Build Country Bulletin

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher:

VOLUME XXII.—NO. 107.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENIM

EVENING BULLETIN

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1868.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

(Sundays excepted), AT THE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING, 807 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION:

EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION,

GIBSON PEACOCK, CASPER SOUDER, JR.,

F.L. FETHERBTON, THOS, J. WILLIAMSON,

The BULLETIN is served to subscribers in the city at 15 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or \$5 per sunum.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Of Philadelphia,

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.

This Institution has no superior in the United

INSURE AGAINST ACCIDENT

TRAVELERS' INSURANCE CO., OF HARTFORD, CONN. Assets over · · \$1.000,000

Persons leaving the city especially will feel better satis-fied by being insured. WILLIAM W. ALLEN, Agent and Astorney, FORREST BUILDING.

117 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia. INVITATIONS FOR WEDDINGS, PARTIES, &C., executed in a superior manner, by DREKA, 1632 CHESTNUT STREET. 1622-115

ALLEN.—On the lith inst, after a brief illness, Rev. I homas G. Allen, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and clergy of he city, are invited to attend the funeral from his late esidence 255 Lombard street, on Friday afternoon, at a velock. Puneral services at the church of the Accession, ombard, shore Eleventh street.

APPLICION—As the house of his daughter, Brookyn.

Y after a brief illness Jomes Appleton, aged 71 years.
Notice of funeral services in moratus capers.

Notice of funeral services in moratus capers.

OAPELLE—On Thursday morning, the 15th Instant, at Wilmington, Delaware, Catharine A. Capella, aged 55 cears.

Willington Delaware, Catharine a Capelia, aged 65 Years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, the 15th inet. at 4 o'clock, without further notice.

DEHINGERI.—On the evening of the 11th instant, at Waverly Place, near Wilmington, Delaware, Bromaugh M. Deringer, seed 87 years.

Carriages will be at the Baltimore Depot, Broad and Prime streets. 9% o'clock, Saturday morning next. To proceed to Leurel Hill Cametery.

KEYSER—On the 1th inst. Reter H. Keyser.
Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Allein Bard, No 1616 North Thirteenth, on Friday.
14th inst., at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Vernon.

emeters. FHELPS.—On the evening of the 12th instant, Mrs. atharine Singer Phelps, widow of the late Kev. Philo F. relatives and friends are invited to attend the . from the residence of her brother in law. John C. No. 250 North Twelith street, on Saturday after 4 o'clock Co'clock
CS.—On the 11th inst., Reginald Shober, infant. son
ph and Regina S. Potts, aged sixteen months and

COOD BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.

O BYOUT BLK. CORDED SATIN FACE GRO GRAIN.

PURPLE AND BLUE COR.

THE COOL OF A SILVE COR.

OF A SILVE COR.

OF A SILVE COR. PURPLE AND GILT EDGE.
BROWNS AND BLUE GRO GRAIN.
MODE COL'D PLAIN SILKS.
1217 EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE. At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Union League of Philadelphia, held August 12 1868, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted: PHILADBLPHI Whereas, It has pleased Divine Providence to remove from the scene of his labors our fellow citizen, Tuaddeus Stevens, late member of

Congress from the Ninth District of Pennsylva-Whereas, It is fitting that we should express our sense of the loss which the country has sus-tained in the death of a man who has rendered services so eminent to the cause which the Union League of Philadelphia was organized to sustain

therefore,

Resolved, By the Board of Directors of the League, that we deeply deplore the absence from the councils of the nation of one so pre-eminent for unswerving patriotism, strict adherence to principle, and long experience in statesmanship Resolved. That we shall ever cherish the men ory of the true courage and unshrinking firm-ness with which, in the darkest hour of the na-tion's peril, he was ever ready to defend the right and to set an example of sublime confi-

dence in his nation's destiny.

Resolved, That in the struggles which lie before as the recollection of the unfaltering energy with which he fought the good fight to the last, until stricken down with the harness on his back, will stimulate us to renewed efforts to secure for our country those blessings for which he sacrificed rest and health, and finally life itself.

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to communicate these resolutions to the family of 11§ S. A. CALDWELL, Secretary pro tem.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE. The next term commences on THURSDAY, Septemb

O. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 2), 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. PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 27 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 baxchange any of these bonds of al,000 each at any time Before the lating 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 ru.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor. my29t cett 8. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

COMPANY C, REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.

A meeting of Company C, Republican Invincibles, will be held at the Club Headquarters, Seventh street, above

Chestnut, on FRIDAY EVENING, 14th inst, at 8 o'clock.
All young men destrous of joining this organization are invited to attend, anis-2trp* GEO. C. HENSZEY, Capt. HOWARD HOSPITAL NOS. 1518 AND 1530 Lombard street, Dispensary Department,—Medical treatmen and imedicines furnished gratuitously to the

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

The Emperor of the French has another per instead of his big dog Nero. It is a fine h instead of his big dog Nero. It is a fine black raven, bearing the name of Jean. It used to belong to Madame Walewska, who spoke to the Emperor about the bird, extolling its intelligence and amusing ways. Napoleon said he would like to form the acquaintance of "Monselur Jean," and Madame Walewska promised to send it down to Fontainebleau. When the Emperor saw "Monsieur Jean" for the first time, the latter, a very grayer booking raven, bent a piercing a very grave looking raven, bent a piercing glance on his Majesty, and exclaimed then in a croaking voice, "Bon jour, ami; bon jour, ami; howhich caused the Emperor to burst into a fit of laughter. He sent word to Madame Walewska that she must let him have that bird, and "Mongler Lear" you sits perped upon the Emperor's sleur Jean" now sits perched upon the Emperor's window at Fontainebleau, condescending to re-ceive its food at the hands of Napoleon the Third, and rewarding him occasionally with a patronizing "Bon jour, ami; bon jour, ami!"

THE SUMMER OF THE ALLEGHENIES

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.] LORETTO STRINGS, Cambria County, Pa., Aug. 11.-Those who have been fortunate enough to reside or sojourn at this delightful retreat on the top of the Alleghenies, have felt none of the terrible heats of this fearful summer. During the month of July, when at all places on a lower level the thermometer marked from 95 to 105 degrees, it ranged on these heights at from 80 to 85, the latter being the maximum. Of course this was not peculiar to this particular spot; for the same atmospheric luxury was enjoyed at the more crowded and fashionable resort, Cresson, a few miles distant. But the rural quiet of Loretto, the grand woods, and the comforts of a well-kept and not crowded hotel like this, make every luxury of the season, including the cool atmosphere, more enjoyable.

During the present month the weather here is particularly delightful. All day there are fine breezes, and the skies are sufficiently overcast to temper the heat of the sun, even if it were disposed to be flerce. After the gorgeous sunset, such as can only be seen in mountain regions, the air becomes decidedly cool, and, in alceping, blankets are absolutely necessary. Up to ten or eleven o'clock, however, one can sit on the piazzas and enjoy the splendid star-lit heavens. in which the August meteors are very numerous and brilliant. We are out of reach of all city sights and noises. Even the scream of the locomotive is only faintly heard as the trains pass Cresson or Gallitzin. This delicious quiet and repose are among the chief charms of the place to such as have been condemned to pass the earlier part of the season in the hot and noisy

Five minutes walk in almost any direction from Mr. Gibbons's hotel—now well managed by Mr. John McIntosh-will bring you to "the forest primeval," in which there are dense shades and lovely walks. Huge pines and hemlocks tower above, while in many places equally huge ones, blasted and blown down in past storms, lie prone and decaying; the mere roots of some of them, knotted and gnaried so as to make new studies

for even Gustave Doré, tower twenty feet in the air. These are often adorned with luxuriant running vines and splendid ferns, several varieties of which are found in profuse abundance in the forests. The undergrowth everywhere is luxuriant, and some of the dwarf evergreens are remarkably beautiful.

Of the springs that gave this place its name, have no means of giving any scientific deecription. There are many within a short distance of the house, and one immediately adjoining, which furnishes all the drinking water and that for the laundry. The water from a more remote spring is conveyed in pipes through the house, giving it an advantage over all other summer resorts, in the eyes of those with whom abundance of water is a necessity. A short distance from the house is a mineral spring of great beauty, the water of which seems to be chiefly chalybeate, and is said to be very beneficial in certain chronic complaints.

The chief need of this place, to make it one of great resort, is a shorter drive from the Pennsylvania Railroad. Cresson is an overshadowing rival, and it is proposed to make a new road th will be only long, and through a comparatively level country. If this improvement should be carried out, visitors from the East could reach Loretto Springs very easily, without being exposed to the temptation to halt at Cresson. The village of Loretto, a mile distant from the

Springs, is peculiar, from its being wholly Catholic. There are no Protestants or Protestant churches anywhere in this vicinity. Gallitzin, the Polish prince-priest who founded the village, was followed by many European Catholics, and their descendants compose the greater part of the population. His old frame church still stands. and is used for worship. There is also a very large modern brick church. Near it is a newlybuilt convent of the Sisters of Mercy. Beyond the village, on a fine elevation, is a Franciscan monastery, with a college, the buildings of which are substantial and in good taste. On Sundays it is curious to see the roads filled with people on foot, on horseback, and in all kinds of vehicles. going to the village to attend mass. One might almost fancy himself in a Catholic part of Europe.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin. NEW YORK, August 12 .- The great event is the death of Thaddeus Stevens. In all circles, especially political, his life and death are being discussed. By friend and foe alike his remarkable abilities are recognized, although of course varied judgments are passed as to his special influence upon the political thought of the age.

The announcement of the presence of the cat-

tle plague at the great stock yards of Communipaw, and the further announcement that a quantity of diseased meat had been sold in the markets of New York and Brooklyn, caused much excitement, for a time. It is affirmed the sales of beef decreased fifty per cent, while the sales of of beef decreased fifty per cent, while the sales of mutton increased correspondingly. The "stamping out" process has been vigorously used, the cattle being slaughtered when the plague made its appearance. The remainder of the diseased cattle, about sixty, were yesterday killed, and the carcasses thrown into the rendering vat. The Board of Health are acting in the most energetic and efficient way. Dr. Harris, Registrar of Vital Statistics, pronounces the opinion that the disease is a malignant typhus. The excitement is abating, it being believed that the measures adopted by the authorities will be found adequate to prevent any very extensive found adequate to prevent any very extensive spread of the scourge, and to prevent the sale of diseased meats in our markets. We can assure drovers and other dealers that the Board of Health have "got their backs up" about this business, and any man caught trying to folst plague-diseased meats upon our tables will be handled without gloves. Please remember that the wrath of the Board of Health means something, for hat selfsame Board is about the most autocratic body of men on this continent, having powers delegated to them, which, if they should ever be used unwisely, would be called absolutely de-

One good will probably arise from this evil, and this good may be permanent. This is in the inspection of meats exposed for sale. Neither in this city, nor in any other city of this continent, we think, is there anything like an adequate vigilance in the matter of food, and especially of the continuous conti quate vigilance in the matter of food, and especially of meat. Throughout the land there has been gross negligence, criminal carelessness in this, a thing so vital to the sanitary well-being of the public. In our own Washington market—the great market—of the metropolis—so long ago as June, meat was sold which had every appearance that the meat of the infected animals now presents, and it is even affirmed, with a show of truth, that a year ago cattle supposed to have the Texas fever were sold from one to have the Texas fever were sold from one of our yards to be butchered. A suspicious thing on the part of the butchers now is the fact head for a drove of one hundred and forty cattle, which were so sick that many of them could not stand. The butchers were even anxions to get these cattle. Of course, if the sales had been effected, the meat would have been put upon the market. Ten years in the State prison—is that too much for such men? And further, it is asserted that whole flocks of sheep, afflicted with the foot-rot, have been sold to the butchers of this city and slaughtered. This city, and every other city on this continent must, sooner or later, adopt a rigid system of inspection of all articles of food. As the proverb says, "they do these things better in France." We need a system of inspection as arbitrary as those enforced in some of the cities of Europe.

Among the passengers by the Ville de Paris, which arrived here yesterday, was Count Lottum, of Prussia, who goes to Washington as Secretary to the Prussian Legation, succeeding Baron Von Kueserou, recalled by his government at the Instance of Mr. Seward, for being engaged in a duel with Gen. Lawrence.

The bricklayers yesterday sent a committee to the master masons, suggesting a compromise, whereby the former are allowed eight hours as a day's work, and the latter are allowed to employ more annementees, and to work on their own

whereby the former are allowed eight hours as a day's work, and the latter are allowed to employ more apprentices, and to work on their own jobs. A dealer in building materials told melast night that the master masons would not yield.

The New York Herakl is making something of an ado about being suppressed in France. Shouldn't wonder if Napoleon would be somewhat scared. "Brick" Pomeroy's new paper is to be issued on Monday next. Joseph Howard is to be managing editor. "N. D. Urner, he of the famous Barnum's Museum fire literature; and Caleb Dunn, are to write for the paper.

The exclument in the gold market has very greatly subsided. The market yesterday was weak and unsettled, sales being effected at 146½ (2145%, closing at 146½. Some of the operators, who so earneatly fought for a rise, must have been "bitten."

Money is still easy, abundant, with large lots offering. &c., at 3@4 per cent on call. The prospects of coming activity in trade are brightening.

Bubscription books for the new Atlantic telegraphy artist from London to Breat and thence to

graph cable from London to Brest and thence to New York direct—which is to be laid next summer-have been opened by a prominent banking house of this city.

THADDEUS STEVENS.

Comments of the Partisan Press upon
the Greet Commence.

(From the Age-Copperhead.)

He stood among the most prominent men of our time. It will not be easy to name another man who has exercised as wide an influence, who has embodied so many of his own peculiar ideas in the measures and policy of the general state. has embodied so many of his own peculiar ideas in the measures and policy of the government. The extraordinary quality in Thaddens Stevens was his force of character, joined to a certain simpleness of purpose, and a real sincerity in the pursuit of it. Where he had no political end to compass, he was kind, courteous, and in his manners singularly winning. In parliamentary tactics he was unsurpassed, yet not unscrupulous. His word pledged to the minority was always as good as his bond. He would crush them and their as his bond. He would crush them and their rights remorselessly for any political purpose; but he disdained to cheat them. When he said there should be a chance for debate, or other fair play, his opponents expected it, and surely got it. He was not, we think, bitter in his resembles. He istely published a latter to charments. it. He was not, we think, bitter in his resentments. He lately published a letter to show that he had not impeded, in the House, a resolution of respect to Mr. Buchanan. It is, we think, about a year since we heard Mr. Buchanan in this city, acquiesce quite emphatically in a favorable opinion of Mr. Stevens, to at least the extent here uttered. They had long been townsmen and contemporaries in private and public life. We will not end this brief notice without adding that, to the extent of our knowledge, the personal integrity of Mr. Stevens was unimpugued. He cared nothing for mere ledge, the personal integrity of Mr. Stevens was unimpugned. He cared nothing for mere money. He had too low an opinion of human nature, a contempt for it we night say, to demand honesty from his followers. He let the hounds that he hunted with devour at their will. But he was himself personally honest—that is to say, he scorned to profit by jobs and thefts; on which, however, he looked with indifference, if practiced by the men who served him. We dare not call such a man great or good; but he had qualities that often who served him. We dare not call such a man great or good; but he had qualities that often commanded respect, which now predominates in what we utter over his bier. He was a man and he often seemed a giant among the pigmies whom he ruled.

[From the New York Herald-Copperhead.] In the House of Representatives he was the acknowledged leader of the Republican members, many of whom surpassed him in ability, but none of them in audacity, and, we must perhaps allow, in sincerity. This one virtue his worst enemies must accord to him—the courage of an openly avowed hostility. The fact is that Thad. Stevens was, almost independently of his own volition, an instrument of expressing and for working out the predestined purposes of the revolution through which the American people are passing. Malevolent, even malignant, as he appeared to be and was in his capacity as a public man, his friends represent him as courteous and genial in his private intercourse with them. Publicly he was an evil, but a necessary evil, and one naturally engendered by his antecedents and circumstances. Accepted, therefore, as a typical repre-In the House of Representatives he was the ac stances. Accepted, therefore, as a typical representative of the party which recognized him as its autocrat, he must always hold a historical

position. Nor will the death of Mr. Stevens result in consequences less important and historical than the position which he held while alive. It was his marvelous obstinacy, his Hannibal-like animosity against the South, which postponed the settlement of our national difficulties. His arrogance as a party leader had already received a double check in the failure of impeachment and in the postponement of the irr and in the postponement of the im-peachment resolutions which he revived after the arrival in Washington of several new representatives from the Southern States, whom he regarded as irrevocably committed to his own revengeful policy. While we fully recognize the talents and the strong individuality of the late Thaddens Stevens, and even whatever merit there may be in the honesty of his open and avowed hostility to all his opponents, we must regard his removal by death as a misfortune to his party rather than to the nation.

The death of Mr. Thaddeus Stevens deprives the radical section of the Republican party of its recognized leader, and the House of Representatives of its most conspicuous, and, in some respects, most influential member.

From the first an ardent politician, Mr. Stevens was not always an extreme one. It was as a diligent committee man, zealous, untiring and faithful in the performance of the duties intrusted [From the New York Times.]

faithful in the performance of the duties intrusted to him—not as a glib and frequent speaker, or the devotee of hobbies—that Mr. Stevens worked his way to prominent usefulness.

The rebellion developed exigencies and created opportunities which made the reputation of Mr.

Stevens national. Until then his public influence had not gone far beyond the broad boundaries of his State, and his Congressional influence rested upon the thoroughness and value of his labors as Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. With the progress of the conflict came freer scope for his peculiar characteristics. He com-prehended the magnitude of the crisis, while the majority about him saw but dimly its propor-tions, and realized the necessity of bold, strong measures, while others clung to hopes of pacification and compromise. He was one of the few who are not afraid to grasp first principles and lay hold of great truths, or to push them to their remotest logical result. Thus he differed with the Administration and the party as to the relation of the rebel States to the Union, and the course that should be pursued in regard to them. He discerned the expediency of emancipation, and urged it long before Mr. Lincoln issued his

proclamation.

Mr. Stevens was not at that period the legislathat some of them on last Saturday offered \$55 a tive dictator he afterward aspired to be. He

head for a drove of one hundred and forty cattle, which were so sick that many of them could not stand. The butchers were even anxions to get these cattle. Of course, if the sales had been effected, the meat would have been put upon the market. Ten years in the State prison in that

It cannot be truthfully said that Mr. Stevens exercised a happy influence over the Republican policy in the matter of Reconstruction. His most extreme views were not accepted by the party. He never obtained a hearing for his confiscation scheme, and the territorial doctrine on which he predicated his plans were denied recognition. The Constitutional Amendment, which was originally offered as a basis of restoration, was so regarded in spite of him. And the conditions of Reconstruction, stern and s weeping as they are, would have been still more severe had his plans prevailed. He desired, in truth, to delay rather than to hasten the return of the excluded rather than to hasten the return of the excluded States, and he would have kept them out till doomsday rather than tolerate conditions lacking what he deemed essential.

Mr. Stovens's intellect was narrow, his information limited and much of it obsolete; but within a confined range his views were singularly clear and incisive, and were marked by a directness and consistency borrowed from his moral character. He scorned deceit and cant. and had the courage to be strictly logical. The policy which he advocated was outside the Conatitution; and without mincing matters, he frankly proclaimed it to be so. We suppose he had in him elements of kindness, but he was also agood hater, and the matevolent side of his character was almost the most conspicuous in his Congressional career. On the floor of the House he was rather a skirmisher than a regular debater—direct, pungent, concise, adroit, a great master of sarcasm and unsparing in the use of it. master of sarcasm and unsparing in the use of it. His business qualifications were excellent, and the business-like cast of his mind rescued him from many of the worst faults of average members of Congress—prosiness, irrelevance, a circuitous mode of approaching a subject, and a love of hearing themselves talk when they have little or nothing to say. He was a man who could have made a considerable figure only in revolutionary times, and then chicity by his strong will, arrogant temper and reckless defiance of the traditionary scruples inherited from calmer times. The influence of such a man will be interred with The influence of such a man will be interred with his bones.

The Empress of Russia. The Empress of Hussia.

The Empress of Russia (says a foreign letter-writer) lives at Kissingen under the title of Comtesse Borodinski, and is said to preserve the strictest inconito, only one feels inclined to ask the writer of this statement how comes it that every paper in Europe records her presence at Kissingen, her traveling name, the number of her suite, &c. As yet her Majesty's two sons are the only members of her family who are with her. She appears every morning precisely are the only members of her family who are with her. She appears every morning precisely at six at the Rakoezy spring, attended by her Mistress of the Robes, Countess Protasoff; Comte Alderberg and Prince Bariatinski, aides-de-camp; as well as by Prince Alexander and Charles of Hesse, her brothers. Flunkeyism evidently flourishes in Bavaria as well as in Belgravia. The crowd of non-water drinkers which assembles around the Rakoezy Spring for the purpose of witnessing the Empress Marie take her glass of water is so great that she has some difficulty in making her way through the mob. She never appears on the public promenade, but makes excursions on foot towards the mountains. At six o'clock in the evening Empress Marie goes out to drive in the forest, her coachman wearing the livery of the house of Romanoff; but the servant on the box, unlike his great prototype, the mighty "Jeames of Belgrave Square," whose devoted love for "Mary Han" for so long a period excited all our sympathy, is a Cossack pursang, and as-tonishes his rivals by his costume of brilliant scarlet, with the sleeves thrown back and fastened on the shoulders, his Astracan bonnet, and, above all, by a gold plaque on his left breast, which conveys to the beholder the impression that he is n the presence of a field marshal or some such

Beranger on Rochefort.

A Paris letter says:
"M. Henri Rochefort, whose prosecution for refusing to insert in the Lanterne the government communiqué is, we are told, to be hurried on, wrote, in 1849, when a student of sixteen in the Monge Lyceum, an ode to Béranger of very great merit, which was acknowledged by the poet in the following charming letter, now for

obligations to your friends, monsieur, for having suggested that you should send your charming ede to me. You certainly owed me a copy since I was so fortunate to inspire your muse. Is it true that you are only sixteen? When I re-read your verses I cannot help asking myself and you this questron—are you but sixteen? Oh! if I, at that age, had composed such well-turned poetic strophes, I should have fancied that a brilliant destiny was before me. It is true that you ly-ceens are forced in a hothouse, whereas I, at sixteen, did not know how to spell. Now, remembering all the means that have been taken to develop your faculties precociously, do not, my dear child, allow vourself to be too vain of a bappy debut and the praises of an old rhymester, who may be somewhat blinded perhaps by your incense. Beau merite, vraiment, de toucher un vieillard que l'on flatte. But this old man has mind and reason enough, and a heart warm enough to respond to the impulses of generous youth, and from the bottom of his heart he begs you to receive his thanks. Stick to your themes and versions for a long time yet, and believe me, my dear young friend, yours very truly,

" 'Passy, December 20, 1849." "Thus one of the first effects of the communi-que and prosecution has been to draw forth this certificate of Beranger to the genius of Henri Rochefort, now the most popular man in Paris."

Among the other projects for next session, rumor has mentioned one which most certainly will create a "breeze." It is said to be the intention of the Government to ask Parliament or an increase of £25,000 a year to the Prince of Wales' income. It may be remembered that when the Prince went to Ireland this year the Times, in a friendly way, selzed the opportunity of putting out a "feeler" on this very subject, but it took it in again with remarkable despatch. but it took it in again with remarkable despaten. We live in an age when proposals of this kind are certain to be very coldly received. There can be no doubt that the general sense of the nation is that enough is being done for the Royal family, especially as the Queen is known to be immensely rich, and to have hoarded a great deal of money. The Prince of Wales, on the other of money. The Prince of Wales, on the other hand, is relatively poor—poorer, that is, than his hand, is relatively poor—poorer, that is, than his personal friends and companions, and much extra expense has been thrown upon him by the duties he has had to perform for his Royal mother. Suppose, then, that the Queen give him help from her private purse? That is the solution of the Prince's difficulties which will recommend itself most strongly to the public. There are yet some of the Prince's brothers and sisters for the nation to provide for, and the Prince's own children will require suitable provision by and by. The charge on the civil list for the reigning family will be almost imprudently large before many years are over. It is to be hoped, then, that the application referred to will not be made. The Prince had better run into debt than expose himself to the very disagreeable comments which such a proposal would unquestionably make.—London Cor.

The Louisville Journal says:
"What sort of Republicanism is that which

POLITICAL.

The Rebel Spirit.

would honor Generals Thomas, Sheridan and Meade, and degrade Generals Forrest and Hampton? Forrest is as good a man as Sheridan, and

At Little Rock, Ark., Mr. C. S. Cameron, a delegate to the New York Convention, declared: "In sixty days from the adjournment of the Convention five hundred thousand soldiers would be organized into companies, regiments, bri-

At the Democratic Convention held in Atlanta,

Ga., last week, one of the speakers, Clarke by name, "pledged himself before God to fight to the last the new governments that had been set

Texas "Biotherinood in Christ."—Flake's Galveston Pulletia prints the following letter of excommunication, addressed to an unhappy

"BETHEL, ANDERSON Co., Texas, March 2, 1868.

equipped.'

up in the South.

every measure, and rendering valuable assistance to the Government in the execution of its It cannot be truthfully said that Mr. Stevens

i From the N. Y. World of to-day.

The N. Y. Tribune.]
The N. Y. Tribune.]
Thaddens Stevens's contemptuous application of the epithet "scarecrow" to Mr. Greeley, does not allude editorially to the great statesman's death.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

"Bethel, Anderson Co., Texas, March 2, 1868.

—Brother King: On last Saturday a charge was preferred against you in our church, for inconsistency as a follower of Christ. The charge is here below copied:

"I charge Brother W. H. King, a regular member of our Church, and our former Clerk, with having openly avowed himself as a Black Republican and Radical, by accepting of the appointment as County Clerk under the military authority.

"The Church wants you to be in attendance next meeting, and bring your Church letter./The Church will not fellowship a Radical. I am one of the Committee to notify you. Your Brother in Christ.

A good illustration of the fact that the South A good illustration of the fact that the Southern Democrate will use force, wherever practicable, to compel the negroes to vote the Democratic ticket, is afforded in the following card, which is dated Aug. 7, 1868, and signed by Albert Pike, and published in the Memphis Appeal:

"The members of the Democratic Club of colored men can obtain from the President of the Central Club cards that cannot be counterfeited, recommending them for employment to Conservatives. No others need apply. We hope that hereafter, when any Democrat desires to employ a colored man in any capacity he will ask to see his card, and if none is produced will ask to see his card, and if none is produced will placed in the following card, the following card, which is dated Aug. 7, 1868, and signed by Albert Pike, and published in the Memphis Appeal:

"The members of the Democratic Club of colored men can obtain from the President of the Central Club cards that cannot be counterfeited, recommending them for employment to Conservatives. No others need apply. We hope that hereafter, when any Democrat desires to employ a colored man in any capacity he will ask to see his card, and if none is produced will in the Memphis Appeal:

Modern Turkish literature has a great feemploy a colored man in any capacity he will ask to see his card, and if none is produced will refuse to employ him. To employ those who have none will be to give aid and comfort to the enemy. Members of the Club desiring cards will please procure certificates of membership from the Secretary. The Committee of the Central Club, appointed to register the names of colored men needing employment or relief, and to procure either for them, consists of Martin Kelly, D. Panbury and Thomas C. Smith. To this committee, which is a permanent one, colored men holding cards, and needing work or relief, will apply and be registered. To the same committee it is hoped that those Democrats who want to employ colored men will apply. want to employ colored men will apply.

"Albert Pike, "President Central Democratic Club."

At the last session of the Legislature an act as passed, approved the ninth day of April, first time made public:
"'To the Lycéen Rochefort: I am under great providing for the appointment of a commission to adjudicate and record the claims of citizens of the counties of Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bed-tord, York, Perry and Cumberland, for damages incurred by the rebel invasion of 1863 either through the destruction or capture of property by the public enemy or the appropriation of property by the Union army to the public in suppression of the rebellion, and Messrs. A.S. Eby, W.W. Woods and W.S. Woods were appointed on the commission, M. W. McAlarney, Esq., of Harriston, M. W. McAlarney, Esq., of Harriston, M. W. McAlarney, Esq., of Harriston, as executive. commission, M. W. McAlarney, Esq., of Harrisburg, serving as secretary. This act was passed merely for the purpose of having the claims properly adjudicated and placed on record for future action. It especially exempts the citizens of hambersburg from such adjudication, they have ing been already paid a considerable amount by the State. Though the act contemplates that the the State. Though the act contemplates that the General Government shall be called upon to settle these claims, the State will doubtless be asked to pay them.

Thus far the Commissioners have visited but three counties—Perry, Bedford and Fulton—in which the damage was much less than in the remaining four counties. The work has, however, been very ardnous. From the gentlemanly and obliging Secretary of the Commission we

and obliging Secretary of the Commission we learn that in Perry county the losses will amount to but two thousand dollars. In Bedford county there are fifty claimants, whose damages amount to five thousand dollars. In Fulton county, which, owing to its proximity to the border, was most exposed, there are one hundred and thirty claimants whose damages will reach at least forty thousand dollars, exclusive of the loss by a certain party of one hundred and seventy-two fat cattle. BERANGER. The Prince of Wales. of one hundred and seventy-two fat cattle, valued at ten thousand dollars. So that the total amount of the claims thus far adjudicated is

over fifty-seven thousand dollars. No accurate estimate can yet be formed of the total amount of the claims of the seven counties named in the bill. General Grant on Non-Intervention in Mexico.
[Frem Richardson's "Personal History of Ulysses S. Grant."]

THE REBEL INVASIONS.

Claims of Border Counties.

(From the Harrisburg State Guard, August 12.)

GALENA, Ill., Bept. 1, 1865.—His Excellency A. Iohnson, President: Seven weeks' absence from Washington, and free intercourse with all parties and classes of people, has convinced me that there is but one opinion as to the duty of the United States toward Mexico, or, rather, the usurpers in that country. All agree that, beside United States toward Mexico, or, rather, the neurpers in that country. All agree that, beside a yielding of the long-proclaimed Monroe doctrine, non-intervention in Mexican affairs will lead to an expensive and bloody war hereafter, or a dyielding of territory now possessed by us. To let the empire of Maximilian be established on our frontier, is to permit an enemy to establish himself who will require a large standing army to watch. Military stations will be at joints remote from supplies, and therefore expensive to keep. The trade of an empire will be lost to our commerce, and Americans, instead of believe the commerce, and Americans, instead of being the most favored people of the world throughout the length and breadth of this continent, will be scoffed and laughed at by their adjoining neigh-bors, both North and South—the people of the British Provinces and of Mexico.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

PACTS AND PANCIES.

A New Hen Adhem.

Horatio Seymour (may his troubles cease);
Awoke one night, from dreams of fear, not peace;
And saw within the shadow of his room;
All deep and dark with murky gloom;
An angel, writing, in a book of brass,
Of things that were to come to pass.
So, to the angel in his room he said:
"What writest thou?" The angel raised his head,
And with a marrialors look of prophecy. A New Ben Adhem. And with a marvelous look of prophecy, Said: "The names of Presidents to be."
"And is mine one?" asked Sey...orx. "Nay, not.

ton? Forrest is as good a man as Sheridan, and a better cavalryman. No Radical will pretend to say that Hampton is inferior in talent, virtues or accomplishments to Thomas. They forght splendidly and exitivally. They achieved the homsge of the whole world for valor and abilities. But they failed, and, the failure implying a restoration of the Union, they surrendered and resumed their allegiance. To say that either might not have entered the United States Senats the day after is to say that Ropublicanism is as The angel said. Then Seymous 'gan to blow, And rudely said: "I pray thee, then, Write me as one who'll never run again!"
The angel wrote and vanished. The next night He came, with an all-dazzling light, And showed the names the people's voice had. might not have entered the United States Senatz the day after is to say that Republicanism is as dead letter. We are proud of them; and we present them with confidence to the people of the North, and we say: 'Here are our trophies.' They are worth all the bureaus, and carpet-bags, and negro militia, and tax-collectors, and petty military tyrants, and greasy contractors, and fat bondholders that a corrupt Congress can manufacture between this and doomsday."

And lo! GRANT's name led all the resti--Mrs. Lander has a new "Marie Antoinette." -Napier of Magdala has sent an Abyssinian. Bible to Gen. Grant.

-Mendelssehn is to have a monument in Lein--Heenan is said to have made \$20,000 on they Saratoga races.

-"Diplizement" is the Connecticut name for a-baptismal ceremony.

—A man in Scotland smashed his wife's head: with a board, to "save her sond." -Don Alfonzo de Bourbon has become a pri-

to Washington. We will send three yotes into the Electoral College, and three Representatives to Congress, and if Hen wade does not count our vote, then comes the military organization. with General Slocum at its head, all armed and confuned." vate papal Zonave. -Edwin Forrest can pronounce "child" in fourteen syllables. -Dickens expresses great admiration for-American oysters.

The Mobile Tribune asserts:

"The great Democratic party will rise in its might and majesty, and pulverize and purge the Congress, just as Cromwell purged the long Parliament. The signs of the times are pregnant with resistance to Radical tyranny, and the dagger of Brutus may aid in accomplishing our redemption from Radical rule, ruin and usurpation." -"Ombra," a new comie opera by Flotow, issoon to be produced at the Opera Comique in Paris. —The submarine cable between New York and Brest will be laid by the Great Eastern next sum-

—Portland Episcopalians will build their new bishop a house, and have paid \$10,000 for a lot

therefor. -Dickens came near being arrested for a Fenian by the vigilant constabulary of Doneralle, in Ireland.

in Ireland.

—Lord William Beresford, a young sprig of British nobility, has been fined one smilling and costs, for breaking a gas lamp in a drunken —Alexander Dumas has edited and contributed

to more than one hundred journals. He has written twelve times as much as Victor Hugo, and eight times as much as Lamartine.

—About, the French novelist, is of German descent. The name of his grandfather was Abhuber. His father changed it into About, which the French could pronounce more easily. -Now that old Viennet, the Nestor of the French Academy, is cead, Alexander Dumas, Sr., and his son, will be competitors for the vacant-

seat among the "Forty Immortals. —M. Louis Dupont of Thun challenges any person in Belgium to eat with him for the championship. He proposes to begin with a breakfast off twelve hundred mussels, to be followed by

-Modern Turkish literature has a great female poet, whose works are entirely unknown to the people of the Occident. Her name is Lezda lyrics, said to be so beautiful that they will certainly immortalize her name

-The Sultan having learned to read Fronch one of his favorite pastimes is now to peruse. French novels. A large supply of the latter has been purchased in Paris, and arrangements have been made with Hachette, the great French bookseller, for the early transmission of all new pubications in that line. Hackette is great in frightful ax-idents.

In a school of young ladies in France they studied physiology. The professor was explaining the theory, according to which the body is entirely renewed every six years: "Thus, Mademoiselle F.," said he addressing a jolly blonde with a wide-awake face; "in six years you will be no longer Mademoiselle F." "I hope so" replied the unsophisticated, casting down her eyes. Lie unsophisticated, casting down her eyes.

—A Mormon emissary, charged with preaching immoral doctrines, has been arrested in Stettin, and will probably be sentenced to six months imprisonment and then ent out of the country, with the warning that, in case he should return, much heavier punishment would be inflicted on him. The North German governments are firmly determined to purdown the Mormon emis-

him. The North German government firmly determined to put down the Mormon emissional that part of the country. "Yesterday," says the Linz correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeiteng, "I saw a distinguished old lady, with very white hair, an almost totterold lady, with very white hair, an almost tottering gait, and looking as decrept as though she was upward of seventy-five years old. Alas! I had before me the once so proud and haughty Archduchess Sophia! Grief and despair have made a complete wreck of her. He who sees her now can but take compassion on her, no matter how much he may have formerly hated her."

They are playing in the South German Provincial theatres a farce entitled "Andrew Johnson, or the President in Hot. Water." Senators Ross, Fowler and Henderson appear on the stage, each carrying a big bag sunposed to contain gold; on opening them the Senators find that the bags are filled with leaden bullets. Ben. Butler and A. J. have a violent altercation in the course of the play, and the denouncer is the goldess of liberty scourcing the whole growd from the liberty scourging the whole crowd from the stage

—The highest prize has been awarded this year, at the Berlin University, to an essay on the causes and effects of the American, war. It was written by a young German nobleman whose, parents live in Posen. In his preface the successful author deplores his very imperfect familiarity with the English language, which, he says, rendered it exceeding difficult for him to examine some of the west in present the successful author which he says, some of the most important authorities, and to obtain information on many essential points.

Leon Faucher says, in a recent amplies entitled "Sovereign Powers" "The Free dent of the United States, even bound at his hands are by the Senate, has at his disposal three times as much patronage as the King of Frussla or the Emperor of Austris, five times as much as the King of Italy, and twice as much as the Emperor of the French. The Emperor of Russia has more offices at his disposal but the the restorators. offices at his disposal, but the the patronage of the President of the United States is far more

-The Emperor Alexander, of Russia, has issued l'astructions for a revision of the barbar-cus cr'minal code, still valid in Russia. Brandony cits a red-hot iron, to which all second-class convicts are subjected, is to be abolished. This will put an end to the horrible scenes which were regularly enacted at St. Petersburg and others large Russian cities, whenever a number of co' invites were despatched to Siberia. They are no won the morning of their departure, led out of their cell, tied to a bench, and branded on the forehead and on both cheeks; they then receive a certain number of lashes, are chalmed togother, and driven off like cattle. The acreams of the wretches on this occasion may be heard for miles. Ten executioners have all their hands fall of business, as not less than one hundred convicts are sent off to Siberia at a time. About one-fifth of the convicts (women and persons belonging to regularly enacted at St. Petersburg and others of the convicts (women and persons belonging to the higher classes) are exempt from dogging and branding.