

Daily Evening Bulletin

GIBSON PEACOCK, Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

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THE EVENING BULLETIN
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GIBSON PEACOCK, Proprietor.
FRANCIS WELLS, Editor.
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THE PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.
As a Museum, and a School, and as an Exchange.
SECOND PAPER.
THE WORKS OF CHARLES ROBERT LESLIE, R. A.
The more conspicuous pictures by Leslie at the Academy belong to the period of his homecoming in London, when his soul was an incessant correspondence with Mrs. Leslie, in Philadelphia, (to whom he could quote Cowper's "Alexander Selkirk"), and the company of a little circle of ambitious young Americans then in England. Prof. Morse, then an art-student like himself, was his equal and chum. Allston and Irving were regarded with less familiarity and more admiration, the one high and chaste like an Abdiel as he painted archangels and patriarchs; the other deliciously puzzled with his own budding fame as the author of the *Slack-Jaw*. Newton and King, painters, swelled the club. Fuesell corrected their drawings at the Academy, and the machine-drawing of his pictures excited their docile young hearts with a horrible veneration. They could draw Lord Elgin's recently imported marbles by torch-light. Early in the morning they could attend the lecture of the almost sainted West, the herald of George III's petted Academy, who received daily a throng of believing acolytes with the charm of his girlish blush and the authority of his silver hair. To the fresh-hearted Americans this art-life was as satisfying and romantic as ever, to struggling German or French students, the lectures of Leonardo or the atelier of Raphael.

mask of Death, in his largest picture, and its extraordinary grimace leaves the spectator as cool as a Christmas mask. Not so looked the grim, cold, impassive Clifford, as from his fatal, prophetic lips he breathed again and again upon the child his Rhadamantine oracle, "Thy father slew my father; therefore die." The little boy is a hipler figure; it is cast in an easy, profligate pose, and though the limbs are wooden, the face is childish and expressive; infantine despair has closed upon the young mind and glazed the swimming eye. The sunny curls fairly flicker under the enigmatical hand of the iron, the dimpled fingers are joined in the familiar attitude of bedside prayer. "To thee I pray," sweet Clifford." If Sir Joshua had not previously cast the world-renowned attitude of the Praying Samuel, the figure might please as a touching and original image of pleading childhood. The gentle words, "Dii faciant, laudis summa sit tuta tuta," are just going to tremble on his lips, like the evening patterer. Sir Edwin Landseer, then a pretty boy whom Fuesell called his "curly-dog," and whose hours were divided between the Academy and Polito's wild beasts at Exeter Change, sat for this figure. The picture is a large, the principal figure heroic in dimensions. The armor, as well as we are able to judge from French engravings of the time of Louis XI, is accurate, but the boy's costume is plainly composite and theatrical; minute historic accuracy was not then necessary. The boy's tutor, chaplain to the Duke of York, in the black serge of a monk, struggles with Clifford's soldiers in the distance, and the remaining troops press forward to achieve the family death in the murder of York himself. The picture would not be known from any of its qualities as a work of art, but it is interesting at least in showing how early and close was his reading from Shakespeare, who may perhaps subsequently come of his most delicate scenes in his laughing pencil.

going on at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, by a Committee of the House of Representatives, concerning the transactions of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, of which Theo. Zeller is the chief. The allegations made by that Committee were submitted to the Secretary of the Navy, who appointed a committee of the Council of Engineers of the New York and Boston Navy Yards, and a third Chief Engineer, and they accepted him of all concern. It is due to the Congress to say that they arrived at somewhat different conclusions, but the evidence upon which they based these conclusions was submitted to the Commission of Engineers, who, after examining it, did not change their convictions as to Zeller's integrity. After this duty had been performed, the Commission was dissolved, but subsequently Mr. Zeller gave certain information to the Navy Department, which led to the reassembling of the Commission, to investigate the subjects presented to their attention by Zeller, and they have not yet commonly heard an inmate of the Insane Asylum, across the Anacostia, near this city, for a long time past, where he was taken for safe-keeping.

Antonielli and Count de Sarriges respecting the non-invitation of Catholic sovereigns to the approaching general council of the Church is thus reported: His Eminence gave two principal reasons for the omission—first, that the condition of Europe is very different now from what it was during the period of the Council of Trent, the principle of separation between Church and State having been more or less adopted by nearly all Catholic governments; second, that several Catholic sovereigns are at present not recognized by the Court of Rome, and their governments consequently not in diplomatic relation with the Holy See.

FACTS AND FANCIES.
—Ten glasses of Congress water before breakfast were nearly fatal to a dowager at Saratoga.
—They have a "champion landman swat-lower" in Cincinnati—a female.
—Mrs. Stow is doing a new novel at Stock-bridge.
—The Bishop of London has "churched" the Princess of Wales.
—Most courtly pleasure seekers are like Ephraim—joined to their fellows.
—Berlin contained in 1861, 547,000 inhabitants; in 1864, 632,000; and 1866, 702,437.
—Smuggling is coming into fashion in Paris among the ladies. Plo No-No-se-down on it.
—Lotta and her father are quarreling again; but simply for the sake of exciting sympathy and drawing full houses.
—The Providence Journal mourns the people of that State are compelled to rely on Massachusetts for their claims.
—Patt's husband in named Louis-Bastien-Henri de Roger de Caluzac, Marquis de Canz. She calls him one syllable of it for short.
—The Prince of Wales took six private boxes to see a theater, and came in so drunk that he saw six Schuaders.
—Two Boston young ladies propose to court papa in Lake Malopas. Such conduct-a-blast paper, in our opinion.
—New Jersey burglar was identified by his big toe which has been bitten off while going through a window.
—Mr. George Rose, better known by his pseudonym of "Arthur Sketchy," is about to publish a book on the United States, called "The Great Country."
—The King of Sweden has sent four oil paintings (painted by himself) to the Exposition of Fine Arts, which was opened at Stockholm the 5th inst.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Philadelphia.
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.
This Institution has no superior in the United States.
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OF HARTFORD, CONN.
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WILLIAM W. ALLEN, Agent and Attorney,
FORBES BUILDING,
317 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia.
INVESTMENTS FOR WEDDINGS, PARTIES, &c., executed in a superior manner, by
J. BRACK, No. 125 CHESTNUT STREET. 100-101

MARRIED.
ACKERMAN-DAVIS. On Monday, July 27th, 1868, in St. John's Church, Philadelphia, by the Rev. Mr. Logan, Mr. C. M. Ackerman, of New York, to Miss Sarah E. Davis, of Camden, N. J.
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DIED.
BANTRE. On the 9th inst., Rebecca Bantre, wife of Isaac A. Bantre, Jr., in the 65th year of her age. Her relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 301 Spruce Street, on Wednesday, August 12th, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Woodlands Cemetery.
DIED. On the 10th inst., William K. Roberts, in the 75th year of his age. His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday morning, August 13th, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 137 Arch Street.
DIED. On the 9th inst., Ann Wood, of this city, aged 75 years. Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 301 Spruce Street, on Friday morning, the 13th inst., at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

BLACK LAMBLAKE POINTS, \$1 TO \$100.
WHITE SHEET-LAND, 4000 YARDS.
WHITE CRAPPE MARBET,
KING AND LANDELL, Fourth and Arch sts.
POLITICAL NOTICES.
AROUSE! AROUSE!!
REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES!
RALLY FOR THE CAMPAIGN OF 1868!
Come forward and show the enemies of our country their inferiority. Meetings will be held at 8:00, 1868, and 1869.
The next meeting of the Club will be held at the Headquarters.
"Morning Post Building,"
Seventh Street, above Chestnut.
This (Tuesday) Evening, Aug. 11, at 8 o'clock, to prepare for our first Grand Parade.
Officers of unorganized companies who served in 1861, and held office for the campaign, are requested to attend, to receive orders from the Marshal.
All members of the Club, and all who wish to be in the ranks, will be at the Hall, so they can be cleared and ready for the parade on Thursday evening. Uniforms will be sold at the Hall during the evening. Members and the public generally are earnestly invited to attend.
By order of the Executive Committee,
WM. L. FOX, Secretary. MICHAEL, President.

SPECIAL NOTICES.
PARADE SCIENTIFIC COURSE
LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.
The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 9. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 8), or on TUESDAY, July 28, the day before the Annual Commencement.
For circular, apply to President MATTHEW L. or to Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.
EASTON, Pa., July 10, 1868. 17414
PHILADELPHIA AND READING ROAD AND COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 27 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.
NOTICE to the holders of bonds of the Philadelphia and Reading Road, that the same will be redeemed on the 1st of September next, by the payment of the principal and interest thereon, at the rate of 100 per cent. The Company offers to exchange any of these bonds of \$1000 or any other amount, for a new mortgage bond of equal amount, bearing 6 per cent interest, and secured by United States and State taxes, having 25 years to run.
The bonds not redeemed on or before the 1st of October next, will be sold by the Company, at public sale, at their option, to the highest bidder, for cash.
HOWARD HOSPITAL, NO. 115 AND 125
LORD STREET, PHILADELPHIA. The Hospital is open to all who are afflicted with diseases of the chest, and medicines furnished gratuitously to the poor.
NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, FAMILIAR WASTE
paper, &c., bought by
E. HUNTER,
402-404 N. 3d St. 17414

A Riot in Richmond—Attempted Murder of Negro by a Democratic Crowd—A Mass Meeting Turned into a Negro Hunt.
[Special Despatch to the New York Times.]
RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Aug. 10.—An exciting disturbance occurred at the Democratic mass meeting held this evening at the lower market. There was a very large attendance of both whites and blacks. While General Quid was speaking, he was interrupted two or three times by a negro seated at the window side of a frame shanty near the stand. Several "died out" dry up while others yelled "Let's put the shanty down!" The negro persisted in his interruptions of the speaker, when the cry was raised of "Go for them!" and a rush was made to the shanty. The white men entered in a panic, and fled in all directions. Order was soon restored, but in a few moments another panic occurred from the same cause. The white men returned their attack on the shanty, and "wild cries of 'Kill the d—n nigger!' 'Hang him!' &c., were raised. The house was entered, and the inmates fled through the back doors and yard into the street, pursued by the whites, who chased them up Franklin street, firing pistols at them, but without doing any injury. The white rioters prevailed, and there was every prospect of a serious riot. Several white persons were injured by brick bats. Had the negroes stood their ground there would have been blood work. The police soon collected in force the blacks dispersed to their homes, and peace reigned. This is the first time the whites have attacked the negroes in Richmond. The excitement in the city is very great.

flow different is this sprawling bit of indifferent thunder, from the "Taming of the Shrew," the "Anne Page and Blunder," or the "Perdita," in which the ingenious painter rioted in the humorous part of the myriad-minded creator. The portrait of Lancaster we gave a word in our first paper. It is a well-modeled face of a man of fifty in a smart brown wig; the flesh drawing is neat and good, but the costume is hard and malleted in bronze. The reformer took himself in 1718 with his theories of education to the United States, from which we infer that the portrait belongs to an epoch not far from that of the Clifford. But the tranquil study of the portrait is so much more congenial with Leslie than the mock-sublime, that this head looks masterly in comparison.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.
The Case of Collector Calkins—He Files His Answer to the Charges—His Time up on Wednesday Next—Who Will Probably Succeed Him if He Resigns—The Matter of the Charge—The Charges—Johnson's Abuse of Grant—Sergeant Bates turning Pedler, &c., &c.
[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]
WASHINGTON, Aug. 10, 1868.—The time given to Collector Calkins to file his defence to the charges preferred against him, will expire on Wednesday, 12th inst., and Secretary McCulloch will decide whether the charges are sufficient to justify the suspension of the Collector. Mr. Calkins' answers to several of the charges were received to-day, and it is understood under consideration at the Treasury Department. Senator Calkins had taken considerable interest in the case, having spent several days at the Philadelphia office, making investigations into the allegations against Calkins. He has arrived at the conclusion that the charges are frivolous and trifling, and not sufficient to justify the suspension of Calkins. It is also understood that Senator Calkins has expressed his opinion to Secretary McCulloch, and assured him that if Calkins were suspended upon these charges, he would not remain in the office. A few days will determine what the Secretary and President will do. Political feeling has become mixed up with this case considerably, it being a matter of great importance as to whether the Republicans, while they do not endorse the administration, are unwilling to have the Collector suspended. The Democrats are desirous to be used against Grant in the coming election. Its present complexion is considerably mixed, it being filled by men of every conceivable opinion, and it is not clear whether favoring the other, with the majority, in favor of the Democrats. But the Republicans are not disposed to give the Democrats all the credit they desire, probably be the result if a Democrat should succeed Calkins. Now, Calkins is supported by Senator Cattell, who is a member of the Senate Finance Committee, and his influence is not to be trifled with in the Treasury, so the steps to be taken by these functionaries will be very carefully watched. A motion is taken, and Calkins will apparently have a question which should be decided to suspend him, will be done after due consideration, with the view of the Collector before him.

LETTER FROM VIENNA.
The Army of Hungary—The Militia Bill—What it Cost Austria to Secure Peace.
[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]
VIENNA, July 21, 1868.—The Hungarian Army Bill has been adopted in the Chamber of Deputies. The Hungarian Minister President was this day to get the amendments made by the Committee of the Diet accepted, the Committee itself drew up its report, which was at once presented to the House. It is very favorable to the bill, and, moreover, it is signed by the members belonging to the Parliamentary minority as well as to the majority; that is, the minority has given up the intention which it had at first of recording a separate opinion adverse to the principles upon which the bill has been framed and insisting on the right of Hungary to a Hungarian army. The charges, as usual, both the most prejudiced will admit, were modest and practical, and could be adopted without impairing the military interests, were real improvements. The Committee takes, as its starting point, the general liability of the freemen to serve in time of war, which has existed ever since the beginning of the Hungarian State. The report then goes back to 1715, when, besides the arming of all freemen in times of war, the regular army was introduced, by which the former lost in importance. Now, by the introduction of the militia, it has again regained up to a certain point its position. The introduction of the militia is building on the old foundation. As for the general arming proposal of the bill, according to which in case of war every man in the militia, which was never regular army in time of war, is called out, the committee think it superfluous, with a regular force in time of war of 30,000 men, and a militia in which every one from 20 to 40 who is not already in the regular army may be called upon to serve. The committee does not think the 800,000 regular troops in time of war too many, for in comparing this number with those of Russia, Prussia and France, it finds that it only just approaches that of those Powers, a fact which is regarded as important. If the number of 800,000 is considerably more than that which has been kept up hitherto, the diminution of the years of service in the regular army from six to three, and the corresponding increase of liability to be called out, together with the order of the sovereign, besides the diminution effected in the peace establishment, more than counterbalance the burden on the other side. The committee sees in this bill, especially in the modified reduction, every guarantee of the rights of the country as stipulated by the laws of 1867, and it therefore recommends its acceptance. Finally, the committee has become convinced, by the confidential communications of the Minister President, that the effective strength of the Hungarian army has, during the last and the present year, diminished, that, without the grant of the 17,000 recruits, they would be incomplete, and in consideration that other States of Europe are unceasingly increasing their military force, proposes that until the provisions of the present bill can be carried into effect during the course of the present year, these 17,000 men should be granted. The committee does not propose any amendments, reserving to its members the right to do so in the course of the discussion in the House, when likewise those members who do not agree with the bill on one point or another will bring forward their views. The bill is to go at once into the sections, and it is hoped that by the end of the month these will have finished their preliminary work, so that the bill may come before the House by the beginning of next month.

ROME.
Preparing for the Council—The Subjuncts to be sent by Monarchs have not been invited.
ROME, July 22, 1868.—The secret printing office in the Quirinal Palace is now occupied with the voluminous programme of matters to be treated in the approaching Ecumenical Council, according to the decisions of the six ecumenical congresses who are industriously engaged in elaborating the propositions to be discussed. Subjects (is printed) are successively sent off to the Catholic bishops, so that they may have plenty of time to study the questions before voting in council. The conversation between Cardinal

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of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, by a Committee of the House of Representatives, concerning the transactions of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, of which Theo. Zeller is the chief. The allegations made by that Committee were submitted to the Secretary of the Navy, who appointed a committee of the Council of Engineers of the New York and Boston Navy Yards, and a third Chief Engineer, and they accepted him of all concern. It is due to the Congress to say that they arrived at somewhat different conclusions, but the evidence upon which they based these conclusions was submitted to the Commission of Engineers, who, after examining it, did not change their convictions as to Zeller's integrity. After this duty had been performed, the Commission was dissolved, but subsequently Mr. Zeller gave certain information to the Navy Department, which led to the reassembling of the Commission, to investigate the subjects presented to their attention by Zeller, and they have not yet commonly heard an inmate of the Insane Asylum, across the Anacostia, near this city, for a long time past, where he was taken for safe-keeping.

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