# Daily Corning Balletin

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

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SOLDTERS' ORPHAN SCHOOLS. Annual Vacation and Examination. DEFARTMENT OF SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' SCHOOLS, HARRISBURG, Pa., July 9, 1869.—
To the Principals and Managers of the Soldiers' Orphans' Schools and Homes:—

ANNUAL VACATION. Another year of school duties is about to close, and the regular annual summer vacation to occur—commencing this year on Friday, July 23d, 1869, and terminating on Thursday,

September 2d, 1869.
The regulations issued for last vacation, dated July 3, 1868, a copy of which is herewith enclosed, will continue in force, except as above modified. The very satisfactory results following the hearty and intelligent observance of these regulations at most of the Schools and Homes last year have convinced me of their Homes last year have convinced me of their practical value, and are my apology for asking and expecting a like observance of them this year at all the Schools and Homes under my superintendence.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS.

The annual examination of Schools and Homes, to which attention was called at the beginning of the year, will occur as follows:

Those of the Eastern Schools, conducted by the Superintendent with the aid of Hon. Wilmer Worthington, Hon. H. C. Hickok, and other well-known philanthroplets and educators, will be held at the following times and

Northern Home, Twenty-third and Brown streets, Philadelphia, Monday, July 12.
Lincoln Institution, 308 South Eleventh
street, Philadelphia, Tuesday, July 13.
Chester Springs, Chester county, Wednesday, July 14.
Children's Home, Lancaster county, Thursday, July 15.

day, July 15.

Mount Joy, Lancaster county, Friday, July 16. White Hall, Cumberland county, Saturday, McAlisterville, Juniata county, Tuesday,

Cassville, Huntingdon county, Thursday, Those of the Western and Northeastern Schools, conducted by Inspector Cornforth, with the aid of several distinguished gentlemen, will be held as follows:

Phillipsburg, Beaver county, Friday, July 9.
Dayton, Armstrong county, Monday, July 12.
Titusville, Crawford county, Wednesday, July 14.

Uniontown, Fayette county, Friday, July 16. Mansfield, Tioga county, Tuesday, July 20. Harford, Susquehanna county, Thursday,

The following will be conducted by Jas. L. Paul, Esq., Chief Clerk, aided also by gentlemen of ability:

Jacksonville, Centre county, Friday, Loysville, Perry county, Wednesday,

Andersonburg, Perry county, Thursday, Arrangements are also made for the examination of the Schools and Homes not enumerated.

merated.

In all cases the Principal or Superintendent of the institution examined will be considered a member of the Examining Board, and will be invited to assist. The examinations will be public, and all interested in our soldiers' orphans are cordially invited to attend. Blanks are prepared, upon which the results will be recorded, to be filed in this Department, for the investion of all who desire to examine the inspection of all who desire to examine

It affords me sincere pleasure to congratu-It affords me sincere pleasure to congratu-late you upon the very gratifying prosperity enjoyed and progress made during the past year. A kind Providence has blessed our large families of soldiers' orphans with a re-markable degree of health. The improve-ments in buildings and grounds, and in the cultivation of the school farms, have secured increased comfort, and a greater variety of cultivation of the school farms, have seemed increased comfort, and a greater variety of food. The increased number and efficiency of teachers and employes, and the adoption of a carefully considered system of grading, have added to the thoroughness of educational and industrial instruction, and the accumulation of clothing, through more careful habits and better mending, has added to the wardrobes of the children. It is believed that the result of the present annual examinations will be very the present annual examinations will be very gratifying to those who have had sufficient faith in the efficiency of our system of educating the soldiers' orphans of the State to anti-

cipate such results. It is also hoped and believed that the return of these orphans to their mothers and friends, and to the communities in which they preand to the communities in which they viously lived, in their improved and improving condition, will be productive of many good results, and will lead many people heretofore in different to their claims to consider and acknowledge them, and to thank God that it was ever put into the hearts of friends of humanity to make such wise and judicious provision for

them.
Wishing all a safe return home, a cordial reception from and intercourse with kindred, friends and former associates, and a return to school in improved health and zeal,

I am sincerely and cordially yours,
Geo. F. McFarland, Superintendent Soldiers' Orphans.

# THE CHINESE IN AMERICA.

Speech of a Chinaman in California. At San Francisco, a few days ago, Senators Wade and Conkling and the House Commit-tee of Ways and Means met with the repre-sentatives of the six Chinese Companies of the city and several of the leading merchants and There was an interchange of compliment and sentiment, and one of the Chinese representatives. Fung Tang, delivered the following speech, which has not been before

Gentlemen:-It gives me, and all Chinese merchants of San Francisco, great pleasure to meet honorable Senators and members of Congress of the United States. We are made very happy by seeing you here, for we can ex-plain to you our wishes and the wants of our people. Our Government took pleasure in appointing an American Ambassador, to make treaties with Foreign Powers, and we are satisfied with your treaty with our nation, but want the just protection it promises us.

America is probably better known to the Chinese people than any other country, because many of our people have lived here, and written home faithful accounts of the

Country.

China is a very old nation, but our people have learned many new things from Americans. The population of China is very large, and intercourse between our countries will be very intimate, if we have just laws to protect us. You probably know that we have very rich merchants and bankors in China, but we rich merchants and bankers in China, but we cannot advise them to risk their capital here when their agent cannottestify in your Courts, for like your own capitalists they wish to know that their property is protected and secure to them before parting with it. Much gold and silver is hoarded in China which might be used profitably here, if the Chinese felt sure we had full and proper protection.

We merchants have tried to be honest and fair in our dealings with your merchants here, and have paid our debts to Americans as scrupulously as to our own people. The managers of some of your largest San Francisco firms, engaged in trade with China, who have trusted us for hundreds withousands of dollars at a time, without security, are here to prove the

time, without security, are here to prove the truth of what I say. We have introduced your grain and other American produce into China, and labored to establish a trade, which of this country. We hope you will pass a law doubling the Government pay of your line of China steamers, and oblige them to

run each way twice a month; for we feel cer-tain that the cost will be small, when compared to the benefits your country will receive Captain Eldridge will tell you how much of their freight and passage money is paid by our people now—and should you increase the number of trips, we will do all in our power to support this line, and thus insure its suc-cess.

At the banquet given in this city before the sailing of the first American steamship for China, I made a speech full of congratulations on the commencement of this great enterprise. All Chinese felt very happy, because we thought it would make our nations better acquisited and we hoped you would, by knowwe thought it would make our nations better acquainted, and we hoped you would, by knowing us, learn to like us, and be willing to protect us from some evils we now suffer, and which we think unjust.

We think your special tax, collected only from Chinese miners, is not according to our treaty with your Government. We are willing to nay taye cheerfully when taxed equally

ing to pay taxes cheerfully when taxed equally with others. We also think the tax of five dollars collected from each Chinaman for coming into this State is not right, if this is a coming into this state is not right, it this is a free country. But most of all, we feel the want of protection to life and property when courts of justice refuse our testimony, and thus leave us defenceless, and unable to obtain justice for ourselves, and often for others

others.

The Chinese who come to California to labor are poor men, so our companies, which are formed to assist them, and not to oppress them, advance money to bring them here, but no slavery exists at all among our people, for every man receives wages for his labor and works voluntarily. Some people in California have said we have slaves here, but it is not true. We make men contribute from their carnings

enough to pay their debts, if money has been advanced to bring them to this country. China can furnish you good, faithful, industrious men, to cultivate rice and cotton in your Southern States, if you wish to employ them; or to raise tea and silk in California, if you will make laws to protect and make them feel safe, and insure them equal justice with other nations, according to their treaty with your

As a people, we wish to do right, and treat all men well. If you will converse with my countrymen here to-day they will answer any questions you wish to ask, and we hope, on your return to Washington, you will speak favorably of us to the United States Govern-

ment.

For all Chinese in California and the Chinese merchants of San Francisco, we welcome you here, and thank you kindly for thinking of us and honoring us with a visit. We have received much kindness from many excellent people in California, all of which we appreside the state of the same o ciate and for which we gratefully tender our

# THE NORTH POLE.

Expedition to the Arctic Regions.

Quite recently an expedition, under the general charge of Dr. Hayes, the Arctic explorer, and including Bradford, the artist, and two experienced photographers, started for Greenland, and will proceed in the Arctic regions as far as can be done in time to return in October. The objects of the trip are to obtain pictures of Arctic scenery (including sketches and photographs), which will be incorporated in an account of the expedition which Dr. Hayes will write and Messrs. Fields, Osgood & Co. will publish. It seems strange that apparently so obvious a thing as securing photographs in those to us unknown regions has never before been attempted; certainly the views will be awaited with great interest. It is Dr. Hayes's intention, upon his return in October, to organize tion, upon his return in October, to organize an expedition which will start next year, and of which the object will be to solve the vexed question of the existence of an open Polar sea, and, if possible, reach the North Pole itself. The following letter from Dr. Hayes gives an entertaining account of the prepara-

gives an entertaining account of the prepara-tions made for the present expedition just be-fore starting from Newfoundland:

St. Johns, Newfoundland, June 22.—My Dear Sir: The Panther is now coaling, and will be ready for sea on Saturday. She has any amount of "iron wood" sheathing on her sides, and iron on her cut-water, and dead wood in her eyes, to make ice a matter of no sort of consequence to her. She is a bark, with a full spread of canvas, and in the good old way, with a screw lifted, she makes ten knots the hour, and under sail alone makes eight knots. She measures over three hundred tons, and carries over four hundred tons o coal, which is good for fifty days steaming and since we shall not be out over three months, and will rarely if ever work under a full head of steam, and will often use none at all, we want nothing more in the steam way, or in any other way, that I can see.

And the in the great (Cant Bartlett master).

And this is the craft (Capt. Bartlett, master), which we have chartered, and in which we are to sail on our little summer trip to Green-

are to sail on our little summer trip to Greenland, partly for pleasure, partly for health, and partly for business.

The voyage, if a little novel, is not dangerous, and in the Panther it must of necessity be comfortable. The indefatigable zeal and energy of Mr. Bradford has left nothing unsupplied in the commissary way; and if you could see Dummore and Cricherson (the photographers) with their endless hottles and could see Dunmore and Crederson (the photographers), with their endless bottles and baths and chemicals, and Bradford with his box of paints, you would think the icebergs would grow alarmed about their reputations, and that Greenland would make an effort to and that Greenland would make an effort to justify its name; for you may be sure that nothing will escape these enthusiastic gentlemen, and that everything will be done up in black and white, and in divers colors. As for destination, we go everywhere on the Greenland coast that we can get to My own particular interest is in can get to. My own particular interest is in the southern part, which I have never visited, and where are the ruins of the old Norwegian settlements of the pre-Columbian period. You know it is claimed that there are a lot of round-towers in South Greenland similar to round-towers in South Greenland similar to that mysterious structure about which the ivy clings as tightly as the fancy on the pretty green common of charming Newport. Well, whatever they may be, I want to look them up, and Bradford wants to have them photographed, and as for the famous old view of Kakortok, near Julianeshaab, which Graah and Rink have figured, why, if we can only get that, and the crumbled Cathedral at Gardar, (where, according to Torfaeus, sevenonly get that, and the crumbled Cathedral at-Gardar, (where, according to Torfaeus, seventeen successive bishops administered "the ordinances of the Apostolic chair,") into the camera, I think our Archælogicaol friends will rejoice and be exceeding glad. Gardar was the headquarters of the bishop, or officialis, for the bygds, or inhabited places, east and west of the "Island of Greenland," at "the furthest limits of the great ocean," and was within the see of Trondheim, Norway. Beyond lay the ubygds, or uninhabited places, in which region is now situated the quite recent Danish colony of Upernavik, iny old starting point of 1860,

is now situated the quite recent Danish colony of Upernavik, my old starting point of 1860, where we touch, and where I shall make provisions for the gathering together of dogs and furs and hunters for my North Pole campaign, which I trust will come off next year. Aside from these serious objects which I have mentioned, and the hope I have of getting upon some more of the Greenland glacters, our yovage is one of relaxation, and by the time voyage is one of relaxation, and by the time this letter reaches you you will have abundant tense to envy us, as you swelter in the July temperature of Boston. We made a good run —first in the Inman steamer to Halifax, and thence in another Inman steamer which plies thence in another Inman steamer which plies from Halifax to this place every other week. I am sorry you were not on the wharf when we shoved off from New York, for I am sure you would have acted on the spirits as a sunbeam on a Newfoundland fog. Being bound for Greenland, it was generally understood that we were not to meet again in this world

—such is the effect of the imagination—but, God willing, I will greet you in October. Meanwhile, preserve me in your memory, and believe me sincerely your friend.—World.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS. [By the Atlantic Cable.] FRANCE

the Governmental Crisis—Demands of the Opposition—M. Rouher's Position— The Emperor Quietly Watching the Course of Events.

PARIS, July 9.—The governmental crisis in France increases in intensity. The members of the constitutional opposition in the Corps Legislatif declare as their ultimatum that nothing short of the retirement of M. Rouher will satisfy them. The Emperor desires his retirement, but hesitates to dismiss him on ac-count of the Minister's devotion and ability in discharging the duties of his position, M. Rouher's failure to comply with the evident wish of the Emperor is severely criticised. Yesterday the proprietor of one of the leading journals said: "M. Rouher, your time has

ome—leave—decamp—clear out!" "I know it," answered the Minister, "but my wife won't resign," which is literally true. as Madame objects to giving up palace honors. The Emperor will wait meantime till this little lomestic trouble is settled.

The majority of the Assembly are opposed to the propositions of the left centre, which, in the first instance, demands a responsible minsembly. The Emperor is, therefore, obliged to parley with the opposition, the majority of whom do not wish to defy him openly, and hence the legislative dead-lock, which must be brought to an end in the course of next week.

## [By Mail.] HOME.

The Pope's Latest Allocation. On June 25th the Pope delivered an allocution in a secret consistory held for the purpose of creating fourteen Archbishops and Bishops. of creating fourteen Archbishops and Bishops. His Holmess deplored the new law adopted in Italy for subjecting clerical pupils to military conscription, as being an infringement of the immunities, the rights and the liberty of the Church. His Holiness dwelt upon the lamentable evils afflicting the Church in Austria and Hungary, and upon the just complaints of the Bishops of those countries. The events in Spain also gave cause for sadness and mourning. In Poland the Russian government continued its persecutions, which had led to the exile of Catholic Bishops. Still the Episcopal zeal, undaunted by those trials, was a source of consolation. His Holiness said in conclusion: "Let the enemies of Christ conconclusion: "Let the enemies of Christ consider how terrible will be the fate of his ene mies. Let us constantly pray to the Merciful Father to bring them back from the way of perdition to the paths of justice, and to crown the Church with fresh triumphs."

Horrible Murder in Smithfield. On the 28th a whole family, consisting of the father, mother, and six children, the eldest father, mother, and six children, the eldest thirteen years and the youngest fourteen months, were found poisoned at Smithfield. It is supposed that the father administered the poison, hydrocyanic acid, to his family and then took it himself, as he sent a letter to the police authorities stating that upon calling at his house they would find something to interest them. It would appear that Duggin, the father, who had been employed as a silversmith, had received notice to leave both his situation and his place of abode. Although he had "complained of his head," there was nothing in his manner to indicate that he conemplated the commission of such a crime as

The Pall Mall Gazette states that a son of one of the Lords, who in the course of nature may take his seat unquestioned, has been proved to be a thief and a forger. The London News says: "It is now a matter of public notoricty rays: "It is now a matter or public notation, that a well-known and popular earl has added one more to the tale of aristocratic failures, and that the House of Westmoreland one more to the tale of aristocratic failures, and that the House of Westmoreland is as the House of Hastings, Hamilton, and Newcastle; while rumor, standing at the doors of the great emporiums of gossip, the clubs, points with cynical pity to a well-known baronet, who is a sportsman as the Irishman was a tailor, by right of primogeniture, as coming up hand over hand to take the same jump that has landed already four nobles in a bottomless bog. By his side. four nobles in a bottomless bog. By his side, too, are riding, as the Black Horseman rode by the side of the reckless huntsman in the German legend, the same forms that were alongside Hastings, Hamilton, and Newcastle when they ran their fatal course; the great supporters of the spirit of gambling, the money-dealers of the West."

# SPAIN.

Anti-Constitutional Sentiment.

A Madrid correspondent says: The Government seems determined to exact the Constitutional oath from public functiona-ries of every class. The result has been that ries of every class. The result has been that numbers have resigned, and that the resignations are still coming in. The Gazete is full of them, and there is a grand chance for office-seekers who are not quites o scrupulous. As the authors of the documents referred to, with a view of meeting the matter and avoiding embarrassments, the Republican members of the Cortes have very scriously debated, at a private causes meeting, the course that ought to vate caucus meeting, the course that ought to be adopted by those members of their party be adopted by those members of their party who might be required to swear fidelity to the Constitution under a threat of losing their honors or their offices. They have decided that a good Republican may swear fidelity to it, in a manifesto just issued and published in to-day's Republican papers.

# ADELINA PATTI.

The Singer Treats the Public Roughly

The Pall Mall Gazette has the following:
On Friday last Mdme. Adelina Patti was announced to appear in the "Figlia del Reggi mento," but at the last moment, after the doors were opened and the audience had begun to arrive, notices were posted up that Mdme. Patti was suffering from a severe hoarseness and quite unable to sing. Another opera was therefore substituted. It is rather trying after therefore substituted. It is rather trying after paying fancy prices to hear Patti in "Gazza Ladra" or "Figlia" to be put off with the everlasting "Trovatore" or hackneyed "Huguenots;" but the charming singer's many admirers will, at least, be consoled to learn that her repeated attacks of illness are not of an alarming kind. The severe hoarseness which prevented her from appearing at Covent Garden on Friday did not in the least disable her from singing before the Prince of Wales and Pacha of Egypt at Marborough House the same evening, where inorough House the same evening, where, in-leed, it is said, she never warbled more learly and enchantingly.

# AMUSEMENTS.

—The amusing pantomime Humpty Dumpty is meeting with well-deserved success at the Arch Street Theatre. The audiences are very large, considering the warmth of the weather, and the performances give increasing satisfacand the performances give increasing satisfac-tion for they grow jollier and funnier every

—At the Theatre Comique, last night, Miss Leo Hudson appeared as "Mazeppa" in the drama of that name. The performance seemed to give much satisfaction to the audience, and the rider of the fiery untamed steed was heartily applauded.

THE TRAGEDY IN TERRE HAUTE.

Two Editors Shot Down by a Policeman —Cause of the Dastardly Assault. [From the Terra Haute (Ind.) Express of July 7.] Yesterday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, C. W. Brown and Major O. J. Smith, editors and proprietors of the Soturday Evening Gazette, were shot by Erwin D. Erney, a day policeman, under circumstances of the most atro-

cious character.

Major Smith was returning from dinner to Major Smith was returning from dinner to his office, and just as he passed McKeon & Minshall's Bank, Erney ran up behind him and dealt him a blow upon the back of the head wifh a "billy." Stunned and bewildered by the blow, Mr. Smith ranout into the street, Erney following him up and before reaching the opposite corner struck several other blows. By the time both men reached the corner, hear Cornelius & Haggerty's store, Mr. Smith had succeeded in drawing a small pistol, and deliberately walked toward Erney, the pistol directed at him. Erney jumped behind a lamp-post and drew a navy revolver. Smith attempted to shoot, but his pistol missed fire. Erney then fired, and Smith fired a moment after, the shots being nearly simultaneous. Erney's shot took effect in the fleshy portion of Smith's shots being nearly simultaneous. Erney's shot took effect in the fleshy portion of Smith's right leg, the ball going clear through the leg, and was inside his pant when they were afterward taken off. Immediately after firing, Erney started across the street in a southeasterly direction, but on reaching the middle of the street started back for his hat, which he had dropped. At this moment Mr. C. W. Brown reached the ground, and seeing Erney going in the direction of Smith, doubtless supposed he was going to renew the atless supposed he was going to renew the attack, and walked toward him with outstretched arms, seemingly endeavoring to stop him, when Erney, only three or four feet from Brown, again fired, the ball taking effect in the upper portion of the right breast.

Erney was arrested a few minutes after and

lodged in jail, where he now remains.

Major Smith was able to walk to his office, dressed. The wounds upon the head are not thought to be of a serious character. The bullet, which passed through the leg, did not strike the bone or arteries, and with no unfavorable after-results, will rapidly heal. It is directly opposite a similar wound in the other leg, received during the war. After the wound was dressed he was removed to the residence of J. O. Jones, Esq., where he was lying quite

comfortable last evening.

Mr. Brown walked into McKeon & Minshall's Bank, where the blood, which was flowing profusely, was staunched, and was then taken to his residence, corner of Swan and Fourth streets. At our last advices his condition was reported of the most critical and Fourth streets. At our last advices his condition was reported of the most critical

The immediate cause of this bloody affair was the publication, in last Saturday's Gazette of the following article:
PRACTICE WHAT YOU PREACH.—OUT Com-

mon Council has become somewhat noted for its persistent determination to administer the affairs of our city economically. Such a policy is laudable in the highest degree. But, Mr. is laudable in the highest degree. But, Mr. Common Council, you are paying an exile from Pennsylvania's "inhospitable shore" sixty or seventy dollars per month for duty as a "day policeman," with which honors he goes struting about like a gay young cavalier, with his badge of authority pinned to his breast, more noble within himself than a French hero with the Cross of the Legion of Honor. What mission he has to fill other than to show off a policeman's star to good advantage. I policeman's star to good advantage, I know not. To boys and women he might strike terror, but to those of more advanced age than a dozen years, he is but a jest and a laughing show. From one who is competent I learn he has made three arrests during his short term of office, and that they were women, two of whom were acquitted, having been arrested without cause; and the other would have been acquitted had she pro-cured legal advice. He attempted to arrest one man, be it said to his praise, but, owing to some little palpitation of the heart, he did not

some little palpitation of the heart, he did not succeed until assistance was volunteered to him. "Let the Devil have his dues," is an old saying, and he gets his dues when they are paid into the Treasury. He is always close enough to earn his witness fees—his name is Ern—something, I don't know what. Go you to the Mayor's office at any hour of the day and you will find him lounging about, peering down His august Honor's throat every time he gapes, to see if there is not a rent in that mighty bosom, bowing and scraping, ready to scratch the mud ing and scraping, ready to scratch the mud from His Honor's boots or button his waistcoat, carry cigars, or run to the Post-office for His Excellency, but never once looks to the preservation of good order in our city. What do we want with a day policeman, anyhow? Our City Marshal and his deputies, together our city Marshai and his deputies, together with our numerous policemen, are certainly able to preserve good order in the city. And is it necessary for His Honor, the Mayor, to have a faithful squire, paid by the city, attending upon him from morning until night, of these long summer days?

ENOCH. these long summer days?

Enoch.

On Monday Erney called on Mr. Smith for the name of the author, and was told he would confer with the author and give an answer on the day following (yesterday). Erney called again on the same evening and some high words passed between the two—Erney asserting that he would take measures, to ob-tain legal satisfaction. The next intimation

asserting that he would take measures to obtain legal satisfaction. The next intimation Mr. Smith had of hostilities was the unexpected assault of yesterday afternoon.

Erney has been employed as a special day policeman since the incoming of the new Council, having been selected by the Police Board on the recommendation of the Mayor. He has no family or relatives in this vicinity, and has heretofore been regarded as a quiet and has no family or relatives in this vicinity, and has heretofore been regarded as a quiet and very inoftensive man. The most intense teeling prevailed in the city during the afternoon, and in the evening large grounds at the city during the afternoon, and in the evening large grounds at the city during the afternoon, and in the evening large grounds at the city during the afternoon. noon, and in the evening large crowds collected at various places on the streets, and threats of Lynch law were freely indulged in; but we are happy to state this morning that better counsels prevailed, and the law will be allowed to take

due course e give the above version from the many we give the above version from the many reports in circulation, believing it to be very nearly correct, although we cannot vouch for its exact truthfulness. A judicial investigation will probably be held to-day, of which we will give full report

# BLAIR AT LONG BRANCH.

Particulars of the Row Over His Drunken, Rebel Speech. The New York Sun contains the following articulars of the Blair fuss at the Long Branch

The banquet, although announced to take The banquet, although announced to take place at 8 P. M., was, owing to some misunderstanding, delayed until near 10 P. M. Atthat hour the entire party, preceded by Admiral Farragut, Lieutenant-General Sheridan and Frank P. Blair, Jr., entered—the dining-room. The Admiral sat in the middle, and to his right was General Sheridan. Next to Sheridan sat Blair. After consuming an hour or so in soothing the achings of sharp appears. Sheridan sat Blair. After consuming an notice or so in soothing the achings of sharp appetites, we knew by the noisy discharge of champagne corks that the hour for toasting, speech-making and wining had arrived. Admiral Farragut arose and began the call of sentiments. After "The Army and Navy" had been toasted, and "Little Phil" had made his little greath, there were cries of "Blair! Blair!

little speech, there were cries of "Blair! Blair! A VICE PRESIDENT POSTURING. A TICE PRESIDENT POSTURING.
All eyes of course were turned to the would-have been per-chance. Vice President. They saw him aiting about three feet behind the table in a free and easy position, his feet resting upon a chair, puffing away furiously at a cigar. Around him were the Stetsons, Sheri-

dan Shook, and three or four others.

FRANK THOUGHT HIMSELF IN A CAUCUS. Not many seconds elapsed after the calls for Mr. Blair, when that gentleman slowly arose, advanced nervously, and staggered for some-thing to support him. (The table in this in-stance answered the purpose.) After standing as if absorbed in deep thought, he closed his eyes and entered upon his harangue. He said that not one word had been spoken about those who were once and are our brothers. He would say one word for the people who had been our enemies. He knew that when

he spoke of them before soldiers, he spoke to a magnanimous and generous court. That those against whom we contended, those whom we aspersed that rebels and traitors, and over whom we had triumphed.

were a great and generous people, and well worthy of our best steel. Turning to Admiral Farragut, who politely bowed acquiescence, General Blair continued:

"We have heard the praises of Farragut, Sheridan, and others to night. We will yet hear of Lee" (pronounced in a louder tone and exulting manner), "and of Stonewall Jackson." The General articulated the name of this distinguished rebel with his voice nitched son." The General articulated the finite of this distinguished rebel with his voice pitched at its highest key. Hisses, cries of "Order," "Traitor," "Sit down," "Sit down," "Put him out," "Shame."

out," "Shame." General Blair was not discouraged, but said, in a haughty manner, "Does anybody dissent? Is there any dissent?" CHALLENGED ON THE SPOT.

"Yes, sir. there is. I do, sir, I do. My name is Major Robert A. Haggerty, sir." [Seusa-

tion.]
A pause followed, which was almost im-mediately broken by cries of "Don't hear him," "Shut up," &c., &c.
GEN. BLAIR—I do not ask to be heard. I do not beg for a heaving. I never have and never will.

After the wildest confusion and excitement

had lasted about ten minutes. Admiral Farragut, who had been doing his utmost to restore harmony, finally secured attention, and goodnaturedly said that, as the meeting had asked Mr. Blair to speak, they ought to hear him

patiently.
squelching the offender. Capt. Montgomery, of the navy, said: "Mr. Chairman, I call Mr. Blair to order. There is an article in our by-laws which forbids any political discussion or harangue at any of our meetings. I call upon the Chair to enforce that rule."

Admiral Farragut—Have you a copy? Let A copy was shown him. He read the clause alluded to by Capt. Montgomery. He then addressed Mr. Blair. "Yes, Mr. Blair, I call you to order because our By-laws do not permit any political speeches at any of our meet-ings. Intentionally or otherwise, you have introduced politics here."

Blair, with an idiotic chuckle, resumed his

THE FLIGHT OF THE FAIR.

THE FLIGHT OF THE FAIR.

The pleasures of the evening were about being brought to an abrupt termination, when Admiral Bailey proposed an extra toast:

"The Union ladies of the United States."

At this I bethought me of the "ladies of the Stetson House" whom I had seen watching the proceedings through the open windows. I turned and looked. Not one was there. Why list there are? Before leaving I, went to where did they go? Before leaving I went to where Gen. Blair was and spoke to him. I had a good chance to observe him closely and satisfy my chance to observe him closely and satisfy myself as to his condition. He was becoming
convalescent, but with no prospect of altogether recovering until morning.
In answer to an observation of mine, that
his remarks startled and displeased the assemblage, he replied, "Yes, d—it, I knew I
could fetch them, and I did it." He winked
very significantly as he concluded this sentence.

For two hours after the banquet was over an excited multitude, grouped in the lobbies and corridors of the hotel, continued commenting very excitedly upon this incident. They did compliment Mr. Blair.

This morning the feeling against Mr. Blair was very bitter. The majority of the officers of the Army and Navy of the Gulf say that they have been insulted. Many wild rumors are afloat.

# EX-SECRETARY SEWARD.

His Reception in Salt Lake City. Hon. William H. Seward was serenaded in alt Lake City, Utah, on the evening of June 25, and, in response to calls from the crowd,

spoke as follows:
"Fellow-citizens: It would be impossible for me to speak so as to be heard by so large an audience as this; and were it otherwise proper, the circumstances under which I am traveling through the country forbid me from engaging in any kind of discussion of public or political in any kind of discussion of public or political affairs. They do not forbid me, however, acknowledging the hospitality and kindness which have been shown me by my fellow-citizens. This is all that I can do not I do it with a free, kind and good heart. I thank you for the hospitality you have shown me since I came to your city. I thank you for your attendance to-night, and I pray God that the great marvel which I witness here may result in establishing a good civilization in the heart of the American concivilization in the heart of the American con-tinent, and be a sign, token and assurance to mankind in every nation of the earth that it cannot fail, if it be prosecuted by industry and virtue, in advancing the welfare of the whole virtue, in advancing the welfare of the whole human race. Accept my thanks once more for this kindgreeting, and permit me to bid you a cordial good-night."

The band played "Thou art gone from my gaze," when in response to vociferous calls, Mr. F. W. Seward was introduced by Alderway Eichards and said.

man Richards, and said:

"Fellow-citizens: I thank you heartily for
this kind greeting. It has given me much
pleasure to visit a region of country of which
I have heard so much, and in which, in common with all my fellow-countrymen. mon with all my fellow-countrymen, I have taken so deep an interest. Even the brief glance that we have already been able to bestow upon it assures us of its wealth, of the greatness of its agricultural resources, and of its rich future. I join with you in your congratulations over the completion of the Pacific Road. Remote as you have hitherto been, both from the Atlantic and Pacific coars, you are now brought in and Pacific coasts, you are now brought in close connection with each of them. It is not easy to estimate the value of the benefits which that road is destined to confer upon you, upon our country, and upon the world nor is it easy to estimate the value of the nor is it easy to estimate the value of the guaranty it gives of prosperity to our States, and of the perpetuity of the Union. Accept gentlemen, my best wishes for your future, and my hearty thanks for this greeting."

-Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul, who are a mrs. And Mrs. Howard Paul, who are are present in Germany, are announced to give some musical extracts from their popular entertainment at Schwalbach, near Weisbaden, in the elegant hotel Zum Allee Saal. This watering-place, which has a special reputation in Germany, is at present crowded with visitors from all parts of Europe.

-Jewelry in Paris this summer is very fan ciful. The most recherché sets are enamels, but ciful. The most recherché sets are enamels, but in curious shapes. Little plates are worn as cuff buttons and brooches, to imitate all the admired crockery ever heard of, from the Bernard de Palissy style to Sevres, Saxony and China wares. Even Rouen hardware is in favor.

—A new London weekly, to be called the layety, devoted entirely to music and the drama, will give in each number a photograph of some artist, with autobiography.

—A stenographic school, consisting of twenty-four pupils of various nations, has been established at Rome, for the purpose of taking notes during the coming council.

The Control 200 to the

FACTS AND FANCIES. For the Philaga, Evening Bulletin. Love's Golden Stream. There is a golden stream,

Dropped from the hills of Heaven;

Onward it flows with glittering gleam,

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

Answering back the morning beam And the soft tints of even. Ever it takes its course Towards the boundless sea; Nothing can stay its wondrous force,

Brought from its great Eternal source Of life and purity: Paid and Solice IL Ossa and Pelion heap Their rugged rocks before: But the golden stream, with bounding leap,

Around their melting base doth sweep, And hies toward the shore,-The shore whose other side Shall ne'er be reached or known; The shore of the sea, so smooth and wide,

Amid whose glorious, golden tide, Stands God's eternal throne. Where'er this golden stream Flows over mend and lea, Its banks with fragrant flowers teem, And the dark grows light, and the echoes seems

To wake Heaven's melody. Where, amid wreck and blight, Stretches the barren sand, The golden stream sinketh out of sight, But floweth ever with growing might

Toward the ocean's strand. Up to the light it springs When desert wastes are gone, And a deeper, brighter glow it brings, As its joyous glance it upward flings.

And ever hasteth on. Oh, stream of gold so pure, From the river of life sent down! We sail forever with thee, secure, To the ocean where thou shalt circle sure,

Forever around the throne! -The army worm is on a raid in Illinois. -All the Minnesota railroads are overbur-

dened with business. —An entire jury of Smiths was recently impanneled in Sheffield, England. —Ruskin has a new book in press, which he calls "The Queen of the Air." -A London theatre advertises a "talented

.The Paris rioters when on trial all put, in the plea of intoxication. St. Petersburg is applauding a white -Minnie Hauck is to sing for two years at the Vienna Opera House

company of goblins."

—Thiers spent \$5,000 in bill-posting in Paris before the election. -A Dutch engineer proposes to drain the —A Louisville policeman personated a thief for fun the other night, and did it so well that

he got shot. -The immortal Crockett has left an equally immortal ancestor who lives in Arkausus, and inherits his ancestral peculiarities. —The month of June was so cold in Europe that the summer resorts were nearly aban-

doned by tourists. —Minnesota swamp lands are fast coming into notice for agricultural purposes, and after drainage make the most valuable soil in

the State.
—Bullion City, in the White Pine district, has been laid out several days and great "improve-Three restaurants and the same number of saloons constitute the

—On opening a vault in Cracow the remains of Casimir the Great were discovered. A crown and sceptre were also found in the tomb. Casimir was the last of the Plast dynasty which ruled Poland in the fourteenth

dynasty which ruled Found in the fourteenance century.

—A boarder at a White Pine hotel being about to depart, said to the waiter: "Boy, runupstairs to No. 16, and bring down my bagage," "Whar is your baggage, massa, and what is it?" "Why, three pistols, a pack of cards, a bowie-knife and a shirt. You'll find them under my billow." them under my pillow."

-Arabella Goddard, during her more recent concerts, has revived forgotten works by Dussek, Steibelt, Clements, Albrechtsberger and Scarlatti. The London Musical World is in ecstasies over this; but it may be asked whether these things would have ever been forgotten if they had been specially worth re--The author of "Waverly" erected a hand-

The author of "Waverly erected a hand-more tombstone in the romantic churchyard of Irongrey, over the grave of Helen Walker, the prototype of the imaginary Jeanie Deans, in the greatest of his fictions, "The Heart of Mid-Lothian." We are sorry to see that the bases of the uprights or supporting pillars at either end of the tombstone have been ruthlessly chipped and broken (the pieces being taken away), evidently by some selfish and soulless relic-hunters.—Dumfries Courier. -A Mayor Williamson, in a report to the commissary of Benar, in India, solemnly avers that it is the custom of families in those parts, whenever a husband and father has been eater

by a figer (which is rather the rule than the exception), to change their family name. The

object of this is to prevent the tiger from exterminating the household, either through appetite, if the father agreed with him, or through rage, if the father gave him the dysperity pepsia.

—A tavern-keeper, in a town of Wisconsin, employed a German blacksmith to do a certain job of work, for which he paid the cash at once. Afterward a neighbor got a similar job done on credit for a less price. Upon being asked the reason, the blacksmith replied, "You zee, I've zo much charge on my book, and I zometimes lose 'em; and zo ven I have a good cash customer I sharge good price; but ven I puts it on my book I do not like to sharge zo much, zo if I never gets 'em I no lose zo much."

lose zo much."

—At a dinner given in San Francisco a few days ago, at which Ben Wade and other distinguished visitors from the east were present, the conversation turned upon the introduction of Chinese labor. Mr. Wade was seated between Mayor McCoppin and a gentleman violently opposed to Chinese labor. "Senator," said the gentleman on Wade's right, "do you think it for the benefit of the country to encourage Chinese immigration?" "Most undoubtedly." Would you have them vote?" "Why not? The Irish vote; and the Chinese are more frugal, more industrious, more in-"Why not? The Irish vote; and the Chiuses are more frugal, more industrious, more ingenious, more pacific and orderly than the Irish." Then, turning to Mayor McCoppin, the Senator innocently asked: "Don't you think so, Mr. McCoppin?" The company were aghast at this most unfortunate contretemps. Some looked grave. Some sould scarcely restrain their laughter. But the Mayor was equal to the occasion. With adhereplied: "Certainly, Senator, they are a most ingenious and remarkable race." The joke will be seen when it is remembered that the Mayor is himself an Irishman. the Mayor is himself an Irishman.