Baily Evening Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

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PHILADELPHIA. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1868.

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EVENING BULLETIN: PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, AT THE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING. 607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION.

GIBSON PRACOCK. CAMPER SOUDER, JE., FETHERSTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON, FRANCIS WELLS.

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WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN THE Nowest and best manner, LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver, 1033 Chestnut street. feb 20, 41 MARRIED.

CLARK—HENSZEY,—At the residence of the bride's parents, on the 18th inst, by the Rev. Charles D. Cooper, Leonard S. Clark, M. D., to Maggle A. Henzzey, chunter of William C. Henzzey, Eq., all of Philadelphia. No cards.
JURDAN-TABER.—On the 12th inst, at the Second
United Presbyterian Church, by Roy. J. B. Dales, D.B.
Mr. Gratz C. Jordan and Miss Jennie Taber, both of this City.

KIEMM—LEVIS.—On Thursday, November 12th; by Roy Banuci E. Appleton. Edward M. Klemm to Lizzie M. daughter of Edwir M. Lewis.

M. EHVINE—KING.—On Thursday morning. November 12th; 182, by the Rev. R. Newton. D.D., azzisfed by Rev. R. Heber Newton, William McK. Mervins, of Milton, Pa. to Bergie B. eldest daughter of the late Robert P. King. Esq. No cards.

FORD.—On the evening of the 10th inst, after a lingering illness George W. Ford, in the 6th year of his age. The relatives and male friends of the tamily; also Skekinsh I ode, No. 246. A. Y. M.; the Union League of the City of Philadelphia; National and Rata Council, O. of U.A. M.; Northern Liberty Degree Council, No. 1, O. of U.A. M.; Experiment Council, No. 1, O. of U.A. M.; Experiment Council, No. 1, O. of U.A. M.; the Nati nal Union Cluber Philadelphia; the Columbia, Bouth Fenn and Lincoln Hosse Companies, are respectfully invited to attend the fuercal, from his late residence, 34 North Twelfith street, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to American Mechanics Cometry, BUREVE.—On Thursday, 12th instant, W. Clifford Shreve, aged 24 years.
His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, kilchard U. Shreve, Mr. Holly, N. J., on Monday, 16th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. without further notice.

SMITH.—On the 2d October, 1883, at Havana, Jerome Smith. Interred in Monument Censtery,
Hills.—On thouseday, November 5th, in Cincinnati, Ohio, at 4 o'clock P. M., Mrs. Sarah Shoemaker, in the 29th year of her age.

For Winds and Rough Weather.— Colaste & Co.* Glycerine and Aromatic Scaps are pro-cisely the thing needed for the winds and rough weather of Fall and Winter.—Itelations Telescope.——nos-w.f.m.13t OOD BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.

O BYOUT BILK. CORDED SATIN PACE GRO GRAIN.
PURPLE AND GILT EDGE.
BROWNS AND BLUE GRO GRAIN.
MODE COLUP PLAIN BILKS.
eulst
EYRL & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch.

BEEURAL NUTICES. SCIENTIFIC LECTURES.
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
The Course of Scientific Lectures' before the Association will be opened for the Season on FRIDAY EVEN.
ING next, Nov. 13, at the Hall, No. 1210 CHESTNUT
Street, by

Street, by
PHOF. AB. C. BOOTH. SUBJECT.—THE MANUFACTURE OF GLASS., ANCIENT AND MOD ERN.
Illustrated with numerous Paintings and Diagrams.
The Lectures will be continued on each FRIDAY
EVENING, as follows:
Nov. 20, Dr. W. W. Keen. Subject.—The Circulation
of the Blood."
Nov. 27, Theo. D. Rand, Esq., Subject.—Lead. Its Me-27, Theo. D. Rand, Esq. Sabject-"Lead. Its Meistingy, Chemistry and Uses."

Dec. 4. Rev. Daniel March. subject... "Astronomy."

Dec. 11, Dr. P. D. Keyzer. Subject... "The Anatomy and
Phyriology of the Eyc."

Dec. 13, Dr. E. R. Hutchins. Subject... "Health, How to
Preserve it."

These Lectures will be illustrated by Paintings, Specimens, Diagrams, Maps, &c., and will be both instructive
and entertaining. and entertaining.

Tickets free to members who have paid the annual dues for the casuing year.

Terms of membership, \$1.00 per annum.

Apply at the hall.

noil w f 223

PROF. MORTON'S
First lecture will be repeated on THURSDAY for
non-members, and on FRIDAY for members of the
Franklin institute.

10113t) PHILADELPHIA ORTHOP EDIC HOSPITAL
No. 15 South Ninth street.—Club foot, Hip and
Spinal Discass, and Bodily Deformities treated Appl
daily at 12 oclock.
po93m.rp; HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 AND 11620 Lombard street, Dispensary Department.—Medical treatment and medicine furnished gratuitously to

A Lucky Miner—He Strikes His For-tune at Last. [From the Dubuque Times of Nov. 6.]

Quite a number of years ago, a poor, but honest man, with a large family dependent upon his labor for support, emigrated from Vermont his labor for support, emigrated from Vermont to the West, and very naturally came to Dubuque. Here, like hundreds of others, he pursued the business of lead mining. Patiently he tolled and delved within the recesses of mother earth, always in search of the glittering ore, but alsa, never finding it. Other men, who had commenced mining with him, acquired fortunes and retired from business, but the Green Mountain box was not one of them. That Mountain boy was not one of them. That fortune, which smiled so sweetly upon the efforts of other men, and resolved every efforts of other men, and resolved every crevice into a secret passage leading on to wealth as wondrous as that which enraptured the gaze-of Aladdin, seemingly had no favors to bestow upon him, but continued wayward and capricious. Time and time again our hero struck a veln of mineral, a little silvery thread, which promised to lead to richer things, but after industriously following it for weeks and months it would suddenly peter out or spring into another man's grounds and bid him defiance. But the miner was not to be discouraged. Within his breast was a large amount of the stuff that heroes are made of, and although his wife and friends attempted to persuade him into another and as they considered a more lucrative business, he resolved to persevere, declaring that he would make the mines pay him back his principal and a goed; share of inhim back his principal and a good share of in-terest yet. The sequel will prove that he was correct in his conclusions.

One fine day last September our miner, fresh and vigorous in purpose as ever, went out prospecting in the vicinity of Gatfish creek. While passing along a side hill his attention was attracted by a pile of fresh, yellow dirt, displaced by that bore of farmers, and much persecuted animal, a ground-mole. Curiosity led him to kick the earth carelessly with his foot, when somewhat to his surprise be found a small pleee of ore. On further examination a number of other small pleees were found, and the prospectives so enticing as to be deserving of a trial. He went home, procured his tools and went to work, and to make a long story short, in two weeks reached an opening filled from top to bottom with pure galena. Old miners say that it is the richest thing yet discovered and contains half a dozen fortunes. Perseverance will tell. The Vermonter is lucky at last, and has experienced the fruition of his fondest hopes. We would suggest that if inclined to turn aristocratic, as many others have done before him when affileted with a shower of this world's goods, that he inscribe his family coat of arms with the figure of a mole. It won't cost much, while it will tond to relieve the debt of gratitude the miner must ever feel toward the peak-nosed, dirt-digging One fine day last September our miner, fresh ever feel toward the peak-nosed, dirt-digging animal that pointed him out the way to fortune.

-A suite of rooms was advertised at a fashionable watering place as having among its attractions" a splendid view over a fine garden adorned with numerous sculptures." It was found, on applying at the address, that the garden adorned with sculptures was the cemetery.

—The Memphis Appeal indulges in big head-lines over the election, among other things ejac-ulating, "Sound the Loud Timbrel o'er all Ten-nessee, Leftwich's elected, the Eighth District is

PENNSYLVANIA.

Elections of 1868.

Full Official Returns.

a man		,			W
	OCTOBER. Iuditor General.		NOVEMBER.		. "
Counties.	Auditor G	eneral.	Presi	dent.	81
	lartranft. 2832	Boyle. 3174	Grant. Se 2917	3170	
Alleghery	. 2002	14923	25487	14571	1
Armeteore	20000		4082	3112	'nR
Armstrong Beaver Bedford	2510	3459	3648	2624	in
Redford	0030	2675			in
Powler	. 2625 . 7413	3019	2687	2898 13978	aí
Berks	. 7918	18921	7917		a
Blair	. 3841 . 7612	3133	3986	8066	in
Drautora	. 701Z	3863	7768	8588	10
Ducks	. 6981	7838	7085	7613	,,,
Bucks	. 3723	3292	3803	3256	۱.,
Cambria	. 2849	3587	2935	3558	ti
Cameron	. 537	441	508	394	111
Carbon	2129	2772	2188	2745	ci
Centre	. 3388	8765	3429	3646	pı
Chester/	. 8850	6658	9178	6190	al
Clarion	. 1908	2956	1998	2928	те
Clearneld	. 1895	3037	1974	30 96	of
Clinton	. 1992	2765	2056	2582	w
Columbia	. 2077	4058	2143	4022	at
Crawford	. 7026	5390	7322	5455	80
Cumberland	. 700T	4433	4171	4591	ns
L'auphin	. 6190	4535	6507	4397	m
Delaware	. 4016	2764	4166	2616	
Elk	. 508	1054	568	1119	K
Erie	7702	4531	8007	4555	he
Fayette		4770	3792	4608	tu
Forest	352	348	355	291	V
Franklin	4321	4278	4451	4171	tie
Fulton	782	1118	802	1107	th
Greene	. 1722	3874	1809	3301	of
Huntingdon	3478	2498	3417	2179	in
Huntingdon	4849	2301	4809	2228	вe
Jefferson	2076	2094	2147	2068	ar
Janiata	1467	1863	1478	1753	b€
Juniata Lancasier	15313	8570	15792	8513	la
Lawrence	8691	1716	3789	1647	de
Lebanon	4267	2858	4345	2858	tr
L-high	4733	6305	5004	6321	lii
Luzerne	9099	13420	10723	14303	81
Lycomirg	4680	5031	4713	4839	ti
Lycoming McKean	. 1000	809	1028	780	he
Mercer	4793	4177			B
Mercer	1858	1828	4979	4078	110
Mifflin Monroe	745	2789	1846	1807	fr
Montgomer	. 745 . 7948		802	2015	fo
Montgomery	. 1340	8905	8083	8803	be
Montour	. 1194	1683	1269	1697	in
Northampton	. 4452	7701	4791	7762 4240	81
Northumberland.	. 3694	4146	3825	4240	W
Perry Philadelphia	2570	2526	2664	2416	W
Filladeiphia	. 60633	00808	60385	55173	č
Pike	. 338	1269	370	1313	
Potter	1604	811	1703	693	þ
Schuylkill	. 8192	9538	8707	9428	in
Bnyaer	1865	1343	1925	1318	ιb
Somerset	3195	1829	3261	1778	נם
Sullivan	. 46L	846	473	851,	W
Sucquehanna	4682	3377	4882	8392	
Tioga	5410	2051	5549	1951	A
Union	. 2004	1340	2081	1277	ŀ
Venango	. 4431	3761	4759	3774	l
Warren	. 2990	1882	3020	1757	W
Washington	. 4946	4948	5051	4867	po bo
Wayne	. 2698	3397	2909	3539	
Wayne Westmoreland	. 2698 . 5335	6569	5285	6360	₩
wyoming	. 1549	1765	1623	1766	66
York	. 6053	9006	6449	9094	bi
,					m

4948 3397 6569 1765 9006 1549 6053 Total......331,416 521,739 342,280 313,382 321,739 313,382

Majority..... 9677

CRIME.

A BANK ROBBERY IN BROOKLYN.

Nine Thousand Dollars Stolen. A robbery was committed on Tuesday last at the Mechanics' Bank, corner of Montague and

Court streets, which indicates the utmost adroit ness on the part of the thieves. It appears that the cashier of the bank had gone to New York on the day in question and subsequently but two clerks were left to attend to the business of the bank. About one o'clock in the afternoon a man of genteel appearance stepped in and inquired at the teller's desk whether the bank had any United States bonds for sale. He was told that it had not, and he was directed to broker's office. He took his departure thereupon, but shortly after returned and inquired about negotiating a bill of exchange, and was again referred to the broker's office. While leaning on the counter of the bank two other men entered, one of whom desired to purchase some revenue stamps, which were kept at the lower end of the counter, and which took one of the attaches of the institution to that part of the office. While this man was engaging the clerk in conversa-tion in regard to the various kinds of stamps the second man was occupied in talking to the clerk at the teller's desk. The person who first entered the place retained his position in the meantime, leaning over a door which opens to admit persons behind the desk. A short time before these parties had entered the bank the teller had been engaged in counting over a large amount of bills, which had been left in the desh

about twelve feet from the place where the man was leaning over the door at the counter. In a few minutes the trio, having concluded their basiness, took their departure without having excited the least suspicion as to their design in the minds of the officials of the bank, and it was not until some time after that the real object of their visit was dis-covered. Then it was found that a pile of bills, which the officers of the bank state contained only about \$9,000, was missing, and suspicion at once centred upon the three persons who had re-cently been there. It is needless to state that while the two fellows engaged the attention of the clerks-the third secured the money by a quiet and dexterous movement towards the desk on which it was carelessly left.

which it was carclessly left.

The robbery was reported to the police, who are working diligently to obtain a clue to the adroit rogues. The prospects of their success are very elight indeed, though the greatest secrecy has been maintained on their part in withholding information on the subject.—Herald, to-day.

AN INTERESTING FORGERY CASE. Bold Stroke for a Fortune—Attempt to Pass a Forged Check for Over \$95,000—Pursuit and Capture of the

Presenter.

The bond robbers, confidence men and gentlemen who live by their wits seem to be carrying the war into Africa just now, judging from the number of safes that have been robbed, tin boxes of bonds and money stolen and forgeries perpe

trated within the past week.

The public who do business near the corner of Pine and Nassau streets were greatly excited yes-terday over the chase and capture of one of the above class. The circumstances, as reported by the police, are briefly these: About three o'clock, as business men were making their closing transactions—for the day, a respectably appearing young man elbowed his way through the crowd outside the office of the Feurth National Bank, and proceeding to the paying teller's desk, presented a draft purporting to be drawn by Henry Clews & Co., for \$95,109 50. The bank officer examined it minutely and hesitated a moment, when the man asked if it was not drawn in due form. He was answered in the affirmative, but requested to walk a property. He was answered in the affirmative, but requested to wait a moment. The stranger's suspicious were aroused, and turning, he made a bold dash for the door and liberty. The porter of the bank checked his retreat, when he dealt him a severe blow, gained the door and rushed up Nassau street, pursued by the porter and some of the clerks, who, with the assistance of the police, brought him to bay and secured him. The presenter of the check gave his name as James Henderson, aged twenty-nine years, and a native of

derson, aged twenty-nine years, and a native of England. England.

By this time an excited and curious crowd had collected about the bank. Henderson was then taken to the president's room, where the accused declaredhis innocence and stated the draft was genuine. A messenger was despatched to Clews and soon returned with the information that the amount was genuine and soon returned with the information that the

signature was genuine, but that the amount on

the face had been changed from \$915 to \$95,000.

The prisoner was then taken to the station-house by Officer Fitzsimmons, of the First Precinct, who made the arrest, and there locked up for the night, to await arraignment before one of the police courts this morning.

He is said to have been seen operating around Wall, New and Pine streets for several days, and as he was accompanied by a friend, no doubt he was a confederate to this affair.—N. Y. Herald.

At about 5 o'clock on Monday afternoon the Rebel General Henry E. Reed.

At about 5 o'clock on Monday afternoon the Rebel General Henry E. Reed committed suicide in his office, in Louisville, Ky., shooting himself through the head. When found, soon after he had shot himself, he was lying dead on a sofa, with a Derringer pistol tightly clutched in his right hand. On the office table lay the collowing hastly written note:

My life has been one of varieties to the present mother creation of my existence to the present mo-

the creation of my existence to the present mo-nent. I have been the farmer's son, the me-chanic, the soldier, the ministerial officer, the rofusional gentleman, and the statesman; in all of which I am confident that I am entitled to espectful consideration. The pecuniary want of my life has at all times been embarrassing, which, perhaps, is the cause of my discomfiture, which, perhaps, is the cause of my discomfiture, at least so much so as to render my life unhappy. So, with the fresh memory of the honor of my native State, and the love and kindness toward my family. I bid farewell to life. H. E. Reed. Gen. Henry E. Reed as bornin Larue County, Ky., in 1824. When the Mexican war broke out he enlisted, and as ensign of a regiment of Kentucky voltigeures distinguished himself at Benna Vista, Chapultepec, and in other hard fought battles. He it was who first planted the flag upon the heights of Chapultepec, but, in the moment of victory he was struck down severely wounded in several places. For this act the General Assembly of Kentucky presented a sword and passed complimentary resolutions. He began life as a blacksmith, but studied law, and in 1861 was the Southern Rights candidate for Congress in what was then the Vth District, but was beaten by Governor Charles Wickict, but was beaten by Governor Charles Wick-fie. He lived at different times at Hodgenville, helbyville and Elizabethtown, where he prac-ced law. On his return from the Mexican war, ticed law. On his return from the Mexican war, a between was commissioned by Governor Powell a Brigadier-General of militia. When the rebellien broke out he went South, taking with him from Hardin county a considerable body of men for the Confederate army. H was elected a member of the Confederate Congress, representing the Provisional Government of Kentucky, and when Stoneman raided upon Richmond he was a sergeant in the Congressional company which was organized for active service in the Confederate army. In the battle of the Chickandominy he carried a private's musket, and figured in other sangulary contests in Virginia. After n other sanguinary contests in Virginia. After he war he returned to Louisville, and entered upon the practice of his profession. He leaves a vife and several children.

Attempt to Hob a Hank Messenger of 8100,000.

At half-past two yesterday as a bank messenger was passing through Cedar street, having in his possession a package containing \$100,000 in bonds and money, he was assaulted by a man who attempted to steal the treasure. The messenger was an old man, who clung tenaciously to his package and called for assistance. A policeman standing near Nassau street, on Cedar, hurded to his assistance and arrested the would-be thief, who was locked up to answer the charge.—

N. Y. Herald.

GENERAL HINDMAN.

A Page of War History—Take ino Prisoners. [From the Richmend State Journal, Nov. 9.]

A friend who happened, by the fortunes of the recent war, to be placed for a few days under the command of the late Confederate Gen. Hindman, of Arkansas, so recently assassinated in that State, supplies us the following page of unrecorded blators:

"Did I ever meet with Hindman in my war, experience?" you ask. Yes, I met him once, and had no wish to meet him again. "Tyrant" was marked in every lineament of his handsome face, marked in every lineament of his handsome face, in each haughty curl of his proud lip, and waved in every ringlet of his fair, flowing, Absalom-like locks. It was late in the evening, on the like locks. It was late in the evening, on the line more than a month and a half in making his advance against Beauregard, at Corinth, by slow approaches, plank-roads, entrenchments and parallels, while the Confederate army was melting away by sickness, and almost perishing melting away by sickness, and almost perishing for want of water. Beauregard saw his army dwindling day by day, and knew that his only alternative was to

force a hattle or to retreat. On the evening mentioned he determined to bring on a general engagement, and made his dispositions accordingly. The eatire army was put in motion and marched out a of the entrenched camp of Corinth. We halted on the brow of the hill half way between the two camps—the Federal army then occupying Farmington, three miles from Corinth. The country was thickly wooded and undulating, and a small stream meandered through the ravine which separated the hostile hosts. Our forces were disposed in three lines of battle in the same man-ner as we began the fight at Shiloh. Price and Van Dorn, with their Missouri and Arkansas troops, had been sent to attempt a secret move-ment, by which it was contemplated the left flank of the enemy might be turned, and the nank of the enemy might be turned, and the thunder of their guns on our right and the Fede-ral left, the next morning, was to announce the success of our plan, and be the signal for a gene-ral assault all along the line. I was in the first line of battle, acting as file-closer, the left being in front. The sun was setting serenely, in the west, as is usually the case, and betokened a goodly day on the morrow, when a "solltary horseman" approached the head of our column and reined his superb war steedwithin two paces of where I stood leaning on my masket. He at once commenced talking. "Men." musket. He at once commenced talking. "Men." sald he, "in to-morrow's battle fire low. It is as important to wound the enemy in his legs, and even more important than to kill him, for it will require two sound men, at least, to take care of the wounded. Be calm; and be sure of your aim. Don't waste your ammunition. Keep your for-mation; remain always with your colors, be careful not to streggle or get separated, and always push to the front. Never mind your wounded comradse, for ample provisions have been made to remove them from the field. You need not take any prisoners. I do not want them. They will only serve to embarrass the army and weaken our strength. Obey my instructions—stand by your colors—and to-morrow's sum will set upon one of the most glorious victories ever achieved on the American continent;" and, bowing gracefully, he American continent," and, bowing gracefully, he passed on, leaving us to wonder. As he wore no uniform, carried no sword, showed no military insignia, save a revolver in his belt, and was unknown to the command, his address somewhat surprised us, and the inquiry, "Who is he?" was pretty general. "Why that's General Hindman, your new Division Commander," said the Brigade Adjutant, "and you'd better believe that he'll show us h—l to-morrow." The reply was anything but reassuring, for we had heard that he was prone to the fault of unnecessarily exposing his men. "What did he mean by not wanting to take prisoners?" inquired a Sergeant exposing his men. "What did he mean by not wanting to take prisoners?" inquired a Sergeant to my left. "Does he expect us to murder them?" "That's the only construction I can give his remark, and the peculiar manner in which it was made," was the reply. And his division so understood it—but I doubt whether a single man in derstood it—but I doubt whether a single man in that line would have obeyed instructions so inhuman. He was a splendid tyrant—young and handsome, but soulless—and, no doubt, met his fate at the hands of some relative of one of the many victims to his stern cruelty, as it was his practice to shoot his soldiers for very slight offences, and otherwise severely punish them.

That night was an anxious one—as "the night before the hattle" ever is to the soldier. That night was an anxious one—as "the night before the battle" ever is to the soldier. Around the bivouac fires comrades gathered gloomily, as the scattering shots of the pickets in front, and the whistling of the balls over our heads, subthe whistling of the balls over our heads, sub-dued the certaminis quadia, and reminded us-that ere the sun rose again the combat would deepen and many of us lie low. Each confided to his friend some message for home and dear

ones—to swectheart, wife, or mether—prefacing it, "If I fall and you escape, tell her that _____."

Morning came—the sun rose; but the fog which hung like a shroud over the two armies was impenetrable to its rays. Every ear was awake to hear the signal from the right; but the day advanced, the sun stalked his stately course up the heavens; noon came, and still nothing from Price and Van Dorn. The day waned, night approached, and with it brought a tired and dust begrimed courier, with the intelligence that the flank movement had failed through premature discovery, and that Price and Van Dorn were

nank movement had failed through premature discovery, and that Price and Van Dorn were falling back.

So ended the intended great fight of the 22d of May, 1862, which would have been known as the battle of Farmington, and which would have resulted as did that at Shiloh. Beauregard now commenced his preparations for the evacuation suited as did that at Shiloh. Beauregard now commenced his preparations for the evacuation of Corinth, and eight days after, simultaneously with the opening of Halleck's big guns on that town, his army withdrew by the cause way he had previously constructed for the purpose, through the Tuscumbia swamp, and escaped to Tupelo, without the loss of a single prisoner, notwithstanding Gen. Pope telegraphed to Washington that he had taken 10,000. He might have taken 20,000 if he had pursued the army or attempted to cut it off, for I never before or since beheld such deit off, for I never before or since beheld such de-moralization among troops. They were without organization, almost in a state of mutiny, and readyto yield at any moment to the first demand.

Pope lost a golden opportunity there.

I never saw Hindman again.

COLLEGE DISCIPLINE.

Trouble in Williams College—The Marking System.

The following letter from the Secretary of the Faculty of Williams College is published.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE, WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Nov. 11,1868.—As yery unusual action has been taken by the students of this college, we have deemed it desirable that a statement of the occasions of that action be made to the public.

it desirable that a statement of the occasions of that action be made to the public.

We are by no means unqualified in our support of the marking system, but have used it hitherto as a disciplinary means of reaching young men, many of whom are not voluntarily disposed to improve their opportunities. One form of neglect has long embarrassed us, and limited the value of our instruction. Many students, on slight and insufficient grounds, have been repeatedly and protractedly absent from been repeatedly and protractedly absent from college duties, and thus from recitations, much of the value of which depends upon consecutive attendance. The following law was passed by us

'Each absence from any recitation, whether a "Each absence from any recitation, whether at the beginning of or during the term, whether at cused or unexcused, will count as zero in the record of standing. In cases, however, in which attendance shall be shown by the student to have been impossible, each officer shall have the option of allowing the recitation to be made up at such time as he shall appoint; and no mark shall be given to such recitation unless it shall amount to a substantial performance of the work to a substantial performance of the work

It was our intention, in all cases in which the claim was just, to accept cheerfully the labor of extra recitations, and to allow the standing of the student necessarily absent to be regained. We the student necessarily absent to be regained. We deemed it, however, eminently fair that absence in other cases should carry with it the presumption of ignorance of the ground passed over, rather than the opposite presumption of knowledge, and that it should, therefore, affect the standing of the absence. On the promulgation of the above law the following paper was presented to one of the members of the Faculty:

Faculty:
Whereas, The Faculty of Williams College have imposed upon us students of said College a rule to the effect that each absence from recitation, excused or unexcused, shall receive a zero mark in the record of standing; and it is left with each officer of the College to act his option as to whether he will hear necessary absences in their lost lessons, and said officer shall act his option as to giving any credit for such recitation; and gard the imposition of this rule as a blow aimed at our personal honor and manhood; therefore, Resolved, That we, students of said College, pro-test against said rule, and call upon the Faculty of said Williams College to annul it.

Deeming this paper objectionable in form and spirit, and also embarrassed in our action by the absence of President Hopkins, who was not present at the passage and promulgation of the law we declined to give their request final considera tion before his return. Thereupon this additional paper was presented

by the students:
"To the Authorities of Williams College:

"At a meeting of the students of Williams College, November 10, 1868, the following resolution s unanimously adopted:
Whereas, The Faculty of Williams College have imposed upon us students of said College a rule that (quoting the rule), and
"Whereas, We, students of said College, regard the imposition of this rule as a blow aimed at our

personal honor and manhood; and "Whereas, Our petition presented to the Faculty of said College, November 6, 1868, for the repeal of the above mentioned rule has been disregarded; therefore Resolved, that we, students of said Williams

College, declare our connection with said College to cease from this date, until the authorities of said College shall repeal the above-mentioned rule."
This paper bore the signatures of nearly all the students in the College.

The action of the Faculty in this matter ha

been unanimous, and believing that more impor-tant issues in the government of the College are involved than those relating simply to the maintenance and wisdom of a single law, we submit this statement to the public.

FRANKLIN CARTER, Secretary of the Faculty.

The Students Still in Revolt. Springfield, Mass., Nov. 12.—The situation of the difficulty between the faculty and students of Williams College remains unchanged. All but three or four of the students have withdrawn from the College, and neither party shows any signs of concession.

Narrow Escape of General Sherman

[From the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist.] The following remarkable anecdote comes to us from an esteemed contributor. He says: "I did not myself meet with the adventure re corded, but it was narrated to me by a friend whose word I could implicitly trust, but whose death has occurred since the surrender."—Ed. | One morning, how it matters not, four of my company, myself among the number, found ourselves in the wilds of South Carolina, without any knowledge of the country, separated from our command and having an idea that Sherman's advance guard was close to us, but in what di-rection we could not tell, as we were utterly at a loss. This, it will be allowed, was a situation far from pleasant, but when, in addition, it is taken into consideration that we were endur-ing the pangs of hunger and thirst; that ing the pangs of hunger and thirst; that we were weary, heart and body—com-pletely broken down—and that we pessessed a sorrowful consciousness that the Confederacy was near its end, it will be readily imagined that very few jokes and hilarious re marks enlivened our conversation as we jogged along. Hunger is a guest that uses very little ceremony in his visits, and the little fellow was knocking at our breasts very rudely, and clamor-ously asserting his presence. He was not to be put to allence, and so, for peace sake, we deter-mined to grant his request. As if to try us, no sooner had we agreed to search for food, than we came to a by-path which branched off to we came to a by-path which branched off to the right of the road we were traveling. It looked promising and looking down a leafy vista, we discerned about three hundred yards off unmistakable signs of a farm-house, and as a thing of course a land flowing with milk and honey. So determined to "stand the hazard of the die," we filed off down the road to break-fast. We found a small farm-house, inhabited by an old widow lady, whose two sons had been killed in Virginia, and who, with four for five faithful slaves, still managed to keep her little farm in good order. Wel to keep her little farm in good order. Wel coming us, for "the sake of the gray," as she said we were soon seated on the grass plat, enjoying a good, though homely, meal, and, under the in

fluence of her excellent buttermilk, corn-bread and fried chicken, were rapidly becoming reinvigorated. Suddenly a confusion of voices sounded near us, and I caught the gleam of sabres and bright uniform, as about a dozen cavalry in dark blue thundered down toward us. Evidently they had not see us. A word and a touch, and all four were in the adjoining thicket, awaiting their approach. They galloped up, and, ordering breakfast, ast down on a bench to await for it. I felt a touch on my shoulder, and, looking up, and a bale face near my own. fluorece of her excellent buttermilk, corn-bread

and, looking up, saw a pale face near my own, with eyes turned in a constrained manner to an officer on the beach. "R—," the lips whispered, almost inaudibly, "now is the time to end the war. Yonder sits

Sherman."

I was so utterly taken by surprise that I did not at first comprehend him, but gradually as I gazed mechanically on the officer pointed out to me, I began to understand that the South's greatest and most powerful enemy, the one who was rapidly wiping her out of existence as a nation, who held her fate, as it were, in the hollow of his hand, who had done her more evil in four months than all his predecessors had accomplished in as many years, was sitting here serice and unconscious, within reach of my carbine. I at once commenced cautiously to unsling it. The fate of the Confederacy, perhaps, Sherman." bine. I at once commenced cautiously to unsling it. The fate of the Confederacy, perhaps,
hung on that moment. When, at this length of
time, I think upon the awful interests that were
at stake, my brain reels and I grow faint. The
General arose, unconscious of his peril, and
walked with a rapid military tread into the
house, followed by his staff, and very soon we
could see them through the open window engaged in eating breakfast. I was completely
baffied, and had no opportunity, nor had any of
us, to renew our attempts, as a body of cavalry
soon arrived, before whom we thought it prudent to retire, and accordingly made a sudden
retreat.

FARRAGUT.

Official Reception at the Brooklyn Bavy-Yard-Rionors to the Hero of the Mississippi and Mobile Bay.

Admiral Farragut yesterday afternoon paid a visit to the Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, and as the visit was merely asort of return compliment for Admiral Godon's visit to the Franklin the other day, and which naval etiquette exacted from even the "hero of New Orleans," no very extensive preparations were made for his reception. There was no manning of yards or flaunting of flags from the war-ships in the river, as was expected would be the case, for the fact is that but very few persons outside the regular attachés of the Yard were aware that Farragut was about to honor the post by his

presence.
About noon the Admiral, accompanied by several members of his staff in full dress, drove down town from his residence in private carriages, and embarked in a small tug that had been sent over the river from the Navy Yard for his accommoda-tion. As the little vessel steamed its way across the stream the brilliant uniform of the officers attracted the attention of the crowds on many of the passing ferry-boats, who on descrying the fa-miliar figure of Farragut in their midst, cheered

miliar figure of Farragut in their midst, cheered him quite lustily.

On the arrival of the tug at the Navy Yard wharf the Admiral was met in the gangway by Rear Admiral Godon and his staff and a large number of naval officers from the various war ships now lying in the river. The two Admirals greeted each other quite warmly, and arm in arm, rollowed by their staffs, marched up the roadway towards the Lyceum, the band playing "Hail to the Chief," and the battalion of marines, in full uniform, under Colonel Brown, which was drawn up in line along the route, presenting arms as

uniform, under Colonel Brown, which was drawn up in line along the route, presenting arms as they passed.

It is customary when a rear admiral goes on board his flag-ship to assume command, or to be received at any naval station, for the drum to give two ruffles and a salute of thirteen guns to be fired; but on account of Farragut's occupying a higher rank in the navy than any one mentioned in the latest edition of the "Regulations," according to St. Gideon, four ruffles of the drum were given and a salute of seventeen guns was fired from the shore battery as he entered the commandant's quarters.

The Admiral had no sooner got himself safely

into the lycenm than he was at once surrounded by all the officers, naval and marine, each of whom seemed to vie with the other in expressions of welcome. Admiral Godon introduced the officers singly, and for over a half hour Farragut was forced to undergo a hand-shaking ordeal that no other man besides General Grant could outlive for an hour. After having chatted on some one topic or another with nearly all the blue coats and been reminded a great many more times than was actually necessary that he was in close proximity to a quantity of cannon he had captured at Mobile and elsewhere during the war, he was escorted to the Commandant's house, where an interesting impromptu levee was held in the parlors, the ladies doing all the honors with becoming grace. Several ladies of prominent families in Brooklyn called on the Admiral during the levee and paid their respects.

Within an hour after his arrival at the Yard he took his departure, escerted to the wharf by the marines. A great many flags were displayed from housetops in Brooklyn during the Admiral's visit.—N. Y. Herald.

Oyster War in Maryland. The Princess Anne Herald has the following concerning the "oyster war" in Somerset county,

Maryland:
Some short time ago commissioners were appointed on the part of the State of Maryland and Virginia to locate the boundary line between the respective States, but our commissioners failed to submit to the unjust line traced by the commissioners delegated by Virginia, and as yet the difficulty rests in statu quo. On Thursday last the Virginia tugboats, some three in number, descried two boats, manned by Captains Bradshaw and Tyler, dredging, as they presumed to say, in "forbidden waters," and made an attempt to cap-"forbidden waters," and made an attempt to capture them by coming down on them in a warlike manner. The Marylanders, however, made a strategic retreat up Tyler's creek on the Island, and sinking their boats, took to their heels as expeditiously as possible for the purpose of summoning the yeomanry and girding on their armor. The ruse was successful, a few moments only clapsing before a volley from some forty muskets in the marsh warned the Virginians that they were invading the rights of these people too far, and though returning fire for some time, the bullets seemed to be too thick for safety, and they lets seemed to be too thick for safety, The fight lasted some fifteen or twenty minutes, and it was supposed a man was killed aboard one of the tugboats, as he was carried below. No one

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

was hurt on the Island.

-The Lancashire Lass will be given to night at both the Chestnut and the Arch Street Theatres. ...Mr. E. L. Davenport will have a benefit at the Walnut Street Theatre, this evening, in Still Waters Run Doep; and in the The Carpenter of Rouen. On Monday, Edwin Forrest in Richelieu. -A miscellaneous performance is announced at the American.

-Blind Tom will begin a series of concerts at Concert Hall, on Monday evening. -Messrs. Sentz and Hassler will give their usual orchestra matinée, at Musical Fund Hell, to-morrow afternoon, when Haydn's "Surprise Symphony" will be performed.

-The Theatre Comique, on Seventh street, below Arch, will be opened to morrow evening, with a brilliant performance.

—Mr. Wemyss Jobson, who amounces himself as having formerly been consulting surgeon and dentist to the Royal Family of England, will deliver a lecture at Assembly Building on Monday evening next, on "The Physiology and Harman Tompie Charge" mony of Female Dress."

—A great demonstration took place at the Theatre of Bolegna. After the first solo the audience rose, called the actors on to the stage, and demanded the Hymn of Garbaldi. This being prevented by the police, the house broke into a demonstration against the Government and the

FACTS AND FANCIES.

The Sauds of Rec. O Mary, go and call the cattle home, And call the cattle home, And call the cattle home, Across the sands of Dee!"
The western wind was wild and dank with foam,
And all alone went she.

The creeping tide came up along the sand, And o'er and o'er the sand,
And round and round the sand,
As far as eye could see;
The blinding mist came down and hid the land—
And never home came she!

'O is it weed, or fish, or floating hair— A tress of golden hair, Of drowned maiden's hair— Above the nets at sea?

Was never salmon yet that shone so fair, Among the stakes of Dee!"

They rowed her in across the rolling foam,
The cruel, crawling foam,
The cruel, hungry foam—
To her grave beside the sea;
But still the boatmen hear her call the cattle
home.

Across the sands of Dee. O. Kingsley. -Baltimore has a homeopathic horse doctor. -A Mr. Benjamin Franklin, in England, has invented a new steam engine.

-A New Havener sat all day in the top of a tree by way of paying an election bet. —Parepa's last appearance in San Francisco was in the "Bohemian Girl."

—A Staten Island firm refines paraffine and sells a ton a day for chewing-gum. —Pound and a half bananas are sent to Florida editors.

—John Owens is playing "A Party by the Name of Johnson" in Cincinnati. -Five million mulberry trees will supply food for silk worms in California next year. ...Mollie Moore of Texas is about to write another volume of poems.

—Stonewall Jackson's child promises great beauty and intelligence. —During the last two months more than twenty miles of sidewalk were laid in Chicago.

—A Canadian woman has been fined \$50 for smuggling a dozen pairs of woollen steckings into Detroit. —The Lowell Courier says it is easy enough to see through election dodges when they are trans-

parencies. Rossini is alck at Passy, with three doctors in attendance. Fatti visits him every day. Rossini's worst malady is 76 years.

...Twenty-one days hard labor was the sentence of an English laborer who pulled a carrot from a field to cat when he was hungry.

-Mr. Lancaster, of Texas, was unpleasantly surprised on a recent evening by a party of his neighbors, who took him out and hanged him. —More than one-seventh of the State of Mississippi, it is said, is advertised for sale under execution for debt.

-W. Gilmore Simms is at work on a romance whose character may be inferred from the title, "The Cub of the Fanther, a Mountain Legend." The Bombay potentate, Chimmalaiee Mahary, has married a girl of ten years. He paid \$10,000 for his bride.

—Not a Democrat was elected to any office within a hundred miles of the publication office of the La Crosse Democrat.

—One of the New York papers reports that the city judge just elected there contemplates reviving the practice of wearing a judicial wig. —An Indiana paper proposes to publish a list of Democrats who badgered Republicans into making bets on the election and now refuse to

—A lady at New London bravely plunged into wharf, which compelled a gentleman to also plunge and rescue the lady.

-Brigham Young means to educate the young Mormons to read only in the "Deseret Alphabet," so that their minds may not be contaminated by wicked books of Gentile worship.

—So great and wanton is the slaughter of sea-birds on the northern coast of Scotland that it is greatly feared the birds will be exterminated un-less the destruction is limited in some way.

less the destruction is limited in some way.

—An Alabama editor, in puffing a grocery kept
by a woman, says: "Her fomatoes are as red asher own cheeks; her indigo as blue as her own her own checks; her indigo as blue as her own eyes; and her pepper as hot as her own temper." —Mr. Hart is a school teacher in Petrolt, who subjected himself to a tremendous trouncing at the hands of two boys whose elsters he had

...The Roma relates a story of a monk by day and a brigand at night. He is said to be a very holy friar and a very bold robber, so that it is difficult to say in which rôle he most excels. James Buchanan's monument is to be a solid block of Italian marble, five feet high, seven feet one inch long, and three feet seven inches wide, with heavy mouldings at the top and bottom, and a rich, carved wreath of oak-leaves.

- A gentleman learned in the origin of social customs, on being asked what was the meaning of casting an old shoe after a newly-married couple as they started on their trip, replied: "To indicate that the chances of happiness in matrinony are slippery." -On the 7th of August next a total eclipse of

Contine the of August next a total ectipse of the sun will be visible in a part of the United States. The eclipse will be partial throughout the Union, but total in Iowa, Central Illinois, Southern Indiana, Kentecky and North I Carolina following a line from northwest to southeast, be-cinning in Iowa between 4 and 5 P. M., and end-ing on the North Carolina coast a few minutes past 6: —One of Jekyll's best displays of brilliant im-

pudence was perpetrated on a Welsh Judge, who was alike notorious for his greed of office and his want of personal cleanliness. "My dear sir," Jekyll observed in his most amiable manner to this most unamiable personage, "you have asked the minister for almost everything else; why don't you ask him for a piece of soap and a nail-brush?"

—The researches of Helmholtz, the distinguished German physiologist, show that the nervous fluid or wave, whatever it may be, travels at the rate of 97.1 teet per second. If, then, a man six feet high were to step on a nail, it would take a little less than an eighth of a second for the informa-tion to be carried by the censor nerves to the brain, and for the order that the foot be lifted to be returned by the motor nerve to the suffering

-Mile. Albini di Rhona, a perform er of legerde-—Mile. Albini di Rhona, a perform er of legerde-main, was recently giving at Brusse is a series of performances, comprising the we'.i-known trick of receiving uninjured the suppo sed contents of an apparently loaded pistol. Or le evening, when the weapon, after having been handed round for the inspection of the public, wa's returned into her-hands, ase inserted her magic, wand into the har-rel, and felt it come in contact with an unexpected obstacle. She retired and reterwards appeared obstacle. She retired, and vifterwards appeared in a state of violent agitatic n. It subsequently transpired that some scoum irel among the spec-tators had slipped into vae barrel a screw of about an inch in length, which, if it had not been discovered, would have killed or seriously wounded the fair encharacters.

-Buckle, in his History of Civilization, says Buckle, in his History of Civilization, says that marriage does not depend upon love, but upon the price of cayin. It is evident that children have long known a this, and have even measured love as men we assure corn, as appears from their common expression: "I love you two bushels and a pee's." The statistical lover does not now say, as he used to: Amanda, I love thee—but, Amarida, provisions are cheap. There is no telling what fine novels and plays a man thoroughly in bued with this idea might produce, and particul arly would he give us good songs. and particularly would he give us good songs. How imagin ative would be one like this:

The he art bowed down with price of beef, To Weakest hopes will cling. With the melancholy refrain:

For beefsteak is the only friend, That grief can call its ow-own.