WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Continuation of Rev. Mrs. Hanaford's Speech—Address of Stephen S. Foster—Close of the First Day's Proceedings.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 22, 1868.

When I closed my last letter Rev. Mrs. Hanaford was still speaking. The conclusion of her speech is given below. She went on:—

You remember that Margaret Fuller was shipwrecked on our coast when returning from Italy with her husband and child. This passage describes one scene of that shipwreck hour:—"It was in the gray dusk and amid the awfulit tumult that the companions in misfortune met. The side of the cabin to the leeward had already settled under water, and furniture, trunks and fragments of the skylight were floating to and fro, while the inclined position of the ship made it difficult to stand, and every sea, as it broke over the bulwarks, splashed in through the open roof. The windward cabin walls, however, still yielded partial shelter, and against it, seated side by side, half leaning backwards, with feet braced upon the long table, they awaited what next should come. At first, Nino (Margaret's little boy), alarmed at the uproar, the darkness and the rushing water, while shivering with the wet, cried passionately (just as your child or mine at that age might have done); but soon his mother, wrapping him in such garments as were at hand, and folding him to her bosom, sang him to sleep." The lady who copied the above added:—Such was the testimony of the survivors. I never read it without tears in my heart, sometimes in my eyes. That little incident is a proof that strength of brain does not render a woman less womanly, nor does it decrease the motherly nature in woman. It melts the sneer of strong minded as applied to our sex. If men knew us as we know each other, they would not fear that by developing the whole woman we enfeeble any part of our nature. A weak-minded woman could not have shown that freedom from selfishness which Margaret manifested when the question was life or death, not, what will the world say? The whole account of the wreck as collected by Rev. W. H. Channing, from the lips of the survivors, shows that her more than manly brain was connected with a more than womanly heart. The giving up of her life preserver to the sailor, her steady refusal to be parted from her husband and child, even though encouraged by the sailors that she might thereby be saved, and her resolve to die with them if they could not be saved, show a heroism which should forever silence the sneers against learned women as mothers. And yet even such a woman could not vote if she were here to-day. My sisters, this is no question of choice. It is your duty to seek the opportunity of voting, so that thus you can help on the cause of God in the earth, by expressing yourselves at the ballot box as in favor of all moral reforms, and there wielding a power that shall help to subdue all unrighteousness; for that glad era shall arrive—"the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it"—when "the kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ." It is said that if women vote they will want offices. Well, if the voters don't want women officers they can vote against them. The majority can still rule. And if the majority of voters are women what more proper than that some of the officers should be women? In the town where I reside (Reading, Mass.) the men last March voted in three women among the members of the school committee. All of these women were amply qualified, but two of them soon after resigned for reasons of a personal nature, preoccupation, &c. The third is now secretary of the board. She is a woman of superior education, talents, refinement and culture—a Boston born woman, trained in the excellent schools of her native city. She can read in various languages as fluently as you or I can read English. Day after day she has been at my home (where we were studying the Scriptures together) and we would compare passages in all those six or seven different languages or translations, which she could read with such ease. Ought not such a woman be deemed an acquisition to a school board? And ought not such women vote and fill offices? It is sometimes said that women lose their dignity of manner if they engage in public duties. Not so. Among the Quakers, where women take part in the business meetings and also preach, there is no want of decorum and more truly womanly women cannot be found.

We are sometimes told that the Scriptures are opposed to this woman's suffrage movement. Not so. Our brother in speaking this afternoon claimed our Saviour as a woman's rights man. Thus do I claim St. Paul as a woman's rights man, and I am thankful for every word which St. Paul ever wrote about woman. And all I ask of Christians is, that they act in the spirit of Paul's words—"There is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither bond nor free, there is neither male nor female, but we are all one in Christ Jesus," one to work for each other, one to labor for humanity and for God.

Stephen S. Foster, of Worcester, followed in an address more particularly directed to his own sex, and in which he was very severe and caustic upon all who were opposed to granting the suffrage privilege to woman. Miss Lucy Stone-Blackwell then made the closing address of the day's session, in which she repeated her views, heretofore expressed and reported, concerning the unjust application of the general laws to woman, and the injustice of taxing them without allowing them a voice in the disbursement of the public funds.

Daniel Pratt, "the great American traveller," was in attendance upon the various sessions of the day, and his oratorical efforts concerning the subject of the Convention were numerous. For the benefit of the unenlightened who may not know of Daniel, it would be well to say that he is a light-headed and harmless old gentleman who believes himself the greatest genius of the age, and who has travelled over the whole country several times and delivered his characteristic harangues in nearly every section of it. He bought a new suit of clothes and walked all the way from Boston to Concord expressly to attend the Convention, and, in spite of all attempts to ignore him, he made himself heard at every session. During the afternoon recess one of the women sought to remonstrate with him for obtruding himself so frequently and persistently. Daniel told her loudly and forcibly that she was an old fool, and if she did not believe in him she didn't believe in Jesus Christ and Christianity, and that she ought to be sent to the lunatic asylum. A clergyman next attempted to expostulate with him, but Mr. Pratt, taking an attitude of self defence worthy of Joe Wormald, told him to keep his distance, adding that he could out-talk and out-fight the best of them. Others in turn attempted to approach the hero of travelling fame, but each and every one he denounced as fools for whom he had done millions of dollars worth of favors, but for which he never had received a cent or a crumb of bread. Notwithstanding the numerous rebukes he still persists in being heard in the Convention. He is, indeed, an elephant which the woman's suffrage agitators would be glad to get rid of.

Second Day's Proceedings—A Large Attendance—Speeches by Rev. Mr. Kittredge, Mrs. English, Foster and Others—The Legal Status of Women in New Hampshire—A Constitution Adopted and Officers Chosen by the Association.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 23, 1868.

As was anticipated, the second day brought a more numerous attendance to the Female Suffrage Convention here than was present during yesterday's deliberations. The preponderance of women was about the same, and among the number were a few of the absolutely strong-minded ones, and also a few who rendered themselves conspicuous by appearing in full bloomer costume. The sleighing in the towns around being excellent a great many came from long distances to listen and unite in the proceedings, and all through the day and evening they manifested the deepest interest in what was said and done. Petitions to the State Legislature and to Congress, each asking for universal suffrage without distinction of sex, were freely circulated and generously signed. Several eminent lawyers and other learned men of the State have given their presence to the Convention, and while they do not yet seem willing to take an active part in the movement they are very careful not to oppose it. That there is a growing interest in the question is evident from the fact that the proceedings of this body have been discussed extensively in all the places of public resort upon the adjournment of the several sessions, and the impression that universal suffrage is only a question of very short time is very generally entertained.

Rev. Mr. Kittredge, of Concord, opened the proceedings to-day with a brief speech, in which he differed with some of the speakers who had preceded him on the subject of the opposition to the movement. He did not entertain the opinion that the men were opposed to woman suffrage as a general thing, but the chief obstacle, he believed, was with the women themselves, a large number of whom do not care for the right to vote. What they should do was to educate woman to an idea of her importance, and she would then soon change her views, and be clamorous for the right which most men would readily yield to her. Before concluding his remarks Mr. Kittredge offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Business to report a constitution and list of officers for a New Hampshire Woman Suffrage Association.

Mrs. English, of Hartford, Conn., agreed with Mr. Kittredge that it was with women rather than men that they should labor to secure the boon of suffrage. She further believed that if mothers were more generally educated their offspring would be more intelligent and the world would not be as full of deformed humanity as now. In view of this she would call upon every woman to assert her womanhood and rise up *en masse* and demand her rights from her fellow beings. She rebuked at some length the idea that women were too much angels to be tainted with the ballot, and argued that in times when men's lives were in danger, and they could save them by sacrificing those of women, they forgot then that the females were angels. To illustrate, she referred to the conduct of men on occasions of steamboat disasters, claiming that almost invariably the first impulse of the sterner sex was self-preservation. In concluding she made a powerful appeal to the women to come forward in solid phalanx and demand their rights, and when they were secured society would be elevated, the government improved, future generations would be morally purified, and there would be universal wisdom and enlightenment all over the globe.

At this point the Chairman of the Convention stated that he had been in consultation in the morning with one of the ablest lawyers of the State, and he had learned that there was a wrong impression prevailing concerning the laws of this State relative to women. He explained that females have the right to collect their own earnings, irrespective of husbands, and he was glad to learn that the speakers had labored under a mistake, or rather gratified that New Hampshire was just to women in this particular. Stephen Foster doubted this, and upon making known the doubt the gentleman who framed the law, who was present, got up and clinched the statement which the chairman of the meeting had made.

Foster, having become satisfied that he was wrong in the matter of legal information, proceeded to speak upon the comparative virtue of men and women. In point of fact, he claimed that women were better than men, and, so far as he was concerned, he believed that they were naturally better than men, although there are many of acknowledged ability who believe that naturally they are inferior, but still better, in point of fact. He maintained that woman was more capable of loving than man, and that her position as mother made her morally better; but in an intellectual point of view he believed that man was superior, and from this he argued that the sexes should unite their intellectual and moral elements, and then the highest perfection of government would be attained. When men work alone they make a muddle of everything, and so do women; but when united everything goes along harmoniously.

At this point the Committee on Business, in response to an order previously adopted, reported a constitution and list of officers for a "New Hampshire Woman's Suffrage Association." The constitution, as reported and adopted, is as follows:—

1. Believing in the natural equality of the two sexes, and that women ought to enjoy the same legal rights and privileges as men; that as long as women are denied the elective franchise they suffer a great wrong and society a deep and incalculable injury, the undersigned agree to unite in an association, to be called "The New Hampshire Woman's Suffrage Association."

2. The object of this association shall be to procure the right of suffrage for women and to effect such changes in the law as shall place women in all respects on an equal legal footing with men.

3. The officers of the society shall be a president, vice presidents, a treasurer, a corresponding and a recording secretary, and an executive committee of not exceeding fifteen persons, besides the president, secretaries and treasurer, who shall be members *ex officio*. All the officers shall be chosen at the annual meeting, to continue in office for one year and until others are chosen in their places.

4. Any person may be a member of the association by the payment of an annual contribution to its funds, or a life member by the payment of twenty dollars.

5. The President shall preside at all meetings of the society, or in his or her absence the senior Vice President.

6. The Treasurer shall collect and take charge of the funds, make all payments and keep regular accounts, to be audited by the Executive Committee.

7. The Recording Secretary shall keep the records; and the Corresponding Secretary shall conduct the correspondence of the association.

8. The Executive Committee shall manage the business of the association, may elect honorary members, call meetings of the society, prepare petitions to the Legislature, issue publications and employ lecturers and agents, and take any measures they think it to forward the objects of the association, and may fill all vacancies that occur prior to the annual meeting.

9. The annual meeting of the association shall be held at such hour and place and be called in such manner as the Executive Committee may appoint.

The following officers were chosen:—President—Mrs. Armenia S. White, of Concord. Vice Presidents—Rev. J. F. Lovering, of Concord; J. D. Lyman, of Concord; Deacon Caleb Parker, of Concord; Lizzie A. T. Bund, of Bradford; Alfred W. Haven, of Portsmouth; Mrs. Eliza Morrill, of Concord; Dr. Lucinda Hall, of Concord; Wm. C. Sturoe, of Sunapee; J. B. Aldrich, of West Concord; Dr. M. O. A. Hunt, of Manchester; Rev. Silas Curtiss, of Concord; Mrs. R. Wilson, of Keene; Rev. R. P. Ambler, of Portsmouth; Colonel Henry D. Pierce, of Hillsboro; Miss Fanny Bellows, of Concord, and Mrs. D. E. Hill, of Northfield. Recording Secretary—Colonel J. E. Larkin, of Concord. Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Sarah S. Piper, of Concord. Treasurer—John A. White, of Concord.

Dr. Blackwell, in again addressing the Convention, said that in the whole history of the human race civilization had increased in the same proportion as women have become educated, and when they come to have a part in the government they will be more graceful, more beautiful and more attractive in the eyes of men than they are to-day. Besides the external charms of youth and beauty we will have intelligence, for the right of the ballot has always proved a good educator. If the people of New Hampshire believed that all political power rested with the people, as set forth in the bill of rights, they would, of course, acknowledge women as a part of the people, and therefore they could not consistently deny them the right to take part in the administration of the government. He did not believe that it was going to take so long to remove this inconsistency as very many believed, and in concluding he said that those who advocated female suffrage held in their hands the key to the political future of America, and woe to the politician who endeavors to stop the onward march of the people or the irresistible triumph of true democracy.

Stephen Foster having said during one of his speeches yesterday that he never had voted and never would vote until woman had the ballot, Rev. Mr. Babcock, of Lancaster, rebuked him for such a course in a sarcastic manner, asserting that no man should neglect to exercise his right of suffrage short of conscientious scruples. He then proceeded to discuss the woman suffrage question generally and to refute the objections that had been offered by its opponents. He believed that the presence of woman at the voting places would banish rowdyism from the polls quicker than St. Patrick banished snakes from Ireland, and he could see nothing more indelicate in a woman dropping a ballot in a ballot box in public than there was in her dropping a greenback in a church contribution box in public.

Mrs. Lucy Stone-Blackwell followed in about her tenth speech during the Convention, declaiming in her usual way and force upon the wrongs and despotism which her sex are obliged to suffer, such as being underpaid for work performed, being taxed without representation, being deprived of their just inheritance, and subject to snubbing generally at the hands of those who frame laws to govern them. She predicted the success of their cause, however, and would caution those now holding political power to be careful of their course if they would have that power perpetuated. Her address was the most forcible of any which she delivered during the Convention; but as it advanced only the reasons which she had presented at other conventions, the substance of which have already appeared in the HERALD, it is hardly necessary to reproduce them.

When Mr. Foster had finished there were some brief general remarks by some who had before spoken, after which the body took a brief recess. Upon coming together again the matter of adopting the resolutions presented on the first day was taken up, and all were adopted except the last one, referring to what legislation women would probably favor concerning the sale of intoxicating liquors. This, Dr. Blackwell and others thought, was rather far-fetched, and it was laid upon the table.

The resolves having been disposed of by accepting them as the sense of the Convention, the making of speeches was resumed. Mrs. Lorenzo Hayne, of Waltham, a school teacher in that town, lamented at some length the lack of wisdom of the Legislatures of her own and other States for not allowing women to serve on school committees.

Rev. Roland Connor, of Boston, an Independent Universalist and one not acknowledged by the sect generally, made a powerful argument in favor of the purpose of the Convention in the evening. He regarded the issue as one of the most important that had attracted the public attention for many years, and it was a matter which hardly admitted of any discussion, for the justice of giving women the ballot is almost self-evident.

Mrs. Harper, the colored lecturer, made the next speech, in which she claimed for women of her own color the right of suffrage the same as for white women. She reflected somewhat upon the intelligence of the foreigners, who are so soon enfranchised after coming to the country, and when she had concluded Rev. Mr. Connor expressed his sorrow at what she had uttered, fearing Catholics might take offence. The colored woman explained by saying that she did not intend to reflect upon any religious sect.

To conclude, the Convention was eminently successful, and whether women ever gain the right of suffrage or not the friends of the movement elsewhere can entertain the sweet assurance that they have many sympathizers among the voters of New Hampshire.

CONNUBIAL LIFE IN CHICAGO.

Interesting Divorces and Breach of Promise Cases.

[From the Chicago Times, Dec. 23.]

In the Circuit Court yesterday, in the case of Elizabeth Ann Browning against George Browning, a decree of divorce was granted. The parties were married at Aurora, N. Y., on December 14, 1849, and during their cohabitation they had three children born to them. The complainant charged her husband with extreme and repeated acts of cruelty to herself and the children. She alleges that in the summer of 1861, shortly before the birth of her first child, he tied her up to a beam in the house in which they lived by a rope passed under her arms and over the beam, so that her toes barely touched the floor, and there flogged her with a horsewhip. Also, that in 1864 he assailed her with a teapot, inflicting so grievous a wound that the scar still remains. Other barbarities are also mentioned. The crisis, however, came in September, 1861, when, shortly before the birth of her third child, she says he brutally pounded her, and she thereupon fled with the children to her father's house and remained there until October, 1866, when she repaired to Chicago, where she states she has since resided, supporting herself and children by her own labor, and all the time suffering from a constant fear that the defendant should ascertain her whereabouts and seek to continue his cruel authority over her.

An action of assumpsit for an alleged breach of promise to marry was commenced by Mary A. Monroe against William Fay, in which damages are laid at $10,000. It is alleged, in an affidavit for a capias, that on the 15th of May, 1867, a mutual promise to marry was made by the parties, and that the plaintiff, relying upon the agreement so made, has ever since remained sole and unmarried; that she has been and is ready to marry him; but, although a proper time has elapsed since the promise was made, the defendant has refused to fulfil the promise, notwithstanding that he has been requested by the plaintiff to do so. This refusal, she claims, has worked to her great damage, and she now seeks compensation therefor. She alleges that the defendant is worth from $5,000 to $8,000, and prays for a capias to issue against him that he may be held to bail, lest otherwise the benefit of any judgment obtained against him may be endangered.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

FIRE IN COURT STREET.—A fire broke out between twelve and one o'clock yesterday morning in the cellar of the toy shop of H. L. Herwig, No. 128 Court street. The fire originated in the cellar, but from what cause is not ascertained. The stock was damaged to the amount of $2,000, and the loss on the building is $500; insured for $14,000.

A PAINFUL DILEMMA.—About five o'clock yesterday afternoon Michael Brennan, a deputy United States marshal, notified the police of the Forty-eighth precinct that a small boat, containing four men, had been caught in the ice off Bompie's Hook, South Brooklyn, and that they were drifting out. The Police boat, Captain Hart, was notified and was sent to rescue them.

ALMOST FROZEN TO DEATH.—The attention of officer Strong, of the Forty-first precinct, was attracted yesterday morning about eight o'clock by the appearance of a man lying insensible on the sidewalk in Schenck street, near Park avenue. He caused the man to be removed to the station house, where it was found that he was benumbed by the excessive cold. He gave his name as Thomas Haucks, and was sent to the City Hospital.

A SEAMAN FROSTBITTEN.—Andrew Martin, a seaman, colored, attached to the crew of an English brig lying at the Empire stores, was found lying in Fulton street yesterday morning, badly frostbitten about the hands and feet. He was taken to the City Hospital by the police of the Forty-second precinct, but was there refused admission by Mr. Nichols, the superintendent, because he was a stranger, the unfortunate man being a native of the West Indies. He was therefore taken back to the vessel, where the captain will take care of him until enabled to send Martin to the Seamen's Home, Staten Island.

FATAL BURNING CASUALTY.—Yesterday afternoon a two-year old son of patrolman Robert Reed, of the Forty-seventh precinct, while playing with matches in the absence of the family, set fire to his clothes and was burned to a crisp. The father of the unfortunate child was terribly beaten by a drunken ruffian, whom he attempted to arrest a few months since, and is now considered to be permanently disabled. His assailant was arrested at the time and allowed to go at large on a $100 bail bond. He is still at large. The family reside in Milton street, near Franklin, Greenpoint.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—About five o'clock last evening a fire occurred at 205 Fulton avenue, in a one story frame building occupied by Mr. J. Cojuam as a locksmith shop; Mr. W. Potter, real estate agent, and Mr. S. D. Wilson, as an auction room. The flames extended to 205½, occupied by Mr. Marsh as a photograph gallery, and thence to 207, occupied by Mr. J. Jones as a jewelry store. The premises 209, occupied by A. C. Pigman as a cigar store, was also considerably damaged. The losses sustained by the several occupants were as follows:—Mr. Cojuam, $2,000, insured; Mr. Potter, $200, insured; Mr. Wilson, $4,000, insured; Mr. Marsh, $2,600, insured for $2,500 in the American Exchange Company of New York; Mr. Jones, $4,000, insured for $1,100, and Mr. Pigman, $500, insured. The fire originated in Wilson's auction room, as supposed, from the stove.

MILITARY NOTES.

The following extract from a letter from a former officer of the French army, now serving (for his sins) in that portion of our army which garrisons Dry Tortugas, is interesting and amusing:—

Shall I describe Fort Jefferson to you, and the beauties thereof? I have a mind to do so, but, if you please, I will put off my description to the next mail—let us say in ten days hence. Let me, *en attendant*, give you a light sketch of the most delightful sand heap, mosquito nest and soldier's grave that ever God in His infinite wisdom created for the enjoyment of the sportive and virtuous turtles, swarming in peace of mind in the sea around us. On that sand heap, raised some two or three feet above the level of the surrounding sea, a fort (a soldier's pen) stretches out its huge bastions and redans like the gigantic and blood sucking tentacles of a devil-fish. There is no beach around the brick blood building except a miniature cape, some twenty feet wide and eighty feet long, a species of avenue, at the end of which is a light, airy, elegant skeleton frame building, to which the weary and melancholy warrior often resorts.

The climate of this happy region has no superior and very few equals. On the average the temperature ranges from eighty to eighty-five degrees. It is shady when you have your cap on and sunny if the reverse is the case. This circumstance, as you see, affords to the inmates every facility to change at their leisure and at a moment's notice the conditions of their pleasant existence. The sun sets here, as anywhere else, to rise again the next morning—this I give you, dear fellow, as an item of no more importance than you yourself will give it. When it has set the night sets in—the fresh, cool, damp, but most serene and bracing night—the musical, harmonious night, with its usual cortége of charming, cheerful, be d—d mosquitoes, and sand flies, and all other unnamed insects of their species.

The following order has been issued by command of Colonel Daniel W. Teller, First artillery, National Guard:—

The drill rooms of the regimental armory are hereby assigned to the several batteries of this command for drill and instruction, from half-past seven to eleven o'clock P. M., as follows:—

Battery A.—Jan. 4, 16, 29. Feb. 12, 26. March 12, 23. April 5, 17, 30. Battery B.—Jan. 5, 18, 30. Feb. 11, 25. March 11, 25. April 6, 19. Battery C.—Jan. 8, 21. Feb. 2, 15. March 2, 15, 27. April 9, 22. Battery D.—Jan. 7, 19. Feb. 1, 13, 27. March 13, 26. April 8, 20. Battery F.—Jan. 9, 23. Feb. 4, 16. March 4, 16, 29. April 10, 23. Battery G.—Jan. 11, 22. Feb. 5, 18. March 5, 18, 30. April 12, 24. Battery H.—Jan. 12, 25. Feb. 6, 19. March 6, 19. April 1, 13, 26. Battery I.—Jan. 14, 26. Feb. 8, 20. March 8, 20. April 2, 15, 27. Battery K.—Jan. 15, 28. Feb. 9, 23. March 9, 22. April 3, 16, 29.

The commissioned officers and non-commissioned staff will assemble in citizens' dress for theoretic drill and instruction, at the armory, on Wednesday, 6th of January, proximo, at half-past seven o'clock P. M., and every alternate Wednesday evening thereafter until further orders.

The commissioned and non-commissioned officers will assemble in fatigue uniform for drill and instruction, at the same hour and place, on Wednesday, the 13th of January, prox., and every alternate Wednesday evening thereafter. The surgeons are not required to attend the officers' drills. The commandants of batteries will forward to the adjutant a complete roster of the non-commissioned officers, with their residences and date of election, without delay.

General Orders No. 13, promulgated from headquarters First division, National Guard, dated December 19, is as follows:—

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. G. S. N. Y.,
NEW YORK, Dec. 19, 1868.

1. The Major General commanding announces with sincere regret the resignations of Colonel and Brevet Major General Martin T. McMahon, Division Inspector, and Colonel and Brevet Major General Joseph E. Hamblin, Assistant Adjutant General and Chief of Staff. These gallant and meritorious officers have each received an honorable discharge.

2. The recent transfer of General McMahon to the diplomatic service of the nation may justly be regarded in the light of a well deserved promotion. His numerous friends in this division cherish a warm interest in his future prosperity, and derive great pleasure from the assurance that his duties as a minister of the United States will at all times be performed with zeal, intelligence and fidelity, such as distinguished his conduct in the field.

3. General Hamblin's career is an honor to himself and to the division in which he received the rudiments of his military education. By his own accomplishments and efficiency he has illustrated the advantages of maintaining, in time of peace, military organizations which shall prove effective in time of war. His many honorable and eminently useful public services nobly vindicate the fame of the First division. His early companions, in whose presence he now gracefully sheathes his untarnished sword, will always hold him in grateful remembrance.

4. The following promotions and appointments are announced on the staff of the Major General commanding:—

Colonel John Fowler, Jr., to be assistant adjutant general and chief of staff, with the rank of colonel, vice Hamblin, resigned.

Lieutenant Colonel William H. Cheesebrough, to be division inspector, with the rank of colonel, vice Fowler, appointed assistant adjutant general and chief of staff.

Lieutenant Colonel John J. Donaldson, to be ordnance officer, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, vice Cheesebrough, promoted.

Captain George McClure, of the Fourth brigade staff, to be quartermaster, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, vice Bend, resigned.

Captain Frederick Villmar, formerly of United States volunteers, to be commissary of subsistence, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, vice Donaldson, appointed ordnance officer.

Colonel Alfred Wagstaff, Jr., to be aide-de-camp, with the rank of major.

Captain James Fairgreve, formerly of United States volunteers, to be aide-de-camp, with the rank of captain.

By command of Major General Shaler.

CARL JUSSEN,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

Captain Frederick Villmar, mentioned in the foregoing order, did not belong to the volunteer service. He was adjutant of the Eleventh New York militia for a year and a half and then resigned.

OBITUARY.

Richard Boyle, Earl of Shannon.

A cable telegram from London, dated yesterday, announces the death, on Thursday last, of Richard Boyle, Earl of Shannon, Viscount Boyle and Baron Castle Martyr in the county Cork, peerage of Ireland; Baron Carleton of Carleton, county York, in the peerage of Great Britain. The deceased nobleman was born on the 12th of May, 1809, and was consequently in the sixtieth year of his age at the time of his death. He succeeded his father as fourth earl in April, 1842. His Lordship's family was elevated to the peerage in 1756. The deceased, who does not appear to have taken a very conspicuous part in public affairs, will be succeeded in his titles and estates by Henry Bentinck Viscount Boyle.

CUBA.

Conversation with an Insurgent Leader—Views and Wishes of the Cubans.

HAVANA, Dec. 10, 1868.

In a recent conversation with some Cuban gentlemen, who I had reason to believe entirely sympathized with the insurrection going on in the island, I stated that it would be very agreeable to me to meet some representative Cuban with a knowledge of the objects and views of the present revolution, and who would feel at liberty to converse freely with me upon the subject and permit the publication of his statements and facts. With the customary caution of this people no definite response was made. A few nights after I was called upon by one of the gentlemen present with a request to take a short ride in his volante. I assented and after riding for an hour we halted before a residence, which, judging from its front, might have been a wall, a stable or a very plain dwelling house. My companion alighted, requested me to do the same, and as we touched the ground our vehicle moved rapidly away.

We entered the building before us and were immediately ushered into a side room, where were seated several persons, smoking and drinking light wine. I had met most of them before; but one—a slim gentleman, with dark eyes and hair, apparently some forty-five years of age—was a stranger to me. I was presented to him as an American, and was informed that he would be pleased to converse with me upon the subject of Cuban independence. He intimated to me that he had been identified with the present insurrection since its inception and had a full knowledge of it. He was desirous that the people of the United States should be made acquainted with it, its objects and purposes; and for this reason, at the suggestion of some of his friends, had consented to talk with me upon the subject, though in the present condition of affairs his so doing might result disastrously to himself. He only stipulated for entire secrecy in reference to his name and character. I of course assented to this, and opened the conversation by remarking:—

"I now understand the present movement in the island to have been long projected, and that it was entirely independent of the revolution in Spain. What are its objects and intents?"

He answered me in English, with but slight accent, as follows:—

"Cubans have projected the revolution against Spain since many years, and the present movement would have been irresistible from its inception, had not the patriots made the mistake of putting themselves under the orders of a committee composed of some rich and prominent persons of Havana. These persons hoped that the American people, after the war against the South, would come to Cuba to take a just retaliation upon Spain for her treacherous behavior towards the United States during the war—it being well known that the city of Havana and other places of this island formed the market of the confederates, where they supplied themselves with arms, powder and ammunition of every kind—and on account of the fact that Spain was the nation which proposed to France and England the Mexican expedition, taking advantage of the civil war to cripple the United States forever. The government at Washington did not see fit to call the attention of the people of the two sections from their own quarrels to exterior questions. Cuba had a slave population and the Union had the right to question the Spanish government concerning the matter and of presenting the old claims she had against Spain. Instead of this, which the liberal Cubans expected, Mr. Seward came to Havana and pronounced a friendly speech in the Captain General's palace, eulogizing Spain, notwithstanding the hatred of that Captain General and of the Spanish government towards the United States. From that moment this committee lost all hope of obtaining anything from the Union, and they resolved to make the greatest efforts to obtain liberal reforms from Spain. They very soon learned that the government at Madrid was always ready to promise, but never to fulfil, and they became impressed with the conviction that a revolution in Cuba would involve the total ruin of the country. They saw that in order to be free it would be necessary to change their position of rich planters to that of beggars, and at the same time believed that the revolution would reduce Cuba to the condition of Hayti, and so their assistance to the revolutionists was lukewarm and tardy. True they did not entirely separate themselves from them, but they did all they could to avoid any revolutionary movement. Meanwhile Carlos M. Cespedes, Pedro Figueredo and other prominent persons of Bayamo and Puerto Principe continued the work of preparing the revolution, using every means in their power, and making all things subservient thereto, and relying upon the co-operation of the Havana committee. This committee failed to purchase arms, as was expected of it—failed to assist in any effectual way the patriots—nor have they done so, though they have now thrown themselves into a war against Spain. The objects and intents of this war are the independence of the island, the establishment of a Cuban republic, the abolition of slavery and the ultimate annexation of the country to the United States when its people are satisfied that it can enter the Union as a sovereign State and remain so.

I then asked of the policy of Spain in its relations to Cuba for years past and the reasons why Cubans believe that any liberal reform established in the peninsula would not be extended to them.

"Cuba has never enjoyed liberal laws from Spain," he responded. "In 1835 General Lorenzo proclaimed the Spanish constitution in the Eastern Department and he was persecuted by all the Spanish residents and the Spanish troops. In 1836 Spain, after a revolution similar to the present, announced a new constitution which was to be made by the Constituent Cortes, and Cuban Deputies were called on to assist in the great work of Spanish regeneration. Cuba sent her Deputies and when they arrived in Spain they were not admitted to the Cortes on the ground that the provinces beyond the sea would be governed by especial laws. The Cubans have ever since been considered a conquered people. In the constitution made by the Constituent Cortes mentioned, in 1837, there is this article, 'The colonial provinces will be governed by special laws.' These laws have never arrived; they have never been made. Cuba has during these long years been subject to the greatest tyranny. Many liberal changes have been made in the Spanish government during these thirty-two years, but they have not affected the sad condition of Cuba. Spain is very poor. Cuba, as a colony, gives her much money. Cuba is the special prize of all Spanish officials who desire to be rich. Cuba is the Paradise of slave traders, and all these combined are sufficient to perpetuate the existing yoke of Spain. Since the 19th of September Spain has had ample time to change the colonial system, to prepare liberal laws to be enacted by the Constituent Cortes; but the provisional government at Madrid has preserved here precisely the same rule as before the revolution. That government says that Cuba and Porto Rico shall be governed liberally and under laws emanating from the Cortes. May be those laws will be enacted. May be Cuban Deputies will be admitted to that Cortes. May be not. All we know is that Cuba is now governed without laws, as she has been, and at the despotic will of a military commander. The people of Spain have not retained Isabella II. on the throne, telling her to wait until the Cortes shall decide what form of government shall be given the people. Why should the spirit of her rule be retained here during all these months? A liberal provisional government has been established there, and had it been just a similar thing would have been done for Cuba."

In reference to secret societies my informant said:—"There have been many secret organizations since the establishment of the South American republics, in this island, having in view the independence of Cuba. Two, under the title of 'Bolivar's Suns' (Los Soles de Bolivar) and 'The Black Eagle' (El Aguila Negra), were the first. After these, from 1823 to 1836, Cuba has ever been the theatre of secret revolutionary organizations. Peoli, Rojo, Betancourt, Aguero, Lopez and Pinto have been the victims. Masonry has been a powerful instrument in advancing revolutionary ideas; but only an instrument. There are many Spaniards throughout the lodges in the island, and their sympathies are with their countrymen and against Cuban independence."

In answer to an inquiry if the supporters of the revolution were generally in accord with each other, he continued:—"All those who are connected with the movement are looking for independence. In Havana many of the very rich Cubans desire the immediate annexation to the United States, in order to avoid the ruin of the country; but the great mass of the people realize that the policy of the United States is contrary to the true interest of that great republic. Every one sees that the American statesmen are entirely taken up in domestic affairs and pay no attention to the sufferings of a people who wish to become Americans rather than remain Spaniards. For that reason the annexation scheme has been postponed, and it is probable that if the revolution is successful the Cubans will adopt a new plan—viz., a West India confederation, uniting Cuba, Hayti, St. Domingo, Porto Rico and several other islands under a federal government."

I then spoke of the slavery question, to which he responded:—"The slaves here are in a better condition under the law than they were in the United States. They have the legal right of obtaining their freedom by paying to their master their value, which is fixed by the official appointed for the care and defence of the slaves, who is selected from among the Aldermen. The slaves have besides the right of *coartacion*, so called; that is to say, the right of paying a small portion of their value and thenceforth being at liberty to choose their work. After the *coartacion* they can work out from under their master, provided they pay him a certain sum of money each week. They have also the right to look for another master if they are not pleased with the one they have. As to the feeling between the whites and blacks, the prejudice of race is by no means as strong as in the States; but the country-men do not like the negroes much. The latter are not well prepared for the enjoyment of freedom, though they are quite as intelligent as a fair proportion of European peasantry. The present condition of the revolution will not permit me to say what will be the solution of the slavery question. If the United States do not take any part in the conflict the emancipation of all the slaves, as a necessary measure, will take place within two months. Following this there will be no difficulty between the races. The proud Anglo-Saxons are not disposed to admit in practice an equality of the races. The white creoles, however, do admit of that equality, and they receive the colored men into their houses, take him by the hand and treat him in accordance with his merits."

I here made a casual reference to General Lersundi, of whom he said:—"He is at present in a very peculiar position. He is the leader of Queen Isabella's party and is expected by her in Paris, and will very soon command an army in Spain in her interest and against the provisional government. Happening to be in Cuba when the revolution occurred in Spain, he was obliged, in order not to be considered a traitor to his country, to sustain in Cuba the new Spanish government and to operate against the insurrectionary movements. He has done all he could to preserve the island to Spanish rule, and now desires to go away as soon as possible without executing any of the Cubans or committing any of those terrible cruelties peculiar to Spanish wars. He has been humane, faithful to his country and to Isabella, and his memory will be respected in Cuba by natives and Spaniards, by friends and enemies, if he does not change his policy before leaving the country. He will go to Europe within a fortnight."

I here alluded to the sale of arms to the government by parties in the United States. A visible sensation was manifested immediately by the gentlemen seated around, who heretofore had been very quiet. My informant continued, with a considerable increase of energy:—"This is to us the most terrible fact of this revolution. Cubans who love American ideas, American institutions, American people, who desire to be Americans; Cubans who are fighting for their independence, in close proximity to the greatest of republics, have no arms, only machetes and common rifles, and Spanish soldiers are armed with American weapons—Remington's and Peabody's. The dead Cubans lying yonder in the fields are dead by American weapons. Nor can we obtain similar advantages from the United States. The speculative spirit of free Americans operates to suppress a revolution against a tyranny which has lasted for ages. How unlike the chivalrous spirit of Lafayette which aided the American Revolution! When the Cubans consider that the strength of the Spanish government lies in American aid they are in the greatest desperation. They look to the United States for moral and physical aid, and they see the American people the friend of a government which would perpetuate tyranny. An American expedition would have saved us and prevented the devastation of the island which will be so sensibly felt in the United States; but the narrow-minded policy of Mr. Seward keeps him faithful to the non-intervention principle, which other nations do not and never will adopt, notwithstanding the example of the United States, and at which, in the mouth of American diplomats, they only sneer."

Speaking of the conduct of the Cubans in the Lopez affair, to which I alluded, he said:—"Whatever the Cubans have left undone in the past they are now fighting by thousands in the field, and this is the best earnest of their intentions. Now is the time to afford them aid and comfort, and this they are receiving from the English islands. Nassau and Jamaica supply the patriots, the United States supply Spain."

I was about to inquire concerning the organization, resources and leaders of the insurgents, and their prospects of success, when a gentleman entered, bringing certain information which made it a matter of prudence that the interview should close.

A CHAPTER IN SOUTHERN LIFE.

Narrative of a Diabolical Attack of Negroes Upon a Private Family in Louisiana.

[From the New Orleans Times.]

The most extraordinary event connected with the recent political disturances has never been written out. This was the immediate circumstances attending the death of Pablo Fillieu, and until his wife took the stand in the recent St. Bernard investigation the extraordinary details have been (in spite of efforts made at the time) beyond the command of reporters. The exact manner in which the high spirited and determined Fillieu met his death is destined to have its place in history. And as such we give below the statements made by his surviving wife of what was the most dramatic and tragic situation of any of the recent disturbances. The evidence was taken down by Judge Thornton, Mr. Henry Castellanos acting as prosecuting attorney for the State.

Madame Pablo Fillieu sworn—The last time I saw my husband alive was on October 25. He was then at our house, in the parish of St. Bernard. On that night a crowd of some 400 negroes had come up the road. They had approached very slowly, and finally stopped in front of our residence. One of them cried "Halt," and they all halted. They were armed with all kinds of knives, pitchforks, hoes, bayonets, &c. Having halted, four of them made a great noise by knocking violently at the door. There being no answer those that knocked returned again to the road; my husband was at the time in the rear of the house, and upon entreaties being used said he would do nothing if they did not trouble him; after the four men had withdrawn to the road a volley of at least 400 shots was fired at the house, whereupon my husband ran to the balcony and fired at