Bail Column Balletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

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TRANCIS WELLE.

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DRIDAL WREATHS, BOUQUETS, &c., FOR WED-dings; Wreaths, Crosses, &c., for Funerals. H. A. DREER, Florist, 714 Chestnut street. au24 im5 Wadding Cards, invitations for PAR-tics, &c., New styles. MAHON & CO., 807 Chestant street,

INVITATIONS FOR WEDDINGS, PARTIES, &C. executed in a superior manner, by DREKA, 1033 CHESTNUT STREET. 1620-11 DIED.

JOHNBON.—On the morning of the 7th instant, at her late residence, No. 463 South Third street, Nancy, wife of Capt. Rowland Johnson, in the 7th year of her age.
Her friends are respectfully informed that her remains will be removed to Dresden, Maine, for interment.

MARKER—On the 25th instant, in Baltimore, John Marker, in the 88th year of his age, and defender of the war of 1812.

TWELLS.—On the morning of the 3th instant, Henry Waits Twells, second son of Jno. Steel and Julia H. Iwells, aced seven months and two weeks.

WELSH—At Yort Henry, New York, on the evening of he 25th instant, Addie, eldest daughter of Charles and Adeline Welsh—At for therein, ser espectfully invited to ittend her Ymersi, from the residence of her parents, 617 Mount Vernon street, to merrow (Saturday) afterloon, at 2 o'clock.

FRAGRANT AND PLEASING.
COLDATE & CO.'S TOILET SOAPS are
wide by known—fragrant and pleasing
—they have a softening influence on
the skin.—Pittaburgh Christian Advocate.
aniom with the

OOD BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.

I 80 OUT BLE. CORDED SATIN FACE GRO GRAIN.
PURPLE AND GILT EDGE.
BRUWNS AND BLUE GRO GRAIN.
MODE COLD PLAIN SILKS.
anight Cold PLAIN SILKS.
anight Extra & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch.

SPECIAL NOTICES. PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, Sept 0. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 9), or on TUESDAY, July 28, the day before the Annual Commencement pefore the Annual Commencement.
For circulars, apply to President CATTELL, or to

Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN. Clerk of the Faculty. EASTON, Pa., July, 1868. PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILEOAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 27 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

NOTICE to the holders of bonds of the Philadelphia and iteading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:—
The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of \$\mathbb{E}\$, or a new mortgage bond of equal amount, bearing 7 per cent interest, clear of United States and State taxes, per next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor. my29t octl B. BRADFORD, Treasurer

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.—A PENALTY OF One per Cent. will be added upon all City Taxes remaining unpaid after the let of September, Two per Cent. October ist, and Three per Cent. December Ist.

In accordance with an Ordinance of Councils, approved October 4th, 1867.

RICHARD PENTX, au28tzel.rps Receiver of Taxes.

vidend of FIVE CENTS per share has been do clared, payable on and after September ist next, clea of taxes. Books close 28th, at S. M. open September au24 25 23 31 445 DAVID BOXD, Ju., Treasurer. HOWARD HOSPITAL NOS. 1518 AND 1520 Lombard street Dispensary Department,—Medical treatmen and medicines furnished gratuitously to the

NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS WASTE Paper, &c., bought by E. HUNTER, No. 618 Jayne street. A Fete at Long Branch.

A Long Branch correspondent gives the following account of a fete at the cottage of Dr. Helmbold at that place. He says:

It so occurred that Simeon Leland, Esq., the hotel king, was the guest of the doctor, who concieved the thought of complimenting his visitor with a screnade. The occasion was selzed upon to invite a few gottleren, friends to postitions to to invite a few gentlemen friends to participate in the enjoyment of the music and interchange of sentiment as the occasion might suggest. The splendid band of Beck, of Philadelphia, had been

splendid band of Beck, of Philadelphia, had been summoned from the Metropolitan, and discoursed mellifluous strains of melody. When the music ceased, from the hospitable larders of the Helmbold "Cottage by the Sea." a spread was provided, which we positively refuse to describe. Every thing was included which a man could desire, and a great many more things which he would never think of. More viands

man could desire, and a great many more things which he would never think of. More viands were broken lato by the curious, to discover "what it was sike," than for practical purposes. Among the gentlemen present we noticed, beside Simeon Leland, Esq., the special visitor of the host, Senators Little, Perry and Wall, of New Jersey; Hon. C. Vallandigham, of Ohlo; Mr. Hall, of New York; Dr. Sayre, Col. Harry Coggeshall and S. R. Phillips, Esq., of Philadelphia; Mr. King, of Morristown, N. J.; Mr. Miller, of the bended warehouse, N. Y.; John Brougham, Esq., J. W. Wallack, Esq., of Pettingill & Co., N. Y.; J. H. Bates, Esq., of Pettingill & Co., N. Y.; Mr. Henriques, of Wall street fame; C. C. Sprague, Esq., mine portly host of the more portly Continental; Mr. Levin, of the Herald staff; Mr. Isaac Phillips, of the cottage near by; Dr. Laird, Cyrus G. Clark, Esq., of New Haven. There were others whose names are not recalled, a goodly companie, who with wit and jest and song and wine, made time pass right merrily. Harry Sanderson was there, and with richest strains from the splendid plano in the Doctor's parlor, he entertained his friends in his ever inimitable style. The badinage, repartee and witticisms would here scarce be in place, losing their effect when

tertained his friends in his ever inimitable style. The badinage, repartee and witticisms would here scarce be in place, losing their effect when transcribed from such a scene to paper.

The ban mots, jests, toasts, music (at intervals) and social enjoyments which ruled the hour, will not soon be forgotten by the participants. When all had done ample justice to the bountful things within, the moon shed its last rays upon the concluding strains, forming the finale to this remarkable serenade—when the members of the markable serenade—when the members of the impromptu "stag party" wended their homeward way, with good wishes for their friend, so "bold" at the "Helmi"

A celebrated naval officer tells the following anecdote: On one of his cruises the sallors saw a comet, and were somewhat surprised and alarmed at its appearance. The hands met and appointed a committee fo wait on the commander and ask his opinion of it. They approached him and said, "We want you to inquire about that thing me know what you to inquire about that thing up there." "Now, before I answer you, first let me know what you think it is." "Well, your honor, we have talked it over, and think it is a star sprung aleak."

"Tad" Lincoln fell between two cars of a moving train at Cresson, Pa., last week, but was caught by a gentleman standing upon the platform.

—An ancient Indian mill has been found in one of the mounds in Utah. It is of conglomerate pione and very rude of structure.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

LETTER FROM PARIS.

The Coming Election—The Need of Reform-Influence of the Country Vote-Material of the Corps Legis-

correspondence of the Philada, Baily Evening Bulletin Paris, Aug. 14, 1868-Several of the Paris jour. nals are beginning to direct attention to the various points connected with the next general elections. M. Provost Paradol, in the Debats, points out the difference which exists in the case be-tween the voting in the towns and the country districts. He observes :- "The importance of the approaching elections cannot escape any one. Not only are the gravest questions of foreign and domestic policy weighing upon the Government and on France.but the evidence is becoming more and more apparent that the condition of things created by the decrees of the 24th of November and the letter of the 19th of January cannot be final, and that the incomplete and comparative liberty which we now enjoy would rather become a cause of disorder than a means of progress, if some other measures be not taken to establish harmony in our political machinery.

We need not again describe them, for frequently they have been stated and recommended n our letters, as far as the laws in force would permit. Experience, common sense, and even necessity are in their favor, but something else is wanting to recommend them to the good graces of the men in power, and that is an imposing demonstration of public opinion such as the general elections give the occasion for. And for this manifestation the opposition need not be victorious and obtain a majority in the Chamber enough will be done either by a fair number of seats gained or by the increase obtained of the minorities in the various constituencies. The tendencies of the Government are well enough known to show that these certain signs of the progress of the Liberal Opposition would not be without influence on the resolves and the conduct of the Administration. But how show this progress? How obtain those new scats and bring over those minorities? Every fresh election demonstrates in what difficulties our system places an Opposition which is compelled, above all, to appeal to the intelligence of the country, and to the lofty sentiments of the citizens. The reasoning of the Opposition may naturally have some influence in the towns and cities in which intelligence is spread and 'cisure exists for intellectual culture, but our electoral system presents this phenomenon, unique, no doubt, in the world—that, with the exception of some great cities, such as Paris, Lyons, and Marsellies—the towns invariably find the suffrages overwhelmed by those of the adjoining rural districts.

The country paris ought, undoubtedly, to have a legitimate influence in every well-bal-anced electoral system; so it is in England, where the counties make a counterpoise to the poroughs, and this is right. But a wide differ ence exists between this wise equilibrium and a system which almost everywhere annihilates the votes and opinion of the towns by a premeditated infusion of the more numerous rural suffrages. Can any one maintain that the opinion of France is really represented in the And, as was said formerly, that Greece went halting when Athens or Lacedemonia lost too much of its influence, We not affirm that France also goes lame where we find the influence of the rural population almost solely represented in the Popular Assembly? But we do not insist; we shall have too many opportunities of returning to this point. We shall simply observe that the Government would worthily recognize of its own accord the flagrant irregularity of such a state of things, and apply spontaneously a proper remedy, instead of appearing disposed to maintain and exaggerate so defective a system of national representation.

More Democracy in the Paris Schools The Prince Imperial not Permitted to Take His Prize. From Le Réveil we translate the following ac

It was not at the Sorbonne only that protests tions took place. The Lycee Bonaparte had its own demonstration. It appears that the son of the illustrious head of the St ate figures in the class of the Seventh, and that, although taking private lessons, he competes, but at a respectful distance, with his comrades in partibus. It is easy to conceive then, that in the lottery of recompenses awaiting the studies of the course the grand-nephew of a hero, born into the world ready decorated with the grand cordon of the Legion of Honor, cannot possibly come to bad luck. Therefore, for the theme at the end of the year, the Latin translation of little Bonaparte, duly certified by General Frossard, obtained the first prize, as was to be expected. But, as soon as the rumor spread about the college, grand was the tumult. Compositions ought to be written in the class, under the eye of the Professor, and watched by the scholars, say these latter; and, except under those ruling conditions, there can be no security or guarantee. The Proviseur heard of the dissatisfaction, and, fearing a demonstration, he conceived the ingenious idea to make two ceremonies of the distribution. By this arrangement, thought he, there will be only the younger collegians to consider, and it is hardly probable that these young curly-heads, ranging from eleven to fourteen years, will conclude to raise a noise

Alas! the worthy Proviseur reckoned without his host. The great day came: the arrival of the young baccalaureate is expected, in company with his mother. In the evening, after returning, there is to be a festival at the Palace of Fonainebleau, with fireworks and all the belongings. Unluckily, at this moment, the chief of the insurrection, a smart little rascal of twelve, intro duces himself before the Proviseur in the name of his comrades and lays down their ultimatum. What passes in this interview? We do not know exactly. The distribution of prizes, at last, took place without disturbance, and the first prize for Latin translations was not given to

when the older lads shall not be there to excite

the first-intended recipient. Will the official press now go on and stir up old party-feelings, and lay the blame on certain families? That would be a fresh piece of awkwardness.

Childhood has a profound sentiment of justice; it recognizes only loyal competitions. It demands for every one an equal chance of ground and sun, that the conqueror may be, like Cæsar's wife, above suspicion. It is all for equality; and if the former party feelings have left this instinct

of justice to germinate among the children, we should thank them for it. The babes then are worther than the fathers.

adorn his profession, is generally acknowledged to stand foremost."

Hebel Treatment of Union Prisoners adorn his profession, is generally acknowledged to stand foremost." should thank them for it. The babes then are worthier than the fathers.

GERMANY.

Close of the Schuetzenfest in Vienna-

Close of the Schuetzenfest in Vienna—
Bistribution of Prizes.

Vienna, August 9th, 1868.—Thursday the third German National Schuetzenfest came to an end. The last day was mainly devoted to the distribution of the prizes. The piano, presented by the committee of the Third American Schuetzenfest, was carried off by a Bavarian gunmaker, from Traunstein, named J. Strasberger. The three hundred golden ducats, the present of the corporation of Vienna, were won by a cooper from Stutgart, named Rueff. The second present of the same corporation—namely, one thousand thalers—was awarded to Assistant Physician Hierlinger, from Reichenau, in Bavaria. The golden clock presented by the Kaiser was carried home by a Styrian landowner named Mayerhofer. On the quick fire Scheiben, the first prize was carried off by John Brechbuhl, from Thun, in Switzerland. His score was forty shots, thirty-three hits and seventy-five points with a Peabody arm. The second prize of this kind was borne away by the Norwegian, Hans Larsen. His score was thirty-nine shots, twenty-nine hits and sixty-six points. His arm was a Larsen gun. The third prize was awarded to a Swiss who used a Martini breach-loader. The fourth by a South German with a Wender breach-loader. The fifth by a lleutenant from the arsenal in this city with by a licutenant from the arsenal in this city with a Worndt breech-loader. As regards the swift-ness of fire of the various arms, the first place between the Wanzi arm and that of Mr. Morgen-stein, of New York, whose cartridges did not ar-rive in time to allow of a fair trial of his arm, but

rive in time to allow of a fair trial of his arm, but who did enough to show that his invention was a formidable rival of Mr. Wanzi's.

During the whole "Fest" the number of shots at the Feld Scheiben were 336,189, by 2,788 sharpshooters. Of this number of shots 119,438 were hits and 3,225 were buils eye hits. Silver goblet prizes for one hundred and twenty hits were bestowed on seven hundred and thirty. For sixty hits four-thaler prizes were bestowed more sixty. bestowed on seven hundred and thirty. For sixty hits four thaler prizes were bestowed upon sixty three Schuetzen. The shooting went off without a single serious accident. At twelve o'clock on Thursday night took place the "festal exodus," which was very festal, indeed, and resembled a carnival scene. On Wednesday Baron von Beust came from Gastein on purpose to attend the fest, and at the dinner table in the Fest Halle spoke a studied political speech. This visit of Von Beust threw a halo round the last days of the fest. As regards the finances of the visit of Von Beust threw a halo round the last days of the fest. As regards the finances of the fest it is stated that the deficit will reach about 100,000 florins. The buildings alone cost 260,000 florins. The loss will tall on the guarantors of the fest. Where the Fourth Schutzen Fest of 1871 will be held is still uncertain. The Central committee has made the first offer to Leipsic, but the town council has declined the honor.

The London correspondent of the Tribune says: William Howitt has written to a man who has printed it in a paper in Scotland, a letter which contains some statements that may be caused. The teresting, if true." I give an extract: "In fact, almost every eminent man in the American Go-vernment" (the writer means in America) "is a spiritualist." Garrison, whom the anti-apirituvernment" (the writer means in America) "is a spiritualist." Garrison, whom the anti-spiritualist were so lately and enthusiastically feteing in England, for his zealous services in the extinctions of Negro Slavery, is an avowed spiritualists. Horace Greeley, the Editor of the Tribune, a man whose masterly political reasoning has done more than any man to direct the ccurse of American politics, is a devoted spiritualist. Longfellow, the poet, now in England, is, and has long openly been, a spiritualist. Turn to France. The shrewd Emperor, the illustrious Victor Hugo, the sage Gulzot, are spiritualists. So is Gari-Guizot, are spiritualists. So is Gari paldi." 'It is," continues Mr. Howitt, "confi-iently said that a spiritualist sits on the throne of these realms, as we know that such do sit o of these realms, as we know that such do sit on those of the greatest nations of Europe. We know that the members of some of the chief ducal houses of Scotland, and of the noble houses of Ireland and England, are spiritualists." Robert Chambers is an avowed spiritualist. In the adds that "some of the ablest writers in The Times, Standard, Star, and Daily Telegraph are of the same faith.

Foreign Items.

From late foreign files we extract the following items of interest: -Profiting by the recent sensation caused by the publication Lanterne in Paris, a beer saloon proprietor has the following sign:
"Brewery of the Lanterne—Rochefort Beer."

The advertisement answers well and fills the The Emperor of Russia has invited the King of Denmark and Prince Albert of Prussia to visit the military manœuvres of eighty thousand men at the camp of Tsarkoe-Selo. ount of a juvenile democratic demonstration in

-The French papers report that two burglars were recently run down and captured by two amateurs mounted on velocipedes, and suggest-that the police might profit by the fact.

—Advices from Pesth announce that in all pro-bability the command of the national army of Hungary will be conferred on General Klapka. —The Prussian army has at present 1,432 generals and staff officers, which includes the following: 6 princes of the royal family, 5 grand dukes, 28 foreign princes, 12 dukes, 12 princes, 45 counts, 30 barons and 1,152 gentlemen. -The inhabitants of Toulouse, France, hav

— The minorants of Toulouse, France, have subscribed for the purchase of one hundred and fifty Remington rifles as a present to the Pope. Each gun will bear the following inscription:— "Pio Nono, Tolosa fidelis." -The rifle that created the greatest attention during the recent Schuetzenfest at Vienna was a during the recent scanetzeniest at vienna was a breech-loader made by a Norwegian armorer. In the presence of the Emperor the inventor fired fifty-three shots in the space of three minutes. The great precision was highly commented on.

The Funeral of Elliott, the Artist. The New York Tribune of to-day says: Yesterday, early in the morning, the body of the artist, Charles L. Elliott, arrived in this city

artist, Charles L. Elliott, arrived in this city escorted by his personal friends, Messrs. E. D., Palmer and Charles Calverley, sculptors; S. P. Avery, Sandford Thayer, of Syracuse; Louis, Lary, Fred. S. Cozzens, and the painters Row, and two brothers. The body was taken to the National Academy of Design, on the northwest corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street, where to-day, until the funeral procession moves to Greenwood at 2 P. M., the rooms will be opened to allow his friends to look again upon the features and pay their last tribute of respect. Preparations were being made yesterday to accommodate the expected concourse of artists and others who will visit the dead and attend the funeral to-day. The esteem concourse of artists and others who will visit the dead and attend the funeral to-day. The esteem in which Mr. Elliott was held, both by his associates, and those, too, who knew him only by his works, will to-day find expression at the inneral. A correspondent over the signature of "T." sends as the following:

"Riding, a few years since, in the town of Scipio, in company with Palmer, the sculptor, he mentioned as a singular fact that Elliott, the healnter, was born in a sam mill. We were at the

mentioned as a singular fact that Elliott, the painter, was born in a saw mill. We were, at the time, at the point nearest the mill, which the road passes. Meeting 'Charlie', last winter, I learned from him that the place of his birth was even as I had been informed. I had, in my early boyhood, often valted the mill in question, but was ignorant then of the distinction to which it was entitled. It has long since passed away, and not a vestage is left to mark its site. The clearing up of the country and its drainage by the farmers have likewise, long since, deprived it of what little water, could have been afforded. It matters little where a man is born; but, as every particular in relation to persons but, as every particular in relation to persons who have acquired distinction is eagerly sought, I thought that the few words which I have to say might interest some of the many admirers of an

POLITICAL.

(From the State Guard.) Which Party Relieved the People of Pennsylvania from Debt? From 1860, back through a long series of years, the Democratic party held almost uninterrupted sway in the government of Pennsylvania. They had control of the Executive Department,

the Judiciary, Treasury, the Legislature and the Canal Board; and they are therefore responsible for the condition of the Commonwealth at that

for the condition of the Commonwealth at that time. Gov. Curtin was the first Republican or Whig Governor re-lected for many years, the Democracy electing and re-electing their Governors with the exception of Ritner, Johnson and Pollock, for a long period.

In November, 1869, before Gov. Curtin came into power the State debt was \$87,969,847 50. On the first of August, 1868, not quite eight years of Republican rule, the State debt was reduced to \$35,651,637 47, thus by the wisdom and statesmanship of the Republican party, relieving the people of four million, three hundred and eighteen thousand two hundred and ten dollars!

It must also be borne in mind that during the same period, the tax on real and personal estate was reduced as follows:

The net amount chargeable to the counties annually in 1868, 1864

counties annually in 1868, 1864 and 1865, was \$1,657,314 33

313,222 19

\$4,318,215 03

counties annually in 1865,1866, 1867 and 1868..... \$1,844,092

Abnual reduction..... Add the amount of debt reduced, from Nevember 30, 1860, to August 1st, 1868.....

And we show a reduction of tax-

ation and debt in less than eight years, accomplished by the Republican party of \$5,664,302 07 Here is a plain reduction of the burdens of the people, amounting in round figures to five mil-tions six hundred and sixty-four thousand three hundred and two dollars and seven cents!!! While this steady reduction of the debt and taxes of the people of Pennsylvania was being accomplished by the prudence and wise manage-ment of Republican Legislators; executive offi-cers and financiers, the same men were at the same time meeting the extraordinary expenses of a war precipitated by the Democratic leaders. These expenses from December 1, 1860, to August , 1868, for military services, amounted to 649,702 74. Suppose that the Democratic leaders had not

encouraged and assisted in the slaveholder's re-bellion. In that event these extraordinary expenses would not have been created; and, there-fore, had the Republican party been in power, under its management, adding the sum paid for military expenses to the amount of debt reduced, we would have had a decrease of the indebtedness of the State of Pennsylvania of not less than nine million nine hundred and staty-seven thousand nine hundred and twelve dollars and seven-seven

Give the Republican party eight years of unin-terrupted rule and it will accompilab a compara-tive reduction of the State debt, such as it received during the last eight years of its rule in Pennsyl

Wendell Phillips on the Situation, This week's Anti-Slavery Standard, after indulging in its usual misrepresentations of the Republican party, is nevertheless constrained to say that a vote for Grant and Colfax is a vote for freedom. Wendell says:
We see as clearly as any one the shortcomings of the Republican party. Still a vote for Grant

means the negro's suffrage recognized; a vote for Seymour means the negro disfranchised and ano-ther war. * * * We look forward, therether war. * * * We look forward, therefore, to the success of the Republican party in the coming election as the salvation of the Union and the best hope for the negro. Its defeat will evidence that the blood and treasure of another generation are needed to establish Liberty and Justice here. * * * Our most serious complaint against Congress is that it has left the whole unchecked, untrammeled power of the nation in the hand of the rebels, to be wielded against the Republi-can party in this struggle. The imminent peril in which we stand to-day was no necessity; might easily have been avoided. If Seymour brings back Toombs and Cobb and Davis him-Washington-and 50,000 votes changed from one side to the other will give him the power—the men we shall curse and the rebels will bless—the men who will soonest clasp hands with them and wear their collar are the Fessenders, Trumbulls, Rosses, Hendersons, sustained by the Evening Post, the New York Times and the Boston Advertiser. If such really represented the country, we should have been betrayed in 1861, and whipped every year since. It is because they do not represent the country, are a disease and cancer, because of this that we exist as a nation. Radicalism can whip such spaniels

What the Government Got for the

ito its purpose hereafter, as it has done, scores if times, in the past, and thus force the party to

complete the work upon which it has been forced to enter. Seymour's advent means repudiation, which ties our hands so that we can never bor-

row again in order to put down rebellion

Bonds. We quote the annexed paragraph from a speech made by Hon. R. B. Carnaham, at Steubenville, Ohio, on Saturday last:

It is said that fall value was not paid for these bonds. What was given was accepted as full value, and, in fact, those sold in 1861 and in 1862 value, and, in fact, those sold in 1861 and in 1862 were purchased with coin or its equivalent. The war actually began in April, 1861. Until February, 1862, the paper currency was at par with gold. From that period until July, 1862, the premium on gold ranged from one to five per cent. From July, 1861, to January, 1863, the average premium was 29 per cent. but prices had not yet become inflated, and the paper currency was practically the equivacent. but prices had not yet become inflated, and the paper currency was practically the equivalent of coln. During these twenty-one months of the war a large portion of the bonds were sold, including the \$250,600,000 authorized by the act of 16th of July, 1861, and the \$500,000,000 5-20s of Feb. 25, 1862. All of these were paid for in gold or its practical equivalent. In 1863 the average premium of gold was 48% per cent, and in 1864, 102%. Of course the loss in discounts to the Government was very great. or rather the loss of the citizen was very great, or rather the loss of the clitzen was great. But the act of Congress of March 3, 1864, author izing the issue of \$200,000,000 of bonds, called the 10-40s, specifically provides for their payment in coin. You will observe that the bonds issued when the "greenbacks" were at the lowest figure, are expressly made payable in coin. Does not this show that the United States intended to preclude any doubt as to how and in what currency the bonds should be paid?"

The Union League to North Carolina.

[From the Raleigh Standard, August 28th.]

Under the efficient management of General Littlefield, Grand President of the Union League of America in North Carolina, this order is being rapidly organized in every county. The books, papers and correspondence of the League are in perfect order, and we are happy, from a personal examination of the official records, to be able to assure our friends that though the operations of the order are conducted noiselessly and without any parade or display, that there are about seventy thousand enrolled members, under a perfect system of organization, extending from the eastern to the western boundaries of the State, and from Virginia in the South Carolina line. The great secret and object of the League is to maintain the laws and preserve the peace. The Union League in North Carolina

Gen. S. A. Merceith.

[From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Aug. 28.]

We are fortunately able to interpose a prompt and absolute denial of all Mr. Ould's material statement of facts, coming from a source at once disinterested and unquestionable. Brig. Gen. S. A. Mercedith, whose military record during the war stands deservedly high, and who is now sojourning in our city, was for many months on duty near Richmond as United States Commissioner for the exchange of prisoners. He was in constant communication

United States Commissioner for the exchange of prisoners. He was in constant communication with Mr. Ould in regard to this very business. The official correspondence between them is now before us, and fully corroborates what General Meredith says. Up to the time when he was relieved by Gen. Butler, and ordered to another field of service, Gen. Meredith speaks of his own personal knowledge. Since that time he has had a very natural interest in the subject, and has kept himself thoroughly posted. He voluntarily fornishes us with the following statement, which, to our mind, very effectually demolishea Mr. Ould's statement, and convicts him of partisan duplicity, if not of absolute falsification:

tisan duplicity, if not of absolute faisification:

Gen. Meredith's statement.

Editor Buffalo Commercial Advertiser—My attention has been called to a sensation story published in the New York World, entitled "A Terrible Revelation," purporting to be a statement of Robert Ould concerning the exchange of prisoners. Were the matter not so serious, the reasons given by this noble patriot for publishing his romance might be considered the best joke of the season, to wit: "To correct the many misrepresentations of the late Confederate authorities in relation to prisoners," and "that he feels it due to the truth of history to bring the facts set forth to the attention of the country."

When an unrepentant traitor, like Robert Ould, has the unblushing impudence to attempt to impose on Northern freemen, his viadication of the "truth of history," as connected with the late rebellion, or the treatment of our soldiers, intentionally starved and slaughtered in rebel pens, I also feel it incambent on me (as he romarks) to "make a statement."

The first interruption of the cartel was caused

The first interruption of the cartel was caused by Jeff. Davis's message to the rebel Congress, Jan. 12, 1863, wherein he announced his detor-mination to 'deliver all officers of the United States captured after that date to the State authorities, to be dealt with according to the laws of those States, providing for the punishment of criminals engaged in inciting service insurrection." That is, our officers captured in battle were to be handed over to the State authorities to be hanged. The recond difficulty occurred in relation to negro troops, and the officers commanding them, whom the rebel authorities promised to treat in he same manner, but without taking the trouble to deliver them to the State authorities. In many instances no quarter was granted to that class of troops, or to the officers commanding them. Some were executed without trial, though that mere form would not have benefitted them in the

elightest degree. When, in August, 1863, I demanded that negro troops, and their officers, should be treated as-other prisoners of war, and exchanged, this windleator of the truth neremptorile declared.

with this remark: "We (the rebels) will die in the
last ditch before giving up the right to send
slaves back to slavery."

Another cause of the suspension of the cartel

was its constant violation by the rebels, in making illegal declarations of exchange, for the purpose of putting men into the field; and there is no doubt, whatever, that all prisoners paroled by the United States authorities were immediately returned to active duty in the rebel army. Many officers and menostruckty violations are made and menostruckty violations. officers and men captured at Vicksburg were in the battle of Chicksmangs. Thus the rebels were

making use of our well-confucted prisons as re-cruiting depots for their army.

Another insuperable obstacle to returning ex-changes was in the matter of paroles. Mr. Ould changes was in the matter of paroies. Mr. Ould had some eighteen or twenty thousand which he claimed as valid. Most if not all of these paroles were taken by guerillas, bushwhackers and detached commands in the West. No possession was ever had, no delivery was ever made, and no rolls were ever furnished. On the capture of a town by a rebel cayalry raid, the command, rea town by a rebel cavalry raid, the command re-mained long enough to take the paroles of unarmed citizens there, and then decamped, leaving the paroled men behind, and forwarding the paroles to Richmond. And the rebels had the assurance to require the United States Govern

assurance to require the United States Government to exchange prisoners legitimately captured in battle for such paroles as these.

On the 25th of November, 1863, I offered to send immediately to City Point. 12,000 or more Confederate prisoners to be exchanged for Union soldiers confined in the South. This proposition was distinctly and unequivocally refused by Mr. Ould. And why? Because the damnable plans of the rebel government in relation to our noor of the rebel government in relation to our poor captured soldiers had not then been fully carried out. Let Mr. Ould leave the truth of history to take care of itself, and vindicate, if he can, the intentional, premeditated, and barbarous treatment by the rebel authorities of our soldiers—in the rebel prison pens. When, in 1864, the hellsh plan was almost consummated, and they held as prisoners thousands of loathsome skeletons, let him confess that then his emasculated government was willing to let the United States authorities bury its dead, in exchange for a fresh and healthy army of 60,000 men, to be immediately put in the field against Gen. Grant.

To conclude, Messrs. Editors, these and these

alone were the causes which prevented the exchange of prisoners, and these causes were in operation until the close of the war. The difficulties in the way were in urmountable, and were so looked upon by the United States authorities Gen. Grant had no more power to overcome them than any officer who preceded him. He took the only means in his power to effect the release of our prisoners, and in 1865 succeeded in accomplishing his purpose, much to the disgust, no doubt, of such patriotic vindicators of the "truth of history" as Mr. Robert Ould.

Yours, very truly,
S. A. Meredith,
Late Brigadler General and United States Commissioner for Exchange of Prisoners. Buffalo, Aug. 25, 1868.

Northern Merchants and the Southern Trade. [From the Brooklyn Union, Aug 27.]

We are assured, on what seems very good authority, that a meeting of the leading dry goods firms of New York was held yesterday afternoon, at which it was resolved that they would sell no more goods to merchants in the Southern States

more goods to merchants in the Southern States except for cash during the present season. This is very significant action on the part of the perspicacious business men of the metropolis, and furnishes an example which will undoubtedly be promptly followed by all merchants dealing in whatever business with the Southerners. It shows that the threats of another revolution in which the Democratic leaders have so liberally indulged; the continued anarchy in which the rebels have retained many of the Southern States; the persistent determination of President Johnson to prevent the loval men from governing the South, and the loyal men from governing the South, and the revolutionary speeches of Frank Blair and of Southern fire-eaters, who have taken their one from him, are having their effect on loyal mer-chants at the North, who consider their exten-sive business interests, the preservation of the country and their financial security, of too great value to be hazarded among a people, many of whom still owe largely on goods sold to them years ago, and who have shown that their loyalty to their obligations to the country cannot be re-ited upon any more than their loyalty to their obligations to their fellow merchants

—Not long ago a piece of iron ore was dug out of a mine in Devon, England, seventy-four feet below the surface of the earth, and on breaking it a lizard six inches long crept out of it. West Point has cost only eight and a half million dollars in the sixty-six years of its exist-ence as a military school, and this includes the entire expense of grounds, improvements, appa-ratus and pay of professors and cadets.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

FACTS AND PANCIES.

There is a hole in the sun 5,500 miles long. -"Personal" advertisements in the London -Wilkie Collins expects \$40,000 from "The

Moonstone. —Timothy Titcomb says Renbens is "abomina-bly smutty." Of course that settles Renbens. —Six thousand trees are required to build one of the old style seventy-four gun ships of the line. -Beust has bought the old castle on the Donan where Cour de Lion was imprisoned. Patti made \$9,000 by her ante-nuptial benefit in Paris.

-Mrs. Stowe's next book is to be called "Old Town Talk." —The Chinese Embassy's bar bill at Washington was \$3,300. -A great week for the bootmakers-Last

week. Negro footmen in purple stockings are the mode in Paris. -Mme. Parepa-Rosa returns to the East in October.

-Titlens is more than forty years old, but is one of the first lyric artists of the age. A fight between a sexton and undertaker afforded amusement at a funeral in Paterson,

—It is said that Minnesota has a greater variety of bugs, and is more interesting to the entomo-logist, than any other State in the Union. -The vulgar herd who don't look through tel-

escopes will have a chance to see Encke's comet-in a few weeks. -Stonewall Jackson's widow has given his uniform cost to a Scotchman named Macrae, who proposed to put it in a museum in Glasgow.

—After Charles Summer had closed his speech at the Chinese banquet in Boston, some amusement was caused by the band striking up "Champagne Charlie."

pagne Charlie."

—An Irishman catching sight of an advertising card got up to resemble a gold piece on one cide, with a sudden rush seized the prize, turned it over, and with the most comical look said to the clerk: "Be gorry, when I saw that I thought Seymour was elected sure."

To show its contempt for all projects for its capture, the lightning went into the gable of the house of a lightning rod seller at Cleveland, and tore it to splinters, despite the nineteen rods which were intended to protect the building. -Brigham Young's newspaper strongly urges the use of the "Deseret alphabet," a sort of phonetic affair, but doesn't take one important step to introduce it print its own issues in that char-

—The capital of the new cable company is six millions, in shares of \$100. The concessionaires will transfer their rights for 5,000 paid-up shares after the cable is working, and one-fifth of the darplus profits veryly.

surplus profits yearly.

Those crownless and throneless sovereigns the ex-King of Naples, the Duke of Parma, the Duke of Modena, and the Grand Duke of Tuscany, have concluded a "convention" declaring that on their restoration they will not recognize the present debt of the Kingdom of Italy.

—Goethe's mother said of herself. Order and quiet are my characteristics. I dispatch at once what I have to do, the most disagreeable always first, and I gulp down the devil without looking at him. I always seek out what is good in people, and leave what is bad to Him whe made mankind, and knows how to round, off the angles.

cure was offered a seat in the box of an certain French senator, to witness a representation of "La Belle Helène." He replied to the offer: "It is impossible for me to go. The ecclesiastical rules prevent me. But if M. le Senateur wishes. me to confess him, I might get an idea of the piece in that way!" -The New York Herald is authority for this:

-Here is a very Frenchy story. A worldly

—The New York Herald is authority for this:
Mr. T. S. Booth, the eldest son of the late Junius
Brutus Booth, proposes reappearing upon the
dramatic boards during the fall and winter season. Mr. Booth has not been on the stage for
over twenty years, since which time he has resided in Philadelphia, where he has been recognized as a physician of considerable skill. He is
in very comfortable circumstances, but returns
to the seenes of his carly triumphet brought alone. to the scenes of his carly triumphs through a love -It has created some surprise in Prussia that

Queen Victoria declined the invitation of her cliest daughter to visit her at Reinhardsbrunn, where she and her husband live in retirement with their children and are attended by only two servants. During her brief sojourn in Paris the Queen looked gloomy and was exceedingly tacturn. In driving through the Bouleyards, it was noticed that she did not even glame at the magnificent buildings on those superb av-

Not long ago, an enterprising Democrat in Washington, Iowa, impressed with the idea that he must do something for the party, got up a list of subscribers for a Democratic journal, and sent it to the St. Louis Democrat, in the fond belief that it was a Seymour paper. The subscribers were greatly surprised to find that the Democrat supported Grant. The Democrat confirms the story, and says that they like the principles of the paper so well that they have concluded to stick to their bargain.

—At one of the gaming-tables in the Wiesbaden Kirhaus there sat a few Sundays ago two gentle-men of rather distinguished appearance side by men of rather distinguished appearance side. Op-side. They were evidently, not, acquainted with one another, but treated each other with great politeness, and, whenever they won any money, courteously handed the glittering gold places to one another. One of the two gentlemen was the Orleanist, Prince de Joinville, and the other Gen. Fleury, Napoleon's Aid-de-camp and most inti-mate personal friend. -The celebrated Knaack affair, concerning the

earth and sun, is going to lead to a law sult. Rev. Mr. Knaack has brought an action for libel sgainst the editor of the *Roustrated Family Jour*against the entire of the transverse Family Journal, who proposed, in his paper, that all scientific absurdates and humbugs should henceforth be called "Knaackisms." The Berlin pastor thinks that this proposition is a vile outrage. The editor of the Illustrated Family Journal, however, is delighted with the suit, which can not but add to the derision with which Knaack is overwhelmed. on all sides, and at the same time. will be an ex-cellent advertisement for the journal in question

The Pope seems determined to pick a quarral with the Prussian Government, and his functionaries take pains to treat Prussian subjects with unusual brutality and impudence. A young Countess Von Arnim was recently arrested in Rome on the charge of having made disrespectful remarks about the Papal government, detained to the charge of having made disrespectful remarks about the Papal government, detained the control of the charge of having made disrespectful remarks about the Papal government. remarks about the Papar government, defarmed for nearly a whole day in a filthy cell ask the police prison, and finally discharged in the most issulting manner. King William has for some time past been highly indignant at the course pursued by the effete pontifical government, and measures of retailation are now spoken of french intrigues are said to be at the bottom of the whole affair.

—It is the opinion of the leading banking houses in Hamburg, Berlin and Frankfort, that if the success of the Democratic party at the October elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indidiana, should become probable, no less than one hundred and fifty million dollars' worth of five-twenties would be sent to New York, and a fall of st least ten ber cent. in the value of American securities in Europe take place. Hitherto European financiers have deemed the success of the Democratic candidates atterly impossible, and consequently no serious decline in American securities has occurred. There is, however, a great deal of any letter of feeling on the suitlest offer. deal of anxiety and feeling on the subject, espe-cially in Germany, where it is said the German Democratic papers published in the United States, owing to the indignation which their repudiation articles excite, have lost nearly their whole circulation.