission will be examined on Wednesday, June 24th, at 10 c'clock.
The Commencement will be held at the Academy of Music on Thursday, June 25th.
FRANCIS A. JACKSON, je5-16ty

Becretary of the Faculty.

STRAVBERRY FESTIVAL IN AID OF Trinity M. E. Church Second Sunday School, on THURBDAY EVENING, June 18th, at the Hall, N. E. Corner Broad and Spring Garden streets.

Tickets, 69 cents; to be obtained at the door.

Washington Brass Band.

Jel7 2trp* Washington Brass Band.

LADIES FAIR AND STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL now open at the Bible Christian Church, Third pickst. now open at the Bible street above Girard Avenue.

NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, WASTE paper, &c., bought by E. HUNTER, ap28:ff rp No. 613 Jayne street. PHILADELPHIA ORTHOP EDIG HOSPITAL,
No. 15 South Ninth street. Club-foot, hip and spinal diseases and bodily defermities treated. Apply dails
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apib Smrpj HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 AND 1520
Lombard street, Dispensary Department, —Medical treatment and medicines furnished gratuitously to the

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Moore's Life of Hon. Schuyler Colfax. T. B. Peterson & Bres, have in press and will publish in a few days, "The Life of Hon. Schuyler Colfax, written by Rev. A. Y. Moore, of South Bend, Indiana, who was for twelve years, as pastor and friend, in the entire confidence of Mr. Colfax, and had access to the files of the paper published by Mr. Colfax for twenty years. He person high biggraphy two or three years aven so. began this biography two or three years ago, so that it is not one of the hurried and ephemeral publications so common in election years. Mr. Moore is a gentleman of fine talent and culture, and there is no doubt but that his biography of Mr. Colfax will be worthy of its distinguished

It will be published in a large duodecimo volume of five hundred pages, printed from large type, and on the finest and best of white paper. Mr. Moore is in receipt of a letter from Hon. Mr. Colfax, expressin fidelity of the work. Colfax, expressing perfect confidence in the

A portrait, engraved by the Illmans from a recent photograph, accompanies the book, an India proof of which likeness has been sent us by the courtesy of Messrs. Peterson.

EUROPE.

Correspondence of the Philadel, his Evening Bulletin. Paris, June 2, 1868.—The Palais de l'Industrie for the present week has become a Horticultural Exposition, but the exhibition of paintings begun on the first of May will be resumed on the 15th of June. The paintings and sculpture of living artists only are admitted to this exhibition, and it is the dream of every student of the fine arts to see his work displayed at the spring salons and receive the medal that France awards to every one who proves worthy, without regard to nation or sex. Two thousand five hundred and eightyseven paintings, besides over 8,000 designs, lithographs, engravings and pieces of sculpture, appear this year, and our American students have been most generously treated by the committee. The contributions of Hazeltine, Cole, Bacon, Ramsey, Miss Stevenson and Miss Haldeman, the last three Philadelphians, attract universal attention and admiration. The pictures of Mr. Howard Helmick, of Philadelphia, are so minutely and elegantly finished that they deserve special mention, as they receive the most flattering praises from the admirers of the Flemish, and French schools. In design his pictures have the case, grace and truth to nature of the French, while in finish they are as careful as most of the productions of German artists that in the galleries

All the paintings are placed in equally good positions, the light being so disposed, as it enters through five hundred and ninety-eight large windows and is transmitted to the ground floor through rectangular skylights, that, each group' is displayed under most favorable auspices. Over the doors of the salons are the letters corresponding with the initials of the exhibitors, and by this capital arrangement one can walk straight to the galleries containing the works of friends without first wearying the eyes and feet in search of them through rows of miscellaneous and sometimes indifferent paintings. Not more than two works are accepted from one artist, and only those who have received five medals, including the first or gold medal, can enter them without inspection and approval of the committee or jury chosen by the vote of all the artists. Those marked "Exempt" are invariably excellent, no favoritism being possible under the regulations so fairly determined on.

of Dresden rank as first of their school.

After four or five visits' to the galleries and the greatest enjoyment in the company of a number of American and French artists, to whom I had the pleasure of being introduced, I accepted an invitation to visit the artists in their homes and see how our American students live in order to accomplish the great ends to which their ambition aspires. The day appointed was the beginning of a Spring fete, the place a village about nine miles from Paris, called Ecouen. As the crowded with cars were friends and relatives of the villagers and country people for miles around, I chose a first-class car, and amused myself with copying off the following translation of a notice printed, on porcelain in French, German and English, over a small triangular glass case, inserted in the partition be tween the carriages, which contained a ring that was fastened to a rope or wire communicating with the bell on the engine.

"BIGNAL BELL." "Should any extraordinary case require the presence of the guard, passengers are requested o break the glass with their elbow, draw down the ring, and agitate their arms through the right hand window, according to the direction of the train.

Any passenger having called without reasonable cause will be liable to prosecution."

Fortunately, there was no occasion to use my elbow for such a purpose, and I only speculated on, without the necessity of practically trying the efficacy of "agitating my arms out of the window" of a train running thirty miles an hour. The whole way, on both sides of the track, presented a series of groves, gardens and grain fields in the loveliest May dress, and peasants, in costumes of the brightest colors, resting in the most picturesque attitudes, to gaze after the flying train completed one of those scenes that seem to belong only to picture galleries, to those who have never crossed the ocean and visited the old world.

Reaching the station of Villiers-le-Belle, I hurried with the crowd to secure a place in the diligence for Ecouen, and after the mashing of toes "pa-r-r-dons, Mesdames, Messieurs," were over, we started at a break-neck rate through as beautiful a district of country as could be found anywhere in the world. The rich green foliage of wild chestnut trees, mingled with more delicate tints of the drooping-willows, old oaks, sturdy centurions that have witnessed the return of as many seasons as there are dead kings and princes lying in the vaults of Saint Denis in the distance; the odor of sweet violets, tuberoses, mignonette and lilies-of-the-valley, that grow wild on the roadside: the singing of birds: the sweet voices of joyous children, in white dresses and gay ribbons, hasting to the fête; peasant boys in blue blouses and hob-nailed boots; young girls with caps frilled and skirts bordered with stripes of every hue, displaying bright colored stockings and feet encased in pretty laced boots-the hamlets overgrown with ivy, and at the entrance to every street of the village, at the top of every hill, and on both sides of each entrance to the woods where the fête was celebrated, painted May-poles, with the French colors flying from them, in red, white and blue streamers made up a scene that no pen could picture, and excited emotions that no tongue could describe Reaching the diligence station, at Ecouen, the driver, on his high box in front of the stage, touched a spring under his foot, the door flew open, and as we all scrambled out he blew a tremendous blast on a large horn that called out the shop-keepers and servants of gentlemen who had commissioned him to bring parcels and boxes from Paris.

Following a long double line of school-boys, French gentlemen's sons, in dress coats and beavers, like little men cut down, and a great wagon loaded with every utensil for household and farm use, so skillfully arranged as to display the wares most tempting to housekeepers and farmers, without concealing the incredible amount of things piled on one wagon, like a caravan shop, I reached the cottage occupied by Mr. Helmick. While his wife, baby and the nurse were preparing for the fête, he conducted me to the studios of artists already mentioned, as well as to those of Mr. Schenck, from Holstein, before whose "Autour de l'auge," at the Exposition, the Princess Mathilde held the Emperor prisoner, to help her decide on purchasing it. The picture consists of portraits of seven donkeys around a trough of water; their faces only presented, the water streaming from their mouths, and

EVENING BULLETIN A WOMAN'S EXPERIENCES IN each visage bearing a mixture of the grave and comical expression so characteristic of the donkey tribe, that one is affected very peculiarly on first looking at the picture, and struck with the wonderful power of the artist in giving seven portraits of the same animal so entirely distinct in characteristics and all so true to life. The artist has received all the medals and has in his studio pictures that have been exhibited, marked "exempt," as well as a great number of unfinished new ones. The most beautiful are flocks of sheep in landscapes, taken from Southern France, with skies that are to be found only near the Mediterranean, and peasants whose

every movement makes an artistic pose. Finishing our inspection of the studios with a visit to M. Frere, who has gained all the medals awarded, first, second, and third, and is hors concours at the Exposition; admiring his interiors of churches, hamlets and ruins; his landscapes and figures, that a versatile talent and great industry have produced, we were satisfied that such artists as himself. M. Schenck and other masters living in the village, were fit teachers for the twenty or thirty American students of art who have clustered around them. In Mr. Helmick's studio we found several unfinished pictures, promising great merit. One is a subject well chosen and treated in a most artistic manner: "The Letter from America," read by a young, hopeful peasant to a group of listeners who betray credulity, joy, grave and anxious expectation, hope and sullen doubt, according to their experiences in a land where fortunes are never realized by the lower classes, and by those who cannot fancy the emulation that rouses the ambition, and the success that rewards the efforts of their wandering children in the world of promise-America! The two pictures on exhibition are highly esteemed, but I could not help regretting that "The Letter from America" was not one of them. It is to be hoped the purchaser, if American, will place it in one of our Art Galleries, for the enjoyment of those who appreciate the talent that seeks improvement in old countries, but never ignores the merits of the new rising country on the western side of the Atlantic.

As this letter has reached more than the usual length, I must close it, leaving the fête for my

E. D. W. **EUROPEAN AFFAIRS**

LETTER FROM PARTS.

Panis, Friday, June 5, 1868. — I ought scarcely to mention, peshaps, the foolish report to which publicity was given by that ultra Imperialist organ, the Pays, of the arrest of two "suspicious" individuals at Rouen, who were supposed to meditate an attempt on the life of the Emperor. There is not a word of truth in the statement, and for once the affirmation of the Moniteur to that effect may be relied The times are passed for the occurrence of such incidents, and unless any one could be found blood-thirsty enough to desire to assassinate Napoleon III. for being a free-trader, there is little now either in the acts or policy of that "good, easy man" to provoke any one to lift his hand against him. It is not animosity which the Emperor of the French has now to apprehend on the part of his versatile subjects, so much as-another feeling!

Serious pleasure, and even serious business, is almost over in Paris for the present season, and that at an unusually early period. All our grand salons are now closed; the Tuileries are as good as shut up, and the Court on the verge of a flight either to St. Cloud or Fontainebleau, or both—one at a time, that is; for, as a British (or Irish) peer ireported once to have said in the Upper House. 'even a Lord can't be in two places at once-like a bird!" Prince Napoleon, too, is off on his summer rambles to Southern Germany; and, it is said, afterward to the East. And so, also, is the Princess Mathilde, who dismissed on Sunday last her motley court of literati and beaux esprits and withdrew to the shades of her summer Villa at St. Gratien. I don't know whether M. Thierhas abandoned the Budget as hopeless. But h has entirely abandoned his town residence, and gone off to St. Germain for the rest of the session M. Guizot, looking still hale and hearty and full of life, and talking less of his seventy-seven years, than M. Thiers does of his seventy, has retired to the saug retreat of his old age at Val Richer, after superintending and writing a preface to his daughter's, Mme. Cornelis de Witt's translation of Queen Victoria's Journal. Our prosy Senate has sunk into a silence not likely to be again broken. The Corps Legislatif has just done a useful bit of work by reducing the rate, of telegraphic despatches to half a franc (ten cents) within the limits of the same department, and a franc within the limits of the Empire. What has not the world to thank Professor Morse for! A letter, signed George Harvey, addressed from London to our American Continental Gazette in this city, and entitled "Honor to whom honor is due," recalls, aptly-apropos to present disputes on the subject-how, as far back as 1820, Professor Morse, in one of his voyages to England, in the cabin, after dinner, "demonstrated his theory by exciting a piece of sealingwax by rubbing it on his coat-sleeve, and then, touching a knitting needle, showed at once the principles of attraction and repulsion at the opposite end. "Here," adds the writer truly, "you have, in a few words, the origin of the great and useful application of electricity to telegraphy.' All that now remains for the Corps Legis-

latif to do is to vote money. The report on the Loan has been presented, and the Commission proposes to reduce it from four hundred and forty to four hundred and eleven millions; a proposal to which the government refuses to yield its assent. The Chamber must, therefore, decide, and will probably do so by a compromise. But neither the country nor the money market seem to trouble themselves much about such a trifle as twenty or thirty millions, more or less. Do not the coffers of the Bank of France regorger at this very moment with a sum of one thousand two hundred millions of unem-

ployed capital! The opening of the Havre International (?) Maritime Exposition on Monday last, the first of June, seems to have been a very dull affair, and promises badly for the success of the undertaking. Accounts say that the Exhibition becomes more and more a mere copy in miniature of that of Paris; but, of course, immeasurably inferior, and proportionably less attractive. The public is, in fact, satiated just now with such things: and can very well afford to walt for the American

Universal Exhibition of 1875! The Monteur of this morning announces that the difference with the Bey of Tunis is at an end, and that the French Consul has remounted his flag in that city.

tioned the rage for velocipedes which had taken possession of all ranks of the population. The taste for these hobby-horses has gone on increasing to such a length that at last the "Administration" (which looks after everything) has been obliged to forbid their appearance in the Bois de Boulogne, or at least in those parts of the public promenades which are most crowded and frequented. The velocipede question, indeed, has become quito serious, and has even led to an official communique addressed to a favorite journal. The Figaro undertook the defence of the velocipedites, and protested against the tyranny of their being forbidden to figure amongst the other "equipages" of the Parisian beau monde; and the "Administration" (whoever that may be) actually condescended to reply that the measure in question was adopted and the amateurs du vélocipede prohibited from ap. pearing in the drive, entirely out of consideration for the safety of the latter, and lest they should be ecrases by some professional Jehu, jealous of this substitution of wood and iron for horseflesh. Is there another government in the world so "paternal" as that of the Second Empire, which will not allow a citizen even to "use his hobby horse." lest he should come to grief! But, excluded from the perils of the Bois de Boulogne, the amateurs du vélocipede (as the government calls them) have betaken themselves to the safer and cooler regions of the Park of St. Cloud; and there, on Sunday last, in the presence of a new description of "sporting world," "velocipede" races actually took place. Instead of the pedigrees of the "horses," their "dimen. sions" were given; the "mounts" varying from 90 centimetres to one metre. One race was for the

When describing, a short time ago, the show

of horses of the Hippic Society at Paris, I men-

Paris, riding side by side on cock-horses in a merry-go-round! AUSTRIA AND ROME.

swiftest; the other for the slowest; the latter

being won by the rider who could contrive to

arrive last by moving, most slowly without los-

ing his balance and capsizing altogether. There

were prizes of gold, silver and bronze medals

and the Mayor of St. Cloud presided! What a

wonderful people these French are! And, is it

to be wondered at that, in 1815, the Duke of

Wellington and old Blucher were seen, when in

The Abrogation of the Concordat—The Emperor of Austria Seeks and Obtains the Forgiveness of the Pope. [Rome (May 30) Correspondence of the Pall Mail Gazette.]

Monsignor Haynald, Archbishop of Koloiza, in Hungary, the friend and confident of the Emperor of Austria, recently arrived here with an autograph letter from his Imperial Majesty to the Pope, and charged with a secret mission. Some time ago the Emperor, through Count Crivelli promised the Holy Father that he would withhold his sanction from the new religious laws hold his sanction from the new religious laws passed by the Austrian Chambers, and his letter informs his Hollness that he has been obliged to give way on the question, as the public feeling it excited left him no alterna-tive but abdication. The object of the Archbishop of Koloiza was to reconcile the Pope to this de-jection, and he has done his best in the matter, having had several interviews with the Holy Father, and pleaded his cause with great earnest-ness. The eloquent prelate presented to His Holiness the evils which would result from the Emperor's abdication, dwelling particularly on the regency involved by the minority of his son, pointing out the uncontrolled power that would thus be vested in hostile hands; and entreated the Holy Father not only to remit the Emperor's promise, but to give him this government the hongs of the transfer of remit the Emperor's promise, but to give him in this emergency the benefit of that enlightenment which he received from Heaven. The plety and submission of the descendant of Rudolph of Hapsburg quite overcome the Pope, and the Archbishop is now carrying to Vienna an autograph letter from His Holiness, expressing the deepest commiseration for the pitiable situation of the Emperor, and stating that the Pope regards him as denrived of liberty and not reregards him as deprived of liberty, and not responsible for the acts he is obliged to do; consequently, he is not bound by them, and may be at peace with his conscience, provided he deter-mines to take advantage of the first opportunity to abrogate such of the decrees as are contrary to the laws of God and the Church. The Archbishop was so elated with this success that he announced it to the Emperor by telegraph before he left Rome.

GERMANY.

The Health of Count Bismarck. A Berlin despatch of June 5 says: "It is an nounced that the physician attending Count Bis-marck considers him to be suffering from great over-taxation of the nervous system. Absolute retrement and quiet is necessary for his restora-tion to health. He has just recovered from an attack of pleurisy, but will be compelled to ab-stain altogether from participation in public affairs."

WEST POINT.

General Grant's Departure—His Arrival in this City—He Goes Immediately to Washington.

[From to-day's New York Tribune.] WEST POINT. June 17 .- At three o'clock this afternoon the private carriage of Gen. Pitcher, Superintendent of Post, was ready to receive General and Mrs. Grant and their daughter, who appeared a few minutes afterward upon the bal-cony of the hotel, and then descending the staircase they entered the carriage and were whirled across the parade ground and down to the steamboat whari. Quietly and without parade the General quitted West Point. Let us pause and think how most any other man high in authority would have wished to make his départure from this historic place, and upon so great an occasion as the visiting of the officers of a naval fleet announced. Such an one's leaving the Post would have been proclaimed mid thundering of would have been proclaimed mid intudering of cannon from the Battery and the Fleet. Riding down through open ranks of soldlers at "present arms," followed by his staff elegantly uniformed and mounted, with a troop of orderlies and a squadron of cavalry at their heels. The banners in lines bending as the Chief rode on. A special steamer laying in the stream would receive him on board twhile drums rolled and cannon roar. Yet all this pomp General Grant avoided, and, like some private gentleman, rode quietly to the steamboat landing in the open carriage of his friend, and awaited the steamer from Albany with

other passengers.

The steamer Chauncey Vibbard soon rounded a bend in the river and shot like an arrow for the wharf. The General took his wife's hand and led her toward the gang-plank of the steamer, followed by General Pitcher with his daughter. There was a hurried hand-shaking between the

Generals as the plank was withdrawn, and the steamer started for New York. At the gathering of the officers to-day to de-At the gathering of the officers to-day to de-liver the diplomas, Gen. Grant donned his uni-form for the first time since he arrived at the post. He came down upon the balcony. The stoop of the shoulder had disappeared, and U.S. Grant looked every inch the General of the United States armies. On the way down the river, on board the Vibbard, Gen. Grant, lighting a cigar, and taking a newspaper, sat down near the guards and enjoyed the paper, and that seemed a cigar, and taking a newspaper, sat down near the guards and enjoyed the panorama that seemed to move before him. The string band on board played national airs while he sat reading and smoking. The newspaper boy was selling badges of the General and suddenly coming up to the smoker said "Grant badges 25 cents a piece, good likeness only twenty-five cents." Grant put his

hand into his pocket and taking out a fifty cent note handed it to the boy, took the badge and said "never mind the change," and resumed his cigar. The boy looked up to say "thank you," and recognized the General, blushed and hastily retreated amid the smiles of lookers on. At

retreated amid the smiles of lookers on. At dress parade to-night a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen gathered.

After the parade the guests of the hotel take seats on the balcony and look out upon the river, or join in the promenade. There is but one topic of conversation to-night, and that is the grand ball on board the Macedonian and Savannah tomorrow evening. The Chauncey Vibbard, with General Grant on board, arrived at New York at a quarter before six.

General Grant on board, arrived at New York at a quarter before six.

EVENING,—A grand display of pyrotechnics took place at 9 o'cloch this eyening, witnessed by a large concourse of people; among them were the midshipmen from the mayal fieet and their officers. Some of the places were very beautiful and ingenious in their construction, one elegant one, with our army and navy in large raised let-ters, calling forth loud applause. After the fire-works several of the officers and midshipmen proceeded to Cozens's Hotel to participate in a hop at that place. THE ARRIVAL IN NEW YORK, AND DEPARTURE FOR

The intelligence that General Grant would ar-The intelligence that General Grant would arrive in the city last evening, had preceded him only a few hours, and probably few of our citizens were expecting him. And certainly there was little flourish in the unpretending, plainly-dressed gentleman, who stepped on shore at the foot of Desbrosses street, accompanied only by his wife and daughter, that few would at first have supposed him to be the greatest soldier of the world and the President to be of the United States. The General passed on board the Desbrossesstreet ferry-boat, to take the 7½ o'clock Washington train, almost wholly unrecognized except by those who had been his fellow-passengers from West Point. After the crowded ferry-boat had quitted the dock, however, the distinguished party were recognized by a few. The intelligence flew through the crowd, and, in distinguished party were recognized by a few. The intelligence flew through the crowd, and, in a short time, the General, who was quietly puffing his clgar in the open air, glad enough, evidently, to enjoy the refreshing breeze in pleasant obscurity, was surrounded by hundreds, who appeared to devour his greatness with eager eyes. He was, however, determined on not being lionized, and further than good-naturedly returning salutations, devoted himself to conversation with this wife and daughter, and enjoying the river salutations, devoted himself to conversation with his wife and daughter, and enjoying the river scene around him, like any other man of common sense who, at times at least, prefers a few hours of quiet enjoyment to the heat and clamor of public notice. It has been said that "Some men are born great, some achieve greatness, and some have greatness thrust upon them." That Grant achieved unparalleled greatness as a soldier is unquestioned; but it only requires a glance at the somewhat weary, bored expression which invests his strong, manly countenance, to see that civil honors have been thrust tenance, to see that civil honors have been thrust upon him, and that he has made up his mind to bear them like a patriot. But the public cannot long remain considerate when they have their idol in their midst, almost in their arms. As the idol in their midst, almost in their arms. As the end of the boat swung into the dock, a burly lishman who sat on one of the way chains, and who had been eyeing the hero with varying emotions, cried out at the top of his volce, "Three cheers for Ulayses S. Grant, the hayro of the whole wurruld!" The cheers were given spontaneously, and with a will, and the General turned, lifted his hat, and bowed his thanks, and then unconcernedly resumed his conversation with the lady at his side. But the news of his presence leaped the water-space between bridge and boat, passing swiftly through the depot and out into the city, and the cheers were heartily caught up by the hastliy gathered crowds, through which the distinguished party, not without some difficulty, made their way to Taylor's Hotel, immediately across the street from the depot, where they quickly found refuge

from the depot, where they quickly found refuge in private apartments. It was now 6.15 o'clock—an hour and a quarter before the starting of the train, yet in a very brief space of time, pro-bably before the weary travelers had finished the discussion of their supper, the hotel bar-room and restaurant fiwere filled and beset with a modley throng. filled and beset with a motley throng eager to catch a glimpse of that soldier face which a hundred desperate victories in behalf of free-dom and the Union have taught us to revere, and which a stainless private character, a pure and patriotic life, have made us esteem and love. In the meantime, of course, political discussions were the order of the hour. To one who listened to these, it would be surprising to find how wide and universal is the esteem in which Gen. Grant is held by all classes. Of course, the majority of is held by all classes. Of course, the majority of those present were of the Republican faith; but there were Democrats also in numbers, who were equally expressive of their admiration for the great soldier of the Union—the darling of the people. "Here's to Gen. Grant!" "Success to the Hero of Appomatox Court-House!" "Grant and the Union!" "Grant and Colfax, Torever." Such were the toasts that were vocificated over the ringing counter of the bar. "Grant," "Grant," "Grant," "this was the name that was heard from every knot of earnest men, every deeply-engaged party knot of earnest men, every deeply-engaged party of a dozen or more. Finally, about 7% o'clock, Gen. Grant, accompanied by his family, de-Gen. Grant, accompanied by his family, descended the stairway, and made an ineffectual attempt to cross the street unobserved. It would not do. The crowd surged into the street and around him. A hundred hands—each with a heart in it—were eagerly stretched forth to seize the hand which had victoriously wielded the nation's sword. But the General was, sensibly enough, mainly intent to be on railrond time. "General," exclaimed one fussy, inconsiderate fellow, push. mainly intent to be on railroad time. "General," exclaimed one fussy, inconsiderate fellow, pushing forward, "what do you think of the present political prospect?" "I don't think of it at all at present," was the reply. "My principal object just now is to catch the train." And passing determinedly forward, he did so. But the shrill whistle of the englishes the cars. whistle of the engine, as the cars that bore him Washingtonward slowly rumbled out of the de-pot, was not sufficient to drown the sturdy cheers

THE GREAT GAINES LAWSUIT.

that bade him God-speed on his way.

Letter from Mrs. Gaines. [From the New Orleans Bee, of the 15th.] The rumor having been circulated that a new question had arisen in "the Gaines case," which would be contested by the present occupants, namely, that the said occupants would be allowed their improvements, it is proper that these parties should understand the nature of the decisions of the highest court in relation to the met. sions of the highest court in relation to this matter, in order to prevent further unnecessary liti-

The question of allowing improvements was strongly argued in the Supreme Court of the United States by Messrs. Brent and May, two of the ablest lawyers that have been engaged against me, and the result of the decision in this case al-lowed no improvements whatever to the con-

testants, but, on the contrary, decreed that I should be placed in possession of my property and receive back rents and profits.

The decree was sustained in the Hennen case, delivered in 1861, and indersed by the Supreme Court of the United States in April last, in its decision explaint the lity of New Polescon. cision against the city of New Orleans and other cases, that "the question of law and fact applicable to her rights were determined in the case of Gaines vs. Hennen." Gaines vs. Hennen."

"To the Occupants of my Estate.—After thirty-five years of litigation, which has terminated fully, finally, and in every particular, in my favor, by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United "OFFER OF COMPROMISE States, rendered in April, 1868, I now again, as in former years, relicrate my desire to compromise on liberal terms, and invite all those who feel disposed to take advantage of this, my last offer, to come forward and enter into a final settlement. The futility of any further opposition will appear obvious.

"No. 196 Camp street, June 13, 1868."

at Regist Thisterif

FACTS AND FANCIES.

-Cincinnati furnished the silver medals for

-Mrs. Bowers is playing Ristori's characters in San Francisco. -The Worrell Sisters have produced an English

version of the Grand Duchess —Verdi did refuse the decoration of the Crown of Italy, as was reported.

—Sweden has begun coining live and ten franc pieces in accordance with the proposed system of international coinage.

aternational cominge.

The failroad conductor recently scalped in "haldness" nebraska has nearly recovered. His "baldness" forms a rectangle eight inches by four.

A London publishing house has arranged with Mr. Dickens to give a farewell series of readings n London this fall.

-Excursion parties go from San Francisco o see the great eruption in the Sandwich Islands.

—Little girls with nice long hair are the victims of prowlers in the streets of London, clipped and sent home in sad plight.

—A young Texan insisted upon paying his taxes in gold the other day, thereby losing some ten dollars. —A Chattanooga ploughman exploded a cart-ridge with the point of his plough, but escaped with a nose-bleed and the loss of his moustache. —Mr. Arthur Matthlson, an English literary gentleman of some note who has resided in New York for several years, is to be prompter of the Parepa-Rosa troupe in California.

The wedding dress of the daughter of the Queen of Spain was all lace and pearls and she rode to church in a tortoise shell

-Verdi's complaint against the Italian Home Minister is, that the latter said nobody but Rossini and Auber had written any music since

—New Orleans is having its streets labeled on the corner lamps. The painter isn't up in ortho-graphy, and so they have Liberty spelt "Libertey," and D'Enghlen "Eugine."

and D'Enghien "Eugine."

—Weed's paper says of Greeley: "When he attends Divine service he falls fast asleep awd disturbs the congregation and the Sabbath by a trombone performance on his nasal organ."

—Punch has made a great deal of tun by magnining a machine for cutting hair. This has actually been accomplished, so far as horses and organ are concerned by a Frenich inventor.

oxen are concerned, by a French inventor. —A London paper explains that the curious advertisements which appear in some of the Eng-lish journals are written and paid for by a literary gentleman of means, simply for sport.

—The autopsy of Cardinal Andrea showed that the cause of his death was tubercular phthisis and serious disease of the membrane enveloping the

—A sunken ship, covered with mud; was used for the foundation of a fleuse in San Francisco. Now the filling has given way, the hull is moving off, and the house is likely to be found in the next lot some day.

next lot some day.

—A returned Californian found the baby he had left at home a miss of five summers. One day he offended her and she irefully exclaimed, "I wish you had never married into the family.

—A poor Vermont widow decorated a whole graveyard herself. The little cemetery is near Washington, and contains the remains of forty Union soldiers, including those of her own son. Assisted only by her children, she wove forty wreaths of flowers, and laid one on each mound. —A new way to collect old debts has been found in Kentucky. The creditor had his debtor arrested for possessing counterfeit money, and when the officers made a search and discovered \$2,000 in genuine greenbacks, he attached the lot; securing his amount.

Two lawyers had a fight in the Louisville Police Court, on Saturday. The judge fined them, but remitted the fine. The belligerents shortly after engaged in a second combat. The shortly after engaged in a second combat. The judge fined them again, and again revoked his edict, but did not succeed in getting up a third

—Mr. Worrell, the father of the beautiful and popular Worrell sisters, has bought a magnificent country scat on Long Island, where he proposes to retire at the expiration of the present season at the New York Theatre, together with his

family. -Mrs. Eunice Warner, formerly of Great Barrington, Mass., became a mother at 13 years, a grandmother at 27, a great-grandmother at 40, a great-grandmother at 56, a great-great-grandmother at 74 years, after which she lived several years.

—Smith bought a gallen of gin to take home, and by way of a label, wrote his name upon a card, which happened to be the seven of clubs, and tied it to the handle. A friend coming along and observing the jug, quietly remarked, "That's an awful careless way to leave that liquor."
"Why?" said Smith. "Because somebody might come along with the eight of clubs and take it." —Professor Tyndall concludes his memoir of Faraday with the sentence: "You might not credit me were I to tell you how lightly I value the honor of being Faraday's successor compared with the honor of having been Faraday's friend. His friendship was energy and inspiration; his mantle is a burden almost too heavy to be

borne." —In the course of a discussion in the British Parliament in 1865, a Mr. Ball presented this overwhelming argument against a free school system: "If a national system of education is adopted, the children of my tenants will be sent to school; if the children of my tenants are sent to school, my turnips will not be weeded; if my turnips are not weeded, I shall eat fat mutton no more."

—The story is told of Menschikoff, the Russian General, that on one occasion when he was dis-playing his regiment to the Emperor Nicholas, the latter remarked some trifling deficiencies in the matter of the dress of the men, and petulantly exclaimed, "I would rather see your regiment not dressed at all than dressed so." Menschikofi quickly turned to his command: "Attention! uniforms off!" To the bewilderment of the Czar the men had in a moment stripped to the skin, though it was freezing weather. Saluting his Emperor, Menschikoff said: "Sire, my men are at your Majesty's orders." Nicholas did not get angry. angry.

angry.

—A New York paper conceives the following to be a specimen of the correspondence going home from our Chinese visitors: "Dear Witang-Tang:

* * * Jolly time—New York—big city—much dinner—no rat—bah!—no cat—bah!—plenty dog, but no cook 'em. Plenty women, too—no yéllow face—pink—bah!—big eyes—bah!—no slant. *

* Wash-ing-ton—little city—big streets—no like him much—Mounte Vernon—river—somebody's tomb—great man—born long time ago—seven thousand years—great man—cut down tree—told a lie—whip somebody—died—old Burly told us all about him—we much interested—open eyes—say 'yes' every little while—great man—harikari.

Nanceleon and Josephine were dining, along

harikari.

—Napoleon and Josephine were dining alone, when the Emperor informed her of his resolution to put her away. Josephine of course fainted—a female maneuvre which alarmed his Majesty; who immediately summoned assistance in the shape of Chamberlain de Bausset. As the Empress continuated inanimate, Napoleon, wishing to avoid a scene in the palace, taked M. de Bausett f he were strong enough to carry the Empress to avoid a scene in the palace, asked M. de Bausset if he were strong enough to carry the Empress into her apartments by a back staircase. The Chamberlain replied in the affirmative, and took the Empress in his arms; the Emperor went first, descending backward and holding Josephine's feet. When half way down M. de Bausset's sword got between his legs and he clutched his precious burden tighter whilst recovering himself. Great was his surprise when the Empress whispered: "Take care, sir, you are soueezing whispered: "Taka care, sir; you are squeezing me too tight."