Evening Bulletin.

PHILADELPHIA

VOLUME XXIV.—NO. 87. THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1870. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FIXED EARTH CLOSETS ON ANY floor, in or out of doors, and PORTABLE EARTH COMMODES, for use in bed-chambers and elsewhere. Are absolutely free from offence. Earth Closet Company's office and salesroom at WM. G. RHOADS', No. 1221 Market street. ap29-tf§

MARRIED.

JACK—SHOEMAKER.—On the 20th instant, by Rev. B. F. Barrett, Dr. Louis Jack and Miss Caroline Shoemaker, all of Philadelphia.

DIED.

BASSETT.—In New York, suddenly, on Tuesday, July 19th, Henry D. Bassett, in the 35th year of his age.

BIDDLE.—At Havana, on the morning of the 18th instant, Sarah Frederika, wife of Thomas Biddle, in the 25th year of her age.

GARTLAND.—On the 20th instant, James Frederick, son of Simon and Caroline Gartland, in the 5th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 35 South Thirteenth street, on Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

HOWELL.—Suddenly, on Wednesday evening, July 20th, Rebecca L., wife of Zephar C. Howell.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

HUTTON.—On Monday, July 18th, at Stuyvesant, Columbia county, N. Y., Abraham B. Hutton, Principal of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

NEWMAN.—Suddenly, on the 20th inst., Catharine, widow of the late John A. C. Newman, in the 82d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. John A. Newman, No. 433 Green street, on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

OVERMAN.—At Heidelberg, Germany, on June 27th, William W. Overman, Esq., of Philadelphia.

WILLIAM HEACOCK. FURNISHING UNDERTAKER, 907 Filbert street. I have purchased the right to use Dr. A. G. Reed & Co.'s Patent Corpse Preserver, which does away with the repulsive feeling of having one's friends packed in ice. jy16-6t*

400 ARCH STREET. 400
EYRE & LANDELL,
1870. DEPARTMENT 1. MEN'S WEAR. 1870.
CANVAS DRILLS. PADDED DRILLS. SCOTCH CHEVIOTS. CASSIMERE FOR SUITS. COORDUROYS AND TOWELS.

PURE COD LIVER OIL, CITRATE Magnesia.—JOHN C. BAKER & Co., 718 Market st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE
TO
TRAVELERS.

Everything belonging to Gentlemen's Attire, necessary to comfort in Summer Traveling, can now be found in full variety at Mr. Wanamaker's Establishment, on Chestnut Street, together with Summer Suits, Dusters, Linen Overalls, &c. There is a large assortment of Valises, Dressing Cases, Toilet Articles in traveling shape, and Gents' Furnishing Goods generally, with many novelties of French and English make.

818 and 820 Chestnut Street.
July, 1870.

ROCCA PAVEMENT.

This new pavement for Sidewalks, Court-yards, Damp Cellars, Floors for Breweries, Malt Houses, &c., has been very successfully tested in New York, and is now being laid on Green street, west of Twenty-third. It is handsome, durable, and cheap.

Property owners are respectfully requested to examine it.

N. Y. STONE WORKS,
Office No. 698 Seventh avenue;
je28 1m 1p § Philadelphia Office, 412 Library street.

THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY will, until August 1st next, pay off at par and accrued interest any of their first mortgage bonds, due in 1873, on presentation at their Office, No. 303 WALNUT street.

L. CHAMBERLAIN, Treasurer.
JUNE 23, 1870. je24 1mrp§

CEDAR CHESTS AND FUR BOXES ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER.
M. THALHEIMER,
my3-tu th s 3mrp§] 207 CALLOWHILL STREET.

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 and 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department.—Medical treatment and medicine furnished gratuitously to the poor

DIVIDEND NOTICES.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, 224 SOUTH DELAWARE AVENUE.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20th, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, clear of all taxes, from the profits of the six months ending June 30, 1870, payable on and after August 1, proximo, when the Transfer Books will be reopened.

J. PARKER NORRIS,
jy 21-10t§ Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—OFFICE 227 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on the 7th of July next, and reopened on July 20.

A Dividend of Five Per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after the 22d of July next, to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 7th of July next. All payable at this office.

All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD,
je29.1mrp Treasurer.

CUBA.

War News---Yellow Fever in the American Consul's Family.

A letter to the New York *Times*, dated Havana, July 16th, says:

Skirmishes continue all over the island, but with the exception of some encounters near Sancti Spiritus, where the insurgent Gen. Marios Garcia operates with about one thousand men, nothing of any importance is taking place. Valmaseda was compelled to leave for Santiago de Cuba and infuse some life into military matters. Merelo, the commander at Santiago, generally known by the name of Merelito, on account of his diminutive body and brain, did not know what to do, although he had the advice of General Detenre, a Frenchman commanding a Spanish division. A very remarkable fact has to be observed, namely, that the best fighting and administrative generals in the Spanish Army are natives of Cuba—Ampudia, the General of Bayamo, Tiguani and Manzanillo, and General Ferrer, of Holguin. One-half of the commanders of the gun-boats were also born on the island. Among the persons killed by Montaner in his last march from Vera Cruz to Puerto Principe was Carlos Loin, an uncle of ex-General Quesada, and one of his sons. A son of the Marquis of Santa Anna and Santa Maria, Mr. Juan C. Aguilera, who had been captured by the troops some time ago, was executed in Puerto Principe on the 30th ult., and Manuel Lara on the 5th. The Captain-General pardoned nine insurgents sentenced to death, instead of nineteen, as had been originally stated.

The heat for the past fourteen days has been oppressive, and not a drop of rain has fallen, although we are in the rainy season.

Mr. Biddle, the American Consul-General, has been seriously ill with yellow fever, but is now improving. His wife, Mrs. Biddle, is also ill and not expected to recover. A consultation of the physicians held yesterday report her case to be very critical. Mr. and Mrs. Biddle are Philadelphians, and they have the sympathies of the entire population. The children of the Biddles are being cared for by some friends.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

GREAT MEETING IN NEW YORK.

The German Seaports

[From the New York Standard.]

It is a common thing among writers and talkers to speak of the Teutonic nature as being heavy and plethoric. If any one, holding such an opinion, had happened to have been present in Steinway Hall last evening, his preconceived ideas would have been rather rudely shocked. It is impossible to exaggerate the unanimity and enthusiasm of the Germans at their mass-meeting last night to denounce what a speaker called a fresh Bonapartist attempt to tyrannize over Europe. The stream of humanity flowing into the hall was more like a flight of ducks than any thing else. It was continuous. The assemblage was most mixed. Substantial merchants and artisans in their shirt sleeves sat side by side and would occasionally shake hands with enthusiasm when some telling allusion to Fatherland was made. Any cutting satire on Napoleon created a storm of applause, only to be surpassed on an exclamation that Prussia had both "the right and the might on her side," and that she could not fail to conquer her would-be oppressor. There was more than a tone of indignation in the buzz of conversation before and after the addresses. Staid, respectable-looking, middle-aged men were excited into using strong language, while the younger ones looked as though they could commit unlimited murder if a score or two of Frenchmen had but appeared on the scene.

The opening address by Governor Salomon, of Wisconsin, was earnest, dignified and manly, and though calculated to appeal to the feelings of his audience, had not the slightest tendency to demagoguism. It was the address of a gentleman, of one who feels deeply outraged in his most sacred sentiments, and who would perish rather than not resent such an outrage. Long before the account of this meeting is before the readers of the New York *Standard*, the telegraph will have flashed to King William, in Berlin, its gratifying, complimentary and intensely patriotic character. Such a message, arriving in such an hour from former subjects—from men who have not forgotten the land of their birth in the land of their adoption—must have a sustaining effect, and will be received by the German nation at large with grateful feelings.

The hall was filled to overflowing, and many people had to leave again, they being unable to find even standing room.

At 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order by Mr. Petrarch, who nominated for chairman Ex-Governor Edward Salomon, and a long list of vice-presidents.

On taking the chair, Ex-Governor Salomon remarked:

Speech of Governor Salomon.

Every German American would recollect the time when a bloody war was waged in our beloved adopted country, but it was a pleasing recollection for every German to think that they stood truly to the side of this adopted land.

Though true to the new country, the German still clings to the love of his early youth and of his fathers. America is his bride and Germany his parents, and who was there who could forget the fathers or the mothers while smiling with his bride. [Applause.] The ostensible reason for the war is one of the most trivial and fallacious that was ever given. The presumption that a distant relative of the King of Prussia had been chosen for the Spanish throne was the pretext, but it was an exceedingly weak one.

The true cause of the war was to be found in the people itself, who are led by false vanity to follow the call of their oppressor. The jealousy of the French, and their opposition to the efforts to establish a united Germany, were the true causes which impel the French in their present war course. [Applause.] Napoleon has declared war not to Prussia, but to all Germany, and the whole of Germany should take up the gauntlet so impudently thrown at her feet. The Germans on this side of the ocean were all united. In New York the Germans could be counted by the hundred thousand, and in the United States by millions, but all these people were united in their love for the land of their birth.

Immense applause greeted the speaker after he had finished his remarks, and it was quite a while ere Mr. Willy Wallack was enabled to read the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously, amidst the wildest enthusiasm:

1. That we herewith organize a society for the purpose of furthering the cause of Germany, and more particularly for the purpose of nursing wounded German soldiers, and of assisting in the support of the surviving widows and orphans.

2. That an Executive Committee, consisting of Philip Bissinger, Dr. H. von Holst, F. Kilian, Dr. E. Krackowizer, Henry Werz, Oswald Ottendorfer, Theo. F. C. Petrarch, Edward Salomon, Emil Sauer, Prof. A. J. Schem, General Franz Sigel, Wm. Steinway, L. J. Stiastny and Hugo Wesendonck, be entrusted with the management of all affairs of this society.

3. That every German society of the city of New York and vicinity be invited to send one delegate to the General Committee, whose duty it shall be to make proper arrangements for the collection of contributions of money, clothing, linen, lint, etc., during the continuance of the war.

4. That both the executive and the General Committee be authorized to increase their respective members as they may deem proper and to enter into communication with similar societies of other cities and towns.

In accordance with the principles above enunciated, it is further

Resolved, That humanity and modern civilization demand that the inviolability of private persons and private property be recognized by belligerent powers also at sea; that the exertions of the United States and of other powers to embody this principle in the law of nations deserve the highest regard, and that, considering that this principle was first brought to recognition by the United States in their treaty with Frederick the Great in the year 1785, was subsequently, after various other efforts, brought to the attention of the powers of Europe by the well-known amendment proposed by Mr. Marcy to the treaty of Paris of 1856, and has thereby obtained in history the name of the "American Amendment," considering further that this principle has already heretofore been recognized by all the great powers of Europe with the exception of England; that particularly Napoleon I., and also the present Emperor of France, have given their unconditional adherence to its righteousness, and that the King of Prussia has even, in case of reciprocity, elevated it in the year 1866 to a permanent law, we deem this the proper time for the Government of the United States to use at once all peaceful means at their command to secure the adherence also of France to this principle and its respect by the belligerents during the present war, and also as soon as possible the recognition by all civilized nations for all future time as a principle of international law.

Resolved further, That to this end this meeting do appoint a Committee, consisting of Edward Salomon, Joseph Seligman and Oswald Ottendorfer, whose duty it shall be to lay the foregoing resolution before the President of the United States and the Secretary of State, and generally to take such action as they may deem proper to obtain from the government a fulfilment of its great traditional duty to humanity.

The German Liederkranz and Arion Singing Societies then sang a battle song, "The Wacht am Rhine," by Carl Wilhelm (The Watch on the Rhine), which was loudly encored by the audience.

The chairman then introduced Senator Carl Schurz, of Missouri, whose appearance was the signal for loud and prolonged applause by the audience. After quiet had been partially restored, the honorable gentleman, in a quiet, dispassionate, statesmanlike manner, spoke as follows:

Speech of Hon. Carl Schurz.

The gentleman remarked at the opening that though desirous of enjoying a few days' rest after the long sessions of Congress, still the cry of war had been heard from the old country, and no German could remain quiet at that. But not alone the Germans, the American also was in a measure affected by this cry of war. One thought had animated all. A bloody war will soon be enacted, a war which perhaps will last a long time and will cost many and many valuable lives. Napoleon charges, as one of the causes for the war, that a German prince, a distant relative of the King of Prussia, was elected to the Spanish throne, and that by this the interests of France would be jeopardized. Now, whose business is this but that of Spain? The second cause put forth by Napoleon was, the so-called insult to his minister at Ems. This insult was not by the King of Prussia but by Count Benedetti, who, while the King was enjoying the waters, insisted upon an ultimatum, and was promptly checked by the King. We in America were not in the habit of calling Kings gentlemen, but "old King William had acted like a gentleman." [Immense cheering.] Every German should be glad to have a monarch on a German throne who was able to show his teeth to the sauoy Frenchmen. Every one who knew the history of Europe is aware that France—and especially Napoleon—was endeavoring to establish France as dictator over all Europe. Everybody knows also that it has ever been the policy of France to consolidate the Latin race, under the protectorate of France, while she ever strives to disseminate discord and contention among the Germanic race. Napoleon did not object to a united Italy, but he is endeavoring to divide the German people, an assertion which has even been made on the floor of the *Corps Legislatif*. The war before us will be a hard one. It will seal the fate of nations for generations, but Germany will be victorious. Our hopes are with Germany, who is fighting for the liberty of the world.

The speaker closed as follows: Let us stand together and act, but let us act within the laws of our adopted country.

The wildest cheers greeted the speaker when he concluded his remarks, which were followed by a song by the Liederkranz and Arion.

The Hon. Oswald Ottenderfer followed.

It was stated by authority that upwards of $20,000 had been collected at the meeting, and that by to-night $100,000 would be raised.

THE GERMAN SEAPORTS.

Probable Scene of Naval Operations---the Ports Liable to be Blockaded.

Prussia has an extensive coast-line on the Baltic and North Sea, extending from the Russian frontier to the late Danish province of Schleswig. These ports, as a glance at the map will show, are only accessible from the Atlantic by sailing round the Danish peninsula and passing through the Sound or either the Great or Little Belt. A canal has been in contemplation, by which the voyage between the Atlantic and the Baltic would be much reduced, but the breaking out of hostilities has prevented any progress being made in respect to it.

The principal German ports in the Baltic are Memel, Pillau, Königsburg, Dantzig, Colberg, Swinemünde, Stettin, Wolgast, Stralsund, Kiel and Flensburg. On the North Sea Prussia has Altona, Harburg, Geestemünde, Leer and Emden, while the North-German Confederation has also many important commercial seaports.

Baltic Ports.

Memel is defended by a citadel consisting of four bastions, with randines and half-moons, and is divided into three-quarters—The Old, New, and Frederick's Towns, with three suburbs. Its trade is very extensive, and consists chiefly of timber, corn, flax, hemp, potash, linseed and colonial produce. These are exported principally to the United States and England.

Ship-building is carried on at this port, which owns 106 vessels, having a total tonnage of 47,164 tons. Ships to the number of 2,500 (of 550,000 tons) annually enter and leave the port, and numerous steam packets maintain communication with many of the other Baltic ports. The harbor is large and safe, and has a depth of water of from 14 to 17 feet. It is provided with extensive docks, and has a good lighthouse.

Pillau is a small seaport at the entrance of the Frische Haff, 25 miles west from Königsberg. It derives a thriving trade on account of vessels of large burden unloading there, as the inlet to the Haff has not more than 12 feet of water. Vessels of light draft usually proceed to Königsberg. The number of vessels arriving annually is about 700 (of about 160,000 tons); of these about one-third are British.

Königsberg is on the Pregel, five miles from its mouth in the Frische Haff. It is in railroad communication with Berlin, from which it is distant 338 miles. This fortified city consists of the town proper and four suburbs. The former is divided into three parts, the Altstadt or Old Town, situated on the west: Löhenicht on the east, and Kneiphof, situated on an island formed by the Pregel, which, before entering the town from the east, divides into two arms. There are seven bridges betwen the island and the opposite banks. The trade of the port is principally the export of grain, and in its shipbuilding yards a considerable number of small vessels are annually constructed. Much attention has been given to the fortifications. The general principle kept in view, according to the Prussian engineers, is that the fortress may be composed of detached parts, each having its separate commander and garrison, with separate and independent detached works. Thus, the bastions are detached from the curtains; redoubts are in like manner detached; the scarp is detached on all parts excepting the faces and parts of the flanks of the bastions. On some of the fronts the ditch is filled with water from scarp to counter-scarp, when there is a masonry casemated caponiere in the centre of the curtain (instead of the flat earthen bastion), flanking the faces of the bastions with five guns.

Dantzig is a fortified city and seaport of West Prussia, acquired by the dismemberment of Poland. It is connected by railroads both with Berlin and Königsberg. It is situated on the left bank of the Vistula, 3½ miles from its outlet at Weichselmünde, and at the junction of the Mattlan and Randamne. Vessels drawing 13 feet of water can reach the city; others lie in the Neufahrwasser, at the mouth of the river or in the roads, which offered good anchorage for vessels of any burden. It has a population of 95,000, and is largely engaged in the export of grain and the manufacture of general products. It has 144 ships, having a total tonnage of 78,000 tons. The city is of nearly circular form, and is a fortress of the first class. At the eastern outlet or mouth of the Vistula is the small Fort Neufahr, finished in 1848 for the defence of this pass. On the water front it consists of a circular casemated battery and two short branches of solid rampart, with gateway caponieres connecting with three fronts, inclosing the work on the land sides, which have solid earthen ramparts and parapets, with crenated palisades and masonry caponieres flanking the wet ditches. The city is surrounded by walls and bastions, defended by a citadel and several outworks, and provided with the means of laying a considerable part of the country under water. Its fortifications were commenced as far back as 1831, and it was held and defended by the French from 1807 to 1814.

Colberg is a strongly fortified seaport in Pomerania, 25 miles west of Cöslin, on the Persante, near its mouth, in the Baltic. It sustained a siege in 1806. The population number about 120,000. A moderate trade is transacted at this port.

The Oder is not unlikely to be the scene of naval operations and to be selected for, if possible, effective blockade. Swinemünde, near the mouth of this river, is the port where large vessels bound for Stettin, 36 miles inland, unload. The entrance to the Oder is defended by two sea-coast batteries, one on the right and the other on the left bank. The latter consists of a circular brick redoubt of 80 feet diameter, in the centre of a pentagonal earthen work. The lower story of the redoubt is arranged with loopholes for musketry, above which are two tiers of 20 guns each, under bomb-proof casemates, above which is a barbette battery of the same number of guns. The fort on the right bank is a much larger and more important work than the other. It is a brick casemated battery of three faces, bearing on the channel, having two casemated tiers, and an open embrasure battery of three faces, bearing on the channel, having two casemated tiers, and an open embrasure battery over the casements, with brick parapets, the only one seen exposed to a ship's battery. This fort mounts 63 guns. It is in a bend, and so directed that a vessel has to come bows on to the lower front until quite near it.

Should war vessels of light draft pass these forts, and escape the torpedos, which will no doubt be used, they would be confronted at the important city of Stettin by its formidable fortifications. It has been a fortified city for a long period, and undergone several sieges. It was occupied by the French from 1806 to 1813. About 2,000 ships enter and sail from the Oder annually. The population of Stettin is about 65,000, and its trade is principally in general produce. It is connected by rail with Berlin, from which it is 79 miles distant, or somewhat less than the proximity of New York to Philadelphia.

Wolgast is in Pomerania, near the mouth of the Peene, in the Baltic. It is about 33 miles from Stralsund, and has a population of about 5,000 persons.

Stralsund is the capital of Pomerania, and is strongly fortified. It is situated in the strait which separates the island of Rügen from the mainland, and so completely surrounded by water as to be approached only by bridges. It is 120 miles from Berlin. It has been four times besieged. Since 1815 its defensive works have been greatly enlarged, and it is now one of the strongest towns belonging to Prussia. About 500 vessels enter this port annually.

Kiel in Holstein has been acquired from Denmark, and will doubtless be the scene of naval and military operations at once, should that power ally herself with France. It is 53 miles from Hamburg and in railroad communication with Altona. Upward of 2,000 vessels arrive and depart annually, and its commerce is rapidly increasing. Since acquiring, Prussia has commenced to fortify this port, and from the importance of its situation will tenaciously defend it.

Flensburg has also been recently acquired from Denmark by the war of 1864. It is an ancient town, and was the scene of hostile operations in 1848, when the Germans took possession of it. It trades with the West Indies, and does a moderate shipping business.

Ports in the North Sea.

Altona, situate on the right bank of the Elbe, a little below Hamburg, was acquired by Prussia from Denmark in the war of 1864. It has extensive railroad communication, and has made rapid progress in shipping and commerce. About 5,000 ships visit the port annually. It was occupied without resistance in 1864.

Harburg is on the south bank of the Elbe, and is 4½ miles below Hamburg. It is surrounded by walls and has a citadel.

Leer and Emden are Hanoverian seaports of minor importance; the latter is fortified.

Hamburg has since 1866 been in the North German Confederation, and is now regarded as subject to all the fortunes of war. The State embraces a territory of 146 square miles, with a population of 305,507 inhabitants. The city, which is situated on the right bank of the river, 70 miles from its mouth, is not fortified. In 1866 there belonged to the port of Hamburg 509 vessels, having a total tonnage of 241,000 tons. The mercantile navy of Hamburg is more than eight times that of Belgium. Her trade with Great Britain alone amounted to $140,000,000 in 1868. The emigration to this country from Hamburg is very large. In 1867 there embarked 38,214 emigrants, in 93 vessels, at that port. Through it and Bremen almost all our trade with Germany is transacted.

Bremen, so well known as the chief port of the German-American mail steamship traffic, is situated on both banks of the Weser, 59 miles southwest of Hamburg. In 1857 16 steamships, making 37,921 tons, and 287 sailing vessels, making 231,174 tons, belonged to this port. In 1867 73,971 emigrants embarked at Bremerhaven for the United States.

Lübeck, on the Trave, 10 miles from its mouth, was stormed by the French in 1806, and subsequently annexed to France. The State comprises a territory of 127 square miles, with a population of 48,538. Lübeck possessed at the commencement of 1868 59 sea going vessels, among them 13 steamers.

ANOTHER MEMORY OF DICKENS.

G. W. Curtis Dines with the Novelist.

Mr. Curtis says in the "Easy Chair" of *Harper's Monthly*:

Even those who did not know him well, of whom the Easy Chair is one, may recall many a pleasant instance of his heartiness and profuse humor. One bright June day in London, several years ago, there was a little dinner at Cattermole's, the artist, at which Dickens had promised to be present. The company assembled and every thing went pleasantly until the dinner hour arrived. There was then some pause of expectation, for Mr. Dickens had not come. Conversation became a little more difficult; and as the conviction gradually seized the party that perhaps he would not come at all, there was a very obvious disappointment. When it was impossible to wait longer the dinner was served, and the guests descended to the dining room; but it was curious to remark the blight that had overspread the feast. There was the usual gay murmur of a dinner all around the table, but it seemed as if everybody were secretly looking for something or somebody else. Suddenly, when the business was well advanced, there was a loud ring at the door, which everybody heard, and the cloud instantly lifted. "There's Dickens!" said several of the guests, with an air of delight and relief; and those who did not say it looked it. The next moment a noise was heard in the hall above, merry voices, pleasant laughter; and then there seemed to be a charge of school-boys or light cavalry down the stairs, and Dickens and his friend John Forster burst into the dining-room, each loudly excusing himself, and accusing the other as having caused the delay.

Dickens seated himself by the mistress of the house and instantly, as it were, took up the conversation and carried it along with little sallies of fun; and his "carrying on" with the waiter when he wanted a piece of bread was like a rollicking scene from "Pickwick." It was the overflow of the highest animal spirits, and was as electrical in his manner as it is in his books. He felt entirely at home; and the feeling that the solemn English waiter would be confounded by such antics—which, however, did not in the least turn him into ridicule—was part of the humor. Dickens made a mock apology for his delay, founded upon a promise to attend a picnic in the earlier part of the day given by the manager of the Opera, at which Grisi and the other singers, with the dancers, had been present. He sketched them all with a word and a smile. They were all vividly before the company. He took the dinner guests also, as it were, to the picnic. "But oh! the eating!" exclaimed he. "Dear Madame, do you know the eating at an operatic picnic—I mean, of course," he added, with a solemn sly twinkle in the eye, "when the ladies of the ballet attend?" It was sheer extravaganza; and however foolish and flat it seems in the tame telling, it was delightful and memorable. After dinner, when the ladies went up stairs, and the children peeped in, Dickens beckoned to them; and, seating one on each knee, took a slate and pencil, and drew the most grotesque figures as illustrations of the most absurd story; then sent the young folks away as merry as the elders.

What he did at that table he did in the world. He told the most delightful stories, he made the most harmless fun; and all his story-telling and fun-making were inorally healthful. He was a great civilizing and Christianizing power during thirty years. He was one of the men of the most unquestionable genius and positive influence that have appeared in English literature, and meanwhile it was almost as good as his own fun to hear the comments that were made upon the man and upon his works. Sir Piercie Shafton, especially, was obliged to use his pouncet-box whenever the name of Dickens was mentioned. "Such a snob, sir; really no gentleman at all, I assure you."

MINORITY CONVENTION.

A convention of delegates from the several counties of the State of Pennsylvania of such persons only as are favorable to the movement to secure minority representation will be held at the city of Reading on Wednesday, the 31st day of August next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The convention will consist of two delegates for each representative in the lower House of the State Legislature, provided that each county shall be represented by at least one delegate.

By order of the Committee,

E. J. MORE, Chairman.

J. W. WOOD, Secretary.
Allentown, Pa., July 17, 1870.

To the Republicans of Pennsylvania:

In calling the attention of the Republicans of Pennsylvania to the convention to meet at the city of Reading on the 31st of August next, we desire to present the following considerations concerning its purposes.

The Republicans of Pennsylvania who live in counties in which they are in the minority number one hundred and twenty-five thousand voters, more than one-third of the whole Republican vote. They own and control very large and varied material interests, requiring the care and protection afforded by wise and salutary laws.

That these people are wholly excluded from participation in the management and control of their respective county governments does not in the least estrange their devotion to republican principles or cause them to abate their efforts in behalf of the success of the Republican party. They have just cause of complaint, however, in the fact that, while their political brethren are and for many years have been in the ascendency in the State Legislature, they are entirely unrepresented, and by an unjust rule established by a Republican majority, they are continually subjected to unjust and oppressive laws, while they are persistently denied such legislation as their material interests require.

That so large a body of the people should find themselves unrepresented in the law-making power is evidence of a defective fundamental organization. A republican or democratic form of government must of necessity be representative, and to fill the requirements of a representative government it should be so framed that all the people, as nearly as practicably can be, should have a voice in the enactment of the laws which govern them. If the government is so shaped that a majority of the people only are to be represented, then it cannot be a free and republican state, but a mere despotism of one portion of the people over the other. Such a government is despotic in principle as well as in practice, for it can be of very little consequence to the minorities whether the laws which govern them are made by a particular class of men or by a single potentate, the minorities, who are excluded from all voice or hearing in the law-making branch of the government, bearing about the same relation to the majorities as do subjects to an absolute monarchy.

According to the mode of representation, as established by the Constitution and laws of Pennsylvania, more than one-third of her voting and tax-paying citizens are excluded from any voice or power in the law-making department of the State, and the same remark will hold true as to the General Government.

We most respectfully and earnestly present this subject to the candid and considerate attention of the voters of Pennsylvania, confidently relying on their intelligence and sense of justice for a reform in a matter so vital to the welfare and prosperity of the whole people, and the safety and perpetuity of the Government.

It is gratifying to observe that this movement is not without precedent in our own country; for the people of Illinois have quite recently amended the organic law of that State so that minorities will hereafter be fairly represented, not only in the State Legislature, but also in all corporations authorized by law. In other States the question has been favorably entertained, and even in some of the European governments it is discussed by the people, and, in one instance, partially adopted, while learned political writers everywhere have commended it to public attention.

In view of this subject, and because the Republican minorities have suffered long and much for want of a proper and equal representation, the members of the Republican State Central Committee held a meeting in the city of Philadelphia on the 13th inst., when it was resolved that a State Convention of delegates from minority counties be held at the city of Reading, on Wednesday, the 31st day of August next, with the view of concerting measures to secure representation for minorities in all matters wherein they are interested, and consider other matters interesting to minority counties.

It is firmly believed that if the people of Pennsylvania were more generally and equally represented in our State Legislature, that the character of legislation would be vastly improved, while the danger of corruption would be very materially lessened, if not altogether avoided.

The minority districts in Pennsylvania are most earnestly enjoined to send able and influential representatives to the Convention which will meet at the city of Reading, while all other counties in the State are also requested to send delegates to assist in the objects of the Convention, in accordance with the resolution passed at the meeting of the Committee.

E. J. MORE, Chairman.

Allentown, July 17, 1870.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

[From the Galaxy.]

The Dumb Poet.

BY MARGARET J. PRESTON.

He does not wind about his thought
  Iambics, flexile as the willow;
His surge of feeling is not wrought
  Into a pearl-rimmed line of billow.

He cannot strain the robin's brief,
  One-thoughted song into a sonnet;
Nor catch the wavering maple-leaf,
  To trace an autumn pastoral on it.

Yet never to the poet's view
  Did liberal Nature e'er discover
More of the secrets sweet and true
  She tells to none but those who love her.

The break of morning holds for him
  Too fine a thrill for words' revealing;
And pictures vast, mysterious, dim,
  Illumine twilight's frescoed ceiling.

Like worship swells the murmurous rain—
  Cathedral-service, grand and solemn;
He hears the myriad-voiced *Amen*
  Beneath each rustling arch and column.

The wheat that bows its ripened head,
  The clover steeped in purple glory,
The landscape-page before him spread,
  Are cantos of his epic story.

From Nature, true Parnessian source,
  Wells the pure joy of feeling, seeing;
But Love inspired the lyric force
  That wrought the idyl of his being.

The sacred missal of the Past,
  With rich illumination burning—
Love blazons it from first to last,
  And, see! its leaves are worn with turning.

He *lives* his poems: day by day
  Its choric chime his thought engages;
And hope has songs yet stored away
  Within the future's uncut pages.

O my dumb poet! in whose soul
  Love still the mystic psalm rehearses,
Make thou mine open heart thy scroll,
  And fill it with thy marvellous verses!

—China has 30,000 gods.

—Diamonds have recently increased in value seven or eight per cent.

—The bones of 1,200 Chinamen have just been sent home from San Francisco.

—Wales and his friends disport themselves on water velocipedes.

—Mrs. Tabitha McGrath, of Ohio, is dead. She left 109 years and 180 descendants behind her.

—A bookseller announcing "Wild Life Among the Kurds" is accused of surreptitiously reprinting the "Dairyman's Daughter" in disguise.

—One of the most alarming features of the war is the threatened revival of the European "What is it?"—the Schleswig-Holstein question.

—A lady who was not a Shakespearian scholar, hearing the "Merry Wives of Windsor" praised, inquired how many wives Mr. Windsor had.

—The New Bedford *Mercury* says: In this country the nephew of his uncle has few if any sympathizers. The cry of almost every one is: "I fight mit Sigel!"

—A negro boy in Columbus rashly went in bathing the other day and was drowned. His mother said it served him right for taking up new-fangled notions. He nebber was washed befo'.

—Among the personal privileges which nature has accorded to women, there are surely none more enviable, says Wilkie Collins, "than their privilege of always looking their best when they look at the man they love."

—"We were slightly mistaken the other day," says the *New Era*, "in stating that 'John' was to blame for the bloody massacre at Pekin. It now turns out that Demi-John had something to do with it."

—A one-legged woman, who claims to be the daughter of a very distinguished Confederate General, and to have lost her leg while acting as a rebel spy, is soliciting pecuniary contributions in Indiana.

—Louis Napoleon's sick spells remind the Atlanta *New Era* of Richelieu. The witty cardinal was in the habit of feigning illness just before the execution of some brilliant *coup d'etat* which was intended to amaze and intimidate.

—A story is told of a jolly fellow who resided in Chicago about four years, and while on an eastern visit was asked how he liked the water out West. "By George, Mr. Jones!" said he, after a moment's reflection, "I never thought to try it!"

—A Milwaukee German, in moving an old table which he bought at auction, last week, knocked off a leg which proved to be hollow and to contain $350 in gold. This has led to the destruction of all the old furniture in Milwaukee auction stores.

—There is shortly to arrive in Paris a dwarf aged about fifty years, having a beard reaching to his feet, with only one arm and a completely bald head. He possesses 2,000,000 francs ($400,000), which he is willing to share with any young girl about twenty years old, who is good tempered and pretty.

—After Goldsmith:

When lovely woman reads *Le Follet*,
  And finds, too late, her hair is gray,
She's apt to feel some melancholy,
  And grieves she's out of Fashion's way.

The only art Time's flaws to cover,
  And hide that shade from ev'ry eye,
And gain at length, perhaps, a lover,
  A ring and jointure,—is, to *dye!*

—The mortal remains of Augustina, the celebrated heroine of the siege sustained at Saragossa against the French, have been removed from Ceuta, where she died a few years back at a very advanced age, to her native city. At all the towns through which they have been carried, including Madrid, they have been received with military honors, attended by commissions of the several corporations.

—The number of Chinese in the country at the end of 1869 is estimated at 90,000, among whom were but 5,000 women and 2,000 children. Since immigration began in 1848, 138,000 have come to the United States, of whom 38,000 have returned to China, and about 10,000 have died. Of the number at present in the country, about one-half are in California, 25,000 in other Pacific States and Territories, while fully 15,000 have crossed the Rocky Mountains.

—About the time of the death of Lord Clarendon, the cable telegrams referred to an anecdote about him and Louis Napoleon, which the *Figaro* published, and which was declared to be false. Here is the story: "In 1847 Lord Clarendon received a visit from an exiled Prince. 'My Lord,' says the visitor, 'I will go straight to the point. I want 500,000 francs ($100,000), which I will return to you if the dream of my life is realized.' Lord Clarendon, without a word, gives the visitor a check for the amount. Three years afterward, the dream being realized, the Prince tells the noble Lord that the borrowed half million is now at his service. 'But as to the interest,' he says, laughingly. 'Oh!' replies Lord Clarendon, 'we will speak of that by-and-by.' This interest, remarks *Figaro* neatly, was paid in 1860, at the request of Lord Clarendon, and consisted in the commercial treaty between France and England.'