# Daily Evening Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

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GIBSON PEACOCK.

L. FETHERSTON.

THOS. J. WILLIAMSON.

FRANCIS WELLS.

The Bulletin is served to subscribers in the city at 18 genus per week, payable to the carriers, or 28 per amum.

ous Matters.

dying echoes of the American fête of the Fourth

of July, the social festivities of the Paris season

of 1868 may be said to have finally sunk to rest.

The Americans were the first to begin, early in

November or even in October, and they have been

the last to end-in the dog-days! One begins to

think and to ask, what would Paris be now with-

ont them? As I have more than once had occasion

to remark of late years, the transatiantic element

assumes year after year more and more im-

portance in this central capital, and more influ-

ence over the French mind in general. In the

imperial circle at Court, American beauty and

dress have won for themselves the foremost

place amongst all foreign competitors; while in

private society, Americans equally take the

lead in the ton and dash, and, it must be con-

fessed, too, in the extravagance of fashionable

life. But these are though by no means to be de-

spised, yet comparatively trifling causes of in-

fluence. It is impossible not to per-ceive how fast American ideas are gaining

ground in France on much higher subjects. If

M. de Tocqueville were alive now, he would be

flattered to see how much progress "American

democracy" has made among his countrymen

since his great work was published, and in spite

of the apparent success of imperialism. But the

real fact is that democracy is taking root in

France, while the Empire is but a splendid pa

geant, which every one feels might, "like the baseless fabric of a vision," disappear at any moment and "leave not a rack be-

hind." It exists only by the favor of tortuitous

circumstances, and the preponderance of mate-

rial force. But there is no national faith in it;

the heart of the people is not in it, and not a

hand would be raised to fight for it voluntarily

and for its own sake. But democratic ideas, in

the American sense, pervade every day more and

more the French mind, and the nation turns its

eyes naturally towards America as an example to

follow now, just as it thought it was following

American example in 1789 and in 1848. Let us only

hope that the effort to do so will be more

calm and moderate: and therefore more success-

ful than it has proved in the former instances.

The French have hitherto thought that in order

to be like America," they had nothing to do but

to "set up a republic." Alas! they never reflec-

ted that a republican "form" is nothing without a

republican "mind," and so they found themselves

utterly anable to "work" the delicate machinery

by which a really free people remains master of

its own destinies. But there are better symptoms

now visible, as I was going to remark, when

I wandered somewhat from the immediate sub-

ject with which I began this letter. Instead of

thinking merely how to pull down one govern-

ment which they don't like, and set up another

for which they are not fit, the French seem to be

slowly and steadily imbuing themselves with

American "principles," as a necessary prepara-

ion for American "practice"-a process which

they were formerly in the habit of reversing. All

brough the present session of the Legislature

the references to American example, as I have

so often had occasion to remark, have been

was constantly discussed with reference to what

was done and thought on the subject in America

and American authorities were as continually

noted. The same was the case with respect to

the bill as to the right of public meeting; and in

the discussion of the new army bill, of the rail-

ways, steam navigation and the finances any

eference to American method or example was

always eagerly listened to by the Chamber. The

organization of American armies during the war

tion like the French; but above all, the disbanding

of these armies has left a profound and

endurable impression. M. Laboulaye, in his

clever book of Paris en Amerique, was one of the

first to seize and avail himself of the genera tendency displayed by the French mind to test

and compare their own customs and institutions

by and with those of America; and the prodigious sale of the witty publication, and the hun-

dreds of editions it has gone through in this

country, would be almost sufficient of itself to

prove the justice of the remarks I have made

upon the increased influence of transatlantic

deas, so visible in the ranks of Parisian society

The Constitutionnel informs us that the adminis-

tration of telegraphic lines has decided to establish

a submarine cable between France and the United

States, and have granted the concession to Baron

Emile d'Erlanger, of Paris, and Mr. Julius Reuter.

of London, for twenty years. It is to be hoped

they may find another Cyrus Field to help them

The Correctional Tribunal of Paris has just sen-

tenced the proprietor of the Electeur, Mr. Pas-

quet, and Mr. Ferry, the writer of the article en-

titled "Grandes Manauvres Electorales," to a fine

of 5,000 francs each, and the printer to one of 500

francs. The caution money exacted on starting the journal is security for the payment of these sums. This paper, as I before mentioned, is un-

Two Bourse speculators, an uncle and nephew

came to blows a few days since at the Exchange,

and, not satisfied with that striking proof of

natural affection, indulged their feelings in a

duel with swords in the Bois de Boulogne. After few passes the nephew was slightly wounded in

the breast, which satisfied both the combatants,

and the affair was brought to an end. Two offi-

cers of the line were the seconds of the nephew,

and those of the uncle were his clerk and a writer

in the Charivari. It is not every one who, like

the Emperor, can congratulate himself on being

The Chambers are still in session and will con-

tinue to be so for some time to come, if the

months of Messrs les Députés are not treated

like those of the canine race, which are all

muzzled at this season of the year. The time

for long speeches has passed, said one of the

members, the other day, as he ascended the tri.

bune, and he went on for more than an hour.

Even Marshal Niel, the Minister of War, has

been indulging in much superfluous talk. In a

recent debate he drew a picture of the virtues of

the Chassepot rifle, which might almost have

frightened his audience, whilst it must also have

missive ruin" will eventually be the best of peace-

makers. When everybody is sure to kill everybody nobody will be willing to fight. Even the

most belligerent-monarchs will not send their ar-

"engines of

convinced them that such

der the direction of M. Jules Favre.

"the nephew of his uncle!"

at the close of the season of 1868.

in the undertaking.

was a subject of great interest to a military na

The new law on the Press

# AMERICAN

# LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Philadelphia,

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.

This Institution has no superior in the United

INVITATIONS FOR WEDDINGS, PARTIES, &C., DREKA, 1023 CHESTNUT STREET. 1e20-tf MARRIED.

GRIFFITH—WADDILIA—In Fayetteville, on the 14th inst. by Rev. J. C. Huske, Mr. J. B. Griffith, of Philadelphia, Pa. to Miss Ellen F. Waddill, of Fayetteville, North-Aracilina, VOLLMER—WICK.—At Instanapolia, Ind., on the 15th inst., by the Rev. A. Hersonie, Frederick G. Vol'mer, of Philadelphia, to Miss Verina D. Wick, daughter of the late Hon. W. W. Wick, of Indianapolis, St. Louis county, Mo., Lieut George Silvers Ward, U. S. St. Louis county, Mo., Lieut George Silvers Ward, U. S. A., of Philadelphia, Pa., neph; w and namesake of Dr. Georgo H. Silvers, derilet, of St. Louis, to Miss Lou'se Garacelte Bennet, daught of the late Mr. Bennet, and niece of Mrs. Gen. Hancock

HALLOWELL.—Drowned, July 18th, in Brooklyn, N. Y., Thomas Sweney, son of D. A. and C. J. Hallowell, and D years.
His remains were interred at Laurel Hill (this city), on the list inst.

HENSZEY.—On the 20th inst., after a short illness,
John M. Henszey, in the 22d year of his aga.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to
attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No.
42H Finney Place, West Philadelphia, on Friday afternoon. 24th instant, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Laurel

iii. HUSTON.—On the morning of July 21st, 1833, Alfred, on of Samuel and palite f. Huston, in the aixth year of 

PEARBON.—On the 21st inst. Davis Fearson, aged of years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence. York road, allow Rieling Bun Village, on Friday morning, 24th inst., at 190 clock Carriages will be in readiness at 9 clock, at the office of William H. Moore, Undertaker, No 505 Arch airect, to convex the friends to the house.

Arch airect, to convex the friends to the house.

SilARFLESS.—On the 21st inst. William H., son of D. Officy and better H. charpless, in the 34th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 401 south Eighth & Pect, on Sixth-day morning next, the 21th lost, at 1-dy fock

WHARTON.—At Penllyn, Montgomery county, Pa., on the 91 t instant, Mary Moore, daughter of the late Moore Wharton, St. Wharton Nr.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to
attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother, D.

C. Wh. rton. No. 1403 Locust street, on Friday morning,
24th inst, at 10 o'clock.

COLGATE & CO.'8

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

BLACK LLAMA LACE POINTS, \$1 TO \$100,
WHITE LLAMA SHAWLS,
WHITE SHEFTLAND DO.
WHITE BAREGE DO.
WHITE BAREGE TO.
WHITE CRAPE MARETZ.
EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch sts.

# SPECIAL NOTICES.

AT A MEETING OF THE COAL TRADE held in the office of Messrs. Day, HUDDELL & CO., July 22d, 1863, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously schoped:

Whereas, it has pleased the Divine Ruler of all things, to remove Davis Peased the Divine Ruler of all things, to remove Davis Peased the Divine Ruler of all things, to remove Davis Peased the Divine Ruler of all things, to remove Davis Peased Son, Esq., from this life, after a very brief illners; and whereas, it is right and proper that those with whom he has been so long associated in the perolexities and successes of business, and who have known him so intimately, should give some appropriate expression to their feelings on this mournful occasion; therefore,

expression to their feetings on this mournful occasion; therefore. That the Coal Trade of Schuylkill county is deeply indebted to the skill industry and perseverace of Davis Pearson, as one of its early pioneers, in the development of its mineral wealth, as well as for its former property and present magnitude, he having contributed is rely to these objects. Resolved, That in the twenth as well as for its former aminer and merchant we rejoice in the success that crowned his efforts, enabling him to accumulate a large fortune, and also in the benevolence with which he was a miner and the worthy poor and supplying their wants, while at the same time the various benevolent and religious institutions, which looked to him for support, found in him a che officiency in furnishing men and means to sustain the Government during the rebellion.

Resolved, That as a husb-ond and father he was kind and indulgent, using That as a friend he was genlist.

death the family have expecially the Coal Trade, a valuable member.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the bereaved widow and children in this the severest affliction of their lives, and hereby tender to them our heartfelt condolence, and that as a mark of respect, we will attend his time al in a body.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolvious, duly attested, be conveyed to Mrs. Pearson, and published in the North American, Evening Bulletin Resolved, That Mesers, Neill, McCreary and Blakiston. Ntners' Journal
d. That Messre. Neill, McCreary and Blakiston
nittee to bear the proceedings of this meeting to

WM. P. STREET, Secretary.

ALFRED DAY, President, 1t. PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE

# LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September The next term commences on Indesidate, september 10. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 9), or on TUESDAY, July 22, the day before the Annual Commencement.

For circulars, apply to President CATTELL, or to Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN. Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN,

Clerk of the Faculty. EASTON, Pa., July, 1868. OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COM PANY. OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COM PANY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13th, 1868.

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 Stockholders of this Company that they will have the privilege sof subscribing, either directly or by substitution, under much rules as may be prescribed therefor, for Twenty-five fiver Cent. of additional Stock at Partin proportion to their respective interests as they stand registered on the books of the Company, May 20th, 1863.

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

Subscriptions to the new Stock will beers sivedon and after May 50th, 1863, and the privilege sabscribing will cease on the 30th day of July, 1863.

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

1st. Twenty-five Per Cent. at the time of subscription, and research private Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of Opecember, 1863.

2d. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of Opecember, 1863.

ty five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of 3d. Twenty-new ret count out at before the 15th day of the Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of the Ceember, 1889, or if Stockholders should prefer, the whole amount may be paid up at once. or any remaining instalments may be paid up in full at the time of the payment of the second or third instalment, and each instalment paid the shall be entitled to a pro rata dividend that may be de-

THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

myl4-tlysogrp Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD
COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH FOURTH PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1888.

NOTICE to the holders of bonds of the Philadelphia iand Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:—
The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of 131,000 each at any time before the lat day of October next, eat par, for a new mortgage bond of equal amount, bearing 1 per cent interest, clear of United States and State taxes. Ther cent interest creat on Manager than 25 years to run, thaving 25 years to run. The bonds not surrendered on or before the let of Octo-The bonds not surrendered at maturity, in accordance with their tenor. my29-t octi S. BRADFORD, Treasurer. Their tenor. my29-t octi S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 AND 1530 Lombard street, Dispensary Department, Medical treatmen and Imedicines furnished gratuitously to the poor.

NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, WASTE E. HUNTER, No. 618 Jayne street.

# PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1868.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS LETTER FROM PARIS. Americans in Paris-Progress of Ame-

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin. PARIS, Friday, July 10th, 1868 .- With the

ent them all to be killed for me. The Emperor is still at Fontainbleau, but will coon go to Plombieres. He will not be regretted by the good people of the former town, as he prevents strangers from going there by shutting up his beautiful gardens.

### LETTER FROM TRIESTE.

The Allocation and its Effect in Austria-Rumors from Italy-The Garidaldis.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.) TRIESTE, July 3, 1868.—If you were to judge by the papers, you might think that the Papal Allocution, which handles Austria so sharply, has produced an immense impression, vet such is really not the case either here or in any other part of the Austrian empire. Something of the kind had been expected as an answer to the confessional laws, but it was expected as an immediate rejoinder of blow for blow, while now after a month's time, when the public have almost forgotten the subject, it is little more than a blow in the air. If there was any calculation in this delay, it was a false one. The Alfocution came, indeed, like a thunderstroke from a clear sky, but it came too late, and will scarcely frighten, much less hurt any one now. The importance of the struggle lay more in the fight and victory than in the profit to be derived from victory, for in order to gain it more surely, an easy retreat was keft open to the adversaries, and only so much was taken as was absolutely necessary. If this was done it was less in the hope that such moderation would be appreciated in Rome, than out of regard for the scruples of people at home. Nor is there much danger of this moderation being forgotten now, for although there are some who are crying out that the best reply to the Allocution would be to adopt the late Dr. Muhlfield's short, paragraphic saying, "that the Concordat has ceased to exist." they are not likely to find a ready echo. The Reichsrath of Austria has had its say, and so has now the Papal See, and there the matter may

rest for some time to come. Reports of secret enlistments in Italy having een lately spread—the natural inference being that they were for Garibaldian purposes-the Italian Government has caused searching inquiries to be made as to their foundation. The Minister of the Interior has had the matter thoroughly investigated, and is convinced that it is a mere canard, propagated by a Paris paper which pretends to semi-official sources of information. but in reality is entitled to very little credit. It seems that offers were made to enlist men for some South American service, but that few, if

any, enrollments were made. A few weeks ago a report was spread that Prussia was going to raise a foreign legion in preparation for a war with France, and the Prussian Legation in Florence were so pestered with applications from pugnacious Italians ambitious to mount the black and white cockade that for a moment there was an idea at the Italian capital of giving public notice that Prussia would fight for herself and needed no foreign volunteers; but his was not done, because it might have given Garibaldian enterprise there is every reason to believe that nothing of the kind is in conemplation. According to the latest accounts Garibaldi was suffering much from rheumatism and obliged to use crutches. Menotti Garibaldi is going to be married; his matrimonial expedition to Milan, like his father's peace pilgrimage to Geneva, might merely be a cover for plottings and warlike designs, but there are no grounds for thinking that such is the case. You may depend that the Government of Italy is on the alert, and that neither an Aspromonte nor a Mentana is likely to occur while it remains in office.

# The Pope Visits His Army.

A letter from Rome, of July 3d, says: "Yesterday the Pope paid a visit to his army on the plateau of Monte Cave, arriving at Rocca on the placeat of inductions, in this did Papa in a carriage at eight o'clock in the morning. As his Hollness entered the camp, rain began to fall, and was driven on by furious gusts of wind, which rose to a storm when the Holy Fa-ther reached the temporary chapel, erected at great cost, in the midst of the camp. In this labric the troops assembled to hear the Pope say mass, which he accomplished under great difficulties: for at that elevation the air was extremely cold, obliging him to wear his camauro, or red velvet cap, and, as the rain pierced the thin roof of the chapel, a red umbrella was held over his head. The white linen for the altar was retained in in its place by the weight of bullets. and the Host was placed under a glass clock-shade, to prevent its being carried away by the tempest. In spite of these discomforts, the Holy Father went through all the service of the mass with his usual deliberation. The troops then gathered in the middle of the camp, where the Pope mounted a scaffold, and, regardless of wind and rain, bestowed upon them his solemn benediction. General Kanzler wished him to benediction. General Kanzler wished him to wait for the troops to march past, but his Holiness was too fatigued, and hastened away, intending to accomplish the descent from the mountain in a litter. This operation, however, proved even more fruitful of discomfort than the celebration of mass in the camp chapel, and the cover of the litter so cramped the knees of the Holy Father that he insisted on alighting. But he found it equally painful to walk, as the ground was sodden with rain, and the mud ankie-deep; and he could only proceed by catching at the rifles of the soldiers who lined the way. Finally, the jaded Pontiff reached his carriage, and was conveyed to Grottoferrata. This journey, which has been a true martyrdom for the old man, and has een a true martyrdom for the old man, and has been a true martyrdom for the old man, and has already produced a bad effect on his health, is said to have cost, in all its accompaniments, 60,000 francs. Fortunately the Italian govern-ment has just paid into the Pontifical exchequer 3,000,000 francs, and promises another instalment of its debt next week."

Longfellow in England. When Mr. Longfellow attended a public school festival on a recent occasion he retired at a certain point of the proceedings at which it appeared likely that he would be called upon to make a speech. Mr. Lowe upon this remarked that Mr. Longfellow was the only American he had ever known who ran away to avoid speaking in public. The criticism had, of course, a basis of truth, but it was not entirely just, although it would probably be confirmed by the popular notion of the American character. Mr. Longfellow has at any rate successfully avoided speech-making until last night, when Mr. Gladstone drew him out. A complimentary dinner which was originally understood to be of a strictly private character so rapidly increased in dimensions that it ultimately assumed the appearance of a public ceremony; and only the positive interdict of the poet prevented speeches being made which might have satisfied the tendencies of Mr. Lowe's ideal American, but which would have been extremely distasteful to the New England guests. In the delightful gardens of Holland House, or at the friendly tables of his admirers, Mr. Longfellow has had the opportunity of meeting distinguished Englishmen without paying the penalty of "saymics to certain destruction, although they might

be as philosophical as the late President Dupin himself, when he said, in answer to a reproach of not having properly defeaded the prerogative of the Legislative Assembly, "If I had had four men and a corporal at my disposal, I would have he disposal, I would have he disposal in the circumstances he may congratulate himself to-day that his modesty was not subjected to a more violent trial. A train had been laid which might have a tonished him if he had not made a point of soliciting that the private character of the dinner might be preserved to the end .- Pall Mall Gazette.

Bierstadt's Dinner to Longfellow. (From the London Daily News of July 10.)

Yesterday evening a dinner was given to Pro-fessor Longfellow by Mr. Bierstadt, a distin-guished American artist, at the Langham Hotel, Porlland place. The occasion was of a tho-Portland place. The occasion was of a tho-roughly international character, and the attendance comprised some of the most distinguished men on both sides of the Atlantic. The enter-tainment itself was a brilliant one, and nothing

was wanting to render it a fitting homage to the poet whose works have become household words id England as well as in America.

The list of those present included the Duke of Argyll, Admiral Farragut, Lord Airlie, Lord Houghton, Lord Eliot, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M. P., Lieutenant-General Sir Hope Grant Sir William Knollys. Sir. Henry Rulwer. Houghton, Lord Ellot, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M. P., Lieutenant General Sir Hope Grant, Sir William Knollys, Sir Henry Bulwer, Sir Robert Collier, Sir Henry Thompson, Sir James Anderson, the Hon. George Waldegrave Leslie, Mr. Benjamin Moran (American Chargé d'Affaires). Count Maffei, (Italian Chargé d'Affaires), the Right Hon. E. Cardwell, M. P., Mr. Laing, M. P., Mr. Cyrus W. Field, Mr. Winhrop, Mr. Watkin, Mr. Coleridge, Q. C., M. P., the Right Hon. H. A. Bruce, M. P., Mr. T. B. Potter, M. P., Captain W. C. Harris, Mr. T. M. Wegnelin, M. P., Mr. Milner Gibson, M. P., Mr. B. Foster, Mr. E. M. Ward, R. A., Mr. S. C. Hall, Mr. Thoms Hughes, M. P., Mr. Charles Mackay, Mr. S. A. Hart, Mr. E. W. Cook, R. A., Mr. Jacob Bright, M. P., Mr. Bass, M. P., Mr. Hibbert, M. P., Sir Edward Landseer, R. A., Mr. Robert Browning, Sir John Simeon, the Rev. Dr. Longfellow (brother of the poet), Mr. T. Appleton, Mr. W. Appleton, Mr. John Bell, Mr. Mogler, Mr. Borthwick, Mr. Howard Paul, Mr. A. H. Novellt, Commander R. B. Lowry, Mr. Otway, M. P., Mr. Morse wick, Mr. Howard Paul, Mr. A.H. Novelin. Commander R. B. Lowry, Mr. Otway, M. P., Mr. Morse (American Consul in London), Mr. Parke Godwin, Rev. Dr. Rogers, Rev. Dr. Farrar, Mr. J. W. Peasc, M. P., Cclonel Finley Anderson, Mr. Geo. Melly, M. P., Mr. Shaw Lefevre, M. P., Mr. C. J. Monk, M. P., Colonel Saunderson, M. P., Mr. J. Platt. M. P. etc. etc.

Platt, M. P., etc., etc.
After the dinner, which was intended to be of private nature, there were loud calls for Mr. Gladstone, and the right honorable gentleman ultimately responded to the urgent demonstra-

nltimately responded to the urgent demonstrations of the assembly.

Mr. Gladetone said he felt bound to say something in consequence of the glorious past which
the two countries—England and the United
States—possessed in common. It became them to
break through even the restrictions which the
authority of their respected host had imposed
upon them, and to give vent to those enthusiastic feelings which one and all entertained on that
interesting occasion. It was impossable tic feelings which one and all entertained on that interesting occasion. It was impossible to sit at the social board with a man of Mr. Longfellow's world-wide fame without offering him some tribute of aomiration. Let them, therefore, simply but cordially assure him that they were consclous of the great honor which they did themselves in receiving this great poet amongst them. There was no class of persons less able to do justice to an event of that kind than those whose career destined them to tread the toilsome and dusty road of politics, and who were, therefore, too little sensible of the influences which were brought to bear upon mankind in general by the little sensible of the influences which were brought to bear upon mankind in general by the priest of the muses. But at the same time they were not so wholly dead to the sentiments which were naturally awakened on an occasion of that kind as not to be glad to render the tribute of hearty admiration to one whom they must regard not only as a poet, but whom they must regard not only us a poet, but as an American citizen. [Cheers.] They re-joiced to recognize in Mr. Longfellow one of the distinguished brotherhood of letters, whom they so delighted to honor, and in whose writings they felt an especial interest, whenever any inter-national event occurred to bring together repre-sentatives of the literature of England and the United States. The right honorable gentleman concluded by calling upon the company to drink most heartily and cordially to the health, happiness and fame of Professor Longfellow. Loud

and long-continued cheering. |
Mr. Longfellow acknowledged the compliment with great brevity, begging the company to ac-cept his hearty thanks for the generous welcome which had been accorded to him. The Duke of Argyll, in response to a general call, proposed the health of Admiral Farragut, of the United States Navy, and Sir Hope Grant, or

the British army.

After a brief acknowledgment from those gen tlemen, The Rev. Mr. Cox proposed the health of Mr.

Bierstadt, who, in one or two words, acknow-ledged the compliment, and the company then ispersed.
In the course of the evening Mr. J. L. Hatton

and Mr. Chaplin Henry supplied an appropriate musical entertainment, and the latter gentleman sang Mr. Longfellow's "Village Blacksmith." Mrs. Bierstadt and several other ladies entered the room before the close of the proceedings, and the former received the congratulations of many

of the guests.

A likeness of the distinguished poet was attached to the bill of fare placed before the company; and a small oil picture, painted by Mr. Bierstadt, was attached to the menu especially prepared for Mr. Longfellow himself, the subject of it being the "Departure of Hawatha," as described in the concluding lines of the peem. Sale of Walter Scott Manuscripts.

In London, on the 9th inst., the original autograph MSS. of many of Sir Walter Scott's novels graph MSS. of many of Sir Walter Scott's novels and poems were disposed of by Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods, by order of the trustees of the late Mr. Robert Cadell, of Edinburgh. The following were the prices realized by the various works, all being the original autographs: Quentin Durward, MS., russia extra, uncut, £25 first offer, keenly contested, £142; The Abbot, the original MS., 4to, russia extra, uncut (pp. 31-53 in vol. 1, and 29-31 in vol. 11. deficient), £50; Chronicles of the Canongate first and second series. icles of the Canongate first and second series, tto, russia extra, uncut, £51; Woodstock, tto russia, uncut, £120; The Betrothed and The Talisman, bound in one vol., 4to, russia extra, nneut, £147; St. Ronan's Well, £119; The Vision of Don Roderick, Field of Waterloo, and other pieces, 4to (stanzas 19 to 54 in Don Roderick deficient), £57; Life of Napoleon Bonaparte, 9 vols. 8vo, the proof sheets, with MS. notes by Mr. James Ballantyne, and 57 augustus between Scott, and Rallantyne. 54 in tograph letters between Scott and Ballantyne, 169; Woodstock, 3 vols. in 2, 8 vo. the proof sheets of the first edition, with numerous MS.
notes by Mr. James Ballantyne, and very extensive corrections and additions in the autograph of the author, russia extra, uncut—inserted are 14 autograph letters written to Ballantyne during he progress of the work, £59; The Tales of the the progress of the work, £59; The Tales of the Crusaders, The Betrothed, and The Talisman, 4 vols. in 2, 8vo, the proof sheets of the first edition, with MS. notes, by James Ballantyne, and numerous corrections and additions in the autograph of the author, russia extra, uncut—inserted are eight autograph letters written to Mr. Ballantyne during the printing of the work, £40; Fortunes of Nigot, and Quentin Durward, 6 vols. in 3, 8vo, the proof sheets of the first edition, with MS. notes and quentin Durward, 6 vois. in 3, 8vo, the proof sheets of the first edition, with MS. notes by Mr. Ballantyne, and numerous corrections and additions in the autograph of the author, russia extra, uncut, £45; Peveril of the Peak, 4 vols. in 2, 8yo, the proof sheets of the first edition, with MS. notes by the printer, and corrections and additions in the autograph of the author, russia extra, uncut, £26; The Pirate, 4 vols. in 2, 8vo, do. do., £27; Ivanhoe, Bride of Lammermoor, Legend of Montrose, 8vo, fragments of proof sheets, with MS. notes by the printer, and corrections and additions in the autograph of the author, £21; Tales of a Grandfather, being Stories from the History of Scot

land. 6 vols. 12mo, interleaved with numerous corrections and additions by the author, half russia, uncut. Edinburgh, 1838, £100. The whole produced £1,073.

## POLITICAL.

THE GERMANS ON GRANTAND COL-

the German Grant and Colfax Cam-paign Club to the German Ameri-cans of the City and State of New York.

Fellow Citizens: After an eight years' struggle at the ballot box, in Congress and on the battle field, the following question presses itself upon your attention: Shall peace be secured to the Re-public, according to the words of General Grant, by wisely husbanding the results which events have produced? Shall the daily life of the cit-cup and the purposite of business take up a crain zen and the pursuits of business take up again their undisturbed course? Shall the honor and credit of the Union be preserved? Or, on the other the Union be preserved Ur, on the other hand, and in accordance with the programme of the Democratic party, as laid down by their candidate for the Vice Presidency, shall a new civil war be kindled, in order that all things now existing and auspiclously regulating themselves may be plunged into interminable chaos, to the end that the defeated enemies of the Union, and their allies, the crafty demagogues of the Demo cratic party, may again have an opportunity to domineer over and plunder the country? Shall the faith pledged by the republic to its creditors be broken, and thus the finances and business of the country be engulphed in ruin and desolation? This is the alternative to which in the last analysis everything that is said or done
in the present strife of opinions
and purposes reduces itself. Strip
the kernel of the coverings in which sophistry has disguised it, and you will find the naked question to be simply: Shall peace and prosperity come to the Republic from the election of November next, or reaction and a new civil war? Can there be any doubt for a moment as to what every citizen who seeks the welfare of the country should do? Whatever differences of opinion there may be upon matters of detail, no honest or thoughtful citizen can desire the complete or inought in claim and case the complete everthrow of the present state of things, in other words, a second rebellion. The Grant and Colfax Campaign Club of the Clty and County of New York, animated by the views above expressed and full of confidence of the confi dence, turns to all the German-Americans of the State with the summons: "Look and exam-ine for yourselves, and decide for the good of the Republic!" To the German Republicans it

proclaims: "Organize! make ready for the impending struggle!" The Club has set itself the task of bringing about, so far as possible, the effective union of the German Republican party of the State, and of contributing from its own means to promote activity where there is a lack of local means. To this end, the Club has resolved that Dr. Friedrick Schütz, the President resolved that Dr. Friedrick Schütz, the President of its Executive Committee, and whose name is on the electoral ticket put in nomination by the Republican Convention at Syracuse, should make a tour through the State, with the view to bring the Grant and Colfax Canapaign Club of the city and county of New York into close connection with the German Republicans of all the cities and localities of the State. German Republicans! Rally to our support! Organize! Form with us a well disciplined phalanx, in order that the name of the liberal-minded Germans in the coming conflict may shine forth as glorious, both in the new and the old fatherland, as it did in the first battle for freedom under Fremont. For the success of the State ticket headed by the name of the worthy, State ticket headed by the name of the worthy, liberal John A. Griswold, every good Republican will work with cheerfulness and zeal. We have to care for the welfare of the State as well llow-citizens, unite ourselves in bond of union. Let us then fling the weight of the liberal minded German element into the scales of the election so decisively as to turn them, and double triumph crowned with blessings will be

he reward of our exertions. Dr. A. Jacobi, President; Friedrick Schütz, President Executive Committee; General Kryzanowski, First Vice President; H. Merz, Second Vice President; G. Reiningor, Third Vice President; Benj. Lehmaier, Treasurer; S. Riess, Carl Wirth, J. Scoönhof, Secretaries.

#### English Views of the Tammany Nomi-nations. [From the Pall Mail Gazette of July 10th.]

The Democratic party oppose Grant and Colfax with Ex-Governor Seymour and Genera Frank Blair. Dees any Democratic politician really expect to win with that ticket? It is proby indicative rather of a sense of hopelessness the part of the leaders than any expectation of defeating the Republican candidates. If they are to lose the day, they may as well lose it with a captain of their own opinions at their head, and not subject themselves to the additional humilianot subject themselves to the additional number tion of borrowing a chief from the enemy. Had the managing Democrats seen a prospect of gaining the day with Mr. Chase they would doubtless have accepted him, but since tailure is all but inevitable, it is worth tailure is all but inevitable, it is worth while to pay some regard to their consistency. General Blair did good service in the Northern armies during the war, and is fairly popular with the soldiers. But how can he contest the ground with Grant? Governor Seymour is a highly respectable candidate, and if his election depended. on New York State he might be the successor of President Johnson. But the West cares little about him, and the financial policy now definitely advocated by the party cannot yet carry through two weak men. What it will do by andby, when taxation becomes a little more wearlsome to the people, it would be daugerous to predict. It is plain enough, however, that we have seen the beginning of a movement destined to result in very serious consequences.

[From the London Spectator of July 11th.] The Convention of the American Democratic rate Convention of the American Democratic party, held at New York on 4th July, have, after twenty-two ballots, nominated Mr. Horatio Seymour for President. They have, however, at the same time accepted a "platform" which it has not pleased Mr. Reuter's agent to send to England entire; but which, according to his summary "favore" the taxation of United States coupons, and vors" the taxation of United States coupons, and the payment of all debts in paper, unless expressly declared to be payable in gold. This is, of course, partial repudiation, and the platform would seem to annul the nomination Mr. Seymour is a Peace Democrat, upholds slavery, and is gene-rally opposed to all sound ideas of politics; but he is a gentleman, and nothing in his history suggests that he would assist in robbing th creditors of the State by main force. If the temptation is too great for him, and he yields, his opponents will have only to raise the cry of "Grant and Honesty," to carry the whole country.

# Anticipatory Biography.

Within a week after the announcement of Lord Brougham's death, Mr. John McGilchrist had rublished a half-crown volume (pp. 256, octavo) of his "Life and Career," with extracts from his speeches and notices of his contemporaries. The late Mr. C. R. Dod, compiler of the "Parliamentary Companion" and the "Peerage," which still bear his name, supplied the *Times* for many years with the admirable memoirs of celebrated personages which appeared in that journal, sometimes at great length (the Duke of Wellington occupied two pages), simultaneously with the announcement of their deaths. He is said to have written an extended memoir of Brougham twenty years ago, when the Ex-Chancellor had nearly completed seventieth year. It happened, however, that Mr. Dod died in 1855, so that Lord Brougham outlived his speculative biographer by thirteen

FACTS AND FANCIES.

# Burial of Seymerry

PRICE THREE CENTS.

Not a sigh was heard nor a funeral groan
As up the Salt River we scurried,
But we longed to leave the cold corpus alone,
For we heartly wished he was buried;

We buried him deeply on election day,
(All our votes for Ulysses casting)
And smiled when we thought how his New York Would pray for his rest everlasting.

No star-spangled banner enclosed his breast;
But in a wet blanket we found him, And he lay like a grayback taking his rest With a secesh flag around him.

Just as our jolly job was-done Salt River the moon-beams reflected, And we knew by the booming of Union guns That Grant and "Old Ski" were elected

-A powerful grain elevator-rye whisky. —Democratic tactics: Doolittle and Saymour.

Grant's plan: Say less and do more.

-What is the worst kind of husbandry? When a man in clover marries a woman in weeds. -The report of Seymour's insanity arose from the fact that he fancies he can beat Grant. —A young Missourian, eulogizing his girl's beauty, said: "I'll be doggoned if she ain't as purty as a red wagon,"

—A. Western paper desired to say "Females are working their way into the watch-making business;" but a missprint made it "match-making." -Attentive wife, in the late heated term: Dinner's ready, Charlie; come along, there's a dear,

before it gets hot! —Six persons escaped from the prison at Trenton during the fire on Saturday night. They propose to get out a patent for a new fire-escape. —An old bachelor correspondent advises us to publish the births under the head of "new music."—Gloucester Advertiser.

 Alissouri paper calls the nomination of Frank P. Blair on the ticket with Seymour letting 'the tail go with the hide."

—A shaggy, formidable looking lynx, five feet in length, was killed last week at Lyons, Michigan.

—The favorite airs at the Seymour meetings in the South are "Dixie," "The Bonnie Blue Flag," "Maryland, my Maryland," &c. -Circumstances alter cases. During the war-people said, "Let us try and get out of the draft," and now every one of the same people say, "Let-us try and get into the draft."

—On the 2d inst., a lady living on Goose Island, Illinois, gave birth to three children—two boys and one girl. The mother and children are doing.

-There is living near Vernon, Ind., a colored man named Grigg Harper, who was born in Virginia in 1746, and is consequently one hundred and twenty-two years of age.

-A cow belonging to Mr. K. Dolan, of Mound

City, Ill., recently gave birth to four calves, one of which has two tails. All of the calves are living, and apparently in a healthy condition. Daniel Pratt, the "Great American Traveler," recently attempted suicide at New York because his political aspirations have outrun the appreciation of the public.

-Numerous ducks have died unaccountably at Petersburg, Va., lately. Foul play was suspected, but on investigation it was found that they had died of sunstroke! Even the quack doctors could not save them.

-A Paris telegram states that a concession for the privilege of laying a telegraphic cable between France and America has been granted by the French Government to Baron Emile d'Erlanger and Mr. Julius Reuter for twenty years.

creasing. One Boston company, with two factories at Jonesport and one at Mt. Desert, give employment to 150 men, and an equal number of women. For the live lobster they pay one-half

—An electrical organ was recently inaugurated in the Church of St. Augustin, Paris. A single wire passing from the key to an electromagnet communicates to it a galvanic current, thus ob-viating the old system of the long chain of wooden slips called trackers that require such hard thumping to cause them to move promptly. —A Democrat of over forty years' standing, in Indianapolis, remarked, the other day: "The nominations at New York are the most popular nominations ever made in this country." Upon being asked to give his reasons, he replied: "Because those nominations please all the Republi-

cans and nearly half the Democrats." -Three thousand women dwell within the —Three thousand women dwell within the palace grounds of the King of Siam, dependent on the royal bounty. Many of them are the wives of former monarchs or princes, and others are near relatives. The King has only thirty or forty wives and polygamy, though allowed, is not universal, being regulated by the ability of the men to provide for the women.

-The text of the Pontifical bull convening the Accumenical Council of 1869, was received by the last steamer. The Pope makes obligatory the attendance of all cardinals, archbishops, bishops and abbots, who can possibly reach Rome by the 8th of December, 1869. This will be the twenty-first General Council. Its object is, according to the language of the bull, "to assure the integrity of the faith, respect for religion and the ecclesiastical laws, the improvement of public morals, the establishment of concord, and the removal of the ills afflicting civil and religious society." -A letter from Paris to the Pall Mall Gazette

tells the following severe joke on the Emperor:
"There is a story in circulation here that an au-"There is a story in chemation have man mean gust person was surprised whilst strolling near the Château of Fontainebleau to perceive a spring, which on close inspection, he found to resemble the Chateau of Fontainebleau to perceive a spring, which, on close inspection, he found to resemble a spring at Wiesbaden; the water, too, had a slight flavor of broth peculiar to the German well. The water was analyzed and favorably reported on, and not a person in the chateau but tasted the onew spring. The head cook having since complained that a drain into which the kitchen slops were emptied was out of order, the true source of the Wiesbaden well was discovered, but no one-has yet been bold enough to inform the august person of his error."

—Colonel Negroni, the French officer who, as few years since, exhibited in London and other capitals a large collection of spells of the Summer Palace at Pekin, has lately been sentenced in Paris to one month's imprisonment and a fine of 3,000 france for fraud. He represented his collection to the of impresses years in the presentation of the collection to the of impresses years in the presentation. tion to be of immense value in his prospectness (at one time 180,000,000 francs), and by this means he contrived to pledge some of the articles at prices far beyord their real value. One of these was a diamond on which he raised £10,000, and which was found to be worth not as many and which was found to be worth not as many pence. The parties who instituted the prosecu-tion were paid their money and withdrew, but the public prosecutor thought it his duty to go on with it. -At Akron, Ohio, a few days ago, two persons

of spiritual faith married themselves, with a little aid from the Mayor, by repeating the following formula: "In the presence of our spirit and earth friends, I take Electa A. Sandford, whom I hold by the right hand, to be my lawful wife, hoping by kindness and affection to be to her a faithful and loving busband, while in the earth form." The lady then repeated: "In the pres-ence of our spirit and earth friends, I take Abel ence of our spirit and earth friends, I take Abel Underwood, whom I hold by the right hand, to be my lawful husband, hoping by kindness and affection to be to him a loving and faithful wife while in the earth form." The Mayor then said: "Having pledged your marital vows in the presence of these witnesses, and of the world, I now, in the name, and by the authority of the State of Ohio, pronounce you husband and wife." The Beacon says they would have no form of core mony in which the world death occurred.