## Daily Evening Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

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MARRIED.

LOPEZ-WOLFE.—Monday, July 22, at St. John's Church, Clifton, Staten Island, by the Rev. B. S. Huntington, Manuel de J. Lopez, of Lima, Peru, to Florence Wolfe, dauchter of N. H. Wolfe, of this city.
PARIGISH—HARDGASTLE—On the 17th last, at Long Island, by the Rev. Hugh Dobson, William W. Parrish, of Philada., to Miss Belle E. Hardeastle, of New York.

CAMERON.—On the afternoon of the 21st instant, after short illness, Martin Thomas, son of Elijuh and Elizabeth Suncton Funeral on Wednesday morning, at 8 o'clock, from the evidence of his father. Media, Delaware county, Pn. 5 ridence of his father, Media, Delaware county, Pn. § EEDMAN.—At his residence in Coopersburg, on Saturay evening last, Hon. John Erdman, one of the Associate y evening last, Hon. John Erdman, one of the Associate idees of Lehigh county. HICKS.—On the 21st inst., Mrs. Rebecca, wife of Wm. Hicks.—On the set instead of the access when of the Hicks.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her husband? residence, 807 North Eleventh street, on Thursday, 25th instant, at 10 %-clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cometery.

JESSUP.—At Newport, R. I., on the 13th inst., Tillie N., wife of Alfred D. Jessup, in the 33d year of her age.

Due notice will be siven of the funeral, which will take place from the residence of her husband, 1426 Wainut street. treet.
SMITH.—In Chester, Delasware county, on the morning
i the 22d inst., Esther Smith, reliet of the late Samue nith, accepts years. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to

GYRE & LANDELL
Have reduced all the Summer Silks and Spring Dress

sttend the funeral, from her late residence, without fur her notice, on Fifth-day, 25th inst., at 2,0°clock.

Goods'

A TLEE & CONNARD,
Paper Manufacturers, 44 N. Fifth street,
Manufacture to order the finest grades of Book; also,
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SPECIAL NOTICES.

DIVIDEND NOTICE, DELAWARE AND RABITAN CANAL, AND CAMDEN AND AMBOY EARLEOAD AND TRANSPORTATION COM-BARTIAN CANAL AND CAMINGS AND AND AND TRANSPORTATION COM-PANIES.
On and after August 1st, 1807, at their offices in New York and Philadelphia, there will be payable to the Stock-holders of the above companies, on the brook July 1st, 1807, a Pividend of Five Per Cent, on the full stock, and in proportion on the part paid stock, clear of United States taxis.

BICHARD STOCKTON.

DESTRUCTION OF TRANSPORTER.

Tressurer.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILEOAD AND GREEN LANE STATION.—The undereigned have a full supply of the hardest and purert Lehizh Coal at the above place. No Schuyikill coal kept. Parties in Germantown or vicinity who desire a superior article for present use, or the winter, can have it promptly supplied and delivered, by addressing to Box 22 Germantown Post Office, or leaving orders at the Office, No. 15 South Seventh street, Philis.

BINES & SHEAFF. DIVIDEND NOTICE—OCEAN OIL COMPANY.

A monthly dividend of One and a half Per Cent.,
and an extra dividend of Five Cent., being twenty cents
per phare, has been declared, payable on and after August
let, clear of taxes. Books close July 25th, at 3 P. M., open of, clear of the con-ticulate 2d.

Philadellenic G. July 13, 1867.

DAVID BOYD, Jr.,
Treasure

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1513 AND 1529
Lombard Street, Dispensary Department—Medical treatment and inclining furnished gratuitously to the

St. Louis is to have lion which Chicago has not, and which will have the great merit of costing a great deal more money than the great "Lake Tun-This is the new bridge across the Mississipply, for which plans have been accepted, and which is to be begun at once. Having admitted somewhat reluctantly that there are longer bridges in the world, but denied that there are any so wonderful, the St. Louis Democrat goes on to

Say:

"But it is the great feature of our bridge, which will cost nearly five millions, that it will accom-modate two double tracks of rails—one broad gauge, the other narrow—foot passengers and -treet railway ears, and will not interfere with navigation; for of the three arches which will span together the shores of St. Louis and Illinois, the central one is five hundred and fifteen and the two side ones four hundred and ninety-seven feet. The two piers which will sup-port these glorious arches will be such tremenport these glorious arches will be such tremen-dous masses of masonry as to take back the mind dous masses of masonry as to tone said an involuntarily to Cheops and Cephrenes and their pyramids amongst the yellow sands of Egypt, and within sions of the tranquil, winding Nile. soundings made recently in the river have indicated a remarkable change in its bed. The high water being compelled to flow through the narrow channel framed by our wharf and the revetted shore of Bloody Island, has cut out the andy bottom eighteen feet lower than when the same soundings were made last April. Yet this location is perhaps the narrowest place in the river within 1500 miles of its mouth. From this cause it has been absolutely necessary to place the foundations of the piers upon the rock itself, which is from 50 to 75 feet from the sandy bed. Taking this into consideration, the pier at the deepest part of the river will be a mass of masonry 200 feet in height. 110 feet in width, and with a breadth tapering from 55 to 40 feet. The other will probably be 170 feet in height, as the rock is met with some 30 feet nearer to the river bottom. It will be allowed by all that this will be a stupendous undertaking."

Fooihardy Trick Played by Boys-The Terrible Result.

Three brothers, the eldest of whom is not over twelve years old, living near Harmon's Station, on the Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad, have been in the habit of lying between the ties of the road and incurring the terrible risk of having a train pass over them at full speed They repeated this recently, at a sad cost, with the passenger train run by Conductor George Drain. This train, out from Cincinnati the passenger train run by Conductor George Drain. This train, out from Cincinnati, was running along at the usual speed, when the engineer happened to discover three little human forms curled up in holes between the ties, just as the engine was within a few yards of them. There was no chance to stop the train until it had passed over them, and then proceeded some distance further. them, and then proceeded some distance further. The officers of the train then returned to the spoand found the three children terrilly bruised. All had broken limbs, and one of them had his head mashed in such a terrible manner as to make his recovery a matter of doubt. It seems that in selecting their nests they had not calculated correctly as to depth, and that the brake-box had caught them. They are children of Mr. John

General Grant at Long Branch. Long Brancy, N. J., July 22.—General Grant and family arrived here at five o'clock this after-The General is accompanied by Major-General Butterfield, General H. Porter and Lie

tenant Wallen, son of General Wallen, the com-mandant at Fort Columbus, Governor's Island. The party started from Governor's Island at two-and-a-half o'clock, on the steamer Henry Smith, specially ordered for the occasion by General Ingalis, commanding the Bureau of Transportation in New York. The Governor's Island band accompanied the party to Port Mon-mouth, where the General and his party disem-barked and took a special train in waiting to accompany, them to this point. A suite of rooms had already been provided for him at the Stetson

House, and these he now occupies.

The whole transit has been effected without any attempt at display, such being the General's desire, and even at this time it is not generally known here that the Commander-in-Chief of the armics of America is enjoying a siesta in this place. A grand hop is to be given here in honor of Gen. Grant on Thursday evening next.—Uerald. FROM MEXICO.

The Scene at Maximilian's Execution. LAST SPEECHES OF MAXIMILIAN, MIRAMON AND

We take from the Ranchero the following letter, giving interesting particulars of the last moments of this unfortunate monarch:

San Luis Potosi, June 28, 1867.—When, at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 19th of June, the parties sentenced were taken out of the Convent of Capuchinas, the Emperor. Icaning for a moment against the door, looking at the heavens, said to Licentiate Ortega, one of his defenders, "What beautiful heavens! It is such as I desired for the hour of my death"—when they all got into a carriage with a priest. All of them, (Maximilian. Miramon and Mejia) were dressed in the most elegant style, as if going to a party. They started for the Cerro de la Campana in a square of 4,000 men under arms, to a point distant about 100 paces from the place where Maximilian Eurrendered on the 15th of May, the place for the execution having been selected beforefor the execution having been selected before-

The Emperor got down from the carriage, and marching, with head erect, with great firmness, and shaking the dust off his clothes with his hands in a very natural manner, inquired who were the soldiers that were to fire upon him, and to each of them he gave- one ounce of gold, begging them to aim well at his heart. The little-officer that was to command the execution said to the Emperor that he regretted thinking that he might die with resentment toward him as commanding the execution, but that he had to commanding the execution, but that he had to comply with his orders, and further added that if it depended upon him. with all his heart he disap-proved of all that was going to be done. The Emperor, with admirable frankness, said. "Child, a soldier must always comply with his orders. It thank you with all my heart for your good sentiments, but I exact that you comply with the or-ders that have been given to you."

He then approached Gens. Miramon and Mejia.

and embraced them cordially three times, saying to them, "In a few moments we will meet in the other world. Miramon and Mejia did as Maximilian. At that moment Maximilian occupied the centre: turning to Miramon he said, "General," a brave man is admired by monarchs; I want to give you-the post of honor." and placed him in the centre. Then surning to Mejia he said. "General, what is not rewarded on this earth will be in heaven." Mejia was very low-spirited, because a few minutes before, his wife, who had just been delivated. ust been delivered, ran crazy through the streets of Queretaro with her new-born child in her arms -a scene that would have brought tears to a

Advancing a few steps, the Emperor, with extraordinary coolness, and a loud, clear voice, spoke as follows: "Mexicans, men of my class and my origin, who are animated with my senti-ment, are destined by Providence to make the happiness of people or be their martyrs. When I came among you, I did not bring the illegiti-mate idea, as I came called by the Mexicans, who in good faith desired the welfare of their country, and who to-day succumb with me. Before-stepping in the grave. I will add that I take with me the consolation of having done all the good in my power, and the satisfaction of not good in my power, and the satisfaction of not having been abandoned by my true and beloved Generals. Mexicans, may my blood be the last spilt, and may it regenerate Mexico, my unfortunate, adopted country." He then stepped to one side, and, with one foot advanced, his hands crossed on his chest, with his eyes raised toward heaven, he quietly awaited death.

Miramon, then clearing his voice, took from his tooket a little paper and as if addressing as

hi- pocket a little paper, and, as if addressing a body of troops while passing a review, moving his eyes upon that square of 4,000 men as coolly as if he were on parade, said: "Soldiers of Mexico, my countrymen, I find myself here sentenced to die as a traitor. When my life does not belong to me, when, in a few brief moments, will be no more, I proclaim before you and the whole world that I have never been a traitor to my country. I have fought for her, and to-day I fall with honor. I have children, but they can never blame their father for this infamous unny that I am to-day charged with. Mexicans, long live Mexico, and long live the Emperor!"
Those vices he shouted with all the might of his voice. Everybody was consternated, a few tears ran, and they all three embraced for the last time.

and fell like heroes.

Not a soul from Queretaro was present at the execution, the streets were deserted and all the houses closed. The three corpses were embalmed: that of Maximilian measures 214 varas. His heart was of an unusual size. It is stated that Maximilian left to each of Miramon's children 50,600, and in his will he recommends to his rother, Francis Joseph, to have them educated as his own children, and not forget that they are the two sons of his most loyal and devoted friend, who accompanied him unto death. Mejia left his son to Escobedo. What remorse for that executioner, who fell into Mejia's hands several imes, and who always pardoned him his misera

A merchant of Brownsville also furnishes the Rawhero with several interesting items in relation to the execution. The compiler of these

says: On the 16th a handkerchief was presented to Maximilian to cover his eyes with, which he received smiling, and answering that he was accustomed to look into the muzzles of ritles. He made a present of it to his confessor.

"It had been granted to the three victims to be shot in the breast, for the purpose of embalming the bodies, and it was prohibited on pain of death to the executioners, to hit the head of one of them. "The coolness and bravery with which these

three unfortunate men have met death, is not to be described. Maximilian, instead of being in want of consolation, has quieted those who tried to console him. Shortly before the execution took place, proba

bly with a view of tormenting him more. Maximilian received the false news that Carlotta had died. He immediately answered relieved: 'Now I am quite calmed and easy; I have nothing more to lose in this world.'

"There had been a German doctor required to embalm the body of Maximilian, but the Liberals have themselves taken charge of this duty, stating that now, when he is dead, they would attend him with honors belonging to an Austrian Prince.

Another letter from San Luis, of the 28th, says: "The body of Maximilian is yet in a church in Queretaro, and will not be delivered to the Hamburg Consul, as was first reported. All the arrangements had been made, when the Government refused to give it up. They say that the proper time has not yet arrived, and when it does, that it must become the subject of a treaty.
"Americans are particularly obnoxious among

the Liberals here since the request of the United States Government that Maximilian be not shot, and of all American papers that are named, none

is so much abused as the Ranchero.

"The El Fantasma, of Queretaro, was one of the most clamorous papers for the execution of

the prisoners."

Disposition of the Bodies of Maximilian and His Generals.

The Rio Grande Courier, of the 9th inst., furnishes the following news from Mexico: The stage of the General Line arrived at Mata-moras, from the interior, on Saturday night last. We received dates of Monterey 3, Saltillo 1, San Luis 26, Durango 26, and Guadalajara the

We learn from the Sombra de Arteaga that the We learn from the Sombra de Arteaga that the first battalion of Nuevo Leon executed the sentence pronounced against Maximilian, Miramon and Mejia. After the execution, the corpses were examined by Drs. Calvillo and Becerra. Maximilian's body was delivered to Col. Miguel Palacios, and removed to Capuchinas, there to be embalmed by the Medical Inspector of the army. The bodies of Mejia and Miramon, in accordance with their own request, were delivered to their friends.

The Fantasma of San Luis says: "Maximilian."

- | received the news of the death of his wife on the

The Monterey Periodico Official of the 3d says that the news of the shooting of Marquez, O'Haran, Vidaurri and Quiroga not having been confirmed officially, nor in the private correspondence of the Governor, he has reason to believe the statement as uncertain. It was originally

published by the Cinco de Mayo of San Luis.

The sword which Maximilian wore at the time of the surrender, and which was delivered to Gen. Escobedo, was given by the latter to the President of the Republic on the 24th ult. The President, on receiving it, said he would deliver the same to the Congress to be nominated by the

Gen. Escobedo left San Luis for Queretaro on the 25th ult.

the 25th uit.

Gen. Joaquin Martinez has opened the campaign in the mountain. The Monterey Periodico Official says: "From his activity and patriotism we may expect that the mountain will soon be pacified and cleared of all bands of robbers lurking there, threatening the peace of the States of San Luis, Queretaro and Guanajuato. A soldier who distinguished himself at the siege of Queretaro was crowned on the 20th ult.,

on the square "45 de Mayo" in that city.
The act was solemn and enthusiastic, and witnessed by all the forces of the State and a multitude of people.

General Juan A. Mendez, Governor of Puebla,

has issued a decree imposing the following contributions upon the clergy: Bishops, \$1,000; priests, \$800; monks, \$500; and secretaries, The reason given for the decree is, that all classes of society have shown themselves in the

defence of all national institutions except the The funds thus raised will be appropriated to the Army of the East and the military hospital. Ft Pais of Guadalajara says that the people of Huasteea have revolted in favor of Gonzalez Ortega, and adds that if so, they are losing their time, as President Juarez said that he would set General Ortega at liberty as soon as the election law would be published—consequently the peo-ple could then elect bim if they desired.

JEFF. DAVIS IN MONTREAL.

An Ovation to Him at the Theatre. [Correspondence of the New York Herald.] MONTHEAL, July 19, 1867.—For some days past the city has again been filled with strangers coming from all parts of the country in pursuit of The southwest seems to be well represented by the more wealthy ex-Confederates. who are a little less arrogant than when the reellion was at its height.

bellion was at its height.

Last evening it was announced that "ex-President Davis would be at the Theatre Royal to witness the performance for the benefit of his suitering country." I referred to the bills and found that the kivals and His Last Legs were to be played for the benefit of the Southern Relief ciation, and, considering that poor Jeff. was on his last legs. I thought the occasion sufficitudy appropriate and perhaps interesting enough to warrant an attendance.

The performance commenced with Sheridan's comedy of the Rivals, and at the close of the first act. Jeff., accompanied by his young son and three female members of his family, quietly entered and took seats in the dress circle. The theatre was densely crowded with the ilite of the

theatre was densely crowded with the *life* of the city, and no sooner were the Davis party seen than the entire audience, from the pit to the private box, rose and cheered at the top of their voices for "Jefferson Davis." Then came calls for the "Bonny Blue Flag," "Dixie," and other standard rebel songs. The orchestra gave them "Dixie" amid cheers. One of the more excitable. John Bulls shouted so as to be heard above the turnult, "We shall live to see the South a nation yet." at which there was a fervent "Amen."

Mr. Davis finally rose to his feet, and bowed

his acknowledgments, and then sat down. This was the signal for another outburst, and the exexternent continued. It was nearly half an hour before the audience was sufficiently calmed down so that the play could proceed. I was fortunate enough to have a seat within a few feet of the American arch-traitor, from which

I could notice his movements. He wore a suit of plain black, and during the evening dangled a broad-brinnined white felt hat on a slender yellow cane. His hair and beard are fast turning white. His face was haggard, and care-worn, while his entire looks and demeanor showed an old and broken-down man.

Not even the wild cheering of the crowd moved

him to smiles, and it was not until the play drew se that his face showed a pleasurable emotion. He held no conversation, and only barely answered questions that were asked him, or took some friend by the hand who chanced to present himself. As I looked upon him I was forcibly struck

As I 100ked upon him I was forcing struck with the resemblance of the general outline of his features to those of the lamented Lincoln; but the depth of soul which gave to Mr. Lincoln that kindly bearing and humane look we wanting. Davis's demeanor is that of a defeated plotter and a crushed out public villain. Remorse of conscience more turnible than death itself seems descience, more terrible than death itself, seems depicted upon every lineament.

The really most exciting scene was not, howeyer, enacted at the theatre. At the close of the last piece Mr. Davis and his family left the dress circle and passed out at the main entrance and entered the carriage in waiting. A large crowd had gathered at the door and gave him three deafening cheers. Just as the carriage was leaving an unknown person, observed only by a few, stepped up and handed Mr. Davis a note, which the carried to his home. Coming to the light it was opened and found to contain the single word, written in a bold hand, "Andersonville, t is said, went like a dagger to his heart, and for some time his home was the scene of the greatest consternation. The ladies screamed and Mr. Dayis himself came near fainting.

Thus ended the first appearance of the late so-called Confederate President at any place of amusement in Montreal, since his release from

sympathy with Davis and his followers as they were before the close of the rebellion. They all speak of him as the President, and mourn with he South at its failure to establish a despotism. One had only to witness the scene at the theatre to understand the full meaning. It was not a acre compliment that they paid Davis, but a free and full expression of sympathy with the leader

and his deluded followers.

The friends of Davis have purchased a house for him in one of the most aristocratic streets in the city, near Montreal Mountain, and he contemplates making this his future home. Mrs. Davis still in the South.

In Cincinnati, last week, the will of the late Abraham Moss was admitted to probate. It was dated June 3d, 1867. After disposing of va-rious keepsakes, rings and jewelry, and providing a few small legacies to favorites and relatives the testator bequeaths \$500 to the Jewish Hospital Association.

He then provides that the remainder of his property shall pass to his four brothers—Lewis Moss, of Cincinnati; John Moss, of St. Louis; Joseph Moss, of Portsea, England; and Phineas Moss, of Adelaide, Australia. These brothers are to hold it in equal shares during their life, and as one dies the remainder take it. When the last brother dies, if neither John, Phineas nor Lewis have children living, then, after giving \$1,000 to District Grand Lodge No. 2 of the Independent order of Bene Berith, for the use of the Orphan Asylum Fund of that District, the whole estate goes to the Hebrew Relief Society of Cincinnati, in trust, for the benefit of the poor of the Israel-tish faith. The capital is to remain invested and itish faith. intact, the proceeds only are to be distributed to the poor of the Jewish faith, in semi-annual inthe poor of the sewish fairs, in semi-summar in-stallments, just before the Feast of the Passover, and the Holy days of the New Year. In case the Relief Society does not choose to accept the trust, then a bequest of \$1,000 is left instead.

The chances of the property falling into the hands of this Society may be computed when it is stated that one of the three brothers is married, but has no children, though seventy-three years old. The other two are unmarried, and are aged respectively sixty-four and sixty-seven years. The property is valued at about \$50,000.

[From the Toledo Blade.]

NASBY.

Mr. Nasby Insists that the Democracy hold a National Convention at once, to Define the Position of the Party upon an Important Question.

Post Offis, Confedent X Roads (Which is in the Crist. W. March 14

is in the Stait uv Kentucky), July 12, 1867.-In castin my eye carelessly over the politikle field, wich Seward and me do every sixty days, I think I kin spy into the horizon a bud wich is swellin into a most hopeful flower. It is spredin itself into a hurricane, wich threatens to sweep away the fabric uv Ablishnism and purify the politikle at-mosphere. The Radikle party hey bin at last forced to adopt the legitimit endin uv their socicidle principles, nigger suffrage, and from that the Dimokrisy, ef they are wise, will snatch a triumph litrally from the jaws uv death. WE HEV EM NOW. In Ohio that nuestion is to be voted onto this fall-in Noo York and Michigan its raising a breeze in ther Convenshuns; and in Pennsylvania, Illinoy and Indiana it cant be long put off. It's our best holt. The proud Caucashun wich votes the Dimecratic tikkit hes no objeckshun to bein joseled by the Nigger in the rush to pay taxes, but his hawty soul recoils at the idea uv bein elbowd by him at the polls. Besides the Dimecratic voters don't want the ballot given to any other lower class. It wood make undoo competishen. Ez I remarked, WE'VE GOT EM. Wat the Demokrisy want now is to so handle this delikit subjick ez to make the most uv it.

The great trouble with the party is that there is no uniform style uv meetin this question. On the main question we are all agreed. We all oppose Nigger Suffrage. Its a part and parcel uv a Dimokrat's nacher to oppose nigger suffrage. The leaders uv the party opposed it at the beginnin, for seein how the ballot wuz abused by ther followers they treinbled for the Republic ef it wuz entrusted to the hands uv any more uv ekal capassity, and the masses uv the organization opposed givin it to the nigger, becoz that one privilege, and color, wuz all that distinguished em. Its a pecoolyarity uv unregencrated human nacher that it must alluz bear down on somebody. The poet sez:

Even the fleas hev smaller ones to bite em,

And they still smaller ones, ad infinitum." Fortunately, the Dimokracy hev the nig-ger for their smaller fleas. The sturdy yeomanry felt it to be a soothin thing to find, wunst each yeer, that in wun thing at least he wuz sooperior to sumboddy, and so it will be so long ez there is a Dimokracy. The troo Dimokrat promotes hisself, not by liftin hisself above the level onto which he finds his-self, but by shovin some wun down to a lower level, and ez ther wuzn't anybody else on this Continent wich they cood git hold uv, the nigger wuz, long ago, selected for that

The great trouble is we oppose nigger suffrage now from two many stand-pints. Some e skore uv the inferiority uv the Afrikin, but that never wuz a poplar idea with our people. They may have assented to it outwardly, but in ther own minds they obiccted. self, "ef that's the rool, WAT IN THUNDER IS TO BECOME UV ME?"

Likewise the idea uv onfitness, wich other uv our apossels advance. "They cant read nor rite!" shreeks a injoodishus cuss, speekin to a audience two-thirds uv wich go him reglerly to reed ther ballots to em. and who, when they sign promissory notes, put an atween ther first and las

Anuther speeker quotes Noah to em, and boldly asserts that the nigger is the descendan ny Ham, and that he is the identikle indi vijjle wich wuz cust by Noah; but he runs gin the fact that the rest uv em, wich is in Afrika yet, hev managed to dodge the cuss, ez they aint servin ther white brethren, and them wich wuz brot here to be chrischinized hev busted ther bonds, and are jest about ez

free, so far ez servitood goes, ez anybody. There is, ez I hev showed, all these conflictin ideas that work agin us. Therefore, I want a Nashnell Convenshun. I want a convocashen uv the lights uv the party to set forth authoritively why we oppose nigger suffrage-to giv a reeson for it, that all our people may act together, ez do other wellregulated machines. Let us cum together and ishoo our manifesto, that we may know percisely the pertikler line uv argument to

I shel be at that convenshun, and I hev made up my mind wot platform to lay down. I shel go back on Ham, Hager and Onesimus -I shel turn from the inferiority idea and take the broad ground that THE NIGGER IS A BEAST-THAT HE AIN'T A MAN AT ALL, and consekently he hez no more rites than any other animal. I put my foot onto him by authority of the decree that unto man wuz given dominion over the beasts-that we are men and they are beasts. Ef they admit the first proposishen, they will the last. I shel assert boldly and brodly his onfitnis to mingle with us becoz his fizzikle structure, his muscles, nerves, fibres, bein different, go to show that he wuz uv a different origin and uv a lower origin. I shel plant myself on the stoopenjus yet simple proposishen that the Almity made him, probably, but at a different time and for a different purpose, wich I shall show by citing the color uv his skin, the length uv his foot, the shape uv his head, and sich other matters as I kin git together in time for the convenshen.

Uv course this doctrine will meet with obectors. We hev a few thin-skinned perfessers uv religion, whose piety service in our ranks hezn't quite obliterated, who will say that these dogmas undermines the Christian religion, ez it destroys the doctrin uv the mity uv the races onto wich orthodoxy is built. To this I shel answer that sposin it does, wot then? Uv wot comparison is any religion a Orthodox Dimocrat hez, to a triumph uv the party? Wot hez Dimocrisy to do with religion any how? It hez never permitted it to mix in its pollytix. Dimocrisy bleeves in keepin Church and State ez far ipart ez possible

Shood the Ablishnists pint to niggers wich reed and write, I shood say to-wunst that there is different degrees uv instink-that ez one dorg hez more instink than another, that so one nigger hez more than another, and then I shood wind this answer up by askin him, "Sir, wood yoo force yoor dawter to marry a nigger, even of he cood reed and write?" This hez olluz done good service, pertikelerly of you walk hurridly away before here is time for an answer. Ther is one pint wich is a stumper, but only

one. One man to whom I unfolded this theory asked me saccrinly wat I wuz a goin to do with a mulatter who wuz half white and half black-half man and half beast-half instink wich dies with him, and half sole wich wuz to be saved and fitted for the skies, or lost. When a mulatter dies wat then? Does the half sole uv the half man drag the instink uv the beast behind it in a limpin, lop-sided fashion into heaven, or does the instink drag the sole into the limbo for animals? "Ef this latter idea be correct," sed he, "in that

> about, held in solooshen in animal in-An old friend uv mine in Kentucky become indignant wen I propounded the beast theory to him, and he threatened me with corporeal punishment ef I didn't quit his presence, wich I did to wunst. Alas for the imprudence of zealous men! Before speekin to him on the subjeck I didn't notis the skores uv brite yeller children all about the place. rangin from the infant uv six morths to the boy uv sixteen, and all uv em with his

limbo how much Southern sole is floatin

But, notwithstandin these drawbacks, it's the most healthy doctrine we've got, and the only ground upon which we kin stand sekoorly. It kivers the ground, and besides it don't interfere with anybody else's idea. The orators wich implore the people of they want to marry niggers, kin make the appeal with more force after assertin that the nigger is a beast, and the anshent yirgins, who will this fall bear the banners onto which will be proudly inscribed "We want no niggers for husbands," will bear em still more defiantly, for, if they reely bleeve the doctrine, they will be in carnest in it.

At all evence let the Convension be called, that this question may be settled. Let us all stand on one platform, that we may make the most uv this god-send. Let us inscribe onto our banner the inskription, "Ameriky fur white men!" "Eternel hostillity to Animle Suffrage!" and go in to win. Ef the Amerikin people don't shy at Nigger Suffrage suffr frage now they never will.
Petroleum V. Nasby, P. M.

(Wich is Postmaster.)

Railways and Telegraphs in India.

Before the Sepoy mutiny in India, the gross expenditure on public works in that country by the British Government averaged \$12,-000,000 annually. But the financial years 1858-9 were seriously affected by the revolt of the native troops. The disbursement for the former year was only \$5,500,000, and for the latter \$2,000,000. In 1860, the imperial government, on the abrogation of the powersof the East India Company, had the entire administration of the oriental dominion in its hands, and the "authorized expenditure" of that year for public works was \$16,110,000. Fourteen years ago the first railway was opened in India; it ran from Bombay to Tannah. In 1854, in the presidency of Bombay 35 miles were in use, and in the following year 121 miles were opened in Bengal; in 1857 Madras had 88 miles in operation. This, with additional mileage which had in the mean-while been opened in the other presidencies, it the total up to 274 miles. By the end of 1858 India possessed 332 working miles of permanent way. In seven years this mileage had increased more than eight-fold. At mid-"Ef," sez a reliable Dimokrat to his- summer, 1865, it had stretched out to 2,747

Ό,	miles, divided among the different presidencies and provinces as follows:	
rs	Mileage open at Mid-	
s, 0	Western Provinces, East Indian 1,264	ľ
ı, y	Madras Creat South	
st	Bombay Great Indian Penin-, sula & Bombay, Ba-	
đ	Scinde Sciude & Indus Flotilla, 114 Punjab Punjab 123	
t -	Indian railway companies derive a much	
9	larger portion of their revenue from 1	

larger portion of their revenue from goods than from passengers. The aggregate yield from both sources during the three years ended with June, 1865, was \$35,000,000; this amount \$20,000,000 was derived from merchandize- traffic, while the passenger traffic produced \$15,000,000.

The Indian telegraphic service has also grown rapidly. In 1852 the Peninsula had but 82 miles of wire in work; three years ago -in the spring of 1864—there were 11,736 miles in operation.

Services at St. Albans.

On Sunday, July 14, the services of the Free Church of St. Albans were attended by a large, well-dressed, and well-behaved congregation, who witnessed the ceremonies with interest and curiosity. Three priests officiated. The rector's magnificent vestments of green and gold contrasted strongly with the simple white surplices of the assistants, who donned a green stole only in preaching or while reading portions of the service, and the costume of the acolytes in white and rose-colored robes, served to complete the series of pretty, though rather bewildering tableaux about the altar, not at all suggestive of the simplicity of the disciples of our Lord. It has been said, "that we all have a natural tendency to get angry with those who don't see as we do we confess to being incensed at the imposition we received in presuming that St. Albans was an orthodox Protestant Church; we say nothing of the forms and ceremonies with which the church chooses to plume and distinguish itself, though it does seem like

"Wrapping nonsense round,
With pomp and darkness till it seems profound." In the eye of Heaven the color or shape of a gown makes little difference, tall candles whose perpetual burning may be beyond the reach of snuffing, prostrations, low as the devotees of a Hindoo idol, intonations of the service by very unmusical or nasal voices, crossing, bowing awkward genutlexions, and apostolic church groupings, may all be the mere chaff attendant of the real wheat, the spirit may be in all this, as well as the letter, but when the words of the preacher from the pulpit announced in bold, unequivocal language the doctrine of transubstantiation. in direct contradiction of the twenty-eighth article of the Protestant Episcopal Church and the faith that Protestant children from early childhood are taught to believe and cherish, we ask in amazement: is this a Protestant church?

The martyrs were put to death for insisting, among other things, "that bread was bread, and no spells which were uttered over it could make it anything else." The plain, bold avowal of Romish doctrine, any Romanist might have listened to with rejoicing; but it might well fill the hearts of those denominated by the speaker as "ultra Protestants" with dismay and amazement, as they ask the question: Is St. Albans a Protestant church?—N. Y. Gazette.

FACTS AND FANCIES, -The Emperor Alexander gave fifty thousand: france to the lamplighters of Paris.

—A lady was before a New York justice for the seventy-sixth time for drunkenness, recently.

—The District of Columbia has been afflicted with one hundred newspapers since it became the cost of government. seat of government. -Two Chicago pyrotechnists are to have a match game of fire-works for \$500. Pretty poor fire-works that only amount to a single match. —Thaddeus Stevens's health is better than usual at this season. He is going to Betiford. So also is another famous Lameasterian; J. Buchensu.

The army worm is devastating the cotton fields in Mississippi. It adopts Sherman's device of living on the country. —General Sherman's opinion of Walrussis is said to be: "Give 'em seven millions more to take it back, and be thankful to get off so cheap!"

A Waterloo veteran is now living in Dor-setshire with thirty children. He has had three -Morrissey is taking refuge from Congressional cares at Seratoga. He is also taking the odds.

-Wagner has quarreled with his royal patron, King Ludwig, and has left Munich and the "music of the future" to take care of itself.

-Mrs. Greeley has petitioned for female suf-frage. Oh, Horace! where is your family dis-

—The Emperor of Austria would not go to Paris until Napoleon promised him that Bazaine should keep out of sight. The ivory billiard ball now in use is to be su-perceded by a hollow steel ball, which is said to

be an improvement. -Miss Hetty H. Robinson, the New Bedford heiress to a cool million, was married on Thursday, to Mr. E. H. Green, of New York.

—H. G. declares that nothing would induce him to go to Austria, at present. What a pity that he had not time to say so before the Senate laid him on the shelf! -If Mr. Field should recover damages from

Mr. Jones, for the late assault upon him, Mr. Jones will discover his amusement to be—what?

—dear knows! —Mr. James Pearce, the accomplished organist of St. Mark's Church in this city, commences a series of Organ Concerts at the Boston Music Hall next Saturday.

-Copies of Sumner's Russian America oration being placed on the desks of the Representatives, they immediately adjourned in the utmost con-

-A London paper says the revenue from the Atlantic cable this year promises to touch £450,000, or within £150,000 of the cost of the

—Chicago eats vearly 100,000 pair of frog's legs; in other words, 100,000 frogs die annually for its good. They enter life as tadpoles, and depart from it fried in crumbs. -Work has been commenced on the great St. Louis. The cost is estimated at \$5,000,000, and the work is to be completed in three years.

-Excursionists can go from London to Paris and return, staying a week in the latter city, and paying for lodging and two meals a day, for forty-five shillings and sixpence.

The irrepressible statistician who occasionally makes his appearace, now asserts the interesting fact that all the gold in the world would just about gild the State of Vermont: -Ronconi, the celebrated buffo-singer of the

era, is summering on Staten Island

where he bathes every morning, and sleeps every -The New York papers are discussing the relative claims of two young ladies to the cham-pionship of beauty in Philadelphia society. The

—We regret to see that a number of gentlemen of the press have just started on a railroad excursion, "accompanied by their ladies." It would have looked better if they had taken their wives, if they have any. -The Democratic Address just published con-

tains a chunk of wisdom which savors strongly, of the O'Vanx. It says, "To begin at the begin-ning is of vital importance." Bunsby will please "ree down tail" 'go down tail." —Newport is represented as being as dull this year as the other fashionable watering-places. The hotels look forlorn, there is an absence of

gay equipages on the avenues, and few bathers gambol in the surf. -In "The Man With a Broken Ear." Edmond About says: "There are two things in this world a man does not often find away from home: the is a good soup; the second, disinterested

love." -It is said that Dion won the recent match game at billiards in Montreal, by getting the red balls firmly wedged in the jaws of one of the pockets, which would have enabled him, like Tennyson's book, "to run on forever."

"Fathers and Sons," a work lately issued in this country, has written a story called "Smoke," for a Russian journal, for which he receives six thousand roubles, or \$4,500. -At the quarry in Monson, Mass., last week.

-Ivan Turgeneff, the Russian novelist, author

slab of granite was split out, by wedges, the end of which measured eight feet square and the length of which, by actual measurement, was over six hundred feet. The architectural canopy of granite now erecting over the rock at Plymouth, on which the Pilgrims landed, will be finished certainly by the

-A new regulation in the English navy commands the sacrifice of the officers' moustaches, on the ground that they have too great a resem-blance to a beard; whereupon the Paris Figaro remarks: "If there is anything in the world that a beard may be said to resemble, it is a mous-

first of November. Its corner stone was laid

-"One Woman" grumbles in the Hartford Press because of a trip on a street car being made "disagreeable by the smell of tobacco, smoked by a man on the front platform, the wind wafting it back. If the people choose to smoke till their faces look like leather, it is not my affair; but I don't want tobacco puffed in my face, unless at my own request."

—The Quaker City, with the excursion party on board, arrived at Marsellles on the 4th of July, having visited, since her departure from New York, the Western Islands and Gibraltar. The passengers were everywhere treated with much civility, and the authorities passed the vessel free of all part charges. The Quaker City left for of all port charges. The Quaker City left for Genoa on the 12th of July.

A happy bridegroom, the Rev. B. J. Pinker-ton, who was married last week in Cincinnati to Miss Sallie Walker, calls on Shakespeare to help him rejoice, and appends to his marriage notice. the quotation:
Now she's mine own;

And I as rich in having such a jewel,
As twenty seas, it all their sands were pearl,
The water nectar, and the rocks pure gold.

-It is said that Balzac, the celebrated French! novelist, used to lie excessively. One day how was walking along the Boulevard Montmartre. with a servant girl on each arm, when he came across two of his friends, Hatzel and Laurent. He quitted the women precipitately, and run-ning to his friends, said to them in a low tone: "Don't recognize me. I am with two arch-duchesses who have come to Paris in disguise, and whom Metternich asked me to show the

capital to. 'Hush!" And with a mysterous sign he disappeared.
"What a liar," said Hatzel. "What the dense."

did he leave his women for ?"
"Simply," replied the other, "to tell them the we are two princes of the blood, his most into