Daily Evening Bulletin.

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

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AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Philadelphia,
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☞ This Institution has no superior in the United States. my27-tf§

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

MARRIED.

EMLEY—HARDY.—In Trenton, N. J., on Wednesday, August 19th, by the Rev. Dr. Hall, Mr. Joseph N. Emley, of New Castle, to Miss Sarah J. Hardy, daughter of Mr. Henry M. Lee, of Trenton.

STEELE—BAIRD.—On Tuesday evening, August 18th, in Pittsburgh, by Rev. M. De Lange, Mr. John S. Steele, of Philadelphia, and Miss Emma L. Baird, of Pittsburgh.

DIED.

ERWIN.—On the 20th instant, Joseph E. Erwin, in the 78th year of his age.
Due notice will be given of the funeral.

FRAGRANT AND PLEASING.
COLGATE & CO.'S TOILET SOAPS are widely known—fragrant and pleasing—they have a softening influence on the skin.—*Pittsburgh Christian Advocate.*
au10 m w f tf 1p§

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.
BLACK CORDED SATIN FACE GRO GRAIN.
PURPLE AND GILT EDGE.
BROWNS AND BLUE GRO GRAIN.
MODE COLD PLAIN SILKS.
au12tf EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ REOPENING.—DIVINE SERVICE WILL BE resumed in the Spring Garden Street Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Twentieth and Spring Garden streets, on SUNDAY next, 23d instant. The Pastor, Rev. William J. Stephenson, late of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, Wilmington, Delaware, will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M. and ½ to eight P. M. au21-2trp*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ A GRAND FESTIVAL
IN AID OF
ST. VINCENT'S ORPHAN ASYLUM
Will be held on the Ground of the
ASYLUM AT TACONY,
ON MONDAY, AUGUST 24th, 1868.
Admission, 25 cts. Children under 10 years, free. Trains will leave Kensington Depot at 8.30, 10.15 A. M., 1, 2.30, 4 and 6 P. M. Returning leave Tacony at 8.25, 5 25, 6, 7 35, 9.47 P. M.
Fare, 25 cents. Good to go and return.
☞ If the weather should be unfavorable on that day, the Festival will be held the NEXT FAIR DAY. ☜
au21 2trp*

☞ UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,
PHILADELPHIA, August 19, 1868.
A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE UNION LEAGUE of Philadelphia, will be held at the
LEAGUE HOUSE,
ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26,
At 8 o'clock P.M.,
To take such action as may be necessary in view of the approaching elections.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE H. BOKER,
au19-7t Secretary.

☞ PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE
IN
LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.
The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 6. 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

☞ OFFICE OF THE LOCUST MOUNTAIN COAL AND IRON COMPANY, No. 230 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, August 20, 1868.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a Semi-Annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, clear of State taxes, was declared, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after August 31st.
The Transfer Books will be closed until the 1st proximo.
EDWARD ELY,
au20 tsel Treasurer.

☞ 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.

☞ UNITED STATES TREASURY,
PHILADELPHIA, August 20, 1868.
☞ Holders of not less than thirty coupons of the U. S. Bonds, due 1st prox., can now present them at this office for examination and count.
If found correct, they will be paid when due.
C. McKIBBIN,
au21,31§ Asst. Treasurer U. S.

☞ WE ARE GOING TO "SEA" OLD NEPTUNE'S Wash Bowl. Will you go and be a "dipper?"

EXCURSION BY EMPLOYES BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE Works to Atlantic City, Saturday, Aug. 22d. It*

☞ 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 R. HUNTER,
au22-tf rp No. 613 Jayne street.

THEATRES, Etc.

THE CHESTNUT.—The *White Fawn* will be repeated this evening.

THE WALNUT.—To-night the *Black Crook* will be given with all the handsome effects, ballets, &c.

THE AMERICAN.—A miscellaneous entertainment is announced for this evening, with dancing by the ballet troupe.

—*L'Epervier*, a Belgian paper, gives an interesting account of the great pigeon race which takes place annually in Belgium. The King of the Belgians offers a valuable prize to the owner of the first bird in, and the Count of Flanders to the owner of the second, the total value of prizes competed for being £760. This year one thousand five hundred and seven pigeons were conveyed from Brussels to Agen, a distance of more than five hundred miles, and were then thrown up at 5 A. M. The first prize was not claimed in Brussels until the following day, when M. Grooters, of that city, presented his bird. A few minutes afterwards the same gentleman claimed the third, fifth, seventh, eleventh, fifteenth, eighteenth, and twenty-first prizes from the commissioners. By 9.30 A. M., twenty one of the pigeons had reached Brussels.

—The celebrated German actress, Fanny Janauschek, will come to the United States again this fall to play in the large cities. This time Fan intends to extend her trip as far as to San Francisco, California. The rumor that she was about to marry a rich German Californian, who fell in love with her last winter when she was playing in this country, is contradicted.

POLITICAL.

ILLINOIS.

Ovation to Grant, at Quincy, Ill.

On his arrival at Quincy, on Saturday last, Gen. Grant was received by the citizens of that patriotic city in a style which evidenced their pride in the great soldier. Although the hour at which the General would arrive was not positively known, the mere rumor of his approach threw the city into a state of the greatest excitement. On his arrival he was greeted by at least 5,000 persons, who had assembled to do him honor, and when the barouche in which he was seated was turned toward the point where the reception was to take place, it was with the utmost difficulty that progress could be made through the surging mass of humanity, whose deafening cheers must have sounded to the veteran like the stirring battle-cry of one of his old army corps. Not only were the pavements crowded, but the streets were literally filled. Throughout the entire distance the demonstration assumed the character of a triumphal march, a perfect ovation. The crowd around the vehicle containing the General was so dense, that it could hardly move. From roadside and pavement, from balcony and window, came unceasing cheers, and the waving of flags and handkerchiefs. The procession moved slowly toward the Skating Rink, where an immense throng were impatiently awaiting its arrival. Colonel Morris, when the noise caused by the cheering of the crowd had subsided, welcomed the General to Quincy in a very appropriate address, in which he assured him that Illinois would roll up, in the next election, such a majority for him as she had never given to any other individual. Gen. B. U. Prentiss welcomed Gen. Grant to the city on behalf of the soldiers of the war, closing his address with the following words:—

I have waited for this opportunity to give the lie to the assertion so frequently made that I would refuse to give you a cordial support. No true soldier can fail in this. General, I welcome you here in behalf of your comrades. Cursed be the hand that would refuse to give a cordial greeting to you. May you live to fulfil the position to which we are soon to call you and may your future days be as bright as the past have been useful and glorious, is my sincere wish."

At the conclusion of Gen. Prentiss's remarks and the cheers and applause which followed, Gen. Grant said:

"*Ladies and Gentlemen of Quincy:* It is impossible for me to find words to express my gratification for this kind and enthusiastic reception. I thought that I was visiting your city very quietly to pay a visit to my life-long friend, Col. I. N. Morris. What was my surprise to find what seems to be not only the whole city but the county of Adams turned out to welcome me to your midst. I cannot properly thank you for this ovation, but permit me to return my heartfelt thanks for this undeserved mark of your partiality and kind feelings."

The General's brief address was greeted with tumultuous applause.

COLORADO.

Colfax in Colorado—Reception in Central City.

From *The Central City Herald* (a Democratic organ) we collate the following description of Colfax's style of oratory. Speaking of a meeting held on the 11th inst., at that place, and of Colfax's speech, *The Herald* says:

"Mr. Colfax made a pleasant little speech, which was not remarkable for anything particular; it was an easy, natural talk, without any apparent effort, and without pretension, which shows him to be a polished gentleman, and a consummate politician. A remark in yesterday's *Herald* called him out on the Negro Suffrage question. He said he never spoke on that subject at Council Bluffs, but that he did speak on the Negro Equality question, and would tell us again what he said there. And he did tell us fairly and squarely. Negro equality is his style. He rather takes a pride in it, and hopes to live and die in that line of business. This sentiment he got off with that impressive, mysterious, semi-religious air which Republican politicians all affect, and which, by the way, they have nearly worn out. We are glad, however, that Mr. Colfax is not as bad as we thought he was, and that he now stands so fairly and clearly before this community, at least. Mr. Colfax made a good impression, as he does always in a crowd. He says fewer disagreeable things to a promiscuous crowd than anybody."

Who Originated the War?

One of the strange positions of the friends of Seymour, is that on the question, Who began the war? Singular as it may appear, the Democracy now assert that the government originated the war. In the same spirit it might be asserted that when a police officer mingles with a mob for the purpose of dispersing it, he commences a riot. But let us resort to history to show who began the war to destroy the government:

December 30, 1860.—Capture of Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney by the South Carolina troops.

January 8, 1861.—Capture of Fort Pulaski by the Savannah troops.

Jan. 8.—The United States Arsenal at Mount Vernon, Ala., with 200,000 stand of arms seized by the Alabama troops.

Jan. 4.—Fort Morgan in Mobile Bay taken by Alabama troops.

Jan. 9.—The United States steamer "Star of the West" was fired into and driven off by the rebel batteries on Morris Island when attempting to furnish Fort Sumter with supplies.

Jan. 9.—Mississippi seceded; vote of the Convention, 85 and 36.

Jan. 10.—Fort Jackson, Forts Philip and Pike, near New Orleans, captured by the Louisiana troops.

Jan. 11.—Alabama seceded; vote of Convention, 62 to 29.

Jan. 11.—Florida seceded.

Jan. 14.—Capture of Pensacola navy yard and Fort McRae by Alabama troops.

Jan. 18.—Surrender of Baton Rouge arsenal to Louisiana troops.

Jan. 19.—Georgia seceded; vote of Convention, 203 to 87.

Jan. 26.—Louisiana seceded; vote of Convention, 113 to 19. New Orleans Mint and Custom House taken.

Feb. 1.—Texas seceded; vote of Convention, 66 to 7. Submitted to a vote of the people Feb. 23, and took effect 2d of March.

Feb. 2.—Seizure of Little Rock arsenal by Arkansas troops.

Feb. 4.—Surrender of the revenue cutter "Caslie" to the Alabama authorities.

Feb. 5.—The Southern Congress met at Montgomery, Alabama.

Feb. 8.—The provisional constitution was adopted.

Feb. 9.—Jeff. Davis and Alexander Stephens were elected President and Vice President of what they called the Southern Confederacy.

Feb. 17.—Twiggs transferred the United States property in Texas to the rebels.

Feb. 18.—Jeff. Davis was inaugurated President of the conspirators.

March 2.—The United States Revenue cutter was seized by the rebels in Texas.

—When every event detailed above occurred, the Democratic party was in power in the States where they took place, as well as in Washington city as a national government, when the acts were encouraged and justified. In view of such facts, let us repeat the question, *Who originated the War?—Harrisburg State Guard.*

The Texas Democracy and Reconstruction.

The *Ultra Ku-Klux*, published at Jefferson, Texas, has a department which it calls its "Dirty Column" (a most appropriate title), in which it holds up to scorn and ridicule all who dare to support the Government of the United States.

In his leading article on the 18th ult., the editor thus speaks:

"We once, too, had a proud and noble banner. It was all of Southern birth; and Southern worth unfurled it—but the weary night winds mournfully sighing in low plaintive words, cry, alas! now, Furled and Folded. Although this proud banner is furled and folded, yet there goes up the prayers of many good men everywhere for the perpetuity of the just principles for which our banner was unfurled. And although the banner of the Union and the Constitution which was so proudly unfurled from the masthead of the *Telegraph* may be "furled and folded," we feel that the day is not far distant when the galling chain will be broken, and that we can sit down under our own vine and fig tree and none shall dare to molest, or make us afraid."

And thus advises his fellows:

"Let us as Texans, feeling the deep importance of the coming crisis, firmly bind ourselves in solemn oath that, while living, and through life even unto death, and through evil as well as good report, that we will never submit to the tyranny and oppression that the intolerable Radical party would even now dare to thrust upon us. Let us not fear the glare of that vivid lightning that plays on the dark and ominous cloud of hatred that is darkening our political sky with its horrid gloom. No, no; this is but the ordeal through which we are to pass; but we are more than conquerors. For when we are redeemed and disenthralled from this political vassalage, we then shall hear the glad jubilee of a whole nation singing and shouting the glad song of their great deliverance, and crying out, Death to tyrants, and up with Seymour and Blair!"

Gen. Butler and the "Spoons."

General Butler has called down upon his head an enormous load of Rebel lies, probably because of three facts in his career, which, unlike the insinuations relative to "spoons" and "stealing," can be easily substantiated.

1. He hanged a Rebel. As steadfast opponents of capital punishment we disapprove this portion of his career.

2. He compelled the "ladies" of New Orleans to treat our soldiers with respect. As champions of gallantry and politeness between the sexes, we see no objection to this.

3. He collected from the rebels while in New Orleans, by systematic assessments, the money with which he supported, fed, clothed and paid his army and the navy attached to his force, and with which he paid the expenses of the City Government of New Orleans, including his measures for cleansing and disinfecting that city—making it healthier than it ever was before—and providing for it a most efficient police; and after disbursing all these expenses he paid over to the Treasury of the United States a net surplus of over eleven millions of dollars. Secretary Chase remarked that if all our Generals were like Butler he could not only carry on the war without greenbacks, but without gold. There were generals who gave no trouble to the enemy and a great deal of trouble to the Secretary of the Treasury. Their war was on the Treasury and the pockets of loyal men, not on the rebels. Butler, however, gave no trouble to the Secretary of the Treasury, and made the Rebels walk in that straight, chaste, and elegant manner for which the Spanish are so widely celebrated. This suffices to account for the popularity among Rebels and Copperheads of those Generals who nearly bankrupted our Treasury, and the unpopularity of General Butler among the same classes.—*New York Tribune.*

Grant and Lee.

In answer to the ridiculous strictures of the New York *World's* private brigadier upon Gen. Grant's generalship, the *Evening Post* says:

If we remember, what every fair-minded man will bear in mind, that the Army of the Potomac had to attack, while Lee defended; that it had to penetrate country unknown to it, while Lee had made, as is known, thorough military surveys of every part of it; that it was obliged to storm entrenchments carefully and elaborately prepared beforehand by Lee, who sheltered his men all the while; that, by its steady courage and irresistible attacks, it drove Lee's forces out of one stronghold after another; and that with all disadvantages, it finally held Lee so tightly that he did not dare leave Richmond, and when he attempted to was at once crippled and captured; when all these circumstances are remembered, no man will have cause to think ill of the noble Army of the Potomac, which suffered defeat under McClellan, Burnside and Hooker, without losing courage or steadfastness; and which, in the hands of Grant, triumphantly brought the war to a close.

The army of the Potomac was exposed, during its whole early career, to influences which would have demoralized and destroyed any but men of the utmost bravery. For nearly three years it never knew what victory was. Defeated at Bull Run, it was never trusted by McClellan, in whose hand it saw itself restrained from attack, and saw certain victory slip from its hands time after time. It became so accustomed to indecisive actions and retreats, that the soldiers expected nothing but to fight a great and useless battle and then return to their old quarters. But they used to say in the camps, "We will do our duty; some day a General will come who will not retreat." In Grant they found such a man; and they did not fail him. Nor did he fail them. The *World*, which was just to Grant for a little while, in the face of his great victory, praised his generalship in April, 1865, just as loudly as it depreciates it in 1868.

PRESIDENTIAL PARAGRAPHS.

—The thirty-first annual Convention of the Episcopal Diocese of Western New York was opened at St. Paul's Church, Buffalo, on the 19th inst., the Right Rev. Bishop Cox presiding. Horatio Seymour will be in attendance during the Convention.—*N. Y. World.*

Gloster.—Will not the mayor, then, and his brethren come?

Buckingham.—The mayor is here at hand. Intend some fear;
Be not you spoke with but by mighty suit;
And look you, get a prayer-book in your hand,
And stand between two churchmen, good my lord;
For on that ground I'll make a holy descant;
And be not easily won to our requests;
Play the maid's part, still answer nay, and take it.

Glo.—I go; and if you plead as well for them,
And I can say nay to thee for myself,
No doubt we bring it to a happy issue.

* * * * * * * *

Enter GLOSTER, *with a book, in a gallery above, between two Bishops.* CATESBY *returns.*

May.—See where his grace stands, 'tween two clergymen!

Buck.—Two props of virtue for a Christian prince,
To stay him from the fall of vanity;
And, see, a book of prayer in his hand;
True ornament to know a holy man,—
Famous Plantagenet, most gracious prince,
Lend favorable ear to our requests,
And pardon us the interruption
Of thy devotion and right Christian zeal.

Glo.—My lord, there need no such apology;
I do beseech your grace to pardon me,
Who, earnest in the service of my God,
Deferred the visitation of my friends.
But, leaving this, what is your grace's pleasure?

—The Lagrange *New Era* of the 31st ult., also a moderate Democratic organ, in a long chapter on "Government" which it promises to continue, revives the Calhoun theory in a clumsy way, and tells the world that the union must and shall be dissolved unless held together by brute force. It says:

"These thirteen independent States created the Constitution. In consequence of an erroneous idea about the Union, they have labored under the equally foolish one that the Union was absolutely designed to be perpetual. This was an error. Resulting as the Union did from a compact of limited, well-defined powers by and between independent States, its existence could only be co-extensive with the strict preservation of plighted faith and honor pledged and recorded in that compact. Its existence then became from the very nature of its origin a contingent, qualified one; and not an absolute, perpetual one. Thus confined and moving in its proper and legitimate sphere it is truly a thing of reverence and sanctity. But like the marriage compact, when plighted faith is violated and honor impeached, it may—it must be broken. The laws of man—the laws of God demand that it shall be broken. *Such a Union will be broken*, unless held together by brute force; by the bloody sword of the parricide in shame, infamy, degradation and dishonor; by monsters hateful to God and man.

—GRANT COLUMN.	SEYMOUR COLUMN.
Sherman,	Vallandigham,
Sheridan,	Breckinridge,
Thomas,	Hampton,
Meade,	Forrest,
Schofield,	Vance,
Howard,	Cobb,
Farragut,	Semmes,
Morton,	Preston,
Fessenden,	Rynders,
Motley,	Wise,
Agassiz,	Pomeroy,
Longfellow,	Toombs,
Bryant,	Dean,
Beecher,	Ould,
Chapin,	Lee,
Whittier.	Semcox.

—THE Worcester *Spy* writes the following epitaph for a headstone, which will be wanted before the next snow falls:

Here Lies,
Without Hope of Resurrection,
All that remains of
AMERICAN DEMOCRACY,
(falsely so called.)
Her appalling crime was to have sacrificed
A Million Lives,
And Many Thousand Millions of Treasure
In a fiendish struggle to perpetuate
The accursed system of
AMERICAN SLAVERY.
In the presence of this one enormity
It would be mockery to utter
The name of any
VIRTUE.

—We notice that Forrest and some other gentlemen, thoroughly disgusted with the vain attempt to reason with the devilish spirit of Radicalism, now express their intention to fight it out if Brownlow calls out the militia. Don't do it, gentlemen. Suffer any and all taunts or tyranny *until after November*, and then—well, we would rather be a nimble squirrel than a white Radical.—*Chattanooga* (Tenn.) *Union*, Aug. 15.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

MAXIMILIAN'S WIDOW.

The Latest Statement in Regard to the Empress Charlotte's Condition.

There is unfortunately only too much reason to fear that the recovery of the unhappy princess will be neither so speedy nor so complete as was inferred from the improvement which took place on the removal of Her Majesty from Miramar to Laeken. Withdrawn from the rigorous isolation to which she was ordered by the medical men at Miramar, and having returned to scenes dear to the recollections of her youth, and to the bosom of the royal family of Belgium, where she is surrounded with the most affectionate attentions, the dejected spirits of the Empress Charlotte appeared to revive, and she seemed by degrees to assume her former serenity. Her Majesty beguiled her leisure with painting, and by keeping up a correspondence with the members of the imperial family of Austria, and other friends; in walking in the beautiful park of Laeken, or by carriage exercise in the environs of the palace. She took her meals regularly in company with the King and Queen of the Belgians; in short, with the exception of certain little restraints which are still necessary, she appeared to be in a fair way of perfect recovery. Suddenly, in the beginning of June, on the approach of the anniversary of the tragedy of Queretaro, symptoms of internal agitation manifested themselves to such a degree as to occasion apprehensions of a fresh attack of delirium, which soon developed itself. The Empress is now a prey to the most extraordinary excitement, aggravated by the excessive heat and the want of sleep, to which her Majesty is subject. As at Miramar, she has an invincible aversion to every description of food, although she herself orders every morning what she would like to have at her meals. She refuses to sit at the table, and will not taste anything unless it is offered to her by Queen Maria Henriette, her sister-in-law, who takes a seat by her side and feeds her like a child. At bed-time it often happens that the Queen is obliged to use her personal influence to prevail upon the Empress to retire to rest. It is altogether incorrect to state as some journals have done, that the Empress Charlotte seeks an opportunity of escaping from the palace of Laeken, to return to Miramar. On the contrary, notwithstanding the disorderly state of her mind, she is able to feel the value of the card which is taken of her by the King and Queen of the Belgians, who watch over her with the most tender solicitude, and she fears nothing so much as the possibility of her departure for Miramar. The apprehension, indeed, of such a contingency constantly afflicts her, and in a great degree causes her want of sleep. In physical health the Empress continues to be as well as possible, and her medical advisers are of the opinion that the only efficient remedy for the present attack is by all available means to spare her majesty every kind of emotion. This will explain why all excepting the members of the royal family are prohibited from seeing her, and why she is allowed to receive no correspondence of a nature to make any impression on her mind, which imperatively demands the most perfect repose.—*Le Memorial Diplomatique*, July 23.

The Rumors of War.

The Paris correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune* writes as follows of the coming war:

While the loan is being raised, war talk in official quarters naturally declines to an inaudible whisper. To-morrow week some folks think it will revive. Then for the first time in many years the Emperor will be in Paris on the 15th of August to assist at his and the national *fête*; will it is said, hold a review of troops, and it is reported, utter some spoken or written oracular manifesto, which, it is conjectured will be either warlike or pacific. It will doubtless be open to interpretations in both senses; as will be his silence, if, instead of wagging, he let his "wise, perplexed tongue" lie still. No mere words that he is likely to utter, even if they were sincerely spoken, can more than temporarily allay or excite the general and permanent anxiety of all who consider the actual European "situation." Every government is proving its profound distrust of the other by keeping exhaustively armed to the teeth and talking peace instead.

When we are in dread of a storm, we are quick to discover signs of its coming that else would pass unnoticed. Persons who hold to the doctrine that straws do show which way the wind blows—the way the rising wind is a going to blow—imagine that they observe amid the newspaper, pamphleteering, telegrammatic, parliamentary, and other mass of chaff in agitation, something like a common direction war-ward of such straws as these:

Prince Napoleon's recent travels to the East by way of South Germany and Vienna. The Emperor's rumored project, with more or less informal essay toward execution, of a Customs Union (leading to a more intimate alliance) between France on one hand, and Belgium, Holland and other small neighbors on the other. The expression of German national feeling as distinct from, nay hostile to, German nationality represented by the confederation of North Germany. The quarrel between the Italian Generals La Marmora and Cialdini, which has been the occasion of queer revelations, especially on the part of the former of the Prussian plans of the allied campaign against Austria to be carried on strictly revolutionary and fillbustering principles. The supposition that the revelation, which is anything but agreeably received in Vienna, was made at French suggestion is a natural if not a probable one. That the good relations between Prussia and Italy are just now subject to a notable strain, if not exposed to rupture, is apparent. If the Emperor wishes, or means, or feels that he fatally must go to war, a chief preparation is to secure allies for himself and to isolate Prussia.

Americans in Europe.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* furnishes the following items:

At the Bonn University jubilee, celebrated this last past week, among the few selectly conferred honorary degrees, was that of Doctor of Laws on our Minister, George Bancroft, J. U. D., and of Doctor of Philosophy, P. D., on his younger brother historian, our adopted citizen, Frederick Kapp. A friend writing from Vevay says: "Buchanan Read was with us yesterday. The poet glowed with all his wonted fire as he recited to us portions of the two thousand lines of his new poem. He is on his return to Italy, where he left his Maid of the Mist, from Dupeldorff, where he has been painting Sheridan as he rode down the valley. That this last should be as spirited as his word painting of that saving man and his horse I can suppose, and you. Of the exquisite, beautiful purity of his Maid of the Mist, take this authoritative proof, awaiting the testimony of your gladdened eyes. I quote, without permission, from a letter of Bierstadt, a surreptitious copy of which that pleasantest of hearty good fellows and clever landscapist T. has taken and loves to show. "Don't touch it again. It is full of poetry, full of fine color and drawing, and raying out with such an utter purity that I have to go back to the antique nude to find the parallel to."

Painter McEntee is stewing here in Paris for a few days. It is so hot and murky and mussy in the hotels here! His numerous home friends will be glad to learn that he is well, and will presently move to the better air of Switzerland, with sketching paper and utensils in hand.

DISASTERS.

Fatal Accident to a Philadelphian.

The Charleston *Courier* of the 19th says:

On Wednesday, the 12th instant, while the schooner G. C. Morris, from Philadelphia, bound for Charleston, was off Cape Hatteras, she was compelled to jib in order to make clear of the shore; in doing so, a seaman named John Terry, who lived in Philadelphia, was caught in the main sheet and thrown headlong in the waist of the ship. He was taken up insensible, and every effort made by the captain and mate to restore him. After about ten minutes, he appeared to recover, though he still spoke incoherently, and started for the cabin. The captain tried to prevail upon him to remain on deck, but without effect; he went to the cabin and there lay on the lounge. On taking off his shirt, bruises were found on his breast, left arm and the side of his head; but he only complained of pain in his head. The vessel arrived in this port on Friday last, and the man was immediately sent to the City Hospital in Hampstead, where he received every attention, but where he died on Saturday. A post mortem examination was made by Drs. S. L. Lockwood and Charles B. Lanneau, and a jury of inquest having been summoned, returned a verdict in accordance with the facts, viz.: that he came to his death from the effects of accidental wounds received on board the schooner G. C. Morris, while off Cape Hatteras. The deceased hailed from Philadelphia last, and, it is believed, left a sister in that city.

The "Wickedest Man in New York."

In the September number of *Packard's Monthly* the editor adheres to Mr. Oliver Dyer's statements in regard to the "Wickedest Man in New York." He says: "All the statements in Mr. Dyer's articles are literal and exact truths. There is not a more conscientious, scrupulous, careful writer on the face of the earth."

In another place he says:

"Since our last we have met 'The Wickedest Man' face to face—and a long-to-be-remembered face he has. As soon as we were introduced to him he began about Mr. Dyer's articles, saying:

"'What Mr. Dyer says is all true—except that I am the Wickedest Man in New York. I am not the Wickedest Man in New York; no, sir, not by a good many thousands. But never mind, Dyer is a good fellow—a good *man*, I should say—and means well. I swore I'd never shake hands with him after he came out on me; but I have, and shall again. He's killed the dance-house business, though, and I'm not sorry. I'm going to quit, anyhow. I wish the old shop was nailed up today, and I'd nail it up, if 'twasn't for turning the girls into the street without a home. The notoriety produced by Dyer's articles is perfectly awful. Why, I had at least forty white-chokers in on me yesterday, and they began to call on me to consider my soul. Said I to one of them:

"'How many books are there in the Old Testament?' He couldn't tell. Said I to another:

"'How many books in the New Testament?' *He* couldn't tell.

"'Now, see here, gentlemen,' said I, 'this won't do. You are not familiar enough with your tools to be good workmen. You just go home and get an introduction to the Bible, and then come here and I'll talk to you;' and I showed 'em out."

CUBA.

Movements of Santa Anna—Probable Resignation of the Captain-General.

HAVANA, Aug. 15.—The Governor-General is in bad health. He is suffering from disease of the stomach. An article has appeared in *El Pais* in which it is said that Gen. Santa Anna will leave the country in a few days. Whether this be a jest, or whether it is malicious in the matter of advising the Government here that Santa Anna is abusing his neutrality, no one knows. A former Aid-de-Camp has just returned to the city from Mexico. Letters have been received, also, lately, from Puerta Plata and other points, directed to the hero of Vera Cruz. It is more than probable that he intends, ere long, to strike for something.

Rumor has it—and I have no doubt of its truth—that the Captain-General, on last Saturday, sent his resignation by telegraph to Spain. It is said that he will leave here about the last of the month; will visit New York and Saratoga, and thence go on directly to Europe. In a private family, the Governor of Havana stated his intention of resigning, that as all the Departments of the Government, here were disorganized, it was impossible to do anything, and that therefore he wished, as much as he liked the inhabitants, to quit the island. These, you will observe, are rumors, and I give them to you strictly as such, but believe they will turn out to be true.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of Republicans was held last evening under the auspices of the Brooklyn Central Grant and Colfax Club, at its headquarters, corner of Concord and Fulton streets, Mr. Steven M. Griswold, President, in the chair. Eloquent speeches were made by General John Cochrane and Z. K. Pangborn, and a magnificent banner was hung out over Fulton street, amid most enthusiastic cheering, brilliant fireworks and music.

The Fine Cut Tobacco manufacturers held an adjourned meeting at the Astor House yesterday, Mr. Lawrence presiding. Resolutions fixing the prices of smoking and chewing tobacco were adopted; also resolutions relating to the putting up and inspection of tobacco.

Two men at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, while under the river in a diving-bell yesterday, were suffocated, the air-valve becoming choked. One of them is dead, but the other may possibly recover.

—Christina Nilsson modestly demanded ten thousand florins for going for two weeks to Vienna. Franz Dingelstedt, the manager of the Imperial opera, replied that that was decidedly too much, and Mlle. Nilsson might just as well stay in Paris.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

—Since the death of King Theodore, anarchy reigns in Abyssinia.

—Quebec believes that it suffers more from street beggars than any other city on the globe.

—Isaac Newton has been prosecuted in Massachusetts for preaching too loud.

—Lord Lytton is writing a play for the London lyceum, to be called the "Sea Rover."

—The professional income of Jules Favre, the celebrated advocate, is over 1,000,000fr.

—A natatorial Jerseyman wants to bet ten thousand dollars that he can swim from Cape May to Cape Henlopen, fifteen miles.

—M. Thayer, the French Senator who lately died, was the son of a Bostonian. His mother was a daughter of General Bertrand.

—An old English lady has carried off 100,000 florins from a five days' session at the Baden-Baden gaming tables.

—The Paris society for the protection of animals offers a reward for the least cruel dog-muzzle.

—Railway engines have set fire to many wheat fields in the east and north of England, and caused their destruction.

—A fossil elephant has been dug up at Easton, Md. Many portions are nearly perfect, including a tusk eight feet long.

—It is said that petroleum poured on the surface of stagnant water will prevent mosquitoes from breeding.

—New York is to have a fine new masonic hall. The lot has already been selected on the corner of Twenty-sixth street and Sixth avenue.

—All the Presidents of the various street railroad companies in New Orleans have come to the determination to permit the Sisters of Charity to travel in the cars free of charge.

—A train was thrown from the track near Portland, Me., last week, and two little children were flung violently from an open window of a car for a distance of fifty feet.

—Max Müller denies that he is coming here to lecture on language and religion. He says it would be carrying coals to Newcastle. But there is room for plenty more religion here, we fear.

—English papers congratulate Anthony Trollope on having escaped a public dinner in New York. The novelist was not obliged to dodge much to avoid it, we believe.

—There is an oak tree on the border of Lee, N. H., which stands in two counties—Rockingham and Strafford—and three towns—Lee, Epping and Nottingham.

—There is a firm in Syracuse by the name of Settle & Burst. In many localities the names are transposed—Burst & Settle, and in other places there is a great deal of Burst and very little Settle.

—Signor Arditi, the distinguished composer and conductor, has just received from the Sultan a diploma as officer of the order of the Medjidie, in recognition of the ode written by Signor Arditi when that potentate visited England.

—Fifteen and a quarter millions of dollars, given by individuals alone, in the last five years, to Protestant colleges and universities and theological seminaries in the United States, indicates a love of education which no other nation under Heaven has begun to emulate.

—M. Lander, editor of the *Volksbote*, a German paper, prosecuted for defamation of the character of a foreign sovereign (the Duke of Coburg) and two Bavarian officials, has been found guilty by the jury, and condemned to six months' imprisonment and costs.

—Sneezing is one of the things they do strongly at the West. A man in Nevada City lately sneezed his shoulder out of joint, and it required the services of a surgeon and four strong men to restore it to its normal condition, and yet even he was not the champion sneezist.

—The net avails of a lecture upon Egypt by Rev. Dr. Crosby, of New York, delivered at Lenox, Mass., last week, amounted to seventy dollars, to which Mrs. Frances Anne Kemble generously added twenty-five dollars more. The amount is to be applied for the organ fund of the Congregational Church.

—A foreign letter says: "Prince de Metternich flatters himself that he will this year obtain as marvellous a vintage at his celebrated vineyards at Johannisberg as in the year of the comet, 1811. This will be no consolation to the Duc de Valmy, who still persists in asserting himself to be the original and only true proprietor of the said vineyards."

—The Springfield *Republican*, in its local column, tells the following story:—"A worthy deacon in a town somewhere in North America, gave notice at a prayer meeting, the other night, of a church meeting that was to be held immediately after, and unconsciously added, 'There is no objection to the female brethren remaining!' Which reminds us of a clergyman who told in his sermon, last Sunday, of a very affecting scene, where 'there wasn't a dry tear in the house!'"

—Among the candidates for seats in the new British Parliament, several are or have been connected with the newspaper press, including Mr. Lowe, Mr. Baines, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. John Walter, principal proprietor of the *London Times*, Prof. Morley, of the *Fortnightly Review*, Mr. Edward Miall, of the *Nonconformist*, Mr. Tillet, editor of the *Norfolk News*, Mr. Jaffray, of the *Birmingham Post*, and Mr. Gorrie, formerly editor of a Scotch paper.

—The Paris *Continental Gazette* says: "In the year 1268 the following prediction was made by the astronomer Thomas Moult: In 1868 the spring will be mild and beautiful; the summer dry and warm; the autumn will be temperate and profitable for all crops, which will yield well. Wheat will be plentiful and cheap in all countries. After August the vintage will be good and plentiful generally, causing wine to be cheap, for which all the Christian world must thank God. Thus far the prediction promises well to be verified."

—The New York *Sun* says: It is proper, we suppose, to repeat a little thing about young S. H. Tyng, who was one morning walking to a church in which he was to preach. He was accompanied by his father. On the way they got into conversation with an old colored man, who assured them that he had rejoiced in a Christian hope for upward of fifty years. "Are you going to this church?" It was the only church in the village. "No, sah—I neber go to that church." "You never go to church—and yet you have been a Christain these fifty years?" "No, sah—I neber go to hear them young ministers prac-*tize*—I's a preacher myself—I is."

—The statue of Leopold I. which has just been "inaugurated" at Antwerp, is in bronze. The King is represented on horseback, with head uncovered and hat in hand as if saluting the people. The following insc