# Daily Evening Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1868.

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FRANCIS WELLS,
The BULLETIN is served to subscribers in the city at 18
cents per week, payable to the carriers, or 88 per summ.

# A MERICA N

# LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Philadelphia.

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.

This Institution has no superior in the United my27-455

WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS FOR PAR-ties, &c. New styles. MASON & CO., au25tic 907 Chestnut street, W EDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN THE Newest and best manner, LOUIS DREKA, Sta-tioner and Engraver, 1133 Chestnut street. feb 20, tf

MARRIED.

BROWN-TATNALL-On the 15th inst. at Friends's Meeting House, Wilmington, Del., Robert P. Brown, of Philadelphia, to Mary R., daughter of Joseph Tatnall, of Meeting House, Wilmington, Del., Robert P. Brown, of Philadelpida, to Mary E., daughter of Joseph Tatnell, of the former place.

DAVISON—HERON.—On the 15th inst., at St. John's Church, by Rev. Father O'Railly, J. 4s. Davisson to Anastasia Heron, both of this city.

KAIGHN.—MIDDLETON.—On the 15th inst., at the First Moravian Church, by the Rev Joseph H. Kummer, Edward B. Knighn to Emma A. Middleton, daughter of John W. Middleton and of Philadelphia.

LANDIS—MEADE.—On the 14th inst., by the Rev. John Courow. Fisster of New Highton Church, Staten Island, N. 7. Charles K. Landis, of Vincland, N. J., to Clara Forsy in Meade, daughter of Captain R. W. Mende, U. B. N. Charles K. Landis, of Vincland, N. J., to Clara Forsy in Meade, daughter of Gaptain R. W. Mende, U. B. N. Charles K. Landis, of Vincland, N. J., to Clara Forsy in Meade, daughter of Gaptain R. W. Mende, U. B. N. Charles K. Landis, of Vincland, N. J., to Clara Forsy in Meade, daughter of Gaptain R. W. Mende, U. B. W. Mende, U. B. W. Mende, U. B. W. Missell, J. B. W. Mende, Charles For Missell, J. B. W. Mende, M. J. Stovenson, Byron F. Moulton, of New York, to Missell, J. B. Church, Twentieth and Spring Garden Street, by Rev. W. J. Stovenson, Byron F. Moulton, of New York, 10 Missell, J. B. Miller, D. D., Mr. Jance S. Stackhouse to Miss Mary J. Branelt, daughter of the late Rev. W. W. Bonnell, all of this city.

THOM M.S. STROUD.—On the morning of the 15th inst., by the Rev. Francis E. Arnold, Howard D. Thomas to Margaret E., daughter of Morris R. Stroud, Esq.

CLAUDER.—At Bethlehem, Penn., on Wednesday, Oct. 14. Amc. Conceptus Clauder, son of the Rev. H. G. Clauder, son Publisher of The Moratian, sac 33 years.

DOUGHERT).—Un the morning of the 16th, Lizzie claet daughter of Philip and Annie Dousherty.

Funcial on baturday, 17th inst. at 2 o'clock, from 2009 Fine all on baturday, 17th inst. at 2 o'clock, from 2008
Pinvetreet.
Kind.—on the 15th inst. at the residence of M. G.
King. Burlinston, N. J., Lucy, relict of William Wilson
King, in the 5th year of her age.
Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the functs on Seventh day, the 17th inst, at 11 o'clock A. M.
To mert at Friends' Meeting House in that city.
PAUL.—Suddenty, on Friday morning, October 15th,
Elizabeth Duffield, infant daughter of Henry N. and
Elizabeth S. Paul, aged one year.
PIPER.—Fell asleep in Jesus, on the afternoon of the
13th lust., Jane, wife of Henry A. Piper, in the 56th year
of her age. 13th inst., Jane, wife of Henry A. Piper, in the 56th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the inneral, from the residence of her husband. Byringfield township, Montgomery caunty, on Saturday, I'th inst., at 10'clock P. M. Carriagts will be in waiting at the Chestnut Hill Depot on the arrival of the 10 o'clock A. M. train from Ninth and Green ste.

RICHAIDS.—At Balto, New Jersey, Oct. 14th, Sarah Ennslis Hashins, wite of the late Jesse Richards, in the Soth year of her age.

1 to friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 12 o'clock on Sanurday, the 17th inst., without for the notice. [Baltimore papers please copy.]

WEBIS.—On the 18th inst., at his late recidence, No. 50 Moyamenning avenue, Thomas O. Webb, aged 35 years.

Due notice of the time of funeral will be given.

The Pinest Tollet Sonps. - Messrs. Colgate & Co., New York, have long enjoyed the reputation of being the manufacturers of the Finest Toilet Scaps in oc5-m, w,f 13t

GOOD BLACK AND COLORED BILKS.

BYOUT ELK. CORDED SATIN FACE GRO GRAIN.
PURPLE AND GILT EDGE. PURPLE AND GILT EDGE.
BROWNS AND BLUE GRO GRAIN.
MODE COL'D PLAIN SIARS.
ulzif EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

# Rev. W. Morley Punshon, M. A., The cloquent English orator, will Lecture at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

On FRIDAY EVENING. October 16th. Subject-"Daniel in Babylon." And on MONDAY EVENING, October 19th, Subject—"Florence and Her Memories."

Reserved Seats in Parquet and Parquet Clicle, \$1.50 cth. Reserved Seats in the Balcony and Family Circle, di Stage Tickets, \$1 w. Tickets may be procured until o'clock Monday, at the M. E. Book Koom, No 1018 RCH street, after which the reserved seats remaining needs will be for sale at the door at \$1 cach. oc136trp

OFFIGE OF THE AMYGDALOID MINING COMPANY OF LAKE SUPERIOR, No. 824 Walnut etreet.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct 16, 1863.

Notice is hereby given that all stock of the Amygdatold Mining Company of Lake Superior, on which instalments are due and unpaid, is hereby declared forfeited, sad will be sold at public auction on TUESDAY, November 17th, 1863, at 12 octock, noon, at the olice of the Secretary of the Corporation, according to the charter and by-Iswa, unless previously redeemed, with interest and expense of advertising.

By order of the Directors.

Journal of the Directors.

M. H. HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

M. H. HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

THE ORPHAN ZOUAVES (SONS OF FALLEN Heroes) will give one of their unique entertainments at Concert Hall, Chestnut street, above Twelfth, THIS (Friday) EVENING, October 16th Admission 60 cents. Children under 10 years, 20 cents. Doors open at 7th, To commence at 8.

All disabled soldiers, soldiers' widows and orphans invited free. Unicers of the G. A. R. respectively invited to be present. Lieut CHARLIE JOHNSON, 5 years old, 11. MIDNIGHT MISSION.

911 LOCUST STREET.

The only thing retarding the progress of this new and successful effort
IS THE WANT OF FUNDS!
Will the Christian Public force it to close its doors, and thus send scores to perdition, who are seeking an entrance that they may have the opportunity of reforming? ocl6 2t5 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. 613 Jayne street.

#### POLITICAL NOTICES. REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES. A Meeting of the Executive Committee

WILL BE HELD This Friday Evening at 8 o'clock. Chis Priday

Every Member MUST attend.

WM. L. FOX, Secretary.

ENVELOPES! ENVELOPES! 5.000.000 SAFETY ENVELOPES All colors, qualities and sizes, for sale at reduced prices at the Steam Envelope Mannfactory.

223 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

SAMUEL TOBEY, Agent.

#### E. S. BOYD, UPHOLSTERER, No. 186 North Ninth Street.

WINDOW SHADES, BEDS, MATRESSES, CURTAINS AND CARPETS.

Furniture Repaired and Upholstered.

NDIA RUBBER MACHINE BELTING STEAM
Packing Hose, &c.
Engineers and dealers will find a full assortment of Goodyear's Patent Vulcanized Rubber Belting, Packing Hose, &c., at the Manufacturer's Headquarters.
GOODYEAR'S,
South side,
N, B,—We have now on hand a large lot of Gentlemen's,
Ladice' and Misses' Gum Boots. Also, every variety and atyle of Gum Overcoats,

H. P. & C. R. TAYLOR, PERFUMERY AND TOLETSOAPS, 641 and 643 N. Ninth Street.

#### LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

How the Election News Was Received in Washington - The Democrats claim Imaginary Victories, and Deceive their own Friends—The Betting Mania Hevived—The Republicans make "Lame bucks" of the Deluded Democrats - How a Father was Boused by a hopeful Son, and What Came of it—Total Demoralization of the Democratic Forces—What they Think of the Proposition to Drop Seymourand run Chase.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.] WASHINGTON, Oct. 15, 1868.—In the early part of the campaign preceding the October election in your State, very little betting was indulged in here between the two opposing parties, but on Tuesday night, under the influence of rose-colored despatches received from Philadelphia by the Washington Democrats, that Fox was elected Mayor by 6,000 and 8,000 majority, and that the State had gone Democratic, the friends of the "Lost Cause" became perfectly frantic with excitement, and many of them bet every dollar they had in hand, or could borrow. The Republicans, who relied upon the statements of their political friends in Pennsylvania, "went in," and took all the bets they could get on Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and the result is they have "cleaned out" their Democratic friends most effectually. Indeed, you never saw such a sorrowful set of "lame dacks" as was seen here yesterday and to-day—the Democrats who had staked hundreds and upwards to thousands of dollars upon the faith of false despatches sent here by their friends clsewhere. I saw one who had lost several hundred dollars, put up on the strength of a despatch he received on Tuesday evening from Philadelphia, from a friend who had assured him that Pennsylvania was "certain," beyond all doubt, for the Democrats, by 5,000 to 10,000 majority. Ho bitterly repented of his folly and denounced his so-called "friend" in the most unmeasured terms for deceiving him. 'Lost Cause" became perfectly frantic with ex-

unmeasured terms for deceiving him. In another case, a young Democrat who got all his news from a "Democratic headquarters"—where they read off despatches purporting to come from Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Indiana, and Indiana come from Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Indiana, an-nouncing that all had gone Democratic—rushed home and awoke his father and the family, who had retired for the night, and made them happy with the glad tidings. The father was so elated he gave the youth a carte blanche to go out and take all the bets he could get on the States named, also on the election of Seymour and Blair, which injunction the youngster obeyed implicitly, and made up a list of several thousand dollars. The chagrin of the old gentleman yesterday morning made up a list of several thousand dollars. The chagrin of the old gentleman yesterday morning on discovering the true state of affairs was perfectly fearful, and he made the most terrible threats against his son for having deceived him. This is only one of many incidents of a similar

This is only one of many incidents of a similar character which might be given.

The demoralization of the Democrats is complete, and to-day it reached its climar when the proposition was started to withdraw Seymour and Blair, and substitute Chase—or somehody else—which is an utter impossibility in the short time now left till the 3d of November. Lincoln used to say it was a bad time to "swap horses while swimming a stream." and the Democrats realize the truth of the homely remark. The feeling among those I have conversed with about it is decidedly hostile to any such measure, and if it should be attempted there will be a perfect rout on the 3d of November, for I have heard many declare that, sooner than change their candidates now, and, least of all, take Chase, who has never publicly expressed his intention to support their party, is an act of humiliation to which they will never submit. They all say they would prefer to "go down with their colors nalled to the mast." Let them "go down never torise again, is the earnest prayer of every patriot.

attion.

The Republicans here are highly gratified at the noble stand made by the Republicans of Philadelphia at the election on Tuesday last. You were overpowered by a combination of the You were overpowered by a combination of the most gigantic frauds ever practised in this country; but the grand result in the State, and in Ohio and Indiana, has so inspired your friends here, that they confidentially anticipate a majority of 5,000 or more for Grant in Philadelphia on the 3d of November. Your courage and devotion to the good cause are appreciated by your party friends here.

Susquemanna.

# POLITICAL.

# Salvation for the Democracy. [For the Philedelphia Evening Bulletin.]

In view of the recent alarming demonstrations in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Nebraska, &c., and the reported wish of the Democratic Centre at Washreported wish of the Democratic Centre at Washington to convere the late New York Convention where a candidate may be nominated that shall be able to carry some few States for the party of the "Constitution as it was," in place of the present unavailable leader, Seymour, and having once (long ago) belonged to the said party, I propose the following plan, which may possibly be advantageous to those anxious to make headway against Grant and Colfax: make headway against Grant and Colfax:
Let all the prominent candidates of the present

Let all the prominent candidates of the present war party be nominated on a general "scrub ticket." Chase might get a few votes in Ohio. Penaleton in the West is said to be a favorite, and we are assured by "knowing Democrate" that "Hancock, it nominated, would carry Pennsylvania." Blair would do in Wade Hampton's district, and A. J. command a respectable majority at the "Cross Roads," through the exertions of Nasby. As to Seymour, he wouldn't do nons of Nasby. As to Seymour, he wouldn't do any where. In case all the aforesaid lights (together) should succeed in gaining electoral votes, the Democratic Electoral College could the other than the college could

take "whichever they pleased" and collectively cast their vote for him.

I claim the application of several candidates to one general end, and if the Democratic party think fit, they can apply for a patent "on this line"

Respectfully. Horace B. Dick, 711 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

#### An Historical Parallel. The following letters appear in a New York

paper: LETTER FROM GENERAL GRANT TO GENERAL LEE. April, 1865.—General:—The result of the last week must convince you of the hopelessness of wetk must convince you of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia in this struggle. I feel that it is so, and regard it as my duty to shift from my-self the responsibility of any further effusion of

self the responsibility of any further effusion of blood by asking of you the surrender of that portion of the Confederate States Army known as the "Army of Northern Virginia."

Gen. R. E. Lee. U. S. Grant, Lieut.-Gen. LETER FROM G. W. B. TO GOVERNOR SEYMOUR. O.T. 14, 1868.—Governor: The result of yesterday must convince you of the hopelessness of further persistence on the part of the Democratic party in this election. I feel that it is so, and regard it as my duty to shift from myself the responsibility of any further expenditure of money and time by asking that you will disband your and time by asking that you will disband your followers now arrayed in opposition to the expressed will of the American people.

General Lee, it will be remembered, took the suggestion kindly, and at once adopted it. "That portion of the Confederate States army known as the Army of Northern Virginia" was surrendered. Will history repeat itself?

G. W. B. advertises in the same paper as follows:

"AN APPLE TREE WANTED.—The subscriber wants an apple tree, similar to the famous one of Appomattox, under which to receive the surrender of Governor Seymour to General Grant, Norman R 1868

vember 3, 1868.

"For particulars and specifications, apply to "G. W. B., New York.

"N. B.—A sour apple tree preferred."

Here he confounds two things—a graceful surrender and a rout. If his wise advice and that of the World be adopted, Governor Seymour will withdraw at once, and the apple tree will be needed not in November, but now. If not, when November comes there will be no apple tree wanted at all; no parleying; no surrender; no terms; only a disappearance. terms; only a disappearance.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES. The Swapping of Horses while Cross-ing the Stream

opinions of the stream.

Opinions of the new york press.

—The World, after discussing the damage done to the party by the bad odor of Blair and Seymour, again advocates a change. It says:

No Democrat admits that the success of the party binds it to use the army to disperse the new State governments. And as the party has no such intention, why should it bear the odium of the damaging imputation? As it contemplates such intention, why should it bear the odium of the damaging imputation? As it contemplates only peaceful and legal modes of redress, it is simple justice to the party that its skirts should be cleared of aspersions which, so far as they are believed, repel voters from its ranks. The party, as a body, has no other means of clearing itself of this injurious imputation than by futile contradictions in its public journals. But there are individuals who can extinguish this calumny in a moment and can extinguish this calumny in a moment, and silence it forever. And this must be done, if we are to win the election. This is a time for plain talk, and we trust we have spoken intelligibly enough for those whom it most concerns to take our meaning."

-The Tribune alludes to the proposed with-

drawal thus: "We have only to observe that having mis-taken the symptoms of the Democratic disease, the World is naturally at fault in proposing a remedy. The causes of their defeat last Tues-day, go below and beyond the mere remedy. The causes of their defeat last Tuesday go below and beyond the mere worthlessness and offensiveness of their candidates. Mr. Frank Biair's fulminations, as such, are of as little consequence as Mr. Frank Biair himself. Mr. Horatio Seymour's weakness and malignity are only more conspicuous, not more dangerous, since he has been lifted from his insignificance by a Nationat nomination. What has made these men not merely displeasing but odious to the people, is the fact that they are placed on a platform of Rebellion and Rascality."

placed on a platform of Rebellion and Rascality."

—The Times pitches in after this fashion:

"The World would tain excuse the extraordinary nature of its proposition by the plea that the errors of its party are errors of detail merely, not of principle. But this is folly. Whatever else may be urged against the managers of the New York Convention, at least it must be admitted that they boldly affirm their principles. They are in favor of breaking down the national credit, and they put forward a policy which tends directly to that end. They are in favor of overthrowing the new governments and disregarding the Reconstruction acts as null and void, and they say so. They are repudiators and rebels, but they are not hypocrites. They sustain Seymour and Blair, and their platform, because they unitedly express the principles and purposes which actuate the youthin, indomitable Democracy.

"When, therefore, the World arrays itself against what it deems mistakes, it arrays itself against what it deems mistakes, it arrays itself against the vital, governing forces of the Democracy. And a contest between a journal and the greet majority of the party of which it is prefer-

cracy. And a contest between a journal and the great majority of the party of which it is understood to be an organ, does not leave us in doubt as to the result."

-The Herald says:

"The most superficial observer of the drift of public events cannot fail to have observed that the nomination of Seymour and Blair, as the standard bearers of the Democratic party, failed to awaken any degree of enthusiasm throughout the nation, and the recent elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana plainly indicate the sentiments of the people in these States. That the late news has gravely affected the political managers of the Democracy is evidenced by the movements that have taken place in this city and Washington within the past twenty-four hours. Private meetings have been held, committees appointed for one purpose or other, telegraphic communication opened between the leading Democratic leaders in different sections of the country, and all this on account of the failure of the party in the States above named. A rumor prevailed in Washington last night that Chief Justice Chase had been waited named. A rumor prevailed in Washington last night that Chief Justice Chase had been waited on and had consented, in the event of Mr. Seymour's withdrawal, to accept his place on the ticket; another was current that a committee was then on its way and would meet Mr. Seymour in Utica this afternoon to talk over the situation of affairs and every to talk over the situation of affairs and suggest his withdrawal from the canvass. Still another rumor prevailed that Mr. Beimont was shotter ramon prevance that Mr. Beamons was telegraphed to call the National Committee to gether for the purpose of nominating new can-oldates; but when Mr. Belmont was interrogated

cidates; but when Mr. Belmont was interrogated in relation to receiving such a despatch be most emphatically stated that he was in entire ignorance of any such document. With these reports flying round and the acknowledgments of the copperhead organs the Democratic managers are certainly in a most unenviable position. Blair and Seymour, they say are too much to corre a most unerviable position. Biair and seymour, they say, are too much to carry, even with such splendid principles as the party boasts. Blair and Seymour, they argue, ought to have the magnanimity to resign. But what then? Here is the dilemma. No man who could by any possibility win would take a nomination after possibility win would take a nomination after seymour. Only a political adventurer would accept the chance, and with such a man the Democrats would be in no better position than they are. They must face the music

The National Intelligencer of to-day says: "In putting forward a ticket in the present temper of the country we have always maintained they should have kept in view the fact that the Republicans were divided in sentiment upon the measures of reconstruction as well as upon finance. It is unquestionably true that the Refinance. It is unquestionably true that the Republicans, before the adoption of those measures, constituted a majority of the Northern people. In putting up a ticket, then, sound policy and patriotism commanded that the Democrats should distinctly recognize as within the pale of their organization all who opposed the measures to which we have referred. The New York Convention thought otherwise. The New York Convention thought otherwise, and nominated Governor Seymour and General and nominated Governor Seymour and General Blair. These nominations, we admit, were judicious enough, if the object alone was to maintain the integrity of the Democratic party, but we had again and again declared that the preservation or the Union, under the authority of its organic law, was the grand purpose we had in view in entering upon the canvass of 1868. As a minority could avail little in such a work, policy and sound principles demanded policy and sound principles demanded nominations which would draw largely from conservative men of all parties. That demand was not heeded; but it is still in tull force, and now is the time to every it. is the time to obey it. Let those upon whom the convention of the party conferred the great honor of its confidence rise to the height of the great occasion, and then, emulating their exalted patriotism, let the National Executive Committee execute the trust reposed in them by the people without fear and with no other sentiment than devotion to the contract. ment than devotion to the country and the con-

The Supreme Court Frauds.

The Nation of this week comments as follows upon the naturalization frauds in our Supreme Court:

— Judge Sharswood's course in the matter is such as will cause him to be looked on with some suspicion by honorable men who have heretofore respected him. He nowe his election—official in

phatically laid down the law that the Prothonotary's seal was prima facic evidence that the paper bearing it was to be accepted as genuine. Having delivered this decision, at once, before the Attorney-General or anybody else could open his month, the judge declared the court adjourned sine die. This may be susceptible of explanation; but it has a very bad look, and ought to make every man in Philadelphia overhaul his opinions on the subject of elective judges—the great danger from whom, after all, is that they are tempted to bend to the will of the appointing power, if that power chooses to bring its will to bear, and that it is a thousand times more likely to bring its that it is a thousand times more likely to bring its will to bear if it is a popular majority instead of a State Governor.

#### THE INDIAN WAR. General Sheridan's Order Thanking his Army for Gallant conduct in the Field.

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS NO. 2.

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS NO. 2.

HEADQUARTERS DAPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, IN THE FIELD, FOOT HAYES, KANSAS, October 1, 1868.—The Major-General commanding calls the attention of the officers and soldiers under his command to the following record of some of the engagements and pursuits during the present Indian campaign, and desires to express his thanks and high appreciation of the gallantry, energy and bravery displayed by those engaged therein.

First—The affair on the Arrickarce fork of the Republican river, Kansas, September 17, 1868, where a party forty-seven scouts, under the command of Brevet Colonel George A. Forsyth, Major Ninth cavalry, Acting Assistant Inspector-General Department of the Missouri, and First Lieutenant Frederick H. Beecher, Third infantry, defended themselves against about 600 Indians for eight days, successfully repulsing several charges and inflicting a loss upon the savages of over seventy-five killed and wounded, in which Lieutenant Beecher, Doctor Moore and three others were killed and fifteen wounded, all their stock killed and the party obliged to live on horse-flesh during that time.

Second—The affair at Big Sandy creek, Colorado Territory, in which Company I, Tenth Cavalry, under the command of Captain George Graham and Lieutenant Amick, defended themselves against the attack of about 100 Indians, losing a large number of horses killed and wounded, and afterwards pursuing the Indians.

losing a large number of horses killed and wounded, and afterwards pursuing the Indians, killing eleven and capturing a number of their

killing eleven and capturing a number of their ponies.

Third—The rapid preparation, pursuit and attacks made by Brevet Brigadier-General W. H. Penrose, Captain Third Infantry, commanding Fort Lyon, Colorado Territory, and First Lieutenant Henry H. Abell, Seventh Cavalry, with a detachment of troop L, Seventh Cavalry, on September 8, 1868, in which they pursued a party of Indians who had driven off stock; killing four of their number and recapturing the stock, having traveled on their return to their camp 120 miles in twenty-six hours. in twenty-six hours.

in twenty-six hours.

Fourth—The defence made after three of their number had been severely wounded by Corporal James Goodwin, troop B, Seventh cavalry, privates John O'Donneil, company A, Charles Hartman, company H, and C. Tolan, company F, Third infantry, against fifty Indians on Little Coon creek, Kansas, on September 2, 1868, and the voluntary assistance given them by Corporal Patrick Royle, troop B, Seventh cavalry and

the voluntary assistance given them by Corporal Patrick Boyle, troop B, Seventh cavalry, and Leander Herron, company A, Third infantry, mail carriers, who happened to be passing.

Fifth—The attack made on an Apache Indian camp in the Hatchet Mountains, New Mexico, August 2, 1868, by a detachment of United States troops under command of Brevet Major Alexander Moore, Captain Thirty-eighth infantry, wherein three Indians were killed and many wounded and a large amount of property destroyed and animals captured.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Sheridan.

J. Schuyler Crosby, A. A. A. General.

# **EUROPEAN AFFAIRS**

# SPAIN.

The Queen's Husband. The London Saturday Review says:
No one who reads the Spanish news could possibly guess that the Queen has a living husband, and a husband who habitually occupies the same and a husband who habitually occupies the same house with her. He has been so long a passive witness of what in other countries would be called his shame, and has so long contented himself with such feeble influence as he could exercise by feeding the flames of his wife superstition with the fuel of his own more degraded fanaticism, that no one now cares to record where he is or what he is doing. It never struck any one that if the Queen could not go to Madrid, he could; and that if any one ought to be ready to fight for a wife, it is a could not go to Madrid, he could; and that if any one ought to be ready to fight for a wife, it is a husband. He is not of so much account in Spain as a groom of the chambers; and yet this is the man whom M. Guizot forced the Queen to marry when she was a mere child. The most terrible of the accusations against M. Galzot in the inatter we believe to be wholly unirue, and to have been only a calumny invented by the malignity of those who were bitterly disappointed at the double marriage. Lord Palmerston did not object to the marriage of the Queen with the Duke of Cadiz, and this is quite sufficient. Lord Palmerston did not write Christian Meditations, but he was a man of unimpeachable honor. But M. Guizot made the Queen marry the Duke of Cadiz because he would allow no other candidate; the only alternative he ever gave her was Count Trapani, and

would allow no other candidate; the only alternative he ever gave her was Count Trapani, and Count Trapani would have been quite as unfit as the Duke of Cadiz. Merely to gratify the family pride of Louis Philippe, and to carry out an imaginary policy of having always the right number of Bourbons on European thrones, he irsisted that she should marry a descendant of Philip V., and there were no other descendants available. No scruple as to giving the Queen a bad husband, or Spain a bad sovereign, ever entered his mind. It was a policy that the Queen should marry a boy whose character and antecedents gave no promise that he would avoid becedents gave no promise that he would avoid being either. M. Guizot triumphed, and he has for some years witnessed the result in the condition of Spain, and in the peculiar kind of revenge which the Queen felt herself at liberty to take.

# CUBA.

The News of the Spanish Bevolution.

A correspondent in Havana writes:

"The Cubans are most perplexed and excited about what is going on here and in Spain. The government of Queen Isabella was undoubtedly somewhat objectionable to them. They have mainly had to support a costly government here, to defray the expenses of a standing army of 35,000 men, and of a large fleet, and to furnish about \$5,000,000 per annum to the Spanish treasury; while in the face of all this, nearly all the military, naval, civil, and ecclesiastical positions in the island have been filled by nativeborn Spaniards, most of whom have never harborn Spaniards, most of whom have never har-monized with the Cubans, and have generally been somewhat proud and overbearing in the ex-ecution of laws, orders, and regulations distaste-ful to the latter. In truth, the Oubans have so The Nation of this week comments as follows upon the naturalization frauds in our Supreme Court:

Judge Sharswood's course in the matter is such as will cause him to be looked on with some suspicion by honorable men who have heretofore respected him. He owes his election—official investigation into the Luzerne District Congressional election proves it—to votes fraudulently cast, and it almost seems as if some of his actions had been dictated by a grateful remembrance of this fact. Charges having been made by the press and by his fellow-judges that the prothonotary of the court had illegally issued blank naturalization papers; that voters had been made by constables in the absence of judge and prothonotary; that seven hundred had been made in one day, which is at the rate of about two a minute for every minute of the working day—Judge Sharswood reluctantly ordered an examination into the prothonotary's conduct, and the testimony fully sustained the allegations. But when he gave his decision, exonerating the prothonotary—as may, have been right—he admitted the probability of frauds; in fact, he pronounced fraudulent certain naturalization blanks that he, held in his hand, and have shared in but the Gubans have so far had to bear the chief cost of the government in Spain may bring about this, but they base no calculations upon it. They are justly doubtful as to the advantages to accrue from the ascension to power of a party headed by Murshal Serrano, Duke de la Torre. He has been Gaptain-General of Cuba. He came more for the purpose of recruiting his shattered for them of the form of the has been fall to the latter. In truth, the Cubans have so far had to bear the chief cost of the government in Spain may bring about this, but they base no calculations upon it. They are justly doubtful as to the advantages to accrue from the ascension to power of a party headed by Murshal Serrano, Duke de la Torre. He has been Gaptain-General of Cuba. He came most justly developed the headed by Murshal Serrano, Duke de la Torre. H

leading Cubans desiring to themselves solve the leading Cubans desiring to themselves solve the difficulties of their position, and I have had intimations of the formation of revolutionary clubs in Havana and other cities. I doubt not the existence of such clubs, but I do not believe they will do much. The most that their work may amount to will be some foolish outbreak that will soon be repressed, with an attending garroting of many of those implicated in the movement."

#### SANTA ANNA.

His Latest Filibustering Design. —A correspondent of the *Herald* writes from Cuba as follows:

Cuba as follows:

"General Santa Anna has again gotten himself in a scrape, and what is bad, he has compromised a number of Mexican refugees here in his difficulty. Your Mexican correspondent must have informed you of certain documents brought to light by the Juarez administration, through the instrumentality of a Colonel Cosme Padilla, a former officer in the army of Maximilian, and who, after having sold himself to the present rulers of Mexico, came to Havana in the capacity of a spy, and succeeded in thoroughly humbugging Santa Anna, and in getting possession of the documents in question. These clearly establish the existence in this city of the headquarters of an imaginary 'Grand of the headquarters of an imaginary 'Grand Army of Mexico for the Restoration of Civil Guarantees,' of which General Santa Anna is Commander-in-Chief, and General Antonio Taboada Chief of Staff (Cuartel Maestre). The docommander-in-Chief, and General Antonio Taboada Chief of Staff (Cuartel Maestre). The documents having come to the knowledge of Captain-General Lersundi, he has given positive orders to Generals Santa Anna and Taboada to leave the island, the former within thirty days, and the latter within three days. Gen. Taboada, I understand, is going to New Orleans, while Gen. Santa Anna will probably once more occupy his 'watch-tower of observation' in St. Thomas. Other Mexican refugees, officers in the so-called 'Grand army of Mexico,' are likewise to be ordered off. In the said documents is found the affirmation of a declaration of Santa Anna that Captain-General Lersundi had promised him the loan of a Spanish man-of war for a fill-bustering expedition against Vera Cruz. The Captain-General says this is untrue. Santa Anna did speak to him upon the subject, but he gave him a positive refusal, and told him all his projects for the invasion of Mexico were ridiculous and visionary, and he, Santa Anna, had better abandon them; that the authorities of Cuba would use all the means at their command to prevent fillipusterism come from what senter is a series. would use all the means at their command to prevent filibusterism, come from what source it may. Captain-General Lersundi claims that this has been done, and I believe he is correct."

#### THE RICE GROP.

#### Injuries Inflicted by Floods.

The Savannah News and Herald says: "We learn that the recent heavy rains, and the floods in the rivers and creeks consequent thereon, have had a very disastrous effect upon the rice crops.

had a very disastrous effect upon the rice crops. A few weeks ago it was thought that the crop would be very heavy this season, but within the week just one-third of the crop raised along the Savannah, Ogcechee and Altamaha Rivers has been destroyed, and the floods are not yet over. This will materially lessen the estimates which have been formed of the amount of rice which would be raised this year.

"The amount of damage done has been carefully calculated. It is placed very low, perhaps, as the destruction is going on every day now. The floods have been greater this year than they have been known to be for many years, and the damage they have done thus far is very great. We hope that the rice planters will come off befter than they anticipate, but things look gloomy at present."

# THEATRES, Etc.

AT THE ARCH this evening, Lotta will have a cenefit, and will appear as "Little Nell," and as "The Marchioness."

At the WALNUT this evening Mr. S. F. Chanfrau will have a benefit in the comedy Sam, and in The Widow's Victim. At the American to-night The Grand Duchess

will be given. SELECT READINGS .- Mr. E. Franklin, of Washington, D. C., will give a reading from Shakes-pearc, at Musical Fund Hall to-morrow night. This gentleman has been warmly praised by the press of his city as an original and very accom-lished elocutionist.

LECTURES.—This evening, Rev. W. Morley Punshon, M. A., the renowned English orator, will deliver a lecture in the Academy of Music upon the subject "Daniel in Babylon." On Mon-"day evening next he will lecture upon "Florence and her memories." Mr. Panshon brings with him a magnificent reputation as a learned and eloquent divine: and we believe his lectures will be intensely interesting. The proceeds, it is understood, are to be devoted to a worthy public charity.

charity.

Concert Hall.—We call special attention to a very interesting exhibition by the Orphan Zouaves, a corps of soldiers' orphans, from New York and New England, at Concert Hall to-night. The little fellows give an admirable performance of drill, singing, &c., and deserve a warm encouragement from our citizens. We are sorry that they are compelled to give such a short notice of their entertainment. tice of their entertainment.

# Edwin Forrest.

Edwin Forrest, the veteran actor, is about sixty-four years of age. In an old book of "Recollections of the Stage" occurs the following account of his first appearance, which took place in Philadelphia in 1820, at the Walnut Street Theatre. We give the manager's words as we find them. He says:
"An interesting event occurred—being the

first appearance of a young gentleman of Philadelphia, Master Edwin Forrest. This youth, at sixteen years of age was introduced to the manager by Colonel John Swift, as a person who was determined to be an actor, and who had succeeded in obtaining 'the slow leave' of the family. The usual arguments were strongly urged against embracing a profession at this time so especially unpromising. The toils, dangers and sufferings of a young actor were represented with hon est earnestness, but, as was soon discovered. in vain. Forrest was at this time a well grown young man, with a noble figure, unusually developed for his age, his features powerfully expressive, and of a determination of purpose which discouraged all further objections. He appeared on the 27th of November, 1820, in 'Douglas,' with the following cast: 'Young Norval,' Forrest; 'Lord Randolph,' Wheatley; 'Glenalvon,' Wood; 'Old Norval,' Warren; 'Lady Randolph,' Miss Williams; 'Anna,' Miss Jef-

"No great excitement was perceptible on the present occasion. The novice, however acquitted himself so well as to create a desire for a repetition of the play, which soon fol-lowed, and with increased approbation. Soon after he added to his reputation by a spirited effort as 'Frederic' in 'Love's Vows.' These performances were considered by all the principal actors as far beyond any they had ever witnessed from a novice. Still no enthusiasm was evident in the public, and his benefit as 'Octavian' was less than the former nights, which were 'Douglas,'\$319; 'Frederic,' \$252; benefit. \$215.

"This cool reception in his native city, which might have discouraged a less ardent and confident mind, had no such effect on Forrest; and he reiterated his intention to adopt a theatrical life."

# FACTS AND FANCIES.

Match Him. An honest man—a man without pretence, Modest, but brave—though silent, fall of sense; His lightest fancies are substantial facts, And his best thoughts translate themselves in

No fogs of doubt obstruct his steady gaze, No vague dim shadow looming through the haze. But all stands out clear, sharp, and well defined, Before the earnest challenge of his mind— A mind that, in beginnings, sees the ends, Explores, compares, weighs, gauges, comprehends.

hends.
And with a force resistless as the tides
Shapes to results whatever it decides;
A clear, cool brain, well balanced and compact,
That in to-day's discerns to-morrow's act,
And, fruitful in resource, to all its needs
Measures the succor that must come in deeds;
A calm and lofty courage that can cope
With direst perils, hoping against hope;
Patience that tires not, and an iron will,
Tenacious, stubborn, and persistent still,
That naught can swerve from its one grand
design

To fight it out and conquer-"on this line;" As in the conflicts of "The Wilderness,"
As in the conflicts of "The Wilderness,"
And making all things to his purpose bend
Till "Appointion" brings the glorious end;
Buch are the traits that mark our Chosen ManNote him, O, world! and "match him," if you
can!

-The Croton water is said to have a taste of damp blankets. -Velocipedes are introduced in three plays now on Paris boards.

—Plus IX is suffering from the gout; Isabella.
II. from the go-out.

—It is proposed that General Robert Anderson be presented with a testimonial on occasion of his expected retirement from active service. —The sudden and mysterious appearance of an island near the month of Rocky River, Ohio, is reported. It is of considerable extent.

—A temperance author wrote "drunkenness is folly," and the printer made him say "drunkenness is jolly."

—Madame Birch-Pfeiffer was, it turns out, the principal author of the libretto of Meyerbeer's "L'Africaine." The original has been found among her papers.

—A promising pedestrian in Wisconsin lately attempted to walk one hundred and eighteen niles in twenty-four hours. He walked seventeen miles and gave it up.

—The women of Germany are to have a convention at Stuttgart this month, not to demand the suffrage, but—to discuss the best way of man-Two years ago a Chicago lady, in the absence of her lord, swapped a pair of the tamily horses for five acres of land south of the city. She is now offered \$20,000 for the land.

—A fellow made money at a country fair, by letting people raise him by the ears at twenty five cents premium for success and ten cents for

—Henry Ward Beecher says: "I once wrote to Oliver Wendell Holmes as to his knowledge of a remedy for the Asthma. His encouraging reply was: 'Gravel is an effectual cure. It should be taken about eight feet deep."

There is a company of musicians in Paris, called organophones, whose members make imitations of all musical instruments by means of the ness and threat. The "star" performer imitates exactly the bass drum and cymbals, and gets great applause thereby.

—John Crabb, who fought with Sir John Moore in Spain, is living with Mrs. Crabb in Maine. He is ninety-three, but, according to the local journal, in possession of all his faculties and in the apparent flush of youth. This is because, being a Crabb, he can go backward.

—Some of the German papers report that Mrs. Lincoln is going to take up her residence at Frankfort-on-the-Main, where her income will enable her to live in much better style than in the United States. She will be received in a very flattering manner in Germany, where Abraham Lincoln's memory is revered no less than in

—The Empress Eugenie is generally credited in Paris with the success of the secret negotiations which led to the recent interview at St. Sebastian. She still looks with a kind of reverence upon the Quen of Spain, her former sovereign, and it is said that the first quarrel which she ever had with Napoleon III. arose from her feverish anxiety to pay a gala visit to Queen Isabella. When the Emperor finally granted her this permission—it was in September, 1855—she rejoiced more heartily over it than over the capture of Sebastopol, the news of which arrived on the following day. Her enemies at court then began to speak of her derisively as "L'Espagnole," the name which is now given to her by the people of Paris. She still looks with a kind of reverence upon the

-M. Duvergier de Hauranne says, in a recent essay on education in the United States: "Travelers visiting the United States will at first be greatly surprised to find that so many half-grown American lads are instructed at school by schoolmistresses. Such a thing is almost unheard of in European schools; but I found that the event did not work nearest had so I become the system did not work near as bad as I thought in the United States; for the American lads are already imbued with much of that chivalrous spirit which characterizes the conduct of American gentlemen towards the fair sex, and they behave much more meekly and submis-sively towards a school mistress than they would do if they were taught by one of their sex. And then I noticed that an unusually large number of the female teachers of the American schools were decidedly bandsome women. Who knows how many of the boy-pupils were secretly in love with their pretty school mistresses? Such boyish loves are, at bottom, not such bad affairs, and at school they contribute powerfully toward the preservation of discipline."

—Mark Twain tells the following story of one of the small republics of South America:

There was war in one of these little republics—the one I have been describing. The General-in-Chief asked the President for three hundred men; the President ordered the Minister of War to furnish them; the forces—just the number wanted—were down on the seacosst somewhere.
The Minister of War requested the Minister of the
Navy to place the navy of the republic at the disposal of the troops, so that they might have transportation to the seat of war. The Minister of the Navy (an official who had seen as little of ships and oceans as even Mr. Secretary Wellessent a courier to where the schooner was, with the necessary order for the Lord High Admiral. The Lord High Admiral wrote back:

"Your Excellency: It is impossible. You must be aware that this is a 60-ton schooner. There is not room for three hundred men in her," The stern old salt in the Navy office wrote

"Impossible—nousense. Make room. Heave the tons overboard and bring the soldiers."

Any way to get them there so they got them there, was all this brave sea-horse called for.

Berryer, the celebrated French lawyer, is at present counsel for the United States, for the ex-King of Naples, for Queen Isabella, for the Emperor of Russia, for the Count de Chambord, for the Dey of Tunis, for Baron James Rothschild, and for the detherond Drivers. peror of Russia, for the Count de Chambord, for the Dey of Tunis, for Baron James Rothschild, and for the dethroned Duke of Nassau. Jules Favre, his still more celebrated colleague, says that he is utterly unable to take uline-tenths of the law business offered to him, and that the most difficult part of his task as a lawyer is to select among the many cases which are offered to him such as he should not refuse to take. He works sixteen hours a day, and frequently makes specches in four different courts on the same day. Lachaud, who as a criminal lawyer is hardly less celebrated than Favre, is noted for his polished manners and amiability. He is so kind-hearted that a woman's tears will always prevail on him to take cases which he dislikes to take; and in causes celebras, in which a woman its on the bench of the accused, Lachaud generally appears as her defender. Lately Picard has obtained considerable tame as a criminal lawyer, and it is thought that after Berryer, Favre and Lachaud have passed away, he will be the most prominent member of the French bar.

member of the French har. -