Daily Evening Bulletin.

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

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

MARRIED.

HUGHES—EMERICK.—This morning, at the residence of the bride's aunt, by the Rev. Saml. H. Giesy, Mr. Thos Hughes to Miss Lizzie S. Emerick, both of Philadelphia.

SCOTT—HOPKINS.—In Philadelphia, on Tuesday, August 18th, 1868, by the Rev. J. Wheaton Smith, Barnett T. Scott to Miss Clara M. Hopkins, both of Toledo, Ohio. [Toledo papers please copy.]

DIED.

AWL.—On Sunday evening last, 16th inst., Mrs. Ann C. Awl, in the 80th year of her age.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Wm. F. Dayly, Almendo street, north of Huntington, and west of Richmond street, in the late district of Richmond, Eighteenth Ward, on Thursday morning next, at 10 o'clock, precisely.

Carriages will be at the office of John A. Franks, Undertaker, S. E. corner Sixth and Noble, to convey such of the friends and relatives as desire to attend. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

GREENOUGH.—On the 16th instant, at her residence in Sunbury, Pa., Mrs. A. J. Greenough, wife of the late Ebenezer Greenough, Esq.

HINCKEN.—On the 15th instant, Harry Hincken, the youngest son of E. J. and M. A. Hincken, aged 5 years and 10 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1515 Girard avenue, on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. It

HUNT.—On the 17th inst., Elizabeth Hunt, widow of the late Uriah Hunt, in the 71st year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Edward Parrish, Springfield, Delaware county, on Fifth day, 20th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M. Carriages will meet the 2.30 train at Morton's station, West Chester Railroad. Interment in Friends' Southwestern Ground.

MERINO.—On Monday, August 17th, Felix Merino, of Madrid, Spain, in the 84th year of his age.

His male acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral at 8 o'clock on Thursday morning, from his residence, No. 1625 Summer street. Ceremonies at the Cathedral, Logan Square.

RANDOLPH.—On the 17th inst., George F. Randolph, in the 87th year of his age.

RUCKMAN.—On Sunday morning, August 16, 1868, William D. Ruckman, aged 64 years.

Funeral services and interment on Wednesday, at 11 o'clock A. M., in Doylestown, Pa.

His relatives and friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend. A special car will accompany the 8.45 train from the North Pennsylvania Railroad Depot.

WASHINGTON.—On the morning of the 15th instant, in Baltimore, James H. Washington, in the 6th year of his age.

BLACK IRISH POPLINS—JUST RECEIVED FROM Pim, Brother & Co., Dublin, one case of Plain Black Poplins.
Mourning Dry Goods House,
au13,3t* BESSON & SON, 918 Chestnut street.

BLACK ALL WOOL POPLINS—TWO CASES OF Plain Black All Wool Poplins, at reasonable prices, just opened by BESSON & SON,
Mourning Dry Goods House,
au13,3t* No. 918 Chestnut street.

ENGLISH BOMBAZINES.—FALL STOCK OF BEST make of English Bombazines, just received by BESSON & SON, Mourning Dry Goods House, No. 918 Chestnut street.

GOOD BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.
STOUT SILK, CORDED SATIN FACE GRO GRAIN.
PURPLE AND GILT EDGE.
BROWNS AND BLUE GRO GRAIN.
MODE COL'D PLAIN SILKS.
au12tf EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch.

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.

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

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

The Oath of Consecration.

The following is the oath administered to the Bishops consecrated in Baltimore on Sunday:

"I will be from this hour henceforward obedient to blessed Peter the Apostle, and to the holy Roman Church, and to the most blessed father Pope Pius IX., and to his successors canonically chosen. I will assist them to retain and defend against any man whatever the Roman Popedom, without prejudice to my rank. I will take care to preserve, defend and promote the rights, honors, privileges and authority of the holy Roman Church, of the Pope, and of his successors, as aforesaid. With my whole strength I will observe, and cause to be observed by others, the rules of the Holy Fathers, the decrees, ordinances or dispositions and mandates of the Apostolic See. When called to a Synod I will come, unless I be prevented by a canonical impediment. I will personally visit the Apostolic See once every ten years, and render an account to our most blessed Father Pius IX., and his successor as aforesaid, of my whole pastoral office, and of everything in any way appertaining to the state of my church, to the discipline of the clergy and people, and to the salvation of the souls entrusted to my care, and I will humbly receive in return the Apostolic mandates, and most diligently execute them. But if I be prevented by a lawful impediment, I will perform all the things aforesaid by a certain messenger specially authorized for the purpose, a priest of the diocese, or by some other secular or regular priest of tried virtue and piety, well instructed on all the above subjects. I will not sell, nor give away, nor mortgage, enfeoff anew, nor in any way alienate the possessions belonging to my table without the leave of the Roman Pontiff And should I proceed to any alienation of them I am willing to contract, by the very fact, the penalties specified in the constitution published on this subject."

ART ITEMS.

AN ART GALLERY, to cost one million and a half of dollars, is to be erected on Fifth avenue, New York. Mr. Henry Keep, a wealthy railroad man, has bought a lot two hundred feet square on Fifth avenue, between West Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, where the building is to be constructed. After founding and endowing the art gallery, Mr. Keep proposes to place it in charge of a committee of ladies of a fixed number, with provision to fill the vacancies as they occur from death or otherwise. A small admission fee is to be charged to each visitor, the revenue coming from which is to form a fund for two purposes: First, the care and repair of the building and its contents; and second, the surplus for the relief of the poor of all nations needing succor in the city of New York.

THE MONDE ILLUSTRE publishes a good engraving taken from an American picture exhibited at the Salon of 1868. The painting represents "A Breton Game," and is by Frederick Bridgman, formerly an engraver in the American Bank Note Company's employ. It delineates a rustic interior in Brittany, with six figures in the eccentric and picturesque costume of the region; an old man assists a group of children at a game of ball. It is very seldom that the Paris illustrated press has thought it worth its while to reproduce a painting by an American artist on its pages, and the fact is an implied compliment of considerable value. Mr. Bridgman is a pupil of Gérôme, and cannot be more than twenty-three or twenty-four years of age. In 1866 he went to Brittany, and, becoming greatly interested in the manners of the inhabitants, remained there the greater part of the two intervening years. A somewhat romantic adventure, in which he saved from drowning a young lady, daughter of a Marquis, who was bathing in the Bay of Biscay, gave him the freedom of the best society of the place where he was staying, and enhanced the pleasure of his residence there. His progress during that time was remarkably rapid, and the interesting picture now selected for engraving out of a considerable number of American paintings, gives proof of it, as will as great hope for his future career.

THE AMERICAN PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHIC COMPANY, who advertise to work by "Osborne's Process," send us some exquisite plates in which mechanical drawings, maps, and even pictorial designs, are reduced with excessive delicacy and, of course, absolute accuracy. Nothing can be more faultless than the way in which a dotted line, a bit of lettering, &c., are brought down to miniature proportions. This invaluable art is adapted to reducing every kind of design in *grisaille*, except those depending on light and shade for their effect, in which case a loss of tone results from the reproduction. Office, 19 *Herald* Building, New York.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

SHORT NOTES BY A SUMMER TOURIST.

From Paris to Berlin by way of Switzerland—Kroll's Garten.

NO. V.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

BERLIN, July 30, 1868.—I have traveled so rapidly since my last letter to the BULLETIN as to leave me no time for this desultory correspondence. From Paris to Bale, over a flat, uninteresting series of landscapes in thirteen hours; thence by way of Adran, Berne, Freibourg and Lausanne, in the midst of superb Swiss mountain and valley scenery, to Geneva, whence I did myself the extreme pleasure of a steamboat ride to the far famed Castle of Chillon, with its lovely Alpine and lake scenery, and its historical associations; back again through Montreux, Vevay, and other picturesque towns, to the ancient city of Berne, where every street pump bears a carved bear, the heraldic emblem of the city, and from whose terraces the Bernese Alps are seen to glow resplendently at sunset, and finally, by way of Lucerne, from whence I ascended the Rigi and gazed upon its three hundred mile panorama of glorious Swiss mountain landscape, and from where I crossed the Vierwaldstaetten See (Lake of Lucerne,) to Tell's Chapel, to Zurich, Schaffhausen, and across the Boden See (Lake of Constance,) to Munich, that city of fine arts, palaces, and cheap beer. Here I met our quondam Philadelphia pianist, Masseh M. Warner, whose improvement under Hans v. Bulow, whom I had the good fortune to meet personally, has been very decided. He played a fantasia of Chopin and a posthumous work of Mendelssohn in F sharp minor, with much delicacy of expression, correctness of manipulation and accuracy of conception; and his distinguished teacher expressed to me personally his thorough gratification with the diligence and steady improvement of his pupil. From Munich my route lay through Nurnberg, in whose irregular streets, mediæval architecture and intensely interesting antiquities generally, old Germany is seen to best advantage, to Leipzig, city of book publishers, cheap music of a high order, and glowing historical reminiscences. I heard in the Schuetzenhaus—a fairy-like garden and palatial structure—a most superb orchestra, which discoursed Richard Wagner with immense power, for one silber groschen—about two and a half cents. By the aid of a marvellously cheap drosche, I was furthermore enabled to drive over the vast plain whereon occurred the gigantic three days battle between Napoleon and the allied Powers, so familiar to every student of history. The Saxon Government has so distinctly designated each point of interest by means of stone tablets as to leave the visitor possessed of a clear conception of the *ensemble*. You drive to the *Monarchen Huegel*, where, according to report, Francis, of Austria; Friederich Wilhelm, of Prussia, and the Czar, knelt to return thanks to Almighty God for a victory so costly; and hard by stands a tablet, bearing the inscription: "Genl. Barclay di Tolli, with 50,000 men." Further on, near the village of Probstheyda, "Victor au Lauriston, with 30,000 M;" and close thereto stands a small granite monument, surmounted with a cocked hat, sword and field-glass, bearing the inscription on one side, in German—"Here stood Napoleon, watching the great battle of the nations throughout the three eventful days," &c. Thus, upon the entire vast arena of those bloody hours, the stranger gazes upon many unerring indications of the momentous events, while beneath his feet, where now the grain ripens under the noonday sun, in the full redundancy of a plenteous harvest, moulder the bones of thousands who entered the gory strife with rapidly beating hearts to meet the deadly bullet or the flashing sword.

After tarrying at Leipzig several days, the Berlin-Anhaltische Eisenbahn bore me rapidly on to this proud capital of the Friederich Wilhelms. It has been, too, my good fortune to see Berlin more thoroughly than any other city; for the half-brothers, Carl Bechstein and Oscar Agthe, partners in the world-renowned Bechstein Piano Fabrik, who turn out fifteen instruments, mostly grands, per week for all parts of Europe, have been unremitting in their courtesies to me. Their handiwork is to be encountered in the Royal Palace, in that of the Crown Prince, in the music rooms of Liszt, Hans v. Bulow, Tausig, Dreyschock, and of every other distinguished artist, as well as in nine-tenths of the drawing rooms of the continent; and I do not hesitate to pronounce their grand pianoes superior in power, liquidity and evenness of touch to any I have ever seen. By the way, their beautiful warerooms in the Johannis Strasse are embellished with a most superb portrait of Liszt by Ary Scheffer—a work of art upon which I cannot gaze without committing the sin of covetousness. It is wonderful how Liszt maintans his precedence even in these latter days, when his magical touch no longer works the inspirations of the old masters, nor his own, for the public. I have met with many superior musicians and critics on my winding way, who one and all declare his infinite superiority over all living and past pianists, although the Dessau Kapellmeister informed me that the Abbé Liszt himself pronounced Carl v. Tausig the greatest performer of the present day.

Kroll's Garten, which music and art combine to render beautiful and fascinating as a dream, stands not far from the Brandenburg Gate, on the verge of the Thier-garten Park. Imagine a spacious theatre on the one side, wherein a capital stock company offers an opera each evening at 6.30 P. M. We had *La Dame Blanche* yesterday—the White Lady who has haunted me all the way from Paris to this point—given with somewhat less effect than the performance at the Opera Comique, recounted in my last letter, but satisfactorily withal. All of the Entr'actes are whiled away in the vast garden behind the opera house, which blazes with 900 vari-colored gas jets, and resounds with superb music, furnished now by a brass band of thirty pieces, and anon an orchestra of fifty. Young Germany seems to throng the spacious walks. Here strut the heroes of Königgratz with polished swords and immaculate kid gloves, side by side with the fair-complexioned maidens of the wealthy Berlin burghers, while around the glistening, prismatic fountains, overdressed clerks from the palatial stores *unter den Linden*, drive impromptu flirtations with pretty specimens of the demi-monde. Every species of amusement meets the visitor between the illuminated parterres of flowers; lottery booths, target shooting with air guns, and hundreds of contrivances the bare mention of which would drive this correspondence beyond its proper limits. No sooner has the brass band finished a "Prussian Parade March of the Prinz Friederic Carl Regiment" than the orchestra dashes into a valse by Joseph Gungl, (whom by the by I had the pleasure of meeting and hearing at Geneva,) or perchance executes a pot-pourri of all the operas from Lohengrin down to Maritana. And when the little bell tinkles, into the theatre rushes the mad crowd for the second act of *La Dame Blanche*. Brass band, orchestra, the clashing of glasses, and the hilarious laugh cease alike for the moment—and the distracted Kellners (waiters) enjoy a transient breathing spell. At the close of the opera the grand nightly, and I may say daily, carnival approaches its culmination. The throng becomes denser with each passing moment, and its spirits gayer, more tumultous, after the Rhenish wines and the omnipresent beer have flown in rivers. Here glide hundreds in the merry mazes of the dance, despite the high range of the thermometer; at another point groups of thirty and forty edge their way to try the wheel of Dame Fortune, over which presides a luring, cherry-cheeked maiden; there three tall officers of the Anhalt Cavalry clip the wings of revolving pasteboard pigeons with rifles, loaned at one silver groschen; and around through the labyrinth of illuminated fountains pass the half suppressed whispers and reckless laughter of flirtations, both pure and impure. And such is Kroll's Garten, day by day, night after night, the like of which is not to be found in either hemisphere—a wonderful revelation from out of a gay, luxurious capital, whose combination of internal and external attractions stands second only to Paris.

I expect to journey from here to Braunschweig to-morrow, on a visit to Franz Abt, whose ballads have found a response from every heart the wide world over. Meanwhile, in haste,

Yours, B.

ENGLAND.

The Great Reform "Experiment."

[From the London Telegraph of August 4th.]

The country is about to make a great experiment. The effect of the reform legislation of the last two sessions is to change the constituencies of the United Kingdom and to put the supreme governing power into new hands; and, although the extent of the change is at present very much a matter of conjecture, enough is known to stamp the political revolution as greater than any which the present generation has witnessed. The Reform act of 1832 was essentially a measure of middle-class enfranchisement. It created, for the first time, an uniform property qualification in boroughs, and gave a predominating power to the ten-pound householders—that is, to a section of the population intermediate between the highest and the lowest in the social scale. That in itself was a vast amendment, but it was by no means a return to the most ancient democratic constitution of England. It is now clear beyond dispute that in the earliest ages of Parliamentary government the suffrage was founded on the widest possible basis. Until the reign of Henry VI., when the forty shilling freehold qualification was introduced in counties, we do not find the slightest trace of any restriction of household suffrage in either town or county. * * * * For several reasons we may conclude that for the present *the extension of the franchise will be less than was generally anticipated within the first year.* We have only just created a new and complicated machinery, and a considerable time is required to get it into full operation. It is therefore true only in a limited sense that the appeal is about to be made to the new constituencies. Even if the cumbrous processes of the Reform act should not be simplified and amended hereafter—even if the law next year should be just the same as it is now—it is certain that another registration will be more productive than that which is now impending. Men will be more familiar with their rights, will understand better how to assert them, and organizations of various kinds will be invented to assist them in enrolling their names. We really know very little about the constituencies. Their number and character can be but vaguely guessed. Is the residuum excluded in boroughs? Will the great class of £12 householders in counties be independent or subject to territorial influence? These, and many other essential facts of the problem which is to be worked out at the next general election are at present unknown quantites. But, after all, the ignorance is a matter of degree only. We are certain that the constituencies are made larger, though how much larger we cannot tell. We see distinctly that the governed and governing classes are brought nearer together, though how much nearer is as yet conjectural. About the tendency and direction of the late reform there is no uncertainty whatever. It has rendered the constitution more in unison with the general body of the community—that is to say, rulers and statesmen now become more directly subject to the observation, criticism and control of the people. As a necessary consequence political leaders of all shades of opinion will henceforth be compelled to be more distinct in their policy and more emphatic in their utterances. The actors in the political theatre will have to speak in the clearer language and to follow up their professions with the more emphatic and practical action required by the increased numbers and the awakened intelligence of the nation.

FRANCE—PRUSSIA.

Emile de Giradin on the Situation.

It is impossible that France can disarm in the presence of an aggressive power like Prussia, and it is equally impossible that France can continue to endure the burdens which a situation of armed peace imposes on her. He imagines a letter from the Emperor to his Minister of Foreign Affairs, requiring him to ask Prussia to call a convention to discuss the state of Europe, and in case of non-compliance, he puts into the mouth of the Emperor "an address to the French Nation," which would be equivalent to a declaration of war against Prussia. "Supposing," he concludes, "that instead of these two documents being the production of a journalist, they were the *bona fide* work of the Sovereign himself: if, instead of appearing in *La Liberte*, they appeared in the *Moniteur Universel*—what would be thought of them?"—*From La Liberte.*

Apprehensions of War.

[Berlin Correspondent Northeast Gazette.]

Count Bernestoff, the Prussian Ambassador at London, passed a few days at Ems, and the views of the British Cabinet became naturally the subject of conversation between him and the King of Prussia. The Count assured his Majesty of the friendly and sincere feeling of England towards Prussia and Germany. Lord Stanley admitted the right of Germany to work out her own destiny, without any foreign interference, and was of the same opinion as Prussia, that all intervention in German affairs from abroad ought to be repelled. Count Bernestoff also expressed his belief that England would employ her influence in preventing any attitude of hostility towards Prussia from any quarter. On all sides there are assurances and declarations of peace; and yet, strange as it may seem, there is nothing but apprehensions of war in all diplomatic and military circles. I have had opportunity of being convinced of this several times lately, and the declarations of Marshal Niel and of M. Rouher have put the climax to these apprehensions.

GERMAN UNITY.

Significant Political Speech at the Vienna Schuetzenfest.

[Vienna Correspondence of London Herald.]

The shooting was inaugurated on the 27th, in the morning. The *fêtes* will last till the 5th of August. Banquets succeed banquets without interruption, and at the one given two days ago, Dr. Meyer, member of the diet of Wurtemburg and editor of the *Stuttgard Observer*, was bold enough to give a toast to "The prompt re-establishment of the Fatherland." He said:

"First of all, we must admit that the state of things in Germany, such as it is since 1866, cannot last. At least we from Suabia feel that the partition in parcels of the Fatherland, granted to the German people in 1866, is unbearable. I know too well that in the whole of Germany—even in the South—even in my own country—there is an opinion widely spread about, namely, that the whole Fatherland will be fused into the Northern Confederation. However, speaking for myself, and in the name of the majority of the Suabian people, let me tell you that we hold the firm conviction it is another way which is to lead to the unity and grandeur of Germany. At all events, it is certain that my country cannot continue to exist long under the present regime. [Loud cheering.] In 1866 it happened that a race of German people was violently expelled from Germany with foreign aid. [Frantic bravos.] But necessity is a statesman even stronger than M. Von Bismarck; and it will be, I hope, that statesman who shall in the end make the unity of Germany."

It would be useless to deny that, in spite of all the precautions taken by the Austrian Government to give no umbrage to Prussia, the festivals now going on in Vienna assume more and more a political turn.

Foreign Items.

By the steamer New York, which arrived in New York harbor yesterday, we have these items of interest:

—His Royal Highness, the Duke of Edinburgh, will start in October next on a cruise in Her Majesty's ship Galatea, round the world. The following is the route decided upon: Starting from Plymouth, the Duke will proceed to Madeira, Fayal, Ascension, Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, Bombay, Trincomalee (Ceylon), Madras, Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Manilla, Yokohama (Japan), down to Sydney and New Zealand, then to Honolulu, and the beautiful South Sea Islands, Valparaiso, Lima, St. Blas, Magalhaen, San Francisco and Vancouver's Islands, and so returning home. This trip is expected to last one year and ten months.

—At the recent execution of the murderers of Prince Michael a ball rebounded from one of the posts to which the criminals were attached, killing the officer in command of the firing party.

—Six cardinals will be appointed at the Consistory to be held next month in Rome. The prelates designated are Mgri. Merode, Chigi, Talbot, Randi, Ferrario and Sagretti. All the vacancies in the Sacred College will be filled up prior to the assembly of the Ecumenical Council.

—Before leaving for Kissingen the Emperor Alexander of Russia signed a ukase abolishing, in a great measure, obligatory military service, by authorizing the men who are to serve in the army to procure substitutes on paying to the treasury a sum to be fixed at every recruiting. For 1869 that sum has been fixed at 570 roubles. The ukase will be in force for five years.

—The English Ambassador to Constantinople has signed the protocol by which Englishmen will be authorized to hold landed property in Turkey. The Austrian Ambassador has adopted a similar course, in which, however the representatives of Russia, Italy and the United States still refuse to concur.

—The Governor of Cadiz telegraphed to Madrid, Aug. 1, that he feared the outbreak of insurrectionary movements in different parts of that province. He added that he had taken ample precautions, and had despatched large bodies of the Civic Guard into the threatened districts. It was stated that a manifesto would shortly appear from the veteran Carlist leader, General Cabrera, proposing to place the eldest son of Don Juan upon the throne of Spain.

—The Emperor of the French, as a mark of the high personal esteem and admiration of the character and public principles of the late Mr. Cobden, had forwarded the handsome contribution of 1,000 francs to Mr. Charles Greene, honorable Secretary to the Committee for erecting a memorial to that distinguished statesman at Camden Town.

—There had been a duel between the famous M. Jecker and a Paris journalist, M. Odysse Barot. Annoyed at some remarks from the pen of the latter, which appeared a few days since in the *Liberté*, M. Jecker resorted to the pistol for satisfaction in the usual continental fashion. The combatants met in the forest of Soigne, Belgium, and duly exchanged shots. M. Barot was hit, but the ball fortunately glanced off upon a button and entered his waistcoat pocket. Though somewhat suffering, he was soon able to return to Paris.

[From the Toledo Blade.]

NASBY.

The Election in Kentucky—The Glorious Democratic Victory—Mr. Nasby's Account thereof.

POST OFFIS, CONFEDRIT X ROADS (Wich is in the State uv Kentucky), Aug. 6, 1868.—Ef the Amerikin Eagle is in the habit uv screemin at Democrat victories she kin now test her capacity to the fullest extent.

The election in Kentucky resulted more gloriouser than ever we hed anticipated. Eighty thousand majority is a big thing, and we knowd it, but we felt that the eye of the the Dimocrisy wuz onto us, and we did our level best; we wantid to inspire the Dimocrisy uv the North; to set em a example in fact wich wood awaken in em emulashun. The election at the Corners wuz the same ez the others in the State, so in writin the history of this wun I am writin the history uv all.

We hed held a series uv meetins, all wich, with the exception uv Elder Pennibacker's obstinacy, wuz harmonious and effective. Gov. Seymore's letter wuz a great help to us. I hed been afraid that he mite say suthin in it wich wood bother us, but when I got it I exclaimed halleloogy! He hedn't sed a thing! He hedn't tetched any uv the questions at ishoo and consekently coodn't give no offence to nobody. Bascom took it, and swore that he wuz satisfied from readin it in connection with his Cooper Instoot speech, that he was in favor of payin the bonds in gold, while Pennibacker wuz quite as well satisfied from readin it in conneckshun with the platform and Pendleton's speeches, that he wuz in favor uv payin the bonds in greenbax. They got to dispootin over it, and referred the matter to me. Imitatin Seymore, I never sed a word about bonds and greenbax, but went orf into a most elokent denunsiashun uv Judis Iskariot. It's always safe to abooze Judis, ez there ain't nobody nowhere to defend him.

"But!" sed they in korus, "does he perpose to pay the bonds in gold or greenbax?"

Smilin benignantly onto em, ez Seymour did at the Convenshun, I replied in these words: "My friends—for you are my friends, let us confine ourselves to livin ishoos. Let me ask yoo ez patriots, and men who hev the best interests uv the country at heart, DO YOU WANT YOOR DAUGHTERS TO MARRY NIGGERS?"

"Never!" sed they, strikin tablos, "never!" and they rushed out in the street, hollerin "'Rah for Seymour."

Sich porshens uv the letter, however, ez fitted our case I red to em. That paragraff into which he bewails the condishun uv men like us at the Corners, wich he styles the intelligence uv the South, Kernel McPelter and I red to every one at the Corners, we bein all wich kin read; and the paragraff in which he denounces the men who assert that Union men ain't permitted to live in peece in the South I read the first time to twenty or thirty uv our people wich hed just returned from a raid onto the settlement uv Abolitionists over on the Pike Run. Young Issaker Gavitt wuz so affected that he shed tears, wipin his eyes with a hankerchief he took from the body uv a Yoonyun man which he had just shot in the presence uv his family, wich refoozed to leave the settlement.

The elecshun went off magnificently. Never did I see in all my experience, wich hez bin very great, sich extensive preparations made. Bascom's bar wuz made free. Deekin Pogram, Colonel McPelter and myself, one uv wich holds a Government offis, and the other two expects to, hed a barl uv new elecshun whisky purchist, wich Elder Pennibacker, notwithstandin his disaffecshun, furnisht at cost, wich wuz 22 cents per gallon, ez no tax hez ever bin pade in this district.

I opened the polls, usin for the purpus a hat, and the votin commenst lively. I put in two, Bascom slipt in three under diffrent names, and the other faithful ones voted ez many times ez they thot nesesary. About ten o'clock Pollock came up to vote, at wich I wuz surprised. When I say surprised I mean it. The very presence uv the man at sich a time and place wuz startlin, and it hed a terrible effeck on the populis. "Wat!" sed Issaker Gavitt, indignantly, "shel a Illinoy Ablishnist—a man not born in Kentucky—a man who holds views so totally diffrent from ourn, persoom to vote at these ere poles? Never!"

And Issaker, bilin over with rage, went for him, in wich he wuz assisted by the entire balance uv the Corners. The wretshed man paid a heavy penalty for his insolence. He wuz carried off by some sympathisin niggers, a mere wreck uv his former self.

A little later the "Yoonyunmen," ez they call themselves, upon Pike Run, came down to vote. But Issaker and McPelter reasoned with em. Kernel McPelter's remark wuz pertikelerly impressive. They asserted that ez Amerikin citizens they hed a rite to vote, and shood do so at all hazards. The Kernel in reply statid to em that the Corners wuz a fitin for her liberties—that no matter wat their abstrack rites mite be the Corners cood not permit herself to be contaminated with Ablishn votes. "Should yoo attempt it," sed he impressively, "the blood uv the Corners will be up, and I won't be answerable for the consekences. Beware!"

They pressed forerd, when from among our people a single shot wuz heard, and the head one uv em, a preacher, fell writhin in the dust.

I pitied the poor wretch, but wat kin we do? Why will they come about us, irritatin our people with their incenjary votes? That man hed a family. Wat reason will he give them, when he's carrid home dead, for his ontimely decease? Its ever thus. The Ablishnists will never let us alone. And yet I spose that a hirelin and subsidized press in the North, in the face uv the provocashen we receeved, will accuse us uv murdrin this man!

Our ambishen wuz to hev the vote clean Dimekratic. But it wuz not so. At about one P. M., Joe Bigler, who hed heerd of the doins, come to the polls. Issaker and McPelter wuz a goin to pervent him from votin, but the villain drawd a revolver the minit they lookt at him, and they partid, makin a lane for him to the hat.

"Does any one challenge my vote?" sed he, cockin his weepon. "Ef so, let em speak."

But no one interfered, and I took it. When we counted out there wuz barely one Ablishn ballot in the hat. It wuz Bigler's. But we were neer enuff yoonanimous, and we perpose to keep so. The process is simple. It consists merely in shooting all who differ with us. Thus we hev peece at home.

Our politikle prospecks are mixed. The reduckshen uv the tax on whisky inclined many uv our voters toward Republikinism, but I headed this orf by swearin that the Democrisy wuz pledged to take it orf all together. The Northern papers assertin that Blare's letter don't mean revolooshen is hurtin us some, but that is more than balanced by the ease with which we kin organize. Yesterday an entire regiment in the Confedrit servis reorganized as a Seymore and Blare Club—retains in their officers ez doorin the war, and yoosin the indentikle rolls, flags and sich. It aids us wonderfly.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.
(Wich is Postmaster).

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION IN THE LEHIGH UNIVERSITY.—The Trustees of the Lehigh University have initiated an excellent scheme of practical instruction. R. P. Rothwell, C. E., a graduate of the Institute at Troy, and of the *Ecole des Mines*, in Paris, has been appointed Demonstrator of Practical Mining. He will give a short course of descriptive lectures to the students in mining engineering, and then take them to the mines, at intervals during term time, and during the long summer vacation, not only to display the working of the mines, but to let them work there under his direction.

H. Stanley Goodwin, C. E., Assistant Superintendent and Engineer on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, has likewise been appointed Demonstrator of Civil Engineering, and will, after preliminary instruction by lectures and diagrams, take the students in that branch upon the road to see the details of location and construction, the building of bridges and culverts, the loading and unloading of freight trains, and the methods of keeping railroad accounts. These form an entirely new feature in collegiate instruction, of which many students will be glad to avail themselves.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

—The spice of a policeman's life—his mace.

—Sword-fish are abundant all along the coast of Maine.

—Threatening attitudes that never excite journalists ire—Raising clubs for newspapers.

—Never call on woman when they are absent from home; for they can't bear to be found out.

—The advantage of inheriting disease is, that when you are sure of having nutural affection.

—A pleasant intoxication—to get green-corned.—*Ex.*

—Dumas is an early bird. He goes to bed at four in the morning, rising at noon.

—Ada Webb's prospective husband has a very enjoyable income of $5,000 a month.

—"A measly little quidnunc," is the epithet applied to a Gotham paper.

—Leipsic is about to erect a monument to Mendelssohn.

—Apples carried from Boston to China, packed in ice, sell at Hong Kong for $2 a dozen, gold.

—"Uniform Currency"—the money paid to the soldiers.

—To puff one's self, in the Chicago dialect, is to "bloviate."

—Sun-cured oysters are becoming a popular article of traffic in California.

—Father Fischer will soon issue the account of Maximilian's life in Mexico.

—The King of Denmark has invented a process of refining coal oil.

—Two Vienna editors have lost respectively an eye and a leg in a duel about a young actress. Verdict, served them right.

—A student of Bonn swam eight miles on the Rhine in an hour and three-quarters. It was a case of Bonny Doi'n in the Rhine.

—Mrs. Scott Siddons has arrived; will make a tour of the watering places and appear in October.

—A remedy for mosquito bites comes from Paris, and it is to cover the wound with a mucilage of gum and water.

—San Francisco gives four hundred dollars towards a monument to Fitz Greene Halleck.

—It is stated in London that Schneider, the original Duchess, and Duprez, the original Fritz, have received offers of $20,000 each to play a short season in America.

—The Marquis de Caux is head over ears in debt, and it is to meet this state of things that his wife is to remain five years longer on the stage.

—Westchester, N. Y., has a fathomless pond that reaches way to China. At least, they found a drowned Chinaman there one morning—with a box of Jersey cigars under his arm.

—Grasshoppers are still plaguing Utah, and horses and children have been poisoned by eating grass and fruit that had been partly consumed by the insects.

—The Prince of Wales lately gave Mlle. Schneider, the French actress, a pair of diamond earrings which cost £1,000. Loyal Britishers paid for them, and the Prince complains of being poor.

—Judel Apatow, of Wilna, Prussia, a Jew, who had been feeding at half price three hundred families reduced to distress by the famine, has just died. His funeral was attended by twenty thousand people.

—Among the old carbines sent to Sharpe's factory in Hartford for transformation, is one in the stock of which an ingenious soldier has inserted a coffee mill. An excellent thing, too, in case he wanted to ground arms.

—A Connecticut gunner says he does not violate the game law. He only goes out with his gun, and discharges it; when, if the birds fly up just in time to get hit, they virtually commit suicide.

—Four large folio volumes, in manuscript, containing the records of the Peruzzis, the famous Florentine bankers of the early part of the fourteenth century, have lately been discovered and are to be published by a descendant of the bankers.

—The Emperor Napoleon is having an edition of all the literary remains of his uncle, the great Napoleon, printed at the imperial office. Everything is chronologically arranged. In the collection will be twenty-three quarto volumes devoted entirely to the letters written by Bonaparte, 20,000 in number.

—Although the artesian well which is going down under the direction of St. Louis county, Missouri, has obtained a depth of 3,300 feet, considerably more than half a mile, but a small quantity of water has yet been obtained. They are boring for Hong Kong now.

—The Sandusky *Register* has the following personals:

Blobbs is singing in Philadelphia.
Muggins is at Saratoga.
Brown is twanging his slight catarrh at Nahant.
Jones is writing a love story the North American Review.
Stibbs is off for Europe.
Smith is running for Congress.

—The pious Empress Eugenie has succeeded in introducing bull-fighting into France. At Havre last month the sport was fast and furious. Eight thousand persons were present. Gonzale Mora, in chocolate-colored silk breeches slashed with silver, was the matadore, and picadors and caballeros were on hand in numbers. Gonzale fought the bulls from hand to horn, six animals were killed, and the spectators departed delighted. The fights are announced to continue.

—A western theatrical manager has a knack of "doing" people out of their salary. A young actor who had joined his company, ventured after a two weeks' engagement to hint that he would like his money. "What!" exclaimed the indignant manager, "you ask me for salary, after the characters I have given you to play? The fact is, my dear sir, the man who plays *Claude Melnotte* and other *lovers* ought not to expect any salary!" "Yes," said the lightwaisted youth, "but my board is due, and I shall get turned out of my boarding-house, and the truth is, I have nothing to eat." "Keep cool, my boy!" replied the manager, "blackberries will soon be ripe!"

—Speaking of the comments occasioned by the reception of Jeff. Davis in Liverpool, the Richmond *Examiner* relieves itself as follows: "One paper says the American people have 'no objection to his raising another loan, if he can succeed in obtaining the cash.' That's forbearing, very! Why should 'Jeff. Davis' be allowed to do any such thing? And isn't it a mark of the extraordinary clemency of the Government that he should be permitted to borrow money? We shouldn't wonder, if it goes on in this humane way, if it should in time tender Mr. Davis—Jeff. Davis, so-called—payment for his handsome property that was seized, plundered and confiscated during the war. Who knows?"

—The following exultant, pathetic and triumphant poem, from a Washington paper, should not be lost to posterity and the Grant Glee Clubs:

Sing a song for Seymour
And Blair full of rye,
Every Tammany Injun's
Finger in the pie.

When the pie is opened,
Little birds will sing:
"Seymour, Seymour wants to be,
But never will be king."

Blair in the wigwam,
Feeling very frisky,
Full of high ambition
(Synonym for whisky).

Seymour out of doors
Showing off his clothes,
'Long comes Ulysses Grant
And nips off his nose.