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PHILADELPHIA. THURSDAY, JUNE 25. 1868.

THE EVENING BULLETIN PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING

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GIBSON PEACOCK.

GIBSON PEACOCK.

CASPER SOUDER, Ja.

C. L. FETHERSTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON.

The Bulletin is served to subscribers in the city at 18 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or \$8 per annum.

AMERICAN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Philadelphia,

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.

W. WEBRUKE W This Institution has no superior in the United States. my27-tt INVITATIONS FOR WEDDINGS, PARTIES, &C., executed in a superfor manner, by DREKA, 1638 CHEST NUT STREET. feat-16

MARRIED. . HOWE—ADAMS.—In Frovidence, R. L. on the 22d inst., by Rev R. B. Dunne, awisted by Rev. Dr. Howc, of Philadelphia, Reginald Heber Howe, of Philadelphia, and Susan, daughter of the late St. Adams, Esq., of Providence,

MARUY—POST.—On 23d inst., at Church of the Incarnation, by the Rev. J. B. Newliu, Bennett W. Marcy to Emna M., youngest daughter of I. M. Post, Esq., all of this city.

CARSON.—On the 23d instant, Mary H. Carson, wife of Joseph Larron, M. D., and daughter of the late Henry

Hollingsworth.

(HASE. On the morning of the 24th, Frederick Albert, infantson of Frederick and Chirlesa Chase.

Funeral on Friday morning, at 9 o'clock, from the residence of his father, 1805 Filbert street.

The male fuends of the family are inerted to attend. COATS.—On Tuesday, the 252 inst. Jacob B. Coats. COATS.—On Tuccos, the 22d has,

(in his 74th year).

His male relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his, late residence. No. 234

North Eighth street, on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.**

DAVIES.—On the morning of the 23th inst., Elizabeth

B., widow of the late Bamuel N. Davies.

KELLY.—On the 22d inst., John Kelly, Sr., in the 85th his ago. OLSON.—On the 25th inst., Ann Nicholson, in the her ago. is are invited to attend the funeral, from her ce, 1837 Filbert street, on reventh day morning,

BET MASONIC NOTICE—THE OFFICERS AND
Hiethren of Concordia Lodge, No. 67, A. Y. M., and
the Order in general, are fratamely invited to meet at
the Masonic stail, Chestinut street, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 28th Inst., at half-past 3 o'clock, to attend the inmeral of, our deceased Brother, John Bougherty,
HRACE FRITZ,
Wornbipful Master.

BLACK SENSBEWS OR INDIA SILKS.
Black Lustrines and Marcelines.
Black English Grenadines, 23 cents.
Black Erape Marvtz, 81 cents.
Black Bareges, 25 cents.
Black Bareges, 25 cents.
Black Gross Grain Silks, 82 25 to 85.
Black Gross Grain Silks, 82 25 to 85.
Black krench Jaconetts and Fereales.
Black English Lawns, 25 cents.
Black English Lawns, 25 cents. MOURNING DRY GOODS HOUSE. No. 918 Chestnut street. legos tu th 61"

BLACK LUAMA LACE POINTS, 87 TO 8100,
WHITE LLAMA SHAWLS,
WHITE SHETLAND DO.
WHITE BAREGE DO.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BOARDMAN'S First Grand and Opening Excursion

ATLANTIC CITY. Batu day Afternoon, June 27, 1868,

HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, No. 1105 Chestmu

street.

Philadelphia, June 23, 1868.

At a meeting of the Union Republican City Executive Committee, held this day, a communication was received from the Union Republican City Convention held on the 18th day of June, announcing that Usptain Richard Donagan had been declared the nominee of the Convention for the office of Prothonotary of Court of Common Pleas.

The following communication was received from Major Richard Ellis, protesting against the action of said Convention:

vention:
To the Chairman and Hembers of the City Executive Committee:
I most respectfully protest against the action of the Chairman of the City Convention called to nominate a Protonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, in deciding int my name should be dropped after the counting of the second ballot, and before entering upon the third. I be first ballot stood:

And the chair then decided that I, having received th And the chair then decided that 1, naving received, the lowest number of votes, must be dropped.

The language of the rule is as follows. In the city conventions all candidates receiving less than ten votes on the second ballot must be dropped, and the lowest candidate shall be dropped on the second, intil a nomination is made.

I take this rule to mean what its language expresses—to wit: That upon the second ballot only those candidates who received loss than ten votes shall be dropped. I received sixty refult votes on the second ballet, and yet I was dropped.

I venerately ask that the committee will take such I was dropped.

I respectfully ask that the committee will take such action in the premises as the circumstances justify.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

RICHARD ELLIS.

Action in the premises as the circumstances justify.

Very respectfully, your obedicates year.

To WM. R. Leeds, Chairman,
The parties interested were present in person before the committee, and were represent by counsel—Gactain kichard Donagan by M. Sulz-erger, Esq., and Major Richard Donagan by M. Sulz-erger, Esq., and Major Richard Donagan by M. Sulz-erger, Esq., and Major Richard Donagan by declared the nomines of the Union Republican Party for the office of Prochonotary of the Court of Common Pleas.

Alexander J. Harper, Esq., of the Eighth Ward, moved to amend "by declaring that the Convention be reassembled for the purpose of proceeding to a third ballot under the rules." The amendment was adopted yeas 18, nays to motion of Alex. J. Harper, Esq., of the Eighth Ward, the officers of the City Executive Committee were directed to call the City Convention together on Monday, June 29th, 1887 at 10 octock, A.M., at Washinston Hall, S. W. corner of Eighth and Spring Garden streets, to nominate a candidate, in accordance with the rules for the government of the Union Republican Party, for the office of Prothonotary of the Court-off Common Pleas. Adopted The Delegates who were duly elected to said Convention will meet at the above time and place, and proceed to nominate a candidate for said office.

By order of the City Executive Committee of the Union Republican Party, WILLIAM R. LEEDS, President.

A. M. WALKINSHAW. Secretaries.

A. M. WALKINSHAW. Secretaries. jezztfr OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COM

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAHENDED COMPANY.

PANY.

PHILADELPHIA, May Isih, 1883.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—In pursuance of rescentions adopted by the Board of Directors at a Stated Meeting held this day, notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company that they will have the privilege of subscribing, either directly or by substitution, under much rules as may be prescribed therefor, for Twenty-five Tere Cent. of additional Stock at Par, in proportion to their despective interests as they stand registered on the books of the Company, May 30th, 1898.

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 additional Share.

cribe for a run share than a will be entitled to an additional Share.

Subscriptions to the new Stock will be received on and stor May 20th, 1863, and the privilege of subscribing will cease on the 50th day of July, 1863.

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

1st. Twenty-five Per Cent, on or before the 15th day of December, 1863. 1868. hty five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of June, 1869.
4th. Twenty-five Pêr Cent. on or before the 18th 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 entitled to a pro rate dividend that may be declared on full shares.

THOMAS T. FIRTH. myl4-tjy805rp HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 AND 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department,—Medical treatment and medicines furnished gratuitously to the

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAL COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 27 BOUTH FOURTH STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1898.

NOTIUE to the holders of bonds of the Philadelphia and Reading Ralirosd Company, due April 1, 1870:—

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of 81,000 each at any time before the 1st day of Uctober next, at par, for a new mortgage bond of equal amount, bearing 1 per cent, interest, clear of United States and State taxes.

having 25 years to run.

The bunds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance will their tenor. my24 oct 8. BRADFORD, Treasurer. HEALTH OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA; JUNE 220, 1888.
opensis will be received at this Office until SATUR
f, June 27th, at 12 M, to fill to street level, with ashet
ean earth, a poul of sizgnant water on the east end
wenty-eighth street, south of Park street, in the

enty-sixth Ward. ddress, H. G. SICKEL, Health Officer. je23 4txp5 PHILADELPHIA ORTHOP & DIG HOSPITAL.
No. 15 South Minth street, Cinb-foot, hip and spical diseases and bodily defermities treated. Apply daily
at 18 o'clock. apls smrp5 NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, WASTE paper, &c., bought by E. HUNTER, and from the paper of the p

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

The Old Noldiers of 1812 asking Congress for Belief—They Compare their Trentment with that of the Soldiers of the late Civil War—Congress disposed to do the Veterans Justice—A New Invention, which promises Cheaper Gas—Philadelphia Officials Inquiring Into it—The Contract for Printing internal Revenue Stamps, Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

WASHINGTON.June 24, 1868.—Yesterday, in the Senate, petitions were presented by Senators Howard, Bayard, Frelinghuysen, Edmunds and Cattell, from Dr. Wm. Notson, Charles Foster, and numerous others, soldiers of the war of 1812, living in Philadelphia, in which they say that the soldiers of the late civil war were rewarded with a munificence unexampled in the history of nations. They received, in most instances, bounties hitherto unheard of, liberal pay and sufficient clothing from the government. Cities, counties and States vied with each other in contributing to their comforts, and the nation did immortal honor to itself in thus rewarding its gallant defenders. But, they ask, how is it with the soldiers of 1812? They did not receive one cent of bounty. The volunteers provided their uniforms, the officers their side-arms, and the militiamen their clothing, at their own expense. They were not paid till four or five months, or even a longer period, after the Government alleged they were discharged—whereas the soldiers of the late war were paid when discharged, in par money, while those who served in the War of 1812 received depreciated treasury notes for their services, and the privates only eight dollars per month. They pray therefore that the surviving officers and history of nations. They received, in most in-

preciated treasury notes for their services, and the privates only eight dollars per month. They pray therefore that the surviving officers and privates of the War of 1812 may receive pensions and be placed upon the pension roll. This comparison made by the old soldiers seemed to take well with the Senators, and their petitions were referred to the Committee on Pensions, with a special request to give their attentions. petitions were referred to the Committee on Pensions, with a special request to give their attention to this eloquent appeal. It seems strange, however, that all the petitions were forwarded to denators from other States to present. The old veterans seemed to be oblivious of the fact that Pennsylvania has two Senators in the body.

Pennsylvania has two Senators in the body.

THE APPEAL FROM PHILADELPHIA FOR PROTECTION.

In the House, Judge Kelley presented the petitions of Thomas Sinclair and others, lithographers, of Pennsylvania; of J. H. Tingley, and forty-one others, carpet manufacturers, of Philadelphia; of the workers in the Inquirer paper mills, and machinists, of Philadelphia; of Windelphia; of Richard Norris & Sons, locomotive builders, and others, manufacturers and workingmen, of Philadelphia, complaining that the productive interests of the country are suffering, and its industry paralyzed, for want of sufficient protection against the cheaper labor and capital of foreign countries, and praying that Congress will resume consideration of the tariff bill which

lailed in the House last year, and enact it into a law at the carliest practicable moment.

These petitions were referred to the Committee on Manufactures, and there is no doubt an effort will be made to have the bill referred to taken up and passed before the present session closes.

A NEW INVENTION TO SECURE CHEAPER GAS.
Yesterday M. Hall Stanton and Joseph Manuel Esga., of the Gas Trust in your city, paid us a visit to witness some experiments in the manufacture of gas by a new invention, from coal tax facture of gas by a new invention, from Coal tar and petroleum, which it is claimed will produce gas at a much cheaper rate than the present method. The inventors have not yet put their works in operation, so Messra. Stanton and Manuel were unable to witness a practical demonstration of the merits of the invention, and left for home. A bill has been in-troduced into Congress, incorporating a company, to be called the "Washington and Georgetown Coal Tar Gas Company." for the purpose of es-Coal Tar Gas Company," for the purpose of establishing another gas works here, with all the necessary buildings, reservoirs, e.c., required necessary buildings, reservoirs, &c., required, and to lay pipes through all the streets of the two cities. The company intend using the new invention for making gas, and guarantee to furnish all public buildings and private houses with gas at \$2 per 1,000 feet, which is \$1 less than the rates now charged. They are to commence laying down gas pipes within 90 days after the passage of the act. Their capital stock is not to exceed \$5,000,000, to be divided into shares of \$1,000 each. The Committee on the District has the proposition now under consideration. the proposition now under consideration.

THE CONTRACT FOR PRINTING INTERNAL REVENUE

THE CONTRACT FOR PRINTING INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has not awarded the contract for printing Internal Revenue stamps, which has been in abeyance for some time. There are only three establishments in the United States where these contracts on he writed Butley & Company of the contract of the cont establishments in the United States where these notes can be printed—Butler & Carpenter's engraving house in, Philadelphia, and the National and American Bank Note Companies, of New York City. It is understood that as soon as the new tax bill is disposed of, proposals will be advertised for offices to print the stamps, which will place the work in the market for competition. Both the New York companies are very desirous of securing the contract, and there will be a of securing the contract, and there will be a sharp contest over it. It seems that Butler & Carpenter, of your city, have made no effort lately, looking to a renewal of their contract. The work will be awarded under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and if the Philadry is firm does not compute the work will indelphia firm does not compete, the work will in evitably go to New York. Susquehanna.

Fairmount Park

For the Philadelphia Daily Evening Bulletin.]
Under this caption in the Press of this morn ing is a criticism of the dusty roads in the Park, which is equally just in tenor and courteous in terms. The annoyance complained of most undoubtedly exists, and should be removed at the

doubtedly exists, and should be removed at the earliest possible moment.

Its cause, however, is more serious than the mere want of watering: it lies in the construction of the roads. The water carts are used daily at such hours as they can be allowed, but in the afternoon, when the drives are crowded with visitors, it is obviously impracticable to run these machines. The material of the river road hed is such as becomes dusty in a few hours under the such as becomes dusty in a few hours under the action of sunshine and travel, and the true remedy will be to construct it anew with better material.

This we may confidently hope will be done as soon as, the appropriation is made for the expenditure by the legislation now pending in

June 25, 1868. -The profits of the Baden Baden and Homburg gambling hells have thus far been surprisingly small this year. Most of the Russian habitues o man this year. Most of the fusian namines of those watering places have not returned this year, emancipation in Russia having reduced the income of the aristocracy of that country in a much larger degree than was originally expected.

PRINCETON COLLEGE.

The One Hundred and Twenty-first Commencement.

PRINCETON, June 24.—This venerable institu-tion has reached its one hundred and twentyfirst year. Nearly five thousand sons have gone forth from her walls, of whom about three thous-and are still living. This is an honorable record, especially when it is recollected that during nearly all these years she has been dependent upon her earnings, and not upon State aid or funda. The enterprise and faith of her teachers, in other words, have accomplished these great results in the cause of education. No person not familiar with the financial condition of the Colthe cause of education. No person not familiar with the financial condition of the College, and yet aware of her reputation, would have dreamed that thirty years ago she had scarcely any capital, besides her building and apparatus, or that till within five years past all her invested funds scarcely reached \$100,000, and that even now, after several years of effort, and after some of its friends have made princely contributions, these funds of all kinds scarcely reach a quarter of a million dollars; sixty thousand dollars of this has been recently contributed as a fund for the support of the President. One hundred thousand dollars has been given by John C Green, Eaq., a merchant of New York, to add to its buildings and library. So that with all its advance there is still much to be done to make it thoroughly furnished to every good work. The liberal gift of General N. N. Halsted, of Newark, deserves mention. This gentleman has built an enduring monument to himself in the erection of a large and substantial observatory at a cost of \$40,000. This is to be furnished with a larger telescope than is now mounted in the country, and with all the appliances needed for scientific investigation. This stands as an example of what a little earnest and liberal effort can accomplish. If many go and do likewise this college may in a few years attain to a high position, and become celebrated for the facilities it affords for education. The exercises of this festal week began yesterday morning, with the annual address education. The exercises of this festal week be gan yesterday morning, with the annual address before the societies. This was delivered by Thomas N. McCarter, Esq., of Newark, N. J. His theme, "The Relations of Scholars to the Institutions of their country," was handled in an able and judicious manner, and was calculated to rouse educated men to exert a conservative influence upon the public opinion and the institutions of their time.

tions of their time.

The Alumni met, according to appointment, in the College Chapel—the Rev. Dr. C. C. Beatty, of Stenbenville, Ohio, in the Chair. A constitution was adopted as a plan of organization for the society, and every member of the Board of Trus society, and every member of the Board of Trustees and Faculty, or who have been members of the same, was voted a member of this Alumni. Instead of a formal address, the custom here is to call out certain classes—one year the odd, and the next year the even years, who respond through one or more of their members. This gives a pleasant freedom and variety, and, at the same time, great interest to the proceedings. F. F. Westcott, Erd., responded for the class of 1858. Rev. James McM. Crowell, D. D., gave some interesting account of the class of 1848. He was followed by General Belknap, of Keokuk, Iowa: Dr. Collins, of Baltimore, and the Prelowar Dr. Collins, of Baltimore, and the Pro-sident spoke on behalf of the class of 1818; the key. Dr. Rogers, of New Jersey, for that of 1815, and Hon. William C. Alexander made some sug-gestions on behalf of those retired Alumni whose names are not enrolled in the world's history and yet are highly useful. An examination of these cases shows that education is never lost. but always tells in some form for good upon the

community.

The report of the Necrology of the year presented the following names: Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, Pa., class of 1804; Hon. James M. Wayne, Ga., class of 1808; Hon. Philip R. Fendall, D. C., class of 1815; Rev. William James, D. D., N. Y., class of 1816; Hon. Ira C. Whitehead, N. J. class of 1816; Rev. Halloway W. Hunt, N. N. J., class of 1816; Rev. Halloway W. Hunt, N. J., class of 1819; Rev. Daniel Johnson, Esq., North Carolina, class of 1838; Rev. Walter Preston, Esq., Va., class of 1839; Rev. Ashbel G. Simonton, Pa., class of 1832; Rev. Daniel P. Voorhees, Esq., N. J., class of 1853; Rev. James H. Berrien, M. D., Ga., class of 1854; Rev. George McC. McGill, N. J., U. S. A., class of 1858; Mr. Randolph S. Roache, Ind., class of 1865; Mr. William D. Mershon, N. J., class of 1869. Resides these there died in 1863. class of 1816; Rev. Halloway class of 1862. Besides these there died in 1863 and not before recorded: Rev. Nathaniel Conk

ling, Ps., class of 1818; Rev. John H. Wescott, N. J., class of 1849; Hon. William G. Krebs, Md., class of 1856. Appropriate notice was also taken of the death of Matthew Newkirk, Esq., Philadelphia, for over thirty years an active and honored trustee

of the College.

The following were appointed officers of the Alumni: President, Rev. John Maclean, D. D.; Vice-Presidents, Hon. H. H. Green, Hon. John Slosson, Hon. W. C. Alexander; Secretary, Processor H. C. Cameron; Treasurer, Hon. John A. tewart.
The church was filled and overflowed through

every part last evening to hear the orations of the Junior Class. The platform was occupied by the filters of the institution, and we have seldem een so much interest taken in a Junior exhibi seen so much interest taken in a Junior exhibi-tion. The orations were delivered in the follow-ing order, viz.: James McLeod, Ireland, "For-ward;" J. Thomas Finley, Ala., "The Grand Epochs in the History of Literature;" John W. Aitkin, N. Y., "Edward Everett;" W. Scott Stites, N. J., "Motives to Intellectual Exertion in Ame-N. J., "Motives to Intellectual Exertion in America;" John F. Hageman, Jr., N. J., "The Voice of Silence;" John P. Irvin, Penna., "National Prosperity;" Eugene F. Wells, N. Y., "The Decline of Sculpture;" William H. Park, O., "Vigor of Mind at the Dawn of the Sixteenth

Century."
The public exercises of the commencemen The public exercises of the commencement were held to-day in the Church. Among the faculty and trustees seated upon the stage were Gevernor M. Ward, ex-Governor Jos. Olden, ex-Chancellor Green, John A. Stewart, Esq., Henry M. Alexander, Esq., of New York; Dr. Collins, of Baltimore; Professor Henry, D. C., and a large number of the distinguished clergy of this town, and also from abroad. town, and also from abroad.

The orations of the Graduating Class were pro-

town, and also from abroad.

The orations of the Graduating Class were pronounced in the following order, viz.:—Edward H. Robbins, Md., "Lalin Salutatory"; Alfred H. Fahnestock, Ill., "English Salutatory"; Eli Marsh Turner, Va., "Valedictory," Charles S. Converse, Pa., "Classical (Latin) Oration;" Wm. C. Rommel, N. J., Classical (Greek) Oration;" Alex. R. Pendleton, Va., "Belles Lettres Oration;" Wm. Scott, Pa., "Philosophical Oration;" Charles E. Plerson, N. J., "Physical Oration;" Charles E. Plerson, N. J., "Physical Oration;" Edward A. Van Wagenen, N. J., "Unity of Nature;" Walter Cummins, Del., "Civil and Religious Liberty;" Alexander Armstrong, Md., "American Character;" Archibald M'Collagh, N. Y., "American Manhood;" Albert B. Carner, N. Y., "Beauty and Art;" Edward P. Cooper, N. Y., "Progress;" Thomas B. Kase, Pa., "Enthusiasm." Daniel Turner, N. J., "The Statesman;" Edward C. Hood, N. J., "The Statesman;" Edward C. Hood, N. J., "The Pacific Rallroad;" James Hoge, O., "Conciliation;" Charles A. Brewster, N. Y., "Birthright;" William F. Howell, N. Y., "An Old Subject;" Henry Neill, Jr., Mass, "Volcanos;" Huston Humphreys, Md., "The Philosopher's Stone;" William B. Willis, N. J., "Religion in Art;" Stephen H. Little, N. J., "The Right;" Howard Campbell, N. Y., "The Power of Imagination;" John P. Hutchinson, N. J., "Gredan Character;" Louis P. Voorhies, N. J., "Benefits of Adversity;" David A. Thompson, N. J., "Soulight of Sympathy;" "The Valedictory Oration; by Eli Marsh Turner, Va.

The degree of A. B. was conferred upon sixty-seven members of the graduating classes, and

tion," by Eli Marsh Turner, Va.

The degree of A. B. was conferred upon sixtyseven members of the graduating classes, and
that of A. M. upon seventy-seven persons in

that of A. M. upon seventy-seven persons in course.

Honorary degrees were conferred as follows:—
LL. D.—Rev. Alexander T. McGill, Princeton, New Jersey. Ph. D.—Rev. Henry B. Ohapin, New York; Rev. John F. Pingry, N.J.; Rev. James McDougal, N. Y.; Rev. Oliver R. Willis, N. Y.; Rev. George M. Maclean, M. D., N. J. A. M.—Stephen Wickes, M. D., N. J.; Lieut. Com. Edward Phelps Lull, U. S. Navy; John D. Bartine, N. J.

The following prizes were announced, viz.:
Junion prizes—1. James McLeod; 2. J. T. Finley;
3. W. Scott Stites; 4. W. H. Park. Bible prizes—
Edward H. Robbins and Wm. C. Rommel.
The exercises closed with prayer and the benediction by Professor Charles Hodge, D. D. After a pleasant reunion in the chapel, the Alumni and Trustees partook of a collation in Mercer Hall. After the removal of the cloth Dr. Maclean gave come interesting incidents in the history of the college and tendered his farewell to the Alumni. A fitting response to his address was given by Dr. Hodge in the name of the Alumni; and with this sympathetic tribute to the virtues of the retiring President closed the proceedings of one of tiring President closed the proceedings of one of the most pleasant and encouraging commence-ments we have attended in Nassau Hall.—N. Y.

MEXICO.

Mexican Crimes, Criminals and Jus-tice—The Lucatan Troops—Extes— hairoad Schemes for the Torthern Section—the Late Cabinet Crists—Fall

Mexico, June 10, 1868.—Of course we have our usual kidnappings, robberles, murders, assasinations, &c. What city or country does not? Mexico city can figure up for the month of May only 1,407 arrests, according to her official report, while the press of the capital has its customary record of all manner of crime. We have, on the one hand, the death of General Andrade, late vecretary of the Governor of Puebla from the record of all manner of crime. We have, on the one hand, the death of General Andrade, late secretary of the Governor of Puebla, from the effects of wounds received at the hands of Mr. Manuel Aspiroz, a member of the city council of Puebla; and, on the others, the pardon of Bergeant Isidoro Rodriguez, by the President, for the part taken by him in joining the revolutionary forces of Aureliano Rivera. However, we have to record that it is very uncertain what, if any, punishment will be dealt out to Domingo Benitez for his attempted robbery of a jewelry establishment and his murder of several persons who attempted to arrest him in his flight, crimes committed some months since upon the persons and property of foreigners. It is very evident that a powerful effort is being made in every quarter to prevent the dispensing of justice in this case, as already weeks and months of delay have been effected, and talented legal advisers defend him. The late worthy example of forgiveness set by President Juarez has been beneficial to our distinguished Governor, Juan Jose Baz, who lately engaged in a personal encounter with two men and a woman on the grand Plaza, he receiving the worth of the field, which was only terminated by gaged in a personal relevant with the mean and a woman on the grand Plaza, he receiving the worst of the fight, which was only terminated by the police taking the entire party to the lock-up (not including Governor Baz of course). In this case the female combatant did not meet with fair case the female combatant and not here. Whit his play, the baldness of Juan Jose's cranium not admitting of hair-pulling or other feminine methods of warfare. After a temporary imprisonment the Governor exercised his authority and his elemency and ordered a jail delivery in their cases. Antonio Norlegs makes a descent upon the cases. Antonio Norlegs off money and pro-

cases. Antonio Norlegs makes a descent upon Real del Monte and carries off money and property. The mails are robbed in the State of Michoacan; Negrete, Rivera, Julio Lopez, Betanzos and ethers are on the war path, and Mexico is still on the highway to self destruction.

The troops and their commander, General Alatorre, who have been employed since December last in suppressing the rebellion in Yucatan, have returned, and the latter is spoken of as possible successor of General Diaz in the command of the division of the East. Aithough the troops remained but a few hours in Vera Cruz, in transit to Jalana, they seemed particularly susceptible to to Jalaps, they seemed particularly susceptible to the romito. Two officers and fifty-four men were attacked by the disease shortly after leaving the city. General Jimenez has arrived here from Guerrero, and it is expected he will receive ex-

represented here by its superintendent and several American gentlemen, who have arrived out here as engineers. Tuxpan is said to be a remarkably as engineers. Tuxpan is said to be a remarkably healthy place, and has been some time since selected by an American colony as a place of residence. This colony has been increasing for the last year and a half, and especially during the last six months. The Superintendent of the Tuxpan Railroad is now in treaty with Mr. Vicente de la Fuente for the purchase of a suit able building for the offices of the company and in which to establish a bank, which, it is announed, will be a feature additional to the railroad enterprise. Negotiations are also stated to be under way for the purchase of an available plees of ground for the depot within the city and near its finest park. I also am informed that a contract for the ties of this end of the road, which is to be immediately built, will soon be completed, and that an abundance of competent engineers and railroad contractors are now here awaiting the actual commencement of the labor, which will take place upon the arrival of General Rosencranz, the appointed engineer in-chief, who is expected at any moment. Materials are also ex-pected. It is a notorious fact that the Congress in no way interfered with the concession, as with, others, and there is no reason why the road cannot be immediately pushed to completion. The line to Tulancingo is 33 leagues, and must be

completed in one year.
Ygnacio Mariscal, late Charge d'Affaires of Mexico in the United States, is nominated by several influential parties and by the press to a seat upon the Supreme Court bench. This body will organize as a Grand Jury to pass its judgment upon Governor Cuervo on the 20th of this

Probably the most serious confusion which has occurred in the Palace of late has been occasioned by the taking of the oath of office on the 5th of this month by M. Lerdo de Tejado as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. This gentleman has for a year been filling the first seat in the Cabinet of President Juarez as Minister of Relations, and by special permission of Congress has been suffered to retain his seat in that body, to which he was elected. Having been chosen as Chief Justice, by virtue thereof, he also became Vice President of the Republic, thus becoming at once Chief Justice, Vice President, Secretary of State and for Foreign Relations, and also a member of Congress. The Bench of Justice viewed the last two as incompatible with the former and refused, by a vote of seven to five, to grant permission for him to occupy them all, and further have claimed that, by taking the oath as Chief Justice, he virtually, without further formal action, has vacated his portfolio in the President's Cabinet. This has been a surprise to all, and a great one to the President, in regard to whose action relative thereto all kinds of rumors have prevailed. Just at this moment of writing it is currently believed that Mr. Lerdo has agreed to accept of the situation, at least for the present, and that President Juarez contemplates a trip to Osjaca, his native State, to recruit, thus leaving Mr. Lerdo as acting President. In the meantime Mr. Ospiroz. Probably the most serious confusion which has State, to recruit, thus leaving Mr. Lerdo as acting President. In the meantime Mr. Ospiroz who has been connected with the office of For who has been connected with the onice of For-eign Relations for some time, will, so far as lies in his power, perform the duties of the office, at least till the President shall either decide to ap-point a new minister, or the Congress, which meets in the month of September, shall discover some ufiknown method of coming to the relief of the President and Mr. Lerdo. of the President and Mr. Lordo. Senor Martinez Castro, Minister of Justice, is

believed to have resigned, and the resignation of the whole Cabinet is spoken of as possible, in order to enable President Juarez to be untrammelled in the selection of a new Cabinet which the opposition dealer, but which he probably does not. A new minister would only have the effect to create opposition in other quarters and could not possibly benefit the country. Mr. Romero's name is prominently mentioned as successor of Mr. Lerdo, if there be any. Mr. Prieto, one the most prominent of the opposition, published in the Monitor the following sort of a manifesta

tion or glorification on the subject:

Yesterday, according to the regulations of the Supreme Court of Justice, the citizen, Sebastian Lerdo de Telada asked for permission to continue in the office of Minister of Relations. The discussion which this business gave rise to resulted in the following votes: In favor of the permission citizen magnitrates Lafragua, Velasquez, Garcia Ramirez

Odaz and Zavala. Opposed, Ogazon, Riya Palacios, Cardeco, Castillo Valesquez, Simon Guzman, Leon Guzman and Altamirano, in comequence M.Lerdo will vacate the numberry of foreign relations. Providence or luck, as said one of the most eloquent orators in the discussion, has placed in our hands the indirect control of the policy of our country, and this policy now is mistaken, weak and sad under all aspects for the nation. In our sphere and according to our least notions we are able to point out the obstacle which will render the late victory of Mexico fruitces and divide the great liberal party. The court consequently, must labor to remove from the constitution that element which was making its effects unnatural. Let honor be done to the integrity and valor of the dignified magistrates of the Supreme Court of Justice. They have proved that this eminent body, who are the regulators of the other public powers, is the anchor of hope for our country. To so evident a censure and so irresitible a manifestation on their part Mr. Juarez will subject himself without doubt. All individuality ought to disappear in presence of public interests. In a republic men are nothing; principle is everything. Mr. Juarez will name a new minister, in obedience to public opinion, and will advise in regard to who shall be associated, with his worthy Minister Vellarte, who alone merits the confidence of the constitutional party. A.V. Herule.

EGYPT.

The Viceroy and His Uncle—A Serious Family Difficulty.

Some statements lately appeared in the European press relative to arbitrary conduct on the part of the Viceroy of Egypt's officials to Prince Halim Pacha, his uncle. The Prince has since addressed the following letter to all foreign Con-

endressed the individual sector to the control of t stead of ceasing, are continued in such a manner as to justify an apprehension of still worse treat-ment, I feel bound to bring the following circum-stances under the notice of the Consuls General: My mother-in-law, the Princess Mumtag Ka din, died on January 9th last, and, as her sol

My mother-in-law, the Princess Muntag Ka-din, died on January 2th last, and, as her sole heir, according to Mussulman law, I entered the same day on the possession of her property. I gaye the instruction for the administration of the real property, and took into my service the establishment of the late Princess. Matters took their regular course, until the 14th of April last, their regular course, until the 14th of April last, the season when preparations for the wheat harvest are usually begun. On that day my farm bailiff was summoned to wait upon the mudir of Garbleh, governor of the province, and he was detained the whole day at the divan without a word being said to him. When evening came my balliff asked permission to return to his business, but he was told to remain at Tanter, and to come to the mudirleh next morning. The same come to the mudirieh next morning. The same evening, however, while going through the town looking for a lodging, he met a person unknown to him, who tried to quarrel with him, and suddenly seized him by the collar and cried out for help. The police cavasses at once appeared on the spot, arrested the balliff, put him in prison,

help. The police cayasses at once appeared on the spot, arrested the balliff, put him in prison, and the next morning sent him to the mudirleh, where he still remains.

On being informed of this, I sent on my farm another bailiff, who reported to me that the laborers and other men on the farm had been ordered to refuse to work. My halliff accordingly employed some strangers in their place, but 'on the 19th of Moharram, the Nerzir-el-Kism, a chief of the department, arrived about three o'clock after midnight and had these men arrested and imprisoned. Thereupon my balliff returned to Cairo to inform me of what had occurred, so that I should understand that we were exposed to a predetermined persecution, against which it was impossible to maintain our rights. Under these circumstances I decided to sell the standing crops and to let the farms. On the 16th inst. I sent Rermis Bey with authority to sell the expos and to let the land to the hirers. He proceeded thither the same day, and met there the Nerzir-el-Kism, accompanied by a force which had broken into my office and taken possession of my books and papers, and arrested my cashier, Coulive pardon.

The International American and Mexican Rall-road Company, organized in New York city to build a road from Mexico city to Tuxpan, is Bey went at once to the Governor; and asked him the reason for these proceedings, but only obtained vague and meaningless answers, amounting to this: "I know nothing about it; it is no business of mine; the affair belongs to the Bet-el-Wal (Court of Wards), which has given direct

The last acts of violence being the culmination of a series of arbitrary acts of which I have been a long time a victim, and being anxious that the outrages committed on my servants should not eventually reach my own person, I wish to place eventually reach my own person, I was to place myself under the moral protection of your powerful authority, until the Sultan, my august sovereign, in whose justice I put my whole contidence, deigns to take action on this statement, which I have submitted to the appreciation of his xalted wisdom. HALIM.

POLITICAL.

An Old Democrat on Grant. Hon. Isaac N. Morris, an old and influentia Democrat of Quincy, Illinois, made a long and able speech lately, in favor of Grant and Colfax. The conclusion of it was as follows:

"If you ask me to forget the rebellion—if you ask me to blot out from my recollection the memory of the five hundred thousand brave patriots who died that their country might live— some of whose graves you have been strewing affectionately to-day with flowers, sweet emblems of gratitude—if you ask me to shut my eyes to the widows, and orphans, and maimed soldfers left by the war—if you ask me to assist in re-storing to power treason and traitors or their auxiliaries—if you ask me to embrace men whose hunds are stained with the precious blood of our fullen heroes, and who only wait for a favorable opportunity to overthrow the government, I tell you frankly I am not with you in that.
"If you ask me to lift my voice against the

"If you ask me to lift my voice against the great Captain to whom we are more indebted for our preservation as a nation than to any other living man, and who has written his principles with the point of his sword on the national records, and enstamped his fidelity to liberty on the national heart, I tell you plainly I cannot do that. I claim to have some little gratitude left. The ensuing four years will, in my judgment, be the most dangerous and eventful in our history, and we must have one at the head of the Govand we must have one at the head of the Gov and we must have one at the nead of the covernment who will be equal to the emergency, of we will sink under the weight of a crushing revolution. No tremulous hand must be at the helm; no politician who will seek only his own interest at the expense of national security. I need hardly add that, if I live until November and can reach the polls, appeal-ing to the God of Hosts for the rectitude of my ing to the God of Hosts for the rectatue of my intentions, and believing I shall be serving the best interests of humanity and my country—believing there is a necessity which rises far above conventional platforms, and party demands, requiring every patriotic citizen to do his duty—II quiring every patriotic citizen to do his duty—le shall cast my vote, Democrat though I have always been, for the incorruptible patriot, the best judge of character, and the best thinker I know in the United States, Ulysses S. Grant; and go thou and do likewise, counting it a great privilege." privilege." "I would rather have Grant, if he's silent and

still, Than an empty declaimer of words; I would rather have Grant with his good honest

Than one from noisy political herds.

His deeds are all written in the face of the world, And he who desires can read them afar; He stands forth to-day with his banner unfurled, In the light of his acts—Our National Star."

THEATRES, Etc.

THE THEATRES.—Mr. Joseph Jefferson will appear at the Walnut street theatre this evening, as "Bob Brierly" in The Ticket of Leave Man. At the Arch, on Monday evening next, a sensation drams, entitled The Sons of Liberty, will be produced, with a first-rate cast. A miscellaneous programme will be given at the American tonight.

-Lace ruffles on the shirt front are a Paris fashion for male full dress. This may be considered ruff on the males.

PRICE THREE CENTS. FACTS AND FANCIFZ

-Tostee is going to Paris-to stay, we hope. -Charleston, S. C., has been yacht racing. -Olive Logan is "stage" striking at St. Pauls,

-Grant may be a tanner, but the rebels found his bark much less effective than his bite.

—It is not a bad idea to give a boy a watch i'y you want to tick-le his fancy.

—For Masons only. What reason has a Mason for marrying? A-hymen rezon. —The procession as it came down Chestnut street yeaterday looked like a million black-'ats.

-The Masons were wetted yesterday morning and banq-netted in the evening. -The statue of Silence, in front of Masonic Hall, is there still.

—Almost the only thing eat at the Academy last night was the parquette.

-Chicago has as many Germans, within alx thousand, as Americans. —In Lycoming county, the other day, a Wil-liamsportaman caught 370 big trout in seven

hours.

—Milwaukee brags about a meteor which came along that way and exploded over the lake with a loud noise. -"Tanner Grant," as the Copperheads call him, will effectually tan the Democratic hide in

November. —At the Masonic celebration yesterday the corner stone was a success, but the supper-structure in the evening was a fallure.

—In the procession yesterday each band went b'-four and the brethren went too-too. This made continuous music.

—Lawyers are to be allowed to wear beards in French courts. Hitherto they were allowed every kind of shit but hiraute. —There is an ugly rumor that O Farrell was insane, and that the English Government knew

of it.

—The Paris papers say Bateman has engaged Mile. Irma Marie at a salary of twelve hundred dollars a month in gold. -The Mikado of Japan has his eyebrows shaved and another pair painted about an inch higher up his forehead.

higher up his forehead.

—Ulysses the First defeated the witch Circe several thousand years ago. Ulysses the Second will overthrow the Democratic hag, circe Novem-

The police of New York have forbidden chasers in the streets on the Fourth. Will the politicians in the Convention also give the Chasers their quietus? —We wonder if Solomon admitted reporters to

the laying of the corner-stone of his temple? Probably not, for he was very solemn-on that oc-—General Klapka thinks Prince Napoleon is in

Hungary to organize an alliance of France, Prussia, Austria and Hungary aganist Muscovite tendencies.

—When the prisoners from the Tortugas ar-rive at their homes in Alabama they are to be honored with several barbecues and other manifestations of regard.

—A patent, medicine man claims that Absalom's long hair was produced by the quack's restorative. There may, have been intimate relations between Absalom's mule and the medicine

man, but nothing more.

—Norfolk, Va., has concluded not to build a horse railroad, because if she should the whites-could not have the sole benefit of it. This is cut-ting off the noses of the Norfolks to spite their

faces.

—Trees grow fast in the West, according to the story of a paper that within ten years "raw prairie" near Elgin, Illinois, has been converted into a forest of pine and larch, the trees whereof are twenty feet high and two feet in diameter. The large alum works in the province of Brandenburg have been purchased by two Yankees, engaged in business in Hamburg. The number of American firms in that city has

loubled since 1866. The Friends' yearly meeting draws a great crowd to Newport, R. I. On Sunday the ancient meeting house on Mariborough street was crowded, while two thousand persons gathered outside, and were addressed by "approved min-

-Bismarck's ad interim is M. Von Thiele, his most trusted Under Secretary, who is noted for his hostility to France, and who, in case of Bismarck's death or resignation, will doubtless be his successor in the department of Foreign Af-

The Journal of St. Petersburg, for May 8th, is assured that that the famous flons of Theodorus, which have been captured in the fortress, are rus, which have been captured in the forties, and conveyed to London. The chain which confined them is of massive gold, and they have a ring of the same metal on each paw.

-Besides subordinate, historical and allegorical Besides subordinate, historical and allegorical figures, the gigantic representation of Luther, at Worms, stands amid a group of four other colossal statues, above all of which it rises sixteen and a half feet. These statues represent the four precursors of the Reformation—the French Peter Waldo, the English John Wycliffe, the Bohemian John Huss, and the Italian Jerome Sayonarola. —A Cincinnati being has written and published a long, facctious letter to a Philadelphia swindling firm, who informed him that he had drawn in their own private lettery a sewing manufacture.

chine and sundry other nice things, all of which he could have by sending on the trifling sum of five dollars. The Rockist suggests that the articles be sent C. O. D., and he has received no reply.

The Taunton (Mass.) Gazette says some five years ago an Ethan Allen colt was entrusted to the care of Harrison Rogers, of Bridgewater, Mass., for training. That gentleman pronounced him valueless as a racer, and he was sold in Bos-ton for one hundred and twenty dollars. The man who was fortunate enough to buy him at that price has recently refused twelve thousand

—West of Lar ble, on the route of the Pacific Railroad, all the later is so impregnated with alkall that, when drank, it has the effect of a dose of salts; when used for washing it peels the skin off once in seven days, and when used in the enrines it makes no steam of any account. Its excellence consists in the facility with which soap can be made with it. a lump of grease and a stick to stir it up being all that is necessary for the

manufacture.
—Among other American sensations that Lon-—Among other American sensations that London is undergoing this year may be noted the new and striking picture of Bierstadt, now on exhibition. It represents Vesuvius in one of the grandest phases of the late volcanic fury, and so real, vivid and startling are the colors that it is difficult to believe it a mere illusion. The scene is at night, and the fiery, dazzling glare of the eruption which crimsons both earth and sky, is blended and softened by slivery moonlight. The effect is wonderful and beautiful, and will add vastly to the artist's reputation.

tation.
—This is the way the New York World used to
talk about General Grant: "Of the steadiness and
stanciness of General Grant's patriotism, or the
uprightness and solidity of his character, no man in the country doubts or affects to doubt. On the score of loyalty and solid public services, no man in the country can come into competition man in the country can come into competition with this illustrious soldier. The Presidency can be nothing to him; he has a more valuable office. But if, in the hands of Providence, he could be an instrument for tranquilibring the country, that is an honor for which he could afford to sacrifice ease, congenial pursuits and the possibilities of still greater fame as a soldier. As Washington was elected and re-lected on the strength of his character and services without pledge being asked character and services, without pledge being asked or given, we trust that Grant will be elected in the same way. Having restored the authority of the Government, we hope he may add the highest civic. to the highest military fame by restering long-lost cordiality of feeling."