Daily Evening Bulletin.

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

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THE EVENING BULLETIN.
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GIBSON PEACOCK, CASPER SOUDER, JR.,
F. L. FETHERSTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON,
FRANCIS WELLS.
The BULLETIN is served to subscribers in the city at 18 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or $8 per annum.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Of Philadelphia, S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.

This Institution has no superior in the United States. my27-tf

INSURE AGAINST ACCIDENT IN THE TRAVELERS' INSURANCE CO., OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Assets over - - - $1,000,000

Persons leaving the city especially will feel better satisfied by being insured.

WILLIAM W. ALLEN, Agent and Attorney, FORREST BUILDING, 117 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia. jy23 tu th s2m§

BRIDAL WREATHS, BOUQUETS, &c., FOR WEDdings; Wreaths, Crosses, &c., for Funerals. H. A. DREER, Florist, 714 Chestnut street. au24 1m§

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

MARRIED.

LEECH—PRICE.—On the 1st instant, at St. Luke's Church, by the Rt. Rev. Alfred Lee, Bishop of Delaware, Mr. Henry S. Leech to Miss Virginia Price, both of Philadelphia.

VAN BEEK—SWAINE.—On the first of September, in Washington, D. C., by the Rev. Doctor Harris, George D. Van Beek, of Philadelphia, to Miss Jennie Swaine, of Washington.

DIED.

BARTLETT.—In Baltimore, on Thursday, the 3d inst., Horace, infant son of J. Kemp and Virginia C. Bartlett, aged 3 years, 5 months and 14 days.

SMITH.—At Reading, Pa., on the 29th ult., Mr. Vincent Smith, formerly a resident of this city, aged 46 years.

WILSON.—On the 4th instant, Lidie Siter, daughter of Winfield S. and Emma J. Wilson, in the 11th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1609 North Tenth street, on Tuesday morning, 8th instant, at 8 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Chester Valley. **

GOOD BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.
87 OUT BLK. 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.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., PASTOR OF the First Presbyterian Church, Washington Square, will preach to-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. 1t*

ELEVENTH BAPTIST CHURCH, TWELFTH street above Race. Rev. Chas. Keyser, Pastor elect, will preach Sabbath Morning and Evening. 1t*

UNITARIAN CHURCH, GERMANTOWN.—Religious services will be resumed to-morrow at the usual hours. Sunday School in the morning. 1t*

THIRD REFORMED CHURCH, TENTH AND Filbert streets. Services will be resumed to-morrow at 10½ o'clock morning and 8 evening. 1t*

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner of Broad and Penn Square.—The regular services will be resumed To-morrow. Service at 10½ A. M. and at 4 P. M. 1t*

ST. PHILIP'S CHURCH, VINE STREET BElow Eighth.—This church will be re-opened Sunday, 6th inst. Rev. Percy Brown, Pastor elect, will preach. 1t*

CHURCH OF THE INTERCESSOR, IN SPRING Garden above Thirteenth street, will be open for divine service on Sunday morning; service to commence at 10½. 1t*

UNITARIAN CHURCH, TENTH AND LOcust.—Religious services will be resumed at this church on Sunday next, the 6th inst., at half-past ten in the morning. se4 2t*

REV. R. W. HUMPHRISS WILL PREACH IN Trinity M. E. Church, Eighth street above Race, To-morrow, 10½ A. M. Communion, 5 P. M. Strangers particularly invited. 1t*

GERMANTOWN SECOND PRESBYTERIAN Church, Tulpehocken and Green streets.—Sabbath Evening services will be resumed, commencing To-morrow Evening, at 7¾. Morning services as usual, at 10½. *

CLINTON STREET CHURCH, TENTH street, below Spruce (Rev. Dr. March's), will re-open for Divine service to-morrow (Sunday) morning, 6th inst., at 10½ o'clock. 1t*

CHRIST EVANGELICAL REFORMED Church, Green street below Sixteenth, will be re-opened to-morrow. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. S. H. Giesy, D. D., at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 8 o'clock, P. M. 1t*

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWENTIETH and Cherry streets, will be reopened to-morrow. Service in the morning at 10½; in the afternoon at 4 o'clock. 1t*

TRINITY CHURCH.—CATHARINE, ABOVE Second street, Rev. John W. Brown, Rector, will be re-opened for Divine Service on to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. 1t*

ZION P. E. CHURCH, CORNER OF EIGHTH and Columbia avenue.—Rev. Chas. W. Duane will enter upon his duties as Rector on Sunday, 6th instant. Morning services, 10½; Evening do., 7¾. 1t*

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Locust street, above Fifteenth. Preaching to-morrow, at 10½ A. M., and 8 P. M., by Rev. W. E. Moore, of West Chester. 1t*

WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, Eighteenth and Arch.—Regular service will be resumed to-morrow, at 10½ A. M., and 7¾ P.M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Willits. 1t*

THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, AT the Hall S. W. corner of Broad and Walnut. Preaching to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and ¼ before 8 P. M. by the pastor, Rev. E. R. Beadle. Sunday School at 9 o'clock. 1t*

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, BROAD AND ARCH streets.—Rev. Dr. Weston will preach in this church to-morrow morning and evening—10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. The Sunday-school will renew their afternoon session at 2.30. 1t

NEW CHURCH (SWEDENBORGIAN.)—RElígious services will be resumed next Sunday (to-morrow) morning, in the Temple, corner Broad and Brandywine streets, at the usual hour. Preaching by Rev. B. F. Barrett. Seats free to strangers. 1t*

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SIXTH street, above Green, will reopen to-morrow, 6th September. Preaching by Rev. R. W. Henry, D. D., Pastor, at 10½ morning, and 7¾ o'clock evening. Strangers welcome. 1t*

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, NINETEENTH and Lombard streets.—The Rector, Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, will preach To-morrow Morning and Evening. Services, 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. The Sunday Schools will meet at 9 A. M. 1t*

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESTnut street, west Eighteenth. The place of worship having been closed for repairs for some weeks, will be opened on Sunday, the sixth instant. The pastor, Rev. G. A. Peltz, will preach in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and evening at 7¾. se4-2t§

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE Holy Apostles.—The Chapel of the above church, recently erected at the corner of Twenty-first and Christian streets, will be open on Sunday next for divine service, at 10.30 A.M. and 7.30 P. M., by the Rector, Rev. Charles D. Cooper. 1t§

WEST SPRUCE STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, Southwest corner of Spruce and Seventeenth streets, will be open to-morrow (Sabbath) morning, the 6th instant, at 10½ o'clock. Services by Reverend William P. Breed, D. D., pastor. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock. 1t*

NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner Broad and Green streets. Preaching to-morrow by the Pastor, Rev. Peter Stryker, D. D., at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. The Afternoon service will be a Children's Church hereafter, to be a regular service on the first Sabbath of each month. In the evening, at 7¾ o'clock, monthly concert of prayer for missions.

PRESERVED TAMARINDS.—90 KEGS MARTINIQUE Tamarinds, in sugar, landing and for sale by J. B. BUSSIER & CO., 108 South Delaware avenue.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE.—AT A meeting of the Corporators of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, the following resolutions were adopted and directed to be published in the daily papers of the city.

Resolved, That in the death of ISAAC BARTON this College has lost a most earnest and efficient friend.

Resolved, That the deep interest he took in the advancement of the cause of the Medical Education of woman and the untiring constancy with which he watched over the welfare of the College, devoting to it time, labor and means, sustaining it in the dark days when its friends were few, and endowing it at last with so much of his worldly goods, have largely contributed to its success, and have linked his name forever with the history of the cause.

Resolved, That his simplicity and purity, his modesty and integrity of character, his love of knowledge and his large-hearted interest in all efforts for improving the condition of society, are a perpetual example to us who remain; and in paying this small tribute to the memory of our beloved friend, we would express our sense of personal loss in the absence of his valued counsel and sympathy.

T. MORRIS PEROT, President.
C. NEWLIN PEIRCE, Secretary. 1t*

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 10. 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

HOW TO GET RICH.—ILLUSTRATED BY Life Size Illuminated Paintings, Concert, and Poetical Readings, at select entertainment, under direction of J. H. Houghton, M. D., Milestown Baptist Church, THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 24th, 1868. Tickets, 25cts.; Children, 15 cts. For sale at Hillman's News Stand, North Pennsylvania Depot. 1t*

$1,500 REWARD FOR THE RECOVERY OF the lot of Black Velvets and Black Satins (or in proportion to the quantity restored,) stolen from the premises Nos. 50 and 52 Howard, and 16 Mercer streets, New York, between last Saturday night and Monday morning. GODONE & DIETZ.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2, '68. se4 rp3t*

A STATED MEETING OF TUG BOAT OWNers' and Captains' Association will be held at the office of vessels Owners' and Captains' Association, No. 309 Walnut street, second floor, at 7.30 P. M., SATURDAY, Sept. 5th, 1868. LAFAYETTE MARKLE, se4 2t* Secretary and 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, au25-tf rp No. 613 Jayne street.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE

NEW EPISCOPAL ENTERPRISE.—The temporary Chapel of the Church of the Holy Apostles will be opened for regular service to-morrow, at 10½ A. M., when the Rev. C. D. Cooper, the Rector of the parish, will enter upon his duties.

The site of this new enterprise is at the southeast corner of Twenty-first and Christian, 144 feet by 130 feet, and running back to a small cross street, thus giving three fronts to the premises. The lot was bought on favorable terms, and is held on ground rent. A temporary frame building, 40 feet by 70 feet, capable of accommodating 400 persons, has been erected by the munificent liberality of John Rice, Esq.

Plans for the new and permanent structure are now before the vestry and undergoing revision and adjustment. It is on a scale to accommodate one thousand people. If the necessary funds should be provided this fall and winter, it is the design of the vestry to begin the new building early in the coming spring. The design is to have a plain, but sightly edifice, not to cost over $20,000 or $35,000. The additional Sunday-school building will probably cost $15,000 more, making the whole cost of the church and its adjuncts $50,000.

The field is a very promising one, and as, in the very large district south of Lombard street and west of Broad street, there is not a single place of worship for Episcopalians, it cannot be doubted that the new church must, within a year or two, embrace a large congregation.

Until further notice, the regular public services will be on Sundays, morning at 10½ and evening at 7½ o'clock.

A NEW PASTOR.—Rev. J. S. Gutleman, pastor of the First German Baptist Church of St. Louis, has accepted the call of the First German Baptist Church of this city (made vacant by the death of their long retained pastor, Rev. K. A. Fleischmann), and entered upon his labors with the above church on the 1st inst. Rev. Mr. Gutleman is a graduate of Rochester, and that institution has no better representative among her sons. His first settlement was at Louisville, but he soon went to St. Louis, where he has had a long and successful pastorate. He is considered one of the best among the German preachers, and is a man of ardent, devoted piety, a good scholar and an earnest pastor. When he speaks in English his earnestness, purity of diction and meaning make him truly eloquent. By the acceptance of the call Mr. Gutleman has awakened great gladness in the hearts of the members and encouraged high hopes for his new field.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ENTERTAINMENT.—The select entertainment advertised in our special notice column to take place at the Milestown Baptist Church, on Thursday evening, September 24, 1868, under the direction of J. H. Houghton, M. D., will be an exhibition of much merit. The illuminated paintings and descriptive lectures form a criticism on the style, life and writing of the late Artemus Ward.

THEATRES, Etc.

On Saturday evening next, the Arch Street Theatre will inaugurate the season with a grand comedy night, when Goldsmith's famous old play *She Stoops to Conquer*, will be presented by the full company, cast with great care. As an afterpiece the little farce *Jenny Lind* will be given, with Miss Fanny Davenport (daughter of E. L. Davenport) in the leading character. Miss Davenport has a delicious voice, and her powers as an actress are said to be considerable. Mr. Craig will also appear in the character of "Granby Gag," and he will sing "Captain Jenks." On Monday, the 14th instant, the Richings opera troupe will begin a brief engagement with the opera *Martha*.

The Arch Street Theatre has been handsomely refitted during the vacation. The entire auditorium has been laid with new carpeting and matting; the vestibule has been tiled with a new design; the wood-work of the seats and of the gallery and box fronts has been repainted, and where it was necessary, the gilding has been renewed. The boxes are nicely fitted up with new carpets, and rich crimson damask curtains, and the walls have been frescoed with panels of a neutral tint. The whole appearance of the interior is fresh and bright and clean looking, and very tasteful.

The orchestra this season will be larger than ever before, the number of pieces having been increased to eighteen.

Mr. Dodworth will continue to direct the music.

Mr. Hawthorne and his assistant are busy painting large quantities of new scenery, some of it of the handsomest description. The green-room, the dressing-rooms, and all the different departments of the theatre have been fitted up in a style which reflects the greatest credit upon Mrs. Drew, and Mr. Manager Murphy. In its present condition, the Arch is unquestionably one of the most beautiful theatres in the country, and this, combined with the fact that the company is of the highest order, will make it very popular with the better class of play-goers during the coming season.

AT THE WALNUT.—This evening Chas. Reade's drama, *Foul Play*, will be given.

AT THE CHESTNUT.—The *White Fawn* will be repeated to-night.

AT THE AMERICAN.—A miscellaneous entertainment will be given.

POLITICAL.

HORATIO SEYMOUR'S NOMINATION.

Further Revelations.

In the letter of Colonel Brown, which we printed yesterday, he referred to a letter in the Cincinnati *West and South*, a Democratic sheet, which labored for Pendleton and is dissatisfied with Seymour. This letter is said to be written by Mr. Henry Reed, lately one of the chief writers of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. Mr. Reed writes:—

"The question, so far as Mr. Seymour stands affected, is this: Was he dishonest, or merely weak? Was his conduct the result of treachery or imbecility? That Mr. Seymour was either weak or dishonest, that his conduct owed its origin either to treachery or imbecility, is a thing so palpable as to forbid denial. His act was that of a knave or a fool, and that knave or fool—whichever it may have been—of no common magnitude. It is not complimentary to Mr. Seymour, when his apologists can only maintain his integrity at the expense of his understanding, and his understanding at the expense of his integrity. It is not fortunate for a party to be committed to a candidate in respect to whose character there is a question which can only be answered by an impeachment of either his intellectual or his moral fitness for the place to which it seeks his elevation. I do not wonder that so little is said in the Seymour papers—they do not deserve to be called democratic—of the mode in which the nomination of Mr. Seymour was effected; perhaps I should not wonder that so little has been said upon the subject by the papers upon the other side. The conductors of the former see plainly enough that it is not a matter to improve in appearance the better it is understood; that those of the latter are too well pleased with Mr. Seymour as an antagonist to care how his nomination was accomplished. They are not well over their fright at the prospect of Mr. Chase and the party revolution which his presence in the field would have inaugurated, to see clearly the use which might be made of the fact that Mr. Chase was the candidate of the Democratic masses, and that those masses were deprived of their candidate by an act of treachery, of which Mr. Seymour was either the inventor or the willing instrument. The conduct of Mr. Seymour before and at the Convention is conclusive upon the point of his fitness for the office of President of the United States. This is no time for either weaklings or tricksters at the head of the government, and that Mr. Seymour is either pitifully weak or flagrantly dishonest, is a proposition which cannot safely be disputed. How the conductors of journals in his interest feel is shown as well by what they leave unsaid as by what they say. They do not care to touch upon the circumstances which surrounded the nomination—that amazing and almost incomprehensible *coup de thimble-rig*, through whose means the bread which the people wanted was snatched from them at the instant when they thought they had it in their grasp, and the stone which they did not want thrust cold and benumbing into their embrace.

SEYMOUR AND THE PLATFORM.

"The speech of Mr. Brown represents Mr. Seymour as in all of his public manifestations advocating the nomination of Mr. Chase—even to the extent of pledging his personal honor not, under any circumstances, to be a candidate against him. Yet the Pendleton letter—the 'noble letter' of June 25—implies that within the knowledge of the writer, Mr. Seymour was thinking of the Presidency as long ago as last fall; even before he began his continued series of elaborate declinations. I have for some time been of the opinion that the hand of Mr. Seymour is to be seen in the platform, though the work may have been done through another; and that those propositions to which, whether true or not—involving as they do points which may become judicial questions—Mr. Chase, the judge, could not consistently commit himself, were elaborated and inserted for the express purpose of adding to the chances of Seymour when, all other candidates having been extinguished, he and Mr. Chase should be brought face to face as rivals on the final throw for the nomination. It is hard to believe that men of whom the world has been inclined to think well can carry duplicity to an extent so dishonorable; but, with the facts before us, opinion is a thing which cannot remain suspended.

VALLANDIGHAM AND THE NEW YORK RIOTS.

The Recent Affidavit.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* writes:

"Was Vallandigham in New York at the riots in 1863? An affidavit stating that he went from Richmond by way of Nassau and Halifax to Boston and New York, with a company of Confederates, for the purpose of being present at that democratic festival, has been widely circulated by the Republican press.

"The history of that affidavit is important, because it gives added weight to it as a campaign document.

"The very first fact which appears concerning it is that it was made nearly a year ago, and so was taken without any reference whatever to Mr. Vallandigham's political prominence in the New York Convention, or his later nomination for Congress over the head of one good soldier, and as the competitor of another.

"In the spring of 1867 certain agents of our government who were engaged in investigating the operations of the Confederate blockade-runners and of the English pirates became acquainted with the outlines of Vallandigham's trip to Halifax. A little later they met Captain Johns, and subsequently some of the members of his crew, and gradually obtained the main facts as set forth in the affidavit lately published. To get them in writing and in the shape of legal testimony was, however, a matter involving very considerable difficulty. In the summer of the same year, one of the departments here sent an officer to Europe to protect the interests of our government in the matter of ten thousand dollars' worth of United States postage stamps taken from the pirate Florida. That officer, on his return, brought the first information which reached the public concerning this matter. Meantime, the officers first mentioned, engaged both for the State and Treasury Departments, continued their efforts to obtain the real facts connected with the return of Vallandigham. Finally, through their efforts, the information was secured, and also the affidavit of Captain Johns, who commanded the vessel which took Vallandigham to Europe. This was made in November, 1867, long before the nominees of either party were determined upon, and solely to complete some of the records which the government was making up concerning one portion of the Alabama claims. Both the State and Treasury Departments had this information in their possession during last winter. In April last the officers who had conducted these investigations came to this country, and to Washington, bringing the principal papers in the case with them. The facts regarding Vallandigham became a matter of quiet conversation in official circles, and finally upon the adjournment of the New York Convention, the copy given to the press was obtained from the original London affidavit.

"From first to last the investigation and all the papers have been in the hands of persons in the service of the Government, and all the information elicited was gained in the discharge of official duty. The original affidavit is still in the hands of these same parties.

"After obtaining this sworn statement from Captain Johns, our officers found the mate and several of the crew of his vessel, and in all material points they fully corroborated the statement of their captain, and all of the officers concur in the belief that the story as given by him is true in every essential particular. H. V. B."

Pollard on Jeff. Davis.

Mr. E. A. Pollard, in his new *Political Pamphlet* attacks General Grant languidly, as a matter of business, and, as a pendant, attacks Jefferson Davis bitterly, with all the relish of personal hatred. Mr. Davis is to Mr. Pollard "the ruin of his country and the scandal of his age," "a character essentially selfish and mean," "a shallow adventurer and fortune hunter," "a narrow-brained charlatan," "a caitiff," "a bankrupt," "a loafer," doing an "unclean thing," choosing "gilded shame," taking "a degraded way to fortune." All this because Mr. Davis is said to have turned commission merchant in Liverpool.

The composition rises in vigor until its rhetorical climax is reached in these words:

"Shame upon the man, a blistering mark upon the caitiff, curses upon the wretch who has done this paltry and flagitious thing!"

"Flagitious" it is! It calls to mind a poem printed in a country paper on the occasion of the killing of Alexander Hamilton in a duel, one stanza of which ran thus:

> "O bloody, bloody, bloody man!
> O bloody, bloody cur!
> O bloody, bloody, bloody wretch!
> O bloody Aaron Burr!"

And this again suggests how much the country loses by the diversion of the lofty powers of the author of the *Pamphlet* from poetry to politics!

A Platform for Chief Justice Chase.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says:

"The following platform of principles was presented to Chief Justice Chase by the members of the Democratic National Convention of 1868, and was approved by him as a wise, liberal and patriotic expression of political principles, admirably adapted to the present needs of the American people. It was conceived and written out in the State of New York, it was approved by Horatio Seymour, who professed a desire to have Mr. Chase nominated on this platform, and pledged his earnest effort to secure that end.

"1. The American Democracy, reposing their trust under God in the intelligence, the patriotism and discriminating justice of the American people, declare their fixed adhesion to the great principles of equal rights and exact justice for all men and all States, and their purpose to apply them, within constitutional limits, to all questions which, in the varying exigencies of public affairs, may demand consideration and solution.

"2. We congratulate each other, and the whole people, upon the auspicious return of peace after protracted civil war; and, offering our most earnest thanks to the brave soldiers of the Union whose heroic courage, patient endurance and self-sacrificing patriotism have preserved for us an undivided country, we discard from our hearts every sentiment save good will toward those who having been brave enemies in war, now return to their duties as citizens of the United States. We welcome them to a noble rivalry in earnest efforts to surpass each other in mutual kindness and common devotion to that Union whose symbol once more floats in glory and honor over all our land.

"3. That Slavery, having perished by the war, and being now prohibited by an amendment of the national Constitution, neither can nor ought to be restored; while a wise regard to the altered circumstances of the country and impartial justice to the millions who have been enfranchised, demand the adoption of all proper constitutional measures for the protection, improvement and elevation of this portion of the American people.

"4. That in a land of Democratic institutions, all public and private interests repose most securely on the broadest basis of suffrage; but under the system of distinct, though united States, which distinguishes our American government from the consolidated governments of the Old World, both wisdom and duty require that the application of this principle be left in the several States, under the Constitution of the United States, to the people of each State, without interference by the National government.

"5. That public security is endangered, and the public prosperity arrested by the unwise and unjust disfranchisement imposed on the people of the Southern States by recent legislation; the best guarantees of perfect peace, increasing wealth, and beneficent government in these States will be found in complete and universal amnesty, and the speediest possible removal of all civil and political disabilities.

"6. That we have observed, with alarm, the growing tendency of the centralization and consolidation of all the powers of the National Government in the Legislative Department, and are constrained to oppose to it a determined resistance. It is of the first importance that every department of the Government, whether Legislative, Judicial, or Executive, be maintained in its full constitutional authority, without encroachment by either upon the others. Unconstitutional and usurped control of the other departments by the Legislative must result not only in the destruction of the checks and balances of the Constitution, but ultimately in the subjugation of the Senate, the subversion of the States, and the overthrow of the Union.

"7. That we earnestly condemn the establishment and continuance of military government in the States, and especially the trial of citizens by military [commissions, as unnecessary, unwise and inconsistent with the fundamental principles of civil liberty. Neither military governments nor military commissions for the trial of citizens in the time of peace, can be tolerated by a free people, resolved to maintain free institutions.

"8. That the maintenance of great armies and navies in times of peace, imposes heavy burdens on industry, and is dangerous to liberty. We insist, therefore, on the reduction of our army and navy to the smallest number consistent with due efficiency; and upon the withdrawal from the Southern States of all military force not absolutely necessary for the support of civil authority.

"9. That no fears need be entertained of evil consequences from the extension of the area of the United States. While, therefore, we have neither the purpose nor the wish to impose our institutions by force upon any people, we shall welcome the accession to the American Union of neighboring States, whenever they are willing to come in, and can be received without breach of international obligations.

"10. That the full weight of American assertion and influence should be given to the doctrine that the citizens and subjects of all civilized states have the right to choose in what country and under what government they will live; and we especially insist that all American citizens, whether native or naturalized, shall be promptly and efficiently protected by the National Government in every part of the world against the oppression and injustice of all governments whatever.

"11. That in our judgment, the conduct of our Indian affairs has been marked by great corruption, and needs to be thoroughly reformed. To protect the remnants of the powerful tribes which once possessed this broad land, in their decay and weakness, is the plain duty of the powerful nation which has succeeded them.

"12. That labor is the true source of all wealth, and the men of labor are not only the real authors of the material well-being, but the best defenders of the honor and interests of the country. It is therefore not less the dictate of wise policy than of sound principles that the rights of labor be fully maintained, and every possible opportunity of individual improvement secured by just laws to the workingmen of the country.

"13. That honor and duty alike require the honest payment of the public debt and the faithful performance of all public obligations, but we do not admit that creditors, more than any other men, are entitled to special favor in the interpretation of the laws by which their rights and public duties are determined. The interpretation of laws in cases of conflicting interests belongs to the courts.

"14. That it is the duty of Congress to arrest all wasteful expenditures; to alleviate the burdens of taxation by wise distribution; to reduce and remove, as far as practicable, those which bear especially upon labor; and to prevent, by wise laws, mismanagement, fraud and corruption in the collection of the revenue; and it is equally the duty of every branch of the Government to enforce and practice the most rigid economy in the conduct of our public affairs.

"15. That we invite and welcome the co-operation of all patriotic citizens who are willing to unite with us in our determination to maintain the Union of the States, the rights of the States, and the rights of the citizens; to arrest the progress of consolidation and the arbitrary exercise of military power; and to bring back to the Government economical, vigorous and beneficial administration, and to the States and the people peace, progress and prosperity."

The Jews and General Grant.

The following is the concluding portion of a speech delivered lately by Noah Green, a leading Israelite of Keokuk, Iowa:

Now on what side do we stand? Shall we array ourselves on the side of equal justice, of peace and order, or on the side of war and anarchy? It is not a question of persons merely—Grant or Seymour—it is a question of opposite ideas and their necessary consequences. I address myself to the intelligent, patriotic Jews, to whom this country and the cause of justice and liberty are dearer than the gratification of their indignation, however just. I do not ask them to love Grant, but to love their race; to vote for Grant, not for his sake, but for the triumph of the idea of justice. For my part, if a man had spit into my face publicly, if he had kicked me, if I afterward, by voting for him, could serve liberty and justice, I would do it. For what am I, what is Gen. Grant, what are we all of us? We are but insects of the moment, soon passing away. But the consequences of our actions do not pass away; they will extend to future generations to curse or bless them. Eighteen hundred years ago some leading aristocratic Jews committed a blunder, and though they have been mouldering these eighteen hundred years—though their bodies have been reduced to atoms—the consequences of their blunder still lasts, and I have suffered for it, and thousands of Jews are still suffering for it, because it has given to others a pretext for persecuting us. I do not know whether the same reasons will carry with others the same weight as they do with me. But one thing I do know, and that is that if the Jews, as a mass, will join in this struggle the elements of Slavery, of oppression, and anarchy, the future historian will record that the descendants of the same race that was once enslaved—nay, that was at one time so despised that men disdained to buy them as slaves when they were offered for sale; descendants of the same race that suffered a persecution for nearly 2,000 years; that were often driven by thousands and tens of thousands to the synagogues and buried there alive with their women and children; when, in the course of time they had attained their rights, and they are sitting as judges, and the question was put before them, "Shall equal and exact justice be done to all men?" they answered No! Having come to a country that treated them most generously, they assisted by their votes to bring upon the same country the horrors, carnage, and destruction of civil war, for the purpose of depriving another oppressed race of the only means by which it could defend its rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Political Items.

—The Atlanta *Constitution* speaks of the political situation in these words:

"The guilty Belshazzars by whom we have been oppressed, are trembling all over the land. The verdict of an outraged people they read in the hand-writing on the wall. They have no peace in view of the terrible judgment awaiting them. Soon there will be a rattling in the valley of dry bones, and the whited sepulchres will expose the rottenness within. Forbear a little longer, draw another draught upon long-tried and exhausted patience, step cautiously above the incrusted volcanoes slumbering beneath your feet, with a firm trust in the saving power of Democracy, for the day-dawn of a new existence will soon be visible in the East."

—The Memphis *Avalanche* alludes in the following terms to a speech made at a Democratic meeting by Col. Leftwich:

"He bared the schemes of reckless Radicals to produce a collision in the State of Tennessee, and urged the people by all means to bear and forbear, at least until after the election; for the least disturbance here would be magnified and proclaimed as a new rebellion, and the effect might be adverse to our national cause, even if we were acting purely on the defensive. Keep quiet by all means, he said, until after the election, and then, if need be, settle old scores with interest."

FROM THE PLAINS.

Other Indian Outrages—A Pitched Battle.

The Denver (Colorado) *News* of August 29th has the following account of a brush with a party of Indians:

Mr. D. B. Bailey, County Commissioner, and one of the oldest settlers of Larimer county, started in from Cache a la Poudre yesterday at night-fall for ammunition, arriving early this morning. He confirms previous reports of Indian depredations in the vicinity of his home. On the 24th a small party of the savages stampeded the herd of Mr. Brush on one side of the river, and his herd on the other, driving off all their horses, numbering twenty-four, and killing four head of cattle. Some of them then dashed upon William Brush and two of his men, who were hitching up a team near the house, preparatory to starting for a load of hay, and killed all three of them, shooting each three times, tomahawking and scalping them. In addition to these depredations and murders, they stole four horses from Messrs. Clouss and Innes, and ten from Captain Cram.

About dusk, of the twenty-seventh, a party of settlers numbering about sixty-four, having been organized with Mr. Bailey as leader, started in pursuit of the Indians, coming up with them at sunrise of the twenty-eighth, within ten miles of Latham. This party numbered forty, were all mounted and armed, and though at first taken by surprise their Chief soon set them with his rod to performing their one peculiar military evolution, accompanying an attack, being the forming of a moving circle of fire around the party attacked. Mr. Bailey sprang to the ground, drew a bead on the man with the rod, and dropped him dead. From that moment they fell into confusion, and seemed anxious to escape. Retreating, they would fire back over their shoulders, not attempting to make a stand. Five of them were killed, fifteen wounded, and the horses of the killed captured. None of the whites was hit or hurt, and the pursuit was called off at noon to reorganize and procure more ammunition.

This is the fairest and best blow these Indians have ever received since the settlement of Colorado. And although it is hard for the farmers to have to leave their grain and hay shocked and wasting in the field to protect themselves from Indians, our people will rejoice at their signal success. It is because the Indians have been suffered to do as they liked without question that they have become so bold. A few lessons of this kind will teach them differently, and it is high time they had them.

DESPATCHES FROM GEN. SHERIDAN AND SECRETARY SCHOFIELD TO THE GOVERNOR OF KANSAS.

HEADQUARTERS, FORT HARKER, Aug. 21, 1868. *To His Excellency Gov. Crawford*:—The Indians committing the outrages on the Solomon and Saline were a war party of about two hundred Cheyennes, 20 Sioux and four Arrapahoes. Since that time two of my scouts have been killed and one wounded, and to-day the Indians have attacked the wood parties at Fort Wallace. I will at once order the Cheyennes, Arrapahoes and Kiowas out of your State down to their reservation. I will compel them to go by force. We will also not cease our efforts until the perpetrators of the Solomon massacre are delivered up to punishment. It may take until cold weather to catch them, but we will not stop until it is accomplished. P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-Gen.

FORT HARKER, August 21, 1868.—*To His Excellency Governor Crawford*: In order to restore confidence, and to protect the line of settlements north from this point to the Republican, General Sully will erect small block-houses on the Saline, Solomon and Republican, and garrison them with small infantry forces, and keep a sufficient force of cavalry scouting between these different points. P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24, 1868.—*To Gov. S. J. Crawford*: Your despatch of Aug. 22, to the President, having been referred to this Department for reply, I have the honor to inform you that instructions were given several days ago by Gen. Sherman to drive beyond the Kansas line the Indians who have been committing outrages in Kansas, and that Gen. Sheridan has sufficient force for the purpose.

J. M. SCHOFIELD, Secretary of War.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

—Ole Bull is now at home in Norway.

—Five new operas have lately been finished by Italian composers of small reputation.

—"Ruy Blas," the opera of Herr Max Zengir, has been favorably received in Munich.

—Harper & Brothers use $10,000 worth of paper a day in their immense establishment.

—The new Prussian fire-arm is called the "bullet squirt."

—Thiers is writing a "History of the Restoration."

—A fellow at Liege dressed himself as a girl and went out to service to avoid conscription.

—Orpheus C. Kerr's book is to be entitled "Smoked Glass."

—Mr. X. Pappy is the paternal name of a young man who thinks he has invented a flying machine.

—The Queen took her bed and board at Lord Lyons's house in Paris, and was rude enough not to ask him to dine with her.

—Hop-picking has begun in New England. It is thought that the total crop of the country will reach 125,000 bales, of which only 95,000 will be required for home consumption.

—A young gentleman, speaking of a young beauty's fashionable yellowish hair, called it pure gold. "It ought to be," quoth Smith, "it looks like twenty-four carrots."

—Bayard Taylor and his family have arrived from Europe. Mr. Taylor has been most of the time in Italy, especially in the vicinity of Naples.

—A man fond of antitheses says, rather than a cot in the valley he loves, he would prefer a French bedstead on the mountain he hates.—*N. Y. Commonwealth.*

—A disrespectful writer says that the Empress Eugenie exerts her woman's privilege quite royally by being in an almost perpetual quarrel with her husband.

—The Humboldt *Register* reports the discovery in Nevada of a vast and most valuable cinnabar mine, large enough to supply the world with quicksilver for many years. The mine is situated about fifty miles west of Unionville.

—Mr. Beecher's recipe for making coffee is suggestive: "The best way I know of to make good coffee is to go to the principal hotels, restaurants, railroad eating-houses, &c., and ascertain just how they make coffee—then make it as they don't."

—A pair of Madame de Pompadour's corsets were sold at Versailles the other day. Their peculiarity consisted in a little pocket at the top, where the wily Pompadour used to hide the billets-doux which were slipped into her hand under the King's nose.

—An Indian burial ground was lately dug up on the Little Red River, Arkansas. The skeletons found there are of great size, some of them eight feet in length. A tobacco pipe of a size proportionate to the giant's mouth which once used it, and carved out of slate rock, is one among articles found there.

—Affected young lady, seated in a rocking-chair, reading the Bible, exclaimed, "Mother, here is a grammatical error in the Bible." Mother, lowering her spectacles, and approaching the reader in a very scrutinizing attitude, says: "Kill it! kill it! it is the very thing that has been eating the leaves and book-marks."

—A Western editor says of a Minnesota hotel that it has "big walls, a big bar, big waters, a big butler and big prices. In other respects it is no improvement on more popular houses. Hard tack, catsup and pickles, beefsteaks from piney-worked cattle, are the means, while a double-pointed chalk is the end, and greenbacks the crowning sequence."

—The late Thaddeus Stevens thought Homer's Odyssey superior to the Iliad. He called the latter "an account of a series of fights among Greek buffers, gods and men, with an occasional interlude about goddesses and the wives and mistresses of the bullies, filled out with counsellings and plots by the elders in this fighting fraternity, inculcating a morality admitting of a great deal of improvement." The Book of Job he ranked as the grandest drama in any language.

—"Brick" Pomeroy thus laments a departed friend and creditor:

"DIED.—A young friend of ours named Bacon, formerly a resident of Lacrosse, late of New Jersey, is dead. He borrowed five dollars of us four weeks ago, promising to return it in a week if he lived. Being a gentleman and man of his word, as he has not been near us since, of course he is dead. His age was about 35, and he was a Democrat in politics."

—The Passumpsic river, in Vermont, is spoken of as a "liquid corkscrew." It is a most crooked stream of water, and is fully entitled to the name given it by some unknown local genius. The stream is not a large one, but it furnishes motive power for innumerable mills and manufactories, and is therefore regarded with very kindly feelings by the inhabitants. The railway is obliged to cross it about thirty times in the space of twenty-five miles, and in one section of seven miles there are eleven bridges, averaging thirty-five feet in length.

—The Nashville *Press and Times* reports that an immense segment of Lookout Mountain has just been detached from near the top and rolled down toward the Tennessee with terrific noise. One solid piece alone must have weighed 500 tons. The people in the neighborhood are said to be apprehensive of some impending disaster, and are all flocking into Chattanooga. There is no occasion for them to be frightened, however. The top of the mountain consists of a steep, rocky precipice, full of fissures. Parts of it have got loosened by the action of moisture, cold and heat, and have tumbled down, and that is all. There is no volcanic force there to produce disturbance.

—An exchange asks Shakespearean students the following questions:—Whether the "weak invention of the enemy" was patented and required seven days to complete it?

Did grim-visaged war smooth "his wrinkled front" with a flat-iron?

Would the "bondman's key" that Shylock proposed to use, open the "gory locks" that Banquo shook at Macbeth?

Was Hamlet thinking of his mother-in-law when he spoke of "an eye like Mars to threaten and command"?

Did Richard apostrophize the "Winter of our discontent" because he thought of going on a slaving excursion among his relations?

After the ghost had told Hamlet he was his father's spirit and requested him to "mark" him, would he have been justified in putting "S. T. 1860 X." upon his back?

When the witches wished Macbeth "all hail," was it because they thought he would have a stormy reign?

Was it not something of a waste when Puck put a girdle round about the earth in forty minutes?

When King Richard exclaimed "So much for Buckingham," was there any extra demand for seamstresses?

Why, "What Ho, Apothecary," in the play of Romeo and Juliet, as represented on the stage, does not have his name over the door of his shop?

Were the mob "corned" when Marc Antony wished them to lend him their ears?

Why Cassius did not scratch his "itching palm?"