THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

THIRD EDITION

REMARKABLE PETROLEUM CASUALTY

A Train of Cars Burned.

LOSS OF LIFE.

NEW YORK, August 27.-A train of cars loaded with petroleum, on the Eric Railway, was collided with yesterday near Narrowsburg, New Jersey. Several cars were crushed, and the petroleum caught fire, exploded, and burned the whole train. Three dwellings, a was on, a carpenter shop, a hide house, and 50,000 feet of lumber caught from the burning oil, and was entirely destroyed. | Mr. Wil hams, while endeavoring to rescue his two children from one of the houses, dropped one, and while endeavoring to save it, all three were fatally burned. The children subsequently died, and he is not expected to recover. Mrs. Williams, his wife, jumped from a second-story window, and immediately gave birth to a child, which is not expected to live. The conductor of the train is badly burned. The loss of property by the fire is

ADDITIONAL DETAILS.

Fearful Scene at Narrowsburg, on the Eric Railroad-Collision between an Oil and Freight Train-Explosion of the Oil Tanks-Great Conflagration-Two Children Burned to Death-Several Persons Severely Injured-A Number of Buildings and the Train of Cars Destroyed-The Loss Estimated at \$80,000.

Another fearful conflagration occurred on the burg, on the Delaware Division, caused by an explosion on an oil train, in consequence of a collision, resulting in the loss of life and the destruction of a considerable amount of property, including dwellings and other buildings.

The facts, so far as could be gathered from various sources, are as follows:—At half-past 2 e'clock yesterday morning the oil train designated as "Big Five," with eight car loads of oil (a portion of which were tanks), was standing on the main track at Narrowsburg station. Following on the same track was a treight train, which came up and collided with the oil train with great torce, breaking and crushing the cars and jamming them into a heap of ruins, Immediately thereafter a tremendous explosion occurred, and the oil taking tire, the liquid flame spread in all directions, and the entire train was soon in a blaze, and several baildings in the mmediate vicinity, surrounded by the burning

oil, were also set on fire.

A tam ly, consisting of a Mr. Williams' wife. and two culldren, resided in the second story of one of the buildings, the first story of which was occupied as a wagon shop. Mr. Williams serzed the two children, one in each hand, and attempted to escape from the front way. In rushing through the flames he dropped one of the children, and in stopping to rescue it all three were fatally burned. One of the children died yesterday morning, and the other, after suffering intense agony, expired at 8 o'clock last evening. Mr. Williams was still alive, but no hopes were entertained of his recovery.

Mrs. Wilhams escaped by jumping from the second-story rear window, where there was no fre, and an hour after was delivered of a child. She is considered in a critical condition. The conductor of the oil train, James Freden-

burgh, was badly but not dangerously burned about the head, face, and hands. No other persons are reported injured. The following property was burned:-A dwell-

ing house belonging to Mr. Joseph Bevins, merchant; a dwelling house owned by Mr. Hendricks, a wagon shop and dwelling overhead, a large carpenter shop, a hide house, and 50,000 feet of lumber belonging to the railway com-

The train of cars was entirely destroyed. It is estimated that the entire loss will not fall short of \$80,000. The Cincinnati train, due at Jersey City at twenty minutes past bree P. M., was two hours late, and the Dunkirk train arrived four hours

From Fortress Monroe.

behind time .- N. Y. Heraid.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 25 .- The schooner Catharine, from the Rappahannock, and the schooner R. H. Shannon, from Savannah, both for Philadelphia, sailed to-day-Arrived at Norfolk yesterday, the schooner Winona, lately sunk in the bay, but raised by

Messrs. Baker & Brothers, wreckers.

The impression is steadily and surely gaining ground here that Jeff. Davis will soon be released from his imprisonment. This impression, it must be remembered, is not produced by any action as yet that has been taken by the Government that could be construed as preliminary to his release, nor by any information received from any authoritative source, but as merely the result of opinions frequently expressed by those most competent and naturally supposed to be cognizant of the possibility of such an event soon transpiring. It is well known that strenuous efforts have lately been made in Washington. and interviews have been sought with President Johnson over and over again, though in a more quiet manner than formerly, by Charles O'Conor, and many of the chief traitor's warmest friends, for the purpose of making a final effort to secure his conditional parole, upon the grounds of his centinued ill-

The steamship Carroll, from Liverpool, bound to Baltimore, passed up the bay to-day. Company C, the last company of the 2d Battalion of the 12th United States Intantry, which was recently ordered to Washington, left here this evening on the steamer Adelaide, for Baltimore, in order to join the balance of

Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. POTT: VILLE, August 27 .- Colonel J. G. Frick, Colonel J. N. Hennessy, Colonel Z. P. Boyer, Benjamin Haywood, Esq., and George Martz, Esq., have been appointed as delegates to the National Convention of September 8, to be held in Philadelphia.

EUROPE.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cable

THE PEACE NEWS CONFIRMED.

The King of Prussia's Reply to the [Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.] Legislative Address.

A Royal Hint to the Opposition and a Decided Position Assumed by the Crown.

ADVICES BY MAIL TO AUGUST 17.

THE PEACE TREATY.

Official Confirmation of the Act. London, August 25. - The news of the signing of a peace treaty at Prague, and of the restora-tion of peace between Austria and Prussia, has been officially confirmed in this city. By virtue of one of the articles of the treaty Austria cedes Venetia to Haly.

PRUSSIA.

The King's Reply to the Legislative Address—A Royal Hint to the Opposition Members.

Berlin, August 26 .- The King of Prussia has received a deputation from the Chamber of Deputies, who presented the address voted by

The King made a speech in reply, in which he professed to feel great joy at the favorable atti-tude of the legislative body. He said, however, that if another conflict arose with the Deputies on the questions of the Budget and the army. or other subjects which are vital to the interests of the State, he would act precisely as he did before. The King added that he thought another conflict was impossible

RUSSIA.

The Officers of the American Squadron in Moscow-Brilliant Reception. Moscow, August 24.-The United States naval

officers serving with the American mission to Russia, have been taken in what may be termed triumphant manner from St. Petersburg to Moscow, in a special railroad train, ordered by the Imperial Government for the purpose. Every station along the route was crowded with people anxious to do them honor, and the pro-vincial authorities gave a hearty official welcome at each point of rest or delay. An immense number of persons turned out to welcome them here. The officers dined to-day with Lieute-nant-General Prince Dolgoroukoff, who is Aid-de-Camp General to the Czar, and Governor-General of Moscow. The Zoological Gardens were illuminated in fine style, and presented a splendid appearance. It has been made patent that the heart of the Russian empire offers a boundless hospitality to the representatives of the Great Republic.

Prussian War Invalids. The Crown Prince of Prussia has issued to

following appeal for the formation of a national institution for invalids:-

'Numerous associations have been formed for the support of the army in the field, for tending the wounded, for relieving the distress of tha families left at home bereft of their breadwinners. Even as the entire nation was ready and willing for any sacrifice in the great battle for Prussia's honor, and the reformation of Ger many, so is the whole Fatherland now eagerly desirous to compete in one and the same great patriotic work, namely, to relieve and heal, as far as it is within human power, the many wounds and sufferings caused by the war. But these sufferings reach far beyond the pre sent time, and it therefore becomes necessary already to-day to think of the future. The support of the State cannot alone solve the problem it therefore becomes the duty of the people, by a spontaneous act of charity and love, to guar antee that the future of the brave sons of our ratherland, who have bled for us, and through their wounds have become incapable of gaining a livelihood, be secured as far as possible, and that the families of the killed be sufficiently provided for. With the appro-bation of his Majesty the King, I intend placing myself at the head of a general national institution for invalids, which will strive to attain these objects. I will immediately call upon men enjoying general confidence to bemselves into a central committee, at Berlin who will have to draw up statutes, to consult about further measures to be taken, to arrange the necessary relations with the officials, and to undertake the future management of the whole institution. Simultaneously with this central committee, other committees may, however. already now be formed in all provinces of the country, to exert themselves for the develop ment and furtherance of this national cause. can only succeed through the united efforts of the entire people. May none be found wanting, but may every one contribute towards the at tainment of the object; so that also those brave men who gave their best strength for the hono and glory of the Fatherland, that also the fami lies deprived of their supporters and maintainers may, with all of us, overlook the sufferings and sacrifices of the war to regard with pride and

satisfaction the deeds of our army.
(Signed) "FREDERICK WILLIAM,

Great Fire at Antwerp-Petroleum Again A most destructive fire broke out on Friday, August 10, in Antwerp. The property in build-ings and merchandise consumed was roughly calculated from £200,000 to £300,000. The fire broke out about 7 o'clock in the morning in some merchants' stores, situated in the Place de Walborgo, a kind of square fronting the quay, and known as the commercial neighborhood of Antwerp. The buildings were chiefly lofty warehouses, filled with merchandise of every description, while in the basement stretched extensive vaults filled with some thousand bartels of petroleum oil, and to the latter may be attributed the dreadful consequences that have betallen the city. The first range of warehouses attacked were the three belonging to M. Dennis Haine, and by noon the whole of them were in a blaze from end to end. It then reached a machine is the control of the co gazine or depot where some ten thousand bar-rels of petroleum were stored. The local irre-men, police, and military used every exertion to stay its progress, and succeeded in rolling a great many barrels out of the building on to the augy, but the explosions and velicement tury of the flantes compelled them to retreat.

During the whole day and night and following day the confiagration swept on with terrific force. The flaming petroleum from the stores in question poured out in a stream, and flowed down into the range of vaults above alluded to where the larger quantity of petroleum was deposited, and which was all along so much

dreaded. The fire then increased in magnitude tenfold, and the explosions that followed shoot the whole city, and brought down severa

louses, while many people are reported to have

been killed. The force of the explosions blew in the brick-work of the sewers, into which the burning petroleum flowed, and by that means

were subsequently consumed were the Hotel de Coborg, the bonded stores known as the Great Swan and Little Swan, and a series of others of a commercial character. The engines that were brought into play were perfectly inadequate to contend against so awfol a fire. There was one steam fire-engine there, and that belonged to a private firm at Antwerp. Most of the London are offices have large assurances on the consumed property.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOT ...

WASHINGTON, August 27.

The Patent Office. The Commissioner of Patents is making arrangements for the issue of papers authorizing 285 patents, most of which have been awarded to prominent inventors in the Eastern and Western States. On the 4th of next month 208 patents will be granted. The business of this office is constantly increasing, even at such an extent as to require more accommodations and a larger clerical force.

White Wheat-Seed for Distribution by the Agricultural Bureau. The Commissioner of Agriculture gives rotice

that he is now prepared to distribute to agriculturists specimens of superior Meditterranean white wheat, which will be put up in quart packages, and delivered free upon receipt of application.

The Homestead Law.

By the eighth section of the Homestead Act of 1862, parties who have made entry under the law on the condition of five years continuous settlement and cultivation, have the right at any time before the expiration of that period, to make proof of such settlement up to a given day, and then pay for the tract at \$1.25 per acre. and at once get a title. Where a Homestead seller has entered a tract containing more than 160 acres, he is required to pay for the excess in cash, and when he desires to change his Homestead to a cash purchase, he is credited with the amount of such excess, and only requires to pay for 160 acres. Where a party enter under the Homestead, and abandoned the tract, he forfeits all claims to the fees, commissions, etc., which at the time of entry were paid at the local office for the services rendered by the Register and Receiver in regard to such entry. Volunteer Staff Officers to be Mustered Out.

An order will be issued soon mustering out of the service all volunteer staff officers.

Secretary Seward's Residence Still Guarded. Notwithstanding the President's recent proclamation of peace, the guard of soldiers that

has been stationed around Mr. Secretary Seward's residence since the assassination of the President, has not yet been removed.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Great German Festival and Procession of Associations. [SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.] BALTIMORE, August 27.—The German National Scheutzen Festival commenced this morning with a grand, imposing procession

through most of our prominent streets. It was very large, and as many stronger associations from different States are uniting, the whole city seems turned out to see the procession. Thousands are going to the Scheutzen Park, where the Festival continues for the entire week.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 27 .- Eleven deaths from cholera were reported yesterday. The disease has lost its epidemic character, and is rapidly abating.

The sum of \$200,000 was realized from the sale of pews in the new Jewish synagogue

The radical Union men held a convention on Saturday at Lexington, Kentucky, and delegates were appointed to the Philadelphia Convention. Resolutions were adopted censuring President Johnson, and endorsing the Reconstruction policy of Congress.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

U. S. District Court-Judge Cadwalader .-The case of the United States vs. Samuel Stuart, in which the defendant is charged with attempting to pass and having in his possession with intent to pass counterfeit United States Treasury notes, has been on trial ouring all the morning session, and is as yet unconcluded. Stuart keeps a tavern on Girard ave-nue, near Twelfth street, and it is urged that he, iin that business, had attempted to pass off these coun-terfeit notes.

Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Ludlow. The term of service for the first list of jurors for this term having expired last Friday, new jurors were empannelled this morning. Of course there were applications for exemption, and reasons given without number. But few were excassed, and a fair number of jurors were retained. This business being concluded, the regular business of the day menced.

Jacob Eneu was charged with burglary, in enter-ing the house of John Fisher, No 928 Girard avenue, and steating \$150. It was stated by the Commonweath that, on the night of the 30th of May last, Freu entered the house by a back window, looked for money in the sitting-room, but finding none, went to the bar-room, broke open the cash box, and took the money. He was discovered by Mrs. Fisher, and jumped out of the window.

The defense allege that on the night and at the

The delense alege that on the night and at the hour that this burgiary is said to have been committed. Enen was at home in bed. They also allege that Mrs. Fisher, the principal witness for the prosecution, at one time told the Alderman that she did not see Eneu do the deed, and when the Alderman said there was not sufficient evidence to justify the committal of Eneu, she then said that she did see him in the house at the time in question. On trial.

How to Make an Omelette.-A young man was arrested in the Rue de la Ferronnerie, Paris, a few days since, for an extraordinary freak while under the influence of drink. In passing before a dealer's shop he suddenly jumped into a basket at the door containing from two hundred to three hundred eggs, and, after smashing them to his heart's content, he called out: 'That is the way I make an omelette; now bring me a frying-pan!" The owner, however, called a sergent de ville, who took the man away to the police station.

Old Fellows.—An English journal says that the Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows, which was established in 1812, numbers nearly four hundred thousand members. It has lodges in most parts of the British empire, and can of "a local habitation and a name" even at Constantmople and among the gold-diggers of Cali-

Both Hit, and yet not Hit.-The principal editors of the Brussels journals, the Echo du Par-lement and the Independance, have just been found its way into a great many houses in Rue de Saas, and in many other streets in the locality. The military drove the people out to a place of safety. Among the buildings that

Further Pre-arations for War by both Powers-Chili ' ying to Buy the "Dunderberg"orted Naval Battle Off the Malvine Islands-Election for President Ordered in Peru, Etc. Etc. Etc.

Santiago, Chili, July 15,—I have again to complain of the delay of the Finance Department in completing its estimates of the damages sustained from the bombardment of Valpay iso. PURCHASE OF ARMS BY CHILI IN THE UNIT. TO

STATES. I promised you in my last letter to give par-ticulars of the fitting out of vessels in the United States, and of the purchase of ordnance abroad for Chill. Seventy guns have been purchased of Massachusetts for \$600,000, without carriages. This ordnance includes four four hundred and This ordinance includes four four hundred-and-nifty-pounder, six three hundred-pounder, and sixty eight-pounder Blakeley guns, the remainder consisting of serviceable naval artillery of various calibres, but none very heavy. The English guns are those purchased by Massachu-setts during the lafe war, for the protection of Boston harbor from Rebel pirates, etc. As the carriages are to be built in the United States, some time will elapse before the ordinance can be shipped.

CHILI TRYING TO BUY THE "DUNDARBERG." A Chili agent writes from New York that he has been trying to buy the Dunderberg. He says that Mr. W. H. Webb wants \$2,500,009 for the iron-clad there, and that Webb offers to deliver her complete in Valparaiso, at his own risk, for \$3,500,000, one million extra. Nobody here expects Chili to buy the Dunderberg, though her agents are doing their best to get

REPORTED PIGHT NEAR THE MALVINE ISLANDS. The captain of a barque which arrived here to-day from the Malvine Isles, states that on the 27th of May he witnessed from the top of a hill on one of the islands, a battle between two Chilian and three Spanish vessels; but he could not learn the result of the fight, owing to a sudden storm having arisen. The Valparaiso papers attach no importance to the news, but consider it, on the contrary, unreliable. The Government official organ does not give any credit to the captain's story. However, when Mr. McKenna was in Lima, he expected that three vessels which he had bought were near home (Chili), and as no news has yet reached here (Valparaiso) of said vessels, there is reason here (Valparaiso) of said vessels, there is reason to fear that the captain's story may have some foundation. There is the greater reason for fear on this head, as the vessels would necessarily be but poorly armed and manned, and might easily have been caught at a disadvantage by regular war vessels.

PANAMA, August 12. — The United States steamer Wateree, Commander Paulding, reached this port on the 11th inst. She left Callao, Peru, on the 2d of August, bringing six days,

ELECTION OF A PRESIDENT OF PERU ORDERED. The notable fact since my last despatches, excepting the grand celebration of Independence Day, has been the publication of a call to the people for the electron of a President or the republic and representatives to the constituen Congress. The representatives thus elected are to meet in informal session on January 31, 1867. and the Congress is to be solemnly opened for deliberations on the 18th of February following. The maximum duration of the session is to be one hundred days, not liable to prorogation.

THE TUCKER-MONTERO QUARREL IN PERU. The Tucker-Montero muddle continued to bear an unfavorable aspect. Tucker had issued various orders to the different commanders in the pavy, which Montero countermanded, instructing the captains of those ships under his direct command at Valparaiso to disregard the authority of what he calls the "North American adven-From the tenor of our last advices from the South Pacific, we were led to inter that Montero had possession of the Huascar and In-dependencia. Such is not the case. These two powerful iron-clads, which have won the admiration of the world, are at Callao, and consequently are under the command of Admiral Tucker; and Montero will be obliged to succumb to the legitimate authority of his Government, Questionable as the policy may be of appointing a man of Tucker's antecedents to the supreme command of the allied squadren, it is to be devoutly hoped that Prado may be able to put a quietus to the impure and ungenerous aspirations of this Montero. He is a man of cratty and malignant spirit, and so long as he is sllowed a command in the Peruvian navy, the position of any administration will be wholly insecure. Through dissension and strifes he was elevated to his present position—through dissension and strifes he was elevated to his present position—through dissension and strife he would further gratify his taste for personal advancement. Prado, taking this view of the case, has acted with prompt decision. His efforts to maintain the supremers of the Government and the supremers of the Government and the supremers of the case. supremacy of the Government, and, at the same time, to preserve peace between the factions. must be heartly commended by disinterested parties. Montero and his compadres have been cashiered, and peace may yet reign in Tucker's

command. OTHER REBEL OFFICERS IN THE PERUVIAN NAVY. By a decree of Prado's, dated on July 17, at Callao, David P. McCorkle and Walter K. But have been appointed captains in the Peruvian McCorkle is a native of Washington city, and served for some years in the United States navy. He entered the Rebel navy as first lieutenant June 17, 1861, and was sta-tioned at the Atlanta Navy Works during the He has been ordered to duty as the captain of a frigate of the Peruvian navy. Virginian. He was dismissed from the United States navy October 5, 1861, and entered the Rebel navy January 8, 1862, as first lieute nant. He was stationed at Drury's Bluff during the Rebellion. He is now in command of a corvette sloop-of-war.-N. Y. Herald.

A Story of the Paris Bourse .- A Paris letter in a London journal contains the following:-There were some odd stories to-day about the Bourse. The sixty-two capitalists who form the 'parquet' are said to be, this last settlement, ments a million sterling. Individual settle-ments were, on the whole, the exception. One gentlemen received £6000; but, finding that he really owed so much that he could not pay all, he paid £1200, and has gone 'aux eaux' with the balance. 'Il I pay all, I shall still owe a lot, and where shall I find money for 'es eaux' asked this practical financier—who reminds me of a defaulter who owed Lord George Bentinck 'My Lord,' whenever they met. 'When I can, my Lord,' was the perpetual answer. At last L. rd George said, 'But suppose, Mr. Blank, you sold that farm of yours, and paid me! Suppose I did, my Lord; who would give me another? was the reply."

Death of a Famous Huntsman.—Squire Osbal deston, the most renowned of English sports men, died at his residence, St. John's Wood last month, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. As a master of hounds he has never been surpassed for success and popularity; he was the most brilliant shot of his day; a splendid cricketer, especially famous for his bowling; a steeple-chaser, who beat everybody; and he performed a feat of horsemanship-riding two hundred miles in eight hours and forty-two minutes, including steppages—which glands alone in sporting annals. THE POLITICAL WORLD.

The Soldiers' Pittsburg Convention-The Names of Those Who Will be There.

WASHINGTON, August 26 .- The Convention of discharged veterans of the national army, to be held at Pittsburg, if the thousands of strong indorsements from brave and true men received here is any indication, will be largely attended by representatives from every regiment that has served during the Rebeltion. Some of these letters speak in unmeasured terms of condemna-t on of the policy which seeks to secure representation of Rebels in Congress, while it denies the right of franchise or protection to the freed race.

race.

The official call for the Convention will be promulgated on Monday, the Johnson Committee having in meted Rev. Henry Ward Beecher to act as chaplain at their Convention. Rev. Granville P. Moody, the fighting chaplain, has been requested to perform the same duties for the Pitts-bure Convention.

burg Convention.

The following is a partial list of officers who have been selected for the occasion:—Major-Generals Banks, Butler, Howard, Burnside, Terry, Hincks, Schurz, Sizel, and Ferry, from the Eastern States, and Major-Generals Geary, Bartlett, Potter, Hartranft, Owen, McAlister, from the Middle States. The West will be represented by Major-Generals Logan, Oglesby, Schenck, Garfield, Washburn, Prentiss, Pope, Cox, and the South by Generals Thomas, Fletcher, McKelso, Brownlow, Kiddo, and others.

CIVIL WAR THREATENED IN TEXAS.

Increased Persecution of Loyalists. WASHINGTON, August 26 .- We make the following extract from a letter to Captain Bingham responding to the call for the Convention of Southern Unionists, signed by twenty-one of the etizens of Dallas county, Texas:—
We in Texas are on the eye of another war,

which will be more desperate than the one out of which we have just emerged. The former leaders in Rebellion, save some dozen Union men elected to fill unimportant county offices, have all been elected, and they are more hostile and rabid than they were during the war or before the State seceded. Unless Congress furnishes protection, by directing the troops to remain, and posting them in the most important towns, there will not be a Union man left in Texas in six months.

The disloyal from other States are coming in more or less every day, and thousands are returning from Mexico who went off with Prince and Shelby, and a more desperate set never before infested any country. Murders are an every day occurrence. The civil law is detied and trampled upon, the freedmen are held in many parts of the State in as strict bondage as before the war, and Union men dare not speak

their sentiments openly.

Secret societies, called the K. G. C., are organized all over the State, and unless the State is held under strict military rule, we will have another outbreak in less than six months.

GENERAL BUTLER ON THE CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY. His Only Hope of Peace is to Sustain Congress-His Opinion of the Phila-

delphia Convention and the New Orleans Massacre - The Names of the Brave Soldiers Who Endorse the Pitts-

burg Convention. oston, August 26.—At a political meeting a Gloucester last evening, General Butler was one of the speakers. The Herald's despatch says:— General Butler, on being introduced said that the issues now before the country were the same substantially as those of 1860, and in this connection he proceeded to trace the causes which led to the Rebellion, and the part taken by the Southern States in their attempt to overthrow the Government. He contended that by their Rebellion they had forfeited their property. their rights, and their lives, if Rebels were hanged, which, unfortunately, he said, they were not. Passing on, he spoke of the failure of the Southern representatives to secure their seats in Congress, and said that if any portion of the Southern States had sent a loyal Congress, it was only to get him admitted, and when they had secured a representation, they would send disloyal men. Referring to the Philadelphia Convention, he said it was composed of a set of men who proposed to settle a war which they did not fight, but which they opposed in all possible ways; and it is the intention of loyal people to know by what right they arrogate to themselves that privilege. It is the men who did the lighting, he said, who are to do the settling. General Butler charac terized that body as the most remarkable that ever assembled, and said that the delegates from ne)ther section of the country represented their constituents. He then referred to the New Orleans riot, and read a portion of the corre spondence relating to it, and said the whole tenor of President Johnson's despatches to General Sheridan was to gloss over the horrible attair. It this state of things cannot be altered the General continued, we will march once more, and woe to him who opposes us In considering the Constitutional Amend ments recently adopted by Congress, he said he was in tavor of the one relative to negro suffrage, but accepted it as the best he could get. He was in favor of full and impartial suffrage, and he would try by every means in his power, in whatever position he might be placed, to secure it. In concluding his speech the General said, that unless the people of the North were firm in upholding their Congress they will have their work of the last four years to do over again."

The General was frequently applauded during his speech, and at the close was honored with

three cheers.

Mortality Among British Troops in China.
Official reports show a frightful mortality among the British troops in China during the last year. In one battalion alone eighty-five men died, and one hundred and fifteen were invalided. The 90th regiment, in consequence of a riot with the Mulays, was ordered away from Hong Kong, in 1864, and sent to Kowlooi to occupy buts there. The regiment was healthy when it left, but in three months the hospital figures rose from thirty to one hundred and sixty, and the fever cases from three to eighty. This result was toreseen, and the office in command of the regiment, the principa medical officer, and the surgeon of the regiment protested against the removal. The unhealth ness of Kowloon as a station was, indeed, well known. It is a new station, and the cuttings and excavations of the earth preparatory to its occupation had produced morbid exhalations.

War but no Wine .- Many of the German vine yards have been destoyed during the military campaign. A French journal, devoted to the wine interest, noticing this fact, observes:—
"This is a great misfortune in a humanitarian
point of view; but as the mishap is irremediable, we must, as men make up our minds on the subject, and as Frenchmen and wine-growers we must, if not rejoice, at least congratulate ourselves as being the heirs to profit by the disaster. A man does not always shed tears over a deceased uncle's will. Let us, therefore, abstair from sentimentality, and profit by the inheri-

Aid for Polish Exiles. There is now open in London an interesting exhibition of objects connected with the history of the Poles and their national characteristics. The display consists of jewels of great beauty and value, which have been offered by Polish ladies to assist young exiles from their own country, who are finishing their studies at universities and colleges on the continent. They are to be raffled for on the Art Union principle in December. COMFORT FOR SMALL INCOMES,

MRS. WARREN.

AUTHOR OF

HOW I MANAGED MY HOUSE ON TWO HUN-DRED POUNDS A YEAR," "HOW I

Published by Loring, of Boston.

[Continued from Evening Telegraph of Saturday.] CHAPTER II.

The Study of a Mistress to Please Servants-How One Servant May Do the Work of Two-Gossip about Training Servants-An Unexpected Check -Servants' Registry Office-Servants and Their Dreis-How Bad Servants Get Places-A Teach-

able Young Girl. All the directions for managing my servants which my mother gave me I sedulously followed, but yet did not succeed in establishing the peace and order which I had been accustomed to in my girlhood's home. I pondered much over my vexation, for do what I would the dinners would be ill-dressed and badly served, and the general work neglected, unless on each day I went over the same routine and made the company.

made the same remonstrances.

Surely, I thought, it must be my own fault that such a state of things exists. I will be more considerate, and save the servants' steps all I can. I will think for them, manage their work, and all else that I can do; I will even help them, so that I can have peace. A delusion that I

would warn every one against.
I then paid higher wages, and got worse servants. I became very particular as to their characters, and invariably found that the worst servants managed to obtain the best recommendations. This was the mistresses' fault, who from a mistaken idea that they were servwho from a mistaken idea that they were serving the transgressing girls, concealed the most
important of their shortcomings, and by thus
doing brought down upon them reproach,
change of place, and all kinds of evil, and upon
themselves the reputation of untruthfulness. After two years' discontent and change of domestics, my house-maid was taken ill and went home; then, to my astonishment, instead

of the household work being in confusion, everything went pleasantly on. My three chil-dren had been but little trouble to either servant, and in the absence of Mary I had them entirely under my own care. They were quiet, strong little things. It was the cook herself who first asked me if she should take them for a walk; I assented as if it were a thing fully expected of her, but I was utterly surprised, and sat down to read the riddle. It was unaccountable that the work which two servants could not perform, one was able to do, and that in a much better manner than before.

My cogitations were interrupted by a visitor, whom I had myself to admit in the absence of the girl I laughingly told Mrs. Lester how I was situated.

"They are great plagues," she remarked, "particularly if they have not full employment. There is some truth in the adage that with one servant the work may be done, with two the chances are that it will be half done with three -why then one may as well do it oneself. bave quite work enough for two servants, and never permit them to be idle. There is no time for gossiping in my house till after 7 at night, and then I never interfere unless their voices are raised too much."

But, Mrs. Lester, my mother kept servants a long time; how is it that I am obliged to change so often?" I asked.

"Simply because the old race of servants have died out or have emigrated, and there are none left to take their place. Most young mistresses are dedcient in domestic practice, then how can the poor creatures learn? I have always found the easiest way to obtain good servants is to take them young and train tuem to their work. It is true that as soon as they are taught they want to better themselves, or they find the place dull, or there is too much running up and down stairs, or the work is too heavy; or, indeed, any excuse for getting away, having a fortnight's holiday, and then, with the last pound in their purse, they and another situation, where after six months the same routine is gone through, till in two or three years they can describe the different suburbs of a large city, besides the town itself."

"But how depressing to be always beginning

"It was so at first, but with me it has now become an established order of things, and I don't mind it, though I thought I should have gone wild at first. It is a sad thing to say, but find that a weariness comes over the when they have been six months in a situation, unless there is some counterbalancing charm to keep them in place. Perhaps it would be the case with us if we were servants. I am inclined to think that it ladies who were born under rose colored hangings had first seen the light in the dirt and squalor of poverty, they might have been equally deficient with the poor girls who really are the greatest plagues of one's exist-

"Do pray tell me how you manage, for I am so tired of this cat-and-dog life. I have heard of somebody writing to the Times, saving, 'We never have bad servants, we take the daughters of our tenantry, and place them under the tuition and training of our older servants-"Excuse my interruption, but it was this very letter that made me adopt the plan of training which I have pursued for three years, with considerable comfort to myselt and family, and with a decided advantage to the poor girls themselves; though beyond nine or ten months-in one instance only, twelve months—I have never been able to keep them; they have always discharged themselves, for in their nature there is such an inherent love of change one would suppose them to be human locomotives; when they grt up a store of wishing for change, up goes the steam of temper, off they go, no mat-ter what the danger shead may be. Mr. Lester says it is the same with our daughters, only they find a safety valve in parties and in gos-slpping morning cails. He is of opinion that if Georgina were kept as strictly to study as a servant girl is to her work, there would be danger that we should find her missing some

"Certainly, the servant question never ochow you manage to get on so well with these

'Just think, Mrs. Wynter, how you would play a piece of music if you had never learned, how you would sew or write or read, if never taught. Then how is it possible for a young girl, whose father does not happen to be a lord's mather to have ever been in ser. tenant, or her mother to have ever been in ser-vice, to learn her duties?—if there is no one to teach her, how can she ever be an efficient help in any bousehold? You understand how to perform most domestic work, and I think you know the art of cooking much better than I do myself; I am sure it you were to try your hand at traila-ing some of these ignorant girls, you would find your own advantage in it. Don't expect too much at first, 'line upon line' you know, but as for 'precept upon precept,' that may as well be left out, or you will be treated to an aside you won't like, 'Lor', how misses do jaw, I can't

won't like, 'Lor', how misses do jaw, I can't mind balf what she ses. 'I am only warning you not to teach too much at a time, and while you are teaching a