## Daily Evening Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK: Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Published

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THE EVENING BULLETIN

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AMERICAN

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Of Philadelphia,

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This Institution has no superior in the United

INVITATIONS FOR WEDDINGS, PARTIES, &C., executed in a superior manner, by STREET. fe20-43

MARRIED.

MARHIED.

ELLICOTT.—PIERCE.—On the 29th ult. in Ballimore, by the Bev. Dr. Smith, Carroll W. Ellicott to Miss Helle Pierce, all of Baltimore.

HENLY-JUYCE.—On the 20th of June, in Baltimore, by hev. Wm. F. Bepake, David Henly to Miss Barah E. Joyce, all of Baltimore city.

MILLER.—MULLIN.—On July 8th, 1868, at Trinity M. E. t. hurch, by the hev. R. W. Humphries, thas N. Miller, formerly of Nashville, Tenn., to Dollie S., daughter of formerly of Nashville, Tenn., to Dollie S., daughter of the late Wm. G. Mullia, of Philadelphia,

SHONE—MILLER—On the 16th of June, in Washington D. C., by Father Stonestreet, Michael Bhone to Lizzle Muller, both of Washington, D. C.

WAGNER—WAGNER.—In Charlestown, Mass., July D. By Rev Thomas R. M. Shumbert, D. D., Mr. Adolphus Wasner, of Philadelphia, and Mis. Eliza Wagner, of Charlestown.

DIED.

year of his age.
MAGUIRE.—At his residence, on the 7th inst., Robt. E.

The relatives of the family, and his ma's friends, are copecifully invited to attend the funeral, from his late reidence, No. 503 South Eleventh street, on Friday, the try last, at 40 clock P. M.

COLGATE & CO.'S

Aromatic Vegetable Soap, combined with Glycerine, is recommended for Ludies and Infants.

On the 7th instant, Edward Coles, in the 82d

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1868.

LETTER FROM PARIS.

The Press and Public Meeting Laws-Growth of Liberal Journalism\_Effeet of the Beforms-Quick Ocean Travel-Visit of the Belgian King to Admiral Farragut—The Reception-

Interesting Particulars. Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.i Paris, Friday, June 26, 1868.—The new laws on the Press and the Right of Public Meeting. limited as is the extent of those enactments, are still, giving evidence that they may bear some considerable fruits. For the first time during the present reign, a French citizen is now at liberty to establish a newspaper, without asking permission of the authorities. This privilege has already been pretty largely exercised, especially in the Provinces, where, previous to the new law, it was much easier for the local magistracy and law officers of the crown to refuse or evade such applications, without giving rise to public scandal and offence, than it was in Paris. Thus at Toulouse, no fewer than three new journals have already started into existence. Two more have made their appearance at Caen. Tours, Rheims, Angers, and many other towns have followed xample; all showing more or less that the voice of public opinion had hitherto been stifled and kept down in the departments. What proves this still more strongly is the fact that a vast majerity of these new exponents of the national feelings belong to different shades of the opposition. Not a single new journal, so far as I can as yet ascertain, has been started on the other side; although several which were previously used as organs of the government by the local administration have turned round and claimed their independence, now that they are emancipated from the dreaded and arbitrary "warnings," which could at any moment compromise their very existence. These facts are significant and encouraging, and show that the country is gradually waking up and loosing the bonds which have so long held it, and is beginning once more to think, hel and speak for itself, as a prelude to action. Again, in Paris, the other day, we had the first example of the working of the new Right of Public Meeting Bill. It is difficult for any one. and especially for an American, to convince himself of the fact that for the last fifteen years, I no "twenty" Frenchmen dared to meet together publicly to discuss either their own private affairs or those of the country, with. out leave of the Prefect of Police. Nevertheless

ing on the subject of Co-operative Societies among

the working classes. The object proposed was

to extend a knowledge of the question among those whom it concerned, and enlighten them as

to their own interests. I had never seen a free

public meeting in Paris since the days of the Po-

litical Clubs, in 1849-50, when I had often been

present at these stormy assemblages of red-

republicans, as they were then called,

1848, and were proposing to re-enact the same

scenes over again in 1852, when they were surprised by the Coup d'Etat. It was curious to ob-

serve the very different physiognomy, as com-

pared with such assemblages, of the meeting to

which I now allude. Although composed almost

entirely of the working classes, nothing could

exceed the sobriety and moderation of its lan-

guage, behavior and aspect. The President, M.

was able to keep his audience in the most

perfect good order by the mere sound

of his presidential bell; and the solitary Commissary of Police, who was on the watch to see

that the forbidden field of politics was not en-

croached on, had not once occasion to interfere

with the proceedings. Nothing, in fact, of a

sensational character took place; and the sole in

terest of the meeting, like that of the establish-

ment of the new journals I have above spoken of,

arose from the circumstance of its being, in both

cases, the exercise of a newly accorded privilege-

on the future developments of which, may, in a

great measure, depend the fate of France and her

resent ruler. Next year (if not sooner) the new

elections to the Chamber take place, and political meetings of the electors will be allowed for the first time. We shall learn then how far the

present "constitutional" training of the French

people has fitted them for the exercise of a more

The French trans-Atlantic steamer, the Saint

Laurent, arrived at Brest, from New York, on

Wednesday last, 18 hours before the stipulated

The Belgian papers are filled with accounts of

the visit of the King and Queen, attended by all

the ministers, the President of the Belgian Cham-

ber, Mr. Sandford, the American Minister at

Brussels, and his wife, and a numerous suite-on

board the United States flag-ship, the Franklin,

now at Ostend; and of the splendid reception

there given to them by Admiral Farragut and

Mrs. Farragut. The incidents of the arrival of the royal party and their going on board are quite exciting, and display great pluck on the part of

the principal personages. Just as the Royal mail steamer, which was to convey

the Franklin and Ticonderoga were lying, six

miles off in the offing, left the pier of Ostend, a terrific squall burst upon her, shutting out every-

thing around from view. When the steamer had

at last felt her way to the Franklin, efforts were made to lay her alongside, but the sea had risen

so high that the attempt was abandoned after

two failures, and there was nothing for it but for

the Franklin to lower her boats and endeavor to

tranship the illustrious passengers. A splendidly

manned boat, with an officer and four-teen men on board, soon came alongside,

dancing, however, like mad upon the waves, while the rain still fell in torrents. Nevertheless, without a moment's hesitation, the young Queen

was the first to take her place, followed in no

small terror by her ladies; and, the King joining

her, the trip on board was effected in safety. I

need not say how hearty the welcome was, nor

how highly the courage of the royal lady was

appreciated by American gentlemen and officers.

By and by the sun shone out again, and all went

off-brightly and fairly. There was a splendid

breakfast, first, for the King, Queen and ladles

where Admiral and Mrs. Farragut did the honors;

and afterwards a second, presided over by Mr.

Sandford. Fuller details will reach you from eye

the point where

enlarged and positive liberty.

the visitors to

Aristide Martin, well-known for the interest he takes in the welfare of the laboring population,

BLACK LLAMA LACE POINTS, S7 TO 8100,
WHITE LLAMA SHAWLS,
WHITE BHETLAND DO.
WHITE BAREGE DO.
WHITE BAREGE DO.
WHITE BAREGE DO.
WHITE CRAPE MARETZ.
EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch sts. SPECIAL NOTICES. OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA BAILROAD COM this was actually the case, and the heaviest penal-PANY.

PRINADELPHIA, May 18th, 1863.

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 tompany that they will have the privilege of subscribing, either directly or by substitution, under such rules as may be prescribed therefor, for Twenty-five such rules as may be prescribed therefor, for Twenty-five Fer Cent. of additional Stock at Par, in proportion to their expective interests as they stand registered on the books of the Company. May 20th, 1963.

Holders of less than four Shares will be entitled to subscribe for a full share, and those holding more Shares fixed a multiple of four Shares will be entitled to an additional Share. ties were attached to any breach of the regulation, or any excess of the prombited number. The new law allows of public meetings being held without authorization, for the discussion of any subject not connected with politics, and advantage was taken of this enact-ment for the first time, last week, to hold a meet-

scribe for a full share, and so will be entitled to an additional Shares will be entitled to an additional Shares will be received on and Subscription to the new Stock will be received on and after May 10th, 1938, and the privilege of subscribing will cease on the 30th day of July, 1938.

The installments on account of the new Shares shall be paid in calls as follows:

Ist. on or before the both day of July, 1939.

2d. Twenty-five Fer Cent. on or before the 15th day of December, 1932. December, 1868 2d. Twenty five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of 2d. Twenty-five Fer Cent. on or before the 15th day of 4th. Twenty-five Fer Cent. on or before the 15th day of 0 becember, 1820, or if Stockholders should prefer the whole smount may be paid up at once or a law of the payment ments may be paid up in full at the 1 the of the payment of the second 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.

THOMAS T. FIRTH, myl4-tjy303rp

Treasuror.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 1st, 1838.

By order 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:

Secritor 5. The Board of Directors chall have full power to make and alter such Rules and By-Laws as they may doem necessary for the well-being and due management of the affairs of the Company. Provided, Such by-laws are not repulsant to, nor inconsistent with this Charter, or with the Constitution and laws of this State or of the United States.

The Polls will be opened in the Library on MONDAY, July 6th, and closed on SATURDAY, July 18th. The hours for woling will be on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Tuceday, Thursday and Friday from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Tuceday, Thursday and Friday from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Tuceday, Thursday and Friday from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Tuceday, Thursday and the presented in person.

JOHN LARDNER.

jy3 8trp

Recording Secretary. my14-tjy30%rp

173 Strp GERMAN THEATRE.

The first annual election of Directors for the Will be held at the HALL OF THE GERMAN SOCIETY. On Seventh sheet, below Market, On THURBDAY EVENING, July 9th, At 8 o'clock.

At 8 o'clock.

Holders of Stock are carnestly requested to attend.

Subscribers who have not already paid their first instalment, can do so from 7 to 8 o'clock on the same even-Dr. THEO. A. DEMME, President, pro tem.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD STREET.

STREET.

PHILADELIPHIA, May 27, 1863.

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 81,000 each at any time before the lat day of October next, at par, for a new mortgage bond of equal amount, bearing 7 per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 25 years to rue.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor. my29-t cell S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SPRING GARDEN INSURANCE COMPANY, N. W. CORNER SIXTH AND WOOD STREETS,

WOOD STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, July 6, 1883.

The Board of Directors of the Spring Garden insurance Company have this day declares a dividend of Bix Per Cent, out of the profits of the Company for the last six months, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, at the Office of the Company, on and after the 15th inst.

JYB 61TPS THEODORE M. REGER, Secretary.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, July 8, 1868.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Six Per Cent., clear of all taxes—payable on de-MORTON MoMICHAEL, JR., Cashie. jy8-6t\* HOWARD HOSPITAL NOS. 1518 AND 1530 Lombard street, Dispansary Department,—Medical treatmen 12nd medicines furnished gratuitously to the

PHILADELPHIA OBTHOP ANDIC HOSPITAL.

No. 15 South Ninth street. Club-foot, hip and spit and diseases and bodily defermities treated. Apply dans a 113 o'clock.

NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, WASTE E. HUNTER, apper, &c., bought by E. HUNTER, No. 613 Jayne street.

## MUSICAL

SIGNOR ANTONIO BARILI, of New York, whose professional services in this city during the past season, have won for him many friends, is, we regret to say, about to discontinue his visits to regret to say, about to discontinue his visits to Philadelphia. He is, however, to leave his place well filled. His brother, Signor Ettore Barili, the reputation of whom as a thorough musician and accomplished artist, has long been known to the musical community, is to make this city his home, and to continue the work so ausigiciously commenced by Signor Antonio Barilia, Signor Ettore Barilli has a strong card also in histitle son, Alfredo, as yet a mere boy, whose little son, Alfredo, as yet a mere box, whose name as a planist will eventually be known and acknowledged among the foremost of his pro-

fession.

Last evening was most pleasantly passed by a number of ladies and gentlemen, at the Chickering Rooms of Mr. Dutton, in hearing the truly fine performance of Signor Barilli and son. We have the for the former without the state of the state of the state. bespeak for the former gentleman success in the position which he is about to assume.

-The Pueblo Chieftain complains that no citizen of Colorado has yet written a life of Grant.

witnesses; but all accounts describe the visit as at | EUROPEAN AFFAIRS once most flattering and successful.

ENGLAND.

Admiral Farragut's Squadron in England. England.

The Times, of June 25, in its Southampton correspondence, says: "The United States splendid steam frigate Franklin, 3,600 tons burden, and carrying 39 guns. Capt. A. M. Pennock, the flagship of Admiral David G. Farragut, commanding the European Squadron of the United States Navy, and accompanied by the war steamer Ticonderogs, Capt. R. H. Wyman, arrived in the river this morning from Ostend. On the ships coming to anchor the American flag was run up to the masthead of Her Majesty's ironclad ship Hector, lying off Netley Hospital, and saluted with 17 guns, and immediately afterward the British flag was holsted from the main of the Franklin and saluted in like manner. The Swatars, Commander William H, Jeffers, has been lying in our waters for some time past, and two tars, Commander William H, Jeffers, has been lying in our waters for some time past, and two more vessels of the squadron are expected here shortly, viz., the Canandalgua, Captain J. H. Strong, from Lisbon, and the Frolic, Commander D. B. Harmony. The squadron will remain here about a fortnight, and during their rendezvous at this port the gallant Admiral is expected to pay a visit to Scotland. The Mayor of the borough, Mr. J. R. Stebbing, has waited upon the American Consul, Captain John Britton, requesting him to ask Admiral Farragut to honor him with his company at a dinner to which, previous to the arrival of the to which, previous to the arrival of the rapklin, his worship had invited the officers of Franklin, his worship had invited the officers of the Swatara and some of the borough officials at his private residence, St. Andrew's Villa, on Thursday afternoon. The Town Council, at a meeting held to-day, also passed a resolution unanimously inviting Admiral Farragut to a public banquet proffered by the municipality to the gallant Admiral and the officers of the ships under the command. the galant Admiral and the omeers of the single under his command. A magnificent specimen of that scarce fish, the royal sturgeon, measuring seven feet in length and weighing 104 pounds, was caught in the upper part of the Southampton waters, between the Royal Victoria pier and the magazines of Marchwood, this morning, which

has been purchased by Mr. Alderman Perkins for presentation to Admiral Farragut, and will be sent on board the Franklin i mmediately. mr. Longfellow Picted a Member of the Reform Club. The Daily News in an editorial says..."To veluntarily elect a stranger a member of a London club is the highest social compliment that any fortuitous concourse of human atoms can pay. The Reform Club has recently honored itself by adopting this course to Professor Longfellow; adopting this course to Professor Longfellow; and the committee are about to emphasize their welcome by inviting their new member to a dinner organized in his honor, and presided over by a discriminating but cordial admirer of his works. There is nothing very remarkable in this; nothing to rouse Mr. Longfellow's fervent gratitude, or to make him labor under any overwhelming burden of obligation. But, on the other hand, we imagine that any traveller literary or otherwise, would find any traveller, literary or otherwise, would find his visit pleasanter for these delicate evidences his visit pleasanter for these delicate evidences of regard. It is perhaps not much to make a man free of your house, but it is at least better than leaving him to the cold comfort of his hotel, or to the chance of hospitality of friends. It will not be unpleasant to Mr. Lonfellow to visit an institution which has literary as well as political associations, which was a favorite ioniging place for Thackeray, and the architecture of which Macauley celebrated in a letter to Leich Hunt."

FRANCE.

A Successful Journalist.

A Paris correspondent gives the following account of the career of a journalist of whom our readers already know something:
We are witness to one of the most extraordinary successes in the annals of the Parislan press. Mons. Henri Rochefort recently determined to issue a weekly newspaper. He was a writer on *Le Figaro*, in receipt of \$5,000 gold salary. He abandoned this lucrative position to run the hazards of editor and publisher. Success has rewarded his adventure. He sells 80,000 or 90,000 copies whenever it appears, although the police will not allow it to be sold on the street. Mons. Rochefort's success has been singularly Mons. Rochefort's success has been singularly rapid. A few years since he was a clerk in the Hotel de Ville, on a meagre salary. While quill-driving he turned his leisure hours to art, and occasionally wrote a dramatic criticism is some theatrical newspaper. He grew fond of writing. He had been some years a clerk in the Hotel de Ville, when one morning, the head cierk, dissatisfied with the writing of his subordinates ordered a writing dinates, ordered all of them to attend a writing dinates, ordered all of them to attend a writing school every night. This order was equivalent to interdicting Mons. Rochefort from giving attention to art, and from pursuing his theatrical criticisms. He resigned his clerkship and joined the press-gang. His novitate was easier than most writers undergo. He almost immediately rose into notice, and soon secured a lucrative place on Figaro. I am no admirer of his manner. It is a presently artificial and forced. Constantly extremely artificial and forced. Constantly striving for effect, he sometimes is brilliant, but often fails to strike the sparks he would produce. often tails to strike the sparks he would produce.

His best efforts are wearlsome when several of
them are read consecutively. He is rather a
striking-looking young man. His eyes are briltiant, and deep set under a projecting high forebest; his lips are thin, and are relieved rather

THE MORNING STAR DISASTER.

than concealed, by a delicate moustache and sparse goatee. He has thirty-two white teeth. He has a large nose, the hair of Absalom, and he

s as pale as a sheet.

Finding of the Bodies. [From the Cleveland Leader, of July 6th.] The girl's body found on Friday, which we stated was that of Miss Garrett, proves to have been the body of little Miss Cora Perry, of Detroit. Her mother and two children were passengers on the Morning Star, and all were lost. It is gratifying to record, however, that the bodies of all three

have been recovered.

During the search on Friday the body of a woman, with dark hair and dressed in light clothing, was brought to the surface, but on account of the slight hold the grappling hooks had upon the clothing it was not recovered. A lady's handker-chief marked "Sarah Christie," was fished up and brought to Cleveland. Mr. John H. Garrett's neck have been recovered. tie. left in his state-room, was also brought to the

surface.
On Saturday the Levi Johnson returned to its On Saturday the Levy Johnson returned to the work on the wreck. Two more bodies were dragged up, one of which was that of Mr. H. Allen Iddings, whose loss was so keenly felt by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. Mrs. Iddings, the mother of the deceased, was on board the tug at the time. The body was well preserved the tig at the circumstance with the exception of collar and fully dressed, with the exception of collar and neck-tie. The gold watch, chain and rings were found and taken by Mrs. Iddings. The

funeral will take place to morrow. Due notice thereof will be published. The other body was that of a middle-aged man of medium height. It was clothed with a black or medium neight. It was clothed with a black coat, gray pantaloons and vest, plaid flaundl shirt and heavy boots. In the pockets were found a brass handled knife, a small pipe, a quantity of tobacce, and a wallet containing one five and two one dollar bills, and a steerage ticket. from Cleveland to Detroit, marked on the back in pencil, "No. 32." Nothing was found to indiate his name.

cate his name.

The body of a woman in night clothes was brought nearly to the surface but sank back.

Yesterday the same tug started out for another Yesterday the same tng started out for another search, but was obliged to roturn because of the roughness of the lake. The work of dragging that vicinity will be continued as long as there remains a probability of recovering any bodies. The bodies found by the tng up to this time have been found near the wreck, and it is thought that all those who went down with the steamer are in that immediate vicinity. POLITICAL.

THE NEW YORK CONVENTION. Odds and Ends of Gossip. [From the New York Papers of Today.]

The principal talk was of Chase and his availability as a candidate, some expressing surprise that his name had not been mentioned, while others regarded this reticence on the part of his friends as simply a piece of strategy looking forward to the early presentation of his name as the termination of the labors of the Convention in termination of the labors of the Convention in its enthusiastic endorsement, as that of one who would lead the Democratic hosts to a certain and decisive victory. It is beyond all doubt that a majority of the delegates to the Convention at the present time, sufficient to secure his nomination, recognize in Chief Justice Chase the most available equidate with whom to enter the field in the recognize in Chief Justice Chase the most available candidate with whom to enter the field in the contest for the Presidency against Grant, and are prepared to give him their hearty support; but, unfortunately, while possessing this latent or reserve strength, in the Convention the Chief Justice is without any representation there committed or pledged to urge his claims to the nomination, as in the case of the other candidates backed up by States; nor is there any individual with sufficient independence of character (or, not to put too fine a point upon it, pluck) to stand up in the Convention and boldly propose his name.

"Judge Chase's stock seems to be very low," said an Ohio delegate; "his not having received a single ballot yet evinces his utter weakness in the Convention."
"I think it shows exactly the reverse," said a

"I think it shows exactly the reverse," said a Mississippi delegate. "His friends, I believe, have only been holding him back, and when the time comes, they will bring him forward; and I shouldn't be surprised if he made a grand rush ahead and distanced all his competitors."
"Our delegation, I don't believe, can be induced under any circumstances to give him their vote," said the Ohioan, "and I feel certain Pendleton's friends won't back down in his favor."
"He has certainly shown himself right on negro

"He has certainly shown himself right on negro suffrage," answered the Mississipplan; "and there can be no possible doubt of his hearty endorsement of the platform of the Convention."

ment of the platform of the Convention."

RUMOR ABOUT CHASE.

There is reason to believe that the Chase movement for the Presidency will be inaugurated in the Convention to day. The New York delegation is supposed to have made up its mind to go as a unit for the Chief Justice, and the Southern delegates, influenced by the fact that five Judges of the Supreme Court, at the head of whom stards Mr. Chase, have decided upon rendering a favorable opinion in the McArdle case, and thus relieving the Southern people of the most oppressive feature of the despotism under which they labor, have resolved on sustaining New York, and, backed up by Pennsylvania and the entire Eastern States, will make a considerable inroad on Mr. Perdleton's chances.

When practices.

When pred was announced yesterday, the whole Cor contion rose to its feet, and some few well-behaved persons in the gallery did the same; but the wast majority retained their seats and seemed to regard the prayer as a bore, especially so in such oppressive weather. Profane people declared the prayer was entirely too long for a democratic crowd; but more point would have been shown in the remark that no prayer could e too long when addressed to Heaven in their

Democratic Indecencies. The following are a few choice specimens of the manner in which the Democratic press is con-

ducting the present campaign: /
The New York Day Book says of "Mongrelism."
A Democrat, a true, intelligent Democrat, should no more associate with, or sit at table with a white nigger than he would a black one. No matter what his education or accomplishments, a true Democrat should no more permit a degraded true Democrat should no more permit a degraded and corrupt beast like Charles Sumner, who vol-untarily abdicates his manhood and equalizes with negroes, to eat with him, or even to speak to him without touching his hat, than he would Fred. Douglas or any other nigger. An honest Democrat naturally avoids a thief, a pickpocket or degraded wretch that commits bigamy, &c., but none of these corruptions and degradations equal the degradation or indeed the sin of equalizing with negroes. Finally, we must all come to this position, and restore the white Republic, or another million of lives must need he secrificed before a groes, to eat with him, or even to speak to him million of lives must needs be sacrificed before a truth so simple and obvious is beaten into the American brain; for not liberty alone, but so-ciety itself, is only possible in this country as it was organized by Washington and left us by Buchanan The Metropolitan Record says of the admission

The Metropolitan Record says of Arkansas:

"Very good! One more infamyladded to the already long catalogue will but hasten the coming retribution. Let them bring in their carpetbag Senators and their carpet-bag Representatives under this infamous act of an infamous Congress! Bring them in, we say, and just see how long the people will permit them to stay there!" It threatens the Republicans in the following

strain:
"Is it not about time for them to get it into their brain that it is a cardinal principle with the Democracy that this is a White Man's Government, and that, therefore, the nigger governments which Radicalism has set up in these Africanized States have all got to be upset. governments which Radicalish has set up in these Africanized States have all got to be upset, and that the upsetting will begin just as soon as we can get our Democratic President inaugu-rated, on the 4th of March, 1869. The Govern-ment of the United States then will be the Democratic Executive, the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives, and such of the Senators as have not been sent from the nigger monarchies aforesaid. That: Government will be supported by the militia, which we expect to have under the command of Democratic Governors in all the count State. command of Democratic Governors in an ingrest States. It will be a strong enough Government then to take care of the carpet-bag gentry and the military machinery by which they may have swindled themselves into the Rump Congress. As we have declared heretofore, so we repeat now, the whole concern will have to leave, peaceably if they may, forcibly if we must. If they choose the latter alternative, so be it. A

speedy settlement of the whole matter will then follow; and, our word for it, it will be, as we have heretofore declared, short, sharp, and de-

Shocking Rebel Barbarities. Mr. Honneus, the Republican candidate for Sheriff in Blenville Parish, was formerly an officer sherin in Bienville Parisa, was formerly an officer of the Sixth Massachusetts Battery, which orga-nization he. joined in Roxbury, Mass. On the night of the 28th of May he was called to the door of his house in Blenville, and before a word could be spoken on either side the ruffians fired upon be spoken on either side the ruffians fired upon him, shot him down, and then shot him and beat him until he was supposed to be dead, after he was down. Mr. Honneus arrived in this city yesterday in a very feeble condition, 'He requires crutches to walk with, and presents the appearance of a battle-scarred soldier. He carries several of the villainous Rebel buckshot in his person. He informs us that on the same night he essessing attempted to murder him a party the assassins attempted to murder him a party of men attacked a colored man, Moses Law-horn, who was then in his own house, dragged horn, who was then in his own Rouse, trigged him out of his house, carried him, to the woods and shot him, and then cut his head off. They fired at him in the afternoon, but did not hit him, and he escaped from them at the time by fleeing to the woods. This was about ten miles from the house where Mr. Honneus was attacked. Mr. Lawhorn was an intelligent man, an active and zealous Republican, and owned the place where he resided. Larkin D. Corley, Millard Corley, and Lewis Tally, the alleged murderers of Nathan Green, Dinah Hoffman, Charles Hoffman, and Henry Dinah Hoffman, Charles Hoffman, and Henry

Coeny, were brought to town yesterday by Deputy United States Marshal, guarded by soldiers of the 20th United States Infantry. The

murders were committed elx or seven weeks ago in the pine woods, six miles from the camping-ground of the alleged murder. One colored wo-

man and two colored men were hanged, and one colored man was shot by the miscreants. Green was at a prayer meeting when a party of twelve or more approached, one of whom went into the house and deliberately shot him. Hoffman and Coeny were taken out of the church, bound together, a rope was placed around their necks, and they were led to a house where another prayer meeting was held, and there Dinah Hoffman, the mother of Charles, was seized, and all three were hanged together to a rafter in the house. The wife of Corley, when they were ar-rested, told her busband it served him right, "for he had no business to go down there and meddle with them niggers."—New Orleans Republican, June 27th.

JAMAICA.

Public Lands. Terrible Inundations-Great Landslides.

Dates from Jamaica are to the 15th ult. There are half a million acres of land in Ja-maica which cannot be claimed by anybody. The government is about to take possession of them, and will thus prepare the way for the develop-ment of a large and extensive immigration. There is another half a million acres upon which These the government can any day pounce upon as forfeited by non-payment of land tax. The Governer is only waiting upon the imperial government to proceed with the confiscation of unregistered lands.

There has been frightful rains and floods throughout the island; these have done enormous mischief. The loss of human life, stock, mous mischlef. The loss of human life, stock, horses and property by floods which have carried everything out to sea, is far beyond any fair estimate at present. In the low lying estates the sugar works have been completely inundated and everything movable swept away. Houses have been unroofed and laborers' huts carried down the rivers and out to sea. The Milk river rose fifty feet above its usual level, inundated the matron's house at the baths, and it was with the matron's house at the baths, and it was with great difficulty that the furniture was saved from being washed away. The kitchen roof was washed off and left on the top of some large trees about one hurdred yards distant. The Rio Cobre has risen higher than it has ever been through the the edder important to have risen. known by the oldest inhabitant to have risen. At Spanishtown it is nearly on a level with the bridge. A large wain with several hogsheads of sugar, belonging to Mr. McPhail, and driven by twelve oxen, were all swept away from the Bogg Walk, in St. Catherine. At Four Paths and Porus Walk, in St. Catherine. At Four Paths and Porus the road was flooded, the water in many cases coming over the wheels of private carriages. The Dry river rose forty feet above its usual level, and barked a cotton tree on its bank to the height of twenty-five feet. Mr. Justice Rampini lost his carriage in it and narrowly escaped with his life. The carriage was carried down the river, dashed into a hole in the bank and soon became a perfect wreck. The Police Office was swept away, and the policemen, to escape, lodged up in a tree in the rain, without focd and covering from the tempest and rain. A hut, with an old man, his wife and grandchild, was washed down in the torrent and never seen again.

There are five gigantic landslips on Mount Dlablo. The convicts from the Penitentiary have been sent to clear the road, which has been covered

A Great Rear Story.

From the Ludington (Mich.) Record of June 30 ]
We have to record a very singular deliverance
of a girl about three years of age to its parents,
after being carried off by a black bear, and a
search of about thirty-six hours through the
torest by the excited parents. The facts, as near
as we can gather them, are substantially as fol-

Mr. Henry Flynn lives about forty miles eas of this place, at or near the lodging camps of Mr. Ludington, and, we believe, has charge of one of the camps. He started one morning to take a horse to pasture, about two miles distant from the house, and, as he was ready to start, his little girl appeared and seemed very anxious to go with her father, who, in order to please the child, put her upon the horse's back and let her ride a short distance, perhaps forty rods from the house, but in plain view of it, where he put her down and told her to run home. He hotleed that the child was standing where he left her,

that the child was standing where he left her, and, on looking back after going a little further, saw her playing in the sand. He soon passed out of eight, and was gone about an hour, expecting, of course, that the child would return to the house after playing a few moments.

On returning home he made inquiry about the child of its mother, who said she had not seen the child, and supposed he had taken her along with him. On going to the spot where he left her, he saw huge bear tracks in the sand, and at once came to the conclusion that the child had been carried off by the bear.

carried off by the bear.

The family immediately made search through the forest, which was grown up to almost a jungle, rendering their search very slow. All day these anxious parents searched for some trace of their child, nor did they stop when darkness came on, but remained in the woods, calling the child by her name, and with aching hearts would listen, with almost breathless fear, to catch some listen, with almost breathtess tear, to esten sound by which they could discover their lost darling. Morning came and their search was

ruitless.

A couple of gentlemen looking at land came to the house, and, being informed of the circumstance, immediately set out to help find the child. No doubt existed as to the fate of the little one by all, and if they could only find where the bear had deep atched his victim, they might then go home with the assurance that they were never to see their child again, but until some trace of her was house.

see their child again, but until some trace of her was found, there was hope.

The gentlemen alluded to had wandered about and as they were passing a swampy spot where the undergrowth was thick, they either called the child, or else were talking aloud, when one of them heard the child's voice. He then called the child by name, and told her to come out of the bushes. She replied that the bear would not let her. The men then crept through the bush, and when pear the spot where the child and bear when near the spot where the child and bear were, they heard a splash in the water, which the child said was the bear. On going to her they found her standing upon a log extending about half way across the river.

The bear had undertaken to cross the river on the log and bear properly along the child.

The bear had undertaken to cross the river out the log, and being closely pursued, left the child and swam away. She had received some scratches upon her face, arms and legs, and her clothes were almost torn from her body, but the bear had not bitten her to hurt her, only the marks of his teeth being found on her back, where, in taking hold of her clothes to carry her, he had taken the flesh also.

The little one says the bear would put her down

The little one says the bear would put his nose up to her face, when she would slap him, and then the bear would hang his head by her side and purr and rub against her like a cat. The men asked her if she was cold in the night, and she told them that the old bear lay down beside her and put his "arms" around her and hugged Ler to him and kept her warm, though she did not like his long hair. She was taken home to her parents, who could hardly express their joy at her safety.

The bear has been seen lurking about in the vicinity, it is supposed for the purpose of yet carrying off the child. The supposition is that it is a female bear, and having lost her cubs, came across the child and adopted it! Steps are being taken to capture the bear.

\_The latest Yankee invention is the economi cheroot, one of which is twice the length of the ordinary, and herein is the economy. The government taxes cigars without regard to length, and the application of a knife will make one of these into two.

-Tite Marquis de Caux, Patti's husband, or affianced, and the hero of many a questionable transaction during the last ten or fitteen years, has got himself into trouble again. He won large stakes at the last Imperial races, and is charged now with having brought about the victory of his favorite horse by very foul means.

SIXTH EDITION 5:00 O'Clook. BY TELEGRAPH.

FROMNEWYORK

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION. Latest Proceedings.

The Democratic Convention. [Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

TAMMANY HALL, July 8 .- During the temporary absence of the Kentucky, Missouri and Illinois delegates there was much confusion in the Hall, and ineffectual attempts were made for an adjournment. The 17th ballot gave Hancock 1371; Hen-

dricks 80; Pendleton 701/6; Johnson 6, and Hoffman 3. Hoffman received the vote of Nebraska. A proposition to adjourn was lost after a ballot. A warm and noisy discussion took place in regard to the right of the Chairman of the Illinois delegation to speak for all the members.

The complaining delegate was frequently called to order, and cries of "alt down," "shut up," made the warm air melodious for some time, but did not prevent him from having his say out.

The result now	is:		7	_	-,	
Hancock			: . : : :			14436
Hendricks						87
Pendleton						561/3
A. Johnson						10
Doolitile						
Hoffman						
Tonnoggo goog	haal	- 40	tea A		lowe	Tedlone

gave Hendricks 16 votes, much to the surprise of Pendleton's friends. The Chairman, Horatio Seymour, is giving lessons to the Convention in reference to a question raised by an Illinoisan. Several members have spoken, and there is

much interest and much confusion. Everybody wants to speak, and four of five are gratifying that desire.

It is now a perfect Babel.

The noisy Illinois delegate makes a most earnest speech, in which he protests against the action of the Illinois chairman, and expresses himself in favor of Andrew Johnson, the Patriot and Bage.

The applause which greeted this speech was deafening. The Chairman of the Illinois delegation replied indignantly. The indignant member, planting himself firmly, striking one of Forrest's attitudes, says be will hold his position on the floor, much to the amusement of everybody until to-morrow morning.

TENNESSEE.

A Call for an Extra Session of the Leg-islature—The Militia to be Equipped. [Despatch to the New York Times.]

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Tuesday, July 7.—Gov. Brownlow to-morrow publishes a praclamation calling an extra session of the Legislature to meet on the 27th of July. His object is to make provision for the financial emergencies of the State, created by the heavy attachment suits pending in New York city, and to provide for the arming and equipping of the militia, to be placed in the field early in August to suppress the alleged lawless-ness in West Tennessee.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

Farragut has real estate in California. —The proof of the adage that time is money is ound in the fact that time's change. —Ristori's daughter protests ignorance of her reported engagement to a New Yorker.

Mrs. Peabody, his sister, will review Haw-thorne in the next North American. -A tender-hearted man in Maine disposes of sough bugs by the use of chloroform. -About half the newly-appointed cadets at

examination. West Point failed to pass the -Mr. Disraell's "supporters"-the Premier's -Madame Rosa is greatly disturbed at night

by a superabundance of serenades from enthusi-astic California bards and bands. -The Prince of Wales is growing bald-so bald t is said there will soon be no hair apparent.

-A hundred miles of bell wire are in a Saratoga hotel. The waiters are all trained to walk a thousand miles in a thousand hours. - Ex. -The French have nationalized the English

word "shocking," only they write and pronounce The Supreme Court of the Sandwich Islands has decided that a man cannot be hung for the crime of suicide. But how about a man who dies from small-pox?

-John Brougham went to the Schutzenfest with Mayor Hoffman, made one of his great speeches, and was reported in the German papers as "Mynheer John Bruin."

-A Spanish journal mentions the curious suicide of a man who built up a stack of faggots, then fastened himself so as to render escape impossible, set fire to the heap and was burned to

-Mr. Cameron, the late Abyssinian prisoner, —Mr. Cameron, the late Adyssinian prisoner, when on his way home, remained some days in Paris, and is reported to have stated that the body found is probably that of a substitute, and that King Theodorus escaped during the bombardment of Magdala

-A French journalist writes the following goo-—A French journalist writes the following goographical paragraph: Paris chatters, Munich drinks, Marseilles eings, Rome prays, Lyons works, Leipzig reads, Madrid smokes, Manchester packs, Hanover eleeps, Edinburgh dreams, and Constantinople bathes.

—The Paris Charivari calls attention to the following remarkable example of the religious tolerance exhibited by the clergy of Lyons: Wiebland to parall the numerous members of the

Wishing to permit the numerous members of the society of Lyons who assist at the annual ceresmony of the Fête Dieu to go to theraces, the clergy has deemed it expedient to appoint an earlier hour for the procession.

—Some of the German railroad companies em-

ploy good-looking and respectable young ladies at their ticket and freight office, and the railroad at their ticket and freight omer, and the ranton managers say the change is to most pleasant and profitable one. The young ladies are most conscientious, and quarrels which, as long as the men were employed, occurred very frequently at the ticket offices, have now entirely ceased.

men were employed, occurred very requently as the ticket offices, have now entirely ceased.

—A Hungarisu obleman, named Michaelowitch, is going on foot from Pesth to Parls. The lorg walk is undertaken in consequence of a bet regarding the hospitality of the Hungarians, Germans and Frenci. Baron Michaelowitch did not take a cent alorg, but relied exclusively on the hospitality of the people by the wayside. At the latest accounts he had already reached the French frontier. This is a esgacious way of living upon the public.

—King William, of Prusala, is trying the Haroun Al Raschid game again. He has recommenced walking about the streets of Berlin after nightfall in disguise. Ho was much elated at what he had learned from unsuspecting citizens and workingmen, on his first incognita walks and workingmen, on his first incognita walks through the city, and declared that the people of Berlin were, after all, as loyal to blim as he wished.

Berlin were, after all, as loyal to him as he wished, them to be. Jean, his faithful old valet de chambre, accompanied His Majesty on this occasion.