# Daily Evening Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON, Publisher.

VOLUME XXII.—NO. 85.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1868.

THE EVENING BULLETIN PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING (Sundays excepted),
ATTHE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING, 607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,

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GIBSON PEACOCK, JASPER SOUDER, JR.,
EL., FETHERSTON, THOA, J. WILLIAMSON,
FRANCIS WELLS.
The BULLETIN is served to subscribers in the city at 15 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or 88 per annum.

## A MERICA N

### 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., executed in a superior manner, by DRFKA. 1033 CHESTNUT STREET. feacute

AllEN.—Suddenly, on the morning of the 16th inst. at the residence of Dr. Kitchen in Berks county, Pa., Joseph James, only son of George P. and Fannie M. Allen, in the 5th year of his ger.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his tuneral, from the residence of his parents, No. 441 North Eleventh street, on Suaday morning, 19th inst. 47 o'clock. To proceed to Abington.

G. EGO'N.—This me rning, after a short illness, Joseph Gregory, Jr., youngest con of Joseph L. and Lizzle C. 1997, aged it months.

HANSELL.—On the 15th inst., Morris Hansell, aged 29 Years HANDELLE.—On the 16th Hist., 510 rts Hansell, agon in The relatives and friends of the family, Phoenix Lodge No. 214; Harmony Chapter No. 52, A. Y. M.; St. John's Commandery, No. 4 K. f.; Adam Lodge No. 51, I. O. of O. F., and the officers and incumbers of the Board of Controllers of the Public Schools, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of John L. Young, 2295 Market street, or Bunday afternoon, the 19th, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Woodlands Cemetery. Woodlands Cemetery.

BURN —At Lancaster, Pennsylvania, on July 17th, ev. H. F. Hurn, of the Philadelphia Conference, in the Rev. H. F. Hurn, of the Philadeipnia contents of the first see the functal will be given.

2t LIT ELL—At her residence, in Germantown, on the evening of Wedneeday, July 15th, Busan Sophia Morris, wif of John B. Littell.

Funeral at St.Linke's Church, Germantown, (this) Saturday afternoon, July 18th, punctually, at 5 o'clock.

Mak'TIN—On the morning of July 17, Marianna M. Martin, wife of Sanderson R. Martin, and daughter of the law Morris.

MARTIN—On the morning of July 17, Marianna M. Martin, wife of Sanderson R. Martin, and daughter of Charles M. Morria.

McLAY (HLIN.—On the 17th inst., Michael McLaughlin, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives as & friends of the family are respectfully invited-to-attend the funeral on Monday morning, at & o'clock, from the residence of his son, No. 3807 Chestnat ettect. High Mass at 8t. James Church.

McLAUGHLIN—On the 17th instant, Agnes, infant daughter of Frank and Sallie McLaughlin aged 8 months. I uneral from the residence of her parents, 3907 Chestnut steer, on Monday morning, at 8 o'clock.

Millell—Suddenly, at Fottetown, Pa., on the evening of the 17th irst, Geo. Miller, in the 78th year of his age. Due notice will be given of the funeral.

1AYLOR.—On the 17th instant. Percy, son of I. J. and Annie Taylor, aged 2 years and il days.

The relative and Irlends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 311 Cherry street, on Sunday afternoon, 19th inst., at 3 P. M. WALLAUG.—On the 17th inst., Mary Wallace, aged 52 years.

The relatives and Irlends of the family are respect. years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, the 20th instant at 2 o'clock from her late residence, 423 North Seventh street. To proceed to Roxborough Ceme-

ED NOTICE.—GIRARD MARK LODGE, NO. 214. A. Y. M.—The Officers and Members of Girard Mark Lodge No. 214. A. Y. M., are, requested to meet at the Hall, Che; tout street, on Sunday Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, to mofe with Phonix Lodge, No. 130 in attending the funeral of cur late Brother and Worshipful Master, MORRIS J. ATLEE WHITE, Sec'ry.

NOTICE.—THE OFFICERS AND SIR KNIGHTS of St. John's Commanderv No. 4, are requested to agreemble at the Asylum, Chestnut street, on Sünday Affernoon, at 3 o'clock, to attend the funeral of Sir Kright MORRIS HANSELL.

The Officers and Bir knights of Nos. 2 and 22 are courteenly invited to articluste the 

THE MEMBERS OF THE FRENCH BENEVO.
LENT SOCIETY are invited to attend the funeral of J.
R POIZAL DE L'ESCALE DE VESONNE, fron his
late residence, 633 Spruce street, on Sunday, July 19th, at
4 P. M., precisely. By order of the President.
H. TIREL, Secretary.

MASONIC NOTICE — THE MEMBERS OF PHENIX LODGE, No. 120, A. Y. M, the members of the Grand Lodge of Pennaylvania, and the Order in general at a fraternally invited to meet at the Masonic Hall Chestmut street, on SUNDAY, the 19th inst, at 2% o'clock, P. M., to attend the funeral of our late Brother (Sen. Warden), MORRIS HANSELL.

By order of the W. M.

1917 215

E. P. LESCURE, Secretary.

PLACE LLAMA LACE POINTS, 87 TO 8100,
WHITE LLAMA SHAWLS,
WHITE SHETLAND DO.
WHITE BAREGE DO.
WHITE GRAPE MARETZ,
EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch ste.

### RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. MR. ALLEN, OF "OLD PINE STREET Church," will preach at Presbyterian Church, At-iantic City, 19th inst. antic City, 19th inst.

THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will worship in the Hall at the S. W. corner of Broad and Walnut streets. Services at 10% A M., by Rev. Alfred Nevin, D. D. REV. C. H. PAYNE WILL PREACH IN THE Arch Street M. E. Church to-morrow, at 10% A. M. Sunday evening services will be discontinued for July and August. NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN

NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN

Church, comer Broad and Green streets. Preaching
to morrow at 10% A. M., and 8 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev.
Peter Stryker, D.D. Subject in the evening, "Zion Above."

11.

BT. PHILIP'S CHAPEL, NINTH, BELOW BUT-tonwood – Fev. C. D. Cooper, late pastor of St. Philip's thurch, will hold divine service at the Chapet, on Sunday next. Morning service at 10% o'clock; even-ing, 8 o'clock.

SPECIAL, NOTICES.

### Office Philadelphia Gas Works No. 20 South Seventh St.,

July 18, 1868

To the Public:

Being unable to make any compromise with the men demanding an increase of wages, and fearing the evil consequences likely to ensue if the city should be in darkness for any considerable length of time, the Trust have concluded to accede to their demand. Consumers will please use the gas this evening as economically as they can, and I have no doubt that within 48 hours we shall have a sufficient quantity to meet all the demands.

# THOMAS R. BROWN, Engineer.

GRANT, COLFAX AND VICTORY.

The Citizens of the Thirteenth Ward favorable to the election of GRANT, COLFAX, and the Republican Ticket, are invited to attend a meeting, for the purpose of forming a Club for the ensuing Campaign, on MONDAY, July 20th, at 8 o'clock in the evening, at the northeast corner of Ninth and Spring Garden; streets, Eminent speakers will address the meeting.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN CITY EXE-STREET, NO. 1105 CHESTNUT The Union Republican Courty Convention to nomicate a cancidate for District Attorney will reassemble on THURSDAY MORNING next, July 23, at Concert Hall, Chestnut street, above y welfth, at 11 o'clock A. M., to fill the vacancy caused by the declination of Colonel William B. Mann. WILLIAM R. LEEDS, President. John L. Hill.
A. M. Walkinshaw, | Secretaries. jy18-8t rps

NOTICE TO THE EMPLOYES The WORKMEN are hereby notified that the
BOARD OF TRUBTEES
have compiled with their request for the advanced
wages, and they are hereby requested to resume
work immediately.
By order of the

COMMITTEE. TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE GAS WORKS: On behalf of the workmen employed in the Philadelphia Gas Works, we return to you our sincere thanks for your kindness in acceding to our request for an advance of wager. By order of the COMMITTEE.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 10. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 9), or on TUESDAY, July 28, the day before the Annual Commencement,
For circulars, apply to President CATTELL, or to
Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN,

Clerk of the Faculty. EASTON, Pa., July, 1868. OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COM

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COM PANY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18th, 1868.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—In pursuance of resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors at a stated Meeting 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 role 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, 1863.

Holders of less than four Shares will be entitled to subscribe for a full share, and those holding more Shares than amultiple of four Shares will be entitled to an additional Share.

Subscriptions to the new Stock will be:31 sivedon and after May 16th, 1863, and the privilege subscribing will cease on the 20th day of July, 1863.

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

1st. Twenty-five Per Cent. at the time of subscription, in or before the 36th day of July, 1863.

2d. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of December, 1863, or if Stockholders should prefer, the whole amount may be eafd up at once, or any remaining instalments of the second or third instalment, and each instalment paid up the full at the time of the payment of the second or third instalment, and each instalment paid up shall be entitled to a pro rata dividend that may be delared on full shares.

THOMAS T. FIRTH, my14-typorp

THOMAS T. FIRTH, my14-tjy20trp PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD TREET. STREET.

PHILADELPHIA May 27, 1863.

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

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of \$1,000 each at any time before the lat day of October mext, at par, for a new mortgage bond of equal amount, bearing per cent interest, clear of United States and State taxes, raving 25 years to rundered on or before the lat of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor. my25t octi 8. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, WASTE paper, &c., bought by E. HUNTER, ap29-tf rp No. 513 Jaynastrees. PROVINCIAL COMITY AND COURTEST.

Arrest of an American Citizen in Hall-fax for Celebrating the Fourth of July. [From the Halifax Citizen, July 9.]

The American citizens resident in Haliax celebrated the anniversary of their nation's independence on the 4th inst. by dining together at the International Hotel. One of these gentlemen, we understand, not content with eating his dincessed and not content with action of the content with a cont ner and attending the Consul's levee, and not having the fear of British Institutions or a pro-per respect for British feelings before his eyes, made a further demonstration in honor of the occasion, and had the audacity to let off some fireworks in the evering from his hotel window. We have not learned of what those fireworks consisted, whether squibs, crackers or rockets; but whatwindow. ever they were, they seem to have given mortal offence to some terribly loyal British subject, who gratified his anti-republican prejudices by having the aforesaid "citizen," up before the Po-lice Court on Tuesday. We are astonished that any man could be found in the province of Nova Scotia to make complaint about such an offend Scotta to make complaint about such an offence—if it was an offence—against any law, municipal or provincial. It was only two years since the citudel and the ships of the fleet in port acknowledged the independence anniversary by saluting the American ilag on that day, and when those representing the authorities of Great Britain here can recognize the day in so marked a mapper it seems cognize the day in so marked a manner it seems hardly becoming for any British subject, however loud his sense of "loyalty" may be, to object to any such trifling demonstration as that complained of It surely is no crime for an American citizen to rejoice in his country's independence and to assert his nationality even in pendence and to assert his nationality even in a British city by burning a few crackers on the Fourth of July or by any of those demonstrations of gladness usually resorted to on such occasions. The majority of rational minded people will pronounce the action of the informer in this case an exceedingly paltry and contemptible business. The court, however, seemed to view the matter differently, for it imposed a fine of \$8\$ and costs or foresteen dars. posed a fine of \$8 and costs, or fourteen days' imprisonment on the oftender for daring to do as an American citizen on the 4th of July, in this as an American ciuzen on the 4th of July, in this city of Halifax, what hundreds of juvenile British subjects in this same Halifax do under the nose of this Mr. Justice Shallow, every day of his life. We cannot help feeling that our city has been disgraced by this prosecution and verdict; and we believe that both the prosecutor and the magistrate will yet feel heartly ashamed of what they have done.

Changes at West Point.

By direction of the Secretary of War the following officers have been relieved from duty at the Military Academy at West Point, and ordered to their proper stations on the 1st of September next:—Brevet Lieutenant Colonel E. R. Warren.

Contain Third artillary. Regent Lieutenant Colonel. next:—Brevet Lieutenant Colonel E. R. Warren, Captain Third artillery; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel L. N. Benjamin, Captain Second artillery; Brevet Major E. G. Rush, Captain Tenth infantry; Captain F. B. Hamilton, Fourteenth infantry; First Lieutenant M. B. Adams, corps engineers; First Lieutenant H. B. Leygard, Fourth artillery. Brevet Major General A. S. Webb, Lieutenant Colonel Fourteenth infantry, has been relieved from duty at the Milliary Academy on the 15th of from duty at the Military Academy on the 15th of September next, or as soon thereafter as Captain Robert Catlin, Forty-third infantry, shall relieve him, when General Webb will join his regiment. him, when General Webb will join his regiment.
The following officers have been ordered to report for duty at West Point on the 28th ot August next, to relieve the officers above named:
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel C. C. Parsons, Captain 4th artillery; First Lieutenant C. E. L. Davies, corps engineers; First Lieutenant George S. Greenough, 21st infantry; Second Lieutenant Charles Shaler, Ordnance Department; Second Lientenant Louis Lornia, 5th artillery.
Brevet Major W. F. Watson, Captain 5th artillery, has been ordered before the retiring board at New York. at New York.

Theodore used to drink like the proverbial fish, and his peculiar venity was "raki," a pleasant liquid in a hot climate. After one of his "big drinks," he heard some prisoners loudly complaining that others had been set free, while they were detained. "You wretches, to make a noise and disturb me," said the King, and ordered them all for instant execution. A few hours later he was praying that these murders might not be counted up against him, as he had pernot be counted up against him, as he had per-petrated them under the influence of evil spirits.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Practical Reconstruction—Appearance of the Louisiana and North, Carolina Senators-What an Old Southerner Thinks of Their Return-A Pennsylvania "Carpet Bagger" Representing Louisiana in the House-A New Crop Springs up from the Old Battle-

fields of Virginia, &c. correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin,] Washington, July 17, 1868.—Reconstruction is rapidly becoming a fixed fact. To-day, four new Senators were admitted, John Poole and John C. Abbott, of North Carolina, and John S. Harris and Wm. P. Kellogg, of Louislana. There were only a few strangers present in the galleries when they were sworn in, but I can assure you there were some galleries when they were sworn in, but I can assure you there were some whose hearts warmed at the sight. Sitting near me was an old gentleman from Florida, who has been here some time on private business, and who was in the South during the whole of the rebellion. The stories of oppression, crueity and suffering which the people of that section endured, told in the plain, truthful manner of that old, honest man, excite the fiveliest emotion in every listener. I have listened to him for hours at a time. He was a strong Union man when the struggle commenced, but was compelled to go with the tide against his better judgment, and give a ticit support to the rebellion, although he was long past the age to bear arms. To my knowledge, he begged President Johnson to sign the last Recon truction bill, as he said "the people of his State wanted to get back into the Union anyhow. If they had to climb in through the window, they didn't care how they got in, so they got in." This was his earnest appeal to Johnson, but in vain: Johnson vetoed the bill. But Congress passed it over his veto, and to day the old gentleman sat in the gallery, with his heart full and his eyes moistened with tears. Grasping my hand, he said:

"My dear sir, I was in this chamber on the very day that the Representatives from those two States took their leave, and withdrew in very pompous specties. I cried that day when I saw it, for I felt they were doing wrong. But God knows how I rejoice to-day to see them returning like the Prodigal Son, and I can assure you that we are too glad to get in ever to think of going out again. Louislana and North Carolina! God be praised that they are once more in the family of States, on equal terms."

It was really an interesting sight, and although I joked the old gentleman about the new Sena-

It was really an interesting sight, and although I joked the old gentleman about the new Senators being "Carpet-baggers," he replied, earnestly, "Carpet-baggers or not, I am rejoiced to see them here."

A PENNSYLVANIAN AMONG THE "CARPET-BAGGERS." Among the representatives elect to Congress from Louisiana is J. Hale Sypher, formerly of from Louisiana is J. Hale Sypher, formerly of Lancaster county, Pa., who was a sergeant in the early part of the war in a Pennsylvania regiment, then a student at the Free Military School for officers of colored troops in Philadelphia, in charge of Col. John H. Taggart. From this school Sypher passed General Casey's Board as a Colonel, and was appointed to command a regiment of heavy artiliery on the Gulf Coast, in which position he remained till the close of the war. He settled in Louisiana, bought or rented a cotton plantation, and made some excellent crops, by Pennsylvania industry and thrift, took an active part in politics on the Republican side, was elected to Congress, and is now here to claim his seat. There's a history for you! He is intelligent, energetic, industory for you! He is intelligent, energetic, industrious, and as true as steel, and, lastly, a Radical of the Thaddens Stevens' style, whom he regards as his guide and preceptor. A hearty welcome to the "member from Louisians"—the "carpet bagger" from Pennsylvania!

HOE'S PATENT FOR "LAST PAST" PRESSES.
Mr. R. M. Hoe, of New York, was here this
week, urging the passage of his bill to extend his patent for the "last fast" presses, but the prospects of its passage this session do not seem

A NEW AND PROFITABLE CROP IN VIRGINIA A NEW AND PROFITABLE CROP IN VIRGINIA.
Captain E. B. Gates, formerly of the 4th Pennsylvania Reserves, who lost a leg at the battle of New Market Cross Roads, in the seven days' fight, and who has been engaged in the Internal Revenue service in Virginia for some time past but is now out of it-has built a large factory at Manaseas Junction, to grind sumac, large quantities of which have grown up in that vicinity within the last two years, and which now afford remunerative employment to a large class of poor white and colored people, who make from one to three dollars per day, gathering the leaves of the plant, which are purchased by the owners of the sumac mills, and ground up. There are two mills in operation in Alexandria for grinding sumac besides that of Capt. Gates. I mention this to illustrate a curious fact, which is now demonstrated on the poor soil of Virginia. In every place where ours or the rebel army encamped for any length of time, cleared away the brushwood and cut down the woods, there has brushwood and cut down the woods, there has since sprung up spontaneously a most abundant crop of sumac, which is so thick as to be completely matted in some places, and could be cut down with a scythe, only that it would not be free from weeds. It affords employment for poor men, women and children to gather the leaves, and is really the only crop they can depend upon for immediate cash sales; for every pound they gather, there is a sale for it. The article, ground and free from stems, is worth \$80 to \$100 per ton. to \$100 per ton.

THE HOT TERM.

Scenes in the New York Morgue. "Bring in your dead."

This has been the terrible, dismal cry for five days outside of the charnel house in Twenty-sixth street, known as the Morgue.

"Bring in your dead."

All day long. In the night too, with the shadows gathering on the hot, seething river, with bodies washing in and out against the docks which have fallen from the death-boat on its way which have talen from the death-look on he way to Ward's Island. Slapping to and fro against slippery piles, and filling the mid-air with a hor-rid blue-bottle stench which makes the nerves fidgetty and the system weak. Ah! these ter-rible five days will long be remembered in New Yerk.

The bloody sunset's embers are falling in the water which rolls resistlessly and washes the lower abutment of the Morgue. Since morning and for five days, the lower end of Twenty-sixth street which juts out into the East River, and atreet which juts out into the East River, and looks, with its stables, low-roofed manufactories and sheds, deserted enough, has been darkened by a stream of hearses and hacks to take away the bodies of the stricken ones who have found their last shelter above earth in the stone-flagged yard and on the marble slabs of the Morgue. The Morgue is a two-story brick building, with crennelated windows, and a lonely aspect blinking from the hot bricks in its walls. Even the ing from the hot bricks in its walls. Even the bricks look withered and seem to fester in their mortar encasements with the violent heat. Fronting the building is an iron railing, and the windows, which look in on the dead bodies, are also barred stoutly. At the end of the building is a yard with a wooden fence, high up, fronting on the river, and a wooden door which opens into the prison-like yard. Below this again is a wharf covered in with a wooden shed, from which the bodies are dumped into the Deadboat. To the right of the Dead-wharf is another wharf, where prisoners destined for Black yell's wharf, where prisoners destined for Blackwell's Island are confined in a square wooden edifice, with bad, reeking smell, not at all controlled with the plentiful whitewash which adorns its walls. There is a crowd of curiosity seekers, of

men and women, with dirty, soiled garments and hideous faces, are engaged in violent contention among themselves, and one old and wretched hag continually bawls out, regardless of the close vicinity of death and

terror:
"Oh—hoh nyo—Oh hoh—nyo—O hoh n-y-

We enter the yard of the Morgue through the door cut in the fence, and before crossing the threshold, a burly form of a man in the prime of life, bare-headed and stout-bodied, blocks up the life, bare-headed and stout-bodied, blocks up the aperture, and asks what "we want." "To take a look at the Morgue, and its adjuncts and appurtenances." "All right; come in." This is the assistant who removes and boxes bodies up for transportation. He is a man of huge build, a hard, horny-handed man, with an eye to business. We are in the yard, which is paved with flag, about fifty feet by twenty. Piles of coffins, all around us, with a narrow passage to walk in. Rough boxes of pine, painted red, marked "3-6," "4-6," "5-6," "6-6," and so on, to show what size body may be accommodated within their wooden walls. There are two or three stacks of these boxes empty and waiting for bodies. The rest are full, recking and borrible to look at, but far more horrible to smell. The flags of the yard are covered with a moving mass of maggots—white, disgusting maggots—the refuse of what was once the tenement of life and light, joy, hope and despair. The shells of human souls, stricken to nothing by the scorching blasts of the burning July sun.

ing blasts of the burning July sun.

Streams of water from short lengths of hose streams of water from short lengths of hose are playing on these coffins. Some of these pine boxes have their lids partly ajar, and heads covered with greasy wet hair protruding from them and sickening, blasted faces, some the color of verdigris, some like boiled meat, and some like untanned leather, look up at the sun, and the dead still glassy eyes frighten one with their steadfast gaze. From the seams of these coffins pour columns, platoons, brigades and divisions of slimy white maggets. The coffing are filted. of slimy white maggots. The coffins are filled with ice, but the blood in the bodies turned to

with ice, out the blood in the bodies turned to fire by long boiling in the sun before death came as a relief, has placed the rotten flesh beyond the control of a million icebergs.

"Augh, this has been an awful week for us," says John O'Brien, the boxer-up of bodies. "Shure I'd rather have cholery or yalla favir than sunstroke to dale wid. Ah. man, we ought to seen sunstroke to dale wid. Ah, man, ye ought to seen the herses these four days "You must have had a busy week, Mr. O'Brien."

eay. we. 'Yis, and I have plenty more bodies. I keep thim here under the jurisdiction of Mr. Brennan. thim here under the jurisdiction of Mr. Brennan-But the great difficulty is that when the coroners sinds for the frinds of the bodies they won't come. And the stink is awful. You can't recognize a body at all, at all, after two days."

"Have you had many bodies here, Mr. O'Brien, this week?"

"Well, I guess I had seventy-five or more. There's a great many of them, pulmown.

There's a great many of them unknown. I put ice on them, but they won't keep, and then there's a great many of them that are kept in cellars and places a long while before they're brought here. Here is some of them."

And we stepped into a small room out of the pile of hot, reeking coffins where there was a cold, deathly air pervading the low chamber. The assistant lifted a coarse, wet blanket off a recumbent figure, and showed us the worm-eaten face of a dead man of the laboring class, with the legs hare with small lumps of loss steward here

legs bare with small lumps of ice strewed on them. "You see that's quite hard," said John, dig-"You see that's quite hard," said John, digging his fingers and thumbs into the breast of the man. The ice had sayed all but his face, which was of the color of a copper-bottomed keel that had lais long in salt water. Then we went through the yard again, passing between rows of hot, alimy pine boxes, and in under the shed of the wharf where the bodies are embarked for the island for burial. The wharf is quite dark, the sides being open on the river, and it is some time before we can see objects distinctly, but the odor being open on the river, and it is some time before we can see objects distinctly, but the odor is awful. The water plashes and plays with the under timbers of the wharf, and steamboats pass up and down in the distance. There is a breeze on the river to-day, and the sun is tame in com-parison with its efforts of the previous days of the week

"We have lots of thim here," says the attendant.

Looking along the narrow wharf, we can discern a number of dark objects covered with canvas bagging. These are the rotting bodies. A number of coffins, also, with small cards natled upon them, giving the name and cause of decease of each victim. As we look at these, we think of the words of the poet:

A rampant breach is every Day,

A rampant breach is every Day, Which many mortals are storming;

Which many mortals are etorming;
Fall in the gap who may,
Of the elain no heap is forming.
"This is the rouller on which we roull them out into the boat," says O'Brien, pointing to a rude platform with rollers attached, on which the bodies are dumped in the boat. Very few of the bodies can be carried, so they are few of the bodies can be carried, so they are placed upon the roller and so rolled into the flat-

The board is covered like a butcher's block with blood, slime, fatty grease and putrefied matter from the numerous bodies which have been rolled over its surface into the floating tomb. The big toes on either foot of each body are tied together, and from under the canvas coverings of many of these loathsome, bulky objects, these ghastly, bleached toes stick out, for, strange to say, the extremities are the last to

one object before us, within two feet of us, One object before us, within two feet of us, seems to move, and we look inquiringly at OBrien, who lifts the canvas. Great God! what is this? It is a human body, or was once, but now it is a sponge or a fungus. Looking down, we behold the shape and outline of a corpse, but such a corpse! There is the faint outline of a body, the slight swell of the breasts of manhood, the swelling curve of the bins. the swelling curve of the hips, a crayon of head, neck and arms.

But there is no flesh or integuments. But 'the outline swarms and is moving. There is nothing of mortality left. The body is all white maggots, and seems to have power of locomotion. It is all maggots. Millions of them, and nothing else an ineggots. Immines of them, and nothing else, a perfect graylish-white sponge of maggots. No face, no eyes, no flesh, not even corrupted flesh, the maggots have supped heartily, and have left nothing, so they are now tearing out each other's entrails with terrible ferceity.

A cast iron stomach could not stand this any lower and we leave the delivertion when the sale.

longer, and we leave the dark-rotting wharf with the idea in our mind that the maggots will, if left to themselves, soon eat up the timbers down to the water.

the water.

Now we are in the ante-chamber to the Morgue proper. The bodies for identification are preserved in a glass museum. Fifty or sixty idlers, many of them half-grown children, are crowding up to the panes of glass, which are defended by iron railings and bars, and those who are tall and strong press forward as if they would break in the get near the naked bodies. The streams strong press forward as if they would break in to get near the naked bodies. The strongest and tallest get the best chances, and the short and weak ones, with heated faces, frowzy asir and soiled garments, have to be content with a look between the legs of the tall ones. The boxer of bodies, with an air of authority, takes boxer of bodies, with an air of authority, takes ont a huge key, opens the door, admitting us into the Chamber of Death, and the crowd press forward hungry and athirst to get a look, and glaring with envious eye that they are not admitted. We are in a chamber about fifty feet long by twenty-five feet wide, with a strong odor of carbolic acid pervading everything. There were seven marble-slabbed tables in the room, and on every one of the seven tables a naked body, that is, naked as far as the arm pits. Streams of water pour down from pipes in the celling on the faces of the dead men. The clothing of each of the dead men is hung up walls. There is a crowd of curiosity seekers, of both sexes and of all ages, standing and lounging and gaping in the hot sun, around the wharfs, in the street, at the doors of the Morgue, and before the opening in the Death-yard. A few are distressed and agonized, seeking to recognize friends among the festering corpses; but the majority are low-browed, scantily dressed, and hard-looking specimens. The prisoners on the dock, dranken

and swellen, but identification is possible to those who knew them in life. The bodies are in good condition, and the flesh and skin. firm and naturendered and the less and sain. If m and natural, excepting where the red streaks show, from the effects of the sarbolic acid used to keep them from corruption. O'Brien takes up a huge glass jar full'of liquid, which, when shaken, looks like the grounds and name it could be grounds. coffee grounds, and pours it on the faces of the

jar full of liquid, which, when shaken, looks like coffee grounds, and pours it on the faces of the dead men, saying:

"Ah! that's the fine stuff. It keeps them beautiful, shure." One of the dead men has a clear, white skin and a fine body. He shot himself through the left breast, while in the Central Park two days before, and he lays there now, poor fellow, very quiet. All the rest have died of sunstroke, and look horrible in this cuter chamber, with the plash of the stream of water, and the intense, sickening odor of carbolic acid. Some of them have been lying here on these slabs for forty-eight hours awaiting identification, which will never come perhaps for them—poor wretches, in this world. There are lots of files humming around—great, big, julcy fellows, with round, jolly bodies. They have had a royal week of it, these fat, lazy fellows; and when the bodies are exhausted, they will of a certainty eat one another up. Well, we have got enough of the horrors of this place and pass out from the dread results of this week of the fire of Sodom and Gomorrah. Going out Mr. O'Brien said cheerfully. "I'll always be glad to see you, and show you around, sir, whin you come."

### POLITICAL.

Mr.Hazieburst's Letter of Withdrawal PHILADELPHIA, July 18, 1868.—To Williams McMichael, J. Edward Carpenter, Mayer Salzberger, Peter Fazel, John Q. Adams, John V. B. Hahn, Committee of the "Union Republican County Convention."—GENTLEMEN: Deeply impressed with the importance of perfect harmony in the ranks of the Republican party at this time and with the importance of perfect narmony in the ranks of the Republican party at this time, and unwilling that my name, as a candidate, should in any way interrupt that harmony, I beg you, without delay, to withdraw my name from the public canvass.

As my nomination by your convention was entirely unexpected and unsought for, and as the triumph of Republican principles is dearer to me than any possible personal consideration, I have no hesitation in coming to this conclusion and in making this request.

Is request.
I am faithfully yours,
ISAAC HAZLEHURST.

Address to the Pennsylvania Demo-cracy.

Democratic State Committee Rooms, Clearfield, Pa., July 14, 1868.—To the People of Pennsylvania—The political contest just en-tered into is laden with grave results to your bu siness and to yourselves.

The Radical party asks a renewal of its power and a continuance of its misrule.

and a continuance of its misrule.

Defeated in every recent election, it now disguises its principles and trusts for success to the military prestige of an available candidate.

It offers to Grant the shadow of power, as a price for securing the reality to Congress.

Its success will bring you continued mis-government by a Radical Congress, the control of every department of the government by Radical domination, and the perpetuation of its injustices.

domination, and the perpetuation of its iniquities, its extravagance, its elevation of the negro, and its prostration of your business interests.

It came into existence to benefit the negro; its devotion to bis interests gove no foregoing of

It came into existence to benefit the negro; its devotion to his interests gave us four years of war, grinding taxation and three thousand millions of debt, its determination to place the negro over the white man has for more than three years kept society shattered, commerce paralyzed, industry prostrated, the national credit below parand the Union divided. and the Union divided.

history of its first administration is written in four years of blood and recorded in an enormous national debt; the history of its second adminisnational debt; the histors of its second administration is near four years of peace, with absolute power, and a Union not restored, a government of the sword, business destroyed, taxation crushing the energies of the people, and the negro vested with the balance of power.

Its end and aim is the preservation of Radical power through the votes of negroes, and to this will be sacrificed your material interests, and, if necessary, your personal rights and your form of government.

of government.

Military rule oppresses the nation and eats out the substance of the people. It is fit that Grant should lead the party that maintains that rule, for his laurels were gathered by the sword alone. The Democratic party, placing itself upon the Constitution, pledges itself to strict obedience thereto, to the maintenance of the government created thereby, to the supremacy of law, to a reform of abuses, to economy in administration, to equal taxation, and to justice to all.

It antagonizes and denounces that infamous policy which, during more than three years of peace, has overtaxed the people, has governed by the sword, and has destroyed the credit of the nation.

Its policy is one of thoughtful foresight, of cautious statesmanship; it seeks no new path; but by the line of the written law, in the light o ex-perience, it will guide the Republic back to the highway of progress and prosperity and will re-store to it national credit and fame.

It presents to you with price its candidate for the Presidency: Horatio Seymour, of New York, a statesman and an honest man. Capable and pure, possessed of large experience and gifted with the rarest qualities of the head and of the heart, strong in intellect, sound in judgment and prompt in action, none more competent to lead us back to the haven of law and order. Pennsylvania owes him a debt of gratitude for his prompt aid when her border was at-

The issues are before you, they are:
The statesman against the soldier; intellect against force; the law against the sword.
It is for you to determine which of these will best suit our present unhappy condition.
By order of the Democratic State Committee.

WM. A. WALLACE, Chairman.

The Burnt Railroad Bridge.

The Pennsylvania Railroad bridge, over the Surquehanna, at Rockville, five miles west of this place, caught fire within a few feet of the western abutment, from the engine of the Baltiwestern anothers, from the engine of the Baiu-more Express passenger train, about 2.30 this morning, and five spans were burned before it could be put out. Fortunately there was no wind at the time, or the greater part of the bridge would have been burned. Great credit is awarded to the citizens of Rockville and vicinity, for their prompt help to put out the fire for their prompt help to put out the fire—they did good service. The railroad authorities were promptly on the spot, with a good force of men, and the Friendship Steam Fire Engine, of this place, to whom praise is also due for their prompt

action.

There will be no delay to passenger or freight trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad—the track of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna road and Northern Central (Dauphin) bridge are being used to pass all trains. We understand a large and effective bridge force is being organized, and it is expected the bridge will be passable on trestles in four or five days.—Harrisburg Telegraph, Julu 17.

A Reform.—The New York Independent says: "John Allen, 'the wickedest man in New York,' has recently pledged his word—indeed he has signed a bond—that he will forthwith abandon his dance house business. He has been led to take this course because his little son, Chester, came home from school crying as though his heart would break, because his schoolmates said his father was the wickedest man in New York. After seeing himself photographed in Packard's Monthly, he called upon Mr. T. C. Acton for advice; and our police President advised him in the most emphatic manner, to get out of the Water street den and to get into more recutable business. We are happy to learn that Allen has proved, by his apparent penitence, that he is not the 'Wickedest Man in New York,' and we hope that he has already fulfilled his promise."

# PACIES AND PANCIES.

-Dance for milkmen-the can-can. -How was the ark propelled? By a Nonh.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

-Argument in favor of Seymonr leto be called Horatiocinati

-The Scrosis will attempt a monthly journal

-The Cincinnati Gazette calls Mr. Charea "alip--Wisconsin has potato bugs half an irch long

and very veracious." -Beecher's summer suit is a "heavy Leghorn hat and a serene, happy look.

-Allegheny county proposes to give Grant and Colfax 10,000 majority. -Shakespeare to the Trustees-'More light, ye knaves!

—Let there be gas-light.—P. S.—There is gas--Philadelphia was graping for gas last evening; also, for cool weather.

—The Bard of Avon to the Point Breeze sto-kers: "I'll cuff you, if you strike emin." -Would not gastronomers make good Gas Trustees?

—Last night was good for foot-pods, thieves and burglars. There was no moon, and even a policeman's star would have been invisible. —Query by the Divine Williams: "Who did strike out the light?" Answer. The stokers at Point Breeze.

—Things have charged—in old times people used to strike lights. Now, discontented stokers strike them out.

—General Grant, after twenty-two rears of army life, is said to have never nucred a profane word, nor had a personal quarrell -The Menken's last busband in a gambler. It is suggested that as she had been married a good deal she wanted to marry a good dealer.

—It is said that sailvation will cure hydropho-bia, and a cabbage leaf in the crown of the hat will prevent sun-stroke. How ladges will wear the cabbage leaf we are not told.

The wife of Hole-in-the Day, an ex-waiter girl, inherits one-half of her husband's property, estimated at about \$2,000,000. She will be worth looking after. —A New York paper says that Jag. Gud was ordered fifteen days imprisonment, by the Recorder of Jersey City, for having struck his mother. Another case of son-stroke.

—Even sleepy Lisbon, in Portugal, has a newspaper devoted to "Woman's Rights." The chief editor is the Portuguese wife of an English gen-

—Theodorus loved his first wife, Tzoubedjie, and his last mistress, Itamauva. His second wife, Toronech, whacked Theodorus daily with a club.

-At the Democratic ratification, in Richmond. Vance declared that "What the Confederacy fought for would be won by the election of Seymour and Blair." Of course.

—"No man knoweth his sepulchre." A sexton fell dead on Wednesday in the grave he was digging. He was found lying in it several hours afterward. He was digging it for another—Providence made it his own.

—Of all the Popes since St. Peter, only three have ruled so long as Pins IX. If he lives one year longer, only Pins VI. will have had a longer reign. In two years he will have outdone all but St. Peter, and in three years St. Peter himself. —An English classical scholar suggests as amouto for the campaign the old Latin proverbanded in Mellitum venenum, blanda Oration—which may be translated, "Smooth Horatio is a honeyed

In the Senate of South Carolina there are 25 whites, 4 mulattoes, and 3 negroes. It therefore appears that they have still a "white man's government" in that State, in spite of the great ma

jority of negro voters. They have a musical prodigy in Norfolk, Va., a little blind boy only 31 months old. He astonishes people by his correct accompaniments to songs, upon the plane, which he plays by ear. His name is Willie Kaufman.

—The Galaxy finds somebody who has occused Swinburne of stealing his lines— "I dare not always touch her, lest the kiss

Leave my lips charred "--from the old poet's monkey, which
"Married the baboon's sister,
Smacked his lips, and then he kissed hey—
Kissed so hard he raised a blister; She set up a yell."

Li is said that one hundred and thirty-eight Mexican Generals consider themselves entitled to the Presidency of that Republic. Of course there must be many revolutions before the disinthere must be many revolutions before the disin-terested patriotism of all of them can be honored by that high service to their country. It is said that a Mexican goes to sleep in the midst of a "scare" that would kill a Canadian in the neighporhood of Niagara.

—Testament—an act which proves the value of a husband; Theatre—a place of exhibition where the only serious comedy is played in from of the house; Time—woman's rival, for no tight lacing can compare with the waist of time: Tobaccopleasant weed before marriage, a foul habit after; Tombstone—the stamp on death's little bill; Treasure—the husband who has left you a widow. -Tomahawk's Woman's word-book —Two hundred years ago a Scotch emigrant carried to Canada a thistle. Scaoat in his garden, its seeds took root in his neighbor's soil, and

now it is a pest, decreasing the annual produc-tions from twenty-five to fifty per cent. The white daisy, from a rare plant thirty pears ago, has now become almost omnipresent, and is a positive injury to any soil and any location. -The Cape Cod Gazette says during the tempest of last Thursday, Waquoit Bay received two severe thunder bolts, which so affected the that they came to the top of the water, their heads out like sea serpents, and swam to the shore. On being taken up and thrown back into the water, they immediately came ashore again. The following morning some fifteen barrels of cels were picked up, having come ashore.

—Mr. Issae Rich of Resten her increased his

-Mr. Isaac Rich, of Boston, has increased his —Mr. Isaac Rich, of Boston, has increased his liberal donation to the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., to \$100,000, and Mr. Daniel Drew, of New York, has made a donation to the institution of a like amount. These donations add \$730,000 to the college funds above Mr. Rich's previous gift. The facts were made known by Fresident Cummings, at the dedication of Rich Hall, on Wednesday.

-Among the tricks of the Paris glovemakers is one that has beriously impaired the value of French gloves. A master glover gives out to a workman kid enough to make three pairs of nice gloves; but if the workman can get four pairs out of the skin, usage authorizes him to keep one pair as his own. But the Correctional Police Court of Paris has lately got hold of this matter, and has sent some workmen to fifteen months' imprisonment for this dishonesty, and some receivers of these stolen gloves to a year's imprisonment.

-At the last State ball at Buckingham Palace, —At the last State ball at Buckingham Palace, the Princess of Wales wore a white tulle dressover white sailk, with a tunic of white satin, trimmed with Honiton lace and bouquets of lilles of the valley. Head-dress—a tlara of diamonds. Ornaments—pearls and diamonds, with a corsage of diamonds. Princess Louis of Hesse wore a Brussels lace tunic over a blue crape petticant trimmed with all way. Head-dress, a diamonds. coat trimmed with sliver. Head-dress—a dia-dem of diamonds. Ornaments—diamonds, with a diamond stomacher. Princess Christian wore a tulle dress over white silk trimmed with bands of rose-colored satin and Honiton isce. Head-dress—a coronet of diamonds and opais, the back of the head ornamented with rows of diamonds and Christine geraniums; pearl necklace other ornaments to match. Princess Lo wore a dress of silver tulle over a rich glace Detticoat trimmed with chatclaines of pink roses and green leaves. Head-dress—roses and diamonds

liamond ornaments.