# Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOLUME LXXXIII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1868. NUMBER 184.


# FIRST EDITION.

TWELVE O'CLOCK M.

## NEW YORK CITY MATTERS.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, August 1.—The steamer Louisiana from Europe has arrived.

Judge Cordoza to-day rendered a decision in the Supreme Court that the Fernando Wood leases must be executed by the city. This involves the payment of a yearly rental of $18,000 for buildings Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau street. The Judge also rendered a decision against the city in the claim of the New York *Times* for some $25,000 for advertising.

The deaths for the week were seven hundred and thirty, being fifty-one less than the preceding week.

The anniversary demonstration by the blacks in honor of emancipation in the British West Indies was postponed to next Tuesday.

The Pacific mail steamer Arizona, which sailed to-day for Aspinwall, took one thousand and ninety bars of railroad iron and other material for the Central Pacific Railroad, and one thousand and seventy-five packages of merchandize for Japan and China.

The new steamer Alaska sails next Saturday for Aspinwall.

The injunctions against the Rock Island Railroad Company were vacated to-day by Judge Cordoza and a motion for receiver denied, the plaintiffs being given leave to discontinue suits.

Mary Ann Broadwell was arrested for attempting to poison a girl named Hattie Ball, both employes on a canal boat.

An accident befell the diving apparatus employed in the supposed wreck of the British frigate Hussar yesterday, the purchase to the bell suddenly breaking, but the divers were rescued uninjured.

An old man named Newell was brutally beaten and robbed on his own door step in Washington street of $425. The perpetrators were secured.

Col. Fred Wood, nominally an Internal Revenue detective, but supposed to be a confidence operator, has been committed on a charge of larceny for obtaining a diamond ring valued at $1,000 belonging to Mrs. Harris.

Jas. Van Dersurfe, a young German, who attempted an indecent assault on a young woman named Gardner, who sought employment in his establishment on Bleeker street, was convicted of assault and battery and remanded for sentence.

A sail boat was struck by a schooner in the Hudson river this morning and upset. A boy named Humphreys was drowned. His father escaped.

NEW YORK, August 2.—The oil factory of S. E. Oppenheimer & Co., located at the foot of Eighteenth street, East river, last evening was destroyed by fire. Loss $300,000, insured for $150,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

The turning mill of Henry Worner, in Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn, was destroyed by fire yesterday. A number of adjoining buildings were damaged. Loss $30,000, of which $26,000 falls on Worner; partially insured.

The steamer Caledonia, from Glasgow, has arrived.

General Schofield, Secretary of War, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

One of the masts of the London Packet Ship Yorktown was shivered by lightning on Saturday evening.

The long pending controversy between the Board of Health and the butchers has resulted in a compromise. The latter are allowed till the 1st of January to remove their slaughter houses from the city, and have agreed to acquiesce in any health ordinance or regulation the board may deem necessary.

Heinrich Schafer, arrested at Patterson, New Jersey, charged with the murder of his master, mistress and two children in the Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt, was brought to New York to be transferred to the German authorities.

### From the Pacific Coast.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—The Golden Age, from Panama, sailed to-day with $848,000 in treasure, $833,000 for New York.

The United States steamer Pensacola reports the Suwanee a total wreck. Eight of the Suwanee's crew arrived here to-day by the Pensacola.

A fire at Coburn's Station, Central Pacific Railroad, to-day destroyed fifty buildings. No insurance.

Late Arizona advices state the Indians attacked the mail escort between camps Reno and McDonald and killed four soldiers of Company E, Eighth Cavalry.

Mining news unimportant.

The United States steamer Pensacola, Admiral Thatcher, arrived at Victoria to-day.

Alaski advices to July 20th state that the troops were well. Business dull. Coal mines had been discovered near Sitka on the main land, considered unequalled in quality and extent, the seam being over thirty feet wide and traceable some distance. The United States steamer Saginaw tried the coal and pronounced it excellent. It has the appearance of pure anthracite, and superior to ady Lehigh.

### Yellow Fever in New Orleans—The Supreme Court.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW ORLEANS, August 1.—Citizens returning from the North report that the impression exists that yellow fever prevails in New Orleans. This is a great mistake. But two deaths have occurred from yellow fever in this city during the whole season, and both were sporadic cases. The city was never healthier.

Governor Warmouth nominated and the Senate confirmed five Judges of the Supreme Court yesterday. Jno. T. Ludeling, Chief Justice, was a prominent Conservative member of the Convention and refused to sign and published a protest against the Constitution. J. G. Taliafero, one of the Associate Justices, was President of the Convention, has been latterly a Conservative Republican and was candidate for Governor at the recent election. Two of the others were already on the bench.

### General Sheridan Arrested for Assault and Battery.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

LEAVENWORTH, August 1.—Gen. Sheridan was arrested here to-day on complaint of Mr. Dunn for assault and battery. Dunn is Postmaster at Fort Leavenworth, but was ordered off the Reserve a few days ago for alleged misconduct, and refusing to obey the order was forcibly ejected, hence the action for assault.

### Banker Charged with Larceny.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

BUFFALO, August 1.—Chas. Pickering, formerly a banker in this city, was arrested to-day and confined in jail on a requisition from the Governor of Michigan, charged with grand larceny in relation to the sale of cattle taken from an Island in the upper lakes. He will be removed to Michigan for trial.

### Departure of Hon. Reverdy Johnson for Europe—An Ovation.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

BALTIMORE, August 1.—Hon. Reverdy Johnson and family sailed for Southampton to-day on the steamer Baltimore, Baltimore-Bremen line, and was escorted down the river by a large number of personal friends on the steamer Chesapeake and about a dozen steamers and tug-boats crowded with passengers. The Baltimore was decorated from deck to top-gallant mast with flags and her rafling fore and aft with evergreens. The entrance to the ship from the gangway was arched with flowers and evergreens. Among those who escorted Mr. Johnson were Baron Gerall, Prussian Minister, Senator Van Winkle, General Van Vleet, Quartermaster's Department, General Brooke, Commandant Fort McHenry, Hon. C. C. Cox, Commissioner of Patents, ex-Governor, and many members of the press from Washington and Baltimore. On passing Fort McHenry a salute of thirteen guns was fired and flags dipped on board the ship. Mayor Banks, of Baltimore, toasted Mr. Johnson in behalf of the people of the city, whom he claimed to represent, and wished him a pleasant voyage. Mr. Johnson responded in appropriate terms, and in the course of his remarks said: "I go to England as a Minister of Peace. My instructions look to peace. And if I am able to carry them out in the spirit in which they are given me, peace will result. So obviously is this the interest of the two nations that the good men of both will strive to make more firm and enduring than ever the pease now existing. We are the same people, descended from the same stock, and no matter how much we may have differed in the past, and have met on sea or land, we are now satisfied. It does not pay us to be at enmity. We ought to stand together and maintain the principles of political liberty. There is another government which has stood by us in the past, whose interests and ours are the same, and I ask you to join me in a toast to the King of Prussia, and the able representatives of that monarch, who is always a consistent friend to the United States, and endeared to us all who have known him during the many years he has represented his Government in this country."

Baron Von Geralt expressed gratitude for this kind recognition by Mr. Johnson and reiterated a firm and devoted friendship to the Government and people of America on behalf of himself and his Government.

In response to the toast to the State of Maryland and her Minister to England, ex-Governor Bradford responded in eloquent and appropriate language.

The ovation to Mr. Johnson was by his fellow citizens, regardless of political feeling, and was a fitting endorsement of his unanimous confirmation by the Senate.

The Chesapeake parted from the Baltimore in the Bay at 5:35 p. m.

### Shooting Affray in Columbia, S. C., Between Legislators.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

COLUMBIA, S. C., August 2.—An affray occurred last night, at midnight, between a party of ten or twelve negro members of the Legislature and five whites, which resulted in the mortal wounding of one of the latter, by a pistol shot through the head. The whites entered a boarding house in a disreputable portion of the town by mistake, supposing it to be a brothel, and were struck by one of the negroes. Upon the stick being wrenched from his hand the whole party ran in front of the house and commenced firing. Twenty or thirty shots were discharged, and the whites retreated, except the wounded man, and he was too drunk and remained on the sidewalk and was shot down. The author of the crime is unknown. No arrests were made. Much excitement prevails among the citizens. The whites are said to have been unarmed. No weapons were found on the body of the wounded man.

### Alabama Legislature.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

MONTGOMERY, August 1.—In the Senate to-day the militia bill passed. It authorizes the Governor to organize the militia when he sees proper.

The disability removal bill was hotly discussed. Mr. Pennington and others generally favor it, but Northern Republicans oppose it.

In the House Mr. McGraw, speaker, brought up the bill removing the disabilities of the people of Chambers county. This, it is hoped, will be the entering wedge for a general bill.

The common carrier bill introduced by a negro of Mobile, is a bone of contention and is causing much hard feeling. The negroes are clamorous for it, and the mover says if it does not pass it will cause serious disturbance in Mobile. The bill provides that whites and blacks shall ride in the same railroad cars and steamboat cabins.

### The Express Robbers.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

LOUISVILLE, KY., August 1.—William and Simon Reno, charged with being engaged in robbing the Express Company of $94,000 on the 24th of May, were brought back to New Albany this morning by the Sheriff of Scott county, Indiana, and placed in jail, where they will remain until the 7th of September, when they will be taken back to Scott county for trial. Some disposition was made to mob the prisoners by men from Jackson county, but the precautions which had been taken deterred them.

### Tennessee Legislature.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NASHVILLE, TENN., August 1.—Generals S. H. Cheatham, Forrest, Palmer and others had a conference to-day with a committee of the Legislature upon the political troubles in Tennessee. The result has not transpired, but the chances of a satisfactory solution of the difficulties are good. The inclination to call out the militia is abating, though strong efforts will be made by some Radical members to push the measure through the Legislature.

### Application for Mandamus.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ST. LOUIS, August 1.—The application of Hudson E. Bridge for a mandamus to compel certain officers of the Pacific Railroad to allow him to examine the books, papers and records of the company was argued before Judge Rombauer, of the Circuit Court, but the final decision was reserved until Monday.

### Drowned at Atlanta City.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 2.—Henry Trough, a Mr. Van Pirk, and a son of Rev. Hara Balton, all of Philadelphia, were drowned here yesterday while bathing. This makes six cases of drowning which have occurred at this place within the past few days.

### Alleged Murderers Held to Bail.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHARLESTON, Aug. 2—The parties charged with the murder of Mr. Dillin, who were recently turned over to the civil authorities by the military, have had a hearing on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and have been released on bail.

# SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

## THE CAPITAL.

### Alaska Paid For—Admiral Dahlgren and Gen. Schofield—Patent Extended—Financial—Postoffice Department—Affairs in the South, &c.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, August 1, 1868.

ALASKA PAID FOR.

The warrant for the payment of the purchase money for Alaska, $7,200,000 in coin, was to-day signed by the Secretary of the Treasury and submitted to Baron Stoeckel, Russian Minister. The draft for that amount, payable in New York, was signed by General Spinner this morning, and the following was the receipt given for it by the Russian Minister:

"The undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, do hereby acknowledge to have received at the Treasury Department in Washington, $7,200,000 in coin, being the full amount due from the United States to Russia, in consideration of the cession by the latter power to the former of certain territory described in the treaty entered into by the Emperor of all the Russias on the 30th day of March, 1867.

[Signed.] "STOECKEL."

"Washington, August 1st, 1868."

FINANCIAL.

The fractional currency issued for the week amounted to $396,000; amount shipped $498,778. United States notes shipped to national banks $11,466. National bank notes issued $123,500; amount in circulation $299,907,218. Fractional currency destroyed $563,158.

PATENT EXTENDED.

The patent for A. C. Millich for making paper from wood and straw has been extended for seven years by the Commissioner of Patents. This is the patent that has caused so much litigation among various paper makers throughout the country.

ADMIRAL DAHLGREN.

Rear Admiral Dahlgren, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, arrived last night and will take active charge of the office on Monday.

RUSTICATING.

Secretary Schofield left the city last night for Newport and will be absent only a few days.

WASHINGTON, August 2, 1868.

RESUMES HIS DUTIES.

Gen. Steedman left to-day for New Orleans to resume his duties as Collector of Internal Revenue.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The statements recently published respecting the financial affairs of the Postoffice Department are unreliable. The official exhibit will not be completed until September or October, and the greater part of whatever deficiency may be found will be owing to the establishment of expensive mail routes in new western Territories.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

Senator Harris, of Louisiana, who is still here, has received many letters from Louisiana and Mississippi, but none of them allude to any organized opposition to existing affairs in either State.

Specials state:

About three hundred removals will be made in the Treasury Department next week, mostly females.

Caleb Cushing has resigned as one of the Commissioners to codify the laws of the United States.

The President has appointed Ex-Governor Bigler, of California, United States Commissioner to examine the Central Pacific Railroad, vice L. D. Smith, resigned.

The Postmaster General is having an official statement prepared to show the actual deficiency in the Department for the year is less than four millions.

### Insurance Company Deposits in Canada.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

OTTAWA, August 1.—The different insurance companies have deposited about one million dollars in cash, a million in Canadian and British securities, and three-quarters of a million in United States securities in the Treasury. Discount on American invoices for the week is thirty per cent.

The Minister of Customs has published coasting regulations in lieu of former regulations of the province of Canada.

### Non-Union Feeling in Nova Scotia.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

MONTREAL, August 1.—A dispatch from Halifax says Mr. Howe has published a letter rebuking the violent articles recently published in the anti-union newspapers of Nova Scotia. He advises the people to give the Canadian Ministers, now on their way to Nova Scotia, a courteous reception, and the remedial measures proposed, a fair hearing. It is reported Dr. Tupper will retire from the Ministry, and that Mr. Howe will have a seat in the Cabinet.

### Railroad Accident—Mortality in Boston.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—A misplaced switch sent a gravel train through the engine house at Beverly, yesterday, demolishing the building and severely injuring ten men, one of whom, Richard Barrett, had eight ribs broken.

The number of deaths in Boston during the week was 153, of which 107 were five years old and under, showing an unusual mortality among children.

### Reunion of Army Officers.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, August 1.—A call for a social reunion of ex-officers of the Army of the James, viz: Tenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Army Corps, to meet at Boston, September 2d, is issued. It is signed by Generals Hawley, Turner, Foster, Osborne and Shepley.

### Republican Mass Meeting in Augusta, Ga.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

AUGUSTA, GA., Aug. 1.—A Republican mass meeting was held at the Court House to-day for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State Convention at Atlanta. A letter was read from Joshua Hill, saying he would stump for Grant and Colfax.

### San Francisco Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

SAN FRANCISCO, August 1.—Flour and Wheat quiet and unchanged. Legal Tenders 70. Mining Stocks moderately active with a slight improvement on most descriptions. Alpha sold at 43; Belcher, 115; Bullion, 21; Chollar, 143; Confidence, 35; Crown Point, 89; Empire Mill, 120; Gould Curry, 105; Hale Norcross, 88; Imperial, 500; Kentuck, 387; Ophir, 22; Overman, 81; Savage, 134; Sierra Nevada, 34; Yellow Jacket, 11,55.

## LETTERS FROM EUROPE—NO. 3.

The Scenery of the Green Isle—The Lord Lieutenant—Dublin and its Places of Interest—Trinity College—The Church of England and its Impositions on the People—The Reform Pressure—Irish People, &c., &c.

(Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.)

BELFAST, IRELAND, July 1868.

Ireland is divided into four provinces, and these contain, in the aggregate, thirty-two counties. It is nearly as long as the State of Pennsylvania, but on an average not so broad. Its natural scenery is varied, and much of it very beautiful. It has no range of mountains as lofty or extensive as the Alleghenies, but Mount Tove and Blue Mountain, around the lakes of Killarny, lift their proud summits high up into the air, present a bold, striking aspect, and on their brow rest the clouds ere "they depart for the islandless sea." Much of the country is beautifully rolling, and many fine landscapes present themselves to your view. There is no timber, and no forests but such as have been planted by human hands. Your readers know that "turf" is the chief fuel used here, and at this season of the year thousands of loads of it, drying in the sun, are piled up in every bog. The North of Ireland is under much better cultivation than the South. The towns and cities present a better appearance, and there is less squalor and beggary among the people. The South of Ireland is Catholic, the North is Protestant. Father Hecker's logic to the contrary notwithstanding, *facts* show—and facts are stubborn things—that where the influence of the Papacy prevails, there intellectual vigor, moral strength and progress in all that is good and noble and elevating are wanting.

The highest official in Ireland is "the Lord Lieutenant" appointed by the crown of England. He holds his office for life, or "during good behavior," and has his palatial residence near Phœnix Park in Dublin. Dublin is the largest city on the Island, and is well worth a visit from the traveler. It is an old city, and though it has a few fine streets, and some magnificent buildings, the "back slums" are narrow, very dirty and crowded with wretched, miserable human beings. Cork and Dublin are both very dirty and I never before saw such filthiness, squalor, wretchedness and poverty as in some parts of these cities.

In Dublin the Duke of Wellington was born, and in the Park a large splendid monument has been erected to perpetuate the glory of his name and his services in the cause of his country. Here also were born, and here lived, some of the most eminent orators of the past age. Burke, whose noble statue in bronze, is in the front yard of Trinity College, Curran, Grattan, Emmet, &c., and it is now the home of the scholarly French, successor to Whately, in the archiepiscopate. Dublin has a fine Park. It is not so highly improved as some parts of Central Park, New York, nor has it so much variety of scenery, but it is much larger, containing 1,800 acres, and is surrounded by a subsantial stone wall; herds of cows and young cattle feed on its pastures, and hundreds of deer roam over its broad acres. The zoological gardens are in it, and when at a distance therefrom, we heard the lion's tremendous roar. One part of the Park is devoted especially to flowers, and I may here add that from our first landing in Ireland, we have been constantly impressed with the exceeding richness, gorgeousness and brilliancy of the colors of the flowers. They are very beautiful indeed. The geraniums, fuchias, &c., of our latitude do not compare with them.

One object of much interest in Dublin is the Bank of Ireland. It is in the old Parliament House. In the room formerly occupied by the members of the House of Commons, a hundred and more clerks are now daily counting money from morning to night. The room used by the House of Lords is as it was when they left it. The large table in the centre on which they wrote, the chairs on which they sat, the statues of King William III and other notable characters that looked down upon them are there. It is a place of historic interest, and will not soon be forgotten by him who visits it.

Another institution to which a visit should be paid is Trinity College, the oldest college in Ireland under the auspices of the Church of England. It was founded by Queen Elizabeth, nearly three hundred years ago, and has thirty-one acres of most beautiful grounds in the very heart of the city. The original design of the institution was to educate and equip for their work ministers of the Episcopal Church, but it has been enlarged, and is now a University. Physicians are educated there, and barristers and engineers. There are now in the University thirteen hundred students, twenty-six fellows and nine senior fellows. We were conducted through its Musuem by a gentleman who has resided in America, and who has for us and our institutions a warm sympathy. Goldsmith, as Irving tells us, was at one time ejected from Trinity College on account of stupidity. He was considered a blockhead and incapable of becoming anything. His statue, in beautiful bronze is now in the yard of Trinity College opposite that of Burke. He is represented as holding in one hand a pen and in the other a roll of manuscript. "Poor Goldsmith," as he was familiarly termed, immortalized himself and stands among the foremost of writers in the English language, but the world has never heard of the men who thought it best to dismiss him from the College.

While at Dublin we went into the Chapel Royal. It is a small building, as Chapels Royal usually are, but elaborately finished. Here the Lord Lieutenant worships. *His* seat is elevated and above the pulpit, to show that the State is above the church. He appoints the most eminent preachers in the Irish church, and in turn they fill the pulpit.

In my last letter I referred to the dissatisfaction and discontent that exist among many of the Irish people. It has been our aim, while passing through the country, to mingle as much as possible with *the people* and to learn their habits and customs, to see how they live and feel and what they think about. And it is evident that many of the people of Ireland are not content. Indeed I should wonder if they were! They are dissatisfied with the existing state of things. They groan under the heavy taxes and the treatment they receive at the hands of some of the large land owners. The pressure for reform, not only in Ireland, but throughout Great Britain, is tremendous, and the Government knows this. Why Ireland has today a police force thirteen thousand strong! Many of them are mounted—besides all are regularly trained—and policemen are not only in the cities and large towns as with us, but in all the country. They are everywhere, and wherever you go, you see soldiers. Dublin seemed to be full of them. Nearly every other man you met was dressed in uniform. Think of a police force of 13,000 men for so small a country as Ireland. Men will tell you: "It is necessary to keep the people in subjection. Lawlessness and violence cannot be tolerated." I grant it. But is not something radically wrong when so large a force is necessary to keep in subjection so few? The people cannot be satisfied or they would attend to the peaceful pursuits of industry and not break out so frequently in violence and disorder. John Bright, M. P. made a speech at Limerick the other day. He properly characterised the large police as an "armed force that should not exist in the country." On last Monday, July 13th, there were "Orange" processions and demonstrations in all the cities and towns. Soldiers were sent everywhere almost, even to small places, to preserve order and prevent outbreaks; but notwithstanding all the precautions taken, there were disturbances in many places, and in the town of Monaghan a man was murdered. The Catholics are most bitter in their feelings toward the Orangemen, and could not allow them to "march with fife and drum and play party tunes" without attacking them. The Irish have not learned, as our people have, to allow their fellow-men to have and enjoy their own opinion and think and talk as they please, so long as they keep in peace and violate no law.

The Irish Church question has been for some time, and still is, exciting much interest in this country. The question is: Shall the Episcopal Church in Ireland be "disendowed" and "disestablished?" The Catholics say, "Yes." And I am told that a majority of the Protestant population, outside of the Church of England, also say "Yes." Of course, Episcopalians say "No," at least most of them. Mr. Gladstone, however, a worthy member and firm adherent of the Church of England, is the leader of the movement in Parliament. Mr. Bright is with him. They both advocate vigorously the disendowment of the Irish Church. What are the facts? The "Church" population of Ireland, *i. e.* those holding to and being reared in the faith of Episcopalianism, is about 500,000. They receive yearly from the Government £600,000—*three million dollars in gold*—or six dollars for every man, woman and child, besides lands called "glibes," amounting to many thousands of acres. Every one must aid in paying this enormous sum, no matter what his religious belief may be. The disendowment of the Church would lift a great burden from the people at which they could not but rejoice. In County Tyrone there is a church composed of one family. On a wet Sunday the Rector sends over in the morning to see if the family are "going to church." If not, he stays at home, and there is no service that day. And yet he receives some hundreds of pounds sterling per annum for his labors!

A few days since Dean Stanley made a motion in the lower House of Convocation to endow the Catholic Church in Ireland. The Dean was consistent. Let *all* be endowed—nay, rather, let *all* be disendowed, and the voluntary principle become universal. The Catholics say *they* don't want endowment. The Dean's motion, however, will fail, and the signs of the times indicate that it will not be long till Ireland will be delivered from the "intolerable burden of an established church."

I had intended that this should be my last letter from the Emerald Isle, but a few words further concerning it and its people I must reserve for another. I write these letters *currento calamo*, and I trust my readers will not criticise too severely.

At eight this evening, July 17th, our party leaves Belfast for Glasgow, Scotland.

JOSEPH KING.

## COLFAX'S SPEECH AT SOUTH BEND.

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX, returning to his home at South Bend on the 30th, was welcomed with an enthusiastic reception, by a vast gathering of his neighbors of all political sentiments. From his speech of acknowledgement on this occasion, we make the annexed extracts:

"There is one thing that embarrasses me in speaking before you to-day. As I address you there comes through into my mind the great issues which the millions of the American people are to settle at the polls at the November elections, but my lips, from the position that I now occupy before this people, are to be sealed in regard to these issues. I can not speak in regard to the platforms, nor can I speak as I deem propriety forbids me, of the candidates that are arrayed against us. I have not deemed it proper or fitting, when one is presented by the people, or by a party representing a large portion or a majority of the American people, for the national offices for which General Grant and myself have been presented, to go into the political arena and there discuss these exciting and agitating questions. My record is made up before you. It is written on the pages of our country's legislation for the past fourteen years. It is inscribed there where I could not erase it if I would, and where I would not erase it if I could. It is there for good or evil. It is my convictions expressed in my votes, in my speeches, in my letters; the convictions of my life and of my heart, believed in with all my soul and strength and mind. Not one word of it shall I ever take back. Every word of it is confirmed to me by the experience of past years, and there is not, as I look back at it, one single sentence that, dying, I would wish to blot.

What may be the future for me, depends not now upon the people of this district alone, but upon the millions of the American people. I have faith—you know how my faith has been in the times of national and party reverses—never flagging, never quailing, never abating—I have faith to-day. I think I can see in all the signs of the times the triumphant victory that awaits the great leader of our Union hosts, rivalling in its brilliancy and its beneficient effects upon our country, the brilliant victories won by him against the armies of the rebellion. I believe an over-ruling Providence holds the destinies of our Union in his hands. He proved us as a Union when treason seemed to threaten our existence. He strengthened our hearts for every sacrifice required at our hands. He lifted us to a nobler plane of patriotism, because he had determined, as I believe, that treason should never rule in this fair land of ours. ["Good, good," and applause.] He saved our Union for us, and the same over-ruling Providence that watched over the armies of the revolution and led them to press on, year after year, until the glorious light of victory shone upon their banners, and then, in this late war, saved us when the rebellion that seemed to the world outside likely to destroy our national existence, will stand by us in this contest. And although the men who were put down by the arms of the American people may rise again and proclaim their treason throughout all that region, He who ruleth in the heavens will, as I believe, bring upon them a judgment which the polls shall manifest at the coming November election. (Loud applause.)

And now, my friends, to come to the conclusion of these remarks—for I shall not talk to you at great length—if there is one thing for which I long in this world to-day, if there is one thought that rushes uppermost and above all other thoughts in contemplating the condition of our country, it is that thought embodied in those four brief, sententious words of the great captain of our armies—embodying as much as a speech of an hour's duration, because it was suited exactly to the exigencies of our situation—those four words of his—"WE MUST HAVE PEACE!" [Cheers.]

There is no country in the world; there is no land beneath the circuit of the sun that longs for peace like this great Republic of ours. Peace and, with it, consequent prosperity; Peace and, with it, stability, law and order; Peace and, with it, progress and development; Peace—for I am opposed to all wars, as I have often told you, except those wars forced upon us for the preservation of our national existence. [Cheers.] We want no more war; we want no more violence; we want no more outrage—we want peace. We want no more blood-shed; we want no more carnage; we want no more debt—we want peace, and peace we shall have. [Cheers and enthusiastic applause.] The great hero of the country, who leads the Union armies to-day in this contest, President Johnson, "The will of the people must be the law of the land." And so say we all! [Loud applause.] The will of commanded peace on the battle-field. [Hearty applause.] He will, in the Executive chair, command peace in this Republic of ours [cheers with a will] from ocean to ocean, from frozen lakes to where the flowers bloom in perpetual spring upon the borders of the Southern gulf. [Cheers and most enthusiastic applause.] He will have peace, by protecting every man within our limits. Poor though he may be, downtrodden though he may have been, humble though he may be, friendless though he may be, obscure though he may be, the hand and the arm of Ulysses S. Grant will give to him peace, because he will give to him protection. [Shouts of applause—"Hurrah, hurrah for Colfax."]

That ought to have been "Hurrah for Grant," for I speak about him, as a candidate, and not about myself. [Cheers for Grant and Colfax.] I have nothing to say of myself as a candidate, for I have supposed that if Gen. Grant should happen to be elected I should probably be. [Applause. "Yes." "That's it."]

They say he cannot make a speech, and you will notice that I am saying nothing about the principles, or the platform, or the candidates of our opponents. I have a right to speak that which is in my heart about all those who have come and stood with me around these noble Republican principles of the past. ["You have."] They say he can't make a speech. But he made one when the Committee of the Chicago Convention announced his nomination to him at his residence in Washington. It was a speech of only eight lines, but there were two lines in it that were as weighty, and that were as valuable as if they had filled the teeming volumes that give to you the history of Confucius. They were these words: "If elected, I shall have no policy to enforce against the will of the people." ["Good! good!"—Immense applause.] That is the declaration. [Renewed bursts of applause.] It is a declaration worthy of the man. It is a declaration worthy of the cause. As he said in one of his letters to the people enforced, the law of the land obeyed, we shall have peace, and with peace a progress and development unknown in the history of our country before. With its magnificent area, with its boundless resources, washed by the waters of the two great oceans of the globe, checked in its continuous career by the horrors and losses of war—with peace it will step forward with gigantic tread, upward and onward, until it attains a prouder position among the family of nations than even it has attained to-day. We have, within our limits, all that makes a nation great. We have a nation brave, as they have shown themselves to be; a people self-sacrificing, devoted, patriotic. We have boundless resources, mineral, agricultural, commercial and manufacturing. We lie in the great Temperate Zone, which is the governing zone of the entire world,—for you see no proud and influential nations outside of the Temperate Zone. We have within ourselves all the elements of greatness. And with an administration which shall obey the will of the people, and which shall enforce the laws of the land, we are destined to a prosperity which in its glories shall eclipse, in the future, all the brilliant records of the past. [Great applause].

## FOREIGN NEWS ITEMS.

—The steamer City of London, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

—A statue in the market place and memorial window in Abbey Church, at Ramsey, were inaugurated on the 21st.

—The Grand Duchy of Baden had declined the invitation of Bavaria to take part in the Military Convention of the Southern States.

—Princess Charlotte has passed into a stage of violent madness, her fixed idea being that she is kept a prisoner by her family, and that she must escape and go to her husband.

—Gas from a still in Rockefeller, Andrews & Flaglers' Oil Refinery, Cleveland, exploded on last Saturday and one man was badly scalded. Loss, by burning of oil and building, $7,000 to $10,000.

—Advices from St. Domingo state that fifteen hundred of President Baez's troops were badly beaten by the Revolutionists and their commander, Gen. Brigham, killed. The reported English loan is a myth.

—At Miramon a council of Austrian Ministers definitely settled the title of the Austrian Empire as the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. The Holy See is disposed to recommend to the Austrian Bishops an attitude on reconciliation, and in particular that they should avoid all steps which could be considered as interference in political affairs.

—News from Porto Cabello reports the adherents of the deposed President to the number of fifteen hundred, supported by a flotilla of five small vessels, had concentrated there. Laguayra is blockaded by another portion of the fleet. The new President, Monagas, has marched on Porto Cabello, and is determined to crush all opposition to his administration.