

SPECIAL NOTICES.

represent them in said Convention.

GEO. W. HAMMERSLY, } Secretaries.

The following is an exact transcript of a

"Distant from my patry, of my family, I

met in a stranger country whither for my

misfortune neither the language that it is

contemplate now this country

Paradise of life

As earth of flowers

The germ of my loves

In which cavity is nestled

mittee.

other.

Florence

A. W. BENEDICT,

JOHN CESSNA, Chairman.

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

#### OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

**VOLUME XIX.---**NO. 264.

# PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1866.

### EVENING BULLETIN.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted) at No. 329 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

BY THE

"Evening Bulletin Association," PROPRIETO

GIBSON PEACOCE, F. L. FETHERSTON, ERNEST C. WALLACE. THOMAS J. WILLIAMSON.

The BULLETIN is served to subscribers in the city at 8 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or \$8 00 per

MARRIED

RSON-On Monday evening, Feb. 1 Edward Lounsberry, Joseph E. Ra China, to Victorine L. Dickerson,

DIED. REDNER-On Wednesday morning, 21st instant, osepb Justice Bedner, in the 30th year of his age. His male friends are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 324 South Twenty-first treet, on Saturday afternoon, 24th instant, at two yclock Funeral services at St. Clement's Church, t-3 o'clock. \*\*\*\* REDNER-On We SCHIVELY-Suddenly, on the morning of the 20th stant, Juliann Schively, in the 75th year of her

Bge. The relatives and friends of the family are in-vited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No.119 North Eleventh street, on Saturday, the 24th instant. at 10 o'clock, A. M. Interment at Laure Hill Cemetary. 3t No. 119 North Elevenin Strees, on Landace, and Instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Interment at Laure 3t SMITH-On the 19th instant, Capt. Alfred F. Smith, in the 46th year of his age. His funeral will take place from his late residence in Darby township, Delaware county, on Thursday, 22d instant, at 10 0'clock, A. M. STEVENSON-Fell asleep in Jesus on the morning of the 21st instant, Elizabeth R, youngest daughter of John B. Stevenson. The relatives and male friends are respectfully in-vited to attend her funeral from the residence of her falter, 43 York avenue, on Saturday, the 21th Instant, at one o'clock.

t one o'clock. WAGSTAFF-On the 20th instant, Thomas C. Wag-

staff. His relatives and friends and those of the family, also Montgomery Lodge, No 19, A. Y. M. are respect-fully invited to attend his funeral from his late rei-dence, No. 315 North Twelfth Street, on Friday, the 23d instant, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

WHITE MOREENS FOR SKIRTS.

reen Watered Moreens. 64 and 5-4 Green Baize, White Cioth for Sacks, White Evening Silks, EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch.

#### SPECIAL NOTICES.

## THE SEASON AND THE POOR.

### UNION BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

For thirty-four years this society has been going in and ont amongst the citizens of Philadelphia giving and receiving their alms, and it has never ap-pealed for aid in vain. At the present crisis it needs all it can obtain to enable it to carry on its work. With a hundred lady visitors distributed over the entire city, it reaches nearly every family, and the experience of the visitors enable them to discriminate between the worthy and the unworthy. The principle of the society is to distribute favors with a cautious hand, being convinced by long experience that this is the only true plan of right charity. Numberless or ganizations have risen and fallen upon a differen principle since its foundation, and numberless others will rise ann fall whenever they fail to recognize this principle. Indiscriminate almsgiving is the foster father, of parperism, and it-will eventuate in filling any community with beggars There are myriads of poor who now labor willingly for a living that would not do so if encou aged in idlenes<sup>9</sup>

UNION STATE CONVENTION. A Stated Convention will be held in the Hall of the House of Representatives, in Harrisburg, Pa., on WEDNESDAY, THE

[From the London Times, of Feb. 7th.] When it was publicly made known that the Parliament of 1866, the seventh of Her Majesty's reign, would be opened by the Queen in person, as had been the rule in the earlier and happier years of her wedded life, a feeling of satisfaction that Her Majesty had at last consented to emerge from the gloom of her great sorrow, confrom the gloom of her great sorrow, con-centrated upon the proceedings of yester-day a far greater amount of affectionate in terest than any of her previous appearances in public had elicited. It was no wonder that under such circum

stances-rendered still more auspicious by bright skies and balmy airs, more like those of May than of February-crowds such as are rarely to be seen in our sombre streets filled the line of procession through which the Queen was to make her way, and that housetop and balcony, as well as pavement, swarmed with loyal multitudes anxious not alone to see their Sovereign, but to welcome her back to the performance of that dignitied part in the great drama of Government, which it seemed to them she had too long consented to forego under the pressure of a grief with which every one sympathized, but which every one hoped would have been more speedily lessened, if not wholly obliterated.

At noon a long line of carriages extended from Pall Mall to the Peers' entrance of the Palace of Westminster, most, if not all, of which were occupied in full evening cosume-the wives, daughters, and sisters of Peers, and of members of the Government and some few who who were perhaps not so nearly connected with the Upper Chamber, but who had influence enough to procure the entree from the envied distributor of such favors. The only peculiarity in the appearance of the House that excited the attention of those familiar with it in former times was the Throne, which was covered and had all its gilded ornaments concealed, by something that at a first glance looked like a white sheet thrown loosely over it. A little inquiry elicited the expla-nation that the tarticle was no ordinary covering, nothing else in fact than Her Majesty's robe of state, which she usually wore on all great occasions of cere-monial, but which she could not be per-suaded to wear on this, because state and herself were in accord no longer. The robe ttention of those familiar with it in former

spoken I possess; but for fortune I have known to you, and all my pains that overpress me have removed out of sight, and I herself were in accord no longer. The robe was there, but the heart to put it on was wanting. There may be some who may feel inclined to criticize the omission, and to judge that if Her Majesty consented to sit upon the robe she might as well have "Is it not true, handsome Florence, that consented to wear it; but the kindly instincts life is done agreable and sweet when that of the British people will but see in this one, that, far from his country, found a little incident a new proof of gentle woman-liness on the part of the chief lady of the person that has inspired to him sympathy, land, and a new occasion for the expression of a hope that a sorrow so touching may that has let to him to open his heart, and

and rusting of silks and satins as before, evidently expecting that the Queen was ap-proaching. The expectation was for the time disappointed, and after the suspense of about a minute, Peers and Peeresses, Judges and Bishops, again sat down in their allotted places, to await the coming of a Sovereign well known for her scrupulous punctuality to time in all her public ap-pearances. In less than six minutes the door to the right of the Throne was flung pearances. In less than six minutes the door to the right of the Throne was flung open, and preceded by a long train of hal-berdiers, buffetiers, and other officials, en-tered the Majesty of England—the monarch the two hemispheres does not see her an-cient banner flung to the morning breeze, or hear the drum beat or the bugle call of her soldiers sounding the reveillé." Her Majesty was attired in half mourning, and walked with slow steps to the Throne, fol-lowed by the great officers of State-the Marquis of Lansdowne, bearing the crown upon a cushion: the Duke of Argyll, hold-ing the sword of State. ing the sword of State; the Marquis of Win-chester, supporting the Cap of Maintenance, and several other, nobles performing their appointed functions. Her Majesty stopped for an instant at the foot of the steps to shake hands with the Princess of Wales, who, in common with the whole account who, in common with the whole assemwho, in common with the whole assem-blage, had risen on her entrance. The Queen wore a black—some said a deep pur-ple velvet robe, which, whether it were purple or black, looked intensely black in the dim light of the chamber, trimmed with white miniver, and a white lace cap a la Marie Stuart, to the portraits of which unfortunately lady she bore in this attire a remarkable similitude. Around her neck she wore a collar of brilliants, and over her, breast the blue riband of the order of the Garter Other ornaments she had none, and looked in this simple and highlyand looked in this simple and highly-becoming costume "every inch a Queen,' and far more picturesque and regal than if she had worn the Royal robes that had become so distasteful to her. Her Majesty was accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Princesses Helena and Louiss, and by his Royal Highness the Prince Christian of Denmark, who stood at the right of the Throne: the two Princesses the right of the Throne; the two Princesses the right of the Throne; the two Princesses attired in half-mourning, like their illus-trious mother. To the left of the Throne were the Duchess of Wellington, Mistress of the Robes, the Duchess of Athol, and other ladies. The Prince of Wales occupied the chair to the right of the Throne, behind the chair to the right of the Throne, behind

his Royal sisters and his future brother-in-law, and was scarcely visible amid the blaze of beanty around him. The Lord Chancellor having notified the Queen's desire that the company should rewas sent by the

GREAT BRITAIN. quaintance, and who had to pass his seat in order to take their own. From the London Times, of Feb. 7th.] When it was publicly made known that the Parliament of 1866, the seventh of Her

punctually discharged. "I have concluded a Treaty of Commerce "I have concluded a Treaty of Commerce with the Emperor of Austria, which I trust will open to that empire the blessings of ex-tended commerce, and be productive of im-portant benefits to both countries. "The deplorable events which have oc-curred in the island of Jamaica have in-duced mate provident cance for an impor-

duced me to provide at once for an imparduced me to provide at once for an impar-tial inquiry, and for the due maintenance of authority during that inquiry, by appoint-ing a distinguished military officer as Go-vernor and Commander of the Forces. I have given him the assistance of two able and learned Commissioners, who will aid him in examining into the origin nature tered the Majesty of England—the monarch of an empire, in which, to use the eloquent words of Daniel Webster, "There is no hour of the twenty-four which in one or other of the two hemispheres does not see her anand the measures adopted in the course of its suppression. The Legislature of Ja-maica has proposed that the present political constitution of the island should be replaced by a new form of Government, A Bill upon this subject will be submitted for your consideration.

"Papers on these occurrences will be laid before you. "Papers on the present state of New Zea-

land will be laid before you. "I have given directions for the return to "I have given uncertons for the rotating this country of the greater portion of my regular forces employed in that colony. "I watch with interest the proceedings

which are still in progress in British North America with a view to a closer union among the Provinces, and I continue to attach great importance to that object. "I have observed with great concern the

"Inave observed with great concern the extensive prevalence during the last few months of a virulent distemper among cat-tle in Great Britain, and it is with deep re-gret, and with sincere sympathy for the sufferers, that I have learnt the severe losses which it has caused in many coun-ties and districts. It is satisfactory to know ties and districts. It is satisfactory to know that Ireland and a considerable part of Scotland are as yet free from this calamity, and I trust that by the precautions sug-gested by experience, and by the Divine blessing on the means which are now being employed, its further extension may be arrested.

'The orders which have been made by the Lords of my Privy Council, by virtue of the powers vested in them by law, with a view to prevent the spreading of this disease, will be laid before you, and your attention will be called to the expediency of an amend-ment of the law relating to a subject so deeply affecting the interests of the people. "Gentlemen of the House of Commons-I have directed that the estimates of the en-suing year shall be laid before you. They have been prepared with a due regard to economy, and are at the same time consis-tent with the maintenance of efficiency in the public service. the public service. Usher of the Black Rod, desiring the at-tendance of the Speaker and the House of "The condition of trade is satisfactory. "The condition of trade is satisfactory. "My Lords and Gentlemen: — A conspiracy, adverse alike to authority, property and religion, and disapproved and condemned alike by all who are interested in their During maintenance, without distinction of creed or class, has unhappily appeared in Ireland. The constitutional power of the ordinary tribunals has been exerted for its represmelancholy meditation. Even when the Commons rushed helter-skelter, like a mob. sion, and the authority of the law has been firmly and impartially vindicated. "A bill will be submitted to you, founded on the Report of the Royal Commission, on the subject of Capital Punishment, which I have directed to be laid before you. "Bills will be laid before you for amend-ing and consolidating the laws relating to Bankruptcy, and for other improvements in the law the law. "Measures will also be submitted to you for extending the system of public audit to branches of receipt and expenditure which it has not hitherto reached, and for amending the provisions of the law with respect to "Your attention will be called to the subject of the Oaths taken by Members of Parliament with a view to avoid unnecessary standing to the right on the second step from the Throne, announced that Her Maleclarations, and to remove invidious disinctions between members of different rejesty had been graciously pleased to com-mand him to read the Royal Speech, which he should pcoceed to do in Her Majesty's own words. His lordship then read the speech as follows, amid the all but breath-less silence of the ascembly. igious communities in matters of legislation.

Arrival of the United States Monitor Monadnock at Rio Janeiro---Visit of the Emperor of Brazil to the Vessel---Voyage of the Monadnock from Fortress Monroe to Rio--United States

BRAZIL.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

**DOUBLE SHEET, THREE CENTS.** 

Vessels at Rio Jareiro , -- The Emigration of Southern Rebels

to Brazil, &c.

A correspondent of the New York Herald writes from Rio Janeiro, January 2d, as follows:

It was in June (1865) that General Wm. Wallace W. Wood, of Mississippi, but long time resident of New Orleans, was appointed the chief agent of associations of immigrants of four counties in Mississippi. In New Orleans he became the agent of another association; of a third from the Caroline county district of Virginia; of a fourth in New York of Northern and Central Missisand the return of the vessel (the Montana) on which he first started out in August last, on which he prest started out in August last, of nineteen other associations, the agents of whom all, without exception, confided their business to his charge. General Wood is a middle aged man, a lawyer and editor, a fluent writer, forcible speaker, popular in his manners and prompt in the despatch of business. His arrival in Rio had been cutioned and his recention was most of business. His arrival in hio had been anticipated, and his reception was most enthusiastic. No passport was asked of him-he had none-and his baggage was permitted to be taken to his hotel without the surveillance of the customs. The mcrning after the arrival the metropolitan papers were flaming with kindest notices, and full of cordial welcomes. That day was one of decided sensation. A victory had just been achieved over the Paraguayans, and a regular commissioner of a large American immigration, with a party of explorers, had arrived. The church bells explorers, had arrived. The church bells rang merrily all over the city, the streets were filled with processions, bands of mu-sic were playing everywhere, and sky-rockets were ascending and bursting every second in broad daylight during the entire

day, and at night the city was illuminated. An hour before sunset Rua de Dererta, the main street in the city, on which the Exceeded the began filling for the distance of three blocks or squares in front of the body with the blocks of squares in front of the body with the blocks of the blocks o hotel with a dense mass of hu-manity and a band of music, while the windows, balconies and housetops of the buildings in the vicinity were thronged with women and children, waving handkerchiefs and miniature flags of Brazil and the States. In response to loud and repeated that gentleman apvivas for Gen. Woo peared in one of the balconies of the hotel, where, in his representative character, he was welcomed with deafening shouts, the band playing "Dixie," An address in Portuguese, signed by numerous merchants, bankers, &c., was then read by one of these citizens amid immense applause, at the conclusion of which the band played the national hymn of Brazil, when every head was uncovered and profound silence ensued during the performance. The chief agent then responded in English, his remarks, understood by some, being received by all with a species of wild delight. The next day all the papers contained the address, signatures and speech. Within three days from this demonstra-tion General Wood and party had visited various Ministers of State, and been called on in return by them, the foreign ministers, cc., and had perfected all his arrangements for an extensive tour into the interior. He demanded that emigrants should be made citizens immediately on their arrival on simply taking the oath of allegiance, free-dom of the press and religious worship, with privilege to erect temples for the latter after the custom of our people in the States; recognition of the rules and regulations adopted by the emigrants for their national demies and colleges under their own rules; charters, with all privileges, for their vil-lages, towns and cities; free imports for all needed by the emigrants for five years, &c. All this was agreed to, though much requires legislative enactment, as not being n conformity with existing laws. On our return to Rio we found the Emperor, Don Pedro II., who was absent when we landed in the Empire, and had just re-turned from the wars. He is immensely popular, and tdeservedly so. We had an interview with him of nearly an hour's duration, and he plied General Wood with question after question, seemed loth to part with him and invited us to be sure and call. again. He shows age, though but forty, and is profoundly a statesman. The sights in the metropolis incident to the Emperor's return were confined principally to the churches and theatres, where crowds followed his Majesty. The Brazilian government has promised General Wood, in his representative char-acter, government lands in the localities he has selected at the minimum government rate of twenty-two cents an acre, payable in five years; good dirt roads of twenty feet width to the points of location from the nearest ports of railroads; provisions and other assistance towards, sustenance and tablished; transportation to their settle-ments; citizenship on taking the oath of allegiance; one vessel for every two furnished them, and other privileges enume-rated in the early part of this chapter. The liberality and progressiveness of the imperial government, are exemplified by the encouragement given to railroad projectors and to other enterprises and in the rapid strides being made in emulation of the United States. The constitution of Brazil is its fundamental law sacredly, ob served, and republicanism in its details is its pervading element. There is more free-dom, probably, in Brazil than in any other government in the world. It is ess ntiallv monarchical government with republican Institutions. Slavery will probably last twenty years longer in Brazil, It is gradually and surely disappearing. No slaves, none of the Afri-can race, can be admitted in the empire, and every year hundreds are manumitted. Slaves do not wear shoes. The armies of the ompire or a beterverneous mass of all biaves do not wear snoes. The armies of the empire are a heterogeneous mass of all colors and classes. Married men are ex-empt from military duty; so are lawyers. The manning of the Southern forts with colored troops is a most obnoxious measure [Continued on the Last Page.]

SEVENTH DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, to be supported by the friends of the Union. The ordeal of war has tried the strength of our Government. Its fire has purified the nation. The defence of the nation's life has demonstrated who were its friends. The principles vindicated in the field must be

preserved in the councils of the nation. The arch-enemy of freedom must be struck once more. All the friends of our Government and all who were loyal to the cause of the Union in our late struggle are earnestly requested to unite in sending delegates to By order of the Union State Central Com-

letter which we know to be genuine. It was lately written by a young Señor to a lady who saw in it merely matter for amuse ment, and permitted it to be shown about. For our part, we have such a respect for the sincere and chivalrous spirit infused in every line of this unique billet doux, that we should refuse to publish it if we considered that it reflected any real ridicule upon the author; this it cannot do; but it will be read with interest, as a rare exhibition of language in transition from one idiom to an-"Handsome, graceful and Simpathetic

HOWARD HOSPITAL, Nos. 1518 and 152 Lombard street, Dispensary Department, Med. leal freatment and medicines furnished gratuitously to the poor. to the poor. WASHINGTON'S BIRTH DAY, The Sol-D' diers of th War of 1812 will celebrate the day TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10 o'clock, at the Su-preme Court Room. General attendance requested, 11<sup>4</sup> JOHN H. FRIOK, Secretary, A Spaniard's Love-Letter.

who DO LIVE without labor upon the gains of their chill dren, sent through the streets to beg. At the same time there is and always will be a very great deal of rea suffering, which it is the bounden duty of the good to seek out and relieve. These are principally womer and children, not often men, whom women can bes minister t. At this crisis many of these are familie of. dicharged solders, who would suffer and die in their garrets and cellars unknown to the great public, but for the efforts of our benevolent women, who thread the bywars and alleys of the city, to seek out and relieve them. The number of visits made by our visitors last year was 12 tes numbers of families reliaved 7 750 numbers was 17,164, number of families relieved, 7,750, number of sick cared for, 1,090, number of persons found em-ployment, 817; amount of cash distributed, \$5,684; number of tons of coal given out, 1,740; number of garments, 3,000; number of stoves loaned. 350. and 3 women were found constant employment. In all this visiting there have been, of course, numerous instance of intense hardship brought to light, which, if related would appeal to every charitable heart; but it has never been the practice of the society to obtrude harrowing cases of suffering before the public to excite sympathy. It has relied rather upon the intelligent judgment of the public to sustain its steady work. Its respectable Board of Managers is a guarantee of re sponsibility, and they all now urge upon the public no-tice the wants of the poor at the close of the season. Mesars, COOPER and EVANS, the anthorized collectors, will immediately make their flual call for the year. Money may also be left with EDMUND WIL-COX. Treasurer, 404 Chestnut street, or with JOHN HICKS, Agent, at the Office of the Society, corner of SAMUEL H. PERKINS, President.

JOHN H. ATWOOD, Secretary. fel2-m,w,f5t

TWO MILE RUN OIL COMPANY, -A Spe-cial Meeting of Stockholders will be held on THURSDAY. Feb. 22d, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Office of the Company, No. 138 WALNUT street. CHAS. M. MORRIS, Secondary

fe21-2t\* Secretary. DEPARTMENT OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, This office will be closed on THURSDAY NEXT, the [Signed] CHARLES O'NEILL,

Receiver of Taxes. FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.—The Stated Meet-day) EVENING, 21st inst. at 8 o'clock. Members and others having new inventions or specimens of Manu-factures to exhibit, will please send them to the Hall, No. 15 South SEVENTH street, fevore 7 o'clack P. M. 1t WILLIAM HAMILTON, Actuary.

U WILLIAM HANTITON, Actuary, AN ADJOURNED MEATING of the NOCK-Tholders of the PHILADELPHILA AND PROVI-DENCE OIL COMPANY will be held at their Office, No. 25 Merchands 'Exchange on FRIDAY, 23d inst, at 4 o'clock for the purpose of ratifying a lesse made by the Board of Directors. J. B. WADE, Secretary.

1221-214 Secretary. MERCANTILE LIBRARY contains nearly forty thousand volumes, over two hundred newspapers, and one hundred other periodicals from all parts of the globe are regularly sub-scribed for. The use of the above as well as of the an-merous chees tables is afforded to Stockholders at \$3, and to Subscribers at \$5 annually. Shares of Stock only \$60, to be had at the dest. fei7.sa,w,5t T, MORRIS PEROT, President.

1017.5a, W.54 T, MORRIS PEROT, President, Morris Major GENERAL OARL SOHURZ WILL deliver the third Lecture in the course before the Social, Civil and Statistical Association of the Colored People of Fennsylvania, Thursday Evening; February 22d, at CONCERT HALL, Subject-"The Problem of the Day."

roblem of the Day." 4th Lecture by Mrs. F. E. W. Harper, March 1st. 5th "Prof. W. H. Day, March 8th. 6th "Hon. W. D. Kelley, March 15th, Miss E. T. Greenfield, the celebrated Black Swan, "I since aceb avening."

6th "Hon. W. D. Kelley, March 15th, Miss E. T. Greenfield, the celebrated Black Swan, Will sing on each evening. Season Tickets, for the four remaining Lectures of the Course, \$1, Single admission, 35. May be had at T.B. PUGH'S Book Store, Sixth and Chestnut, and at the door.

S OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA,

by NAVIGATION CONTACT, December 21st, 1855. IN SUMS TO SUIT PURCHASERS. The Loan of this Company, due April 1st, 1884, inte-rest payable quarterly, at the rate of siz per cent, per

rest payable quarterly, at the rate of six per cent, per mnim. This Loan is secured by a mortgage on all the Com-pany's Coal Lands, Canals, and Sisckwater Navigation in the Lehigh river, and all their Railroads, constructed and to be constructed, between Mauch Chunk and Wilkebarre, and Dranch roads consected therewith, and the franchise of the Company relating thereto. Apply to SOLOMON SH LTHERD, Treasurer, de21-rptf? TREST HEGIMENT "GRAY SESSERVES, --The old and present members of the Regiment if who are in favor of keeping up the organization and Grarading on 'Wabington's Birth-day' are requested to meet at the Armories of Companies A and GRMS 808 and 810 Market street, at 7, oclock on WEDMENDAY EVENING, the 21st inst, Drill at 8 o'clock.

to manifest to him his sentiments. Oh! then contemplate fill of felicity all the by a mistaken philanthropy, and there are myriad objects that go round you, and of inspiration in inspiration it is believed to meet occasionally in midle of an Eden; and why? because in her [his] way befored sowned of spines [thorns] has been presented a woman, what I told an angel, suddenly the spines transforms in flowers, that in lontanaza sicl arrived to intoxicate the soul with its graceful and vivifying myrrh-tree. \* \* \* That woman, that angel who reign in the temple of my ilusions, who is? who is? you will ask. graceful Florence, and my lips will have that to be silent, fearful of seeing to hide my repose of happiness and of flatering it all as chimerical illusion. Oh no! One hundred thousand no! because life will be for me a great suffering, for kill my illnsions is to eradicate me the heart. Let me then, that to contrive in your beautiful album this lines unworthy of figuring in it, not discover the yeil under the which one hidden the object for me of so much venture, of so much felicity, and perhaps in times no far, whe (sic) know and may be meritorious to her eyes my actions, and can

for so much to guess an hope, then and alone then I will trust to your sympathy Florence the sentiments that I shelter and the secrets of my heart, and you with that pure magnificent soul that God has consecrated to you, he will counsel me and will guide for the path that I must to follow.

"And of venture in venture Of happiness in happiness Cf life to the eternity I will go fill with pleasure

#### "In proof of friendship translated "By \_\_\_\_\_"

### The Pennsylvania Railroad and a Steam

ship,Line. To the Editor of the Daily Evening Bul-letin:-My remarks at the meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company were incorrectly reported in your paper yesterday. The purport of them was: --I was in favor of the Pennsylvania Rail-road Company establishing a line of steamships between Philadelphia and Liverpool, and alone; that if said Company for the purpose built such vessels and run them, they would be failures as all like previous attempts had been. But there was a mode by which I thought it would be successful, and that was in the way of bonus. That ] believed \$200,000 would accomplish the object, say \$50,000 a year for four years; and it would be worth that to the Company. That to manage steamships well it must be done by individuals who understood the business, and not by companies. My plan would be to advertise for proposals, and by inviting competition and skill, the object might be achieved for less than the sum named. MICHAEL V. BAKER,

## Philadelphia, Feb. 21, 1866.

TELEGRAPHIC FEAT. - The Western Union Telegraph Company's lines worked direct between New York and San Fran-cisco last evening. The manipulation was unusually rapid for so long a circuit. Before the experiments were concluded auroral currents caused a suspensiod of operations, The usual batteries were taken off the line, which was worked between this city and Buffalo by the auroral current alone. The display of the Northern lights was quite brilliant last evening.-N. Y. Herald, tolay.

MARTIN SCHREINER, Sr., probably the Idest citizen of Lancaster, Pa., died in that years,

nartia

The House filled very slowly, both floor and galleries, with fair visitors. They were clad in all the colors of the rainbow, and with Commons at the bar of the Lords. the interval that elapsed between the sum mons of the Commons and the reply, the Queen sat silent and motionless, with her eyes fixed upon the ground. She seemed to take no heed of the brilliant assemblage around her, but to be wholly absorbed in many combinations of colors which even the ainbow does not present, and converted for the time being the House of Lords, the most solemn seat of legislative wisdom in the world, into a parterre of human beauty. A few Peers, in ordinary walking costume, escorted their wives or daughters to the seats reserved for them, and then retired to of schoolboys, to the bar, with pushing and the robing room, whence they speedily emerged, engirt with the scarlet robes and the white cross-bands which indicate their strivings unseemly to witness among gen-tlemen, but which seem to be considered an essential part of the days performances, Her Majesty took no notice of the interrank in the aristocratic hierarchy. Many of these-whose names and titles it would ruption, and never once lifted her gaze from the ground. When silence had been restored—when the real Parliament of be invidious to mention-looked hale and be invition to interval as a second and the man bearty in the ordinary dress of gentlemen, but were no sconer enwrapped in the red mantles of their rank than they seemed as the British people, the governing power that holds the purse, and with the purse the f a quarter of a century had been added to sword—the rough and noisy Commons— never rough and noisy except on this occatheir years. The young Peers looked well in their robes of state; but the old ones, most sion, when bad arrangements compet them, in spite of their better nature, to display certainly, looked senile, rather than vene rable. bad manners—had adjusted themselves as well as they could to the scanty accommo-dation afforded them, the Lord Chancellor,

By 1 o'clock the House was well filled with ladies, and the buzz of prattle and con-versation was audible on every side. Every now and then a new-comer into the seats reserved for the corps diplomatique excited a little burst of attention, which as speedily subsided, to be succeded by a new sensation of curiosity among the ladies. About half-past 1 half-a-dozen of the Judges, preceded by the venerable Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, entered and took their seats opposite to the woolsack, introducing by their presence a new element of color into the motley mosaic which presented itself to the eyes of visitors in the gallery. Scarcely had the Judges seated themselves when a had the Judges seated themselves when a greater than they, in the person of the Lord High Chancellor of England, preceded by the Mace-bearer, entered by the door to the left of the Throne and took his seat on the woolsack, with his face towards the Honse and his back to the Throne. His Lordship's appear-ance was the signal for the formal commence-ment of the business of the day, the offering nent of the business of the day, the offering up of prayer by the Bishop of Ely. There was a rustling of silks and satins as the Peeresses stood up, followed by a deep silence, which allowed every syllable of the prayers to be distinctly heard in all parts of the House. After prayers there was another fluttering of silks in the dovecotes and a renewal of the hum of conversation which had prevailed among the ladies since they had been congregated in numbers sufficient to from themselves into coteries. Another batch of Judges, bewigged and berobed, speedily entered, followed after a short interval by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who shook hands with several of the Peers and took his seat on the front bench of Peers, to the left of the Throne, next to the seat reserved for his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The Heir Highness the Frince of wates. The Heir to the Throne, was not long after his Royal cousin in making his appear-ance; and at a signal from the Usher of the Black Rod the whole assembly rose en masse, Peeresses, Peers, Bishops, Judges, and the foreign Ministers, to receive the new-comers. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Prince in the full uniform of a general officer, and the Pincess tastefully attired in a dress of white tulle, trimmed with black lace, wearing a tiara of diamonds and a long flowing veil of white

gauze, entered side by side. The Princess was escorted to the place of honor on the woolsack, immediately fronting the Throne, while the Lord Chancellor sat with his face the other way dos à dos to her Royal Highness, an arrangement which appeared sin-gular, and was the occasion of some remark. The Prince of Wales took his seat along side the Dake of Cambridge, with whom he oldest citizen of Lancaster, Pa., died in that city on Friday, at the rips age of 98 terrupted from time to time by handsbaking with such Peers as had the honor of his ac-

marriage between my daughter Princess Helena and Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein Sonderbourg-Agustenburg. I trust this union may be prosperous and happy. "The death of my beloved Uncle, the King of the Belgians, has affected me with profound grief. I feel great confidence, however, that the wisdom which he evinced during his reign will animate his successor, and preserve for Belgium her independence and prosperity. friendly and satisfactory, and I see no cause to fear any disturbance of the general "The meeting of the fleets of France and England in the ports of the respective countries has tended to cement the amity

less silence of the assembly-

"My Lords and Gentlemen :- It is with

great satisfaction that I have recourse to

"I have recently declared my consent to a

of the two nations, and to prove to the world their friendly concert in the promotion of peace. "I have observed with satisfaction that the United States, after terminating success-fully the severe struggle in which they were so long engaged, are wisely repairing the ravages of civil war. The abolition of slavery is an event calling forth the cor-dial sympathies and congratulations of this country, which has always been foremost in showing its abhorrence of an institution repugnant to every feeling of justice and

"I have at the same time the satisfaction to inform you that the exertions and per-severance of my naval squadron have reduced the Slave Trade on the West Coast of Africa within very narrow limits. "A correspondence has taken place be-

tween my Government and that of the United States with respect to injuries inflicted on American commerce by cruisers under the Confederate flag. Copies of this correspondence will be laid before you.

"The renewal of diplomatic relations with Brazil has given me much satisfaction, and I acknowledge with pleasure that the good offices of my ally, the King of Portugal, have contributed essentially to this happy result. "I have to regret the interruption of peace between Spain and Chile. The good offices of my Government is conjustion with of my Government, in conjunction with those of the Emperor of the French, have

"I have directed that information should te procured in reference to the rights of voting in the election of members to serve in Parliament for counties, cities, and boroughs. "When that information is complete, the

attention of Parliament will be called to the result thus obtained, with a view to such improvements in the laws which regulate the rights of voting in the election of mem-bers of the House of Commons as may tend to strengthen our free institutions and conduce to the public welfare. "In these and in all other deliberations, I

fervently pray that the blessings of Almighty God may guide your counsels to the promo-

tion of the happiness of my people." The reading concluded the Lord Chancel-lor bowed his obeisance to the Queen, who bightly, but courteously, returned the sa-lute. Then rising from the Throne, the whole of the brilliant assemblage rising from their seats at the same time, Her Ma-jesty stepped slowly down, kissed the Prin-cess of Wales, who sat almost at her feet, shook hands with Prince Christian, and, handed out by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, followed by the Princess of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge, re-tired by the door at which she had entered, with the usual flourish and following, in which heralds and Garter Kings of Arms delight, and which they only are learned enough in their art to record.

Thus ended the opening of the seventh Parliament of Queen Victoria. The Peers and Judges laid aside their scarlet robes and uncomfortable ermine; and the Peeresses hastened home, to hear the faint echo in the streets of the hearty applause that was showered upan the Sovereign by a people delighted to seeher once again among them; to cherish the hope that the shadow of grief, if not wholly, had partially passed over, and that many years of health and happiness were yet in store for her.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD .- S. N. Goodall, one of the Commissioners of the Pacific Railroad, is now in Washington, direct from Texas, and has delivered to the Senate numerously signed petitions from various parties of the South; one from the City Council of Vicksburg, praying for a Southern connection with the Union Pacific Railroad. Some of them define clearly the vast importance to the South and North of such a connection, and it is believed that Congress will provide for a railroad by way been accepted by Spain, and it is my earnest | of Leavenworth, Lawrence and Fort Gibson hope that the causes of disagreement may through the Indian territory.

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