VOLUME XXI.—NO. 205.

THE EVENING BULLETIN PUBLISHED EVERT EVENING
(Sundays excepted);
AT THE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING,

807 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION, GIBSON FEACOGE. ERNEST O. WALLAUS.
FL. PETHERSTON. THOS J. WILLIAMSON.
CASPER SOUDER, Jr., FRANCIS WELLS.
The BULLITH is served to subscriber in the city at 18 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or \$8 per annum.

POR PRESENTS-FINE POCKET WALLETS AND Diaries. Writing Denks, Stationery Boxes, Pocket Cuttery, Gammon and Chess Soards, Chess, Gold Pens, Office Ink Stands, Juvenilo Books, Steroscopes, and Views.

126 Arch street.

MARRIED.

HUFFINGTON-SCHUREMAN. At the residence of the bride's father, in Chester, on 4th inst., by Rev. A. W. Sproull, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Thos. Huffington, of Philadelphia, to Imogene, daughter of Wm. M. Schureman, Esq., of Chester, Delaware county, Emyrna (Del.), papers please copy.) DIED.

CARTER.—Early on the morning of the 4th instant, leorge Carter, in the 6th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, also members of lodge No. 3, A. M., are respectfully invited to attend its funeral, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, from his attered on the family may morning the 2d inst. Samuel Dickinson, in the 2th year of his age.

His resultives and friends and those of the family are espectfully invited to attend the funeral from the resilence of his mother. Mary E. Dickinson. 1710 Locust treet, on Sixth-day, the 5th inst., at one o'clock.

MERCIER.—On the 2d instant, at Airsley, Md., Mr., lebecca Barclay Mercier, relict of the late Char. Mercier, of this city, in the 83d year of her age.

The family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturlay morning, the 7th inst., at 10 o'clock, from the resilence of her son.in-law. Joseph B. Conover, 1831 Arch treet.

RANDOLPH.—At Riverdale, New York, on 4th inst. rect. RANDOLPH.—At Riverdale, New York, on 4th inst., ellie, daughter of Edmand D. and Helen E. E. Randolph, her sixth year. If BIMKIN.—On the 5th inst.,, Major R. G. Simkin, in the h year of his age. Due notice of the funeral will be given.

onity.

We, the undersigned, having had occasion to use in our amilies E. S. EARLEY'S PATENT BURIAL CASKET, would not in the future use any other if they could be obspined. dined. Bimpron.
H. Bchenck, M. D.,
U. B. N.,
E. J. Crippen.
E. J.

EYRE & LANDELL HAVE THE FIRST QUALITY
Lyons Velvets for Closks.
Lyons Velvets, 2-inch, for Sacks. NYRE & LANDELL FOURTH AND ARCH, KEEP A fine areotment of Cassimeres for Boys' Clothes, Cas-meres for Business Suits.

simeres for Business Suite.

II OUSEPUERNISHING GOODS.—
20 and 22 Dock street, below Walnut, corner Pear, now offer, very low for each, their large and varied stock of House-Furnishing Hardware, Cullery, Tea Trays, Silver Water, Moth Chests, Befright and Japanned Tia Ware, Moth Chests, Befrigerston, Cioties Wringers, Carpet Bweepers, Wood and Willow Ware, Brooms, Mats., etc., etc. Call and set an illustrated catalyne. Young Gousekoepers will find it a great help. octos, tu, th, th

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, Broad Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2d, 1867.

The Aubus Meeting of the Union League of Philadelphia will be held at the League House, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec 6th, at 7 o'clock. At this meeting there will be an election for Officers and Directors to serve for the enguing year.

GEO. H. BOKER,

SECRETARY.

RELIEF FOR CRETE. THE UNDERSIGNED.

a tommittee appointed sta public meeting held
on the 23d of November, hereby urge upon the attention
of the public the cause of the suffering inhabitants of
Crete. They will briefly state the causes of that suffering, and the necessity of its relief uses of that suffering, and the necessity of its relief uses of that suffering, and the necessity of its relief uses of that suffering, and the necessity of its relief uses of that revolution, the Greeks of the large Island of Crete were
an integral part, and when the Allied powers intervened
to determine the boundaries of Greece, Cretan successes
had m de the expulsion of the Turks from the Island a
certaintys: Against all protests and to the harror of all
Greece, the Island was made over by the Allied Powers
to Egypt, afterwards passing back into the power of
Turkey. From, that day, Crete has been, confessedly, the worst governed of the Turkish Provinces.
The will of her Governor has virtually been her own law;
and, under the Turkish system of farming out her: revenue, he pays an agreed sum to the Sultan, and then; under
the name of Taxes, extorts almost all of the yearly hard
examings of the people, whose personal and political rights
he tramples under foot. Grete has protested in vain.
She has respectfully and repeatedly applied to the Sultan,
only to be spurned with contempt.

At last on the 28th of August 1866, the Cretans raised she has respectfully and repeatedly applied to the Sultan, only to be spursed with contempt.

At last, on the bath of August, 1866, the Cretans raised the Greek flag. Fighting began and has been shly and repreter maintained. The Cretans have gained in strength and persistence. The Turkish armies have wasted away. The war is by no means over—it has just been more vigorously than ever—remed. The Cretans ask for meither arms, nor animumition. They can do the fightins. They only oak us to save from actual starvation their women and children, who, to the number of over 20,000, have taken refuge on the shorts of Greece. The Turkish mode of warfare, which have accountry utterly waste and exterminates its population, and the need of the supplies by the fighting n.cn, have forced the non combatants to leave the Island. These are the people whom we are asked to the light.

It is not only a war for the relief of Crete from intolerable oppression; it is a war for the restoration of the
integrity of the Greek race under one nationality; for
Christianity against Slahomedanism; for civilization
against barbariem. It appeals to our common humanity,
to our love of liberty, to our Christian faith. In the Revolution of 1821, American supplies sought out and relieved
the suffering women and children on the Island of Crete
itself, and America is a sweet name in all Greek ears today. day.

Other of our cities have done much. Cannot Philadelphia do something in such a pressing cause? These people want clothing, food and shelter. Can we refuse, as fellow-men and fellow-Christians, to assist them? There need be no waste. Special care will be taken to insure the greatest usefulness of every contribution that shall be made. We lay the cause, with confidence, before our fellow-citizens.

made. We lay the cause, with confidence, before our fellow-citizens. It is not proposed to make personal solicitation for subscriptions. All who are willing to contribute are asked to send their contributions to the Tressurer, Joseph Patteron, Eaq., President of the Western Bank.

Besider donations in money, contributions of clothing, or material for clothing, will be thankfully received. Contributions of this kind may be sent to George H. Stuart, Eaq., 12 Bank street.

PHILLIPS BROWNS.

J. WHEATON SMITH.

DAVIDS, BROWN.

GRO, H. STUART.

WM. BACON STEVENS, CH. GIBBONS.

JOHN WELSH.

WM. G. MOORHEAD,

A. J. DREKEL,

PHILLADELPHIA, Dec. 3d, 1867.

GRAND UNION FAIR

GRAND UNION FAIR

GRAND UNION FAIR

OF THE

BAPTIST CHURCHES OF PHILADELPHIA,

In aid of the

MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHAPEL,

Now being erected under the auryles of the

CHURCH EXTENSION COMMISSION

Will open on MONDAY EVENING, December 5th next, at

Concert Hall, and will continue for one week.

An excellent selection of Fancy and useful articles will

be on sele at reasonable prices, at the tables of the dif
ferent Churches. All chances, voting schemes, &c., will

be strictly prohibited during the Fair, and these objec
tionable features being disallowed, the patronage and

support of the Denomination and public generally are

carnestly solicited and expected.

Tickets can be procured at the Baptist Publication

Rooms, No. 530 Arch street, and from the Superin
tendent and Teachers of the various Baptist Sinday

schools. thools.

de5 Strp.

de7 In order to avoid any interference with the Fair,
opHassler Orchestra have most generously consented to
efer their usual Monday Afternoon Concert on the 9th

deter their usual Monday Afternoon Concert on the 9th instant.

***HAVANA CIGAR CIRCULAR.**

Notwithstanding certain idle reports to the contrary, we continue importing Havana cigara as we have done for the last forty years.

Their high coet, however, renders it absolutely needful to introduce a substitute that shall be equal in quality, but which can be retailed at much tower prica.

To this end we are manufacturing Standard Cigara of a quality never before attempted in this country including grades made entirely of the choicest Vuelta Abajo leaf, such as is worked only at Havana in the factories of most renown; and we are working it on their system, "pure and undefiled."

These Cigars will shortly be offered to the public through the leading City Dealers.

STEPHEN FUGUET & SONS,

STEPHEN FUGUET & SONS, No. 229 South Front street. des.Tp.tfs

No. 229 South Front street.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND, NAVI.

GATION COMPANY.

At a special meeting of the Board of Managers of the
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, held 'Hi3 Day'

EDWARD W. CLARK. ESQ. was elected President of
said Company, to fill the vacanny occasioned by the resignation of JAMES S. COX, ESQ. from said office.

T. MITCHELL.

1030-Strp

1030-Strp SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVI-At a special meeting of the Board of Managers of the Lebish Coal and Navigation Company, held this day.

At a special meeting of the Board of Managers of the Mersis EDWARD W. CLARK, JOHN WELSH, CLAR ENGE H. CLARK and GEORGE H. WELSH, CLAR to fill the vacancies caused by the resignation of Messra Charles W beeler from their position as Managers of said Company.

B. MITCHELL, now of the Messra Company.

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1613 AND 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department.—Medical treatment and medicines furnished gratuitously to the

A FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FOSTER HOME will be held on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week, at the northwest corner Chertnut and Twelfth streets. Open from 11 A. M. to 10 P. M.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

LETTER FROM PARIS.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]
PARIS, Friday, Nov. 22d, 1867.—Upon the
whole, and considering the difficult circumstances under which it was delivered, the speech of the Emperor Napoleon on Monday last may be pronounced to be a great success. Sufficient interval has now elapsed to enable us to judge of the general impression produced by it at home and abroad, and the verdict thus far pronounced has been decidedly favorable. The German papers express their satisfaction quite openly, and the English press follows suit, the London Times characterizing the speech as one of the most "liberal, peaceful and rational" which ever came from a French throne. In France, also, all the more sensible organs of Liberal opinion express themselves as being, if ner exactly satisfied, at least much less dissatisfied than on any previous occasion with the tone of the imperial policy. As they justly remark, the speech is expressive of a weariness of and desire to be relieved from the weight of that personal responsibility, which has hung so heavily upon the head of the government, and to associate the representatives of the nation still more intimately with the action of its Executive. "Recent events," the Emperor says, 'make him desirous to surround himself with the enlightenment and assistance of the Chamber." Nothing can be more "constitutional" than such language as the above, and the country appears to interpret it and appreciate it in that light. Mexico, Germany and Rome have fortunately, it seems, proved to be lessons to Louis Napoleon himself, as well as to his own subjects and other people; and if they have taught the latter that the French Emperor is far from being the sort of political infallibility which Europe had taken him for, have also convinced himself that humanum est errare. He has had enough of personal action and its inconveniences, and now looks out both at home and abroad for assistance in his difficulties. He desires to let the voice of the nation be more distinctly heard through the freer utterance of the press, and to make more sure that his majority in the Chamber really represents the sentiments of the constituency, by allowing larger liberties of public meeting during the elections. Such is the programme of home policy which is announced, Abroad, the Em-

peror seems resolved on giving up that perpetual inclination to meddle with other people's affairs which has so often of late got him into scrapes. In Germany he frankly renounces the system for good and all, and has at last made the discovery that the internal movements of the German populations are no business of his In Italy, even, though his rash acts so flagrantly contradict his new principles, he still tacitly wows that he is aware of the false position in which the has placed himself by calling upon Europe to help him out of it. After having made Rome a personal affair by his action, he now turns round and says: This matter of Italy and the Papacy is one which concerns the peace of Enrope, and the faith of the Catholic world, and not France alone. And therefore he summons Europe and Catholicity to a conference. But the Powers who have never assumed any responsibility in the question, and Austria, who considers that she has got rid of that responsibility, fight shy of the call, and seem inclined to reply: You have assumed the only personal management of this affair, so far; you had better manage it to the end. And so the only two "Powers" who seem as yet to have "adhered" to the proposed Conference are Spain and Hesse-Darmstadt! The latter "State" scems delighted at the opportunity thus afforded it of exercising an act of sovereignty in the teeth of Prussia; but Saxony, to whom an appeal was also addressed at once forwarded the requisition to the Federal authority. How Louis Napoleon will extricate himself from the entanglements of Roman at fairs it is impossible at present to conjecture I fear, however, that he will not, even yet, follow the only consistent course, which would be at once to withdraw his forces from Italy, and announce that if no other Catholic sovereign would assume the burden of uphold ing the temporal power, neither would he. The question would then soon be settled by Italy, and the Imperial government would only have to "accept frankly" the "transformations"

effected by the "will of the population" on the other side of the Alps, just as it has done by those on the other side of the Rhine. Interpellations on the affairs of Rome have been demanded in both Chambers. The government has produced its amendments on the army bill, the principal of which is that in time of peace the soldiers, who are enlisted as before for nine years, are to be sent home on leave at the end of five, and to be allowed to marry during the last two years. The effec tive force of the army is also to be fixed yearly by the Chamber, as before, instead of being fixed permanently by the bill. There will most likely be a law in some shape or other, though not exactly under that name. The project most in favor seems to be to offer to the unfortunate holders of Mexican stock to convert their rentes into French rentes, on condition of their paying a soulte, or premium, upon the transfer. The Government will pocket the ready

money thus raised, and the nation will be with the interest of the new rentes. Further accounts from Italy of the sales of ecclesiastical property between the 26th October and the 15th November give the following result: The number of lots put up has been 577; their estimated value was 12,686,167 francs; the price fetched was 17,806,078 franca, being an ad-

vance of about 48 per cent. The parties accused of uttering seditious cries at the cemetery of Montmartre, where garlands were suspended on the tombs of Manin and Cavalgnac, were brought up before the Police Court yesterday. The cries proved to be uttered were those of a bas Police! and Vive Garibaldi! The latter cry was pronounced by the Magistrate to be an act of "hostility to the authorities," and of a "seditious" nature, and the perpetrator of it was therefore condemned to fifteen days' imprisonment and sixteen francs fine. It appears, therefore, that in this "free" country, a man is

cana arata tan Diber.

State of the angle hat the first of the

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1867.

The comparative lists of the receipts of the Paris theatres during the seven months of the Exhibition prove how great the influx of visitors must have been at the time when the attraction was at its height. The respective amounts were as follows:

April. 2,029,937 frs. 1,710,788 frs. May. 1,550,678 2,285,725 June. 1,092,990 2,420,976 July. 903,481 2,289,896 2,246,306 2,702,752 August...... 1,054,427 September 1,329,622 October 1,640,729 2.876.917 The difference in favor of 1867 is thus nearly

seven millions, or a million a month. That the Exhibition did not really begin till May is shown by the fact that the above receipts were less in April, 1867, than they had been in the same month in 1866.

There are grievous complaints now of the want of audiences at all the theatres, and very nearly the same at all the chief restaurants and hotels which wealthy people are in the habit of frequenting. Retail business also, in Paris, is extremely dull, and will probably remain so until the Jour de l'An comes to revive a little the animation of the town, which is at present quite dead. Were it not, indeed, for American circles. there would be nothing stirring within the way of pleasure or business. But some of our permanent residents from the United States have already reopened their salons, and set the example of the first social entertainment of the sea-

THE FENIAN EXECUTIONS.

Thirty Thousand Spectators near the

Scaffeld—Manchester in a State of Siege—Exciting Scenes. [Manchester (Nov. 23) Correspondence London Gazette.] Saturday morning all the efforts of the authorities of Manchester and the neighboring towns to induce their people to stay away from the scene of execution were without effect. During the whole of yesterday morning a vast crowd of persons, apparently of all classes, were to be seen walking about among the bar-clers. It may be doubted whether Saturday was wisely chosen for the execution. It is a day of which working men think less of making a holiday than any other; a day in which they more frequently indulge in drink, and in which, therefore, disorder was much more to be expected than if the execution had been on one of the earlier days of the week. Throughout yesterday, from all the districts around Manchester was the crowd was very discretized. chester, a vast crowd was wending its way thither. A considerable, though not special, noticeable proportion of these were Irish. Within a circuit of twelve miles it is estimated that there are not fewer than 30,000 Irish resi-

The crowd continued to augment till the even-The crowd continued to augment till the evening. At ten o'clock last night it presented the appearance of a huge, excited throng. Many persons were heated with liquor, some with passion. Irishmen, and still more Irish women, were becoming still more conspicuous in the swaying mass. Seditions and violent language was heard. Threats were bandled about. Undoubted Fenians were present, walking about, cober, pale and resolute-looking. Happily no violence was attempted. The troops took up heir positions on the railway at half-past nine o'clock. The police cleared the barricaded streets at eight o'clock, and only those persons streets at eight o'clock, and only those persons who had passes from the authorities were allowed crowd was effected very speedily, and with com-paratively little disorder. Detectives mixed with the crowd, and apprehended several persons who were detected in picking pockets in front of the cassold. The special constables mustered at the salford Town Hall at ten o'clock, and marched Sallord Town Hall at ten o'clock, and marched through New Bailey street. The space in front of the Sallord Town Hall was densely crowded, and the uproar was excessive until midnight. The night was cold, and at midnight the crowd began to disperse. A score or two of persons had now taken up their positions to wait till morning. As the small hours were wearly on they watched. The prison has a chony exterior, it is a sompte brick building a gloomy exterior; it is a sombre brick building. The encircling wall is some forty feet high. The scatfold is fixed on the top of the wall, from which it projects some five feet. In the north part of the gaol is an enclosure, 300 yards by

200, reserved for infantry and artillery.
Yesterday Father Gadd again visited the prisoners, who received his consolations in a very appreciative spirit. Gould maintained a very quiet demeanor, and supported his position with great fortitude. At 1.30 yesterday afternoon Larkin's mother, wife and children visited him. His mother, previous to going to the cell, was very much excited, and repeatedly exclaimed while waiting in the corridor of the prison that ner son would not be executed, and the rope was not spun which would hang him. Two of Larkin's sisters-in-law, who are said to have come from Dublin, presented themselves at the prison nappy man had expressed no special desire to see them, the authorities deemed it advisable not to admit them. Allen's mother visited her son between one and two o'clock. Father Gadd had a conversation with the friends of the condemned men previous to their being admitted to the cells, and stated that the men were preparing themselves in a becoming manner to meet their doom. At a late hour, several women, who were understood to be relatives of Allen and Larkin, were observed in the prison lodge, evidently in a tate of great distress. The Rev. Father Gadd resumed his attendance upon the convicts at ten o'clock, accompanied by the Rev. Father Quick. It was arranged that when the men were pinioned, and the procession formed, the Litany. the Miserere Psalm, and the "Litany of Jesus," should be read, the last being reserved for the

final moment. Shore, who apparently became resigned to meet the capital sentence, received the intimadon that a respite had been accorded him in a becoming spirit. It has been stated that the Marchioness of

Queensberry sent a letter containg £300 for the tamily of Larkin. The actual amount was £100. This was contained in a letter addressed to the Rev. Mr. Gadd. Therein was an enclosure addressed to the unhappy men, which read as

Rev. Mr. Gadd. Therein was an enclosure addressed to the unhappy men, which read as follows:

"My Dear Friends: With these few lines I enclose what may give some consolation to you in your approaching departure from this world. I send you by the hands of a faithful messenger some help to your wife, or wives, or children, on their approaching irreparable loss, and give you my assurance that as long as I live they will be cared for as much as in my power. Mr. McDonnell, the bearer of this for me, will bring me their addresses, and the address of the priest who attends you. It will be a comfort for your preclous souls to know that we remember you here at the altar of Ged, and you will remember that in the all-glorious sacrifice at Calvary you were included. We have daily mass for you here, and if it please the sood God to call you to himself on Saturday morning, remember that the precious body and blood of the Saviour who will presented for you before Ged who pleases to call you to himself on Saturday morning, remember that the precious body and blood of the Saviour who will presented for you before Ged who pleases to call you to himself on Saturday morning, remember that the precious body and blood of the Saviour who will presented for you before Ged who pleases to call you to himself on Saturday morning, remember that the nim who was sacrificed on the cross for you; and reat on Him who is faithful and willing to save you; and the Him who was sacrificed on the cross for you; and the Him any. "To day you will be with me in Paradise." Yet will we remember your souls constantly at the altar of Ged after your departure, as well as while you are living. Farewell. May the Saviour of sinners have you, and grant his blessing upon you on carbantly at the altar of Ged after your departure, as well as while you are living. Farewell. May the Saviour of sinners have you, and grantly live the same not places are filling on every side. Never eince 1819, the season of the Peterloo riots and "Massacre," did the spun rise on Manch

Bride Adams of School and Bride And Bride

REMARKADLY LOW PARCON

not allowed even to express his sympathy publicly for Garibaldi, although the legitimists may openly enlist Zouaves to fight against the Rothis morning, from the Salford side. Every window overlooking New Bailey street, has

been engaged.
Bit the tenants are bound to furnish the po-lice authorities beforehand with the name and ilice authorities beforehand with the name and address of every person who may occupy the windows. Not only this street but every approach to it is crowded. New Balley street is not a wide street, but it is a long one, and at least 39,000 spectators are clearly within sight of the scaffold. Very near the jail is a viaduet of the Laneachire and Yorkehire Railway Company, crossing New Bailey street. The Company have sworn in 300 special constables to keep the line clear. The morning is cold and raw. A dense fee hangs over the town.

clear. The morning is cold and raw. A dense feg hangs over the town.

The preparations within and around the prison are so complete that no attempt at rescue or violence is anticipated. The military force includes a detachment of the 57th Regiment, the 72d Highlanders, and the 8th Huzzars; in addition to Royal Artillery, with two batteries of guns:

of guns:
The military are kept out of sight; but their presence is understood. Behind the prison wall runs a temporary platform, upon which the soldiers can mount in the event of shots being fired. The top of the wall would give them complete command of the crowd in front, besides proving a safe breastwork for the defenders. At the firemen in the city are on duty, ready to turn the firemen in the city are on duty, ready to turn

the firemen in the city are on duty, ready to turn out at a moment's notice.

The execution took place at 8 o'clock at the New Bailey Prison, Salford. The fog had become extremely dense, so as to make the recognition of Allen, Larkin and Gould difficult to any but those who were reas the conficient. but those who were near the scaffold. If they made any attempt to address the crowd it was not observable except by those close at hand. The excitement was intense, but no effort was made to create a disturbance. Calcraft was the executioner. Smith, of Dudley, was also in readiness to assist if necessary. Rumors were prevalent in the crowd that it was determined to shoot the executioner. Nothing to corroborate these reports transpired. The prisoners were executed simultaneously. The catfold was inclosed in black cloth, so as to conscatold was inclosed in black cloth, so as to constant the prisoners of the persons ceal all but the head and shoulders of the persons standing upon the drop. The arrangements of the police were carried out admirably, and no disturbance of any kind was made. The police guarded the River Irwell. No boats were allowed to pass along or across the river. Bueiness in the city was suspended, and traffic at a stand-

POLITICAL.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Grant Nomination Meeting in New York...The Nommation Affirmed with Acciamation...The People to Fight it out on that Line...Immense Gathering and Intense Enthusiasm.

The Cooper Institute was densely craimmed last evening on the occasion of the nomination by the citizens of New York of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant as the national candidate for the next Presidency of the United States. Notwithstanding the very short notice of the proposed meeting, there was a great rush for admission to the hall long before the hour fixed for opening the hall long before the hour fixed for opening the proceedings. The name of General Grant, however, is a talisman of great potency, and its association with the Chief Magistracy of the nation, the honored position to which the people by their suffrages are ready to elect him, was all-sufficient to attract the immense gathering to the Cooper Institute that crowded its interior and filled for a time the space all around the building up to a late hour. crowded is interior and index for a late four space all around the building up to a late hour last evening. At every point in the open space in front and on the avenues looking towards the minated the streets and building in the vicinity, while from time to time during the evening rockets were let off and variegated pyrotechnics discharged, shedding strange lights upon the assembled crowds that occupied the space in

The following is the call that was issued for

The following is the call that was issued for the meeting:

MONINATION OF GENERAL GRANT BY THE MERCHANTS,
MANKERS MEDHANICS AND WORKINGMEN OF NEW YORK.

N'N YORK, Now 25, 1857.—The undersigned citizens of
New York, desirous of promoting the welfare of the word of the strength of the present the strength of the strength of the present the strength of the strength o

At half pastseven o'clock the proceedings were formally commenced.

At half-pasts een o'clock the proceedings were formally commenced.

Mr. Dodge call'd fine meeting to order, and in doing so briefly spoke as follows:—I congretulate you, fellow-citizens, that we have meet in such numbers here to night, under ruch auspicious circumstances. It is grantfying to say that half an hour before the hour called for this meeting that this room is crowded to overflowing with citizens who have come here to manifest their reprobation of the call which has been sublished in our papers during the past week. We are met to-night to give a spontaneous approval of the nomination of Ulyees S. Grant—[tremendous applause] for President of the United States for the next four years. [Renewed applause.] And now I have the pleasure of nominating as presiding officer of this meeting. A. T. Stewart. [Cheers.] The nomination was unanimously confirmed.

Mr. Stewart having bowed his acknowledgments spoke as follows:

The nomination was unaimously continued.

Art. Stewart houring bowed his acknowledgments spoke as follows:

ENMARKS OF THE CHAIRMAN.

Mr. Stewart on taking the chair, said: I thank you, fellow citizens, for the honor of being appointed to preside over this great meeting; representing the industrial, commercial and unnetary interests of this metropolis. The cituation of the country calls for a chief magist ate of wisdom. Armoses, virtue and experience, and these are possessed in an eminent degree by the greatchieftain and now distinguished statesman. General Grant. We have assembled here to anight to aid his elaction, not with any party or mercenary objects, but solely to promote the substantial interests of the whole [Union. The country now requires the immediate and wise adjustment of its disturbed social and political relations. In the personnance of whatever duties may devolve on the President in this matter, all must feel, as well at the South as at the North, that it elected to this high office all the magnanimity that is compatible with safety will be shown by Guerral Grant. His solid and great qualities assure us that he is equally fitted for peace as for war, and that ruder his administration the purposes of the war will be accomplished in securing this great connected country for a united, free, prosperous and happy people. General Cochrane then read the list of vice presidents whose nomination was put to the meeting and carried with acclamation.

The list of secretaries was then read and adopted.

The colouring resolutions were then read by Ex-Judge Hitton, and, being put to the vote of the meeting, were carried by loud acclamation:

REESOLUTIONS.

**REESOLUTION

and intelligent people.

Resolved, That the brilliant services rendered by General Upsees B. Grant, at a period of imminent soril to the existence of the American Union, have shed imperishable renown on the American name and character, and can never be forgotten by a people silve to the bissalings of institutions in der whose besign influence they have be-

inetitutors in der whose bei ign influence they have become a free and united nation.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this meeting, representing all the great interests of national industry the public scatiment of the country unsistakably indicates its choice for the office of Chief Magistrate; and that in accordance therewith, and relying with perfect confidence on the sagacity, judgment, publicate energy and unfaltering patriotism so strikingly daplayed thoughout his whole civil and military career, we present General Ulyses S. Grant as the candidate of the loyal Union people of New York, for the office of President of the United states. states.

Resolved, That the President of this meeting have authority to sppoint twenty-four citizens, who, with himself, shall form a standing committee, with power to take measures to effectuate the objects and purposes of this meeting.

Great cheoring followed on the adoption of the reso-

titions.

Judge Hilton and Mr. Francis B. Cutting both made long and eloquent speeches advocating Gen. Grant's claims before the people.

The next speaker was Gen. Sickles, who, on being introduced, amid a storm of cheers, delivered the following address:

troduced, amid a storm of cheers, delivered the following address: arrant or grammat stories.

Mr. President and Gentlemen-Fellow Citizens: The events of the Revolutioner Was developed the character of the Revolutionary Was developed the character of the River of our national existence the affairs of our intain Republic. He was commanded to the American people, not by party platforms nor by political indereses, but by his principles, his character, and his decay in the service of, the nation, and now, after long years of civil conflict, we have seen that the events of the last was raise out, but the heart of the last was raise out, but the heart of, the nation close that in the heart of the last was raise of the other inches and filled to I will us of a happy desting although escape. There are those, I know, who complain that he has not announced his platform by the openion of the frame of the first of the proper last on the first of the proper last of the proper last of the proper last of the proper last the has not announced his platform by the openion of the first has a platform good enough for the proper limit to proper limit the proper limit the proper limit has a platform and the first has a platform good enough for the proper limit has a platform and the first has a platform by the first has a platform because of the proper limit and the last and his acts. (Applause). We are not the first has not have the first has a platform by the first has a platform b

the of no. 20 seath Trees there have Transition of the configuration of the state of the state

opinions of Gen. Grant upon public affairs. On all proper occasions to communicate his opinions to his superiol officer as a soldier, or to the public as a civilian, he has deige as with all the frankness of a soldier, with all the candor of a man and with the wied un of a states man. (Applause.) Go back with me for proof of this, to the olose of the war, immediately after Lee, had surrendered to Grant's victorious banugra. General Grant's was sent by his Excellency the President of the olose of the war, immediately after Lee, had surrendered to Grant's victorious banugra. General Grant's was sent by his Excellency the President of the Southern States upon a tour of observation. He performed that task, and communicated in his report twithe Freedent a view of the strustion of the Southern States, and a series of sugarst in swith victor-cycle the fine of policy to be pursued toward them, which, latium, subsequent experience has proved writers where the second in the second with the second in the second with the second in the

applaine.) If the Exective had lant his influence to that proposition thus made. I say it from my experience and observation in the South- we would have had peace and tranoullity.

The e-peaker then reviewed the opposition of the President to the Reconstruction measures, and paid a tribute to General Grant's differed of sheridan. He said no man need he in doubt as to the sentiments of General Grant upon the questions before this country, Igno ance upon a matter so clain, so casily agertained should. I think, exclude a man from the use of the ballot, if we had an educational qualification. [Laughter.] The carrier of Gen. Grant as Secretary of War ad intering the semulton with the most interior that he was a sufficient refutation of all ascertions that his morely military education has not fitted him for civil office. He had air, ply proved his especity for business when he was dealing with Gen. Lee [Laughter.] But we are not to look to his military history for an evidence when he was dealing with Gen. Lee flaughter.] But we are not to look to his military history for an evidence of modern times. [Loud applause.] And with such a predicessor, he has made reputation: he has introduced region that excepted even the eagle eye of pidity and a success that amazed Europe yet Gen. Grant, obedient to the will of the people, responded at once to the popular demand for reduction of excenditure, in order that we may sooner come to that happy time when we can resume specie phyments, and pay every public eredit or allar for dollar in honest gold and silver. [Applause.] General Grant, it may be true, does not owe his fame or his opportunity to perform the great service he has rendered his country, to many of those qualities, or perhaps to any, that make the encessful professor of State-craft. Nobody pretends that General Grant is another Biamarch, or another Louis Aspoleon, or a Count Cavour, or a Seward. [Laughter.] There is no possibility at all that if he was Secretary of discontince he would dill an ordinary school disconti

safely and honorably to its high designs, that expending refer of the r. most need is statishforward designs with the people; a conciliatory demeanor toward the co-ordination of what is due to the people in respectful recognition of what is due to the people in respectful recognition of what is due to the people in respectful recognition of what is due to the people in respectful recognition of the people, as expressed through their felle dementatives in Construction and their executive position to yield their pittle dementations; in the people, as expressed through their felle dementations of the people, as expressed through their felle dementations of the people as expressed through their fell dementations and design it were supposed to have for its object to the people of their fell dementation would be returned to any mere of the law for its object to continue the people of the law for its object to find the reference of the people of t

Thro cal to reaction was soil je because to

of affairs. [Langiter.] They predict that if, those reconstruction acta are allowed to go on, there will be incre or less of dishumetry in the Administration Haughter and applausel, for they say they, have heard, and simily believe, that niggers, will seem! [Uproapons laughter.] In coninstent of the seem of the seem

PRICE THREE CENTS.

Nelet yoursweet voices. No. Line Cortolarms he would ray:

"Better lis to dis, better to starve.

Then craye the bire, which first we do deserve.

Eather than foot it so.

Let the high offices and the hopes and.

To one who would do thus.—"

No. He is commended to your because of all them living he is the truest embodine at of the great, loy all millions who put down this rebellion; in the highest, who swid the Unital and who desire peace now becomes thuy pray for its perpetuity. (Applaine.)

Speeches were made by Jodge Trentaine, Mr. Shiftenden and a number other prominent gentleman. MEXECO.

Assembling of the Mexican Congress—becorded Arrival of a Mexicanger from Napoleon—Reception of Min-ister Semero,

HAVANA, Dec. 3, 1867.—The steamer Mount Vernon has arrived here from Vera Crunt with dates from that port to November 27, and from the capital of Mexico to November 24. She has been obliged to go into dock here to have her scrow repaired. The Mexican Congress had met on the after noon of November 29, according to the decree is sued to that effect. Of the two hundred and 4 light members a guorum was present—namely, one to that effect. Of the two hundred and i gight members a gnorum was present—namely, one hundred and five representatives. Schor Ris faci Dondé of Mexico city, was chosen president to the Congress immediately after organization. A rumor had mysteriously gained circulation to the effect that a special messenger had arrise ed bearing a communication from the Employ or Napoleon to President Juarez. Minister Romen >, with Messrs. Babcock, Sturm, Ectvan, Donne it and others, had arrived at the capital by the trait a from Apizaco, and had taken apartments at the and others, had arrived at the capital by the true a from Apizaco, and had taken apartments at the Hurbide Hotel. President Juarez, accompanied by his wife and Minister Plumb, had repaired to the railroad station to receive Minister Romero. On the way from Apizaco the trains met with an accident which damaged the engine somewhat; but, fortunately, none of the passengers were injured in the least. There were reports of considerable enlistments having taken, place to increase the ranks of the Mexican army. place to increase the ranks of the Mexican army. The destination of these troops was not known, but was variously surmised. The newspapers of but was variously surmised. The newspapers of the capital were attacking Minister Romero, under the pretence of his having negotiated rulnous contracts with Brother Jonathan. General Ecobedo had reached his headquarters. General Diaz was reported at the activation of the capital december of th but was shortly expected at the capital. General:

J. Gonzales Ortega has been elected to Congress.

President Jusrez and his cabinet remained quiet,
ewaiting the organization of Congress.

ExCovernor Reynolds, of the late Southern
Confederacy, had been appointed to fill there
vacancy caused by the death of General W. H.
Stevens, as superintendent of the Moritanian Stevens, as superintendent of the Mexico and Vera Cruz Railroad. It was being stated that the recent heavy duty on imported dour was decreed for the purpose of raising money to earry the elections in the State of Puebla. The Ameriean Legion was still awaiting to be paid off. The Prince Salm-Salm has written a note acknowledging the kindness which he generally received, and complains of insult only from some 4

Vice Admiral Tegethoff and the Hant vana Authorities. HAVANA, Dec. 3, 1867.—The customary civilities have been exchanged between Vice Admiral ...
Tegethoff and the authorities of this capital. FACTS AND FANCIES.

-Boston will give a public reception to Neal : -Edward A. Pollard is threatened witholock-

-There are now thirty theatres in and around

-The amount subscribed in France for the -Sir John Franklin's widow will winter in

-Jane Swisshelm is chief organizer of a Fair in Pittsburgh. -Dickens, when in working mood, dictates

five or six thousand words a day. -The tobacco supplied to the enlisted men ef -To supply water for its locomotives, the Illmois Central Railway brings it 54 miles in one

instance. -The people of New Orleans propose establish co-operative kitchens, to get 11d of the servant girl nuisance. -In Ann Arbor, Michigan, a few days since a

young man walked two miles in twenty minutes, for a purse of \$60. -Five thousand books have disappeared from the shelves of the Public Library, Boston, since the opening of the institution.

-Josh Billings lectured in Meriden on "Milk." The cream of the cream did not attend him, and there was a plentiful lac of audience.—Ex. -It is said Grant told Ben Wade, by way of retort, that the Capitol had turned out more "traitors" than West Point.

-The storm on Sunday was very severe in Great Britain. Communication with the Conti-nent was almost entirely suspended. -Cincinnati has twenty-two thousand pupils in its public schools. Chicago has twenty thou-

—It is stated that the Mackay gun with a charge of 12 pounds has sent a 72 pound bolt. over 5,000 yards. —It is a good thing to have utility and beauty combined, as the washer-woman said when sho used her thirteen children for clothespins.

—Walt Whitman thinketh small beer of the bards of America: "Do you call those genteel little creatures American poets?" he scornfully

On the visit of General Lafayotte to Montpelier, Vermont, in 1825, the only carpet in town was the one put down in his room at the State

-The Emperor of Austria's visit to Paris, without the Empress, was regarded by the Ruppress Engénie as a slight which could, with difficulty, be overlooked. -The editor of a Scotch paper apologizes for the absence of the usual verses from one of the

numbers, in the statement that getting married had taken all the poetry out of him. -The French police have captured at Havre a

gang of forgers, who were manufacturing notes on the Bank of Russia to an enormous amount. The prisoners were all despatched to Paris. —Quite a number of popular English novelists are following the example of Mr. Dickens in giving public readings from their own works. In London Anthony Trollope, Edmund Yates, Saville, and other notable names are announced.

-At Quincy, Illinois, is a German with a curious blood mark. It is a perfect deer, about the size of a silver dollar, and on his right cheek. The form and outline of the deer are as perfect. The form and offithed in the deer are as perfect as could be drawn by an artist, and show a deer in the act of leaping. It is of a bright red color.

—A man in Lyndon, N. Y., quarreled with his better half. She left him, and he married another, who, after presenting him with a considerable family, died. Immediately on her domise the first wife roturned to her allegiance, and the could are again loving and heavy

the couple are again loving and happy.

—A fresh stock of salmon spawn, capable of producing 40,000 fish, has arrived from Now Brunswick at the hatching reservoir at Cold Spring trout ponds, Charlestown, and the product will be applied to stocking the Connections

rer. —Mr. Underwood, an honest farmer of Comins. Ohio, becoming animated in a discallation with Mr. Welder, ditto of ditto, emphasized his remarks with a pitchfork on Mr. We head, having previously rendered that pulpy and penetrable by pounding its stone. Mr. Welder was supposed to be all butt, and Mr. Underwood was arrested.

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