Daily Evening Bulletin.

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

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GIBSON PEACOCK, CASPER SOUDER, Jr.,
F. L. FETHERSTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON,
FRANCIS WELLS.

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AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Philadelphia,
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WILLIAM W. ALLEN, Agent and Attorney,
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INVITATIONS FOR WEDDINGS, PARTIES, &C., executed in a superior manner, by DREKA, 1033 CHESTNUT STREET. fe20-tf§

DIED.

ARNOLD.—On Saturday, August 15th, Thomas Hollingsworth, son of Crawford and Fanny H. Arnold, aged 15 months and 8 days.

BROOKE.—On the 14th inst., at the residence of his son, in Newton township, Delaware county, Jesse Brooke, Sr., of Radnor, in the 75th year of his age.

His friends and the friends of his family are invited to attend his funeral, from his son's residence, on Monday, 17th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

BROWNE.—Suddenly, at White Plains, Westchester county, N. Y., on Thursday, August 13, Jesse Browne, Esq., in the 79th year of his age.

BROWN.—On the morning of the 13th inst., J. Johnson Brown, son of David S. Brown, in the thirty-seventh year of his age.

His relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, 1716 Walnut street, at 9 o'clock A. M., on Second-day, the 17th inst.

COOKE.—At Mannsville Heights, Md., on the 13th inst., after a lingering illness, Eber F. Cook, in the 59th year of his age.

HENRY.—On the 14th inst., after a tedious illness, Mrs. Mary A. Henry.

Due notice will be given as to the time and place of the funeral.

LANCASTER.—On Thursday afternoon, 13th instant, Charles, infant son of George C. and Lucy C. Lancaster, aged 2 years and 4 months.

Services at the house, No. 627 Wood street, on Monday morning, the 17th inst., at 10 o'clock.

SMITH.—Suddenly, Maria Denny, wife of Jas. Smith, Esq., in her 76th year.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at her husband's residence, No. 210 Franklin street, on Monday evening, punctually at 8 o'clock, without further notice. Interment at Leicester, Mass.

STOKES.—On the morning of the 14th instant, John Stokes, aged sixty-eight years.

Funeral from his late residence, Church Lane, Germantown, on Second-day morning, 17th inst., at half-past ten o'clock.

ENGLISH BOMBAZINES.—FALL STOCK OF BEST make of English Bombazines, just received by BESSON & SON, Mourning Dry Goods House, No. 913 Chestnut street.

PLAIN BLACK ENGLISH CHINTZES.—JUST landed, one case of Plain Black English Chintzes. BESSON & SON, MOURNING DRY GOODS HOUSE, No. 913 CHESTNUT street. au14-3t*

GOOD BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.
HEAVY BLK. CORDED SATIN FACE GROGRAIN.
PURPLE AND GILT EDGE.
BROWNS AND BLUE GROGRAIN.
MODE COLD PLAIN SILKS.
au12tf EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ REV. J. H. McILVAIN, D. D., OF PRINCETON, will preach in the Central Presbyterian Church, corner of Eighth and Cherry streets, on Sabbath Morning, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at the Church corner Tenth and Filbert streets at 8 o'clock. It*

☞ REV. S. J. NICCOLLS, D. D., OF ST. LOUIS, will preach in the Seventh Presbyterian Church, Broad and Penn Square, to-morrow, at 10½ A. M., and in the West Arch Street Church, corner of Eighteenth and Arch, at 8 P. M. It*

☞ NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner Broad and Green streets.—Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M., by the Rev. Mr. Sturtevant, of Missouri. Strangers are welcome. It*

☞ FIFTH BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER OF Eighteenth and Spring Garden streets.—Rev. A. Judson Rowland, of Cincinnati, will preach To-morrow, August 16th, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. It*

☞ THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will worship for the present in the Hall, Southwest corner of Broad and Walnut streets. Preaching to-morrow at 10½ A.M. and 8 P.M., by the pastor, Rev. E. R. Beadle. It*

☞ GREEN STREET M. E. CHURCH, REV. DR. Josylin will preach in the morning at 10½ A. M., Evening 8 P. M. It*

☞ REV. H. L. HOWARD WILL PREACH TO-morrow morning, at the South Presbyterian Church. It

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE
IN
LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 0. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 9), or on TUESDAY, July 28, the day before the Annual Commencement.

For circulars, apply to President CATTELL, or to
Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
EASTON, Pa., July, 1868. jy14 tf

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

PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

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

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

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

☞ NOTICE.—UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, August 15, 1868.

The members of the Union League of Philadelphia intending to participate in the Obsequies of Thaddeus Stevens are invited to meet the committee at the League House, on MONDAY, August 17, 1868, at 8½ o'clock A. M., in dark clothes. A special train has been placed at the service of the committee by the Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

By Order of the Committee.

☞ FUNERAL OF HON. THADDEUS STEVENS. Members of Councils of Philadelphia leave Depot at Thirty-first and Market streets, on MONDAY MORNING next, at 10 o'clock, to attend the funeral at Lancaster.

By order of the Committee. 1t§

☞ HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.—A meeting of the Club will be held at the Headquarters, THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, to take action in reference to the death of Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS. WM. McMICHAEL, President.
WM. L. FOX, Recording Secretary. 1t§

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

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

THEATRES, Etc.

THE CHESTNUT.—On Monday evening *The White Fawn* will be produced with all the magnificent appurtenances belonging to it, as it was presented at Niblo's, New York.

THE WALNUT.—The fairy spectacle, the *Black Crook*, will be repeated to-night at the Walnut.

THE AMERICAN.—A varied programme is announced for to-night, with ballet dancing and the accomplished troupe.

THE PENNA. ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.

As a Museum, as a School, and as an Exchange.

THIRD PAPER.

C. R. LESLIE, R. A.

The happy domesticity of Leslie's character infused all his best work. He never succeeded when he attempted to sing much above or much below the easy silver tenor in which his voice was pitched by nature. And the simple commonsense which belongs to such a spirit soon taught him what he could do and what he had best leave unattempted. The large picture in our Academy, the Murder of Rutland, can hardly be called his own work—it is the work of the lectures of West, the sarcasms of Fuseli, the blundering brutalities of Sir William Beechey, the Shakespearian magniloquences of Kemble,—it is the work of an atmosphere, a prepossession, a controlling local influence. It is useful but a humbling possession for any academy, for it hangs there in judgment, showing how the academic spirit, imposed as an authority on a growing genius, may for a time distort all his natural forces, and compel him to be a prig. The picture is Leslie's point of departure for a better path. It seems to have taught him what to forsake. His next composition was Sir Roger de Coverley, and from thence he branched gracefully and brilliantly into the line of sweet old comedy, which for the rest of his life he made his own. Leslie painted no more strictly "gallery pictures." His sunny works hang in the wealthy homes of England; and they emanated from a home-life that was always an inspiration of gentleness, pleasantness and cultured sociability. He painted in his house, surrounded by his children, whom, however, from time to time, he would attack as "Trudies" (intruders), and bundle them out of the painting-room. The first reminiscence we have of him represents him as a boy at home, learning to combine the artistic with the domestic exestence; it is from the lips of Mr. Knight, father of D. R. Knight, the painter, who recollects seeing the boy Leslie studiously copying from casts at his father's then residence on the Schuylkill. Mr. Robert Leslie, a prosperous clock-maker, had at that epoch considered himself justified in a semewhat ambitious style of living, and had moved to a handsome double house and four-acre lot adjoining the estate of Sedgely on the south; this most elegant of the many homes of the painter was not long in the possession of the family, the father being compelled by embarrassments to give it up, but the tone of elegance imparted by its unusual gentility—its carved Italian mantels, its three parlors or conversation-rooms, and a whole apparatus of comfort that was luxury at the day,—may have been useful in refining the taste for genteel comedy which belonged to his whole life. This dwelling is now absorbed in Fairmount Park, and destroyed; the road which was the common avenue for it and the Sedgely mansion, exists still, being embodied in the road-system of the Park; and the square of trees which defined the four-acre plot and followed its handsome railings may still be traced. This property once again became the shelter of Art, before its final destruction; in 1831 it was the residence of John Sartain, the engraver.

We have lingered disgracefully over what we had to say of Leslie. The fact is, there is a sociability, we may say a loquacity, in the nature of the man and his work, that makes one dilatory in taking leave. Wherever he went he established a home-feeling. It is surprising of how many of his compositions a *table* is the centre. The shelter of the mahogony kindly covers his whole system of life and art. His conversation was simple and delightful. His writings are models of table-talk. His easy correspondence with Miss Leslie is most brotherly, most racy. First Sully, then Allston, Irving, Morse and a host of lesser men, met him, then felt some exquisite charm, and became his brothers; they lived with him, went to him in their troubles expanded their souls in the warmth of that simple good-heartedness. When the intellect of Allston temporarily failed him on the death of his wife, he fled to Leslie's residence, in Fitzroy Square, and buried himself in that kind asylum "My dear boy," writes Irving to him, from Paris "it is a grievous thing to be separated from you, and I feel it more and more." "He worked very steadily and cheerfully," says George Leslie, his son, "keeping up a sort of whistling at times, which I think he was unconscious of. He had a very pretty habit of going into the garden before beakfast, and picking either a honeysuckle or a rose." "A happy, peaceful, successful and honored life," weightily says his editor, Mr. Tom Taylor. "Irving's admiration of Leslie," says Dunlap, the American Vasari, "both as a man and an artist, is extreme;" and adds on his own account, that he possessed "a cultivated mind, purity of moral character, refined taste, and indefatigable study."

The venerable Sully still feels his separation from the brightest and most loveable of his pupils as a personal loss. The most affectionate correspondence, and interchange of art-treasures, continued between them until separated by his death. This took place in 1859.

Mr. Carey, of this city, possesses the principal repository in America, of Leslie's pictures. A large part of his collection is made up of copies made by Miss Betsey Leslie of her brother's works, executed with a great show of natural ability, and finished by the hand of her cherished brother, who loved her, as he did nearly everybody, faithfully all his life long.

FIRE-PROOF SAFE BLOWN OPEN.—The establishment of Geo. Wm. Otto & Co., manufacturers and bottlers of mineral water, &c., No. 518 Locust street, was entered by a back door this morning, between two and three o'clock. The door of a fire-proof safe was blown open with gunpowder. The thieves only got about eight dollars for their trouble. This is the second time the safe has been blown open.

—When the Imperial family returns to the Tuileries, court-life there will be much less brilliant than in former years. The Emperor Napoleon is determined to cut down the expenses of his household, which, for twelve years past, have annually exceeded, by at least fifteen million francs, the sum originally appropriated for that purpose. The Court now owes many millions of francs to all the merchants who furnish goods to it.

—Mr. Tenniel's last cartoon in *Punch* is a very clever one, suggested by the hot weather, and represents Mr. Punch, in an amazing summer suit, with a handkerchief tied about his hat, a huge barometer under his arm, and the sweat rolling in great drops from his face, calling to wake up St. Swithin, who, with his neglected watering-pot beside him, is indulging in a long nap.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

LETTER FROM LONDON.

Prorogation of Parliament—Corruption in Politics—Influence of the Reform Bill—Great Britain and the Continental Powers—The Grasping Policy of Russia—Mr. Seward's Purchases.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

LONDON, August 1, 1868.—Owing to the present scantiness of stirring events in the political world of Europe, those who take an interest in public affairs have sufficient leisure to review the past and speculate as to the future. To begin with this country, the prorogation of Parliament has been the cause of an unusual dullness in official circles, but we have every reason to rejoice at the new law, which provides for the strict punishment of all frauds committed at elections. It is astonishing how much bribery had been practiced for obtaining a seat in Parliament, and the consequence of it was that none but the very richest were able to become candidates with a fair show of success. The above mentioned Reform bill cannot fail to exercise a wholesome influence over the United Kingdom; and it is a source of satisfaction to every well-meaning Englishman to know that Parliament has thus enabled every intelligent patriot to compete with the most aristocratic and wealthy of Queen Victoria's subjects in obtaining a seat in the Legislature of the country. As for our relations with the Continental Powers they are of a friendly character, although it must be confessed that a feeling of jealousy against Russia makes itself perceptible, less perhaps in official circles than among the public generaly. General Napier has brought the Abyssinian campaign to a lucky issue, and it is well that he did so, for he has thus saved the credit of the British nations among the tribes of the East. With the steady advance of the Russian forces in Central Asia, and the recent capture of Bokhara and Samarcand, Great Britain was in imminent danger of losing her *prestige* in Asia, but for the timely victory of General Napier over King Theodorus in the northeast corner of Africa. The government at St. Petersburg meanwhile is apparently anxious to make the Bokhara affair appear as insignificant as possible, and one of its principal organs has but lately assured the world in a series of editorials that Russia is far from wishing any further conquests; that the capture of Bokhara was never intended, and was merely effected in consequence of provocation on the part of the native tribes; that Russia was anxious to be at peace with the Western powers, not less than with the nations of the East, etc., The said organ was indeed sincere, when it asserted the latter point, for the well-known policy of Russia, to be on good terms with the Eastern tribes, in order to be all the surer of them in case of a coming struggle, England pursues an entirely different policy, for the Government in India demands from the native princes and their subjects unconditional submission to British rule, thereby keeping them in awe of British power, it is true, but at the same time creating a feeling among the Orientals not calculated to serve their cause, if another insurrection should break out in the Indian Empire. Russia has been unsuccessful in her late intrigues in Southeastern Europe, where she had vainly endeavored to kindle the flame of war against Turkey, in order to take temporary possession of some part of the Sultan's territory, while the latter would be engaged with the suppression of the Cretan insurrection and held at bay by the Greeks. This attempt has proved abortive, and the Oriental question is again at rest, perhaps for six months or a year to come, but Russia has not lost her time, and has amply indemnified herself for the failure of her plans by her conquests in Asia. Russia has likewise concluded another profitable transaction by the sale of her American colonies to the United States. It is believed here that the latter may possibly turn this acquisition to good account, and the friends of the American nation hope that they will; but it is likewise known that her American possessions have cost to Russia more than they were worth, and that no profit has ever been derived by that Power from the said colonies. Your Secretary of State is, without contradiction, a clever man, and may sometimes see further than others do, but the British public is somewhat skeptical as to the success of the "real estate speculation" of Mr. Seward in the icebergs of the North Pole.

The United States in a French Court—Opening Private Letters.

A Paris correspondent of the *Tribune* writes: The case of the United States, represented by President Johnson, vesus Arman, was decided against the plaintiff, with costs. In the cross action Arman obtains damages. The judgment of the court is rather a queer piece of reading; thus it lays down the law: "That nothing in the contract goes to show that the order of the steamers was from the U. S. A. Government: that the documents which demonstrate the fact, having been abstracted from (probably Voute's desk, with his connivance) their primary possessors by a dishonest employé, cannot be admitted as the basis of an action." Well, that is good morality. The usual annual attempt on the part of opposition members of the Corps Legislatif, to obtain guarantees for the safety of private correspondence carried on through the post-office, was, as usual, resisted by Government, and defeated three days preceding the delivery of the decision in the case of Andrew Johnson agt. Arman—M. Arman, as a member of the majority, voting of course to preserve to government officials their privilege of breaking seals and reading letters, on the ground that it is one of the needful means for obtaining evidence that is requisite to the pure administration of justice.

Remember the political damnation that swiftly followed Mr. Minister Graham when he once practiced a little on that theory in England, and, above all, don't let us forget to "hate the English." It is for them, through their free Parliamentary debate, that you will be most likely to learn whatever little is as yet knowable respecting the Emperor's plan for a Customs-union with Holland, Belgium, Switzerland—and Sweden and Denmark, if they would please to join. That something of the sort is in the mind; that Switzerland does not hanker after such union; that the "plan," beginning with merely a customs-union, looks to deeper political arrangement, and is really an adaptation of the policy set forth and enforced by Thiers in his great speech on foreign affairs of the other year. To all those and more "thats," goes fairly conjectural likelihood, but no trustworthy definite fact can, as yet, be got at.

Religious Bigotry in England.

The London *Telegraph* says it is difficult to realize the depth of small cruelty, folly, and blindness, that, throughout the length and breadth of England, visits on Irish peasants and poor little Popish children in workhouses and gaols the sins of St. Dominic, and persecutes a child to-day because a Pope issued, some centuries ago, an atrocious bull against Queen Elizabeth. Yet these are the only arguments used in defence of the Irish Church, the sole excuses for the minor insults which are inflicted on those poor Roman Catholics who are in our power. We should display some consistency, some logic, were we to say that no Roman Catholic can be a subject of the Queen, and were we to declare that we would not associate in citizenship with such hateful wild animals as Dr. M'Neile holds them to be; but to use their sinews in peace and war, to put our hands into their pockets when we want taxes, and then to add, "Do not demand equality," is a most astounding example of deliberate dishonesty in matters of State. Spain is the only European country that equals England in religious bigotry carried into political affairs. A Roman Catholic has hardly a chance at the hustings, though Protestants are often enthusiastically elected by Irish Catholic constituencies under the lead of their priests. The best and wisest statesman in England would have no chance of being Premier if he were born a Roman Catholic or if he embraced that creed. Yet, in Catholic Austria, the Prime Minister to-day is a Protestant. Catholic France has had Protestant Prime Ministers. Catholic Belgium has had a Protestant King. In the Catholic part of Canada Protestants have been leading men.

The Perils of Piety in Rome.

An English correspondent in Rome writes:—"English tourists had better be careful how they visit the Church of St. Agostino. The other day the devotees there were seized with the impression that two strangers who were on their knees before the image of the Madonna were thieves, and were seeking, under the cover of prayers, to despoil the shrine. Instantly there was a rush on the interlopers, and they were so roughly handled that they gladly gave themselves up to the gendarmes, whom the disturbance brought to the spot. But the gendarmes proved more unmerciful than the fanatics; for the two captives were no sooner brought to prison than they were, without examination, subjected to such a cruel flogging that they became insensible. The warder of the prison now threw several buckets of water over their heads as a restorative, but with very bad effect, and it became necessary to report their condition to the authorities. Monsignor Randi inquired into the case, and it was then discovered that the supposed culprits were Italian gentlemen, and traveling for pleasure. There is, however, no lack of thieves in the Pontifical States, and about a week ago the gendarmes had a combat with the band of Fontana in the province of Frosinone, and killed one of the brigands."

Russian Mode of Procuring Rain.

The *Telegraf*, of Kieff, says that the peasants of a neighboring district had recourse the other day to a singular mode of procuring rain. They dug the coffin of a member of the sect of Old-Believers, who had died last December, out of the churchyard, after which one of them opened the coffin, and raising the corpse struck it on the head, saying, "Give us rain." At the same time several other peasants poured water on the body; it was then replaced in the coffin, and buried again in its old place in the churchyard. In other parts of Russia the peasantry believe that a drought is caused by witches keeping the rain in tubs, and this superstition has proved fatal to many old women who were believed to be witches. Another mode of bringing rain is for a number of women to drag an empty cask to the nearest river, and after filling it to return with it to the village. This plan is believed to be infallible. In Servia it is the custom during a drought for an "exorciser" (perporuza) to go from village to village with a green bough in his hand, with which he exorcises bad spirits. He is usually accompanied by one or more girls, who sing in chorus while he performs the ceremony. In Wallachia there is a superstition that witches have power over the weather only on Tuesdays and Fridays.

POLITICAL.

The Rebel Spirit.

In the course of a speech made before the Convention of rebel Generals in session this week at Brownsville, Tennessee, Gen. Forrest, the Fort Pillow butcher, said:

Before he went to the New York Convention he had been warned that the Fort Pillow massacre would be thrown up to him, but four out of every five men whom he met made excuses for the part they had taken in supporting the Union side, and it would not be long until a majority of the Northern people would acknowledge that the South was right in the rebellion and the North wrong.

Speaking of the threatened revolution, he said: "If this conflict comes, I have no powder to burn at the blacks while I can find a white radical to shoot at. [Tremendous applause.] I would aid any Sheriff to serve any legal process, but I say to the Ku-klux, if any conflict is forced upon you, kill every white radical. The time is coming when we will have to do it, and the sooner it is done the better, if they are going on to encourage this thing. I don't want to incite you to war, but I want to see that we are ready for it."

He would force every man to take one side or the other. He said he wanted the Convention "to let the Legislature know what we intend to do if they call out the militia." He conjured the blacks to have nothing to do with white Radicals, as Southern people could not be their friends if they belonged to Loyal Leagues. Gen. Forrest conjured the ex-rebel soldiers to pledge themselves to stand by what the rebel generals have done.

Seymour's Next Speech to a Mob.

The Detroit *Post* says after Seymour gets into the White House (if he ever gets there), and the Southern Democrats, led by Wade Hampton, "the butcher," Forrest, Admiral Semmes, Beauregard and Wise, have risen in insurrection and "dispersed the carpet-bag State governments," they may make a sudden rush on Washington, to seize the Capitol, "compel the Senate to submit," and declare Southern independence. President Seymour will then address them, from the steps of the Capitol, as follows:

"MY FRIENDS—I have come over here from the quiet of the White House to see what was the difficulty—to learn what the trouble was concerning the Government. Let me assure you that I am your friend. [Uproarious rebel yells, led by Wade Hampton.] You have been my friends, [cries from Forrest's butchers, "Yes, that's so,"] and now I assure you, my fellow Democrats, that I am here to show you a test of my friendship. [The old rebel yell from Wise's battalion.] I wish to inform you that I have sent my Private Secretary to the different departments to have this Government stopped. [Prolonged rebel yells.] I now ask you, as good Democrats, to wait for his return; and I assure you that I will do all I can to see that there is no resistance, and no harm done to any of you. I wish you to take good care of all Government property, as good Democrats, and see that Admiral Semmes only gets his share. The safe keeping of the public property and archives rests with you; and I charge you to take care of them. It is your duty to maintain possession of the city; and I know you will do it. I wish you now to separate as good Democrats, and you can assemble again whenever you wish to do so. I ask you to leave all to me now, and I will see to your rights. Wait until my Private Secretary returns from the departments, and you will be satisfied. Listen to me, and see that no radical escapes with any of the public property, but despatch him peaceably."

—Garibaldi has addressed the following letter to M. Lombord Martin: "My dear Lombord, tell Mme. Lombord that I felicitate her in rejecting from her child the hands of the priests. They are greater enemies to the human race than the plague. The next council will prove it once more. Ask your wife to kiss my godchild for me. Your book on the campaign of October will do much good. I am gratefully yours,

"GARIBALDI."

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Attorney-General Evarts's Opinion Criticised by an Anonymous Writer—Binckley Supposed to be the "Sound, Constitutional Lawyer" Who Differs with Evarts—Delay in Deciding Collector Cake's Case—The President and Secretary Determined to Act Cautiously—President Johnson's Treatment of the Death of the Great Commoner—Philadelphia Gaugers Appointed—Geo. F. Gordon in Luck, &c.

[Correspondence of the Philada. Daily Evening Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14, 1868.—The *National Intelligencer* this morning contained a long and laborded article of nearly two columns in length to show that the decision of Attorney-General Evarts in the case of Commissioner Rollins was all wrong—that his logic was defective—his premises unsound, and his conclusions utterly at variance with the facts of the case. This is the opening of the war on Evarts, who has sorely displeased His Excellency for making such a decision.

The critic of the *Intelligencer* evidently considers himself a sound constitutional lawyer, and the patronizing tone he adopts in reviewing the argument of the Attorney General indicates very clearly that in his (the critic's) opinion, Evarts is not much of a lawyer after all. This curious production has caused much speculation as to its authorship, and it is conceded that it bears all the evidence of being written by Binckley, whilom an assistant in the Attorney General's office under Stanbery, but now rejoicing, for a brief time, in the honor of being the Solicitor of the Internal Revenue Bureau. The article was evidently inspired at the White House, and as Binckley was the man whom the President could confidently call on for "an opinion as is an opinion," he is universally credited with the authorship of the production.

THE CASE OF COLLECTOR CAKE

is still under consideration at the Treasury Department, and is likely to be for some time yet, as the Secretary and President will very carefully weigh the evidence against him before resorting to suspension, because they will not remove him unless they have reason to believe the act will be sustained by the Senate. The Democrats are clamorous to have him turned out summarily, but their advice does not carry weight in all cases, particularly where the President must shoulder the responsibility of suspension when the Senate meets again.

APPOINTMENTS OF GAUGERS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

The following appointments of gaugers of distilled spirits under the new tax bill have been made by Secretary McCulloch: First Collection District—Thomas Brodhead, David R. McClean, Morris A. Harrington. Second District—Joseph S. Money, Richard McCanney. Third District—Augustus Crowell, George F. Gordon. Fourth District—Wm. Mechelcke, Wallace Clifton, A. J. Dechler. In making the selections, the Secretary seems to act upon the recommendations of Democrats and Conservatives.

JOHNSON'S ANIMOSITY TO THADDEUS STEVENS.

Everybody expected that the President would intimate, in some way, his respect for the memory of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, by ordering a suspension of business in the Departments, or even by going in person to take a last look at the features of the deceased, and thus show that he entertained no unkind feeling toward the departed. He has done nothing of the sort, however—taken no official or other notice of the deceased, and his silence has subjected him to severe criticism. But who could expect anything else?

CLERKS ENJOYING THEIR SUMMER VACATION.

A large number of clerks in all the Departments are absent on leave, enjoying their summer vacation, at Government expense. Many others just now are troubled in mind at the prospect of being given indefinite leave without pay; in other words, discharged. Several hundred in the Treasury Deparment alone will be discharged within a month, and they are in a delightful state of suspense as who will be the "favored" ones. A very heavy reduction in the expenses of the Government will be effected by these retrenchment measures. Quite a number of those discharged from the Quartermaster's Department have left to seek other employment at their homes.

REMOVING THE ART ORNAMENTS FROM THE ROTUNDA.

Under the recent act of Congress forbidding picture dealers and itinerant artists from displaying their wares and productions in the Rotunda, the full-length likeness of Judge Chase has been removed from its conspicuous position; also, the medallion likeness of General Butler. The Goddess of Liberty, painted by a New York lady, and the abominable caricature of General Grant over the eastern entrance door, still remain, but their owners have been notified to remove them without delay. In a few days the noble Hall will be entirely clear of catch-penny productions. The splendid marble bust of Lincoln, by Mrs. Ames, of Boston, remains in its position, it having been executed pursuant to an order of Congress.

THE PAYMENT OF BOUNTIES TO SOLDIERS.

It is expected that all the claims for bounties to soldiers will be received and settled before the 1st of October next, which will relieve the Treasury from the heavy drain caused by these claims. The additional bounty claims are being rapidly paid by the pay department.

SUSQUEHANNA.

NEW JERSEY MATTERS.

WEST JERSEY SURVEYORS.—At the last meeting of the West Jersey Surveyors' Association, held in Camden, much interest appeared to be manifested in the matter of surveys. Barclay White, of Jobstown, and Howard White, of Juliustown, Burlington county, were elected members.

I. W. Earl, who was appointed at a previous meeting chairman of a Committee to procure a law from the Legislature providing that all disputed boundary lines should be settled by arbitration, reported that the same was bitterly opposed in the Legislature, and not passed. Mr. Earl also reported that the law in regard to Surveyor's writing deeds under certain restrictions and penalties, had been repealed.

Mr. S. P. Chew was granted further time to prepare and read a paper upon the subject of the difference in magnetic needles used in different instruments by the Association.

The history of the early settlement about Cinnamonson, Burlington county, which has been in course of preparation by Mr. Parry, had not been completed, and the reading thereof was deferred until some future meeting.

A very interesting paper was contributed by Charles Stokes, Esq., in reference to the settlements in and contiguous to Burlington city. The paper was ordered to be published.

A CHANGE.—The old Catholic church building and property on Bridge Avenue and Fifth street have been sold to a manufacturer from one of the Eastern States, who intends to improve it for the purposes of his business in a few weeks.

GRAND PARADE.—The order of United American Mechanics, of Camden, have made ample arrangements, and will give a grand parade in full regalia this evening. This is the largest organization in Camden. On Tuesday, the whole order make their annual excursion to Atlantic City.

—The Louisville *Courier* says: "If Grant has not settled upon a name yet, we deferentially suggest Tommy Hawk Grant." We "deferentially" suggest to the editor of the *Courier* that "Unconditional Surrender Grant" is a much more appropriate name, according as it does with the General's initials, and commemorating a distinguished passage in the national history.

UNION LEAGUE.—We call the attention of the members of the Union League to the notice in another column in reference to the funeral of Thaddeus Stevens.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

—The gourmand's weakness—a table dote.

—The Welsees are going to Scotland for the shooting season, and thereafter to Denmark.

—A Louisiana negro is playing the violin in Paris.

—Gounod's next opera will be "Francesca di Rimini;" the libretto is already complete, but the work will not be performed for two years.

—Nine little chameleons have been born at the castle of Lady Cust in England. They are Cust's, but not cusses.

—Since the publication of Mr. Dyer's successful sketch of John Allen, every city in the Union has discovered its "wickedest man."

—Carlyle has been elected President of the Edinburgh Philosophical Association, in place of the late Lord Brougham.

—Buckstone, the comedian, made his farewell speech to a Liverpool audience a week ago Friday.

—Mrs. Vietor, the Cleveland husband-exterminator, is so insane that she can't be got to eat.—*Ex.* But nobody wants to get her to eat that we know of.

—The Queen will return to Windsor Castle the first of next month. The Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia are to visit England soon after.

—An English tax commissioner sued a newspaper writer for calling him a donkey. The jury decided that he was, and that it was no libel. It was ass-ass-ination, that's what it was.

—London thieves have begun to wear the uniform of postmen, and thus protected, to pick the locks of street letter-boxes, and walk off with the contents in broad daylight.

—An exchange announces that a girl in Topsham, Me., recently died because her blood turned to sugar. "We know a girl who, if sweetness were fatal could not live a minute."

—The impeachment of Andrew Johnson is the subject of a drama which has been produced in New Orleans. An actor named Durviage has made a hit as Horace Greeley. Here is a chance for our own Craig.

—Queen Victoria has given to the nation, to be placed in the Record Office, a series of papers relating to the Duchy of Lancaster. They are said to be of great historical value.

—The English are made almost silly by the hot weather they have had. They are told and repeat the story that the woods near Shipley and Saltaire have caught fire from the direct rays of the sun.

—A fashion correspondent says:—The style of wearing flesh colored gaiters suggests at first sight that the wearer is barefoot, which adds to the charm and hallucination of things, notwithstanding the thought is so shocking.

—A German paper, not content with calling Harriet Hosmer and Charlotte Cushman "two blonde misses," designates the former as a painter, and the latter as having "served in the United States army as Maj. Cushman."

—The Duke de Sesa, high up in the royal family of Spain, has been caught playing the confidence game upon storekeepers, and been relieved of all power over his property, his wife being appointed his curator. This imperial Sesa needs a season in jail we think.

—At the preliminary meeting of the "Tanners' Club," at Rock Island, Illinois, a large flag was suspended across the rear of the hall, and over it a fine ox hide, with the name "Seymour" written across it in large letters. Underneath was the imprint, "U. S. Grant, Tanner."

—M. Gourlet has been reading to the French Academy a paper on the fins of fishes and their use in swimming. His researches have been very thorough and the results are quite interesting. He is enabled to judge of the rapidity of motion of a fish by examining the shape, size and location of the fins.

—Victor Hugo wears a full, white beard; his hair is gray, and not very thin; his eyes are as lustrous as ever, and he does not look much older than about fifty years. His physician thinks that the great poet will live for many years yet. His wife looks at least twenty years older than he.

—M. de Sartiges, the French Ambassador at Rome, has been obliged to ask a guard of French soldiers for his summer residence at Frascati, so great is the insecurity of the environs of Rome. The French papers say, "He is a man capable of defending himself, for he lived long at Washington, the land of revolver shooting."

—One of the citizens of Mystic Bridge, Connecticut, recently, in his zeal to enforce a local by-law against stray animals, unconsciously drove his own hogs to pound, and was obliged to pay the fee before he could get them released. If not "penny-wise," he was at least "pound foolish."

—In carrying on his correspondence with his friends and acquaintances in France, Victor Hugo never mails his letters from Guernsey direct, but sends them first to a friend in Brussels, who puts them into an envelope and directs them. Distrust of the French post-office functionaries is at the bottom of all the precautions.

—A sea captain trading regularly to the African coast, was invited to meet a committee of a society for the evangelization of Africa. Among numerous questions touching the religion of the African races, he was asked, "Do the subjects of King Dahomey keep Sunday?" "Keep Sunday?" he replied; "yes, and every other darned thing they can lay their hands on."

—Bonapartism has paid some men handsomely. Haussmann, who was bankrupt previous to 1851, is now worth twenty million dollars. Rouher, who, in 1848, owned two hundred thousand francs' worth of real estate, is worth at least five million francs. Walewski, who was very poor in 1848, owns real estate worth four million francs, and as much more in four and a half per cent. *rentes*. Persigny, who, in 1848, was ejected from several Paris hotels for non-payment of board-bills, is not only a Duke, but owns four large country seats, two blocks of business houses in Paris, and about 2,000,000 francs' worth of the stock of the *Credit Foncier*. Pietri, a starving Bohemian in 1847, has now an income of three hundred thousand francs a year.

—At Aschaffenburg, in Germany, the police have arrested an Italian barber, who lived for five years in New York, where he was believed to be an Italian Duke, and gained access to the houses of many of the first families. His good looks assisted him in gaining the affections of some foolish young girls, one of whom, the daughter of a wealthy banker, he ruined. Several hundred letters, mostly from ladies, were found in his trunk; besides, eighty photographs, miniatures, &c. He is a native of Cremona, and was in the penitentiary before going to New York. At Aschaffenburg, he was arrested for swindling. In the last four or five years he assumed no less than sixty false names. He was recently at Homburg, where he had a difficulty with a Russian baron, whom he slapped in the face and challenged; but when the duel was to come off, he had deemed it advisable to leave for parts unknown.

—The paper of Dumas, *père*, has gone under, leaving the old hero abundant leisure to nurse his grief for La Menken, and to canvass for his election to the vacant chair which is waiting for him (or somebody) at the southern extremity of the Pont des Arts. The unsuccessful sheet was called the *Dartagnan*, and its disappearance is thus announced in the new satirical journal, the *Gaulois*:

The youngest leaflet of Alexandre Dumas is just dead, at the tender age of five months. It is the seventh which he has had the misfortune to lose. Read their names and their birthdays:

Le Mois, a monthly, 1848.
Le Mousquetaire, No. 1, daily, 1853.
Le Monte-Christo, No. 1, weekly, 1857.
L'Independente, (in Italian, at Naples,) daily, political, 1860.
Le Monte-Christo, No. 2, weekly, 1862.
Le Mousquetaire, No. 2, daily, 1866.
Lastly, the *Dartagnan*, thrice-a-week, 1863.