Daily Evening Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK, Editor. OUR WHOLE COUNTRY. F. L. FETHERSTON, Publisher.

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THE EVENING BULLETIN
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GIBSON PEACOCK, JASPER SOUDER, JR.
F. L. FETHERSTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON,
FRANCIS WELLS.

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

AMERICAN
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This Institution has no superior in the United States. my27-tf5

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WILLIAM W. ALLEN, Agent and Attorney,
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117 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia.
jy23 th s tu 2m5

INVITATIONS FOR WEDDINGS, PARTIES, &C. executed in a superior manner, by DREKA, 1033 CHESTNUT STREET. fe20-tf5

MARRIED.

GODFREY—BENNETT.—On Wednesday, 22d inst., at North Broad Street Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Peter Stryker, D. D., Charles H. Godfrey to Miss Emma L. Bennett.

WOLF—VANDYKE.—On the 10th inst., by the Rev. S. H. Giesy, Francis M. Wolf and Emma C. Vandyke, all of this city.

DIED.

HENSZEY.—On the evening of 21st inst., Mary, eldest daughter of Catharine and the late Thomas Henszey.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 229 South Fourth street, on Saturday afternoon, 25th instant, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

HENSZEY.—On the 20th inst., after a short illness, John M. Henszey, in the 22d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 4211 Birney Place, West Philadelphia, on Friday afternoon, 24th instant, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

HEYL.—This morning, Jane, infant daughter of John B. and Jane C. Heyl.

HUSTON.—On the morning of July 21st, 1868, Alfred, son of Samuel and Sallie S. Huston, in the sixth year of his age.

HUTCHINSON.—On the 21st, suddenly, John Hutchinson, Engineer, Camden and Atlantic Railroad, aged 37 years.

Funeral at Absecom, N. J., Friday morning. Friends are respectfully invited. [New York papers please copy.] It

PEARSON.—On the 21st inst., Davis Pearson, aged 57 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, York road, above Rising Sun Village, on Friday morning, 24th inst., at 10 o'clock. Carriages will be in readiness at 9 o'clock, at the office of William H. Moore, Undertaker, No. 505 Arch street, to convey the friends to the house.

SHARPLESS.—On the 21st inst., William H., son of D. Offley and Esther H. Sharpless, in the 24th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 401 South Eighth street, on Sixth-day morning next, the 24th inst., at 9 o'clock.

WHARTON.—At Penllyn, Montgomery county, Pa., on the 21st instant, Mary Moore, daughter of the late Moore Wharton, Sr.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother, D. C. Wharton, No. 1403 Locust street, on Friday morning, 24th inst., at 10 o'clock.

BLACK LLAMA LACE POINTS, $17 TO $100.
WHITE LLAMA SHAWLS.
WHITE SHETLAND DO.
WHITE BAREGE DO.
WHITE CRAPE MARETZ.
EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch sts.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE
IN
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. jy14 tf

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13th, 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 such 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.

Subscriptions to the new Stock will be received on and after May 30th, 1868, and the privilege of subscribing will cease on the 30th day of July, 1868.

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

1st. Twenty-five Per Cent. at the time of subscription, on or before the 30th day of July, 1868.

2d. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of December, 1868.

3d. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of June, 1869.

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

THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

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OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 224 S. DELAWARE AVENUE.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23, 1868.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock, clear of taxes, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after AUGUST 1, proximo, to which time the Transfer Books will remain closed.

jy23 9t5 J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

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

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of $1,000 each at any time before the 1st day of October next, at par, for a new mortgage bond of equal amount, bearing 7 per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 25 years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor. my29-t oct1 S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

BALL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 1210 Chestnut street.

BIBLE STUDY,
THIS EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Subject—"The First Missionary Journey of the Apostle Paul."

To be conducted by R. H. HINCKLEY, JR., ESQ.

All are invited. 1t5

DIVIDEND—OCEAN OIL COMPANY.—A Dividend of Five Cents per share has been declared, payable on and after August 1st, clear of taxes. Books close 27th, at 3 P. M.; open August 3d.

DAVID BOYD, JR., Treasurer.

July 23, 1868. jy23 25 27 29 31§

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

NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, WASTE paper, &c., bought by E. HUNTER, No. 613 Jayne street. ap28-tf rp

—The New York *Post*, speaking of the style of Blair's last letter, says: "Whatever Mr. Blair mixes, he ought not to mix his figures in this preposterous way."

MEXICO.

The Mazatlan Difficulty—Particulars of the Blockade—Correspondence Between Commander Bridge of the Chanticleer and Gen. Corona—Orders of Juarez.

[Correspondence of the New York Times.]

HAVANA, Saturday, July 18th, 1868.—Great anxiety has reigned throughout the Republic since the first rumors of the difficulty between the authorities of the post of Mazatlan and the commander of an English war steamer. The official documents which the Government has published, although they show that the threat of bombardment will not be verified, far from calming the public mind have caused true indignation at seeing to what point the insolent pretensions of the British Navy will reach. The cause of the difficulty was the endeavoring to smuggle some $368 on board the British war steamer Chanticleer, by one of its officers. The Commander, Mr. Wm. W. Bridge, claims that the fiscal laws of Mexico have no power over those who wear the English uniform, and that even though they take on board secretly such objects as should only go through by the permission of proper authorities, they should not be confiscated. He claims that on the 16th Mr. Wallace, Purser of the Chanticleer, was insulted by one of the Custom House officers of Mazatlan, who confiscated $368 which he had in his purse, the insult consisting in said Purser being searched, and that he himself was also insulted on the wharf by some one, who spoke English, telling him he had no business to interfere with the Custom House or its employés, and concludes by commanding the money retained to be returned. This gave rise to the following correspondence between Gen. Corona, of the Fourth Military Division, and Commander Bridge:

H. B. M. WAR STEAMER CHANTICLEER, MAZATLAN, June 17, 1868.—*Sir*: As the ranking officer of Her Britannic Majesty on the western coast of Mexico, I have to bring to your notice the following insult against an official of Her Britannic Majesty's steamer Chanticleer, by the authorities of the Custom House of this city, and also the detention of $368 pertaining to Her Majesty the Queen of England, a permission having been conceded beforehand by the Custom House officers to pass this amount. The 16th of this month Mr. Wallace, Purser of Her Britannic Majesty's steamer Chanticleer, received from Mr. Fuhrken, $636 for account of Her Britannic Majesty's service, and procured official permission to land it. A part was spent on land in pay for provisions which I had ordered. On reaching the wharf with me he was sent to the Custom House and commanded to exhibit what money he had with him, and he showed the remainder of the $636 which he had received from Mr. Fuhrken. Upon being asked if he had more, he answered no; but afterward replied he had a little of his own, which he showed, and it was returned. After having shown all the money, and asserted that he had no more, he was searched, and notwithstanding the permit which he carried the money was retained by the Custom House officials. I submit this question to your notice, and beg that you will order the return of the money.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant, WM. H. BRIDGE.

To this communication Gen. Corona replied as follows:

MAZATLAN, June 18th, 1868.—*Sir*—I have received your note of yesterday in which you place before my notice the occurrence of day before yesterday. In reply, I have the honor to say to you that this is a matter not pertaining to my office, but according to the laws of the Mexican Republic, it falls within the jurisdiction of the civil authorities, to whom it will be requisite for you to appeal for information, which they will duly and readily impart conformable to the laws.

Sincerely yours, RAMON CORONA.

General Corona received on the same day, from the British commander, the following:

MAZATLAN, June 18, 1868.—*Sir*—I have received your note of this date in which you state it is not within the province of your command to order the restitution of the money forcibly taken from one of my officers. You should know that it is not the custom in cases of insult and robbery, committed by officials of any Government upon the officers or property of the Government of another nation, to arrange such matters by a local court, and it is my opinion that the urgency of the case of which I have given you notice has hardly met with the consideration on your part that it merited, and I feel it my duty to announce to you if the money is not returned to this vessel to-morrow, June 19, I shall take measures to revenge the insult shown me. Your most obedient servant, WM. H. BRIDGE.

To the above Gen. Corona answered that he had considered the matter well, and found no reason to change his previous opinion on the subject. To which Commander Bridge replied:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of yesterday, manifesting that you saw no reason for a change in your decision in regard to the returning of the money referred to. The question of the insult to one of my officials as well as myself, you entirely ignore. I wish to give you to understand a still greater insult was perpetrated against me yesterday evening, and beg you will give me an explanation of it. Yesterday, upon arriving at the wharf, to return to my vessel, I was detained by a guard of three men, and ordered to the Custom House, where, upon entering an unoccupied room, I was pushed about in a most gross and insulting manner, and both myself and an official accompanying me outrageously searched. This insult was perpetrated without even the presence of an official or a word to explain it. Without comments upon this, I ask complete and immediate satisfaction; first, for the gross insult shown me and through me the Government of Great Britain; second, that the official who ordered the insult be sent on board this vessel and punished at once to my satisfaction; third, the payment of the money taken from my officer on the 16th, and satisfaction for the insult shown him. If these requests are not attended to within twenty-four hours, I will take necessary measures to repulse the insult referred to, and cause the uniform of Her British Majesty to be respected.

Your most obedient servant, W. H. BRIDGE.

MAZATLAN, June 19, 1868.—*Sir:* I understand that the lack of knowledge on your part of the ——— of the employés of the Republic in the distinct branches in which the administration is divided is the cause of your error in referring to me, believing that I am the superior of said employés. To do away with this error, and that you use your rights in accordance with the laws, I manifest to you that I am Chief of the Fourth Division of the Mexican Army, which happens to be at present in the State of Sinaloa, fulfilling a special commission to the President of the Republic, and that none of the officials of my division had anything to do with that of which you complain, either directly or indirectly. Had such been the case, I should have considered it my duty to have interfered, but as the matter stands, it does not pertain to me. Out of politeness, and that you may know the course to pursue, I will say that you should direct your complaints to the Administrator, Francisco Sepulveda, and if he does not show you justice, to the tribunals or National Government. From the above explanations, I hope you will be persuaded that I am not the proper authority to whom you should refer, and that my character of General-in-Chief does not authorize me to identify myself with questions foreign to my military duties.

Yours, &c., RAMON CORONA.

But this reply did not satisfy Commander Bridge, who replied that as it was impossible to obtain satisfaction from the highest Mexican authorities for the insults offered him by the government of Mazatlan, he must adopt other means, adding:

From noon of to-day, June 20, 1868, I will blockade the port of Mazatlan, and capture any Mexican vessels attempting to leave or enter the port; and if any resistance is made, and my remonstrances contained in my communication No. 5, are not attended to within 48 hours, I will adopt still stronger means to chastise the insolence committed, as I may see fit. If the method which I intend to adopt does not affect you, as your last communication gives me to understand, perhaps you will do me the honor to communicate my intentions to those interested.

Your obedient servant, W. H. B.

Finally, the concluding reply of Gen. Corona to Commander Bridge contains the following passage:

"Consequent with the principle which I have taken as a rule in this affair, I decline serving you as messenger to communicate to parties interested, referred to in your last communication, your intentions."

On the 20th the employés of the Custom House found near the principal door a board upon which was written:

JUNE 20, 1868.—*To the Inhabitants of Mazatlan*: In consequence of gross insults having been committed against the commander and other officers of Her Britannic Majesty's war steamer Chanticleer, by the authorities of Mazatlan, and having been denied satisfaction for these insults, be it known, that from noon to-day, June 20, 1868, the port of Mazatlan will be blockaded, and any Mexican vessel attempting to leave the bay will be immediately captured. The English flag displayed from the mainmast of Her Britannic Majesty's war steamer Chanticleer, and the firing of a gun, will announce to the inhabitants to put themselves in safety.

Her Britannic Majesty's war steamer, highest official of Her Britannic Majesty on the western coast of Mexico.

Matters being in this state at 5.30 o'clock of the same evening, the Chanticleer sent out four armed boats, which went in a line toward the wharf until in front of the Custom House, when they stopped a short distance from it. Gen. Corona, in anticipation of this, had placed outside the Custom House three pieces of artillery, under command of Lieut.-Col. Adolph Riestra, supported by 200 men. The chief made a brief and eloquent address to his soldiers, and while they were making all preparations for the indicated hostilities, the English boats suddenly turned about and returned to the Chanticleer. On the 22d Gen. Corona received the following from the United States Consul:

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES, MAZATLAN, June 22d, 1868.—*Gen. D. Ramon Corona*—SIR: Together with the English and Prussian Consuls I directed a note to Captain Bridge, of Her Britannic Majesty's war steamer Chanticleer, telling him that this was an undefended city, and that a bombardment would cause great loss of life and property, and we hoped that he would ask reparation in a more gentle manner. In answer, the Captain said he would abstain from bombarding the public edifices only on condition of receiving no fresh insults, but that he would continue the blockade until reparation was given him, or he received orders from the Admiral. I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

ISAAC LIPSSON, United States Consul.

Although Captain Bridge qualifies the first proceeding with himself and officer as an insult, he does not deem it sufficiently clear and demonstrated to be an actual offence, for in his first notes he merely demands the restoration of the money, without expressing a wish for any other satisfaction. By no means would it be just for the authorities of the Republic to concede to the command of Captain Bridge that the employés who offended him on the 18th of June should be delivered to him on board his vessel, and chastised to his satisfaction. Neither can it appear just or conformable to the laws of nations that the Commander of the Chanticleer should upon his own authority, blockade the port of Mazatlan, and much less bombard an undefended city. Although through foreign intervention in Mexico, the relations between the Republic and England are suspended, it does not follow there must be hostilities between the two countries. On the contrary, it has been and is the constant policy of the Government to give no motive for complaint either to the Governments or subjects of those countries, but always to treat strangers from whatever country, not only with justice but benevolence, whether they reside in the Republic or wish to come. Observing the same principles in respect to the events at Mazatlan, the Government cannot consent to any irregular proceeding, for although willing to make all necessary sacrifices, the dignity and rights of the Republic must be maintained; nevertheless, the facts will be duly examined in order that if there have been any faults committed, justice may be shown to all parties. To this end the President issued the following order through the Cabinet minister:

First, that the money forcibly taken from the Purser of the British steamer be held in deposit while the Government receives necessary information from the Custom House, in order to decide if the Government itself can return the money, or if it will be indispensable to submit it to judicial decision. Second, that the employés of the Custom House who interfered in the affairs of June 16 and 18 be placed at the disposal of the District Judge of Mazatlan, as well as the employés who gave orders for the execution of those acts, public notice being given every eight days of the state of the case. Third, employés will be separated from the service till the matter is finally decided.

Bancroft at Heidelberg.

A letter from Heidelberg to the *Evening Post* says:

It was no sooner known that the American Minister had arrived at the Prinz Carl Hotel than the learned faculty of the University (who are nearly all decided politicians) and the other leading citizens hastened to salute him and urge his accepting some public ovation. The next day he must be at the ceremonies at Worms, whither the King of Prussia and the statesmen and diplomats generally had already gone; but the enthusiastic Heidelbergers argued that he could return at night for a public supper, and depart again early the next morning for Worms, where the celebration was to continue through three days. He did so, and the supper was eaten with no little *eclat* at "the Museum," a large edifice on the University square.

The University Faculty here is a host of itself, and I doubt whether one of them was absent—the *elite* of the foreign and the permanent society of the town were there, and the hours, until after midnight, sped away with real German enthusiasm. Privy Councillor Bluntschli (many of these Professors are connected with the government, nominally at least,) who is Professor of Politics in the University, presided. He eulogized in emphatic words Bancroft's recent treaties, and spoke of the kindredship and ever-growing sympathy between the United States and Germany; not failing to draw out the parallelism of their respective histories, so far as the doctrine of "unity" and nationality is concerned; and toasted Bancroft and the "brotherhood" of the American and German peoples.

When Bancroft rose to reply, the Americans present were proud to find that he could do so in fluent German—a rare accomplishment of our foreign ministers. A learned professor of "comparative grammar" in the University remarked to me that the speech was perfect German with the exception of the gender of a single small word—a small *lapsus* which none but a "comparative grammarian" probably would have observed. The statesmen at Berlin, as well as the King himself, have expressed their satisfaction in having there, at last, an American representative who can discuss the affairs and politics of his country with them in their own language. He spoke of the great epochs of modern German history, and their influence on America; the Reformation now being celebrated at Worms; the times of Frederick the Great, &c., and the obligations of America and all the world to the German *Vaterland*. Speeches followed from Dr. Otto, Professor Cleaveland, of Philadelphia (in English), Professors Freitschke and Zeller—the latter the pro-rector of the University—and the heartiest good-fellowship prevailed between the German and American participants till the "small hours" warned them away.

—More mammoth teeth and tusks have been dug up at Big Bone Springs, Ky.

POLITICAL.

[For the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

A CAMPAIGN SONG.

For a brief space of time I ask your attention,
To hear a fine story about a Convention,
Where rebels and copperheads, Democrats all,
Had a "high old time" jointly at Tammany Hall.

Whilst the Pendleton men held the wolf by the ears,
The Women's Convention was greeted with jeers;
And impenitent rebels a platform dictated,
Which their treason and malice abundantly sated.

There was Chase, who was ready to pay any price
To carry the vote, and he formed this device—
Tears the wool off he'd worn all his lifetime, and tries,
To pull the same over the Democrats' eyes!

I'm sorry to say this trick was derided;
Our man must be dyed in the wool, they decided.
Mere varnish of treason won't answer, they cried
So Johnson, and Hancock, and Hendricks, they tried.

And Packer, and Parker, and Church, too, and Blair,
Till this high old Convention began to despair;
And lobbyist, copperhead, rebel and schemer
Gave the cause up for lost, and voted for Seymour!

Governor Seymour at Home.

A correspondent of the Hartford *Evening Post*, writing from Utica, New York, the home of Horatio Seymour, gives his impressions of that gentleman in a long letter, from which we extract the following:

They call Seymour up here indifferently "Oration Seymour," "Rash Seymour," "Rachel Seymour," and "Old Jelly Fish." The Seymour city residence is a lead-colored brick house, with wide, double-chimneyed gables. Here, when he wishes to catch a new fish, or spring a *coup d'etat* upon anybody, Seymour acts the part of the intriguing host by giving a dinner. Attacking the man's belly, he forks him in the conscience after a while, and the assassination is complete. When a blacker conspiracy is to be broached, the conspirators hie to Deerfield, or hide themselves in Bagg's Hotel. The liquor interest, the railroad ring, the canal people, are all represented. They make the slate and tap the rosy, and the Democratic masses of the State never say "Nay." A clammy dictator of the wills and ballots of the Democratic party, he has never raised his eyes from the contemplation of his own fortunes. Love, children, society, woman, have no joys to him. His education began and ceased when they put a "slate" into his hand. His deportment, street manners, courtesy, or whatever it may be called, is no implanted amiability, but only a part of his political restraint, conned like a lesson to take him to the head of the class. His nature is too feeble to make him eminent even in insincerity. Strong men go on and carry the flag of conservatism, and make enemies by their earnestness, but Mr. Seymour only waits. In all this time of action he is at Deerfield writing a speech, full of sweetened lukewarmness, and when his bold associates have stumbled, disagreed, or served his destiny, behold! from his ambush our placid, philosophic statesman comes to gather the sheaves of other men. His convictions are *nil*; his power of decision is *nihil*. His speeches are notable for their Iago-like tact to awaken discontent and promote public infidelity, while they suggest no relief, for the plain reason that Mr. Seymour has no opinion whatever. He is a timid lawyer, who gave up the profession because he had neither nimble nor profound qualities to give him abiding place among his competitors, nor moral courage to give nerve for the fair conflicts of wit and education. He quitted the bar as a sick man quits a jarring chamber, not from any delicacy of organization, but from sheer want of pluck and conscious inaptitude. He is intensely selfish, very stealthy, earnest for power, reckless of fame. He worked like a beaver for his nomination, as everybody in Utica knows, and he declined it before it was offered to him. As a President, he will narrow and belittle the destiny of the country, truckle to the chanticleer vanity of the rebel chivalry, make our Northern character contemptible again, monumentalize the rebellion, and carry us into the last ditch of dishonor. He will be bully-ragged by his advisers, give Bill Tweed and Pete Sweeney all the Indian contracts, and make the mighty recollection of the conquering armies mightier by the impotence and drivel of his succession.

A Rebel Slander Refuted.

The Savannah *Republican* has the following: The Macon *Telegraph* having published the story of the Sweat Box torture as applied to the prisoners in Fort Pulaski, to extort evidence against the Columbus prisoners, and having stated upon the authority of a citizen of Macon that General Meade had admitted the truth of the report current in the papers, the editor was called upon on Friday morning by an officer under orders from General Meade, who demanded the editor's authority for the statement contained in his article. The order of General Meade directed the officer to arrest the author of the report in regard to himself in case he should persist in his statement. The editor gave as his authority Mr. William B. Johnston, a well-known citizen of Macon, who publishes the following card:

"MACON, July 17, 1868.—*Editors Macon Telegraph:* I have been called upon this morning by Lieut. James Ellis, as authority for the statements of an editorial article in your paper upon the subject of torture inflicted upon witnesses in the Ashburn trial, held in confinement at Fort Pulaski. Your article is based substantially upon the statements I made in general conversaton in your hearing. I heard Gen. Meade make, as I thought, *bona fide* statements in substance as you represented. They were made in a private house in Atlanta, in the presence of a lady and her little daughter, to the latter of whom the conversation was chiefly addressed. General Meade denies making such statements as actual facts, and as I have no intention to call his veracity in question, I am forced to conclude that what I took for serious statements of facts was mere badinage, playfully addressed to the little child with whom he was sporting at the time, and that I was thus misled in the premises.

"In your article you said the torture had been applied to Marshall, Betts, and a negro. No names were mentioned by Gen. Meade, nor did I so state.

"The conversation in your hearing was not intended for the public prints, and I had no idea it would be published.

"Very respectfully,
"WM. B. JOHNSTON."

Black Democrats in the South.

The following paragraph, from a Louisiana rebel paper, the Alexandria *Democrat*, illustrates the precise amount of hatred that the Democracy have for negroes when they vote the Copperhead ticket:

"It is no use any longer disguising the fact, patent to all, that the colored Democracy of Rapides is now a fixed institution, alive, wide awake, in real dead earnest, and with a local habitation and name. Not content with the Lamothe Barbecue, they got up a Ball, a rousing Ball, on last Saturday night. They were gratified and honored by the proprietor of the Ice House placing at their disposal the fine and large Ball Room in his Hotel. We must candidly admit that this element of the Democratic party of Rapides is far ahead of any new organization we ever witnessed before in our parish. Their Ball was really a well gotten up and handsome affair."

The Dirtiest Thing Yet.

[From the St. Louis Democrat.]

When General Grant left Washington to come West he was followed by a sneaking spy in the employ of the New York *World*, who wrote dirty letters of personal abuse to that paper about the General's trip. The only fact which this hired sneak really discovered during his journey, was that three glasses of beer were actually taken into the car which General Grant and the party accompanying occupied, but whether the said beer was consumed by the General or by others of the party, the smeller could not positively state. The same contemptible spy, after trailing around after the General, when he went to visit relations in Ohio, and finding nothing bad to report, was finally observed and accosted by a friend of the General, and the fellow admitted that he was sent by the *World* to find out what he could to the discredit of the General, but that he had orders to report nothing in his favor.

During the war, this same *World* made a great fuss because the Government employed detectives to track men who were engaged in plotting treason, and called it mean and dirty, and contemptible business. And yet this same paper sends a hired spy after a man, not engaged in plotting treason, not dangerous to the very life of the nation, but honored by the whole world as its foremost defender and champion—a man hired to drag the gutters for miserable slanders against the fair name of the faithful soldier, and under orders to report nothing in his favor!

The particular individual selected for this dirty job is named Schuyler, and he is now in or about this city. He was at the Planters' House recently, and it is said that he is still spying about in the neighborhood. Of course nobody will do him any harm, for we are a law-abiding people here, but it would be amazing if any gentleman should condescend to associate with him.

General Grant as a Strategist.

From Mr. Charles A. Dana's new "Life of General Grant" we extract the following. Mr. Dana's position as Assistant Secretary of War gave him facilities for observation that another person could not have enjoyed:

"The attention of the reader has already been called to his recommendation of a united command in the Mississippi Valley, and to the tardy action of the government in carrying this recommendation into effect. It is hardly necessary now to say that this combination was the foundation of all our substantial victories, not only in the West, but throughout the entire theatre of war. Fort Donelson was won by celerity, audacity and heroic resolution; Shiloh by stubborn and unconquerable heroism; Vicksburg by the most brilliant and original strategy, by rapid marching, judicious combination and self-reliance, which remind one of the invasion of Russia by Charles XII, or of the vigor displayed in Bonaparte's campaign of 1796; but it must not be forgotten that Charles lost his army at Pultowa, and that Bonaparte did not cut loose from his base and plunge headlong into the interior of the hostile country; but by a judicious and well-formed plan of operations, he broke through the enemy's lines at such a point as to retain his communications with France constantly uninterrupted, while by rapid combinations and severe battles he drove these lines before him. But Grant, in the Vicksburg campaign, boldly threw himself into the midst of hostile forces, leaving an army entirely behind him, until he had seized the most important point in the theatre of operations, and then turned upon and defeated that army, and drove it into the fortifications from which it was destined never to emerge except at the will of its conqueror. The closing victories of the war were won by a rare combination of military agencies. The consolidation of four vast territorial departments into one grand military division, enabled Grant to concentrate at Chattanooga a splendid army, heavily outnumbering the enemy; and it should be remembered that Providence favors strong battalions. By a series of strategic and strong tactical combinations, these superior numbers were so directed upon the field of battle as to take the enemy at disadvantage, striking him in flank, and actually getting closer to his base of supplies than his base was to his own headquarters.

"The Atlanta campaign and the march to the sea; selection of Sheridan, and the formation of the middle military division; the consolidation of the Western cavalry; the establishment of the military division of the West Mississippi, under Canby, followed by the campaign of Mobile; Sherman's grand holiday excursion and pic-nic party through the Carolinas, again severing the Southern territory, isolating and scattering its armies, breaking its communications, and eating out the vitals of the Confederacy; and lastly, but not least, the magnificent campaign of the Army of the Potomac, from the Rapidan to the James, and from Petersburg to Appomattox Court House, bear ample testimony not only to the grandeur of Grant's conceptions, but to the heroic and unshakable resolution with which he carried them into effect. There was no defeat in all this, no hesitation, no doubting, but the clearest comprehension of the ends to be aimed at, the most careful preparation of materials, and the most perfect confidence in the men and means by which they were to be attained.

"No modern general except Bonaparte ever wielded such vast and prolonged power; and not even that great conqueror displayed such remarkable sagacity in his organizations and selections of subordinates. Massena and Soult were driven from Spain: McDonald was overwhelmed at Katzbach; Marmont was defeated at Montmartre, and Napoleon himself was driven from Russia, beaten at Leipsic, and, finally, after a series of unaccountable blunders, was hurled from his throne, recovering it again only to repeat his blunders and meet an ignominious fate.

"But Grant knew that no genius, however remarkable, could sufficiently command the national armies in a war of such magnitude without the assistance of lieutenants who could be trusted 'to make their own orders' for the emergencies that were sure to arise. He therefore gave more thought to the proper organization and direction of armies upon the vital points of the enemy's territory and lines, and to the selection of men competent to command them, than to issuing the detailed orders of the battle. Neither Sherman, nor Sheridan, nor Thomas, nor Canby ever failed him, and had circumstances enabled him to devote himself exclusively to the command of the army of the Potomac, he would doubtless have displayed as much skill in the tactics of battle as he did in the strategy of campaigns.

"The quick judgment by which he discovered the enemy's plan to evacuate Fort Donelson, and the sudden resolution which he based thereupon, to attack at once, are evidences of something more than aggressive temper or mere brute courage. The tactics of Lookout Mountain, Chattanooga Valley and Mission Ridge have never been surpassed. The tactics, or more properly, the grand tactics displayed during the overland campaign, are worthy of the highest commendation, and had the execution of details been as faultless as the conception of the movements, there would have been nothing to regret. But it was precisely in the details with which Grant studiously avoided interfering that the greatest and in fact the only failures took place. Grant's conduct at Belmont, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg and in the Wilderness was all that could have been wished, and shows beyond chance of dispute that he possesses in the highest degree that 'two-o'clock-in-the-morning courage' which Napoleon declared to be the rarest thing among Generals, while his conception and execution of the Vicksburg campaign are proof that his judgment is in exact equilibrium with his courage. His unvaried course of success through four years of warfare shows that he is entitled to be ranked in the category of Generals who never lost a campaign or a battle, and the easy simplicity with which he did the most extraordinary things, points strongly to the possession of remarkable genius for war."

—The *Memorial des Pyrenees* announces the death at Pau of Madame Jadot, whose maiden name was Jeanne Bernadotte, and who was the niece of the late Charles John XIV., King of Sweden and Norway. She had attained the age of 70.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

—One of Frank Blair's victories—When he took Rye.

—Blair calls Seymour "an angel." What does Seymour call Blair?

—Gustave Doré was so jealous that Nilsson jilted him. He still thinks her a-dore-ble.

—Southern papers call Seymour a "patriot," evidently having in mind the Pat Riots in New York five years ago.

—There is great rivalry as to who is the "Wickedest Man in New York," spoken of in a recent publication.

—The I that Andrew Johnson has used so much in his speeches was an eye to the Democratic nomination. It has been knocked out.

—A ton of collar paper, it is stated, is made daily at one mill in Pittsfield, Mass. Certainly a-necks-traordinary amount.

—Senator Doolittle has arranged four corps for the Democratic campaign. The people will reduce them to one corpse in November.

—In a speech delivered in Indianapolis in August, 1860, Frank Blair "stigmatized the Democrats as hell-hounds."

—The annual story of men carried over Niagara Falls elicits the devout aspiration of an exchange that they may be hackmen.

—The Alaska *Herald* is a paper of eight pages, printed in Russian and American type and language, in parallel columns.

—John B. Gough has received more than eight hundred applications for his services as a lecturer the coming season.

—It is said there is a man in Connecticut 70 years old, who has lived all his life within fifteen miles of Hartford, yet has never seen that city. There is a bare possibility that he may be blind.

—An organ grinder perpetrates the innocent fraud of holding a sheet of music before him. Unsophisticated young ladies are surprised at his proficiency in reading and playing from the "notes."

—A plan is proposed to bring London and New York within seven days of each other, by means of fast steamers between Valencia and St. Johns, and connecting railroads.

—An exchange wonders why genuine princes and millionaires find so much trouble in getting wives, while bogus counts and barons have all the beauty of the watering places at their feet.

—It is said that so much of Alexander Smith's first poetry was composed over his manual work, *i. e.*, the designing of patterns, that one of his employers assured the biographer that the "Life Drama" was written "at my expense, sir, every d—d line of it."

—It is said that there are more flies and mosquitoes in Maine this summer than for many years. A gentleman who has just returned from Moosehead Lake says that his party were obliged to give up their fishing excursion and leave for home on account of these pests.

—In 1867 the Government Savings' Banks in Great Britain and Ireland received £4,877,264 deposits, paid out £2,248,510, and were computed to hold as capital £9,749,929. In 1863 the receipts were £2,704,733, the drafts, £1,026,207, and the capital £2,370,828.

—The comparative merits of Grant and Sherman being under discussion on a Missouri steamboat last fall, Gen. Frank Blair, who was present, was asked his opinion. That gallant soldier promptly and characteristically replied: "By G—d, gentleman, Grant knows more than Sherman and all the rest of them banged into one!"

—The series of public breakfasts announced by Queen Victoria have come to an untimely end. Nobody seems to understand exactly what the trouble is, but there are to be no more. It is generally understood that something occurred during the late and only "breakfast" to induce the Queen peremptorily to countermand her orders. Some say that she caught some of her ladies in waiting flirting improperly with the cavaliers in attendance amid the shrubbery of the palace gardens.

—In Indiana they have a way to stop a donkey's braying, which consists in tying a heavy stone to the animal's tail. He can't bray, they say, unless he can bring his tail to a horizontal position, and this being impracticable when the weight is attached, the bray is suppressed. It would be a good idea to obtain a boulder of a ton or so in weight and attach it to the "claw-hammer" of the White House. If the experiment should prove successful, it might be repeated in other quarters, with both public and private advantage.

—Notwithstanding the long and enormously expensive war in which Brazil has been engaged, the credit of its government has been sustained in the most honorable manner. Taxation has been increased, and money has flowed so freely into the treasury that its present deficit is under $9,000,000. The dividends on its loans are as punctually paid in London as when the empire was at peace, the sinking fund which is rapidly amortizing these loans has not been suspended, the guarantee on its railways is regularly and faithfully met, it owes no money in Europe, its five per cent. external bonds are worth much more in the market than those of many European States, and its six per cent. internal bonds are quoted at Rio at 87½.

—Dr. Richardson, of Springport, New York, made an interesting experiment at the Medical Convention recently held in Rochester. In investigating the causes and nature of eruptive diseases he made the following experiment: He took a piece of fresh beef, and put it under pure water, where he let it remain seventy hours. By this time the meat had begun to decompose, and was far from being agreeable either to the taste or smell. The doctor then took a single drop of the water, and examined it under the microscope. He discovered in it numerous minute animals, all in a lively state. He estimated that a cubic inch of the water contained over twenty thousand of these beings. The doctor, at this stage, deliberately swallowed four ounces of the water, and soon afterward opened a vein in his arm. In the blood that issued forth he discovered a number of living organisms precisely similar to those in the water he drank. This statement was made before the Convention, and if it failed to convince the auditors of squeamishness on the doctor's part, it must, at all events, have satisfied them of his devotion to science.

—The following are said to be the exact conditions of the marriage settlement agreed to between the Marquis de Caux and Adelina Patti, or rather exacted by the Baron Rothschild, as the guardian of the latter:

The sum of 500,000 francs, constituting the whole of the Diva's fortune, is to be placed in trust for the benefit of herself and children. The principal is not to be touched under any circumstances whatever, Mlle. Patti herself only enjoying the interest thereof.

One-third of her future earnings is to be set aside in the same manner, the remaining two-thirds to be used as her husband and herself may decide.

The father and mother of the bride are to have each a pension of 6,000 francs, which is to be allocated out of her income. This proposition is honorable to Mlle. Patti, whose sentiments of daughterly affection have always shown themselves superior to every other consideration.

The Marquis de Caux asked to have the sum of 450,000 francs set aside for the payment of the mortgage on his estates, but on this point the Baron de Rothschild and Maurice Strakosch were inexorable, so that the property will have to be put up for sale unless the creditors of the Marquis consent to wait for the chance of repayment from Adelina's future earnings, a contingency not very probable from the known spendthrift habits of her future husband.

It is calculated that at present Mlle. Patti earns about 400,000 francs a year, which, with prudence, would soon enable the Marquis to pay off his debts. Accustomed, however, to live at a rate far above his income, it is not likely that he will be induced to put such a restraint on his tastes as will enable him to accomplish so desirable a result,