Daily Evening Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK, Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

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EVENING BULLETIN ABSOCIATION. EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION. **BOPHISTORA** GASPER SOUDER, JR. **L. FETHERSTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON, THOS J. WILLIAMSON, THO BULLETIN is served to subscribers in the city at 18 **ents per week, payable to the carriers, or \$8 per annum.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Philadelphia,

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.

This Institution has no superior in the United

Blates. INVITATIONS FOR WEDDINGS, PARTIES, &C., executed in a superfor manner, by DREKA, 1632 CHESTNUT STREET. feeters

LAMONT. At his residence, Greenock. Scotland, on the 20th of June last, Mr. Colin Lamont, Jr., in the 79th year of his ego. On the 6th inst. Mr. James B. Rodgers. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to titend his funcral, from his late residence, 515 douth leventh street, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock, without

further notice.
SileRiDAN.—On the 6th first, of apoplexy, James F.
Sheidan, in the 8th year of his age.
Due notice of the funeral will be given.

BLACK LIAMA LACE POINTS, \$1 TO \$100,
WHITE LLAMA SHAWLS,
WHITE BURTLAND DO.
WHITE BAREGE DO.
WHITE CAPE MARETZ.
EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Archeta.

SPECIAL, NOTICES. OFFICE FENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COM

PANY.

PHILADELYHIA, MAY 18th, 1878

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—In pursuance of resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors at a Stated Meeting held this day, notice is hereby given to the Stockholder of this Company that they will have the privilege of subscribing, either directly or by substitution, under such raise as may be precribed therefor, for Twenty. Ave Per Cent. of additional Stock at Parlin proportion to their respective interests as they stand registered on the books of the Company, May 20th 1803.

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 nettitled to an additional Share.

Subscriptions to the new Stock will be received on and after May 16th, 1863, and the privilege of subscribing will crase on the 20th day of July, 1862.

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

18th. Twenty-five Per Cent. at the time of subscription. On or before the 5th day of December, 1863.

Twenty five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of June, 1824.

4th. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 18th day of Excember, 1824, 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 recond or third instalment, and each instalment paid up shall be entitled to a pro rata dividend that may be declared on full shares.

THOMAS T. FIRTH.

clared on full shares. THOMAS T. FIRTH,
my14-tjy20rp myl4-tiy20trp

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 1st, 1863.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 1st, 1863.

Tote of the Worder of the Court of Common Pleas, a stock vote of the Mercantile Library Company will be taken on the following proposed amendment to the Charter:

Becrioto b, The Board of Directors shall have full power to make and alter such Rules and By-Laws as they may deem necessary for the well-being and due management of the affairs of the Company. Provided, Such by-laws are not repurant to, not inconsistent with this Charter, or with the Constitution and laws of this State or of the United Stater.

The Polls will be opened in the Library on MONDAY, July 6th, and closed or SATURDAY, July 1ith. The bours for voting will be on Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Theeday, Thursday and Saturday from 4 to 2 P. M. The vote will be by ballobeach; base of stock being entitled to one vote, which must be presented in person.

JOHN LARDNER.

Saturday from 4 to 2 to each share of stock being entitled to one each share of the each share of the

Recording Secretary.

Recording Secretary.

Recording Secretary.

Recording Secretary.

Recording Secretary.

At the STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI

At the Annual Meeting of this Society, on the 4th inst.
the following officers were elected to serve, for the ensuing year:
P. eddent—THOMAS MOEUEN.
Vice President—HABRIS L. SPROUT.
Secretary—GEO. W. HARRIS.
Assistant Secretary—PELEG HALL.
Treasurer—WM. G. CALDWELL.
Assistant Treasurer—WILLIAM WAYNE.
STANDING COMMITTEE.
WM. A. IRVINE.
RICHARD DALE.
CHAB. J. PUGIL.
THOS. C. HUMPHREY.
W. POYNTELL JOHNSON.
GEORGE W. HARRIS.
Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6th, 1868. PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 27 SOUTH FOURTH

STREET. PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE to the holders of bonds of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:—
The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of \$1,000 each at any time before the lat day of October next, at par, for a new mortgage bond of equal amount, bearing yer cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, and the part of the par y per cent. interest, clear of United states and State Inica, having 25 years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of Octo-ber nextfwill be paid at maturity, in accordance with chair tenor. my29 to ctl S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

Cheir tenor. my29 t oct! S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE MINE HILL AND SCHUYLKILL HAVEN R. R. COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, 7th Mo. 6th. 1868.

At a stated meeting of the Board of Managers held this day, a Semi-Annual divides of Four Per Lent. (equal to two dollars per share) was declared payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, clear of all taxes, on or after the foth inst. The transfer book will be closed zintil that dat SAMJEL MASON.

Treasurer.

PANY OF THE COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. The Directors of the said company have this day de-clared a Dividend of Three Per Cent. (clear of taxe) pay-able to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 17th instant.

BENJAMIN F. HOEGELEY.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, July 3, 1863.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Bix Per Cent., clear of all taxes—payable on demand.

jy3-6t*
MORTON MCMICHAET. In Canal-

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE YOUNG America Cricket Club will be held at the Club House, Germantown, on TUESDAY EVENING, July 7th, arcs o'clock.

ALFRED MELLOR, Secretary.

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

PHILADELPHIA ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL.
No. 15 South Ninth street. Club-foot, hip and spinal diseases and bodily defermities treated. Apply daily at 18 yclock. NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, WASTE paper, &c., bought by E. HUNTER, and No. 613 Javne street.

THE COURTS.

QUARTER SESSIONS-Judge Peirce.-May Jackcon was convicted of a charge of stealing a pair of shoes. She was caught in the act of stealing the shoes, in South street, after a watch had been set in consequence of the loss of other shoes in the same establishment.
William Cooper was convicted of a charge of

William Cooper was convicted of a charge of stealing fifty-six yards of mosquito netting.

Edward Smith was convicted of stealing \$43. He was employed in a store, and the amount stolen was abstracted in the shape of pennies. Wm. Thompson was convicted of a charge of stealing a lamp from a dwelling house.

Daniel Murphey was convicted of a charge of stealing cost, west and boots.

Oyer and Termines—Judges Allison and Peirce.—The case of Gerald Eaton, charged with the murder of Timothy Heenan, was called up

the murder of Timothy Heenan, was called up for trial. The prisoner made proof of the ab-sence of an important witness, and the Court al-lowed the case to go over until the next term.

Fatal Accident. New York, July 7.—Peter Cagger and John T. Devlin, while riding in Central Park, last evening, were thrown from their carriage, and Cagger was instantly killed, while Devlin's injuries are very serious, and his condition is considered precarious.

A SUMMER HAMBLE IN EUROPE.

Leaving Port-Teebergs-A Perilous Position - An Impressive Service - A Brave Negro-Interesting History in which the Rebel Benjamin appears Queenstown-The Port and City-Irish Beggars.

Correspondence of the Philada. Daily Evening Bulletin.]
Ar SEA, June 15, 1868.—Our floating City of Baltimore left Pier No. 45, New York, Saturday, June 6, at 214 o'clock, amid the waving of handkerchiefs and cheers of the many friends of the passengers gathered on the wharf to get the last look, before they consigned their loved ones to the care of Providence and to the beautiful but treacherons ocean.

As we crossed the bar off Sandy Hook, the bell rung for our first dinner. Eagerlywe all responded and every place was filled. Soup was served, during the eating of which the faces of the ladies became paler and paler until one after another left the table amid the grim smiles of some of us self-considered "old tars." Our turn soon came round, and many of us had to get on deck and speedily cast our up accounts with "old Neptune." After being out three days, everybody had almost entirely recovered, and seemed to be in fine spirits, being mostly upon deck, enjoying the delightful breezes of June as, they came to us laden with the breath of this mighty ocean. Our smusements were promenading, playing innocently at cards, conversation, concerts, trying to partake of the five daily meals, and canvassing the different routes, people, customs and changes of those countries we intended to visit, should a kind Providence grant us a safe voyage. From lat. 44 to 47 N. long., 48 to 41 west, we passed eight or ten large icebergs. Of those seen during the day, the largest appeared to be 60 to 70 feet in height, and sparkling in the sun as if their mighty sides were studded with diamonds. These "leebergs" were the grandest slight of the voyage, and not unattended by danger, but owing to the incessant vigilance of our able captain, who remained on deck all night while. In the latitude of these mountains of ice, we have thus far been safely and steadily plourbling our way. Although and every place was filled. Soup was served,

of these mountains of ice, we have thus far been easely and steadily ploughing our way. Although you may have full faith that these mighty floating iron-clad cities can withstand the terrors of the deep, still, when all is hushed at midnight, and propeller ceases to move. one cannot help feeling how completely he is at the mercy of Him who is able to say unto the wayes, "Peace, be etill." It was thus at midnight, June 9th, while in the vicinity of there icebergs, and during a dense fog, that our propeller, which had been making its regular monotonous revolutions steadily since leaving New York, ceased for one minute, and upon going upon deck, we found a huge leeberg on either side of the vessel, one looming out of the water and apparently two squares off, and the other just discernable in the foggy moonlight. We stopped again next night, but this time to aid a bark which was in distress, and which had been 60 days from its port, and was without water or provisions. Our captain relieved their wants with a liberal hand, and after

lieved their wants with a liberal hand, and after two hours' delay, we resumed our onward course. We had worship yesterday, when the captain read the service of the Church of England, as is the custom, assisted by the Rev. William Lane Glanville, of the Established Church, who was a passenger from his missions in the Bahama Islands. This service seems peculiarly adapted to be read at sea, and I never recoilect being so outch impressed with its beauty and appropriateto be read at sea, and I never recollect being so much impressed with its beauty and appropriate ness as on this occasion. Many of the crew, officers and passengers gathered in the cabin, until it was completely filled, to listen to the service and sermon; and with the beauty of the day and surrounding, it was a scene never to be forgotten. The responses were decided and from almost every one present, showing that all hearts were stirred to render praise to God, while our noble years at the forger shores at

were stirred to render praise to God, while our noble vessel was bearing us to foreign shores at the rate of 18 knots or miles per hour.

In the evening, owing to the kindness of the captain, we had preaching from a Baptist clergyman, who gave us an excellent sermon, after which many joined in singing sacred hymns until 11 o'clock, when it was time to find our way to our subterranean berths.

All countries and nearly every profession are represented in our passengers—among them ten

represented in our passengers—among them ten or twelve Philadelphians. Nothing has occurred to mar our pleasure, and I should think no ship ever salled with a more congenial company, each and every one doing all he or she can to while ever sailed with a more congenial company, each and every one doing all he or she can to while away the time pleasantly. Singing is the great pastime, and the evenings have been generally spent on deck in this way, always finishing up with "God Save the Queen" and the "Star Spangled Banner." There was only one man on board, as far as I could find, who will vote the Democratic ticket next fall, and who could see no good outside of rebeldom, or in those who risked their all in defence of the good old flag.

Among the passengers was one in whom I became very much interested, who was a British subject, but a representative of that poor and by many despised class of American citizens who are struggling for political rights in our so-called "land of the free and home of the brave." I allude to Capt. William Henry Stewart (colored), commander of Her Majesty's Light-house Yacht, and Deputy Light-house Inspector for England's West India Islands possessions. He has commanded a vessel for eighteen years, and used to give bonds, when entering the harbor of charleston, S. C., to the extent of \$15,000, tha Wm. H. Stewart or crow would not molest slaves or do anything to interfere with the peculiar institutions of South Carolina.

When a second master of a vessel he was caught and thrown into prison for daring to be in the city of Charleston without a pass.

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and inrown into prison for daring to be in the city of Charleston without a pass.

The reply to the British Consul, from Washington, was, that they had no right to interfere with the municipal laws of South Carolina; he was, however, liberated by the authorities at Columbia. however, liberated by the authorities at Columbia, S. C., on condition that he leave the city, nor do anything to stir up the negroes. In 1859 he received a handsome gold chronometer watch and chain, which he carries, from President Buchanan, for his gallantry in saving the American store ship, George Henry. He also saved a man who did all he could to oppress his race, and readered nothing but the perpetual englayement of the ne-

nothing but the perpetual enslavement of the ne groes of America.

The following letter which Capt. Stewart allowed me to copy will explain more fully than I could the facts of the case. It was written by the rebel Secretary of War, Benjamin, after being picked up at sea, in the evening, and before a severe storm. Evidently he would have been lost if not for the relief received. It was directed to Governor Rawson, of the Bahama Islands.

Rawson, of the Bahama Islands.

[COPY.]

"NASSAU, 22d July, 1865.—Sir—I have the honor to inform your Excellency that I arrived in Nassau yesterday, and to express my regret that the necessity for my departure on board the mall schooner Britannia, this morning, deprives me of the opportunity of presenting my respects to your Excellency in person. I was specially desirous of calling in person to convey the expression of my warm acknowledgments for the kindness with which I was received, and the hospitality with which I was received, and the contailty with which I was treated when it Lighthouse yacht Georgiana, and his chief officer. The vessel in which a passenger from the Bennie Islands to Nassau (the sloop Josephine) founded at sea thirty miles from the nearest land on Friday, 14th inst., at about half-past 7 o'clock in

the morning.
"The disaster was so sudden as barely to give time to the crew, three in number, and myself to jump into a small skiff that was in tow of the vessel, and to throw on board a compass, with the boat's most and sail, and a single oar. Favored by very c.lin weather we were enabled to make way toward land, till about eleven o'clock, when we descried a vessel, towards which we directed our course, and which we succeeded in reaching about five o'clock P. M. The vessel proved to be the Georgiana, and I can never lorget the hearty and cordial manner in which

which I arrived yesterday afternoon. May I beg your Excellency to convey to Captain Stewart this expression of my gratitude for his kindness to a chipwrecked stranger, and to receive the assurance of the respectful consideration of your Excellency's obedient servant, [Signed] "J. P. Benjamin.

"A true copy.—Pensony W. Moore."

This same Captain Stewart is intelligent, educated in England, from all accounts an able seaman, and a peer in intellect with half of my fellow-country men—but if he lived in Pennsylvania lie would be unable to use the great boon of a Republic, the elective franchise, because he has a skin black instead of white. I cannot but feel ashamed that my native State should so long hold back from rendering this one act of justice to the few displaced people of African descent, now within its borders.

Queenstown, Ireland, Tuesday, June 14.—

QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND, Tuesday, June 14.— Entered Queenstown, at 4 o'clock this morning, but would have been here much sooner if it had but would have been here much sooner if it had not been for the fog for the past twelve hours, which rendered sounding necessary, consequently causing delay. I was seated in the how of our good ship, at this time, as we quietly glided into this harbor, and it so reminded one of the entrance to Havana, that I almost expected to see old Moro Castle.

This harbor is said to be the finest in Europe; its corrected to good one one one one one one one one of the cast in Europe.

its entrance is defended by two forts; one on either side, on high hills, separated by a channel of water about half a mile wide. The harbor is large enough to float the united havies of Europe, with complete protection from weather on every side. There was only one man-of-war, one prac side. There was only one man-of-war, one practicing ship, and eight to ten merchantness. When we entered. The town, formerly called "Cove of Cork," was named Queenstown in 1849, in honor of the Queen, who landed here on making her first visit to Ireland. It presents a beautiful aspect, as seen from the water, as you enter the channel, being built on a side of a bill, sloping

irret visit to Ireland. It presents a beautiful aspect, as seen from the water, as you enter the channel, being built on a side of a hill, sloping down to the shore. There is a walled drive along the harbor, and some fine churches and villas in the upper part of the town.

A view from the town is most beautiful, as you look out on the open sea through the gap that unites the waters of the harbor and ocean. The houses, however, with few exceptions, are very poor, and there appears to be very little business carried on. After having our baggage thoroughly inspected, and being closely questioned as to our possession of firearms, we were allowed to pass through a small gate where our baggage was cared for by a man with an immense cart and very small donkey. Here we met the first beggars, which we are told abound so plentifully in Ireland—five followed me to this station, distance of one-half mile—no getting rid of them; and when I told one that I was an Englishman, he replied: "Sure and you're not; for can't I till the star and stripe boots yer not; for can't I till the star and stripe boots ye tonor has on?

The City of Baltimore is admirably constructed for fast sailing, being long and narrow, with ponderous machinery, and ploughing her way through the waves at the rate of about 312 miles per day—our quickest day's sail being 340 miles.

POLITICAL.

THE NEW YORK CONVENTION. Odds and Ends of Gossip.

[From the New York Papers of To day.] Pendleton stock is going down in the Missouri delegation. A count of noses yesterday revealed the presence of some seven only against twelve Blair men, with a scattering for Hendricks and Hancock. "Mizzoory's for Bla-ar."

Bleeding Kansas is represented by six delegates, who are not a unit on the candidate to be nominated.

The New Jersey delegates, at the St. James, are

The New Jersey delegates, at the St. James, are (ill working for the nomination of Joel Parker Did John Phonix call out last evening at the Fifth Avenue, "Tek kar yerself, General," several dozen voices, more or less, would have answered with almost the correctness of an echo, "Tek kar yourself, old fel." Did John Phœnix call out at the same place at the same time, "Colonel, let's take a drink,"

everal hundred, more or less, would have rushed rward to avail themselves of the hospitable initation.

Majors are quite plenty also. Captains have all been brevetted and are now to be found in the grade of field officers.

Somebody suggested that a pickpocket would have a good time "going through" the dele-

"If he waits," said one who heard the remark,
for three or four days, till their hotel bills are paid, there'll be d-d little to steal. "if they ever do pay their hotel bills," was the reflection of another who heard the remark.

OHIO.

The noisy electioneering of the Pendleton men made many enemies for that candidate last even-

"Ohio," said a disgusted individual, whose ears were ringing with their gasconade, "isn't a democratic State, and hasn't been for a long while." By which remark he meant to intimate that the Pendletonians were in the enjoyment of a great deal of cheek to make so many dem strations in favor of a man from that region. The Chase men and the Pendleton men were at

it ugain, hammer and tongs,
"Gentlemen," said one of the former, "I'm for
Pendleton if he's nominated, but I don't want to ce him. He's a spayined horse—"
Cries of "That's so!" and "That's the doctrine!'

trine!"
"—And I don't wish to see him try to go over the course again. He was beaten once, and he'll be beaten again."
"As for Chase," he continued, "why, he's the man that produced the sinews of war and kept up our credit, and saved the country and the government."
"Well" said the Pendletonian, with a frankness which rather astonished many of those

ness which rather astonished many of those around, "it might have been better for the coun-

try if it never could borrow any money.

A Pennsylvania Dutchman, who manifested a perfect contempt for the language of his native country, was arguing for his favorite, whose nomination he demanded because the majority of his county was in favor of him.

"In that case," said a bystander, "I ought to go for the nomination of General Grant in the Convention, because the majority in my county are radicals.

are radicals."

Berks county failed to be convinced.

The Pendleton men are noisy in the extreme, and are injuring their man. One of them was so indiscreet last evening as to say that a failure to nominate Pendleton would be followed by a revolution of over two millions of people.

The Chase men are more quiet, diligent, deliberate and intelligent in canvassing for their fa-

The feeling for Chase had gathered a great deal

The feeling for Chase had gathered a great deal of strength up to midnight.

Some think the Convention may remain in session several days yet without making a selection. The Keystone Club of Philadelphia, which is earnest in its support of Judge Packer, of Pennsylvania, swelters and frets in an up town hetel, heartly sick of shouting for the Velled Prophet of the democracy and prostrated by heat and apple jack. The difficulty of keeping up the excitement is so very great with them that many dread the effect their visit to the metropolis may have upon their constitutions. The rum manufactured by the democratic leaders who run the factored by the democratic leaders who run the majority of the New York mills, is certainly strong enough to knock a club of stouter men than the Keystone Club from their feet and send them home with softened brains.

A RADICAL CIRCULAR. The fellowing circular is extensively distributed about the rooms of the various delegations, and has been the subject of quiet discussion:

To the Delegates to the National Democratic Convention: Gentlement The question of Reconstruction must be met. Negro Suffrage in ten Southern States is an accomplished tact, for

Captain Stewart placed at my disposal whatever I might need, and tendered his services in any desire to Bennie, where I chartered a sloop, in which I arrived yesterday afternoon. May I beg your Excellency to convey to Captain Stewart in the Government. Please read this expression of my gratified for his kindness.

the following resolution carefully, and oblige A RADICAL DEMOCRAT.

New York, July 2, 1868.

Whereas, The question of suffrage belongs to the States and not to the General Government. and *chereas*, the Democratic party, as the Party of Progress, is in favor of the widest extension of suffrage consistent with the interests of intelli-

gence and public order; therefore

Resolved, That we recommend to the Democracy
of the United States to advocate the extension of suffrage to all citizens of mature age and sound mind, not legally convicted of crime, who can read the Constitution and write their own name, without restriction of sex, race, property or

PRESIDENTIAL PARAGRAPHS.

The Congressional Convention in Colfax's District, which nominated Gen. J. Packard as his successor, thus alluded in their resolutions to their present Representative: "Of Gen. Grant's their present Representative: "Of Gen. Grant's colleague on the ticket we claim to speak more familiarly. While the choice of Mr. Colfax for the second office is justified on the score of his the second office is justified on the score of his great ability as a statesman, his eminent fitness for the station, his proved loyalty to the nation, and his widespread popularity, we, his constituents, shall part with him as our Representative with mingled feelings of pleasure and regret. Pleasure that a wider field of usefulness is opened up before him, and that he is destined to a higher and prouder position in the nation's service. Regret prouder position in the nation's service. Regret that we are no more to listen to his eloquent voice so often heard from the forum in his frequent Congressional campaigns. But he is ours still as friend and neighbor, to whom his long and devoted services, tried fidelity, private vir-tues, pure and blameless life, and high character as a Christian gentleman, has so strongly en-deared him. We only lend him to the nation!

The Washington correspondent of the Clincin-nati Commercial writes: "A staff officer of Gen. Longstreet, now in Washington, tells me that General Grant will poll the entire vote of the Confederate soldiery in Texas, and that with Chase as the Democratic candidate, five-sixths of the same would stay at home." When I inquired the reason of this, the aid-de-camp said: "Our boys have faith in Grant. He is a 'square' antigonist. We won't get so many promises out of him, but more chance. We don't know so much about these politicians!"

A Union Republican State Convention has been called to meet in Montgomery, Alabama, on the 14th instant (the second day of the approaching session of the Legislature), to nominate Electors. The call is addressed to all citizens of Alabama who are in favor of the principles enunclated in the platform of the National Republi-can Convention, and who support for the Presi-dency and Vice Presidency, Ulysses S. Grant and

Letter of Miss Susan B. Anthony to the New York Convention.

Woman's Suffrage Association of America, No. 37 Park-row, Room No. 20, New York, July 4, 1868.—Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Mrs. Horace Greeley, Susan B. Anthony, Abby Hop-per Gibbons. Central Committee:—To the President and Members of the National Democratic Convention—GENTLEMEN: I address you by letter to ask the privilege of appearing before you, during the sitting of this Convention, to demand the Enfranchisement of the Women of America the only class of citizens wholly unrepresented in the Government; the only class (not guilty of crime) taxed without representation, tried without a jury of their peers, governed without their consent. And yet in this class are found many of your most noble, virtuous, law-abiding citizens, who possess all the requisite qualifications of voters. Women bave property and education. We are not "idiots, have property and education. We are not "intots, lunatics, paupers, criminals, Rebels," nor do we bet on elections." We lack, according to your Constitution, but one qualification—that of sex—which is insurmountable, and therefore equivalent to a deprivation—of—the suffrage;—in other lent to a deprivation—of the suffrage;—in other words, "tyranny of taxation without representation." We desire to lay before you this violation of the great fundamental principle of our Government for your serious consideration, knowing that minorities can be moved by principles as majorities are only by votes. Hence we look to you for the initiative step in the redress of our grievances. The party in power have not only failed to heed our innumerable partitions, asking the Right of

able petitions asking the Right of Suffrage, poured into Congress and State Legislatures, but they have submitted a proposition to the several States to insert the word "male" in the Federal Constitution, where it never has been, and thereby put up a new barrier against the enfranchisement of woman. This fresh insult to the women of the Republic, who so breakly showed the degrees and agardines of the bravely shared the dangers and sacrifices of the late war, has roused us to more earnest and per-sistent efforts to secure these rights, priviliges, and immunities that belong to every citizen un-der the Government. As you hold the Constitu-tion of the Fathers to be a sacred legacy to us and to our children forever, we ask you to save it from this desecration, which deprives one-half our citizens of the right of representation in the Government. Over this indifferent. While the dominant party have with one hand lifted up two million black men and crowned them with the honor and dignity of citizenship, with the other they have dethroned fifteen million white women—their own mothers and sisters, their own wives and daughters—and cast them under the heel of the lowest orders of manhood. We appeal to you, not only because you, being in a minority, are in a position to consider principles, but because you have been the party heretofore to extend the suffrage. It was the Democratic party that the stifrage. It was the Democratic party that fought most valiantly for the removal of the "property qualification" from all white men, and thereby placed the poorest ditch-digger on a political level with the proudest millionaire. This ore act of justice to working men has perpetuated your power, with but few interruptions, from that time until the war. And now you have an opportunity to confer a similar boon on the women of the country, and thus possess your women of the country, and thus possess your-selves of a new talisman that will insure and per-petuate your political power for decades to come. While the first and highest motive we would

urge on you is the recognition in all your action of the great principles of justice and equality that are the foundation of a republican government, it is not unworthy to remind you that the party that takes this onward step will reap its ust reward. It needs but little observation see that the tide of progress in all countries is setting toward the enfranchisement of swoman, and that this advanced step in civilization is destined to be taken in our day. We conjure you, then, to turn from the dead questions of the time of the taken in our day. tions of the past to the vital issues of the hour. The brute form of Slavery ended with the The black man is a soldier and a citizen. The black man is a soldier and a citizen. He holds the bullet and the ballot in his own right hand. Consider his case settled. Those weapons of defence and self-protection can never be wrenched from him. Yours the responsibility now to see that no new chains be forged by bondholders and monopolists for enslaving the labor of the country. The late war, seemingly in the interest of Slavery, was fought by unseen hands for the larger liberties of the whole people. It was not a war between North and South, for the principle of class and caste knows neither latitude or longitude. It was a war of ideas—of Aristocracy and Demowas a war of ideas—of Aristocracy and Demo-cracy, of Capital and Labor—the same that has convulsed the race through the ages, and will continue to convulse future generations, unti-Justice and Equality shall reign upon the earth I desire, therefore, an opportunity to urge on this Convention the wisdom of basing its plat form on Universal Suffrage as well as Universa Amnesty, from Maine to California, and thus

This letter was received in the Convention with contemptuous laughter. Mrs. Anthony has gone to the wrong quarter to demand anything in the share of progress.

LETTER PHOM SOUTH AMERICA.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.] Lima, June 13, 1868.—We find ourselves in a period of transition, which approaches its termination: some disturbances have taken place in various places on account of the Presidential election. In A equipa as well as in this city a few arrests have taken place on account of a fight between the partisans of Prado and those of the present administration; but at present everything is quiet again. The Government leaves the administration of the interior as well as its foreign relations in statu quo, and the next Con gress, together with Colonel Balta, will have all that on their shoulders. The fortifications on Callao are in course of reconstruction, not so

much because war is apprehended, but in conformity with the old proverby which says: "Si vis pacem, para belluni."
The yellow fever has made its appearance in Islay, and the Arequipa Railroad laborers have consequently suspended their work for fear of spreading the disease. Nevertheless, the con-struction of the work continues briskly at other points more in the interior of the country. government has just suppressed the Central Normal School of Professors of Primary Instruction, and ordered similar schools to be estab-lished in the capital of every department. The one at Lima will serve as central school for the professors who are to be employed in the primary establishments.

The Executive has also directed its attention to the theatre, and proposals have been called for to construct it on a conspicuous place of the city. Mr. Matherson, the present director of the railroads of Lima, has obtained the privilege of providing the city of Chorrillos with gas. By virtue of a contract between the Government virtue of a contract between the Government and Dr. Fuentes, late editor of the Mercurio of this city, the official paper, El Peruano will, for the tuture, be published every day. Like the French Moniteur, it will contain every political movement, every act of the administration in the legislative as well as judicial branch. There is no doubt but that the other papers will suffer considerably by that arrangement. The telegraph office will be erected on a large scale, and to office will be erected on a large scale, and to judge of the design of the building, it promises to become a first-class establishment.

A decree of the Administration orders the de-partments to be provided with guano without partments to be provided with guand without any charge; the consumers are merely held to the obligation of not selling the article again for more than 90c. per fanega. Dr. Santiago Baralta has been nominated Honorary Consul of Peru, in Geneva. In Callao the yellow fever has entirely disappeared, while in Lima the mortality are presented by the consultance of the provided of the p ranges from 25 to 30 a day. In ordinary times the normal mertality is 14 to 15 a day.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

ARYSSINIA.

Letters from Theodorus to the Captives.

The following letters, received by Mr. Rassam, lately captive in Abyssinia, from the Emperor Theodorus, have not hitherto been published:— FROM THE EMPEROR THEODORUS TO MR. RASSAM. In the name of the Father and the Son, and the Holy Ghost, &c. I thank God I am well. How do you pass the

time? Salutations and greetings to all. I have received your communication, and I thank you It is not convenient for me at present to receive

anything from you, but, by the power of God, whatever you require I will give you.

I thank you for the presents of calico and chirts, but let your servants wear them from me. Oh, my beloved, send to me for whatever you need, and I will supply it. Do not fear.

Do not lear.

What I require from my friend the Queen, and rom you, my brother, is your friendship.

Not that I can say that I am rich, and do not require worldly goods. but, by the power of God, am more anxious to have you to open my eyes, being a blind ass.
Received the 15th of April, 1867.

FROM THE EMPEROR THEODORUS TO MR. RASSAM In the name of the Father, and the Son, and the

In the name of the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Ghost, &c.
Saintations and greetings to all.
Oh, my friend, I have no quarrel with you, nor have I any rancor towards you. Formerly, when I sent you to Magdala, I told my people to watch you; but they sent me an answer that out of precaution they had put you in chains. But when I, your friend, am brought by God near you, your chains shall be opened. But, until I see the object of your master's government we will watch you, but without chains. Mr. Fead had brought you stores and money from your country, ou stores and money from your country,

which he gave to me.

My country was then in rebellion, and I had no bearers to convey them to you. They have, therefore, been wasted.

You will receive from Mr. Flad, Alocka, Ingada and Thalacka Lech the sum of \$2,000 in lieu of the things you have lost; also, one hundred sheep and fifty cows, which I hope you will accept.

If, by the power of God, I reach you safely and shall see you face to face, I will consult with you.

Be of good cheer. Received on the 18th of March, 1868.

Commencement at Oxford, England. The manner in which the literary exercises are conducted on what we call Commencement Day at Oxford, England, is in strange contrast to the order and appreciation which marks the conduct of the people in this country on similar occasions. Describing a recent occasion, a correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce says: spondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce says:

"It was like speaking amid continuous salves of artillery. Hardly a word was heard, and it by accident any portion of a sentence was caught in the pauses of the uproar, it was greeted with shouts of derision. The poor speaker stood as if acting a dumb show. His lips could be seen to move, but no sound could be distinguished. Most of the honored victims took it as a matter of course, and some gally smiled through it all, but imagine the emotions of a sensitive young of course, and some gally smiled through it all, but imagine the emotions of a sensitive young college orator with such ejaculations as these hurled at him by his audience. [They are specimens of the sort of small fire which was poured upon the speakers from the gallery.] 'Sit down!' 'Where's your authority for that?' 'Why don't you smile?' 'No wonder Longfellow didn't come!' 'The ladles are tired!' 'Turn overl' Don't tall him!' (This addressed to the prompdidn't come! 'The ladies are tired!' 'Turn overl'
'Don't tell him!' (This addressed to the prompter.) 'Where's the man that gave you a prize?'
'Let the lady behind you speak!' 'It's life to you, but it's death to us!' 'Now do look pleasant!'
'Hurrah, he's through!'
'Thus ended the commemoration exercises at

Oxford. At the conclusion, an American lady, not devoid of literary interest and taste, remarked to me: "How much better than our dull college commencements?" It was indeed an occasion which I would not have missed for the price of many visits to Oxford. Its characteristic features the extravaganch its literates. tures, its extravagance, its license, its importi-nence, its humor, I have endeavored to depict. A party of Hottentots returning with the plander of a neighboring village would hardly dare to hold such riot as that with which the most scholarly young men of England greeted their annual literary exercises.

In point of decorum it is evident our Yale and Harvard have much the advantage of their illustrious English cousin."

Herr Moscheles, now seventy-five years old has just composed a symphonic sonata for two planes and eight hands, which has been produced with good success at Leipsic.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

—The Tamaqua Journal on the glorious Fourth was patriotically printed in red and blue int. Boston has appropriated \$540,000 for a drive-

way around it. —You can get a nice suit of rooms at Saratoga for \$300 a week.

-There is a dwarf in Lanesboro, Mass., forty years old and only three feet high.

—A man in Cincinnati shot himself the other day as a cure for rheumatism.

New Jersey Republicans hold their convend tion at Trenton next Thursday. -Indiana now derives a revenue from its peni-

tentiaries.

-Miss Cecilia Cleveland is the niece of Greeley who is making a sensation in foreign musical

-Among the Garibaldians severely wounded

—Among the Garibaldians severely wounded and captured at Mentano, was an illegitimate son of Cardinal Antonelli.

—Of, the hundred miles of Pacific railroad building let near Salt Lake, Brigham Young got alxly; and Nounnan & Co. (Gentiles) forty miles. —A Turkish letter-post box was found in the stomach of a sword-fish recently caught in the Greek Archipelago.—Ex. Was the fish a male?

—Napoleon has had his setter "Nero" done in marble. Evidently he is trying to make an 'ero

—Human bones have been found sixty-eight feet below the surface of the ground in digging a well 150 miles west of Omaha.

—After this year the metrical and decimal sys-tems will be the only one allowed to be used in -One of the Ontario towns appropriated five

cents for the celebration of Dominion day, and appointed a committee to expend it judiciously, which indicates very mild enthusiasm. -Indiana locusts of the male sex are dying

very suddenly and queerly. They drop in two pieces while flying. The head remains alive for two hours while the body is perfectly dead.

—Autograph scores of Donizetti's "Lucia," and of compositions, by Paësiello and Rossini, have just been purchased in Parls for the British Mu-

—A gentleman in Yonkers, N. Y., is building a monument to the memory of his wife, which is to cost \$200,000.—Ex. A very large price for one woman's memory, certainly. —Bayard Taylor's last volume was offered to ten German publishers who would not touch it.

Formerly as many often applied simultaneously to him for advance sheets of his new books. —George Sand's hair has lately grown almost entirely white. Paul de Saint Victor, one of her most implacable enemies, maliciously calls her the "venerable" George Sand. Still she's Sand.

-To end a dispute as to the business of General Forrest before the war, the Memphis Bulletin

gives an extract from an old city directory, showing that he was the senior partner of "Ferrest, Jones & Co., dealers in slaves."

—The Vienna papers think that the American Government had better reappoint Mr. Notley embassador to the Court of Austria—There is no doubt that shehe a measure would give all classes. doubt that such a measure would give all classes of society in Vienna great satisfaction.

—A Russian editor has been obliged to make a speedy departure from his home in Warsaw to avoid being sent to Siberia. His offence was marrying a Russian lady of the Greek Church according to the Gatholic rite. -Wagner has written an operd called "Les Moitres Chanteurs de Nuremberg," which will consume six mortal hours in the representation,

and yet Munich is to be called upon to hear it in The Heldelberg students hissed, the other day, a reactionary professor, for speaking in disparaging terms of the United States, and pointing to the impeachment of President John a sure symptom of the impending downfall of

the North American Republic. -The German newspapers are full of matrimo-— The German newspapers are full of matrimo-nial advertisements, inserted by German Ameri-cans in all parts of the Union. Even residents of Cheyenne and Dakota advertise for German wives. It is said that these matrimonial adven-tisements elicit plenty of replies.

-A French critic says that Miss Braddon is the most impudent literary thief that ever wrote novels. He asserts that she stole the plot of all of her novels from French works of fiction, and that she often was impudent enough to literally translate whole pages from them. -A certain young man sent five dollars to

swindling firm in this city, who promised to teach him the art of gaining a young lady's affection. The directions were simple. He was told to touch with his hand the "sympathetic chord" in her-left thumb, look into her eyes, and then take his leave. In the case of some fellows the latter course would be the most agreeable to the young la**dy**. -Bateman's new opera artists are thirteen in number: M'ile Marie Irma, first soprano; Jeanne Duelos, soprano; Henrietta Rose, second soprano; Laruella, Lemoine, Sonati and Desenfans, sopra-

nos; Messrs. Aujac, Dardignac and Guidon, tenors; M. Daron, regesseur; M. Francis, baritone; and M. Dennery, chef d'orchestre. The season opens at Niblo's in about a fortnight. —In a lake near Cheyenne, several specimens of a very peculiar amphibious animal have been captured. They are described as partaking of the nature and bearing some resemblance to a sch, a lizard and a tadpole. The head is like that of a frog with gills, the body is much like that of a lizard, the feet are those of a frog, and it has a long transparent tell.

long transparent tail. . —Fine writing flourishes the farther south you go. The Jefferson, Texas, *Ultra Kuklux*, describes an accident after this fashion—"The locomotive was going at the rate of sixty miles per hour. At that moment I saw at the edge of the bluffs, which were extremely low at that point, a form which at the time I did not recognize. The next moment I heard a shout, and the whiz as of next moment I heard a shout, and the whiz as of a body leaping through the air. Then the view swam, and the horror faded, and when I came to myself the locomotive was standing stone still within a few yards of the fatal bridge, and the sweet blue eyes of Walter Howard were beaming compassionately over me, and his arms, which held me, were shattered and bleeding!"

—A Paris correspondent says: Lefebre, a young painter of twenty-five, has now on exhibition at the "salon" an "Etude de Femme." It is a mar vel of beauty, and it is at once a dream of poeti-cal genius and a realization of the perfection of the human form. It is simply a young female lying among crimson cushions; there is nothing to screen a limb or a muscle. Even her thair, which seems to live, is cut short in little curls, and thereby displays a head whose contour com-bines all that we would dream. The eyes are perhaps the most wonderful attraction of the whole picture; they have various expressions, and one believes they move, after looking down. into their depths for some time. The jury has awarded the highest prize to this masterpiece; but then Dumas file has purchased it, and we wager his knowledge in this etude excels that of the jury. A good story is aftent about this picture, which has the merit of being true.

ture, which has the nerit of being true.

A beautiful wom-1 of the haut monde sat some time ago for her portrait to Lefebre. Not liking the picture she returned it, and there the matter ended. But the artist's revenge was to come.

The grand lady, in lounging through the salons the other day, was unutterably shocked to recognize in the far famed "Etude de Fennme" her own face. Scandal is busy, and those who know her ask, "did she pose?"

Au old lady in gray slik and gentle muslin about her neck, who ought to be a Quakeress if the isn't one, dear old soul, could not make upher mind upon more than a furtive glance at the

"Fude"—she turned away and sighing said, "It is indeed her face, but I hope she only posed for her face." The grande dame is furious; but there is no remedy—the picture is already immortal. ner mind upon more than a furtive glance at th