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THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY FOR SEP.

Mrs. Stowe Makes a Mess of It. It is a thousand pities that Harriet should have done just what she has. She has told a very nasty tale, brought over from England. She has not told it well; instead of walking backward with the cloak, she has draped it assiduously and theatrically all around the foul image which forms her discovery. Miss Braddon herself could not have gloated more over the thing. The scandal is made out with Life of Miss Bronte, was made out; that story, after all the pleasing fear and horrible luxury it had caused to its narratress, was disproved, and Mrs, Gaskell had to wade through very muddy waters to get fairly out of it; we hope, for the credit of American letters, that no humiliating recantation is laid up in the future

for Mrs. Stone.

If this credulous matron had taken better ndvice, or had been naturally gifted with poor Jo Gargery's fine native sense of "what's doo," how would she have dropped her burden? Would she have cackled? Would she have shaped it into a shining sensationarticle, worth a good price to the proprietors of the principal literary magazine? Would the sad secret have appeared as the principal card in the month's issue, advertised, developed, crowding out one of the standard features of the periodical (the Book-Review)? Would it have appeared precursively in this and that Western newspaper, from advance proofs privately furnished?—Or, would it have been uttered plain, sad and stark? Would the signatures of our gravest and wisest men of letters have attested their assistance, coadjutorship, examination and convincement? Would every date have been verified, to take the place of this mass of inaccuracies? Would every proof have been published, instead of this vague unsupported rumor from the grave? And then would the testimony have appeared, in unadorned decorum, over the name of the witness, in some retired but not obscure place among the public news-agencies? Twenty lines, over a signature, in the North American Review (a more exclusive organ of the same publishers who are entrusted with the affair), or a note to the Nation, evidently unpurchased, would have told all there was to tell, and Harriet's personal dignity would have remained unbreathed upon. That is the way in which a betteradvised or more punctilious news-bearer may be supposed to have acted.

The public are not going to let their great, mad singer sink undefended into greater obloquy. Black crimes had been indeed fastened upon his character, too securely for popular opinion (always given to a kindly instinct of delication) to pass them over; these had been admitted, and had entered into the popular conception of the man. He was not loved because he was a teacher:

He taught us little; but our soul Had fell him, like the thunder's roll."

The passion, the tragedy, of the Byronic verse, and not its theories, were what kept it alive till now, in the clamor of new voices and the verspective of distance. And even that energetic influence, based as it was upon the deepest agitation of the heart, was becoming dull, by Byron's own fault, thanks to the obstinately factitious, stilted, fustian character of the ideal he meant to force upon literature—his Manfred, his Harold, his Lara. The last half of the century cannot be called By-

"What boots it now, that Byron bore, With haughty pain that marked the smart, From England to the Ætolian shore,

The pageant of his bleeding heart, That thousands counted every groan And Europe made his woe her own? How far was Byron knitted to the popular effection in 1868, when "Buron juge" anpeared?//The half-amuse d smile with which that book was greeted has hardly yet expired. The Guiccioli rushed forward to the footlights with a well-preserved intensity of Byronic feeling, assuming that her audience still turned down its collars and declaimed in private to imaginary eagles among imaginary Alps. The sympathy expected by the Countess, or Marchioness, was not forthcoming. Men wondered, as they contemplated her delineation of the irresistible creature, if they had ever in their lives "gushed" about Byron asshe was gushing. And Mrs. Stowe might well have been content to leave the Guiccioli's allusions to Lady Byron unchallenged. A slight, a very slight concession made to the jealousy of the successful woman (and the jealousy of success is keener than the jealousy of disappointment) and Lady Byron remained in people's thoughts precisely where she had been. She remained the faultless, virtuous, cool, incompatible wife, unsullied by a shadow of blame, who had missed, through nature's fault and not her own, the momentous chance of attracting and reclaiming the most uncommon

man of the time. When accusations, but not

the right accusations, were flying thick as hall

in English society upon his Lordship's departure, Lady Byron missed a hundred

chances of saying: "that slander, at least, is not

true." The silence is historical, admitted

equally by Guiccioli and Mrs. Stowe; the latter

has no way of explaining down its cantankerous obstinacy. Why did Lady Byron ever speak? Mrs Stowe explains that it was on account of a cheap popular edition of Byron in 1856; under these circumstances some of Lady Byron's friends had proposed the question to her, whether she had not a responsibility to society for the truth; her means of fulfilling this obligation, then, was surely the most extraordinary ever taken by a sane person. She lets the cheap edition, with all its influences, spread: but she goes and whispers her secret, as it were, to the reeds, leaving it to the discretion of circumstances whether or not at some distant day, the secret, in a shape she could not then control, should reach the world. That womanly confab, the confidence of the dreamer. to the reeds, was unaccompanied by anything so vulgar as proof.

And Mrs. Stowe waits awhile, and then, when she thinks she has a chance of returning to the Guiccioli as good as she gives, she tells it all, vituperatively, luxuriously, with all the luxury of a saint getting the chance to baste a good fat sinner.

The revelation not to put too fine a point on it, compromises Byron with his half-sister, the

can say is, that, this crime discovered, Lady Byron was not bound to any species of conces sion,—neither to live with her lord, nor, to speak out when people told lies about him, nor any sort of friendliness. But this, it seems to us, is beside the question, since Ludy Byron did choose to live with her husband, and see what she could do with him; she lived a year with him-two years, says the torgetful Mrs. Stowe. She lived with him, her eyes open, and tried to reclaim him; his sins, declares the melodramatic light-and-shade, much as Mrs. narrator, were far blacker than is supposed; Gaskell's sad story of brother Branwell, in the but Lady Byron settles that kind of criticism by accepting him as he is, living with him until dismissed, and then envying the little dog that remains basking at his door. The problem is still the sad, old one, a little com-

wife of Col. Leigh. And all that Mrs. Stowe

plicated; a noble, tuneful, uniquely glorious nature gone all astray; religion essaying the splendid task of reclaiming it; religion utterly routed. "Anybody," says Fletcher, the valet, 'could do anything with my Lord, except my Lady." This imperfect adaptive power, since she essayed heradaptive power, is what places Lady Byron's story among the saddest in the painful category of heaven's tasks, spoiled through the imperfection of the instrument. The statement of Mrs. Stowe, as now appears, thanks to the happy memory of the

Tribune, is not even new; thinly disguised, it was communicated in Temple Bar for last

June, in the following comments (surrounded

by numbers of hints about husbands' or wives' duty to incestuous partners) upon Lady Byron's excuse for refusing reconciliation: "The wife could not, without guilt, return to him. * * * When Dr. Lushington (Lady B.'s adviser) declares reconciliation to be impossible, and that if attempted he could take no part in the attempt professionally or otherwise, he must be understood to mean that duty both to God and mon forbade Ludy Byron to return to her husband."

Mrs. Stowe's gift to literary history is destined to a terrible scrutiny from Byron's countrymen when they know of it; in which season, with little sympathy from her own countrymen to support her, we shall not envy Mrs, Stowe. Her manifest want of the critical spirit, her inattention to easy facts—the New York papers have been mercilessly exposing her inaccuracies-have the effect of undermining even the popular belief in her story; how will it stand when it has to take up the indignant challenge of a proud and powerful family, interested by every motive in clearing its skirts from shame? If truth is true, it ought to look seemly and strong, and not show a surface eaten into holes by all sorts of

minor but irritating falsities. The Byron scandal lies like a cuckoo in the magazine, and it is hard to see anything else. But the number shows variety and powerful editorship; Mr. Parton is up again with his Washington exposures; there is a rather pretty pastoral novelette called Jacob Flint's journey, a sort of "moon-hoax," not teru deceptive, called "Was Reichenbach Right?" and an able criticism of Confucius. The best poem is a delicate chirp from Mr. W. D. Howells in answer to the cricket, which, after dragged us, we shall treat ourselves by repeating:

THE FIRST CRICKET. Ah me! is it then true that the year has waxed

unto waning,
And that so soon must remain nothing but lapse and decay—
Earliest cricket, that out of the midsummer complaining,
All the faint summer in me takest with

subtle dismay? Though thou bringest no dream of frost to the

Hough thou bringest no tream of frost to the flowers that slumber,
Though no tree for its leaves, doomed of thy voice, maketh moan;
With the unconscious earth's boded evil my soul thou dost cumber,
And in the year's lost youth maket me still lose my own.

lose my own.

inswerest, thou, that when nights of December are blackest and bleakest,— And when the fervid grate feigns me a May

in my room,
And by my hearthstone gay, as now sad in my
garden, thou creakest,
Thou wilt again give me all,—dew and
fragrance and bloom? Nay, little poet! full many a cricket I have

that is willing,
If I but take him down out of his place on my shelf,
Me blither lays to sing than the blithest
known to thy shrilling,
Full of the rapture of life, May morn, hope,
and—himself:

Leaving me only the sadder; for never one of

my singers Lures back the bee to his feast, calls back the bird to his tree.

Hast thou no art can make me believe, while

the summer yet lingers, Better than bloom that has been red leaf and sere that must be? Some additional magazine-notices will

found on the second page of this paper. THAT BOAT RACE.

English Abuse of Americans.

The London correspondent of the Boston Our papers continue their reports and criti-Our papers continue their reports and criticisms of the doings of your Harvard men to the extent of from a quarter to half a column or more daily. I can add very little to their details, so minutely is everything chronicled; except that there is an old impression abroad that they are "playing possum" in their practice—by no means doing their best, and allowing it to be supposed that they will be beaten easily, and intend to astonish us byo-and-bye. All kinds of faults are alleged against them. I know not with what truth; and a bye. All kinds of faults are alleged against them, I know not with what truth; and a mean, jealous letter or two about their order-ing an English boat for the race has or have appeared in the newspapers. They have, it seems, altered their style of rowing from yne to Thames fashion. Their new boat s n. very handsome and shapeable craft, 44 feet 6 inches long, or just 4 feet 6 inches less than their own cance-like American built cetar, and 2 feet longer than the London boat in which during the week, they have been practising. Apparently she is a lighter and handler boat than either of the two they have been wing on the parently she is a lighter and handier boat than either of the two they have been using on the Thames, but as they have another building by Elliott, the American, who came over with them, it is a ediestion as yet which they will ultimately adopt." The Oxford men intend coming down the river towards the end of next week, or the beginning of the week after. Then we shall probably get the day fixed; at present it is conjectured. For the '25th, or earlier. Boucicault has availed himself of the interest excited by the impending contest, to bring out a new sensation drama, entitled. Formosa, the plot of which hinges on an Oxford and Cambridge boat race, and the opportune turning up of the "stroke oar" in time to secure the victory to "dark blue." The 'Tace is represented, and I hear great things of it, but I have not, as yet, been to see it.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1869.

CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

Flogging Scholars in California. San Francisco is having a first-class sensa-tion in the treatment of the school children. The Chronicle newspaper having made certain charges of cruelty against the teachers, and the charges having been denied, proposed an investigation, and the proposal was accepted. The Chairman of the School Committee, the Chairman of the Board of Education, the reporter and the teachers had the scholars before them, and elicited facts parallel only at Andersonville. Little girls eight years old were gagged with the least parallel only at Andersonville. Little girls eight years old were gagged with the least parallel only at Andersonville, Little girls eight years old were gagged with the least parallel only at Andersonville. Little girls eight years old were gagged with the least parallel only at Andersonville. Little girls eight years old were gagged with the least parallel only at Andersonville. Little girls eight years old were gagged with the least parallel only at Andersonville. Little girls eight years old were gagged with the least years of the floor; gagged for any and all offences, and the gag was a large piece of sole leather which prevented breathing through the mouth, left the marks of its hard strings on the tender little heads, made the little bodies sick, and, as if it were not alone sufficiently distressing, the culprits' hands were tied behind them, they were placed in a corner, whipped if they moved or cried, of even refused to breathe when breathing was out of the question. It The Chronicle newspaper having made certain when breathing was out of the question. It was a lady teacher who subjected children eight, nine and eleven years of age to this in-luman discipline and during the investigation human discipline and during the investigation she is represented as quite calm and unabashed. The stories seem incredible. Incredible, also, one would think that a woman's heart could find it possible to approve such treatment. But perhaps she had her worries, poor woman, her nerves or blues or something. It wouldn't have been a bad idea, however, to have gagged her for a quarter of an hour; she could afterward apply the penalty more discriminatingly.

more discriminatingly. DISASTER.

Crowded Circus Tent Prostrated by Wind—Intense Alarm Among the Spec-

[From the Dayton (Ohio) Ledger, Aug. 17.] Yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, while Bryant's Menagerie and Circus was in full blast, at the corner of First and Webster streets, there came very suddenly a furious gale of wind, followed by a heavy shower of gale of wind, followed by a heavy shower of rain, which for a short time seemed as though it would scatter everything before it. The performance was about half over, when all at once the guy-poles inside were lifted from the ground, and considerable creaking was heard through the entire can, vas, which spread great consternation among the vast number of people gathered under the pavilion. It was evident that the pavilion would instantly fall unless creat force was would instantly fall unless great force was applied outside to hold on to the ropes. Some firly men took hold of the ropes on the south side, and attempted to hold it from blowing over, but it was utterly impossible. In another instant the ropes snapped the centre pole came unfastened, and with a terrible crash the large navilion was dashed to the ground, upsetting at the same time two of the wagons containing wild animals. At this point several voices cried out "the animals are loose." This terrific alarm, added to the intense excitement caused aiarm, added to the intense excitement caused by the falling of the canvas and breaking of the seats and screaming of women and chil-dren, made confusion more confounded, and the scene one of the wildest disorder and the greatest danger we ever had occasion to witness. The people were now all terrified, and fled everywhere in the wildest confusion. Amid the screams of at least a thousand women and children who were trying to extricate themselves from beneath the broken benches, and crawling out from under the canvas, mothers and fathers seized their children and frantically rushed their way out as best they could. Many of the children were pressed down in the excitement and trampled in the dirt; some were very much bruised. Many men and women fled to adjusent houses and closed the doors behind to escape from being overtaken by the wild animals, which they imagined were in pursuit of them. But two persons were seriously injured—W. H. Mitchell, who was hung across a bench while attempting to support a guy, and a little girl, whose name we did not ascertain, had her arm broken and received a severe wound on

WEST POINT.

The Cadets in the Mountains-The New

The Cadets in the Mountains—The New Encampment.

The Poughkeepsie Eagle says:

"West Point, proper, that is, the Parade Ground, cadet's barracks, the broad esplanade and the trophies of three wars, have no more charms for the beauties who generally rendezvous at the hotels and boarding houses near that military post; and all because the cadets have vanished—gone to their mountain encampment. The order heir mountain encampment. The order their mountain encampment. The order to vacate the old camp ground emanated from the War Department; and was carried into effect on the morning of Tuesday. The cadets were in line in a drizzling rain storm, in heavy marching order, with the band posted on the right, when the order was given to march. The band struck up "The girl I left behind me," and a battalion, consisting of the first, third and fourth classes, numbering one hundred and eighty-three, passed out of the grounds.

ounces. "The location of the new encampment is one thousand feet above the river, and is one thousand feet above the river, and is flanked on each side by ponds of the purest water, one of which, Round Pond, is used for cooking and drinking, while the other, Long Pond, two hundred feet directly beneath is

Pond, two numered neet arrectly beneath is used for bathing.

"The camping ground was reached about eleven o'clock, when there began the usual bustle and confusion incidental to pitching tents. The ground is very rough and covered with stones and stubble, the clearing of which considerably taxed the patience of the cadets, the majority of whom were receiving their first lessons in the rougher duties of the soldier's life. Those possessing inventive genius found a splendid field for the display thereof, and it required no small amount to economize space in six square feet of ground so as to accommodate four human beings, who, when they regose, have to lie as close as the Siamese Twins. space had to be found in the tents for mus cets, knapsacks, belts, and other articles, and kets, knapsacks, belts, and other articles, and there was a considerable scratching of heads while looking around for a place for everything, they knowing very well that everything would have to have a place when the 'inspection of tents' should be in 'order. The messient was a mass of tinware, cauldrons, boxes and cooking 'itensils,' besides a number of wooden horses, which were to support some planks from which the meals were to be served. Some old campaigners got to work served. Some old campaigners got to work, and soon brought order out of chaos, and by noon the soup was bolling, its fragrant odors pervading the entire camp. "During the encampment the regular rou-

"During the encampment the regular routine of camp duties will be observed, and the only instruction given will be practical engineering. The telegraph corps are engaged in erecting a wire from the institute to the camp ground, which will be finished to-morrow, stages will also probably commence running if the weather is pleasant. The distance from the river is five miles. The army officers on duty at the encampment are Colonel Black, commandant; and Colonel Hildt, Colonel Kent. Captain Clarke, Lieutenant Rockwell. Kent, Captain Clarke. Lieutenant Rockwell Lieutenant Sears, and Assistant Surgeon Wiggan, Any one wishing to view mountain scenery, and see camp life in all its details can be fully satisfied by visiting Camp. Look

—Austria is becoming a very tolerant country. At Franzdorf, in that country, a Protestant married the other day a Catholic girl. A Jow was the principal witness of the cere-mony, which was, performed by a Catholic

CITY BULLETIN.

THE NATIONAL LABOR CONGRESS

SIXTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

At half-past eight o'clock the Convention was called to order, with President C. H. Lucker in the chair. The first business in order was the consider-

ation of the resolution on the Cherokee lands. Moved that it lay over until after the election of officers. Agreed to.

Mr. Gazzam, of Pennsylvania, by permission, made a few remarks in regard to the workingmen of the Southern States.

Mr.J. C. Sylvis offered the following:

Resolved, That when this Convention adjourns, it be to convene in the city of Louisville, Kentucky, on the 17th day of August, 1870, at 10 o'clock, A. M. After several amendments, it was laid on the table. Mr. Wilkins, of New York, offered the fol-

owing:

Resolved, That R. M. Adger, Peter B. Brown, John H. Thomas, James Roane and Robert Butler, be appointed a special committee to organize the colored workingmen of Penn-sylvania into Labor Unions, with instructions to report progress to the President of the In-ternational Labor Congress, at the next sesion thereof. Agreed to.

Mr. Greene, of New York, offered the fol-

lowing:
Resolved, That the President of the Labor Congress be directed to issue a circular to all labor organizations here represented, asking for a contribution of five cents per member; the money thus collected to be used for the purpose of paying the President's salary and defraying such expenses as may be connected with said office.

with said office. An amendment was offered that it be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and they to determine the amount of salary, and how it shall be raised. The amendment was voted down, and the resolution agreed to. Mr. Myers, of Philadelphia, Chairman of

the Committee on Co-operation, read the fol-lowing report of that Committee: To the President and Members of the National

Labor Congress:
Your Committee on Co-operation, having attended to their duty, beg leave to report the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, We are of opinion that of all the plant desired for the conflict that the following the control of the conflict that the conflict tha Whereas, We are of opinion that of all the plans devised for the amelioration of the condition of the working classes none has proved so effective to solve the problem of human happiness to so great an extent as that of co-

operation.

Whereas, We are happy to learn that great progress has been made in the co-operative movement, during the last year, as has been demonstrated not only by the success of those which were in existence vious to the last session, but also by the that several others have been established in that several others have been established in different branches, since the adjournment of this body in New York, among which may be mentioned that of the Tailors' Co-operative Union of the city of New York, and the Journeymen Printers' Co-operative Establishment of Philadelphia; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we recommend to the work-ingment and women of the country the impera-

ingmen and women of the country the impera-tive necessity of immediately entering into co-operation in the different branches of industry, and thereby secure to themselves the legiti-mate fruits of their labor.

Resolved, That we recommend the appoint-

ment of a Committee on Co-operation whose duty it shall be to examine the different systems now practised, and report the most Congress.

Resolved, That we enjoin it as a duty upon

every organization, State and local, holding a connection with the National Labor Union, to assist and encourage the organization of co perative companies in every branch of lustry, and to make use of every opportunity to educate the workingmen to the importance (Signed.)

F. J. MYERS, R. BLISSERT, M. R. WALSH, WM. J. McLAUGHLIN.

After some slight opposition the report was

ccepted.
Mr. Cameron, of Illinois, offered the following resolution on Coolie labor:

Resolved, That we are unalterably opposed to the importation of a servile race, for the

sole and only purpose of tampering with the labor of the American workingmen. Resolved, That we demand the abolishment the system of contract labor in our prisons and penitentiaries, and that the labor per formed by convicts shall be that which will least conflict with honest-industry-outside of the prisons, and that the wares manufactured by the convicts shall not be put upon the mar-ket at less than the current market rates.

Resolved, That this Labor Congress would most respectfully recommend to the workingmen of the country that, in case they are pressed for want of employment, they proceed to the public lands and become actual settlers, believing that if the industry of the country can be coupled with its natural advantages it will result both in individual relief and na-

tional advantage.

Résolved, That where a workingman is found capable and available for any office, the preference should invariably be given to such person.

Resolved, That we would urgently call the

attention of the industrial classes to the sub-ject of tenement houses and improved dwell-ings, believing it to be essential to the welfare of the whole community that a reform should be effected in this respect, as the experience of the past has proven that vice, pauperism and crime are the invariable attendants of the over-crowded and illyv-entilated dwellings of the poor, and urge upon capitalists of the country attention to the blessings to be derived from investing their means in erecting such

The foregoing was adopted.

A. T. Cavis presented the following resolu ion, which was adopted:

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the Committee on Labor Department, with the co-operation of the President, to cause to be prepared a series of questions designed to gather statistics during the taking of the census of 1870, sparing the cost of production in all departments of industry, the cost of production the property of the cost of the transportation thereon to market, classifica-tion of the modes of conveyance, the cost when put upon the market, and the prices paid by the consumers or at the point of ex-port, and press their adoption upon the Con-gress of the United States through the Census

Mr. Pratt, of Massachusetts, offered the following amendment to the constitution: That each local organization numbering less than one hundred members pay an annual tax

committee

of \$1. Laid over until next year:
Mr. Buck, of Pennsylvania, offered the following: Resolved, That the President be authorized to appoint, between this and the next meeting of the Congress, men to deliver addresses upon the principles enunciated in our platform; such as co-operation, public lands, trades unions, the apprentice laws, and other work of this Congress. Advised of this Congress. Adopted. Mr. Kuhr, of New York, offered and read

the following:

Resolved, That the President in conjunction with the Executive Committee, be required to draft an exact and specified plan, according to which all trades unions of a State have to act unitedly, for the purpose of availing them-selves of all proper means for the enforce-ment of an eight-hour law of their State, which

shall be binding for any craft, and in which law the punishment for its violation shall be

stipulated, the following features of the plan eing proposed.

1. All trades unions to endeavor to abolish

piece-work, and to introduce day's work.

2. The trades' unions of every State to cen-2. The trades unions of creating trailize themselves.

3. The State in which the centralization of the trades' unions has made the greatest progress will take the lead by practical actions, and should be supported materially by the other states.

States.
4. As soon as the proper time has arrived 2. As soon as the proper time has arrived labor shall be stopped at the same time and simultaneously in all trades of a State, in order to enforce the eight-hour law.

This was amended by striking out the words "piece-work," and making it read "that we abolish piece work whenever it is practicable."

This matter was under discussion when the hour of ten arrived, which had been appointed for the election of the officers for the ensuing

year. Messrs. Powers, of Massachusetts; Coxville, of Illinois; Walls, of Pennsylvania; Myers, of New York, and Walker, of Alabama were appointed tellers, to conduct the election.

An informal ballot was taken for President, and resulted as follows: R. Trevellick.....49 Cavis...... H. F. Jessup. Mr. Cameron. Phelps.....

A motion to take a formal ballot was agreed

All the candidates were withdrawn except Mr. Trevellick and Mr. Jessups, and the Con-vention proceeded at once to an election for President. The following is the result:

Mr. Trevellick having received the largest number of votes was declared the President of the National Labor Union for the ensuing

O. B. Daily, of Ohio, moved that Mr. Trevel-lick be declared the President unanimously. Agreed to.

Agreed to.

A ballot for last Vice President resulted in the choice of Mr. A. T. Cavis.

Mr. Sylvis, candidate for the second Vice-Presidency, withdrew his name in favor of Miss Wallbridge.

The Convention went into an election of second Vice-President.

Mr. Kuhn, of New York, received the majority of the votes and was declared second.

ority of the votes and was declared second President. The Convention then went into a ballot for eretary. Mr. Walls was declared to be the Secretary of the Union.

It was moved that the chairman cast the ballot for the present Treasurer, A.W. Phelps.

Agreed to. Mr. Phelps was duly elected as Treasurer by: It was moved that Miss Lewis, member of the Typographical Union of New York, be recommended for Assistant Secretary. The objection to it was that Miss Lewis was

not a delegate to the Convention.

Mr. Roseman read the report of the Auditing Committee, which was received and

Win. J. McCarty, of Pennsylvania, offered the following:

Resolved, That a committee of one from each

State be appointed to wait upon the Legisla-tures of the several States to recommend the repeal of all laws injurious to the working classes of the respective States, and each committee report to the next General Congress of the National Labor Union what are the most obnoxious laws in their respective States. Agreed to.

It was moved that the Convention go into an installation of officers, and a committee of three be appointed to conduct the newly-elected officers to their respective stations. Agreed to.
Mr. Walsh, Mr. Sylvis and Mr. Cummings

were appointed as the committe to conduct the officers to their stations. Mr. West offered a vote of thanks to the International Union Congress. Agreed to

unanimously.

The Committee then conducted the newlyelected officers to their seats.

Mr. Trevellick then made a speech.
Mr. Cavis also made some brief remarks
upon the future workings of the National C.H. Lucker moved to appoint a delegate to represent the Union at the International Congress, which is to meet in Switzerland, in September. This called out some discussion upon which Mr. Hytton, one of the delegates took occasion to make an appeal to the Con-tontion to stand by the Democracy of Ame-rica, as they were the friends of the Labor Union. The motion to appoint a delegate

Mr. Sylvis, of Pennsylvania, moved that A C. Cameron be appointed the delegate to the International Union. Agreed to. It was moved that an associate delegate be sent in company with A. C. Cameron. Agreed

C. H. Lucker was the one chosen: It was then moved a place be selected for the next meeting of the Congress. The follow-

ing places were named: St. Louis, Mo,; Cleveland, O.; Louisville Ky.; Richmond, Va.; Cincinnati, O.; Boston Mass.; Memphis, Tenn.; Baltimore, Md. Omaha, Nebraska; and Detroit, Mich.

After a very lengthy debate the previous question was called, and finally Cincinnati us the place fixed upon.

It was moved that the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the proprietor of this ball, and to the representatives of the press on this floor. Agreed to. After some unimportantbusiness had been transacted the Convention adjourned.

The Death of Mr. John A. Storey, of Manayunk, who has held a position in the city Post-Office for some time past, and been quite prominent in the politics of his section, was the occasion of a meeting of the employes of the Post-office! this morning, at which the resolutions given below were unanimously adopted. Mr. A. J. Fredericks presided, and Mr. J. W. Gibson acted as Secretary. The resolutions which were reported by a comresolutions, which were reported by a com-mittee consisting of Messrs. James Rees, Silas 5. Steele, and George W. Ghegan, were as

follows:

Whereas, The Omnipotent, in His Divine will, has called from our midst a beloved companion, Mr. John A. Storey;

And whereas, His sudden demise, together with his many rare and genial qualities of heart and mind, invest his departure with sentiments

of peculiar grief;
Resolved, That while we lament the loss of a colleague, endeared to us by many social virtues, and while the department loses one of its most efficient employes, we are consoled by the reflection that he has found a home where afflictions cannot come.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with

the widow and orphans of our deceased comrade in this great calamity.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.—High Constable H. G. Clark is now acting Chief of the Police, and Lieutenant John Kelly, of the Eighth District, is acting Chief of the Detectives, Chiefs Mulholland and Brurein are going into camp with the Philadelphia City Guards.

City Councils—The Chambers of Select and Common Council are now undergoing re-pairs and alterations, and the special meeting

called by the Mayor, for Monday, for the consideration of the water question, will be held in the Supreme Court rooms.

CITY MORTALITY—The number of interments in the city for the week ending afnoon to-day was 342, against 335 the same period last year. Of the whole number 125 were adults and 219 children—113 being under one year of age; 165 were males; 177 females; 110 boys, and 109 girls.

The number of deaths in each Ward wisseries.

Fifteenth 161

The principal causes of death were—congestion of the brain, 8; cholera infantum, 55; cholera morbus, 3; consumption, 38; convulsions, 16; diarrhea, 8; heart disease, 8; scarlet fever, 13; inflammation of the brain, 9; inflammation of the lungs, 11; marasmus, 26; typhoid fever, 8, and old age, 54

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—John Lears, carter and contractor, Thirty-sixth, and Walnut streets, was arrested this morning by the agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, for working two horses which had Animals, for working two horses which had sores on the back and shoulders, and were otherwise unfit for work. He was fixed \$10 and costs by Alderman Johnson.

DON'T RING THE BELLS.—The acting Chief. of Police asks us to request the firemen not to ring their bells to morrow morning at 40 kdock, when the fire-alarm boxes are to be rung and the Fire Department is to be called out for the benefit of Captain Shaw, of the London Fire Department. The ringing of the firebells, it is thought, would alarm citizens unnecessarily.

Hester Vaughn. August, 21, 1869.-Mr. Editor: In your, article of August 12th, "Sticking to It," there

are several points I wish to notice. First-I have no wish to stick to anything that will not bear the light of day. Second-You insinuate that the father of

Hester Yaughn's child is a colored coachman, and still living in the family where he was employed at the time of her child's birth.

I can answer this by a few extracts from my notes in Hester Vaughn's case.

You speak of Hester, Vaughn as my friend.
You, sir, 'could not have paid me a higher compliment, as the servant is not above the master, our Redeemer counted among His friends, the oppressed and despised.

Court news as reported by the Philadelphia.

Press, trial of Hester Vaughn:

The following witnesses were called for The following witnesses were called for

the prisoner: Mr. — testified that Hester was a servantgirl in his family, and left him last November;
her character was good in every respect, and
she was very amiable; she seemed mach depressed two weeks before she left.

Mr. — testified that the prisoner livedwith him about one year; he never knew anything against her character; she was perfectly
houest and good in every respect.

July 14th,1838.—Mr. and Mrs. — whereHester Vaughn lived about one year collections. testified that Hester was a servant-

Hester Vaughn lived about one year, called at my house and made the following statement. to my sister, I being away at the time: Mr.
had every reason to believe that the father of Hester's child was their colored coachman. His wife said that she thought he was the last man any woman would have taken to, and that she never had seen anything wrong about Hester. She was always kind to every one, and particularly the young and anything that was injured.

JULY 16th, 1868.—Visited the Coroner's surgeon. Mentioned to him that a statement had.

been made that the father of Hester Vaughan's child was a colored coachman.

I put the question to the Doctor if it was

possible for a man of his experience to be de-ceived in regard to the color of the child. He said No, it would have been impossible for him to overlook it had it been colored.

Octobor 5, 1868.—Was in the cell of Hester Vaughn to-day. She gave me the following, written and signed by herself.

"The father of my child is white.

"HESTER VAUGHN."
Sir, as you have given to your readers one side of this important affair, I appeal to your sense of justice to give them another leaf in Hester Vaughn's history. I will here say, sir, that Hester is not the only sufferer by these great wrongs that have been heaped upon her. ier. She has parents, grandparents, and young sisters and brothers.
Susan A. Smith, M. D.,

104 South Fortieth street, Philadelphia.

FACIS AND FANCIES

-An idol tale-a missionary sermon. -A die-wrecked route-The Eric Rallway -Naturally this is the best season for -From Fairmount. What's the use of hav-

ing a turbin' when you haven't got a head?

Even the corporations find it difficult to -Watered silks and waterfalls ought to sell, well now. —How ought Chief Engineer Graff to put water in the basin? With all his might—and

—The milkmen are in anguish over the drouth. A dry hydrant is their greatest dread. -Lashetscheriskoff, the Russian novelist. caught his own name between his teeth and died of lockjaw.

—It is said that Portsmouth, N. H., is to be the western terminus of the proposed German-American Atlantic cable. —Another book by Miss Evans, the author of "St. Elmo," is ready, and this, too, while the mercury is at 90 degrees.

—A man in New Hampshire narrowly escaped death by a snow-slide last week. Pleasant death surely, in this weather. —"Fire Fly," the play in which Lotta has been so popular, was lately produced at Glas-

-The return of the Mexican expedition introduced a new bug into France, which has now become thoroughly domesticated. —Elise Holt has made a very decided failure in California. Her diaperian costume would be comfortable during this weather.

-Con. for the season-If you calculated the capacity of Fairmount reservoir, why would it be like a wood nymph? Because it would be a Dry-ad.

—Con for the season—When, you want, to get into a house, why is it like this weather?

Because it's well-ter-ring. The author of the above is slowly recovering. -The Ledger contains this:

A GIRL WANTS COOKING OR HOUSE-Awork, city or country.

As the state of the weather is favorable to the first of the wants it would be interesting to know if the girl is yet cooked!

—Two sons of Erin were haday or two ago gazing with open mouths and eyes at the new.
Masonic Hall (to be). The writer overheard the following:

the following:
First Irishman—End whaat is that thir bilding?
Second Trishman—Och! end thaat's whire thin Oddfellers are bilding a cimingtery (cemetery)!