PRICE THREE CENTS.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

VOLUME XXII.—NO. 69.:

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1868.

THE EVENING BULLETIN PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING (Sundays excepted),
ATTHE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING, 607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, EVENING BULLETIN ABSOCIATION.

GIBSON PEACOCK, *CASPER SOUDER, JE., CASPER SOUDER, JE., C. L. FETHERSTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON, FRANCIS WELLS.

The BULLETIN is extract to the city at 13 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or 88 per annum.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Of Philadelphia,

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.

This Institution has no superior in the United

INVITATIONS FOR WEDDINGS, PARTIES, &C. OREKA, 1033 OHESTNUT STREET. fc30-tis

MARRIED. COXP.—FISHER.—At Alverthorpe. Montgomery co., on the 27th instant, by the Rev. O. B. Keith, Rector of the Church of our Baylour, Jenkintown, Eckley Brinton Coxe to Sophia Georgiana, daughter of J. Francis Fisher, East.

DIED.

PEASE.—On Sunday, 28th inst., Fannie, oldest daugh-r of James Oliver and Mary Dwight Pease, aged 14 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her function of tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her parcuts' residence, Germantown.

BLACK ILAMA LACE POINTS, S7 TO \$100,
WHITE LLAMA SHAWLS,
WHITE SHERLAND DO.
WHITE BAREGE DO.
WHITE GRAPE MARETZ.
EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch sts. SPECIAL NOTICES.

Philadelphia and Reading Railroad.

Fourth July Excursion Tickets Will be sold at REDUCED RATES between all Stations on the Reading Railrond and branches, good from

Friday, July 3, to Saturday, July 11, 1868.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILEOAD COM NOTICE TENNSTIVARIA KAILKOAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13th, 1863.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS—In pursuance of resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors at a Stated biecting 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 such rules as may be prescribed therefor, for Twenty-five For Cent. of additional Stock at Partin proportion to their respective interests as they stand registered on the books of the Company, May 20th, 1863.

Holders of less than four Shares will be entitled to subscribe for a full share, and those bolding more Shares than a multiple of four Shares will be entitled to an additional Share.

a multiple of four charge with be received on and all Share.

becriptions to the new Stock will be received on and May 20th, 1868, and the privilege of subscribing cease on the Sub day of July, 1868.

cease on the Sub day of July, 1868.

Twenty-live Per Cent. at the time of subscription, before the 80th day of July, 1868.

Twenty-live Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of puber, 1869.

Twenty five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of e, iced. h. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of ember, 16th, or if Stockholders should prefer the whole must, rees, or it clockmonders enoute prefer, the whole unt may be paid up at once, or any remaining instal-te may be paid up in full at the time of the payment to second or third instalment, and eschimatalment paid hall be entitled to a pro rata dividend that may be de-don full between

THOMAS T. FIRTH, my14-tjy30:rp PHILADELPHIA AND READING KAILROAD

NOTICE to the holders of bonds of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1873.

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of 1,000 each at any time before the latday of October next, par, for a new mortgage bond of equal amount, heaving the 92 areas of United Reading Company of the part of in ring 25 years to run.

The binds not surrendered on or before the 1st. of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor. my25t octi 8. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

NINETY SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.
THE STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI OF
PENNSYLVANIA.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The annual meeting of this Society will be held at Augustin's, No. 1105 Wainut street, Philadelphia, on SATUR-DAY. July 4th, 1888, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Members of other State Societies who may be in the city on that day are respectfully invited to dine with this Society at the above place, at 60 'clock, P. M. 1927 6ts GEO. W. HARRIS, Secretary. POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA., JUNE 7, 1868.—Mail for Havana, per eteamer Stars and Stripes, will close at this office TUESDAY, June 20. at 7. A. M. HENRY H. BINGHAM, Postmaster.

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 AND 1520
Lombard street, Dispensary Department,—Medical treatmen : and medicines furnished gratuitously to the

PHILADELPHIA ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL, No. 16 South Ninth street. Cinb-foot, hip and spi-nal diseases and bodily defermities treated. Apply daily apl5 3mrp) NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, WASTE paper, &c., bought by E. HUNTER, apg-tirp No. 613 Jayne street.

WOMAN'S EXPERIENCES EUROPE.

Crossing the English Channel-An Attempt at Suicide—Landing in Dover— England and Its Natural Beauty-The Handel Festival—The Crystal Palace.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin. London, June 16, 1868 .- We were all most agreeably disappointed in the English channel. Leaving Paris at seven o'clock, P. M., by the Calais and Dever lines.for London, and arriving at Calais at midnight after a comparatively comfortable sleep in the cars, we refreshed ourselves with cups of hot coffee and tea, so hot that had we not observed a rule good for travelers generally, the alarming cries of "five minutes before the boat starts!" "two minutes!" "only one minute, ladies!" would have occasioned some discomfort, to say the least; but we kept our eyes on the captain and officers of the boat, and never budged till they laid down their knives and forks, and then we knew the last minute was at hand. Entering the ladies' cabin, we secured a berth by placing our parcels and boxes in them, and then going to the deck, we resolved to stay there in the fresh air. unless compelled by unavoidable circumstances to lie down. The moon was shining gloriously clear, and soon we were rushing over the waves, that gleamed with silvery reflections, and some times glowed with thousands of phosphorescent stars that were churned up from the dark water by the swiftly revolving wheels. Leaning over the railings, we gave ourselves up to the dreamy, listless enjoyment of the hour and place, and almost lulled to sleep by the indescribably delightful motion of our steamer over a quiet sea, we listened to the conversation of a party near us who were comparing notes of travel.

'Oh, yes," said one, "I saw nine legs, three shoulders, five skulls and four complete skeletons of St. Paul!" At this there was a general roar! "I," said another, "saw a little skull of St. Peter at one place, and when they pointed out a big one at another, I thought I had the guide when I told him that was number two." yes." the fellow said, "but the little one was his skull when he was a boy; this is the one when he was a man." Presently a woman, slight, very pale and with restless movement, crept near us, then walked to the guards, looked up at the moon, down at the waves, then walked away. Her expression made me uneasy. She came back again, and befor I could utter the fear that selzed me, she sprang over the guards, and in an instant was gone! A cry of horror ran through the ship and in an incredibly short time the captain was in the water, within arm's-reach of the poor creature, who stretched out her hand as she rese, and was dragged into the boat with the captain, who so nobly risked his life to save her. The story of the woman was the old, sad one-desertion, despair and the resolve to plunge into the sea.

"Mad from life's history, Glad to death's mystery

Switt to be hurled, Anywhere, anywhere ont of the world!" There was no need for Mr. Gough to ask "how many shillings do you pity her?" Every purse was opened, and the sobs, pitiful and low, of the sad creature, expressed the thanks none waited to hear. The House of the Good Shepherd, the Rosine Association, and the noble women who devote their fortunes and time to the saving of these abandoned souls, were across the Atlantic in Philadelphia. I knew no place in England to direct her to, but thank God there are refuges here, too, and wherever Heaven smiles on woman's labors in a cause so sacred, may there be found none who will refuse to assist with their

means, if their home duties prevent active interest in the work! In one hour and three quarters from the time we left Calais we reached Dover, and the English language, which we had not heard except from our fellow travelers, for ten months assailed, our ears, in cries of " Dely T'leegraph," from cockney newsboys, and "'ot cakes" from red faced English women. But we joined John Bull in the general scramble for a good place in the train, and soon were flying around the white cliffs of Dover, looking gratefully over the water that had treated us so mildly, in spite of its reputation for rudeness to voyagers. Not a person had suffered

from sea-sickness. To say the country was beautiful over the garden land of England would be saying very little. An English homestead, with its old trees preserved for generations, its parks and gardens luxurious with verdure and flowers, shady groves and clear lakes, baffle all attempts to make word pictures and I will only recommend your readers o come and see them. Entering London by a allway running on a level with the chimney tops of the houses for three miles into the very heart of the city, the Houses of Parliament, Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's and the Tower presenting themselves successively, is a sensation almost painful to one who has read their bistories with a genial spirit, now passed away, that in sympathy echoed every sigh of Hood, Keats, Charles Lamb and Shelley, and gloried in the greatness of the host of English authors whose honored remains rest in Westminster Abbey: We may say what we will, our literary and historical interests are too closely united with those of England to separate themselves entirely, and while we smile at John Bull's unavailing indignation at our presumption in being independent, and frown at the perhaps natural act of revenging himself during our home struggle for the establishment of the Union. by exulting when we seemed to grow weary. there is a sturdiness and hearty good will in his soul that an American cannot help admiring in spite of John's tendency to splutter.

Yesterday we went to the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, to hear the oratorio of The Messiah. During its performance I was in that state of uncertainty that St. John describes, "Whether present in the body or absent in the spirit I know not." Four thousand voices sang "Be hold the Lamb of God, that taketh away the sins of the world!" Nineteen thousand people sat around me breathless and listened. Then one woman stood in the midst, and every note of her silvery voice thrilled that immense concourse o people as "I know that my Redeemer liveth" rang clear and harmonious above the organ's the hundreds of stringed instruments and, in the royal boxes, in the peers stalls, in the ranges of British hobility and rank, foreigners, people from all parts of the earth, with one feeling of submission. bowed their heads or wept actual tears. If spirits passed away can witness the triumphs of their works on earth, Handel was there! As Mademoiselle Titiens eat down amidst applause that sounded like the noise of hosts after a victory, l fancied she was oppressed by the excitement of the audience. If there is anything in magnetism, think what it is to endure the fixed gaze of nineteen thousand pairs of eyes on her face, and four housand on her head! At this juncture I be came too nervous to sit still, so, with a companion who [sympathized with me, an additional charm to any delightful experience, strolling around the palace, followed by the waves of harmony from the immense orchestra, I ob served with intense interest the effect of this great assemblage, in a world renowned building -amidst the greatest collection of works of art and copies that was ever brought together. I speak intelligently, for, giving the Great Exposition of Paris its due, it did not equal in effect

the present remains of the Crystal Palace. Under the fountains, bordered with flowers growing and blooming in their spray, sat children. quiet and subdued by the syren voices that filled the air. On pedestals supporting colossal statues of fierce warriors, under the uplifted hoofs of chargers urged on by the Black Prince, or Paynim knights, sat gentle English girls, seemingly petrified, so motionless were they, absorbed by the music; and as if they were placed there to form tableaux for my delight, I acted interpreter for myself, and muttered: "Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast!" I looked, from the palace windows. Oh! the expanse of rich meadows, tableland, rivers, lakes and groves to which the terraced hills of Sydenham seemed but mound of flowers! I thought of England's

Queen. Does all this loveliness give her pleasure? Alas, no; her reign of pleasure is over and the bitterness that mingles in the cup of all has been tasted even by her. A lesson to the nations of the world, that a royal, upright and virtuous Queen must taste of life's woes with the humblest, and look from the little span of earth o'er which she reigns to that kingdom where

One God, one law, one element. To which the whole creation moves

—Madame Scheller is giving more "positively last" appearances in Utah, playing thereat mostly Lady Anne in "Richard."

The Court at Fontainebleau - Arrival of the Imperial Family-Manufac-tured Enthusiasm-Habits of the Emperor-Description of the Palace.

LETTER FROM FRANCE.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin. FONTAINEBLEAU, Tuesday, June 16th, 1868,-Since it is the fashion to be out of town, let us follow the Court to Fontainebleau for twentyfour hours, pass a day with an official friend there, and date a letter from the imperial residence for the amusement of our readers in America. There is no more favorite excursion for trans-Atlantic tourists than the picturesque old Château, the quaint parterres and noble surrounding forest of this place. It may be pleasant to be reminded at a distance of by-gone visits, and to hear some detail of imperial life in the country. The Emperor, with his wife and son, arrived

here a week ago; and to a mere looker-on it

might have appeared that they met with a hearty welcome. The streets were decorated with masts and standard flags were floating in all directions. The Sous-Prefect, Mayor and corporation mustered in full force; and all the little boys and girls of the commune schools, with tiny tri-colors in their hands, and headed by Government teachers and Scurs de Charité, dutifally shricked Vive P.Empereur! Vive PImperatrice! Vive le Prince Imperial! with their shrill voices. as the sovereigns passed by. Any one would have said, like the Moniteur, that the reception was 'quite enthusiastic." Alas! the enthusiasm, such as it was, was all "ordered." Would it be believed that the people here would be only too glad if the Emperor never came at all amongst them, or, at least, at this season, and only pray that he may take himself off again as soon as possible? His presence quite spoils their market. The hotels, which have no customers except in summer, are all empty; there is no one to buy the jim-cracks in juniper wood, which are the staple manufactures of the town; no one to hire the public carriages which stand on the Place. No visitors come from Paris by the railway, because the Palace and its gardens are closed to the public; and that, too, just at the moment when excursionists are in full vigor. towards the end of the Paris season. The imperial visit mars all the hopes of the summer. Judge, therefore, of the genuineness of the "enthusiasm" got up for the reception! The Emperor was made acquainted the other day, by chance, with this feeling. He strolled out early by himself, as is sometimes his wont, into the little town, and entered the store of a garrulous old woman, to purchase some trifle. After gossiping a few minutes with her, he laid down s Napoleon and went away. On seeing the money the woman cried out to her husband to "come and see the customer who paid gold pieces instead of sous." The man, in his turn, looked out and recognized the Emperor. "Mon dieu!" cried his helpmate in a paroxysm of terror, "and to think that I have just been telling him that his coming here is the ruln of us all!". The Emperor has been engaged, I hear, all this morning with his architect, seeing if the private apartment cannot be so isolated as to allow the rest of the palace to be visited by the public without inconvenience.

The hint of the other day has not been thrown

away on him.

The Emperor is an early riser in the country, and rarely leaves his chamber later than 7 or 8 o'clock. Not a few probably of your readers will remember the room where he sleeps, with its huge bed and heavy draperies of velvet and gold, where formerly slept Napoleon L (for whom it was atted up originally), and afterwards in succession Louis XVIII., Charles X. and Louis Philippe, and now again another Napoleon. The adjoining cabinet is almost precisely in the state in which Napoleon L left it. There stands the large, heavy cylindrical bureau, very like those seen last year in the American Exhibition; and there. too, stands the little circular round-table or quéridon, on which the great Emperor signed his abdication, and on the foot of which you may still see the mark of the spur of the impatient monarch, as he fretted and fumed over the stern decrees of destiny. That little table is a good memento mori for his successor to keep always under his eye. Another plece of furniture there is the well-known sofa, become historical since Baron Gros introduced it into his picture which represents Napoleon seated on it reading a despatch, while the King of Rome (Napoleon II.) sleeps on his knee. Here the present Emperor finds his Secretaries, M.Conti and M.Pietri, successors of the lamented Mocquard, waiting for him, with whom ne occupies himself, on private or public affairs, till it is time to join the Empress for the morning troll in the Jardin Anglais before breakfast. This first meal of the day is served at 11 o'clock, in the simplest manner, and absolutely sans ceremonie, n what was once the salon de famille of Louis Philippe. The Prince Imperial here also joins his parents after his morning's studies, and the epast is generally entirely private and confined o the three, except on special occasions. Afterwards they adjourn to the Empress's favorite resort, the Chinese drawing-rooms, decorated with some of the richest spoils of the summer palace of the Celestial Ruler of Pekin, and now, alas! transferred by the chances of war and the assist ance of rifled cannon into the possession of outer barbarians. Such of your readers as by special may. seen this room, or rather rooms, will remember

permission, have the crown of the Emperor Hou Kong, presented, among other relics of his conquest, to her Imperial Majesty by the Count of Palikas, commander of the French expedition. Somewhat out of place, perhaps, is there suspended also the well-known painting by Winterhalter, representing the Empress surrounded by her ladies in Boccacian style. In the afternoon the courts of the Palace

are made more lively by the preparations for the rides and drives in the forest. Here they come, char-a-bancs and four, reaks and pairs, buggles and eaddle horses When the Emperor is in the country, he always uses chevaux de postes, his own private posters, that is, horses of the Limousin breed, called Perchèrons, stout, strong, active cobs, with plenty of mettle in them, their long tails tied up in a knot, and bestrode by postilions in jackboots, leathers, cutty-tailed coats, cocked hats, powdered wigs and long pig-tails! Think of the "Democratic" Second Empire and the elu du peuple exhibiting themselves thus in a la mode in grand monarque! But it looks very well, and sounds uncommon lively, with its cracking whips and jingling bells. There are seldom fewer than sixty of these Imperial posters alone in attendance wherever the Court may be, for the use of the sovereigns and their guests and suite But Louis Napoleon's establishment has long

been unmatched for horse-flesh of every description, race-horses alone excepted, in which he has triarchal length and whiteness, inclosed a young never indulged. All the different parties, in carriages and on horseback, issue out unperceived from the numerous exits at the back of the Palace and are soon lost to observation in the recesses of the forest. The dinner hour is at half-past set m. before which there is a general muster again in the Salon Chinois, to await the appearance of the imperial host and hostess. The dining room, and there is not a nobler one in any palace in the world, is the beautiful Salle D'Armes of Henri IV., splendidly restored by poor Louis Philippe. but destined for a successor as yet more fortunate. The Court at this season gives neither balls, concerts nor theatricals at Fontainebleau; and "early to bed, early to rise" ought to make Louis Napoleon and his family "healthy, wealthy and wise," if there be any truth in the old pro-

PRESIDENTIAL PARAGRAPHS.

The Washington correspondent of the Charleston News says: "The friends of the Presdent here claim that he will certainly receive the largest vote on the first ballot at the Democratic National Convention."

-The Nashville Gazette says: "As a choice of evils, we feel free to say that we would prefer Grant to Chase. And when we assert that there are over 200,000 Democrats in the country of our notion about the matter, we defy contradiction.

The Lynchburg (Va.) Republican informs Chief Justice Chase that "he might have been the next Democratic President of the United States, in defiance of all the world and the rest of mankind," if he had decided the McArdle case in the Supreme Court of the United States three months ago, instead of postponing it for party purposes ago, instead of p until December.

-Senator Hendricks, whose prospects for the New York nomination are improving, is a plain, heavily-built, substantial looking man, showing his Scotch-Irish descent in appearance and habits, as well as in mental characteristics; is smooth-shaven, dark-haired, with large head and high forehead. He is reputed the best lawyer, next to Reverdy Johnson, on the Democratic side of the Senate, and is a clear, forcible and pleasant speaker. Politically, he is not so obnoxious to the war wing of the Democracy as Mr. Pendleton.

—The Mobile Register says: "The Chase movement is arousing a natural indignation in Democratic circles in the North and West. We do not wonder at it. It would be a fatal blunder, and what is more, a parter and sale of principle, from the meanest of all motives—cowardice. We trust that the Democratic Convention will have the virtue and maniliness to stamp its heel upon the indecent proposition, and not pollute the white man's standard in the coming fight with the slightest taint of mongrelism or suspi-cion of compromise with the author of black suf-

The National Republican says: "Whoever is nominated at New York will be a puppet. It may be Hancock, Chase, Hendricks, or Pendleton, but whoever it may be, he will be but putty in the hands of a corrupt ring which rules the organization. The secession principles are the predominant views at the top of the heap, and the Democratic party, as at present operated is the Democratic party, as at present organized, is the exponent and advocate of rebellion, and it can no more free itself of this sentiment and pur-ness than the learnest can change his spots. pose than the leopard can change his spots.

pose than the leopard can change his spots."

—Prominent in the list of delegates to the Democratic National Convention, to be held in New York, July 4th, are B. H. Hill, Senator in the rebel Congress; John B. Gordon, General in the rebel army; Thomas L. Price, General in the rebel army; Z. B. Vance, rebel Governor during the war; Wade Hampton, General in the rebel army; N. B. Forrest, General in the rebel army; N. B. Forrest, General in the rebel army; J. G. Barrett, rebel spy during the war. As the Copperhead Sutlers' Convention is hard run for Generals, we suggest that these gentlemen present their cradentials to hath Copperhes Generals, we suggest that these gentlemen pre-sent their credentials to both Conventions.

-Harper's Weekly thus discourses of "Weak —Harper's Weekly thus discourses of "Weak Inventions:" The campaign against General Grant has thus far been conducted by saying that he is no soldier, and that his name is Hiram; that against Mr. Colfax by inventing a series of very stupid falsehoods. Whether the General is guilty of the name of Hiram is a point which may be safely left to his enemies to settle. Whether he be a soldier those enemies to satis. Whether he be a soldier those enemies who have a right to an opinion, for instance, Buckner at Donelson, Pemberton at Vicksburg, Bragg at Chattanooga, and Lee in Virginia, have probably made up their minds. If they have not, the rest of his countrymen have countrymen have.

As for Mr. Colfax's offences, the first, namely, that he insulted Union soldiers, is charged by the organs of the party that denounced the war as wicked and the soldiers as hirelings, while the Speaker was always most conspicuous among Speaker was always most conspicuous among the eminent supportors of the cause and friends of the army. It did not need his naturally indignant denial of so bold a slander to dispose of it forever. The other allegation is, that he is hostile to foreigners. But the truth is, that Mr. Coffax has shown himself more friendly to the Fenian movement than almost all of our public men; and so well known is his sympathy for the just rights of all men, of whatever land they may chance to be native, that he has and they may chance to be native, that he has always greatly led the average vote of his party in parts of his State where the foreign element prevails. Those who know Mr. Colfax will smile at this kind of feeble invention; for if his politi-cal principles did not forbid any such feeling upon his part, his political sagacity would pre-vent the expression of it. The enemy must try

Longfellow in Cambridge.
[From the London Daily Telegraph.]
At Oxford Mr. Longfellow will meet with more formal and stately welcome; but there is, I think, a certain appropriateness in the fact that Cambridge should have taken the precedence in conferring on him the freedom of the English re-public of letters. Nothing, indeed, could be sim-pler than the manner in which that honor has been bestowed. The ceremonial at the Senate

House was fixed for 2 o'clock; and about half an hour before that time a few groups of ladies, accompanied by Masters of Arts, collected in the building. Undergraduates, as usual, worse conspicuous by their absence and the galleries which run round the Senate House, and which run round the Senate House, and which are appropriated to the students, hardly mustered a hundred occupants. The body of the hall was fairly filled with the wives and daughters of the resident professors and tutors, and with a number of the towns-people, who had dropped in to catch a sight of the author of "Evangeline." The Senate House itself is a place too full of hateful recollections to all who have aver expressioned there is look otherwise them. ever excursioned there, to look otherwise than hideous to nine Cambridge men out of ten; but I think even indifferent and impartial spectators must admit that it has no pretension to architectural beauty. At 2 the proceedings commenced with most laudable punctuality. The Vice-Chancellor for the year is Dr. Thompson, the Master of Trinity; and though to those who studied under the reign of Whewell no other Master of Trinity can ever

of Whewell no other Master of Trinity can ever come up to the ideal of what the Master ought to be, yet, to a more modern generation, Dr. Thompson doubtless satisfied all the requirements of his arduous post. The Vice Chancellor having taken his scat in his chair at the end of the hall, Mr. Clark, the public orator, presented to him, in a Latin speech, the candidate for an honorary degree. Arald the score or so of heads of houses and other academic dignitaries, conspicators by their scarlet robes, the one on whom all his seat in his chair at the end eyes were turned was Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. In stature and figure there was little to attract attention to the celebrity of the day. But the face was one which, I think, would have caught the spectator's glance, even if his attention had not been called to it by the cheers which greeted Longfellow's appearance in the robes of

and deep sunken eyes, overshadowed by massive black eyebrows. Looking at him, you had the feeling that the white head of hair and beard decling that the white head of hair and beard were a mask put on to conceal a young man's face, and that if the poet chose he could throw off the disguise and appear as a man in the very prime and bloom of hite. In the last unfinished fragment which Nathaniel Hawthorne ever wrote, he propounded the quaint theory that youth and strength were the natural appanages of mortal life, and that old men felt at times a sort of strange anomaly in the mere fact that youth youth and strength were the natural appanages of mortal life, and that old men felt at times a sort of strange anomaly in the mere fact that youth was no longer theirs. If the doctrine thus put forward id "Pansey" had in it aught of truth, no man surely would feel its lesson more quietly than Hawthorne's friend and fellow-laborer in the world of letters. In Longfellow's face the contrast, I might almost say the inconsistency, between the youth of the spirit and the age of the body seems to me singularly marked and striking. In a few well-rounded Latin sentences, the Public Orator recited the claims of the distingulated visitor to the privilege of an honorary degree. The names of "Hiawatha" and "Enoch Arden" and "Evangeline" sounded strangely amid the sonorous periods of the Latin oration. When it was ended Mr. Clark led Mr. Longfellow to the Vice-Chancellor, with whom he exchanged a few words of complimentary greeting; then the usual formalities were gone through, with the exception of the oath, and the name of Longfellow was added to the list of illustrious worthles recorded on the muster-roll of the graduates of Combilder.

recorded on the muster-roll of the graduates of The small company of undergraduates cheered lordly as the new LL. D. took his seat amid the dignitaries of the University; and then the regular business of Commencement was proceeded ar business of Commencement was proceeded with. In France or Germany the writer of the poem would have introduced some allusion to the presence of the veteran poet, the henored guest of the day. But such departure from the written letter would be foreign to the traditions of Cambridge. So, when the poem had been duly read, as per copy, the ceremony ended; the undergraduates gave three cheers more for Longfellow; the crowd, such as it was, dispersed in a few minutes—and all was over. few minutes—and all was over.

POLITICAL.

The Western Trip of Gen. Grant—
Speaker Colfax.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 24, 1868.—
With Gen. Dent, his brother-in-law, Mrs. Grant, and the children, only, Gen. Grant will leave Washington in a few days for Newport Barracks, Kentucky. Close by, at Covington, he will see Jesse Grant, his father; for this trip is to be duty and family together in all its parts. From Covington the General will go either by boat or, rail to Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis; and while he attends to military affairs at that point he will also examine into a farm that he owns near by—the same, promilitary affairs at that point he will also examine into a farm that he owns near by—the same, pre-bably, from which he carried wood to St. Louis to sell to the first customer. Then Gen. Grant will go out the line of the Pacific Railway, from Omaha as far as the telegraph wires go, so as to be in constant communication with Gen. Rawlins, who will administer the army orders according to directions received daily from General Grant. Returning over the direct Pacific road, General Grant will take the other Pacific Railway so the way southward and proceed over the farm the way southward, and proceed over it as far as the

wires go.

Meantime, Mr. Colfax will pack up his traps as soon as Congress adjourns and he has attended to his closing duties, and, joined by his sister, mother, father-in-law, and also by Mr. elster, mother, father-in-law, and also by Mr. Samuel Bowles, of Springfield, Mass., Ex-Gov. Bross, of the Chicago Tribune, and A. D. Richardson. of the New York Tribune, will proceed west over the Union Pacific Railway to Cheyenne, where Mr. Colfax has a married elster residing. Here he will meet the family of General Grant and the gentlemen of the company will Grant, and the gentlemen of the company will then go up into the Rocky Mountains, visiting several places described by Fremont, and as yet unvisited by Mr. Colfax. It is uncertain as to whether Gen. Grant will accompany this party, or return, straightway to the East. Neither whether Gen. Grant will accompany this party, or return, straightway to the East. Neither General Grant nor Mr. Colfax will take any part in the coming campaign, beyond general conference with each other. It may gratify a good many interested people to know that between the two Republican candidates, that between the two Republican candidates, office and its apportionment is never discussed. It is Colfax's aim only to keep the Republicate party straight on the way to victory and public confidence by keeping it right, temperate and progressive. It is Grant's aim only to get the country steady, make it satisfied, and give it peace. I doubt that any two candidates for mutual honors of so high a rank have ever schemed so little as these men. Both of them are confiso little as these men. Both of them are confi-dent in the country's verdict. Grant works hard at the army; Colfax is in his place steadily, ex-cept when he gives the three new candid sees for Speakership a chance to take a lesson at pre-

The Wickedest Man in New York. "Burleigh," of the Boston Journal, confirms

the account given of "the wicked with "Burleigh" writes:

"Burleigh" writes:

"I visited the establishment the other day with seine friends, of John Allen, the most noted keeper that there is in New York. He of a dance house that there is in New York. He prides himself on keeping the model dance house of the city. He is one of the most intelligent and notorious of his class. His building stands like a palace amid the rockeries of lower New York. palace amid the rookeries of lower New York. His parents were religious, and he was educated for the ministry. For a time he was a student in the Union Theological Seminary of New York. His brother is a minister, and his nephew he is educating himself for the ministry. He began his course in New York poor, and is now said to be worth \$100,000. His place is crowded every night. His bar, which runs the entire length of the building, an immense concern, is insufficient to supply the demands of the thirsty. length of the building, an immense concern, is insufficient to supply the demands of the thirsty crowd who patronize this establishment. No charge is made for admission, but every one who enters is expected to drink and treat some female of the establishment. If parties don't dance they are ordered to clear out. Between each dance all the parties on the floor are expected to go up and drink at the expense of the men. The women are of the lowest order, nearly all of them foreigners. They order, nearly all of them foreigners. They wear flashy costumes, scarlet and other gay colors, short dresses, red-topped boots with bells affixed to the ankles. They are kept hard at dancing from eight o'clock till twelve, and when they are all jaded and fatigued, or lag, they are kept to their work by the shorts in prescriptor. are kept to their work by shouts, imprecations and torrents of invectives, curses and often blows from their task-master. In the centre of the group Allen stands, a tall, slim, wiry fellow of about fifty, sharp, keen, the master spirit that controls the establishment, now shouting to his

about hity, sharp, keen, the master spirit that controls the establishment, now shouting to his girls, collaring an intruder and throwing him into the street, or at the top of his voice reading a passage from the Bible which always lies by his side. Tracts are lying around, and leading religious newspapers can be seen and read if any of the company have a taste that way. He is very proud to have in his establishment a visitor who is a minister or a Christian. He will argue with him by the hour, intermingling his obscene and peculiar phraseology by which his establishment is kept up. He is perfectly willing that any man should pray in his establishment, sing revival or Sunday school hymns, or make an exhortation. If you can reform or convert any in his establishment, you are welcome to do so. He contributes largely to benevolent causes, both religious and humane. He acknowledges that he went into his business to make money, and that he has you when he has you w went into his business to make money, and that he has got what he started for. Boys, men, boatmen, captains from the rivers—country men cold women of sixty and girls not twelve, crowd his place, together with not a few who go to see the sights and partake of the rude fun of the place."

—A make-shift—a sewing machine.—Judy. -Edward Everett's son William is coming out with another book. -The sea-serpent has been seen in Lake Mem-—Houston is to pay \$40,000 to have its streets shelled. -Mrs. Ames and Grace Greenwood are to read in Washington. —A Florida paper prints a long article on "Magnanimity and Parvanimity." French physicians are trying to make out the diagnosis of Job's disease. Not with any intention to benefit Job however.

-It is the intention of Hon. Edwin M. Stanton to resume the practice of the law, in partnership with his son, at the close of the warm weather. —A collection of nine Cremona violins, made by the late Mr. Charles Plowden, has been pur-chased by a London gentleman for £2,000.

—Mr. Burlingame says the Chinese have more books, encyclopedias, pamphlets, magazines, etc., than any other people. Their principal encylopedia embraces five thousand volumes.

The proprieto of the life-boat that capsized off Chicago the other day with such fatal effect, announces his intention of yet crossing the Atlantic in her. Like anytother attempt at suicide, this should be prevented.

—San Francisco has given a complimentary ball to a couple named Danziger, in recognition of their eminent merit in having produced, and reared to the age of one year, the only act of triplets known to exist on the Pacific coast.

—The London Tomahawk doesn't admire Reade and Bouckault's last. It suggests, as a revenge upon the man who has murdered your mother, robbed your children, poisoned your brother, destroyed your country, burnt your house and married your widow—take him to see "Foul -Some disagreeable individual has dug out of

-- Some disagreeaue individual has due out of a book of proceedings of the House of Lords an extract showing that when Peers were not present at the opening of a day's session they were subject to a fine for the benefit of the poor, and they were also obliged to pay five shillings for every day's absence. for every day's absence.

—Another Outrage.—First Citizen— At what period of existence is salmen not fish?

Second Citizen—Give it up.

First Citizen—When it's salmon eggs.

Second Citizen—Beg pardon, when it's what?

First Citizen—When it's ham and eggs. Can't

Second Citizen-Police!

—A paper hanger of Roubaix, France, fell a victim to his imprudence some short time back by going to his breakfast without first washing his hands after handling some green papering. The inquest proved that death was caused by the content of sales of country. introduction into the system of salts of copper, now so much used in the manufacture of green coloring for paper.

-A French journalist, wishing to poke a little —A French Journalist, wishing to poke a little fun at the English, says that a British captain named Harris once came across a sleeping whale. Under the impression that it was an island he landed, and in the name of Queen Victoria took possession. The whale awoke and went down, carrying the discoverer and his party, but upon all English charts the place is marked Havrls Island.

—Among the valuables of the Papal treasury is a cameo, bearing, according to tradition, a portrait of Jesus Christ, said to have been executed by command of Tiberius Casar, contemporary of the Messiah. A sculptor in Rome has lately succeeded in executing a bust from the same, which has caused some commotion, and the Pope has sent him a commemorative gold medal, accommended by a letter of the breakers. companied by a letter of thanks

—The story comes from Nashville that a Federal soldler, dying in New York, informed a benefactor of the blding place of a large amount of treasure that he had buried in a garden in Nashville. The friend went to Nashville, got drunk and told his secret. His confidents stole a march and told his secret. His conneants stole a march on him by finding the spot and digging it that very night. They were frightened off by the owner of the property, and he in turn is now digging for the gold, under the inspiration of a dream, but without success.

—The Gazette de France inquires to whom is due the first idea of the Confederation of North-ern Germany and declares that it is not to be atern Germany and declares that it is not to be attributed to Frederick the Great, as many suppose, but to Napoleon I. It argues the cause in the following terms: A despatch dated from the Tulkerles in July, 1806, and which is quoted by M. Thiers in his "History of the Consulate and the Empire," said, "The Emperor Napoleon will see without pain, and even with pleasure, Prussia range under her influence, by means of a confideration similar to that of the Rhine, all the States of Northern Germany." Without doubt States of Northern Germany." Without doubt his Majesty then wished to detach Prussia from Austria and Russia, and avoid the campaign of 1807, by making her his accomplice and handing over to her all the North of Germany, on con-dition she should adhere without reserve to the ndirect absorption of Southern Germany by

-A letter from Rome, of the 8th, says: "This

—A letter from Rome, of the 8th, says: "This morning between seven and eight the Pope celebrated in his private oratory, in the Apostolical Palace, the marriage of Count di Caserta with the daughter of Count de Trapani. Those present were very numerous; all the royal family of Naples, Francis II. at their head, a number of Neapolitan and Roman guests, and many Spaniards. His Holiness spoke a few words of exhortation to the youthful pair, and then everybody retired. A large assemblage of Neapolitans were waiting on the Place Santo-Petro to see the bride and bridegreom come out, and when they made their appearance they were saluted with emphatic marks of respect and sympathy. At the present moment no one can possibly deny that hopes are dawing for the Neapolitan Bourbons. The people of the former kingdom of the Two Sicilies, wearied out with bad Italian government, sigh for change, and would, on the first occasion, open their arms to Francis II. or to the republic—perhaps both at the same time. The Royal family of Naples is endeavoring now to extend its alliances by marriage, for on these it partly relies, and not without reason. Duke Robert of Parma is here for some days past, with the object of concluding a marriage between himself and the sister of some days past, with the object of concluding a marriage between himself and the sister of Francis II. This arrangement, it is thought, will be carried out.

—Straw hats, according to a return to Parlial ment, of the finest quality began to be made in Tuscany for exportation about the year 1800. The peculiar delicacy of the straw and the skill of the workmanship gave these hats a great reputation, and they soon fetched high prices. The finest straw comes from the neighborhood of Signa, a small place not far from Florence. The country people plat the straw and put if the country people plat the straw and put it to-gether at home, and the hats in their rough state are then sent to a manufactory to be finished. A smooth surface is first given to them; they are then steeped in a weak solution of acetate of lead, after which they are ironed and pressed. There are fifty-six such establishments in Tuseany—one at Fronce, two at Pestors, three at Prato, fourteen in the neighborhood of Campi, seven at Empoli and Brozzi, four at Signa, &c. The value of the average annual exportation of straw to 1855, was estimated in official statements, published at the time, at 13,300,385f. It cannot now be ascertained, because in the Custom House returns straw hats are not distinguished from those made of other materials. Tuscany has no longer, as it had for a long time, the mo-nopoly of this branch of industry, which is now carried on in various parts of Central, Northern and Southern Italy, but the hats made there are of inferior quality, and not intended for exportation. The average annual value of the straw plaitings, &c. (not including hats), from italy, is about 6,646,000f; that of portations of similar articles being 406