Bail Coaim Bulletin

GIBSON PEACUCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

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VOLUME XXII.—NO. 41.

THE EVENING BULLETIN ATTHE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING, 607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,

EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION.

PROPAIRTORS.
GIBSON PEACOCK.
F. L. FETHERSTON, THOE. J. WILLIAMSON, CASPER SOUDER, JE., FRANCIS WELLS.
The Bulletin is served to subscribers in the city at it cents per week, payable to the carriers, or \$8 per annum.

AMERICA N LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Philadelphia,

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.

This Institution has no superior in the United

INVITATIONS FOR WEDINGS, PARTIES, &C., DREKA, 1033 CHESTNUT STREET. 1e20-46

DIED.

EVANS.—On the morning of the 25th instant, Thomas Evans, in the 71st year of his age.

His triends and those of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, 817 Arch atreet, on Fifth day, the 28th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M. Internent at Friends' South-Western ground.

IEFBURN.—On the 25th inst., Maris, wife of the late James Hepburn, of this city.

Funeral from the residence of Gordon Monges, No. 118

Bouth Nineteenth street, on Friday, the 29th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. South Nincteenth street, on Friday, the 23th Inst., at 10 velock. A. M.
HEINS.—On the 25th Inst., Charlotte D., daughter of he late Evan F. Johns, and wife of George W. Heins.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to atend her funeral, from the residence of her husband No. So. No. th Eleventh street, on Friday morning, 22th Inst., t693 o'clock. A. M. To proceed to Pheralaville.
HALLO WELL—On the 25th Inst., Ann Hallowell, in he 25th year of her age.
Funeral from her late residence, 1207 Spruce street, on 'fifth-day, 25th Inst., at 3 P. M. Interment at South .aurel Hill.

MASON.—On Wednesday morning the 27th Inst., Mrs. MASUN.—On Wednesday morning, the 27th inst, Mrs. rthenia Masun, in the 76th year of her age. Superal on Baturday afternoon, 30th Inst., at 8 o'clock, on t. e reddence of her south law, Mrs. N. B. Beekley, young and Bridge streets, West Philadelphia. Interment at Wordlands.

MAGILL - Suddenly, at his residence in Backs county, in Second-day, the 25th inst., Jonathan P. Magill, in his oth year. Funeral from Friends' Meeting House, Solebury, on Sixth-day, the 29th inst. at 10 o'clock. Carriages will neet the 7 A. M. train from Keneington Depot at Lamriville.

COWNSEND.—On the 26th inst, after a long illness, try Figuring, wife of Rev. Dr. Blephen Townsend, in a 66th year of her age ier relatives and friends are respectfully invited to end the fumeral from the residence of her husband. No. 0 Vice street, on Friday morning, 29th inst, at 10 lock. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

RIMFILE.—On the 26th inst., Louis H. Trimble, in the bases of his age.

55th year of his age. Due notice will be given of his funeral. YRE & LANDELL OPEN TO-DAY THE LIGHT I shades of Spring Poplins for the Fashionable Walking

Steel Colored Poplins. Mode Colored Poplins. Bismarck Exact Shade.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REMOVAL. WILLIAM W. ALLEN.

The Traveler's Insurance Company,

HARTFORD, CONN., HAS REMOVED 407 Walnut Street

THE FORREST BUILDING.

No. 117 S. Fourth Street. Life and Accident Policies combined, or either separate, my 1 f m w 13t

Asst. Quarter Master Genl's Office,

Dpt. of Penna. G. A R. U. S. Philadelphia, May 26, 1868.

An appeal is made from the Grand Commander of the lepartment of Virginia, G. A. R., to the Loyal tates, asking donations of small flags to decorate the raves of the Union dead in the various cametries round Richmond. around Richmond.

There are seven cometeries within reach of Richmond, containing each about three thousand (3,000) Union dead, among whom are representatives of every Northern State.

State.

It being deemed impossible to get flowers enough for the occasion, they have determined to use small flags.

The undersigned has been directed to receive all such donations, and will promptly forward them, by Express, to George T. Egbert, Richmond, Va.

W. J. MACKEY, M. J. MACKEY,
Assistant Quartermaster General,
Dept. of Penna., G. A. R.

Family Plate and Valuables.

Families leaving the city during the coming season cau, at a small expense, have their FAMILY PLATE or VALUABLES taken care of under a guarantee by The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe

Deposit Company, No. 421 Chestnut Street.

N. B. BROWNE, President, R. Patterson, Secretary and Treasurer.

sunday Excursions to the Sea, Via Camden and Atlantic Railroad. The Sunday Mail Train for Atlantic City will be re-

Sunday Next, May 31st, And be continued until further notice, leaving Vine Street Forry at 7.30 A. M. Returning, will leave Atlantic City at 430 P. M. Fare to Atlantic City, 82 00. Round Trip Tickets, good to return Sunday evening or Monday mor-ning, 33 00.

D. H. MUNDY, Agent. OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COM-

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18th, 1888.

TROTICE TO STOCKHOLDERR.—In pursuance of resositions adopted by the Beard of Directors at a Stated
Meeting held this day, notice is hereby given to the Stockbeiders of this Company that they will have the privilege
of subscribing, either directly or by substitution, undersuch rules as may be prescribed therefor, for Twenty-five
Per Cent. of additional Stock at Par, in proportion to their
respective interests as they stand registered on the books
of the Company, May 20th, 1888.

Holders of less than four Shares will be entitled to subscribe for a full share, and those holding more Shares
than a multiple of four Shares will be entitled to an additer May 20th, 1888, and the privilege of subscribing
will cease on the 30th day of July, 1888.

The instalments on account of the new Shares shall
be paid in cash, as follows:

1st. Twenty-five Per Cent. at the time of subscription,
on or before the 38th day of July, 1863.

2d. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 18th day of
Decemben, 1868.

3d. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 18th day of December 1868.
3d. Twenty five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of June, 1869. 3d. Twenty nye for cent, on or perces and control of June, 1889.

4th. Twenty-five Per Cent, on or before the 15th day of December, 1869, or if Stockholders should prefer, the whole amount may be paid up at once, or any remaining instalments may be paid up in full at the time of the payment of the second or third instalment, and each instalment paid up shall be outlitted to a pro rate dividend that may be declared on full shares.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,

THOMAS T. FIRTH. my14-tjy80ërp

Company. PHILADELPHIA ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL.

No. 15 South Ninth street. Club-foot, hip and splcal diseases and bodily defermities treated. Apply daily
at 18 o'clock.

PHILADELPHIA. WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1868.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH LUZERNE RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 220 WALNUT A Special meeting of the Stockholders of the Lehigh Luzeria Ruifroad Company will be help at their office on SATUL LAY, June 13, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering and acting upon an agreement for consoli-dating the said Company with the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company

Company.

The Transfer Books will be closed on and after June 1.

EDWARD ROBERTS, Jr.,

Treasurer. Treasurer.

GOPSILL'S PHILADELPHIA CITY DIRECTORY is for sale at the following places, viz.:

Directory Office, 201 South Fifth street.

J. B. Lippincott & Co., Hooksellers, 115 Market street.

Philadelphia Local Express Co., 625 Chestnut street.

William Mann, Stationer, 43 South Fourth street, and James Hogan & Co., 63tationers, Fourth and Walnut.

my20 12trps

PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF THE FINE Arts.—The Annual Election for a President and twalve Directors; will be held at the Academy, on MONDAY, lat of June, between the hours of 12 noon and 2 c. M. JUHN T. LEWIS, Secretary. Philadelphia, May 27, 1868. my27 t je 15

"MY SOUTHERN TOUR."
On account of the rapid sale of tickets to Miss
St. Chair's Lecture, TO-MORROW EVENING, in Concert
Hall, the entire floor will be reserved.
Tickets at Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chestnut
street.

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 AND 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department,—Medical treatment and medicines furnished gratuitously to the NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, WASTE paper, &c., bought by E. HUNTER, No. 613 Jayne street.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.—CO. D.—MEMbers and all those decirous of becoming members of a first-class company will assemble at the Hall of the Good Intent Hose, 602 Byruce street, on Wednesday ovening, May 27, at 8 o'clock. Business of importance needs attention. GEO. L. GARRIGUES, Sec'y.

Birs. Kemble's "Cymbeline." Mrs. Kemble gave us another delightful entersimment last evening at Concert Hall. "Cymbeline" is not among the most popular of Shakespeare's plays, and many of Mrs. Kemble's admirers wondered at the selection. But few performances could have given the intelligent audience a more beautiful illustration, both of the skill and taste of Mrs. Kemble and of the transcendent, yet subtle genius of her great author. "Cymbeline," "in the rough," is very rough, and few indeed would venture the difficult task of reading it aloud before a miscellaneous audience. But under the delicate manipulation of Mrs. Kemble's fine genius, the outer, coarse husk of the play, suited well enough for the age for which it was written, is stripped away, and a picture of surpassing beauty and refined delicacy is revealed. We have the story of the chaste and loving Imogen, as it dwelt in the conception of Shakespeare, divested of all those externals which, if presented in these days, would mar its beauty and convert it into

Mrs. Kemble's personations last night, were very fine. The characters of Posthumus, Imogen-Iachimo, Pisanio, Belarius and Cloten, all so varving from each other, were given with great discrimination and effect. Many little touches of fine shading were introduced in a way that delighted the audience. Iachimo's "She writes so te you? doth she?" was one of these, and Imogen's pitiful little way of saying:

"Best draw my sword: and if n

But fear the sword like me, he'll scarcely look on't." was another that was keenly enjoyed. One of the most remarkable passages of Mrs. Kemble's, last night was the reading of the letter in which Posthumus orders Pisanio to kill Imogen. Imogen's stony, mechanical method with which she reads the horrible charges of her husband is the perfection of delicate art. Many other very beautiful passages might be cited. The burial chant which her unknown brothers sing over the supposed dead body of Imogen, "Fear no more the heat o'the sun," was given with a peculiar musical intonation that could almost be reduced to notation. In startling contrast with this were the rough, coarse tones of *Cloten*, and the wild out-burst in which *Leonatus* declares himself before Cymbeline and accuses himself of Imogen's death. The whole performance was a new illustration of Mrs. Kemble's rare power and furnished a fresh appetite to enjoy the few remaining opportunities to hear these unrivaled "Read-This afternoon we have "The Merry ings.' Wives of Windsor;" on Friday evening, "Mary Stuart," and on Saturday afternoon the final

"Miscellaneous Reading." THEATRES. Etc.

THE THEATRES.—At the Chestnut this evening the pantomime Humpty Dumpty will be presented, with ballet, transformations, &c. Mr. John Brougham will appear at the Walnut this evening in his own drama Hearts; or the Serpents of Society. At the Arch to-night Mrs. Drew and Mr. Barton Hill will appear in the fine play A Wife Well Won. The American announces a miscel-laneous performance.

MRS. KEMBLE'S READINGS.—On Friday evening next at Concert Hall, Mrs. Frances Anne Kemble will read her own translation and adaptation of Schiller's Mary Stuart. On Saturday afternoon she will read a miscellaneous selection. MR. BARTON'S HILL'S BENEFIT.-On Friday evening next Mr. Barton Hill will have a benefit at the Arch Street Theatre. The dramas Life of at the Arch Street Inediate. The diamater of Moscow will be presented, and Craig will appear in his little play Love Made by Mimicry, in which he introduces his imitation of Charles Dickens.

MISS EFFIE GRRMON'S BENEFIT.-Miss Effle Miss Effic Grrmon's Benefit.—Miss Eine Germon, the popular and versatile actress, will have a grand benefit at the Walnut Street Theatre on Saturday afternoon, the 6th of June. Mr. Brougham, Mr. Marlewe, and a large number of other first-rate artists will appear, and Carneross & Dixey's Minstrels will also participate. Miss Germon is an excellant actress, unrivaled, indeed, n her peculiar line. As she has multitudes of riends the house will of course, he crowded. riends, the house will, of course, be crowded. ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE.—The Hurrah Trip Around the World will be presented by Messrs. Carneross & Dixey this evening with

by Mesers. Carlieross & Directs, and musical performances by the whole company. Humpty Dumpty, a burlesque of the best kind, will be produced, with The Spectres' Frolic and a multitude of other good things, including singing by Carncross, dancing, negro delineations, farce and extravaganza. WYMAN.—The great magician Wyman will give

an exhibition of legerdemain and ventriloquism at Assembly Buildings to-night. Wyman is a great artist, and he renders his entertainments dditionally attractive by distributing presents to his patrons. DRAMATIC FUND BENEFIT .- On Saturday after-

noon next a benefit will be given at the Academy of Music to the American Dramatic Fund. A programme of the most attractive character has been prepared, and a number of popular actors will appear in favorite parts. Tickets can be procured at Trumpler's music store. BENEFT.—On Thursday evening, the 28th inst.
Mr. George Hood, of the Academy of Music will
have a benefit, when The Grand Duchess of
Gerolstein will be presented by Bateman's French

GRAND CONCERT.—On Saturday evening, the Soth inst., Mr. L. Engelke will have a grand complimentary concert at the Academy of Music. A large number of eminent artistes will appear.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

LETTER FROM PARIS.

The Press Bill in the Corps Legislatif -Popularity of the American Model -Example of the United States-The Fete at the Grand Opera-Marriage of Prince Achille Murat.-The Bridal

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin PARIS, Friday, May 15, 1868 .- I have often had occasion to remark, of late, that there is scarcely any subject now which comes before a European public, or turns up for debate in a European legislature, without the example of America being cited and appealed to as an argument. Thus, all through the discussion of the army bill, all through the discussion of the press bill, and that, again, of the right of public meeting bill, the grand argument of the French liberals was the immediate disbandment of the American armies after the war, the unlimited freedom and numbers of the American journals, the equally unlimited right of the American people to assemble and deliberate about their own affairs. So far, however, the examples quoted have all been in defence of the principles advocated by the liberal party in this country. But now a different set of politicians have made an ally of the United States, and have cited America as a witness in their favor; and, it must be allowed, with considerable practical effect. M. Kolb-Bernard, the great manufacturer of Roubaix, in the north of France, and one of the leaders of the powerful tiers-party which is gradually forming, if not exactly against the government, at least with the object of effectually controlling its power-made a grand protectionist speech, the other day, in the Chamber. Of course, the recent commercial policy of America was too good a cheval de battaille not to be brought forward on such an occasion by the French protectionist. Look at America, he cried, triumphantly; see what a spoke her policy has put in the wheel of this free-trade system, which was to have made the tour du monde so easily and rapidly. She has closed her markets, and surrounded herself with the barriers of protection. That American people, whom we are so fond of citing as being at the head of the progress of the world, determined at once to re-establish their finances and to consolidate their manufactures, are not above having recourse to that protectionist system which has been derisively called the Chinese Wall. They remember by what means and legislation England

first established her commercial and industrial prosperity, and are not afraid to resort to the same superannuated traditions. We shall soon feel, he says, in the markets of Europe, the crushing effects of American manufacturing competition, backed as it will be by inexhaustible xtent of territory, the enterprising genius of the people, and their "pretensions to domineer over the Old World." Mark the last phrase; for it reveals what is yearly becoming (especially since the enormous development of power exhibited during the war) a prominent feeling of continental Europe with regard to America. The people of the United States are never spoken of without respect in this country; but the respect is by no means unmingled with fear. I have sometimes met with ludicrously exaggerated examples of this latter sentiment. Only recently I encountered a small Parlsian tradesman, so impregnated with this Americaphobia, that he seemed to think neither himself nor his business in safety from transatiantic enterprise and audacity. Of course, pour l'encourager, I told him that I certainly could not consider Parisian property worth three years' purchase, fore that time those terrible Yankees who had frightened the Emperor out of Mexico would infallibly retaliate by steaming up the Seine in their monitors and taking possession I really believe the poor man thought I was in earnest. But M. Kolb-Bernard's reference to America told upon the Chamber, and will tell also apon the country; as every citation of American

practice does now tell upon Europe, whether for

better or worse.

Another example of this same influence, though of a totally different character, has just been afforded by one of the most ornate and beautiful entertainments which has taken place in Paris this season. All your readers, and ull visitors to the Exposition of last year, must be aware of the interest excited by the Report of the American Commission for the relief of the wounded on the field of battle, and by the admirable and unique display of the material used for that purpose, which was exhibited on the Champ de Mars. Through American and Swiss example combined (both, be it remarked, of republican origin)—this truly Christian work of initigating the horrors of war has now become really international, or, it may be said, universal; and it was a great triumph for both America and Switzerland to witness and aid in so splendid an illustration of the good results of their zeal in to good a cause as that which was exhibited at the magnificent international fete given at the Grand Opera in aid of the fund of the Association. Both the Emperor and Empress were present; a very unusual exception at such public entertainments, where they are often "announced" to go, but which they generally "patronise" without going to them. I believe I am justified in saying that the personal appearance of their Majesties in state, accompanied by a eplendid suite, was mainly owing to American influence, conspicuously in the exertion of which may be mentioned the names of Mr. Beckwith, late Commissioner-General at the Universal Exhibition, and Dr. Thomas W. Evans, to whose zeal we were mainly indebted for the celebrity attained by the American Sanitary Commission in Europe. The visit, indeed, of their Majesties to the fête at the Grand Opera was generally regarded as a homage paid to the efforts of America in the cause of humanity, and to the admiration so warmly expressed by the Empress at what she had heard and witnessed last summer. As to any detailed description of the fête itself, that would far exceed my limits, and be out of my usual subjects. But it was, indeed, most beautiful as a coup l'cil. The chief ornaments were arms, appropriately turned into the trappings of peace, and arranged with most elegant and artistic ingenuity into the most varied forms of palm trees, panoplies, lustres and decorations of every kind. All America, that is, all America in Paris, was there distinguished as usual, at least the female portion, by beauty and grace of toilette, but yet more distinguished, and more envied, for beauty of person. The entire diplomatic circle, also, did homage by their presence to this great American

of a scene which must have been witnessed to be properly appreciated. The Moniteur of this morning is again filled

movement in favor of humanity, and about midnight the entrance of the Emperor and Empress, with the entire court, completed the splendors

with the names of a goodly array of Monseigneurs, Princes and Alterses Imperiales who once more filled the Chapel of the Tuileries, yesterday, at the celebration of the marriage of Prince Achille Murat with the Russian Princess of Mingrelia. This is a capital match for a son of our old acquaintance, Prince Joachim, who never has much to bestow either upon sons or daughters. The Emperor Napoleon gives the bridegroom a trifling present of a million. The Emperor Alexander of Russia bestows an annuity of 50,000 francs a year on the bride, whose mother has presented her with a trousseau, and above all a diamond coronet, which have been the talk of all

CHINA.

The City of Tientsin Besieged by Rebels
—Pokin in Danger — Piunder of Vil-lages by the insurgents — Foreign War Vessels Protecting Property and

War Vessels Protecting Property and Treaty Rights.

(From the New York Herald.)

QUERN'S HOTEL, LONDON, May 26, 1868.—Telegrams from China, dated in the commercial city of Tientsin, in the province of Chi-ll, and port of Pekin on the 1st of May, and transmitted to this city by way of Kiachtka on the China-Siberth frontier, report that the Southern insurgents frontier, report that the Southern insurgents, growing bold from the result of their campaign

against Shanse, were besleging the city of Tientsin during five days.

The leader threatened to assault the town and attempt to carry it by storm, and thus place the imperial capital, Pekin, from which Tientsin is distant seventy miles southeast, at the mercy of his followers, by giving them control of the point of confuence of the Yuen-ling and Pekin,

or Pelho. rivers.

The rebel forces move from their position to the agricultural districts, find had already plundered the villages lying around Tientsin.

The city is defended by a garrison numbering twenty thousand men.

Three steam gunboats were laid in the river off

Tients in charged with the duty of protecting for-eigners and foreign interests.

This duty will be performed in a vigorous man-ner, as in Tientsin was signed the famous treaty with the Chinese government which accorded to the foreign Ministers a right of residence in Pe-kin, besides many commercial advantages, none of which can the governments of Europe and the United States permit to be impaired or destroyed by rebellion or native dissension.

by rebellion or native dissension.

The force besicging Tientsin is said to be made up partly of rebels from Shantung who, in the early part of the year, marched from the eastward near the borders of the Yellow Sea and Gulf of Chili and formed a junction with the Mohamian of the standard of the said of th medan invaders advancing on Kangsuh and Shensi after the death of Soo-Wang, a leader who was killed in battle by the imperialists.

The Imperial General Li had almost extinguished the movement when he vanquished the Nienfi some time since; but the Tientsin markets have been lately considerably disturbed by the operations of the Mohammedan conspirators, and as a religious sentiment is involved in their agi-tation, they appear to have collected a very large force.
The insurgents for the most part carry their

wives and children with them, and were reported as numbering at certain points, all told, one hundred and twenty thousand souls a few months

ENGLAND.

The News by Mail. By the steamer Scotia, which arrived in New York yesterday, we have the following

news:
The bill permitting the British Government to acquire the various telegraph lines had been withdrawn from Parliament

withdrawn from Parliament.

Regeant Armstrong notified to the House of Commons on May 15 that on the 25th he should move that "in the opinion of this House the position of her Majes" s Ministers is opposed to eition of her Majes's Ministers is opposed to the principle of representative government, sub-versive of constitutional government, and incompatible with the character and dignity of Parliament." This announcement was received with loud cheers from the Opposition benches. Mr. Armstrong brought forward the motion en-tirely upon his own responsibility, and consulted neither Mr. Gladstone nor the Irish members upon the matter. The notice had, of course, given rise to considerable controversy and speculation on the part of the press.

Mr. Bright presented a petition from the rep-

resentatives of the Province of Nova Scotia, praying for the repeal of the act of Union with Canads. The petitioners complained that the act overthrew the best institutions of Nova Scotla, materially charged the relations toward the Imperial Government, put them to enormous cost and inconvenience, by compelling them to trans-act business in a capital 800 miles away, and took from Nova Scotia the regulation of her took from Nova Scotia the regulation of her trade, her banking system and her savings banks, her inland saheries, her militia, court and criminial law. They stated further that the act was most distasteful to the people of Nova Scotia; that it was fraught with evil, uncalled for and unjust; that their disapproval of the act was saving the proof of the people of the set was saving the proof of the people of the people of the set was saving the proof of the people of the set was saving to the people of rendered more intense by the mode in which it had been presented and carried, and that it was a surprise upon the people of Nova Scotia and a fraud upon the Imperial Parliament. Mr. Bright presented a petition to similar effect from the legates sent to England from the Assembly of Nova Scotis, and gave notice that on the 26th instant he should call the attention of the House

to the whole subject.

Harvard (U. S.) University have agreed to row Oxford a three-mile race on the river Ouse, in August or September, 1869, on the terms proposed by Oxford, viz., each boat to carry a cox-swain. This is the substance of a letter received by the President of the Oxford Club, and a meeting of the Club has been called to consider the

On the evening of the 14th, Mr. George Francis Train delivered the first of two lectures in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, on English, Irish and American subjects. A charge was made for admission, but the attendance was a miserable failure. Not more than twenty or thirty seats were occupied at the commencement of the meeting, and only a score of individuals more in the reserved seats. A large crowd, however, as-sembled outside, and would no doubt have made a considerable addition to the audience had not a fee been demanded for admission.

Mr. Home's Reply to Prof. Faraday's Letter.

To the Editor of the Pall Hall Gazette: To the Editor of the Patt state Gazette:

Siz.—I am very glad that Professor Tyndall has been so fortunate as to obtain the letter of the late Professor Faraday to Sir Emerson Tennent. It is the first time I have seen it, and all I knew the late of the late. of it was from the information of the late Mr. Robert Bell, who had arranged with Sir Emerson Tennent for a seance. The time was fixed, and Mr. Faraday was expected, when Mr. Bell informed me that Mr. Faraday refused to come without having a programme. It was therefore not I who "declined to combat," for I had nothing to

who "declined to combat," for I had nothing to do with it.

Mrs. Crawford Parks, at whose house, 7 Cornwall terrace, Regent's Park, I was at the time lodging with my family, was likewise informed to the same effect by Mr. Bell, and made an entry at the time in her diary. "A scientific gentleman who had written to disprove spiritual manifestations was to have joined the party; however, he reconstited to have a programme, which ever, he requested to have a programme, which he said was due to him and to his position. It he said was due to him and to his position. It being impossible to give a programme, he declined to join the seance." But now that we have the letter itself (which I observe makes no condition that Professor Tyndall should be of the party, and I never heard that he was to have been present), it appears that the programme, or previous writing, was to have been of Professor Faraday's, sole dictation, and I can quite understand that Mr. Robert Bell should have seen at once that it was useless to attempt have seen at once that it was useless to attempt any investigation with a person in the temper of Mr. Faraday's requirements, Only consider that

The second of th

I was to sign a treaty of which the following were two of the articles:—"?. If the effects are miracles, or the work of spirits, does he admit the utterly contemptible character both of them and their results up to the present time, in respect either of yielding information or instruction, or supplying any force or action of the least value to mankind? 8. If they be natural effects without natural law, can they be of any use or value to mankind?" I would ask if this is the tone of a humble student and inquirer, prepared to analyze and ascertain facts, or this is the tone of a humble student and inquirer, prepared to analyze and ascertain facts, or whether it be not the sign of a mind far gone in prejudging the question at issue. When these matters first engaged public attention, Professor Faraday had unfortunately publicly decided that they were due to involuntary muscular action; and, as time went ou, every development of them which proved the incorrectness of his explanation was received almost as a personal affront by him. This accounts, I believe, for the sub-acid tone of the whole treaty which he wished to impose on me through Mr. Bell, and which induced Mr. Bell to through Mr. Bell, and which induced Mr. Bell to think that Professor Faraday was not likely to think that Professor Faraday was not likely to be a successful wooer of inquiry. I am sure that neither Mr. Faraday nor Mr. Tyndall have acquired their high reputation by investigating nature in any such spirit, for even hydrogen, or any long - sufering gas, or even the spectrum analysis, would have felt insulted by being submitted to such conditions as those sought to be imposed on me as a preliminary inquiry. Mr. Tyndall says that he is ready to witness and investigate in the spirit of Mr. Faraday's letter. From the attitude he, takes up up, I fully believe it, and as such spirit is not that of logic, nor according to scientific method, I will wait until he can approach the subject in a more humble frame of mind. I firmly believe both "English law and English common sense" will be able to take care of themselves without Mr. Tyndall's assistance.

Your obedient servant, D. D. Home. Cox's Hotel, Jermyn street, May 9, 1868. THE PATROON OF ALBANY.

Mr. Tyndall's assistance.

Feudalism in America-A Curious

History.
[From the Newark Advertiser of the 20th.] Stephen Van Rennssalaer, the Patroon of Albany, died yesterday in that city, in the 80th year of his age. His death is interesting, principally because he, with his estate, was one of the last vestiges of feudalism, and of the old relation of

lord and vassal in the United States. In 1630, and subsequently, Killaen Van Renns-salaer purchased land in the immediate vicinity of Fort Orange, now Alban, forming a tract of twenty-four miles in breadth by forty-eight in length. This estate was ceded upon the old con-ditions of the feudal tenure. Its lord and master was known as the Patroon. Was entailed upon was known as the Patroon. Was entailed upon the successive oldest sons and nearest of kin. The system of tenantry was that which prevailed over Europe at the time, and which still exists on the "Manor of Rennssalaerwyck."

The tenant was almost a vassal, belonging to the soil. His lease ran, in some cases, "while trees grow and waters run:" in others, for ninetynine years, and in others still, for two or three lives. The rent was not to be paid in money, but in tribute. Each year the tenant was to deliver at the mills of the Patroon so many bushels of wheat, etc., and at his kitchen door, hat in hand, so many chickens and eggs, and so much of each

so many chickens and eggs, and so much of each
of the various kinds of farm produce. At the
time, the terms were liberal, and even generous.
The tenants knew no other mode of life. The
Lord of the Manor was the object of their highest veneration, and a happier, more stupid set of people never lived than those who dwelt upon the Manor of Rennssalaerwyc has long since departed. The stupidity, in part, remains. Yet there was never any unkindness on the part of the Patroon. He was moderate in on the part of the Patroon. Me was moderate in hard times, and in all money matters, but exacted a subservience and homage in demeanor, which, however suited to colonial times, became decidedly unfashionable after the era of the American Republic. Men who vote expect that officeholders shall take off their hats.

However, the estate went on. The courts sus-

tained the leases, and no serious trouble occurred, until twenty-five or thirty years ago, when the tenants found themselves discontented. The old formalities had died out with the advancing de-morracy of the age, but the manner of paying the rent was troublesome and childish. Even when this was to a large extent compromised, tenants insisted that the land, on which they and tenants insisted that the land, on which they and their ancestors had lived for two centuries, belonged to them by right of long holding, that the whole tenure of the Patroon was unrepublican, unsuited to the age, a vestige of feudality, and a general nuisance which ought to be recovered. The owner of the owner o The cry of "Down with the Rent" was raised. Tenants refused to pay in any shape. Sheriffs who went out to levy upon property to enforce the collection of the Patroon's legal claims, came back with fewer clothes, and more tar and feathers, than they had when they started. Now and then an officer was killed, yet all the time the Patroon was legally right. Fiall the time the Patroon was legally right. Finally, a Mr. Philip Church, from Allegany, Co., N. Y., appeared upon the scene. Through him a reconciliation was effected; just how we do not know, but we imagine that he farmed the entire estate, and made generous concessions to the tenants. So the Manor of Rennssalaerwyck was sayed, and the "Anti-Rent War" was ended.

saved, and the "Anti-Rent War" was ended.

Of the succession of Patroons, Stephen, who died yesterday, was the sixth in lineal descent. Up to the Revolutionary War, none of the Van Rennessalaers seem to have been conspicuous, aside from their wealth and dignity. In that crists of the nation, Stephen, the fifth (and father of him who died yesterday), was too young to take a part. He was a student at Princeton, and was removed thence to Harvard, on account of the proximity of the British army; a fact which shows the republican sentiment of the family. After the Revolutionary War he served in many offices, was one of the fathers of the Eric Canal, offices, was one of the fathers of the Eric Canal served with gallantry in the war of 1812, endowed the Rennssalaer Institute, and died, as even

rich men must, in 1839, at the age of 75.
His successor, the subject of this sketch, had enough on his hands to manage his refractory tenants, who were just then getting troublesome, tenants, who were just then getting troublesome, without taking any part in public affairs. His death has no especial moral; but his estate and, as the prayer book says, his "condition in life" are an anomaly in our political institutions worthy of some remark. His warfare of life was the "Anti Rent War;" his only enemies were the "Indians" as the discribed anti-renters were "Indians," as the disguised anti-renters were called. Requiescat in pace.

Miss Clara Louise Kellogg was to sing at the first private concert given at Buckingham Palace, May 20th. Her popularity in England is

-Hall's Journal of Health tells tourists how to secure extra attentions: "Take a pretty girl along; if you have not a daughter or sister, look around among your country cousins, and where-ever you find her pay her expenses, and in the ever you find her pay her expenses, and in the long run you will find it largely remunerative in the direction we have named. We have tried it and speak from experience. We once took a really beautiful girl with our family as aures for our youngest child, and we shall never forget the partialities shown us everywhere; the fact is, it made such an impression on our mind that we resolved that if we ever made an important journey again. We would arrange in some way to journey again, we would arrange in some way to have some young, beautiful face along."

have some young, peautiful face along.

Mrs. Stanton says in the Revolution that she has "taken care of seven babies; yet has worked in the cause of women twenty years or more. When we went to Albany to address the Legislature, we took our nurse and babies to the Delavan House, left them safe there in a room, went to the Capitol, found it filled with ladies, and made our speech. It takes no longer to appet to the Capitol, found it filled with Iadies, and made our speech. It takes no longer to speak than listen. When we finished, we shook hands all round, and went home to our babies, and the rest of the women to theirs. If we were a member of the Legislature, we could spend a few hours every day at the Capitol which other women spend in fashionable calls, shopping, gossiping, dining, dressing and idling.

EDITION

4:00 O'Clook.

MILL POSTPONED:

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE PRIZE FIGHT.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Coburn Arrested—The Mill Postponed. COLD SPRING, May 27, 3 P. M.—Coburn was arrested just as he was entering the ring, and the fight is probably off.

An impromptu fight between Patsey Shepherd and Mike Coburn, was broken up by the roughs.

XLth Congress-Second Session. [House-Continued from the Third Edition.] On motion of Mr. Blaine (Me.), the Senate

amendments to the army appropriation bill were takenup, non-concurred in and a committee of conference asked for. Mr. Schenck (Ohio), from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the Internal Tax bill, and stated that he would ask to have it conidered in Committee of the Whole, as a special order to-morrow, and from day to day until dis-

posed of.

He explained that under the instructions of the committee he reported back a printed bill without amendment. The committee had been revising the bill and he would have a number of amendments, not a very great number, however, to submit as the section would be read, though they were mostly of a variable character giving they were mostly of a verbal character, giving greater precision and exactness to the bill.

The Speaker decided that the Indian appropriation bill must first be disposed of in Com-

priation bill must first be disposed of in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Washburne (Ill.) expressed his opinion that the bill would be disposed of to day.

Mr. Schenck offered a resolution for supplying to the library of the National Asylum for Disabled Soldiers, at Dayton, Ohio, copies of the journals of both Houses, of the laws of Congress, annual messages of the President, the Congressional Globe and other public documents.

Mr. Garfield (Ohio) suggested that the like books be supplied to the Branch Asylums at

Mr. Garfield (Ohlo) suggested that the like books be supplied to the Branch Asylums at Augusta, Maine, and Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
Mr. Schenck agreed, and the resolution as modified was adopted.
Mr. Ferry (Mich.) offered the following resolution, which was agreed to unanimously:

Whereas, The 30th day of May next, inst., is designated for the purpose of strewing flowers upon the graves of those who died in defeace of their country during the late rebellion, and

Whereas, Public and private duties forbid many citizens of their ation from personal participation, and circumstances render it impracticable for many to visit with the officers the graves of the

many to visit with the officers the graves of the heroic dead who rest in national places distant from home and kindred; Therefore, in behalf of this body and the people represented, who unavoidably are deprived of the sacred memorial of personally responding to this

patriotic homage, be it

Resolved. That Gen. N. Michler, Superintendent Resolved, That Gen. A. Michier, Superintendent of Public Grounds, be and he is hereby instructed to prepare and transmit, so far as practicable, to each of the National Union Soldiers' Cemeteries, selections of flowers from all the public gardens, to be intermingled with like who upon that hallowed occasion gather to cast foral tributes of grateful devotion to the memory of the fallen brayes, who, in defence of universal liberty, cheerfully and nobly died that the Republic might live.

FROM NEW YORK.

New York, May 27.—The regular May anniversary of the Brooklyn Sunday schools was held in that city yesterday. The parade was one of the finest of the kind had for several years past. There were about 25,000 children, representing

112 schools, in procession.

The case of the Mercantile Bank against Bodine and others in which suit was brought to recover on a bond in the sum of \$10,000, given as surety for Charles Windsor as a pledge for the faithful performance of his obligations as paying teller of the Marcantile Bank was concluded vesteriay. It the Mercantile Bank, was concluded yesterday. It will be remembered that Windsor abeconded in 1864 to Europe, taking with him about a quarter of a million dollars of the funds of the bank. The jury found a verdict for plaintiff for \$10,000, with

interest.
The Union Republican General Committee met last evening, at the headquarters, corner of Broadway and Twenty-second street, Hon. Win. Lambeer presiding. Mr. C. C. Pinckney offered resolutions indorsing the nominations of Grant and Colfax, after which Judge Fithian, delegate

and Colfax, after which Judge Fithian, delegate to the Convention, submitted a verbal report. A stirring address by Gen. Jno. Cechrane closed the exercises of the meeting.

Thomas Stanley was assaulted in Fourteenth street, near First avenue, yesterday morning, about 12.80 o'clock, by Michael Daly, Peter Gorman and James Gorman, Daly stabbing him in the neck and thigh. The assailants were arrested by Officers Little and Sims, of the Eighteenth Precinct, and were committed by Justice Dodge to await the result of the injuries.

Eighteenth Frecinct, and were committed by Justice Dodge to await the result of the injuries. Stanley was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where his wounds were declared to be dangerous.

Patrick Egan, of No. 225 West Forty-second street, was killed yesterday morning during a quarrel with John P. Bendon, residing in the same house. It appears that considerable ill-feeling existed between the two men, and they came near having a fight on the previous evening, Egan having, as Bendon says, procured an axe and threatened the latter with it. Bendon surrendered himself yesterday to the police, and claims to have acted in self-defence, as Egan attacked him at 5 A. M. with a knife, when Bendon kicked him and threw him down, death ensuing, kicked him and threw him down, death ensuing, as is supposed by him, from a wound received by Egan from his own knife. An inquest will be held to-day.

Whittier to Colfax. Colfax!—well chosen to preside O'er Freedom's Congress, and to guide, As one who holds the reins of fate, The current of its great debate; Prompted by one too wise and good, and fair, withal, to be withstood Here, from our Northern river banks, I send to thee my hearty thanks For all the patience which has borne The weary toot of Bunkum's horn, The weary toot of Bunkum's horn,
The hissing of the Copperhead,
And Folly dropping words of lead!
Still wisely ready when the scale
Hangs poised to make the right prevail;
Still foremest, though Secession's head
Be crushed, with scornful heel to tread
The life out from its writhing tail!
As wise, firm, faithful to the end
God keep thee, prays thy sincere friend.
John G. Whitters.
There are 189 lecturers on Spiritualism in this

There are 189 lecturers on Spiritualism in this country who get their living thereby. Spiritual nediums naturally have an affinity for the circu-

lating medium. _A significant caricature is circulating largely — A signment carceaure is circulating largely in England, representing George IV. and the Prince of Wales, the latter of whom says to the elder reprobate, "go on, I'll follow thee."

—It is reported in London that Mr. Dickens cleared £40,000, or \$200,000 in gold, by his trans-Atlantic readings. But it is nobody's business as far as we can perceive.

far as we can perceive.

—A young lady in Chicago answered a "personal" by a personal interview, was hustled into a close carriage and hurried off, only gaining her liberty by a fortunate obstruction which amashed the vehicle and let her out.