# Daily Evening Bulletin

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

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THE EVENING BULLETIN

BLISHED EVERY EVENING (Sundays excepted),
AT THE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING, 607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION. BIBBON PEACOCK. CASPER SOUDER JE. L. FETHERSTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON.
The Burlietin is served to subscribers in the city at 18 pents per week, payable to the carriers, or 88 per annum.

# AMERICAN

# LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Philadelphia,

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.

This Institution has no superior in the United

INVITATIONS FOR WEDDINGS, PARTIES, &C. executed in a superior manner, by DREKA, 1023 CHESTNUT STREET. 1620-013 MARRIEU.

McALLISTER-TRENOR -At the Church of the Advent, San Francisco, Cal., June 31, Colonel Julian Mc Allister, U. S. A., to Amelis H. Trenor, daughter of John Trenor, M. D., of the city of New York.

rereon, youngest son of Joseph L. and Sarah C. Hallo-ell, in the 6th year of the sec. HENSZEY.—On the evening of Slet inst. Mary, closs aughter of Catharine and the late Thomas Henszey. The relatives as d friends of the family are respectfully avited to attend the funeral from the residence of he bother. No. 29 South Fourth street, on Saturday after-con, 15th instant, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Laurel 1011. noon, 15th instant, at 5 0 cm. 15th instant, at 5 0 cm. Hill.

MORTON,—At Woodeide, July 22d, Mary S., wife of Dr.

Knox Morton, and daughter of the late George S. a lugari.
The male relatives and friends are respectfully invited
To attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband,
on Menday, 27th instant at 9 A. M. To proceed to Laurel
Hill. Carriages will leave the office of E. S. Earley,
Und-riaker, Tenth and Green, at 8% A. M. to carry
Filends no the funeral.

7. 12 thu the function of the Hudson, on Wednes-Near Newburgh, on the Hudson, on Wednes-22 Mario Louise Reed, daughter of G. F. T. Paris, aged 23 years in Germantown, July 234,

Aromatic Vegetable Scap, combined with Glycerine, is recommended for Ladies and Infants.

BLACK LLAMA LACE POINTS, 87 TO 8100,
WHITE LLAMA SHAWLS,
WHITE SHETLAND DO,
WHITE BAREGE DO,
WHITE CRAPE MARETZ,
EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch sts.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

## PARDEE SUIENTIFIC COURSE

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE The next term commences on THUESDAY, September O/ Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 2). er on TUESDAY. July 23, the day For circulars, apply to President CATTELL, or to Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA BAILROAD COM OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COM PANY.

PHILADRIPHIA, May 18th, 1688.

NOTIGE 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 much 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, 1863.

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 becar livedon and citer May 50th, 1863, and the privilege subscribing will cease on the 30th day of July, 1863.

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, 1863.

3d. Twenty-five Per Cent, on or before the 15th day of December, 1863.

onty five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of

3d. Twenty-live Fer Cent. on or before the 15th day of June, 1682.

4th. Twenty-live Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of December, 1883, 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 np shall be entitled to a yro rata dividend that may be deglared on full shares.

THOMAS T. FIRTH, THOMAS T. FIRTH, my14-tjy30%rp

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 27 SOUTH FOURTH ETREET. PHILADELPHIA, May 37, 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 \$\overline{G}\$ Li00 each at any time before the lat day of October next, at par, for a new mortgage bond of equal amount, bearing 7 per cent, interest, clear of United States and State taxes, lhaving 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 totil 5. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

LIFE I SURANCE - THE HAND-IN-HAND Mutnal Life Insurance Company wishes to obtain a number of good Agents to canvaes for Life Insurance. To well qualified men very favorable terms will be allowed apply at No.112 South Fourth street. jy24f m w-st rp\* HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 AND 1520
Lombard street, Dispensary Department, Medical
Freatmen 1 and Imedicines furnished gratuitously to the

NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, WASTE paper, &c., bought by E HUNTER.

sp28-ti rp No. 613 Jayne street.

## DIVIDEND NOTICES.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD COMPANY. TREASURER'S OFFICE. CANDEN, N. J., July 23d, TREASURER'S OFFICE. CAMPEN, AN ANY THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a semi-tannual dividend of FOUR FER CENT on the capital stock of the company, clear of United States 1 ax. Payrible on and after August 3d. 1868, to the Stockholders of Shie date, at the Office of the Company, in Camden.

The stock transfer books will be closed from the date person, until Tuesday, August 4th, 1862. ROBBINS, GEORGE J. ROBBINS.

Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Clarion and Allegheny River oil Company have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of FIVE 65 CENTS PER SHARE from the net earnings of the Company, payable to the Stockholders on and after August 1st, 1868.

R. H. HOWARD, Treasurer,

R. H. HOWARD, Treasurer, 427 Market street, Philadelphia.
Philadelphia, July 22d, 1868, 1246 6t\*

## FROM CALIFORNIA.

American Official Difficulty at La Paz.

La Paz, Lower California, July 12, via San Francisco, July 23, 1868.—The American Consul Rece has forwarded a report to Washington charging Commander Bradford, of the United States steamer Resaca, with official misconduct in receiving an appropriation of an anti-American party. Captain Bradford, while in this port a short time ago, refused to recognize Consul Elmer, and advised him to take down his Consulnite sign, arguing that he could not actionwhedge the Consulate because the local authorities refused to do so. Since then Mr. Elmer thorities refused to do so. Since then Mr. Elmer acceived his exequatur from the Mexican Government through the influence of Mr. Plumb, American Chaigé d'Affaires at the national capital, and the Consul is again in full discharge of his

-Mr. John Bright is as bright at repartee as he is in parliamentary oratory. Recently a gentle-man in his company took up a newspaper, saying he wanted to see what the Ministry were about. Bright advised him to look among the robberies!

#### LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Bevival of the Impeachment Project in Congress Johnson Discloses too Soon the Policy He Intends Parsuing in the south-A Recess Talked of-Republicans, Apprehensive of Johnsofitely but Hold Him in Wholesome Subjection-Opinions of the Southern Republicans on the Subject-The New Tax Bill-Johnson's Affection for His Old Friends of the Whisky Ring, &c. [Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

Washington, July 22, 1868,—The impeach ment project received a strong impetus to-day in the House of Representatives-not in debate, for it was not alluded to in any way-but in a quiet, confidential manner, the prospects of a new impeachment project were freely discussed among the Republican members on the floor of the House, with each other, and I can assure you that there is a strong probability that new and "unimpeachable" articles may be presented and passed before many days. The recent veto by the President of the electoral college bill was couched in such arrogant, overbearing language as to be particularly offensive to Republican Senas to be particularly offensive to Republican Sen-ators and members of the House, and having had time to study it closely, their indignation at his—assumptions in that paper is very strong. In this document, Johnson very clearly, defines his position, that all the reconstruction measures, and the State, governments organized under them, are unconstitutional and void, and that he is not under any obligation to recognize them. This was the old stereotyped story, and nobody supposed it meant anything till Senator

nobody supposed it meant anything till Senator Hendricks yesterday prematurely discl. sed the course the Precident intended to pursue, as soon as Congress adjourn, in regard to the Southern States, which in fact was the practical application of Frank Blair's theory that the "carpet bag coveragations" should be swent out of existence. organizations" should be awept out of existence. This was developed during the debate on the bill to distribute arms to the several States, which bill Senator Hendricks severely denounced, and plainly said Johnson would not execute, if it were passed. Hendricks, it is well understood. speaks "by authority," so his utterances attracted the more importance, as he is known to be on intimate and confidential terms with the

and the talk about an early adjournment has given place to a determination to remain here till they see what Johnson will do with the bill distributing arms to the several States (which he will most assuredly veto), and if he expresses his determination not to execute it, he will be speedlly arraigned on new articles of impeachment, which will be introduced and passed without any delay, and the presence of a large number of Republican Senators from the Southern States will, it is thought, insure conviction this time. I need not state all they expect to accombut I am assured that if impeachmen attempted again, there will be "no such word

The newly admitted Representatives from the South, too, generally advocate a recess for a short period, as they are prehensive that, if Congress adjourns absolutely from August 1st until December next, Johnson will use all his power and influence to defeat the will of the Southern people at the coming Presidential election by refusing to acknowledge the cristing States Governments, and will go so far as fo secretly or onesly encourage the go so far as to secretly or openly encourage the establishment of new governments there, in the interest of the rebels, who will liold separate-elections, and insist upon their votes being counted in the electoral college, to the exclusion of the voters authorized by the reconstruction cts. The Southern members, therefore, oppose any adjournment of Congress at all, as It would leave Johnson perfectly unrestrained from the 1st of August till the 1st of December, and no man can prophesy what he might do during that interval, so they favor a recess, or two or three of them, between now and December, to hold Johnson in check. The Southern delegations are interesting in strength and importance and their creasing in strength and importance, and their wishes in this respect cannot be overlooked, as they are better informed upon the situation of affairs there than the Northern members can pol

sibly be.
Secretary Seward's proclamation, too, in an nouncing the adoption of the fourteenth amend-ment is so insultingly worded, and exposes the designs of the Presidential conspirator and his designs of the Freatdential conspirator and his supporters so clearly, that members feel it is not safe to go home and let Johnson work out his mischlevous and revolutionary schemes in their absence. The feeling in favor of impeachment was wonderfully developed today, even among those who have strongly opposed it since the last failure, and the determination is expressed to act promptly and decimination is expressed to act promptly and dec dedly with the measure if it should become neces eary. Many Republican Senators, too, coincide in this view, and if articles are presented, they will be "short, sharp and decisive," and not much time will be lost in getting the present "obstacle" removed from the White House.

The President had not signed the tax bill up to this afternoon, notwithstanding it was officially announced yesterday in the House that he had done so. The mistake originated from this bli being placed among some others approved by the President, and returned to the House of Representatives. It is not known what are the Pre-sident's objections to the bill, but it is suppose that his chief repugnance to signing it is because

sidents objections to the oill, but it is supposed that his chief repugnance to signing it is because it wipes out of existence the famous, or infamous "whisky ring," which rendered him such invaluable services in the impeachment trial, as Butler's report proved. The "ring" will be without funds to assist the Democratic candidates in the Presidential campaign, and this fact presses heavily on the mind of his Excellency. The bill provides for the appointment of twenty-five Supervisors of Revenue, with a salary of \$2,500 each per annum and traveling expenses, who are vested with almost despotic power. These positions are eagerly sought after, so much so that nearly five hundred applications for appointment have been received already at the Treasury Department. Even before the bill has become a law Congress has authorized the printing of 10,000 copies of it, which will be ready for distribution at the close of the present week, so parties interested need not trouble their Congressmen for copies before that time.

A GRATEFUL RAIN STORM. After three weeks of the most trying weather experienced in this latitude, with the therever experienced in this latitude, with the thermometer at from 85 to 106, with not a drop of rain during that time, we were to day blessed with a grateful thunder-storm. The rain came down plentifully for a short time, and gladdened the hearts of mankind and beast kind, for both suffered terribly during the long drought.

-If the Correspondance Generale, of Belgrad be correct, the most startling revelations may be expected to result from the trial of the Prince of Servia's murderers. The tribunal was about to deliver sentence, when Maritch, who fired upon and killed Princess Anka, on hearing the upon and killed Princess Anka, on hearing the protestation of Prince Karageorgevich read, in which the latter said that Maritch had committed the deed either from cruelty or because he had been paid to do so, suddenly exclaimed: "Well, if he has said that, I will speak and reveal the real culprits; give me writing materials." The other prisoners have followed his example and given up the names of the real instigators of the plot. It is certain that immense sums of money had been distributed, and that the director of the had been distributed, and that the director of the hulks at Topchidere, a relation of Karageorgevich, and one of the thirteen brought up for trial, stated that if search were made in Prince Karageorgevich's palace, flower vases would be found, at the bottom of each of which 5,000 durats would be discovered which were needed. ducats would be discovered, which was accord-

ingly done, and the money found.

#### PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1868.

#### ORIME., LYNCH LAW IN INDIANA

Three of the Express. Robbers Hung

by a Vigilance Committee.

The tollowing particulars of a bloody tragedy we take from the Cincinnati Commercial of the

Our readers have already been made aware of this state of things through our publications of the many murders, house burnings, horse stealings, counterfeiting operations and daring express robberies, that have taken place near Seymour, Indiana, by the Renos, their companions and pupils. Every effort made thus far, by detectives from other points, to weed out these murdering devils, has failed, in a measure, at last. Life and property have continued at their mercy. Within two years they have robbed the Adams Express Company alone of \$125,000. A mercy. Within two years they have robbed the Adams Express Company alone of \$125,000. A robbery of this kind occurred also, lately, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Raliroad, where the American Express Company was robbed of a large amount. All these robberies have emanated from the same source. A family named Reno, living at Bockford, two miles from Seymour, have been the leaders or instigators of the whole of these daring outrages. They are also the parties who led the raid in Iowa last spring, when so many county safes were robbed. On the 22d of May last the Adams Express Company's car was robbed, about elekteen miles Company's car was robbed, about eighteen miles from Seymour, on the line of the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad. The robbery was done by the Renos and their friends, some of whom are now in Canada to avoid capture, and others are under arrest for this outrage. On the 10th instant the Adams Express was again at-tempted to be robbed on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, about thirteen miles west of Seymour. The armed guards of the Company, however, repulsed the robbers, captured one and wounded

this gang, and was captured on the night of the attempted robbery. Charles Roseberry, a resident of Seymour, and a pupil of the Renos, was afterward arrested by

some of the others, two of whom have since been

captured, and for the remainder a large reward has been offered. James Volney Ellet was one of

a pupil of the Renos, was afterward arrested by the citizens of Seymour, who turned out en masse, Frait Clifton was also arrested. They all owned up to their connection with the affair, and also their attempt to kill the guards. For safe keeping these three men were brought up to this city, and imprisoned temporarily in the various stations, as had been several other parties arrested on suspicion of connection with the robbery in May last when \$96.000 rewarded the robbery in May last, when \$96,000 rewarded the robbers. They were held here until night before last, when they left in charge of an officer of the Adams Express Company, and heavily ironed, for Brownstown, twelve miles west of Seymour. Every possible precaution had been taken to keep their departure a secret. It was feared that it might become known to some of the rascals' companions, and that a rescue might be the result. No interference was apprehended from others. The officers had no idea that stern and determined men, who had become aroused to desperation by outrage, had their eyes upon these men, and that they were doomed. It must have been that faithful agents of the Vigilance Committee had watched the stations of the city losely, and telegraphed immediately to Seymon closely, and telegraphed immediately to Seymour the signal for prompt action; for, when the passenger train was swiftly rolling toward Brownstown, two miles west of Seymour, a little after midnight yesterday morning, the engineer saw, far ahead, in the darkness of a dense wood, a brightly gleaming eye of fire that warned him to stop for something, he knew not what. Hardly had the train ceased to move, when it was surrounded on all sides by the dark forms of a hundred or mere armed men, who did forms of a hundred or mere armed men, who did not say much, but acted very promptly. They held muskets and revolvers in their hands, and quietly stood guard while their leaders, with a strong equad, went through the train, laid strong hands upon the trembling desperadoes, and withnames upon the trembing desperators, and without meeting any useless resistance, marched them out into the wood. The engineer had objected to their way of doing things, and threatened to move on. But he quietly submitted to the detention, when he was informed that if he did this he would excrifice many lives, as the track was blockeded.

rack was blockaded What was done by the self-constituted execu-What was done by the self-constituted executioners out in the woods, we can not state in detill. How the doomed men conducted themselves,
what they said and how they pleaded for life as
the ropes were being fastened around their necks
and thrown over the limbs of one of the strong
old forest trees, we can not say. There were no
reporters there to report that triple death—to
take down coolly and accurately the last trembling utterances of the dying wretches. The story
is known only to those who had a hand in the
affair.

ffair.
In the morning these three lifeless bodies were seen hanging on the tree.

In Seymour, and for many miles around, nothing was thought of or talked of, yesterday, but the work of the Vigilance Committee; and the following proclamation, quite generally distributed, served to keep the matter fresh:

"ATTENTION, THEVES!—The attention of all thieves, robbers, assassins, and vagrants, together with their aiders, abettors and sympathizers, is called to the doings of the Seymour Vigi-lance Committee last night.
"We are determined to follow this up until all of the classes above named, whether imported or to the 'manor born,' are driven forever from our

midst.

"Threats have been made of retaliation in case we should resort to capital punishment. In answer we say, should one of our committee be harmed, or a dollar's worth of property of any honest man be destroyed by persons unknown, we will swing by the neck until they be dead every thieving character we can lay our hands on, without inquiring whether we have the persons who committed that particular crime or not. This applies not only to Seymour, but along the line of the two roads, and wherever our organization exists. Law and order must prevall."

Heception of Charles Francis Adams
in Boston.

Boston, July 23.—The informal reception of Charles Francis Adams by the citizens of Boston, at Agricultural Hall to-day, was attended by an immense number of the leading business and professional men, and by several ladies. Mr. Wm. Gray, in his address of welcome, referred to the distinguished services: of Mr. Adams at the Court of St. James, which were in no wise less valuable to the country than those which his distinguished progenitors had rendered. The great events which had transpired during Mr. Adams term of office at the Court of St. James, were alluded to, and of what Mr. Adams had seen of the struggle in this country from his distant point of view, and now, in welcoming Mr. Adams, he of view, and now, in welcoming Mr. Adams, he wished to say that they were ready to hear from him the story of what had transpired in his long official career. filcial career. Mr. Adams, in coming forward to respond, was

Mr. Adams, in coming forward to respond, was received with hearty applause. He said:

Mr. President, My Friends and Neighbors: You have been used so long a time back to hear the voice of accomplished speakers, who make to you addresses upon public occasions somewhat resembling this, that I fear you will be very much disappointed when I say to you that I have little to respond to the remarks, most friendly and complimentary, which have been made by the Chairman of the Committee, beyond expressing to him and to all of you my deepnet and most ing to him and to all of you my deepest and most heartfelt thanks for the kind feelings you have manifested toward me. I might, indeed, perhaps, have endeavored, by an elaborate effort, tomake an address on the topics allided to by your Chairman, which would have been acceptable to you have been acceptable. fable to you; but large experience has taught me that, in making such an address. I might have been too much absorbed in thinking what I might be going to say, or how I might be going to say, or how I might be going to acquit myself, to be able to indulge in the real feeling in which I wish to indulge upon this occasion. That feeling is a nestre to meet you, not collectively, as an assemblage

gathered for any specific purpose, but as individuals and personal friends, who have come to meet me, and with every one of whom I would be glad to shake hands. And now, Mr. Gray, if you will give me the liberty, I will come for ward and if there is anybody who wishes personally to express any feelings he may entertain in regard to any service he may think I have done, I shall value his hearty shake of the hand much more than any formal expression of approval. The gentlemen present then thronged the plat-form, and a hearty shaking of hands closed the reception.

## POLITICAL,

#### PRESIDENTIAL PARAGRAPHS.

—Senator Hendricks is reported to have said to a good many persons that, with Seymour at the head of the Democratic ticket, he was afraid he could not carry Indiana in October.

—The Chicago Post says. "The Democrats of Marion county, Ky., had a 'glorious ratification' last week, Friday. They went to the house of Geo. Rogers, a Union soldier during the war, dragged him from the presence of his wife, and

dragged him from the presence of his wife, and hung him to the limb of a tree."

—"Our soldiers run well this year," was the sneering remark made by Seymour of a series of reverses in 1862. On which the Newburgh Journal comments: "They will 'run' well this year, too, and are already 'after his nimble excellency with a sharp stick."

—Humphrey Marshall, the fat Rebel General who never won a fight during the war, in a speech at Louisville on Tuesday, alluded with sorrow to the downfell of the glorious Confederacy, adding: "But here I am in the old Democratic party, and, with God's help, may I never be anywhere else. That's the place for him.

Mr. Seymour's nomination, after having pledged himself not to be a candidate, is likened to the story of O'Mulligan and his wife: "It's a bad cowld ye have. A drap of the crayther ud do no harrum." "Och, hone," said Biddy, "I've no harrum." "Och, hone," said Biddy, "I've taken the plidge, but ye can mix me a drink, Teddy, and force me to swally it."

-There is some curiosity to know whom Frank There is some curiosity to know whom reals Blair referred to in his letter as "carpet-baggers."

The Syracuse Journal says:—"We presume he means the fellows who, two or three years ago, visited New York with their carpet-bags stuffed the company of the city. with combustible materials, to burn the city. He may deny the interpretation, because they were all Democrats, and he will now expect their

-Mr. Colfax was an active though very young member of the Indiana Constitutional Conven-tion of 1850—at the very time when the slave power was most insolent in its demands upon the North, and when not a few of those previously ranked as friends of freedom were ready to give up the contest for human rights as hopeless. ward appearance, were then very dark. But Mr. Colfax was not discouraged. When the proposition to exclude negroes from the polls came up for discussion, he made an eloquent and power-

ful speech against it, in which he said:
"Mr. President—Do as we may here, our action
is not final. Sooner or later this case will receive a fairer hearing at the bar of public opinion. That judgment we cannot, if we would, escape. What is done here precipitately, under the influence of prejudice, will receive a searching examination; and thence will come a condemnation of this matter as withering as it will be just. Cover it over as you will, this act will hereafter stand out in its naked deformity, unshielded even by popular prejudice, as an act of inexcusable tyrnnny, done to a prostrate and defenceless class. Public opinion, if not ripe now, is ripening for an hour when we shall look back to this act

with burning cheeks."

Mr. Colfax probably owed his defeat as candidate for Congress in 1851 to the fact that he was so far shead of the public copinion of that period, but he has since been fully vindicated,

—The Rochester Democrat says: "The manner in which the male portion of the Blair family has in which the male portion of the Blair family has wormed itself into public notoricty warrants the conclusion that its native modesty will not be greatly shocked by the appearance of a brief history of the trio that compose it. First in order comes the pater familias, E. P. Blair, Sr. When a young man he emigrated to Washington, D. C., from Tennessee, as an attaché of Andrew Jackson, who set him up in business by procuring for him the position of publisher of the Caring for him the position of publisher of the Congressional Globe. Out of this, in a few years, he made a "fat thing," and then, by selling out his interest in the concern, he made another "fat thing," which enabled him to retire from the business and devote his entire attention to political intrigue. From this time he has been the chief cook and bottle-washer in the "kitchen cabinets" of every administration since the days of Jackson, and exerted more or less influence for good or evil—principally evil. Lincoln was not long in discovering his voracious appetite for apples of political discord, and by removing his son Montgomery (whom the old gentleman completely controlled) from his Cabinet, he assured pletely controlled) from his Cablnet, he assured him that the national pudding could be stirred and the plums properly interspersed without the aid of "his ambitious finger." When "His Accidency" succeeded to the Presidency, Blair regained the prestige he had lost under Lincoln, and busied himself by goading Andrew on to a conflict with Stanton, and creating differences between Congress and the Executive. Upon being compelled to surthe Executive. Upon being compelled to sur-render the portfolio of the Postal Department, disappointment and revenge caused Montgomery to execute a little political "lofty tumbling," and sell himself out at a low figure to the Copperhea faction, whose obsequious dancing-jack he has laction, whose obsequious unitarity and no local ever since been, ready upon the slightest pull of the string to stand on his head, or his heels, or hang suspended in mid-air, awaiting his appointed nang suspended in min-ar, awaiting his appointed time for the performance of a "break-down." F. P. Blair, Jr., the youngest of the tribe, served in the Union army without enough distinction to hurt him much. At the close of the war, yielding to his inherited love for change and novelty, and desirous of doing something to gain notcriety, he abandoned the principles established by the overabandoned the principles established by the over-throw of the rebellion, and was immediately elevated to the position of second dancing jack clevated to the position of second dancing jack to Montgomery. He danced so well and found himself such an agile Terpsichorean, that he threw his heels over Montgomery's head, and to the surprise of himself and every one else, landed fair and square on the usurpation plank of the Copperhead platform, as its candidate for the Vice Presidency. He is about as fit to preside over the Senate as he is to conduct the performance of a lodge of Good Templars. Should he ever become President, of which fortunately, there is not the slightest chance, his eccentricities would astonish the world and render respectable the memories of Tyler, Pierce and Johnson. Taking them all in all, it may safely be affirmed that the three Blairs have made as much show on as three Blairs have made as much show on as small capital as any three men in our listory. And the end is not yet. It is impossible to tell what the trio will undertake next. The father is so old that his race is probably nearly runbut Frank and Montgomery are yet young and vigorous, and may before they die fasten on and plague half-a-dozen different parties and twice as many administrations.

—A Kentuckian becoming incensed at the boastfulness of an Englishman as to the superiority of British inventions, exclaimed: "Pshaw! They are of no account. Why, a house-painter in my neighborhood grained a door so exactly in imitation of oak that last year it put forth leaves, and grow an excellent crop of acorns; and another fellow, up in Iowa, has just taught ducks to swim in hot water, and with such success that they lay boiled eggs!"—The Englishman from that time exhibited a modest and subdued air.

—Arago once confidently announced that a big comet that was approaching the earth would not destroy it. "How do you know?" he was asked.
"I don't know," he replied: "but in either case I am safe. If it does not knock the world to pieces, I shall be considered a prophet; if it does, can't blow me up in the newspapers."

## THE STRIKE IN THE COAL REGIONS.

the Strike Movement—Operations of the Strikers in and About Wilkes-barre—Probability of the Strike Re-coming Universal in Ali the Coal Region.

WILKESDARRE, July 21, 1868.-The strike among the coal operatives inaugurated in the lower coal regions and prosecuted with such suc-cess there—if closing all the collieries be a proper standard for estimating success—has at langth reached this section. Present appearances indicate that the strike will soon become as univereal here as eleswhere throughout the coal region. The torch has been lit. The inflammable mi terial so susceptible to the alightest touch of the torch is kindling into a broad blaze. People look on wonderingly, but powerless to stay the pro-

on wondenigly, our poweress to stay the progress of the spreading confiagration.

The strike began yesterday. The operatives at the Empire colliery, on the border of the town, opened the ball. Just before noon they laid down their picks and shovels, announced that they would work no more except under the Eight would work no more except anner the Eight Hour law, formed themselves in a double line ontside the mine, and marched for the Franklin mines. The miners here speedily joined them, and in the course of the afternoon some half dozen others of the smaller collieries in the neighborhood were closed. There was no opposition. Uninterrupted victories followed their line of march. It was considered a good afternoon's work and the strikers rested from their labors. This morning the line of march was resumed... They now came out in large force—some two hundred altogether—and under more perfect organization. The battle had only begun; it had been all on one side; there might be opposition. They had prepared themselves abundantly for this possible emergency—had equipped themselves with bludgeons and platols. It infused some military the example of the strikers elsewhere, and marched forth to the music of fife and drum and with an American banner proudly flying to the breeze. The workmen at the Wilkesbarre coal and iron works, where more than two thousand and from works, where more than two thousand tons of coal are shipped in a day; were soon added to their ranks, as also the laborers at the old Baltimore works, now worked by the Delaware and Rudson Company. They marched to the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad shop and stopped work there, but not without some opposition, which they very soon and effectually terminated. One locomotive engine, which was elevated on some jack planes, the workmen requested time to finish.

uested time to finish "No humbug fooling with us," said the leader.
"Down with it, men!"

To command was but to obey. Quicker than I can write it the workmen jumped from the engine, the strikers removed the jack screws and engine, the strikers removed the jack screws and let the locomotive down on the track. This accomplished and taking the machinist along with them the party made their way to the colliery of Messrs. Parish & Thomas, at Sugar Patch, closed this, and as soon as the route of march could be made accomplished the same result at the colliery of the Wayming Trans. of J. H. Swogin and that of the Wyoming Trans-portation Company. This was not satisfactory

portation Company. This was not satisfactory, They stopped some men working on the jail and then marched to the Gas Company's works.

"Your men have got to stop work or else receive full wages for eight hours," announced the spokesman of the strikers to the superintendent.

"Can't think of having them stop," answered the superintendent. "It won't do for the city to be without gas." Further, the men have made no complaint; about wages; and still further, don't be without gas. Further, the men have made no complaint about wages; and still further, don't see this is any business of anybody but my men, and they are old enough and know enough to speak for themselves."

"We'll-let you, know it is our business," re-torted the spokesman. "The thing must be de-cided here and now. You must agree to pay your men their present wages for eight hours work, or we'll stop them."

work, or we'll stop them."

'I accede to your demand," said the superintendent; "for the present, at least." which you and know whether you keep your promises. A second visit here won't be pleasant to you," said the spokesman, as a parting salitation, and away the party went, heading for Dixon's Manufacturing Company Works. The cowardice of the strikers and how little positive and well supported opposition is needed to out them down ported opposition is needed to put them down was here most strikingly illustrated. "Working on the ten hours, system here?" in-

mired the same aforesaid spokesman of the suerintendent.
"Yes, sir," he laconically answered.

"It's got to be stopped."
"Stopped! Why?"
"You must employ your men under the eight-Who says that?"

"We do "You'll have a good time doing it," spoke up

"You'll have a good time doing it," spoke up the superintendent; "my men are armed, and there'll be blood split if any one of you raises his hand to interfere here."

The spokesman quieted down; his followers subsided into the peacetul quietude of doves. Those few words, "my men are armed," had a wonderfully subduing effect. They had seen enough of the Dixon Manufacturing Company hands; they left for the peaceful plains of Pittston, nine miles down the valley. Many victories were achieved here in the course of the afternion. They shut up all the collieries and at night returned to town. The understanding now is that, to-morrow they will make a demonstration on the collieries and workshops in and about Scranton, and thus keep it up till they have made a clean sweep of this whole region.

Thus stands the battle as I have described it, though a very one sided battle it is as I write my letter to-night. As is well-known, from the very

letter to-night. As is well-known, from the very commencement of the strike in the other coal regions there have been lond and persistent pro-phecies that this region would not strike. The fact that during the strike here two years ago the miners in the other sections would not join in it was considered a sufficient basis for these prophetic declarations. Such was the reasoning of the coal operators; such was the flattering unction they took to their souls; such was the delustre phantom of hope they hugged with anyleding pertinacity. As the effect of the strike elsewhere they all looked for a monopoly of the coal trade. Yesterday and to-days operations have dispulled these dreams of day's operations have dispelled these dreams of profit, and instead of the quiet complacency that they have shown for some time, they are now boiling over with displeasure; and disgust. As to their yielding to the terms of the strikers, they will not do it, at least until advanced prices in coal warent with strong that have the strikers. in coal warrant such steps. Again the strike here has put a new complexion on the matter. From the strike becoming universal, as it now promises to become, there is every likelihood of the miners now stubbornly holding out, which they certainly would not have done much longer in the other regions with the colleries here continuing in full operation.—Herald:

Later advices state that the strikers have disanded. \_ [ED. BULLETIN.]

#### How Saratoga is Fed. The Saratoga correspondent of the Troy Time

says: Year by year Saratoga has to extend its hands Year by year Saratoga has to extend its hands for supplies to feed the crowds that come here; and the business of traveling about, picking up butter, eggs, chickens, &c., for hotels, affords support to quite a number of persons. The country is scoured in every direction. One hotel obtains its supply of milk from Gansevort, ten miles north on the railroad, and the Congress Hall has cream from the Moint Pleasant delry, some ten miles distant, on the mountains, in Greenfield. As for sheep and lambs, the butchers kill quite a flock of each every day, sometimes over two hundred, and it can easily be understood that it requires a large sweep of country to stood that it requires a large sweep of country to supply this drain, day by day. There are good grazing lands in the northern part of this coun-ty, and it would not surprise me at all if the Adi-rondack. Railroad, by another summer arranged to bring milk by the early train down. July will

#### PRICE THREE CENTS.

#### PACTS AND PANCIES. For the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.I THE MAVIS.

The mayis sings his glorious roundelay, The thrush, in yonder bush, will have his say-In spite of critics wise and doctors deep,

Who prate of canons till we fain would sleep. The merry songsters, void of doubt or care, Blithe as the sunlight and as free as air. Sing all unsought, because they needs must sing.

In joy and love, until the heavens ring. And is true genius not akin to these? Did simple Mozart merely write to please Those critics who, to show their wit, must needs Seek reasons strange to him who wrought the

To one such critic,-'twas this very day-Methought I heard the wond'ring mavis say: You find too many thoughts in song so small-An' were they mine. I could not sing at all."

decds?

—The Paris Geographical Society has made Dom Pedro of Brazil a member. Pin-money—That which is expended in bowling alleys.

Nasby is a drunkard, says the N. Y. World; but even drunk he is too much for the Democracy.

-A Princess of Slam has ordered a cook stove from Troy, N. Y. —Prayers for rain were offered in some of the Montreal churches on Sunday. -Canards are called in Germany "balloons"

and their inventors "aeronauts." -The condition of the atmosphere is most fully accounted for from the fact that the present time must necessarily be "close!"

-When at sea, and requiring new milk, what part of the ship would be the best to go for it? Herudder, of course.

-General N. B. Forrest, the magnanimous guerrilla, is ornamenting Long Branch with his gentlemanly presence.

—Payment of wages in American silver caused a strike in a Dominion printing office. We would accept it without a murmur. —Auber will not acknowledge his last opera as a success until it has passed another profitable

—Seymour has a single prominent character-istic. Like old Joey Bagstock, he is "sly, sir;

-It is reported that three large icebergs are floating South along the Atlantic coast. Can't they be floated up the Delaware to cool us off? —Onward - Opposition - to - Presbyterianism. Hutchinson is the name of the son of a Hardhell Baptist in West Ely, Marion county, Mis-

—Quilp, who has heretofore been a Universalist, now believes there are two things deathed to be eternally lost—his umbrella and the man who stole it.—Boston Post.

The estate of Ira Aldrich; the black tragedian, amounts: to about eighty thousand dollars. Among the property which he left were about eighty snuff-boxes, watches, diamond rings, &c., which he, received, from European sovereigns and other admirers of his histrionic talents.

—In St. Petersburgh, and for a distance of nearly forty miles round, immense numbers of trees have been destroyed by the rigor of the last winter. Many cake, ash and walnuts suffered greatly, and the maple trees seem to have been almost entirely destroyed.

-A couple of countrymen, looking at some new hats at one of our hatters; were delighted with a sample that had a small mirror on the listide of the crown; "It being put there," as one of them said, "so that a fellow can always tell just how his hat fits him." The young gentleman who stands highest this year on the roll at the Naval Academy is Midshipman Kelley, a nephew of Mr. Barney Williams. Mr. Williams himself, next to Mr.

Forrest, possesses the best library and finest collection of pictures of any theatrical artist in the country. —An exact calculator has made an estimate based upon the salaries paid to American ministers, and the number of sermons preached, and arrives at the conclusion that the price paid for a sermon, to take the country through, is only three

cents apiece! But some that we have heard are not worth more. —We are happy to learn that our respected townsman, Charles J. Stille, received the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws, as the commencement of his Alma Mater, Yale College, yesterday.
Dr. Stille has just been elected Provost of our own University; and this action on the part of the corporation of Yale is a most oppor-tune ratification of that of our Board of Trus-

tees. -"Seymour, as a man of brains, has defended, maintained, illustrated and distinguished the tenets of the Democratic party."—Lauisville

Grant, as a man of deeds, has defended, maintained, illustrated and distinguished the Republic. That is the difference between a mousing politician and a heroic patriot.—Cinn. Commercial.

-The social status of the Freedmen, as com-

—The social status of the Freedmen, as compared with that of the whites, seemed to have been finally settled in Starkville, Miss., i. e. from the high Indian point of view. An Indian ballplay recently took place in that town on ground owned by an Indian named Johnson. A small admission fee was demanded. On being asked how much, Johnson replied, in broken English, white was fifty cents pictor sevents. See casts "White man fifty cents; nigger seventy-five cents.

Nigger he work, he gets lots o money; white
man he lazy, no work, get no money! Nigger
pay most!"

pay most!"

—A. Yankee preacher, on pedestination, spoke as follows: "Let us, for argument's sake, grant that I, the Rev. Elder Sprightly, am foredained to be drowned in the river at Smith's ferry next Thursday morning at twenty minutes after ten o'clock; and suppose I know it; suppose I am a free, moral, voluntary agent, do you think I am going to be drowned? I should rather guess net! I should stay, at home! and you would never catch the Rev. Elder Sprightly at Smith's ferry, no how, nor near the river neither."

—We are sorry, says the London. Orchestra, to

-We are sorry, says the London Orchestra, to observe a deportation of our opera artists which seems on the increase. Miss Susan Galton, with her family, accompanied by Mr. Whiffin and others, go next. America claims our singers one by one, and there seems less and less chance of establishing in London a national English opera. A native opera singer will soon be, as rare, as a wolf in Great Britain. Miss Galton is engaged by Miss. Richings, whose season commences in Philadelphia on the 15th of September.

Philadelphia on the 15th of September.

—An interesting antiquarian discovery has just been made in the bed of the Clyde at Bowling. In a curved indentation of the shore the surge cansed by passing steamers laid bare two curious looking objects, which on being dug out were found to be ancient log cances, in a very good state of preservation. They lay abreast of each other, about two yards apart, with their prows pointing toward the southwest. The largar choice is of very rinde workmanship, consisting of ru undressed oak tree, twenty-three and a half feet in length, and with a girth of cleven feet, hollowed out so as to form a huge trough. At the prowend is a projection about two feet long, which would be under water, when the craft was afoot, and which is pierced with a vertical hole, apparently intended to receive a mooring rope. The other cance measures thirteen feet in length with a breadth of three feet, and a depth of two feet. It is symmetrical in form, and appears to feet. It is symmetrical in form, and appears to have been carefully finished, forming in this respect quite a contrast to its uncouth companion. -Pall Mall Gazette.