EUROPE.

FRANCE. Whe Anti-Slavery Conference-Addresses of William Lloyd Garrison, Prince de Broglie, and Others.

Prom Galignani's Messenger, Aug. 29.

The proceedings were resumed on Tuesday, August 27, at the Salle Herz, M. Laboulaye in the chair. Letters, books, and documents for the Conference were presented by the Secretary. Two letters were read, from Wendell Phillips and Mr. Bigelow, tate Minister from the United States in Paris, expressing the livellest sympathy in the purposes of the meeting. Prince A. de Broglie presided, while M. Laboulaye delivered an address, in which he toek a comprehensive survey of the whole question of abolition. He aliuded to Montesquieu in his "Esprit des Lois," to John Jay, the American jurisconsuit, and others, who had preceded Clarkson, G. Sharp, and Wilberforce. In his discriminating and philosophical analysis of their several services and influences, contrasting and illustrating each by the other, he brought out the characteristics of Clarkson, Wilberforce, Buxton, Brougham, O'Connell, and Joseph Sturges, in England. He then passed in réview the special advocacy and influence of Jay, Summer, and Lloyd Garrison in America, and the great champions of emancipation in France, glying a place to the Duc de Broglie and others.

The speech was deservedly applauded, and will be welcomed as a generous tribute to the From Galignani's Messenger, Aug. 29.

and others.

The speech was deservedly applauded, and will be welcomed as a generous tribute to the advocates of negro freedom, and a lucid exposition of the principles on which the emancipation of the slave in every land should

be based.

Mr. Lloyd Garrison was then introduced as the representative of the American Freedmen's Union. He apologized for his inability to use the French longue, and expressed the hope that the day would come when one language would be universal. His speech was an eloquent exposition of the American struggle in the abolition of slavery, tracing the origin of the slave power and its usurpations and exactions throughout the period preceding the recent civil war. He sketched the persecutions and hestility endured by the friends of the bondmen. He delineated the progress of the cause, the triumph of liberty, and the lingering antagonism of the planters, the hatred evinced towards the slave, and the conduct of the preantagonism of the planters, the hatred evinced towards the slave, and the conduct of the present President, Mr. Johnson, whom he represented as the adversary of a patriot people and an enlightened Congress. He quoted the testimony of Mr. P. S. Chase and his coadiutors concerning the freedmen, who have refuted slavery's accusation of idleness and incapacity; and not only worked faithfully while under white employers, but when facilities have been accorded them, have proved themselves capable of independent and self-organized labor. The audience listened for an hour with gratified patience to the address of the world-famed champlon of liberty, which he closed by a grateful acknewledgment of the services of the acknowledgment of the services of the

French coadjutors.

An episode occurred after the close of Mr. Garrison's address; a colored man in respectable garb asked for permission to address the meeting. He avowed himself to have been a slave in Georgia when Sherman invaded that State, and did not till then know of Mr. Lincoln's proclamation. When he learned he was free, he left the cotton plantation, went to New York, and thence proceeded to Providence, R. I., where he engaged in the coal trade, and French coadjutors. R. I., where he engaged in the coal trade, and subsequently worked in the service of the State Government. He told his own tale to prove that slaves were able to provide for themselves, and knew the value of time and money. He was well received by the meeting, and produced a good impression.

was well received by the meeting, and produced a good impression.

The Prince N. de Broglie followed, and mentioned the motives which had inspired the Ducede Broglie and his family with a zeal for emancipation and the liberty of the enslaved. The Conference accepted with manifest pleasure the sympathies of a family so honored in lineage. Hon. J. Palfrey addressed the Conference in French, and acknowledged the obligations of Americans to their friends in France. General Dubois, who had been representative of the late Government in Hayti to the French Cabinet, was requested to give some statements tending to prove the negro race capable of self-government and sustaining their place among the nations. It is perhaps the first time Hayti has had a voice in the comity of States, and she was ably represented by General Dubois. He spoke nearly an hour, and was repeatedly cheered during a deliberate and manly defense of his race and country, and a candid explanation of difficulties to be surmounted in the Confeditutional Government of the nation which he serves.

Rev. Dr. Massie, of London, as one of the Committee, then rose and said that he would detain the Conference only a few minutes. He had furnished a paper on the slave trade on the Zambesi, on the coast of Africa, which he left to the discovernment of the Burran. But he would now

Zambesi, on the coast of Africa, which he left to the disposal of the Burgau. But he would now entreat the Conference to use its influence with the rulers of Portugal for the suppression of the traffic carried on by their officials. He adverted to Mr. Waller's statement the day before, and urged that, as it was to the credit of France to urged that, as it was to the credit of France to improve the condition of Algeria, and of England to promote the prosperity of her colonies, so would it be for Portugal to improve the condition of her African possessions. The Government which suffered such a state of cruelty and oppression as ravaged the country of the Zambesi might expect the judgment of God.

Dr. Massie appealed to the Conference to use their influence on behalf of the people suffering under the treaty with the Sultan of Zanzi-

ing under the treaty with the Sultan of Zanzibar and the Portuguese regime. The reverend gentleman's address was received with marked favor. Mr. Rainey, from the western coast of Africa, followed. Dr. Underhill spoke in hopeful terms of Sir John P. Grant's policy in Jamaica, and anticipated the welfare of the people with the research of the rese ple in that island under his administration. Rev. Sella Martin, once a slave, and sold ten times in that capacity, spoke admirably. Resolutions had been proposed and were cor-dially adopted. A preposal to adjourn the Con-

ference till the evening was negatived, and the proceedings closed about 5 o'clock. The audience was nearly as large as it had been on the previous day.

Napoleon's Speeches - The Speech at

The Emperor on his passage through Amiens was presented with an address by the Mayor of that town. His Majesty, in reply, said:—
"I nave crossed France with the Empress," from Strasburg to Dunkirk, and our hearty and sympathetic reception everywhere has filled us with the liveliest gratitude. Nothing, and sympathetic reception everywhere has alled us with the liveliest gratitude. Nothing, I perceive with pleasure, can shake the confidence which for twenty years the French people have placed in me. They have estimated at their real value the difficulties I have had to surmount. The culties I have had to surmount. The ill-success of our policy across the ocean has not diminished the prestige of our arms, since everywhere the valor of our soldiers overcame all opposition. The events accomplished in Germany have not caused our country to depart from a calm and dignified attitude, and it relies with justice on the maintenance of peace. The excitement of a small minority has not caused us to lose the hope of seeing more liberal institutions peaceably introduced in our public life. The temporary stagnation in commercial affairs has not prevented the industrial classes from showing me their sympathy, and from relying upon the efforts of the Government to give a fresh impetus to commerce. I have found with pleasure these sentiments of confidence and devotion existing at Amiens, and in the whole Department of Somme, which piaces have always shown a sincere attachment to me, and where a residence of six years proved to me that misfortune is a good school to learn to support the burden of power and to avoid the dangers of fortune."

GREAT BRITAIN.

Preparations for the Abyssinian Expedition.

We are enabled to give some further information respecting this expedition, and to correct certain misstatements which have already been made public. The expedition will be organized in India, under the command of Sir Robert Napler, Commander-in-Chief, at Bombay, who is to be intrusted with the chief political as well as military authority. Sir Charles Stavely has been selected as second in command. A quantity of steam transport has been taken up, and will start for Bombay immediately, so as to be there in the ceurse of November, but the Bombay Government have also provided a quantity of transport for themselves. Massowah will probably be selected as the base of operations, but this point is not finally settled. Three steamers have been provided, which are being fitted up as hospital ships, and will be furnished with appropriate stores. Medical officers will be appointed to them. The whole of the arrangements are under the direction of action, but the expense will be borne by imperial funds. Four officers of the Royal Artillery and four of the Military Train are placed under orders to proceed to Spain and Asia From the London Star, August 30.

Missor to purchase 'nules, of which 7000 are required. Five shi'ps are chartered to be in readiness to contrey the mules to the scene of operations. Sixteen veterinary surgeons will proceed wit." the officers above named on their errand. Each of the officers thus employed is to receive three officers thus employed is to receive three goiness a day and his travelling expenses, in addition to his pay. In addition to these 7000 mules, the Viceroy of Egypt has been requested to purchase 6000 camels. Major Sherrington, brigade-major of the Military Train, goes out shortly to Alexandria to superintend the transport arrangements. The Indian Government will send all the troops to be employed from Bombay, and it is said a squadron of English dragoons, four regiments of native irregular cavalry, and two batteries of artillery will form part of the expedition; the latter will be armed with steel rife. 17-pound howitzers, which, with their carriages and ammunition, are now being prepared in the "opiled in block from Firth or Sheffield and with the bored and rifled being prepared in the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich. These gups are supplied in block from
Firth, or Sheffield, and will be bored and rifled
with three grooves on the Woo, wich system, in
the gun factories. The authorials are also
looking up some of the old Maitese Carts to be
sentout for transport service with the expedition; but it is to be hoped that these win be
thoroughly tested before being employed, for
their powers of resistance to the rough work
and hot climate of Africa are doubtful. It is
estimated that the troops will have thirty days'
march before them when they commence their
up-country journey, and of course they must up-country journey, and of course they must take provisions with them, for it is not likely they can obtain anything in the sterile country over which they will have to march. The Indian Commissariat will be intrusted with the entire charge of the commissariat and transport department on the march, and it is earnestly to be hoped that the difficulties of the conveyance of some 7000 men over sandy deserts and mountains will not be underrated, and that no lives may be unnecessarily sacrificed in this reformation and that no lives may be unnecessarily sacrificed in this reformation and the conveyance of the content of ficed in this unfortunate expedition, which has at length been thrust upon the country. The troops are not likely to be able to commence their march before the early part of December, and there is just the hope that something may before that time induce the Emperor Theodore to release his prisoners.

THE ARCHDUKE MAXIMILIAN. A Hitherto Unpublished Letter to Minister Aguirre. From the London Globe, Aug. 30.

The subjoined letter from the late Archduke to his Minister, Senor Aguirre, dated Quere-taro, March 2, 1867, is now published for the

first time:—

My Dear Minister:—As my departure for Queretaro to put myself at the head of the recently formed army may be falsely interpreted by malevolent persons in the country as well as abroad, and as my reasons cannot be known, owing to the many calumnies which our enemies spread about with avidity respecting the conduct of our Government, I think it necessary to make some slight observations which may serve as an explanation and a guide in the present difficult moments. The programme which I adopted in Orizaba, after having heard the frank and loyal opision of the consultative bodies of the State, has not been in the least changed; for my dominant idea is to call a congress, the only solution which can adopted in Orizaba, after having heard the frank and loyal opinion of the consultative bodies of the State, has not been in the least changed; for my dominant idea is to call a congress, the only solution which can form a lasting future and a basis which may approximate all the parties now causing the ruin of our unhappy country. I emitted the idea of the Congress, which I nurtured ever since my arrival in the country, as soon as I became assured that the representatives of the nation could be united free from all foreign influence. As long as the French had their away in the central parts of the country, it was impossible to unite a Congress with free power to deliberate. My journey to Orizaba hastened the march of the troops of the intervention, and thus arrived the key when the idea of a constituent Congress could be openly spoken of. That no such step could be taken before was evidently shown by the strenuous opposition which the extinct French authorities made against the idea I emitted. A Congress selected by the nation, as a real expression of the majority, and with full power and liberty, is the only possible means of concluding the civil wars and of putting an end to so much bloodshed. I, as a sovereign and chief called by the nation, with pleasure again submitted myself to the expression of lis will, having the most ardent desire thus quickly to conclude the desolating struggle. I even did more by personally addressing myself to the different chiefs who say they fight in the name of liberty and the principles of progress, so that they might submit themselves, as I am willing to do, to the vote of the national majority. What has been the result of these negotiations? That the men who invoke progress would not or dared not submit themselves to such a judgment. They answered me by executing loyal and distinguished citizens, rejecting the paternal hand, and acting as bilind partisans who wish exclusively to govern by the sword. Where, then, is the hastoe might be expressible for us to, can upon them and o when our country is being barriered. It is necessary to search out all possible remedies to put an end to so critical a situation, and to liberate Mexico from all oppression from whatever side it may come. Finally, a national Congress will settle the destiny of Mexico, as regards its institutions and forms of government; and if this assembly should not convene because we who demand it fall in the struggle, the judgment of the country will always admit that we were in the right, and will declare that we were the real defenders of true liberty, that we never sold the territory of the nation, that we endeavored to save her from a second and oppressive intervention, and in good faith we had used all our efforts that the principle of the national will might triumph.

(Signed) MAXIMILIANG.

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To rallfy the action of our late Party Conventions, to uphold the principles of those who fought the

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To Preserve our State Judiciary from the Control of

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And to maintain the rights and defend the libertles of all, NORTH and SOUTH, who were true to their Country in her hour of trial.

All are invited who revere the memory of ABRA-HAM LINCOLN; all to whom TREASON IS STILL ODIOUS; all who would rather trust Reconstruc-

Grant, Sheridan, Sickles, Pope,

And their compeers, than to the false traitors who

made Reconstruction necessary; all friends to the

Protection of American Industry;

All opposed to those who would VIOLATE OUR PUBLIC FAITH AND REPUDIATE OUR PUBLIC DEBT, and all who would insure the future peace of our beloved Country by excluding from our National Councils the forsworn and unrepentant Rebels whose desperate wickedness has filled the North with mourning, and brought ruin and desciation upon the

The meeting will be addressed by the following HON, SIMON CAMERON,

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HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY EX-GOV, JAMES POLLOCK, EX-GOV. ANDREW G. CURTIN, HON. CHARLES O'NEILL.

HON. JAMES H. CAMPBELL, HON, MORTON MCMICHAEL, GEN. JOSHUA T. OWEN, GEN, HORATIO G. SICKEL GEN. LOUIS WAGNER,

COL JAMES GIVEN, COL. JOHN W. FORNEY, COL. WILLIAM B. MANN. COL. FRANK JORDAN,

COL. JOSEPH SEIBERT THOMAS M. COLEMAN, ESQ. By order of the Republican City Executive Com-

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Three bales of Russia Crash, 12%, 14, 16c. Imported Lawns, 25c, White Piques, 58c. Wide Shirred Muslins, 60, 85c., \$1, and \$1'15, Nainsooks, Victoria Lawns, Plaid Nainsooks, etc. Soft finish Jaconets, Cam ⁵²ics, Swiss Mulls, etc. Shirting Linens, 45, 50, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80c., etc. 500 dozen Linen Shirt Fronts, our own make. Linen Bosoms, 25, 80, 8734, 45, 50, 56, 6234c. Linen Handkerchlets, 12%, 15, 18, 20, 22, 25c. Whalebone Corsets, \$1.25; Hoop Skirts, \$1.25, Gents' French Suspenders. 50c. Ladies' and Misses' Hoslery, large assortment.

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200 PCS. CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES, All-wool, 87 cents, 90 cents, \$1, and \$1.15 per yard. J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

50 SENT BLACK ALPACAS, CHEAP, 50 cent Figured Alpacas, 75 cent heavy Alpaca Poplins,

Colored Poplin Alpacas, J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO. \$2 BLACK SILRS, VERY CHEAP.

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CASE CANTON PLANNELS, 20 CENTS. 1 care Canton Flannels, 25 cents, 1 case Canton Flannels, 28 cents. 1 case Canton Flannels, 31 cents.

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at about half price. Now is the opportunity to get a good Blanket for a small sum of money. J. C, STRAWBRIDGE & CO., MORTH WEST CORNER

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On Monday Morning,
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Also, a superior assortment of Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, to which the early attention of the trade is called.

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On Monday Morning.
Sept. 16, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 700 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods, in silks, worsteds, woollens, linens, and cottons.
N. B.—Goods arranged for examination and catalogues ready early on morning of sale.

[9 10 5t]

On Monday, September 16,
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By catalogue, on four months' credit, at 10 o'clock,
including 1200 pieces merrings, 1000 pieces plain de
laines, 600 pieces empress cloth, 300 pieces popeline
reus, in blacks, whites, Bismarks, violess, azallnes,
etc.; 300 pieces printed de laines, in rich designs, [9 11 45

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC., On Tuesday Morning,
September 17, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 2000 packages boots, shoes, balmorals, etc., of city and Eastern manufacture. Open for examination, with catalogues, early on merning of sale. [911 52]

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We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic
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On Thursday Morning.
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packages and lots of staple and fancy articles.
N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for examination early on the morning of sale.
160 PIECES OF SILKS AND VELVETS.
Also, 160 pieces magnificat quality Lyons all bolled
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Also, line Lyons black and fancy all silk velvets.

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Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers. M. S. FOURTH Street.

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By Order of United States District Court, will be

Sold,

Sept. 18, 1867, at 9½ o'clock, A. M., on the premises No. 134 South Eleventh street, the lease, goodwill, and factures of ators.

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[97 94]

1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867.

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