THE CUBAN BOND SCANDAL.

Some Interesting Revelations from Colonel Pickett.

His Connection with Taylor—An Offer to Obtain the Recognition of Cuban Belligerency—Ben Butler to Do the Job for $300,000—Taylor's Character Ventilated—Letter of Pickett to the Committee on the Judiciary.

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1870.

As I explained in my despatches the day after the Cuban bond lobby canard got into print that the whole thing was a fraud and invention of the enemy, I am only repeating the same thing now when I state that each day proves more and more clearly the soundness of my views at that time. Taylor, the great chief lobbyist, turns out to be worse than a myth—a first class Munchausen, if not a fellow under Spanish pay. The following letter from General Pickett, whom Taylor declared he employed as his attorney in the business, will be found a complete clincher:—

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1870.

Once upon a time a lexicographer or a natural historian, no matter which, defined the crab to be "a small fish, of red color, which runs backward," whereupon a malicious wretch said that the definition was an excellent one except in three small particulars, namely:—First, the crab isn't a fish; second, it is not of red color, and third, it does not run backward.

Now, it is a very unamiable thing to spoil a good story, whether a fish story or a crab story; but the painful duty devolves upon me to say that Mr. Napoleon Bonaparte Taylor's wonderful developments with regard to Cuban affairs have scarcely more foundation in fact than the philosopher's description of the aforesaid crustacean. There are some grains of truth in it, mingled with a vast amount of fiction, besides matters which I now hear of for the first time, and with regard to which I cannot express an opinion. I say, therefore, first, that I never made a contract with Mr. Ruiz on behalf of Mr. Taylor, nor on behalf of any one else; second, that I never authorized or instructed Mr. Taylor to offer Cuban bonds or money to any member of Congress, nor to any other official, and third, that all he says about the $30,000 cash is a fabrication pure and simple. Thus I dispose of his crab story.

My acquaintance with Mr. Taylor is not particularly interesting or germane to this subject, but it came about in a regular business way. He had a claim in the Treasury upon which a speedy decision was expected. A friend of twenty years' standing introduced him to me and I was employed by him to settle some business with his attorneys of record and to negotiate a loan for him; I did both. He paid my fees and there those relations ended. I never knew anything as to the merits of his claim; had nothing to do with it.

When I returned from the mountains in the autumn he beseiged and surrounded me about Cuban affairs. I told him finally, to get rid of him (as the girl got rid of her importunate lover when she married him) that if he could bring about the accomplishment of that which he said he could do for the cause of Cuba he should be munificently rewarded, if I was put in condition to reward him. I forbade his telling me how and through whom he was to bring about the recognition of belligerant rights, and though of rather a gushing disposition, he never did, that I can now recall, mention the names of more than two officials in connection with the subject. Neither did he introduce the name of more than one member of Congress—a distinguished gentleman from Massachussetts, the initials of whose name are Benjamin Franklin Butler. He said this gentleman had offered to put the Cuban business through Congress for $300,000 cash, and that if we didn't employ him the other side would. I replied that my opinion of General Butler's lofty and unspotted character and unimpeaceable integrity was such that I was sure he (Taylor) was mistaken, and so declined to negotiate. Besides, the Cubans had no money.

I ought not to omit saying that, hearing of Senator Morton's noble efforts in behalf of Cuba, I asked Taylor if it was possible he, too, expected to be paid? To which I must give Taylor the credit of saying he gave a most emphatic negative, and I record the fact as an act of justice to that Senator, whom I never saw, and between whom and myself there is no accord politically.

Now I am not a man to rush into print without provocation. Having had poverty, obscurity, insignificance, results of the "late onpleasantness" imposed upon me, I have accepted my destiny and sought to lead a retired life. That I still struggle for the cause of Cuba should not surprise the few who may know that I was her earliest friend in this country. I gave my services to Narciso Lopez twenty-two years ago; went on a mission for him to the ever faithful island; assisted in organizing three expeditions from this country in '49, '50 and 51; accompanied that of '51 and commanded at the battle of Cardenas, where we defeated the Spaniards under General Lemery, May 19. *I am not proposing to write my own biography, but mention the foregoing so as to be able to add that in all this time I have never received a cent of Cuban money; nor am I now prepared to accept of Spanish gold. The appended affidavit of Colonel Ferry disposes of the late Mr. N. B. Taylor as a credible witness. I call attention to my correspondence with the Hon. John A. Bingham, and would add that being absolved by my Cuban clients from any obligations as counsellor, I am ready to testify:—

With regard to members of Congress my acquaintance with them can be counted on my fingers, including those whom I knew in ancient days. I am ashamed to say that I am unacquainted with half of the delegation from my own State—Kentucky—yet I am stigmatized as a lobbyist. As to the newspaper gentlemen, I do not know a half-dozen of them even by sight. I never spoke to any of them that I can recollect about Cuban bonds. I never was in the "row" on Fourteenth street but twice in my life, and then on purely private business. And as to Dr. Bliss and others mentioned by Taylor I never knew them by sight even until learning who they were when waiting on the committee.

Now, what are we to think of those who suborn the testimony of such men as Taylor and the expelled peddler of cadetships in order to aid them in crushing out the lives and liberties of the people of Cuba?

JOHN T. PICKETT.

FERRY'S AFFIDAVIT.

City and County of Washington, District of Columbia, s. s.—Before me, N. Callan, a notary public for the city and county of Washington, D. C., duly authorized to administer oaths, personally came and appeared John H. Ferry, to me known as he represents himself to be, who, being duly sworn according to law, did depose and say that he was captain and assistant quartermaster United States volunteers, in charge of railroad and steamboat transportation at Louisville, Ky., during part of the year 1862, the whole of the year 1863 and part of the year 1864; that he knows one N. B. Taylor, who has lately been figuring in Cuban affairs; that in the year 1863 the said Taylor entered into a conspiracy with Captain Samuel Black, assistant quartermaster United States Volunteers, and one Benson, to defraud the government of the United States in a forage contract, Taylor and Benson being the contractors. Black and Benson were arrested by United States authorities. Black was cashiered and imprisoned by sentence of court martial. Benson was also imprisoned. Taylor fled to Canada, thus eluding arrest by the United States officers and civil authorities, an indictment having been found against him in the United States District Court for the State of Kentucky. Taylor was considered the chief conspirator and concoctor of the entire scheme of fraud. He remained in Canada during the remainder of the war. Taylor's character where he is well known is that of a man in whom no confidence whatever can be placed. I would not believe his statements under oath.

JOHN H. FERRY,
formerly captain and A. Q. M. Vols., U. S. A.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of June, A. D. 1870.

N. CALLAN,
Notary Public.

MR. PICKETT TO HON. JOHN A. BINGHAM.

WASHINGTON, 1,422 F street, April 27, 1870.

Hon. JOHN A. BINGHAM, Chairman Judiciary Committee House of Representatives:—

SIR—An entire month has elapsed since I was first summoned before the committee of the House of Representatives appointed on the judiciary, of which the Hon. Benjamin F. Butler is acting chairman, to testify touching matters committed to said committee and not to depart without leave of said committee. The summons was obeyed and I have been before the committee not less than six times, namely, March 28 and 30, April 1, 4, 16 and 19, with the unvarying result of a declension on my part to testify as to matters entrusted to me in the exercise of my legitimate functions as attorney and counsellor at law, which has been my profession for twenty-six years.

I have not been authoritatively informed of the precise object of the inquiry engaging the attention of the committee; but if correct in the conjecture that it has reference to an alleged attempt to influence by the use of Cuban bonds the votes of members of Congress, with regard to the desired recognition of the belligerent rights of the patriots of that island, I beg leave here to repeat what I assured the committee of—namely, that I know absolutely nothing of any such scheme, and that I never heard even the name of more than one member of Congress mentioned in connection with any such alleged corrupt transactions; nor had I, up to the time of the raising of the committee, ever spoken to him or had him spoken to on that or upon any other subject whatsoever. That I have been employed by a Cuban agent in this country as counsellor is undeniable; but, surely, his being here in a *quasi* diplomatic character does not deprive him of the right to take counsel of the friends of his honorable cause. My employment by him being strictly within the limits of professional business, I have persistently and respectfully refused to disgrace the profession and dishonor myself by revealing his confidences, howsoever those desired revelations might be supposed to be calculated to advance Spanish interests in this country or in the oppressed Island of Cuba. I am sure that, if the gentlemen of the committee were in my position, they would take this view of the subject. Indeed, I am far from alleging any insensibility on their part to the considerations which are here presented.

The oath of an attorney and counsellor-at-law is as follows:—"I do swear that I will truly and honestly demean myself in the practice of an attorney and counsellor-at-law according to the best of my knowledge and ability. So help me God." It is a cardinal principle of the profession to "maintain inviolate the secrets entrusted to you in your professional capacity. You must not betray them on any pretence on any provocation whatever. To be thought capable of doing so would quickly end in your ruin. The ingratitude, however cruel, of a client is, I repeat, no justification whatever of such unfaithfulness on your part to your sworn trust." [Lectures of Samuel Warren, of the Inner Temple, on the Moral, Social and Professional Duties of Attorneys and Solicitors.]

Having invited the attention of the committee to Lord Chancellor Brougham's famous judgment in Greenough against Gaskell it seems the question of privilege was referred to the full Committee on the Judiciary, and I am confident General Butler was under a misapprehension as to the fact when he stated to me that it had been decided by your committee I should not be permitted to plead privilege, but should be compelled to testify. My object in addressing you sir, is to request that I may be released from the position of suspense in which this affair has placed me. My business requires my presence elsewhere, but the subpœna forbids my departure without leave of the committee. I have no complaint to make of treatment received from the committee. The threat of imprisonment was, surely, only a bit of pleasantry. Even the many hours spent in listening to the debates of Congress, while waiting upon the committee, were not wholly unprofitable. Neither do I take exception to General Butler's having elicited the fact that I had been Confederate Commissioner to Mexico, and afterwards a military officer of that government, though it is not perfectly clear to me what those facts have to do with the alleged attempt to bribe members of Congress with Cuban bonds. I have the honor to be sir, very respectfully,

JOHN T. PICKETT.

HON. JOHN A. BINGHAM TO MR. PICKETT.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28, 1870.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Colonel JOHN T. PICKETT:—

SIR—The Committee on the Judiciary having considered your memorial have directed me to notify you that you are not required to attend further as a witness before the committee until you are further notified to do so, and that you are at liberty to leave. Very respectfully,

JOHN A. BINGHAM,
Chairman Judiciary Committee of House Representatives.

THE STORM KING.

Terrific Lightning and Hail Storm in Boston and Vicinity—Freaks of the Lightning and Hail—Great Destruction of Glass—Extraordinary Hailstones—Houses Set on Fire and Masts Shivered—Streets and Railroads Flooded.

[From the Boston Advertiser, June 21.]

A thunder storm of terrible fury fell upon the city yesterday afternoon and created a decided sensation. The lightning flashes played with a rapidity and vividness which, with the awful detonations, carried pale terror to the timid and startled even the boldest. Huge drops of rain began to fall at about a quarter past three o'clock, and soon afterwards the pavements and roofs were lively with bounding hailstones as large as schoolboys' marbles. Between four and five o'clock the sky was obscured and the heavens were darkened by ashy clouds, in which the lightning flashed, forked and zig-zagged, while the thunder reverberated as if the battle on the plains of heaven was being fought again with the improved artillery of modern times. In the next hour the electric storm died gradually away, but the dense gray clouds still hung over the earth and hastened the darkness of evening.

The unusual size of the hailstones and the continuous movement of the electric fluid were enough to assure every one while the storm was in progress that great damage must have been caused by the extraordinary activity of the elements, and when the storm had in some degree subsided such was discovered to be the case. While the lightning struck in very many places, by far the larger destruction resulted from the fall of the hail, which broke every pane of glass in every skylight in the city, by which means floods of rain were admitted to the interiors of thousands of residences and business buildings, whose contents were thereby greatly injured. The photographers of the city suffered more especially, for none are so vulnerable to the attacks of the elements as they. Two hundred and three panes of glass were dashed from the broad upper lights of Mr. Whipple, and others suffered in as considerable a proportion. The destruction of skylights was so universal that it is scarcely necessary to particularize. But the damage was immense, and though of that indefinite nature which prevents the aggregate from being ascertained, yet it must be thousands on thousands of dollars. Never before in this city within recent years has there been such a demand for the services of the man whose usually avoided cry is "glass-put-een?"—accent on the last syllable—as will meet that individual as he sallies forth with his stock of glass and putty this morning. The rupture of so many skylights yesterday was, moreover, instrumental in some most unwelcome revelations; for many of the worthy people who went to their house-tops to improvise some sort of a covering for their households, were brought face to face with the fact that repairs are needed which they not not of before. In some parts of the city the hail was inches deep in the streets, it fell so fast, and the size of the stones was wonderful. "As big as hen eggs" was the most common description; but that was a little imaginative, perhaps. Now and then one might have been seen that was so large. Some of them were of queer and distorted shapes, and looked as if they were chips from some iceberg which Boreas might have lifted and shattered into fragments over the city. The size of the stones was best realized by those who were unluckily hit by them and to whom the question "Will you have an ice?" will henceforth have a new significance.

The ways and works of the celestial fluid upon the earth are not so easily chronicled. Seemingly, the lightnings were never so active and so omnipresent before. While the storm was raging there was an alarm of fire from box 245, at the corner of Washington and Tremont streets, the cause of which cannot be stated. Another alarm that followed it, from box two, was given at the North End. About five o'clock the lightning struck the house of Mrs. Margaret Bassett, 43 Charter street. The electric fluid passed from the chimney to the bell wire and thence into the cellar. Some time afterward the family discovered that the house was on fire, and the alarm was given. The building was not much damaged. One of the really remarkable things done by the fluid was in Charles street. Two heavy two-wheeled carts were passing through the street, when suddenly, and without harm to either of the drivers, the iron tires of the wheels of one were expanded and thrown from the felloes, and on the other a box was loosened and the axle set on fire. A house on Waltham street had the roof completely lifted off. A lad employed in the American Union Telegraph office was knocked senseless on Federal street, but no loss of life was heard of during the evening.

A bark in the course of construction at Simpson's dry dock, during the storm, strained her hawser, which is five inches thick, and it parted; she rolled over on her side, in which position she now lies. It will be several days before she can be placed on her keel again.

AT EAST BOSTON.

The Universalist church in East Boston was struck and slightly injured, the ornamental work on the spire and a few slates being torn off.

The house of Davis Damon was struck and the gable end demolished, the entry door struck and casing torn off. Some of the inmates felt the effects of the shock.

A few pieces of slate were torn off of the roof of Charles Savage's house, No. 26 Chelsea street.

Mrs. Colbath, residing at No. 85 White street, was sitting in her window sewing, when she was struck and severely injured. The lightning struck no one else, and did no damage at all to the house or furniture.

THE STORM IN CAMBRIDGE.

During the heavy thunder storm yesterday afternoon several houses, trees and chimneys were struck by lightning, and more or less damaged. The storm seemed to have been the most severe in Cambridgeport, more particularly on the southerly side of Main street, towards the river. In this section five or six buildings were visited by the lightning. A house on Western avenue, occupied by three families, was considerably damaged. The electric fluid entered the house at the bell-pull, and traversing along the wire until it reached the bell, it turned it upside down and then passed through a partition into a front room, where it wholly demolished a clock, and ripping the plastering from the wall it passed through into the next house, and from thence through the side of the building, tearing the boarding away for several feet. Another stroke, shortly after the first one, struck the same building on one corner, causing about as much damage as was done in the first instance. None of the inmates were in the slightest degree injured. A shed on the coal wharf of Holmes & Rugg, River street, was also struck, causing an alarm of fire to be given at the time when a perfect deluge of rain was falling. A house on Short street and another on Somerset street were also struck, but not materially damaged. Trees and chimneys in the same neighborhood felt the force of the electric current. In Old Cambridge some little stir, enough to cause a partial alarm of fire, was created at the printing office of Welch, Bigelow & Co., the lightning playing unpleasant freaks with the telegraph wire connected with the fire alarm. One of the female operatives was so much affected with nervous excitement as to cause a series of fits, which were only checked by the aid of medical assistance. Two young boys—Charles Kernan, aged seven, and Frank Hampson, aged nine years—were knocked down and stunned when within about twenty feet of a tree which was shattered on Main street, near Ellery. The effect upon the boys appeared at first quite serious, vomiting and temporary raving leading those who picked them up to believe recovery doubtful. Late last evening both were much improved.

In East Cambridge the storm was light compared with other portions of the city. We only hear of two places where any damage was done, both being chimneys. In Brighton the lightning struck the slaughter house of Stephen Brooks, damaging it considerably, and stunning seven men who were at work in the building. During the storm hailstones, many of them as large as pigeons' eggs, fell in profusion, causing damage to fruit trees, flower gardens and skylights. The horse cars plied their trips without material interruption, although many of the horses were frightened almost beyond locomotion.

The record of the "oldest inhabitant" can produce no instance of a storm of greater severity. At a late hour last evening the storm of the afternoon was produced with nearly the same severity, although we have heard of no further injury.

IN CHELSEA.

The schools were in session when the storm broke out, and the scene in some of the schoolrooms was of the wildest. The children huddled together, crying for their parents in their terror, and the teachers had all they could do to quiet them.

Numerous reports were circulated over the city, and as is usual in such cases, with lightning rapidity, but after extra exertions we failed to hear of a single death, although there was a report of a man having been killed on Winnisimmet street.

Four men were in McGowan's liquor store, 33 Winnisimmet street, when one of them fell forward on to the floor senseless, and it was at once supposed that he was severely struck and even dead, but he came to all right after a short time. Another of the four felt the same shock, and, in fact, all in the store did, yet none were injured. Other parties in various parts of the city were also affected, yet none to any serious extent.

A flagstaff on Bisbee & Endicott's premises, at the Meridan street bridge, was completely shivered, and a wooden house, 111 Central avenue, was also struck and the roofing damaged.

One of the horses attached to car 32 fell in a fit on Williams street during the storm, but recovered in a short time.

The Storm in Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, June 21, 1870.

A thunder storm visited this vicinity about six o'clock last evening, and continued all night. Considerable damage was done by lightning in this city, many buildings being struck and some persons injured. In Greenville, a few miles out, Whipple & Co.'s wheelwright shop was struck, set on fire and destroyed. The loss is from $8,000 to $10,000, and is insured for about one-half. The fire communicated to the store of Barnes & Sprague, which was also destroyed. Loss $6,000.

The Electric Storm in Maine.

BANGOR, Me., June 21, 1870.

At five o'clock yesterday morning the lightning entered the telegraph office at Bucksport, destroying the instrument and setting fire to papers. The telegraph poles along the road are shattered and the lines work with great difficulty. The weather has been extremely warm here.

The Storm Along the Hudson.

HUDSON, N. Y., June 21, 1870.

A remarkable hail storm swept over the northeastern part of this county yesterday afternoon, doing serious damage to fruit and grain in portions of Chatham, Kinderhook and other towns. Hailstones five inches in circumference fell thick as snow flakes in winter. Many buildings were damaged. The heat was very great here and in the towns south of this city.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

Meeting of the New York Sunday School Association—Organizing, Appointment of Officers, Committees.

Yesterday afternoon at two o'clock the first session of the fifth annual Convention of the New York Sunday School Association was held in the Collegiate Reform Dutch church, Fifth avenue and Twenty-ninth street. There were present at least 600 persons, nearly all of whom are personally interested in and connected with the Sabbath School interests. The Convention was called to order by Mr. Smith, chairman of the State Executive Committee, who, after alluding in a few remarks to the change in the workings of the State Association, wrought by the last convention held a year ago at Albany, nominated the venerable Dr. Isaac Ferris as temporary chairman and Mr. J. Warner temporary secretary. These gentlemen were, of course, unanimously elected and entered at once upon their labors. Dr. Ferris, upon assuming his position on the platform, made a few brief but appropriate remarks, in the course of which he said that he had been watching, with no little interest, the working and progress of the Sunday schools for the last fifty-three years, he having first identified himself with them in 1817, and he was most happy to say that the advancement and

THE FRUITS OF THE WORK.

had been very great indeed. He rejoiced that the present workers in the cause had not the same obstacles to contend with that were met when the organization of the Sabbath schools first began. He knew, he said, of ministers years ago who objected to Sunday schools upon the ground that it was altogether wrong to teach children upon the Sabbath.

After the Doctor had concluded his remarks reports were heard from the secretaries of nearly all the counties in the State in regard to the condition of the various Sabbath schools in their respective counties. With but one single exception all of the county representatives reported very favorably, indeed, upon their condition. In nearly all the counties the children and teachers seem to have taken

A LIVELY INTEREST

in the schools, and in a great many places a large number of conversions has taken place. Very little statistical information was obtained from these country gentlemen, as they have handed in their written reports to the statistical secretary of the State Association, and he will not be ready to report until to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon.

Before all these reports were heard from the rural districts, however, a committee of five were appointed to nominate suitable persons to fill the various offices during the next year, and near the close of the session they reported the following persons, who were at once elected:—President, Howard Crosby, of New York city; Vice-President, Rev. J. H. Vincent, of New York; E. G. Hadden, of Catskill; J. W. Bellmer, of Rock Point; D. R. Hitchcock, of Staten Island; Rev. Ed. Lauthaler, C. Woodruff and Rev. J. T. Seeley. A committee of enrolment was also appointed, consisting of the following gentlemen:—W. B. Jones, J. C. Baxter and A. P. Newman, after which the convention at 4:30 adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

During the evening session, after the usual opening exercises, Rev. James M. Ludlow delivered an address of greeting, and was responded to by the President, Rev. J. H. Vincent. The Rev. Dr. Rufus W. Clarke, of Albany, next addressed the Convention upon the subject of "Christian Education as the Basis of Our National Institutions." Addresses were also delivered by the Rev. Edward Eggleston and the Rev. Cyrus D. Foss, after which the Convention adjourned to meet again this morning, at nine o'clock.

THE FIGHT FOR THOSE BONDS.

Another Examination in the Burke-Gardiner Case, and New Facts of Interest Developed—Non-attendant Witnesses.

There was another examination in the Burke-Gardiner case yesterday afternoon, before Surrogate Hutchings, at his chambers in the new City Hall. Only two witnesses were examined; but their testimony reflected material interest, if not throwing material light, upon the case. Other witnesses who had been summoned to attend failed to put in an appearance, and against one of these, who, it was represented, would not otherwise attend, an attachment was issued.

BITTER ON MRS. GARDNER.

The first witness called was John G. Bitter. He testified that on the 13th of October, 1869, he was at Mrs. Gardiner's residence, in 127th street, Harlem, when Mrs. Burke and a policeman named Foster called there; Mrs. Gardiner received them in his presence; Mrs. Burke told Mrs. Gardiner that she was the daughter of Captain Alexander, who had died at her house, and that she had a probated will of the deceased, leaving his property and effects to her, and she came after what was in her possession belonging to the captain at the time of his death.

Q. What response did Mrs. Gardiner make to this demand of Mrs. Burke? A. She said that all the captain left was about $180 in money and a lock of hair.

Q. Did Mrs. Gardiner adhere to this statement? A. At first; but when Mrs. Burke pressed her about the bonds left by Captain Alexander she subsequently admitted that the captain left between $8,000 and $9,000 in bonds of various descriptions.

Q. What did she say had become of these bonds? A. She said there had been some one after them already from the Surrogate's office, and now Mrs. Burke had come and she did not know how many others would come for them; as she had a claim on them herself she had put them in the hands of Judge Beebe; witness did not know whether Mr. Heck, his brother-in-law, had received any bonds from Mr. Gardiner; he heard of Mr. Gardiner loaning $400.

TURN IN THE WHEEL OF FORTUNE.

J. B. Freeborn was the next witness. He testified that he had been employed during the past four years in the banking house of Jay Cooke & Co.; he first knew Mr. Graff, son-in-law of Mr. Gardiner, as a teacher in one of the public schools, and afterwards as publishing a paper in Harlem; Mr. Graff called at Jay Cooke & Co.'s, a year ago last spring, and wanted to know of him if they had any list of stolen bonds; he said there had been some money and bonds left to his father-in-law; he asked if an innocent holder of bonds could be arrested and if a person could get money for a bond without giving his name and address; Mr. Graff also said he had some Virginia and California bonds; during the conversation he said that Mr. Gardiner, his father-in-law, had set him up in the printing business in Harlem; Mr. James, a clerk, was present during part of the conversation.

Mr. Colgate was next called to testify; but, not responding to the call, an attachment was issued for his appearance at the next session of the court, which was set down for one P. M. next Thursday.

PRESIDENT GRANT IN NEW HAVEN.

[From the New Haven Register, June 20.]

Our citizens are to have an opportunity of seeing President Grant, on his way to Windham, where he is to spend the Fourth of July. The following is his reply to Governor English's note, transmitting the request of the Legislature that he should visit our city. Of course they will continue in session, on the Saturday preceding the 4th, to receive him. He will come on a special morning train from New York and spend a few hours in the city:—

GOVERNOR—I have received your letter of the 14th inst. extending to me the hospitalities of your State. I anticipate great pleasure during my visit in meeting your citizens, and I shall be happy to conform to any arrangements that may be made in the matter of reception. Yours, truly,

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, June 17, 1870.

To Governor ENGLISH, New Haven, Conn.

Governor English at once notified ex-Governor Jewell (whose guest in Hartford the President will be), requesting his wishes in the matter of the reception, and his presence on the occasion.

OUR MEXICAN FRONTIER.

The Rebel General Martinez Before Matamoras.

More Trouble for Mexico—The Revolutionary Elements on the Banks of the Rio Grande—Mexican Families Flying to American Soil—A Herald Correspondent in the Camp of the Rebel General.

Mexico is nothing without a revolution, an earthquake or a volcanic eruption. The people would die of *ennui* if they had none of these excitements to attract their attention and keep them in anxiety. They never weigh consequences and always abide by results. It is well that it is so. Men change so rapidly in Mexico that it is almost impossible to keep track of them. The quiet, unassuming trader of to-day may to-morrow turn out a full-fledged general, and with a handful of men start out to free his country from the wrongs which he believes oppress her. So numerous have these kind of characters become in Mexico that they cease to attract attention, save in the districts in which they operate. No one ever gives them credit for honest intentions. Their favorite cry of "God and Liberty" and "God save the Republic" are but the hollow utterances of dishonest, unprincipled, reckless men devoid of every essential necessary to make good citizens of any country. Only a few days ago the HERALD published a detailed account of the troubles in the Southern extremity of Mexico, which laid bare the movement of the

GUATEMALIAN INVADERS,

who, assisted by a number of Mexicans from States contiguous to the border, endeavored to set up an independent government of their own, which was to include the Mexican States of Oaxaca, Tehauntepec, Chiapas and Yucatan, and the republic of Guatemala. And now, while the troubles which that design have created are not yet allayed and the government is still perplexed about future movements in this direction, and with the object still uppermost in the minds of the Southern rebels, the news reaches us of the particulars of serious

TROUBLES ON THE RIO GRANDE.

The cause of these is General Pedro Martinez, who, at the head of about two thousand men, after raiding through the country, made his appearance on the banks of the Rio Grande. Pedro Martinez, only a few weeks since, held the post of Commander of the First division of the regular forces in San Luis Potosi. He pronounced against the general government with his entire division, and fought his way with varying success to the Mexican border, where he now stands encamped.

BEFORE MATAMORAS.

The appearance of the rebel horde before the city of Matamoras occasioned the greatest alarm among the inhabitants. Notwithstanding that a strong force, under General Palacios, occupies the cathedral, the inhabitants—those who remain—are in great alarm. They fear Martinez and his band as they would any other bandit leader whose object, in the main, is plunder. The country which the pronunciados have passed through, according to some accounts, is marked by desolation and ruin. Farms destroyed; the proprietors plundered; the crops trampled down. Unpleasant stories are told of the conduct of Martinez and his followers. The people of Matamoras as well as all along the Rio Grande border are in mortal fear of the pronouncers.

FAMILIES SEEK SHELTER ON AMERICAN SOIL

and the flourishing town of Brownsville, in the State of Texas, immediately opposite to Matamoras is full almost to overflowing with Mexican men, women and children seeking protection on United States soil. Indeed many of Martinez's troopers may be also seen in the streets of Brownsville. They, however, conduct themselves in a very orderly manner. They appear to have plenty of money and spend it in a very free and off-hand style.

FORCES MOVING AGAINST THE REBELS.

While the rebels are thus pursuing their course without any notice apparently being taken of them by the Mexican government, the loyal generals are not at all inactive. The commander of the regular forces at Mier is preparing to co-operate with General Rocha and Trevino, who were at Monterey. This force, with that of General Palacios in Matamoras, it is thought will be able to disperse the pronouncers. What the result will be a few days will tell.

A HERALD CORRESPONDENT IN THE REBEL CAMP.

The following communication from our correspondent in Brownsville, who lately paid a visit to the rebel General Martinez, gives a better picture of the rebel chief than what he is generally credited with. The correspondent says that, prompted by Yankee curiosity and invited thereto by a political refugee and friend of the General, your correspondent visited the camp of the *pronunciatores* encamped before Matamoros.

Passing five miles up the river (Rio Grande), on the American bank, we leave our horses in charge of a villainous-looking deserter from the Zapadores—the regiment garrisoning Matamoros—and embark in a cockle shell boat, with an ugly habit of rapidly careening from side to side, as though about to deposit you in the rapid current and dangerous eddies of the river. Reaching safely the sacred soil we are greeted with the cry of "*quien vive*"—literally, who lives?—by a stalwart-looking mountaineer, armed with a Spencer carbine; we reply:—"*Paisanos yamigos*"—Citizens and friends—which passes us to the headquarters of the general commanding the *exploradores* (rangers or scouts), who receives us politely with a decided military bearing and a gruff voice—tall and finely shaped, his fair Spanish skin well bronzed by exposure. This officer, as his position indicated, was a flattering type of the Mexican *revolutionario* and *valiente*. He directed us to

GENERAL MARTINEZ'S HEADQUARTERS,

one-half a mile distant, kindly loaned us horses, of which there seemed to be a great abundance well saddled, accepted the proffer of a choice Havana as though it were a great luxury, and replied to our indifferent Spanish very courteously. We found this fighting leader of the present revolution in Mexico quartered in a small brick house, surrounded by his staff, and in the midst of the camp of his faithful *cavalineros*—composed of about one thousand veteran and hardy looking soldiers, who have followed his standard and fortune on a score of battlefields, both for and against the government of Benito Juarez. Although surrounded with none of the comforts, or perhaps necessities, of ordinary camp-life, and bearing evidences of a severe campaign and terrible marches through which he had passed, we found ourselves in the presence of a man of evidently more than common character and ability.

GENERAL PEDRO MARTINEZ

is in person slightly above the medium stature, strongly made, straight hair worn short, with black and graceful natural beard. In general appearance he much resembles Major General Logan, of our army. In manner he is exceedingly modest and retiring; converses in a reserved but affable low tone of voice. The most prominent feature of the General is his unusually brilliant and deep-set eagle gray eyes. Several members of his staff speak English fluently.

GENERAL TOLEDO,

who is second in command, is a lithe, wiry, active looking man of fair complexion and blue eyes—much resembling the keen, shrewd, down-east Yankee. He is said by some to be intellectually the superior of Martinez, occupying to that chieftain, relatively, the same relations as did Basil Duke to General John Morgan, of rebellion-raiding notoriety, of whom Prentice said, "Don't any one knock John Morgan's brains out by tapping Basil Duke on the head."

It seemed evident to your correspondent, however, that General Martinez is in all respects the leader and master spirit of the movement, and, apart from what his political enemies may say of the justifiableness of his armed resistance to the government, he bears, by common consent, the character of a brave soldier. This is particularly evinced by his course through the country; for, though there may have been excesses committed by small bands of armed bandits, using his name without authority and for which he was in no way responsible, both foreign and native residents bear testimony to his uniform justness and the excellent discipline of his command; as an instance, two men are said to have been executed, by his order, for seizing horses by force, in disregard of his orders on that subject.

SIX STATES AGAINST JUAREZ.

We learned from the officers of his command that six States were in open and successful revolt against the Juarez government, and that universal disaffection existed throughout Mexico; that constitutional guarantees were totally ignored by the government; that public and secret executions, in violation of law, without the form of trial, were constantly occurring; that men high in power wantonly abused it for their own enrichment and aggrandization; that General Escobedo, from a mule driver, penniless, had become, upon his pay as a general, the possessor of five or six millions, and that most of these high functionaries, including President Juarez, had prepared for the people's wrath and their final exit, by transferring their ill-gotten gains to foreign countries; that the murderers of the noble General Patoni are still unpunished and their escape winked at by the general government; that the lives and properties of the noblest citizens and most faithful soldiers of the republic are in constant danger through the envy and avarice of Juarez and his minions, and that to be suspected was to be arrested, and that to be arrested was confiscation and death.

WHY MARTINEZ REVOLTED.

The reasons given were the inducements that led General Pedro Martinez and a host of others whose records heretofore have been of impeachable loyalty to the republic, to array themselves, not against the law or the welfare of the nation, but against the unbearable usurpation of the President, and justified their course by asserting that in Mexico there is no appeal but to arms.

MORALE OF MARTINEZ'S FORCE.

The officers and men under command of General Pedro Martinez are evidently much superior in stature, personal appearance and evident intelligence to those your correspondent has seen along the Rio Grande water. A large number of prepossessing young officers accompany the expedition who are still without commands. Should success attend them many volunteers will join them from both sides of the river. There is said to be an infantry force and some artillery which your correspondent did not see. Several officers (not Americans) who saw service in our army during the war are with General Martinez, and represent the entire country as ripe for revolution, and much deception and many false statements tending to conceal the real situation are put forth to the world.

RETURN TO BROWNSVILLE.

After two or three hours spent in pleasant conversation with the General and his officers, many of whom have visited Brownsville, leaving a large amount of money and favorable impressions among the citizens by their bearing, we were mounted upon superb horses and escorted to the river by the General in person, accompanied by his staff. On parting he assured us of the great respect he entertained for Americans and the United States government, and that, in their person and property, United States citizens would ever be respected by himself and his command.

RUTGERS COLLEGE CENTENNIAL.

Grand Display of Intellect, Wealth and Fashion—Eloquent Oration by Judge Bradley—Dr. McCosh's Opinion of Other Colleges.

The celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the opening of the Rutgers College took place yesterday, in the First Reformed church, New Brunswick, N. J. The day was most auspicious, and a large concourse of the friends and alumni of the institution was in attendance. It was really a gala day for the students and ex-graduates of the College, and rarely has a more brilliant array of wealth and fashion assembled at any celebration in the city.

At eleven o'clock A. M. the alumni and students assembled on the college ground, and at noon they marched towards the First Reformed church, preceded by the College band, which discoursed some stirring patriotic airs on the way.

The central aisle of the church was reserved exclusively for the students and alumni, while the side aisles and galleries were thronged with patrons and friends of the institution. On the platform appeared Governor Randolph, ex-Governors Ward, Newell and Price, Dr. McCosh, President of Princeton College, and Rev. Dr. Campbell, President of Rutgers College; Generals Perrine and Runyon, and a host of other celebrities.

The church was neatly decorated for the occasion, and some beautiful paintings of the early patrons and founders of Rutgers were conspicuous.

Governor Randolph presided, and in a few brief but very appropriate remarks explained to the vast audience the object of the celebration. Prayers were then offered by Rev. Gabriel Ludlow, D. D., and by Rev. B. C. Taylor, D. D., after which the oration of the day was delivered by Joseph P. Bradley, Judge of the United States Supreme Court, and a graduate of Rutgers, of the class of 1836.

JUDGE BRADLEY'S ORATION.

The discourse embraced elaborate biographical sketches of the early founders of the institution and the trials and difficulties they had to contend with ere the college was chartered and suitably endowed. One hundred years ago Rutgers College, then known by the loyal name of Queen's College, received its first charter. For a long time previous some contention existed as to whether the new College should be located in New Brunswick or at Hackensack. It was finally decided that the College should be erected where it now stands. The first president of the College was Rev. Dr. Hardenberger, whose literary abilities and indomitable zeal were eloquently eulogized. Dr. Condit, as well as Drs. Dewitt and Livingstone, were also spoken of, and their labors in connection with the institution favorably commented on. The learned and eloquent speaker also paid a tribute of well merited praise to Rev. Dr. Campbell, the present occupant of the Presidential chair, whose connection with Rutgers College has been attended with the most happy results. The speaker then referred to the liberality shown by the Alumni of the college in contributing to the funds of the institution, and he hoped they would still continue to exhibit the same generous spirit in support of their Alma Mater. He looked forward to the day when he expected to see their beloved Alma Mater occupying the foremost position in the literary institutions of the country.

The following passages of the address deserve especial notice:—

An institution endowed with corporate life and vested with perpetual succession is always an instrument of power in human affairs. When their objects are elevated, tend to good and minister to the benefit of society, they are a blessing to mankind; but when they are sinister and tend to support the cause of error, superstition or immorality they are as great a curse. It is difficult to assign their origin. Organized association, perpetual continuity and independence of individual constituents, for the time being, are the essential characteristics of all corporations aggregate. It is said that corporations have no souls, but it is a mistake. They are all soul. Their being consists of the centralizing principle which they are founded to represent and perpetuate—be it learning, be it religion, be it art, be it gain—or whatsoever it be. Their breath of life consists of the ideas they are intended to preserve and disseminate, or the objects they are intended to accomplish. And how grand and potent, oftentimes, is their existence! They come down to us from the former ages, hoary with time, invested with historical associations, and wielding a power and influence combined, of all the separate stormy influence which have emanated from their members of every generation; such is Oxford, such Cambridge; such are the universities and colleges whose fame fills the civilized world; such are also those institutions which have for object the propagation of particular creeds and systems—as the Propaganda, the Bible Society—such those that have only for object the pursuit of wealth or trade, as the Bank of England, the East India Company. What man cannot do alone he can do by association. What he cannot do as a mob of individuals he can do when organized into a society. What he cannot do by temporary organization he can often effect by being incorporated into a perpetual community