Daily Evening Bulletin

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BSON PEAGOOK. JASPER SOUDER JE.
L. FETHERSTON. THO 4. J. WILLIAMSON.
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AMERICAN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Philadelphia,

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.

This Institution has no superior in the United

INVITATIONS FOR WEDDINGS, PARTIES, &C., uted in a superior manner, by DREKA, 1623 CHESTNUT STREET. fe20-tij

MARRIED. SCHINDLER-BROCK —On the 2d June (ult.), by Arch-deacon Schwecks, in the Church of Maria Gratz, near liaths of Tueffer, Styria, Gustavus A. Schindler, Col. of Imperial Royal Engineer Corps, Commander of the Royal Spanish Order of Charles III, etc., etc., and Mary A. Brock, daughter of the lat-John Brock, of Philadelphia.

DIED. STEWART, -On the 10th inst. at Brookside, near New Stunswick, Mr. Wm. Stewart, ared 78.
Funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, J. O ther, M. D., this (Monday) afternoon, 13th inst. at 3 clock. His friends and those of the family are invited attend.

COLGATE & CO.'S

Aromatic Vegetable Soap, combined with Glycerine, is recommended for Ludies and Infants.

by we faits

BLACK LLAMA LACE POINTS, 87 TO 8100, WHITE LLAMA SHAWLS, WHITE SHFTLAND DO, WHITE HAREGE DO, WHITE CRAPE MARETZ.
EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch sta.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILEOAD COM OFFICE PENNBYLVANIA KAILRUAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18th, 1868.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDEES.—In pursuance of resofutions adopted by the Board of Directors at a Stated Electing held this day, notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company that they will have the privilege of subscribing, either directly or by substitution under each rules as may be prescribed therefor, for Twenty-five Per Cent. of additional Stock at Par, in proportion to their respective interests as they stand registered on the books of the Company, May 20th, 1868.

Holders of less 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 entitled to an additional Share.

scribe for a full share, and those holding more Shares than a multiple of four Shares will be entitled to an additional Shares to the new Stock will be entitled to an additional Shares to the new Stock will be a feed on and after May fort, 1863, and the privilege and an antier May fort, 1863, and the privilege and an antier May fort, 1863.

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

Let. Twenty-live Fer Cent, at the time of subscription, on or before the 30th day of July, 1863.

2d. Twenty-live Fer Cent, on or before the 18th day of December, 1863.

ther, 1868. Eventy five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of 8d. Twenty-five Fer Cent on or before the 15th day of
4th. Twenty-five Por Cent, on or before the 15th day of
December, 1820, or if Stockholders should prefer, the whole
amount may be paid up at once or any remaining instal
ments may be paid up at once or any remaining instal
ments may be paid up in full at the time of the navment
of the second or third instalment and each instalment paid
up shall be entitled to a pro-rate dividend that may be declared on full shares.

THOMAS T. FIRTH.

THOMAS T. FIRTH. PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD BTREET.

BTREET.

PHILADELPHIA, May 37, 1868.

NOTICE to the holders of bonds of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:—

The Company ofter to exchange any of these bonds of Cl.000 each at any time before the late day of October next, at par, for a new mortgage bond of equal amount, bearing yper cent, interest, clear of United States and State taxes, 7 per cent. interest, clear of United States 1 per cent. interest to run.
The bunds not surrendered on or before the 1st of Octo
The bunds not surrendered at maturity, in accordance with
ber next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with
their tenor. my25t octi 8 BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SPRING GARDEN INSURANCE COMPANY, N. W. CORNER SIXTH AND WOOD STREETS,

WOOD STREETS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6, 1868.

The Board of Directors of the Spring Garden insurance Company have this day declares a dividend of Six Per Cent. out of the profits of the Company for the last six months, psyable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, at the office of the Company, on and after the 15th inst.

THEODORE M. RaddR.

jy86trp5

Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF North America, No. 22 Walnut street.

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of six per cent, free of taxes, payable on demand. jyl8-12t5 CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.

A PUBLIC TEMPERANCE MEETING WILL be held at the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, on TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, at eight o'clock. For particulars, see Tuesday's papera. jyll-Stros PHILADELPHIA ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL, No. 15 Bouth Ninth street. Club-foot, hip and spi-nal diseases and bodily defermities treated. Apply daily at 19 o'clock. at 19 o'clock.

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

NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, WASTE paper, &c., bought by E. HUNTER, No. 613 Javne street.

Hepudiation.

The proposition to tax the interest upon our national securities is supported in some quarters, on the ground that Austria has just resolved upon the same thing. But the fact is, that Austria has already great damaged her foreign credit by the proposition. The London Standard says:

The next time Austria wants money it will have to raise it at home. After this sig-nal breach of faith, and after the arguments by which it has been excused, it will be vain to appeal to France or England. The greater the inducement offered in the high rate of interest, the stronger will now be the warning against touching it. Baron von Beust's assurance that the rate of interest is necessarily always in inverse proportion to the security of the capital will be taken to heart, and the fact that the national representatives of both countries have shown themselves disposed to go further in the way of repudiation than the Governments will prevent any further intrust-ment of capital to develop the 'incalculable resources' of States with whom every advance in freedom is accompanied by a correspond-ing development of ill faith. The warning has come in good time."

Speaking on the same subject, the London Advertiser says: "This last great national swindle ought once and for all to teach the moneyed interest a lesson which it ought to have learned long ago. There are certain sorts of public

and national investment, as there are certain sorts of private stocks and securities, upon which really sensible people would never lay out one shilling. Austria ought not to have been trusted any more than Spain. Every man who knows anything of the history of Europe for the past ten years must know what Austria really is—she is the sick man of the West, and not so much entitled to be arusted as the sick man of the East, because The latter has friends and backers, which the

other has not. This strong language represents the voice of Europe, and our American credit will be treated in exactly the same way if the knavish proposition now before Congress, and supported by the Democratic platform, should become law. - N. Y. Times.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

Interesting Details by Mail

GERMANY.

The Luther Celebration.

A despatch dated Worms, June 25, says: The most important part of the Luther celebration. most important part of the Luther colebration. viz.: the unveiling and dedication of the memorial, took place to-day. The weather was very fine, and a great number of people were present. The preliminary celebration vesterday consisted in speeches and sermons, which were delivered in three churches, and a soirée in the evening, at which Dr. Elch, of Worms, in the name of the Celebration Committee, made a speech to the guests; which was followed by several others.

speech to the guests, which was tollowed several others.

To-day was ushered in with joyous peals of bells and choral music from the tower of the chief church. At 9 A. M. Divine services in honor of the celebration were held, the Grand Duke of Hesse and his guests attending the Church of the

Hesse and his guests attending the Church of the Holy Trinity.

The King of Wurtemberg arrived early, and soon after 9 o'clock the Grand Duke of Hesse, the King, the Crown Prince of Prussia, and the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, with their respective suites, came by special train, and they were received at the railway station by the authorities, and drove at once to the church. Loud cheers greated the royal party on their way to the church, where an immense crowd was collected. The church itself was very full, the people standing even outside the doors. while the heat was ing even outside the doors, while the heat was

ing even outside the doors, while the heat was overpowering.

Divine service being over, a procession was formed, which arrived at the place where the celcbration was to be held at I.P. M. Immediately afterward the royal party arrived, and were again loudly cheered as they took their places in the pavilion which had been erected for their reception. The large open space where the memorial is erected is an elongated equare surrounded by fine buildings. On the southern side of the squre a large covered saloon, capable of seating some 1,400 people, had been capable of scating some 1,400 people, had been put up, while on the other three sides other stands and also been erected. Opposite the memorial was the stage for the speakers, rather on one side of the royal pavillon; and close to a balcony where were the royal sulties and high officials. The royal party comprised the King and the Crown Prince of Prussia, the Grand Dukes of the Stage Weimar, Prince William of the Hesse and Saxe-Weimar, Prince William of Ba den, all in full uniform, and the Princess Karl of Hesse. The Grand Duke of Baden, who had been expected, was unable to attend through indispo-

The celebration commenced with a chorus for male voices, accompanied by wind instruments, and composed by B. Lachner, the words from the 66th Psalm.

Dr. A. Oppermann of Zittau, the brother-iu-law and biographer of the late Herr Rietschel, the sculptor of the monument, then ascended the platform and made a stirring speech, in which he narrated the history of the origin of the me-morial, which the artist himself had been unable to finish, but which had been completed by his pupils and colaboratours, Herren A. Donndor and G. Kietz, assisted by Herr G. Schilling, after his designs and models. Dr. Oppermann then enlarged on the monument and the historical events and persons it was intended to commemo-This speech was followed by the "Halleluigh Chorus," after which Dean Kein, was under one of the originators of the monument, spoke at some length. When he had finished, the statue some length. When he had finished, the statue was unveiled, and the whole assembly joined in the grand old chant "Eine feste Burg." The trampets sounded, and at intervals salvos of artitless retroed deplaced.

After the hymn was finished, Herr Zimmer mann, from Darmstadt, made a speech, in which he explained the object of the memorial, and formally delivered it over to the authorities of the town of Worms. Another hymn was sung and the Burgomaster of Worms then formally accepted the monument. At this point the reval party left their pavillion and ascended the plat form in order to better hear the speakers. This step was received with loud cheers, and the speech was interrupted by the Prussian national hymn, "Hell dirim Slegeskrauz," which was sung by the whole assembly. The singing over, the Burgomaster finished his speech, with which the actual celebration concluded. A grand bance will take place in the cavered saloon to quet will take place in the covered saloon to

The town is decorated with flags and gay streamers, and immense numbers of visitors are in town.

Queen Victoria sent the following telegram to the King of Prussia, at Worms:

Pray express to the Committee for the erection of the LutherMemorall my most hearty congratulations upon the successful completion of their task. Protestant England cordially sympa-thizes upon an occasion which unites the Protestant Princes and people of Germany."

THE PAPAL STATES.

The Allocution.

The following is a translation of the Papal allocution delivered in the secret consistory, held on the 22d of June last:

Venerable Brethren: We should never have im-

venerate Brethren: We should never have investigated that after the convention agreed to nearly thirteen years ago between us and the Emperor and Apostolic King of Austria, to the great joy of all well-minded men, we should be obliged to lament upon the miseries and serious misfortunes which, by the machinations of evil disposed men, now afflict and annov in a deplorable manner the Catholic Church in the empire of Austria. In Catholic Church in the empire of Austria. In fact, the enemies of our divine religion have been unceasing in their efforts to destroy the said convention, and to do the greatest harm to the church, to us, and to this apostolic see. On the 21st of December last, the Austrian Government passed an odious law to be carried out and strictly observed in every district of the Empire, even in those districts where the Catholic religion exclusively prevails. That law establishes free liberty for all opinions where the Catholic religion exclusively prevails.

That law establishes free liberty for all opinions—
liberty of the press, of all faith, and no matter
what confession or doctrine; it grants to the members of every confession the right of establishingpublic schools and colleges, and members of every
confession are allowed to be admitted on the confession are allowed to be admitted on the same footing with the sanction of the State. Although we felt great grief on being informed of the fact, and wished to raise our voice against it, we nevertheless gave proof of forbearance, and we deemed it advisable then to keep silent, chiefly supported by the hope that the Austrian Government, lending a doclle ear to the just complaints of our venerable brethren (the holy prelates of Austria), would return to more wholesome ideas, and adopt a sounder determination. But our hopes have been frustrated in fact the same Government, on the 25th of In fact, the same Government, on the 25th of May of this present year, issued another law which compels all the subjects, even the Catholic ones of the Empire, deciding that sons born of a mixed marriage must follow the religion of the father, and the daughters that of mixed marriage must follow the religion of the father, and the daughters that of the mother; and that under seven years of age they must follow in the stray path of their parents from the true faith. More over, the same law suppresses entirely the vali-dity of the promises which the Catholic church, dity of the promises which the Catholic church, with reason and with the greatest justice, exacts and prescribes absolutely before the celebration of mixed marriages. It makes apostacy itself a civil law both as regards the Catholic religion and the Christian religion generally; it suppresses all authority of the church over cemeteries, and Catholics are bound to allow the bodies of hereties to be buried in their churchyard if they have not any of their own. Moreover, the same Gonot any of their own. Moreover, the same Government on the said 25th day of May of the present year did not hesitatate to promulgate a law sent year aid not nesitatate to promulgate a law on marriage which entirely cancels all the enactments agreed to in the convention already alluded to this law restores the former Austrain laws, which are contrary to the laws of the church; it admits, and even confirms, that form of marriage absolutely condemnable,

has suppressed all the authority and jurisdiction of the church on matters relative to marriage, as also all competent ecclesiastical tribunals on the subject. It has also promulgated a law on education which suppresses all the influence of the church over-education, decreeing that the whole superior supervision of education, literature and science, as also the inspection of schools, appertains to the state, which finally decrees that religious teaching in the public schools must be placed in the hands of members of each separate confession, that any religious society may open private or special schools for the youth may open private or special schools for the youth of its faith; that those schools shall also be subject to the supreme inspection of the State, and that the school books shall be submitted to the approval of the civil authorities; with the exception, however, of such books as are meant for religions instruction, books which must be submitted to the approval of the competent authorities of each confession. You see, consequently, venerable brethren, how necessary it is to surgely reprove and condemn those abominable laws sanctioned by the Austrian Government—laws which are in flagrant contradiction with the doctrines of the Catholic religion; with its venerable rights, its authority and its divine institutions; with our power and that of the Apostolic See, as also with our concordat already quoted, and with natural right itself. In virtue then of the care of all churches intrusted to us by the Lord Jesus Christ, we raise our voice in your most illustrious assembly; we reprove and we condemn by our Apostolic authority the laws which we have enumerated, and everything, general or special, in those same laws, or in matters which refer to ecclesiastical right which has been decreed or attempted unjustly, in any manner whatseever, by the Austrian expenses of the content of the care of the ca religious instruction, books which must be subunjustly, in any manner whatsoever, by the Austrian government, or its subordinates, whomsoever they may be. In virtue of this same authority which appertains to us, we declare those decrees null and powerless in themselves, and in their effect both as regards the present and the future. As both as regards the present and the future. As regards the authors of those laws, especially those who congratulate themselves on being Catholics, and have not feared to propose, establish, approve, and carry out the above laws and acts, we conjure and entrent them not to forget the censures and spiritual punishments which the ecclesiastical institutions and the decrees of the eccumenical councils inflict, as having been deserved in ipso facto by the violators of the rights of the Church. Meantime we rejoice greatly in the Lord, and we give our well-deserved praise to our venerable brothers, the archbishops and bishops of the Austrian Empire, who with truly episcopal energy, have not ceased to warn their flocks of their duties boldly to defend and protect, by speech as well as writing, the cause of the Church and the said concordat concluded with us. We also desire from the best that the converged by these sain concornat concinued with as we also desire from our hearts that our venerable brothers the archbishops and bishops of Hungary, following the sample of their colleagues, will show themselves disposed to display the same zeal and the same ardor to protect the rights of the Church and defend the said concordat against the atacks which are directed against it. Nevertheless under these calamities which in these sad time Nevertheless offlict the Church everywhere, we do not cease, venerable brothers, with the deepest fervor and humility of heart, to pray to God that He may upset all the criminal designs of His enemies

into the paths of justice and salvation. General Council of the Church. A Pontifical Bull summoning a General Council of the Roman Catholic Church, to meet in the Basilica of the Vatican on the 8th of December, 1869, has been formally promulgated. All ecclesiastics entitled to be present are enjoined to appear, or, if prevented, to be represented by proxy. The Bull expresses hopes that Princes and other writers will afford the sected. and other rulers will afford the ecclesiastics all possible facility for making the journey to Rome. The Bull also states that the object of the Council is to assure the integrity of the faith, respect for religion and the ecclesiastical laws, the improvement of public morals, the establishment of peace and concord, and the removal of the ills afflicting civil and religious society. The Bull finally adverts to the necessity for maintaining the temporal power, the sanctity of matrimony, and the religious education of youth, and deplores the efforts of the enemies of the Church to overthrow those principles.

and those of His holy church, suppress their im-pions efforts, and in His morcy lead them back

POLITICAL.

'x-Governor Seymour and the Rebei Commissioners-Efforts to Array the State of New York in Hostliity to the Government. [From the Columbus (Ohio) Journal, July 11.]

We publish to-day the affidavit of Capt. James Sidney Hill, to which allusion has heretofore been made by us. The publication of this important ariddayit has been purposely delayed, with the hope and expectation that Horatio Seymour would be nominated for the Presidency by the Convention at New York. It will be remembered that when reference was first made to the existence of this estimony. Gov. Seymour exhibited ungovernable age, and not only took occasion to vouch for his wn innocence, but to attack with savage emphasis all officers and agents of the Government whom he suspected of having been instrumental in making known to the State Department the na-ture of his relations with the rebel Commissioners

The writer who, in 1864, was Consul of the United States in New Brunswick, having been appointed to that office by President Lincoln in September, 1861, had occasion to transmit to the ecretary of State information concerning the movements of the rebel Commissioners, Clement C. Clay and James P. Holcombe, and it especially became his duty to make known to the government whatever facts were known in the British Provinces concerning the nature of the "mis-sion" of these notorious enemies of the United States. Application will be made to the State Department for copies of the full correspondence on this subject, which, when obtained, will be

on this subject, which, when obtained, will be made public.

The important fact was then well-known that the prime purpose that the Davis Government had in sending Commissioners to Canada, was to array the State of New York in hostility to the Federal Government. Captain Hill's testimony establishes beyond question the fact that such was the confidence reposed in Horatio Seymour, then Governor of New York, that the rebel chiefs did not hesitate to address him on a subject which they knew was dear to his heart—the triumph of the Confederacy, and opened confidential correspondence with him, as with a tried and trusted agent of their own.

Clement C. Clay, who organized the raiding and piratical expeditions from Canada into the United States, expressed his entire willingness to visit Ogdensburg, N. Y., knowing that Seymour would give him safe passport throughout his "sovereign State." It will be proved hereafter that Clay sent despatches to and received despatches from Albany, while at Halifax, Quebec and Montreal; that messengers were passing between the rebel Commissioners and the rebet Commissioners and

patches from Albany, while at Halitax, Quebec and Montreal; that messengers were passing between the rebel Commissioners and the rebel sympathising Governor, for a period of almost two months; and we believe also that the exact nature of these communications will, ere long, be fully made known. So much by way of explanation to-day. We shall pursue this subject until the treachery and treason of Horatio Seymour, the worst and vilest enemy of the Republic are laid bare. We prepose to see the thing lic, are laid bare. We propose to see the thing through, and shall fight it out on this line.

The following is an exact copy of the original affidavit now on file in the State Department of the United States Government:

Apribavit of CAPTAIN JAMES SIDNEY HILL.

Consulate of the United States, St. John, N. B.—On this 2d day of June, 1864, personally appeared before me, J. Q. Howard, United States Consul at St. John, N. B., James Sidney Hill,

called civil marriage, when the authority of any confession whatever refused the celebration of the marriage on grounds which are not admitted as valid or legal by the civil authorities. By this law this same Government has suppressed all the authority and jurisdiction of the church on matters relative to marriage as who solemnly made oath to the following facts:

1 am now about 28 years of age; I was born in
the parish of St. Bernard, La.; I am the son of
Jerome Philip Hill, of New Orleans, who has
always been a devoted Union man. I was educated as a civil engineer at West Point, Vo.

In the year 1861, in the month of April, I was
carried away by the intense excitement that prevailed, and entered the rebel service as captain of
a company of volunteers: I served in the rebal a company of volunteers; I served in the rebal army at the first battle of Manassas, at the bat-tles before Richmond at the time of McClellan's advance, and siso took part in the battle of Antietam; was wounded in the seven days' fight near Richmond; was sent to Savannah as engineer on the staff of Gen. Gustavus W. Smith, and obtained leave of absence to go to Wilmington; from Wilmington I ran the blockade on the steamer Banenee to Nassau; my object, was to get out of the rebel service and take the oath of allegiance; from Nassau I went to Hayana, and there took the oath of allegiance under Mr. Lin-coln's amnesty proclamation; from Havana I went to St. Thomas with a friend who was in a dying condition; thence to St. Johns, Porto Rico; I could not get a vessel at Perto Rico for New Orleans, but obtained passage to Hallfax, Nova Scotia, where I expected more readily to get a vessel.

I had been in Halifax about four days, when happening to be at the wharf when the mails steamer Alpha arrived from Bermuda, I was accosted at the landing by Hon. C. C. Clay, of Alabama, whom I accompanied to the Waverly Hotel. Col. Duncan, of Louisville, Ky., was in company with us. Mr. Clay said he was on a little business for the Government, and was on his way to Canada; said that he had great confidence in me. A day or two after this conversa-tion I came to St. John, N. B., hoping to get to New Orleans by the way of Portland; and on the first day of June I again met Mr. Clay at the steamboat landing. He said he wanted me to come as soon as I could to the Waverly Hotel to see him; about 8 o'clock he sent a boy to the Lawrence Hotel for me, and I went up to the Waverly to Mr. Clay's private room.

He said, look here, Captain, I want you to go to Canada; I shall very probably go to Ogdens-burg, and as I am not at all well, I need some company: I would have gone to Portland, but I am afraid some one would recognize me. He proposed to take a walk, and after our return, he requested me to come up to the hotel early in the morning (this morning.) He sent for me at half-past seven, and I went directly up. He took me

to his private room and again urged me to go with him.

He took from a pocket in the back of his inaide coat, a package containing four or five letters or despatches; I had one of these documents in my hand; it was addressed to His Excellency, Horatio Seymour, Governor of the State of New York; another was addressed to Hon. Fornando Wood, New York; on each of these envelopes was printed, Department of State, Richmond, C. S. A., and on the envelope was written a name which I do not remember, but have no doubt it was the name of the present Secretary of State. Said Mr. Clay, I was sent on a mission to deliver Said Mr. Clay, I was sent on a mission to deliver those letters to Gov. Seymour, but I wish they had chosen somebody else; said he, I shall stop in Montreal a few days and then shall probably go to Ogdensburg; he said I shall see Gov. Seymour; but did not say directly that he would see him at Ogdensburg. If my (affiant's) letters (which I was expecting from New Orleans) came, he would like very much to meet me at Quebec or Montreal. I inferred from Mr. Clay's conversation that he wanted me to Mr. Clay's conversation that he wanted me to convey his despatches to Gov. Seymour. My in-timacy with Mr. Clay arose from the fact that his son, Robert Clay, was First Lieutenant in my company, Eth Regiment Louisiana Volunteers, Col. York's command, Gen. Pickett's division,

ongstreet's corps.
I parted with him saying that I would meet him Canada, if possible. JAMES SIDNEY HILL. [Signed]

and subscribed in my presence this second day of J. Q. HOWARD, U. S. Consul. Signed

A Missouri Paper on Blair. [From the St. Louis Democrat.]

A FALLEN STAR. The Democrats seem to have become disgusted with their nomination for President, and satisfied that the game was lest, for nobody wanted to be Vice President but General Blair, and the whole convention was willing to 'let the tail go whole convention was willing to "let the tail go with the hide." It must be confessed that they could not have done a better thing—for the Radicals. If we cannot beat Blair, the revolutionist, with his proposal to disperse State governments by armed force fresh in mind, we could not beat anybody. In this State, his nomination will add five thousand to our majority. Perhaps it may help the ticket in Kentucky or Maryland, but we doubt it.

loubt it.

General Blair was once an honored name in this State. Greater credit is given him elsewhere, it is true, for the course of Missouri in the early years of the struggle, than he really deserves, and yet, in kindly recollection of his admitted services, the Radicals of this State have never cared to lessen the respect which others with the first of the services of the state have never cared to lessen the respect which others might feel for him, and have regretted to see i might feet for him, and have regional to see a lessened by his own conduct. Perhaps it is chough to point to the record. How much lafluence General Blair ever exerted is perhaps suffrience General Blair ever exerted is perhaps sur-ficiently shown by the fact that after he and his friends, the Blair faction or Claybanks, chose to desert the Radical party, that party, nevertheless, moved on with solid ironi to more complete victories over the Democrats and Blair than it had ever won, with his aid, over the Democrats alone. What the Radicals in this State have accomplished, they have done, with General Blair, backed by the whole power of the Federal administration, fighting them with all the desperation of a ruled political gamester. For he is a political gambler, as reckless, and now in his ruin as desperate, as can be found anywhere in the land. Sober men at the East have asked, with wonder, whether the revolutionary letter recently printed could possi-bly have come from Frank Blair. But those who

bly have come from Frank Blair. But those who know him better have long ago ceased to be surprised at the manifestations of a desperation which borders on political insanity.

By his letter and his nomination, General Blair renders the only service now in his power to the party which he has so long tried to destroy. Long ago he learned that the proud boast, "I made it; I can crush it!" was not easy of fulfillment. Today, he has reached that point, that, in Missouri at least, he can help any party only by being a at least, he can help any party only by being a candidate against it. For that last service to the Radicals of Missouri, and for a letter which will tell the whole country what manner of man the Democrats have nominated for Vice-President, we heartily thank him.

The Cabinet and the Presidency.

Washington, July 12.—There is much speculation regarding the attitude of the President and his Cabinet on the New York Democratic nominations, and numerous reports are in circulation (none of them well founded, however,) that a serious disaffection exists among Mr. Johnson's advisers toward the Democratic candidates. There is no doubt, however, of the position of Mr. Seward and Gen. Schofield. They both sup-Mr. Seward and Gen. Schofield. They both support Gen. Grant. Secretary Seward will probably take no prominent part in the campaign, but his sympathies and countenance will be given to the Republican candidate. The same may be said only in a more positive degree of Mr. Evarts, the probable Attorney-General. As to Mr. McCulloch's position, nothing further is positively known than that he utterly repudlates the financial part of the Democratic platform, and that he dislikes Seymour. Postmaster-General Randall

cial part of the Democratic platform, and that he dislikes Seymour. Postmaster-General Randall is reported to have declared for Grant and Colfax, but authorizes a denial of the report, and adds that he has not made up his mind to support either ticket. He states further, very significantly, that he cannot conscientiously support a repudiation platform, or any candidate with repudiation principles. Regarding the much-talked-of third

party movement, he says that it would fail, in-smuch as it would result in throwing the election of President into the House, where there is no third party, and where Grant and Colfax are the overwhelming choice. Other members of the Cabinet are understood to entertain similar views.—N. Y. Times.

Gep. Sherman on the Nominations.
A St. Louis telegram in the Chicago Times says that as Gen. Sherman was alighting from a says that as Gen. Sherman was alighting from a street car at the corner of Fourth and Olive streets, in that city on, Thursday evening, a crowd surrounded him, asking what he thought of the nomination of Seymour, and whether he would support him. He replied: "It is a bad nomination, and will be beaten all to pieces. Grant will be elected." Voices in the crowd replied: "We don't want the support of houseburners." "You wanted the nomination your self." "You want Grant elected, so as to get him. burners." "You wanted the nomination your self." "You want Grant elected, so as to get his place at the head of the army," and such like.

CRIME.

The Express Robbery in the West.

(From the Cincianati Times of July 11.)

Yesterday afternoon we gave a pretty full account of a daring attempt to rob an express car at Brownstown, Indiana. We have since learned the following particulars:
For some time past the conductors and other officers of trains have noticed a lot of well-known

scoundrels of Seymour lounging around the de-pot and entirely too inquisitive about the private affairs of the Adams Express Company. So well convinced were they that another guer

rilla attempt would be made, that one of the en-gineers, James Flanders, went to the Express Company and desired to be allowed to work the company and desired to be allowed to work the matter up, by remaining off for some time at Seymour. To this proposition the company readily consented, as they knew Flanders to be one of the gamest and most reliable men on the

By an unusual amount of cunning, Flanders had not been in Seymour but a short time before he became intimate with Vol. Elliott, Frank Sparks, John Moore, Charles Roseberry and Henry Jerrell. It was not long before they im-parted to him the important secret that they parted to him the important secret that they, would "Morgan" the train leaving St. Louis at 3 P. M. of Thursday. At once informing the Express officers of the knowledge gained, a strong guard was placed in the car, and Flanders, having left Seymour, took his place as the engineer of the train, making an unusual stop at Brownstown, the place designated for the robbery. As soon as the train stopped Flanders jumped down and commenced his namal examination of the and commenced his usual examination of the machine, to see that it was all right, after which be got up, and was almost instantly confronted by three of the gang with cocked revolvers, which they had placed in close proximity to his head, one being jammed against the eye hard enough

to make a severe contusion.

He surrendered at discretion, but before jumping off, requested to be allowed to start the pumps, so that the engine would not be burnt up, which was granted. When the locomotive and car started off, the thieves pushed the fireman overboard, and then fired several pistol to make a severe confusion.

man overboard, and then fired several pistol shots up into the air, as a signal of victory.

After moving three or four miles, the engine was stopped, and the villains started to examine the booty in the car, which they supposed to be already theirs, when, to their amazement, they were confronted with the armed gnard heretofore secreted behind some baggage. This was the signal for a general battle, both sides firing with great rapidity, and the battle seemed about even, until Vol. Elliott, the most daring, as well as the acknowledged leader of the gaug, was seen to fall, when the rest beat a hasty retreat, but not before two of them were seen to fall, supseen to fall, when the rest beat a hasty retreat, but not before two of them were seen to fall, sup-posed to have been mortally wounded—but this is not certain, as their companions managed to secrete them in the darkness, and the train left before the result of the search, at once commen-

ced, was ascertained. George Flanders, not William, as printed in the first notice, was brought to the city, and had his leg amputated. Vol. Elliott received two shots—one in the breast, and the other in the back—and although it was at first intended to leave him in the Brownstown jail, it was finally concluded to bring him on to this city, and place him in our County Jail, where there will not be any possible chance of his escaping through the connivance

f his associates.

The whole affair was managed with the most commendable energy, shrewdness and bravery, and reflects the greatest credit on the Express Company boys—the wounding of poor Flanders being the only accident to be regretted.

PARISIAN LUXURY AND ITS COST .- Besides the PARISIAN LUNDRY AND ITS COST.—Besides the bons de delegation, we find ranking against the ratepayers of the French capital bonds of the famous year 1852 for £2,000,000 sterling; for 1865, for £12 006,000 sterling; and the bonds of the "Fund of Public Works, Paris," for £4,800,000. These form part of the £80,000,000 sterling which have been raised and, as it is called, borrowed by the towns, departments and communes of France during the sixteen years life of the Second Empire. It is, therefore, not surprising to find that pire. It is, therefore, not surprising to find that the annual charge of the delegation bonds presses somewhat uneasily on the good city, and that there isla proposition nowunder consideration to extend the time for the repayment of this considerable sum over a period of sixty years, instead of the ten years stipulated for in the existing and, as it should seem, somewhat irregular, treaties. The immediate inducement for this alteration in the character of the responsibility is not alight, being no less than the saving of an annual sum of no less than the saving of an annual sum of 20,000,000 francs, which has to be defrayed out of the heavy octroi duties of Paris. But the shape of the change proposed has been defined, in a ine, thus: That the population of Paris, instead of paying £20,000,000 sterling within ten years, shall pay nearly £52,000,000 sterling in extraction of the same debt within sixty years. This may be called paying for a long day with a ven-MODE OF FREEZING DECANTERS OF WATER.

Every Englishman who has been in Paris brings away with him a recollection of the carafes frap pes—decanters of frozen water—supplied in such profusion at the cafes and restaurants, and pro-bably often wishes that London was as liberally supplied. A new establishment for supplying them to the cafes has recently been opened in Paris, and the mode in which the water is frozen is said to be as follows:—The decanters, two-thirds filled with water which has been twice filtered, are placed in shallow tanks, in which salt water is made to circulate.

Each tank consalt water is made to circulate. Each tank contains a copper reservoir with a receiver containing ether. Large air pumps, worked in this establishment by a 16-horse power engine, exhaust the air from the reservoirs, the other in the receiver boils and passes rapidly away in the state of vapor, and the temperature of the salt water and the water in the decanters is soon rewater and the water in the decanters is soon reduced to 20 deg. below the freezing point. At this temperature, however, the water in the bottle remains liquid; but now a workman goes round, and with a glass rod stirs the water in each decanter, and in an instant, "as if by enchantment," it is changed to a mass of icc. At the establishment we notice 6,250 carafes are frozen daily, at what expense is not stated, but it need only be very small.—Mechanics' Magazine.

Electric Onnaments.—Electro-magnetics. ELECTRIC ORNAMENTS.—Electro-magnetism. it is said, is now employed to make small butter-flies flutter their wings on ball head-dresses, in Paris. Within the chignon are concealed a small battery and a minute Rhumkorff coil. On the

besom may be a brooch, with a head upon it, the eyes of which turn in all directions. This, too, is accompanied by the use of a battery and coll so minute as to be concealed within the brooch

The practice of registering names for the privilege of speaking has been abolished in the North German Parliament, and hereafter the member must "catch the "Speaker's cye," as in the House of Commons and universally in Amer-ican legislative bodies.

FACTS AND PATCIES. [For the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.[
The Tammany Grave Yard. EPITAPH ON SALMON P. CHASE.

In this dull dreary place Slumbers Salmon P. Chase, A Senator once from Ohio; The good Abraham Lincoln. Him trustworthy thinkin', Declared him Chlef Justice; O, why oh?

Now this Chief Justice Salmon Had a quick eye for mammon, And unto the White House aspired; So his old party dammin', And practising gammon. Himself to the Copperheads hired.

They used him and fooled him. And then they out-ruled him, Out voted him rather; for Salmon Had a more vulgar fraction Of votes: the attraction

Was wholly for Seymour-Oh, Gammon Salmon once loved the blacks, But he lately made tracks On the course for the rule of the white man But the people in Tammany

Thought Salmon was gammony, And not for their service the right man-Of this fact notified, Poor Chase sickened and died

And lies here by the banks of Salt River: And the Coroner's 'quest. When they opened his breast, Found a very black heart and white liver.

-Chicago has 9,000 Italians. -Andrew Johnson is not the Merry Andrew that he was. —Governor Geary has very properly declined to call an extra session of the Legislature.

Omaha has dug up a gold coin bearing date —When should a song have most discord? When it is set to music.

-Most of the wealthy actors and actresses are at Long Branch. —The headquarters of the Pendleton Escort at Cincinnati are for rent. —Pendleton badges are cheap at Cincinnati.

—A wild-goose chase for the Presidency—Salmon P. —Chage having gone up Salt River, its Salmon hereafter will be salt.

-The Earl of Zetland is the great Masonic not-—The Sultan wants Napoleon to pay him avisit.

—Brazil opens a new vein of gold about three times a week. —A miner in Utah fell 750 feet down a shaft before he touched bottom.

-Australia is trying hard to raise sugar, both from cane and from beets

-Alboni is still fat, while Grisi is still lean. —A woman in Houston, Texas, has died of the disgusting habit of "dipping" snuff.

—An English pedestrian is reported as having run 40 miles in 4 hours 53 minutes, recently, "without much fatigue." —A great American exposition is proposed for 1876, the centennial anniversary of the Declara-

tion of Independence. . -M. Maretzek has sent to France for a score of Auber's "Premier jour de Bonheur," and is

having a libretto translated into Italian.

—The city government of Evansville, Indiana, has been defining an offence which it spells "purgery." - The Western Democrate comfort themselves with the reflection that while Pendleton could not be nominated. Seymour carriet be elected.

-Some incredulous writer in Ruhmond thinks the story that Chang and Eng are bont to dis-solve partnership only a preliminary on a series "final farewell" entertainments by them. —Tom Hughes is to write the history of the "Jamaica Committee," appointed to procure a judicial examination into the official acts of Gov.

-The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial calls Mrs. Ames's bust of Lincoln "as pure a piece of sculpture as has been seen."

—Eight Arabs condemned to perpetual im-prisonment for camibalism during the famine in Algeria, have lately been sent to the Island of Marguerite.

—In one of the counties in Mississippi the democratic tradesmen have notified the white republicans that they will not admit them to their stores. A dreadful punishment indeed. -English steamers that make short trips from V

London to the watering-places are letting berths-for the season to persons who like that at the of —A New Yorker writes to the papers that he can't go 'to church without being "awfully shocked" by the tobacco juice of the boys and the flirtations of the girls.

—The Lanterne says that one thousand million francs is an awful big price for the people to pay for getting a guilible Austrian Archduke shot in Movice. -The ceiling of the come of the Senate Library in Luxembourg palace lately fell and destroyed the beautiful painting by Eugene Delacroix which

covered it. -It was strikingly proper that at the Seymour and Blair meeting, on Saturday evening, the band should have played the famous rebel air of "Maryland! My Maryland!"

-General Napier, the conqueror of Theodore has been made a peer, with the title of "Lord Na-pier of Magdala." A Scotch querist questions the propriety of making a peer of a man who is Na-

-After a long season of "Black Crook," the After a long season of "black crous, and chicago papers rejoice that the legitimate drama is to return to the stage at McVicker's Theatre. The opening play is Brougham's "Lottery of Life!" Oh, legitimacy!

On the day of adjournment the New Hamp-shire legislature met at five o'clock in the morn-ing. Nothing like this ever happened in any other New England State.

-Reports from Italy are to the effect that the revolution is making great strides, and that Mazzini is determined to resume the direction of affairs, convinced that the "rotten administration of Victor Emmanuel" cannot unite Italy.

that it owes such a debt of grallfude to both France and Prussia that in case of a war be-tween the two countries it would remain neu-

-A French paper announces that Italy

—The militia force of Great Britain and Ireland in the year 1867, according to the latest official returns, was composed of 4.636 officers, 5,027 non-commissioned officers, and 124,622 privates.

—An adopted citizen or Cincinnati recently mailed a letter with this direction. "Fote Anahot (Fort Anclent), to William Gole to come as quick as you can as it got to Fort Ansont; and to send it as quick as possible and his sister Frances wand (wants) to see him."

wand (wants) to see nig.

The South-GermanDemocratic journalists are bitterly denouncing Mr. Bancroft. They charge him with being such a foolish admirer of Count Bismarck that the latter could get him to consent to everything he pleased. The feeling among to everything he pleased. The feeling among the German-Americans now in Germany is very strong against in Bancroft.