PETTICOAT PYROTECHNICS.

THE GOOD TIME COMING.

The Women and Lager Beer—"For She's a Right Good Fellow"—High Old Fun in the Future—A Great Day of Beecher and Blatherskite—Close of the American Woman Suffrage Convention.

The Convention of the American Woman Suffrage Association was continued yesterday at Steinway Hall. The attendance was very limited, owing, doubtless, to the tiresome character of the proceedings, which have now been so thoroughly ventilated as to afford a clear insight to the general nature of the discussions. Nothing new transpired. Men were, of course, the patient recipients of scathing abuse. Their ignorance, their vices and neglect were boldly set forth, while the grievances of women were sympathetically discussed. It is very strange that the women who attend these reunions are, for the most part, unprepossessing in appearance, old in their general make-up, masculine in their deportment, crabbed in their dispositions, remarkable in their gait, strange, not to say repulsive, in their expression; their features being sharp and hatchet-like; their noses hooked as if for the express purpose of sustaining spectacles, through which gance glittering flashes of rage, while their whole bearing is marked by impudence, self-satisfaction and audacity. There are, to be sure, a few exceptions, but these have least to say, and, though the most timid, are yet the most talented. With a perception that does the chieftains credit in this age of money making, the object that most characterizes their earnest and zealous endeavors is that of collecting legal currency, a task they accomplish with unquestionable tact. Cash dollars are secured to, and ones, too, that never fail. First of all, the sympathies of the bewildered auditors are awakened, the plate goes round, and the collectors return to the platform flushed with triumph. Not the least proud feature in convenience, not to speak harshly, is the appearance of a crowd of gaunt looking females, who, with huge portfolios, rush to the reporters' tables, scribble trash under the pretext that they are "reporting" for the "Women's Keynote Advocate," "The Lady's Eaves-Dropper," "The Virago's Blower," and from some unknown region in Texas, Wisconsin, or Alaska, and this to the entire exclusion of the regular representatives of the metropolitan press. The unblushing cheek (their cheeks never blush) is as sounding.

The Rev. Mr. BEECHER called the meeting to order at ten o'clock.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. BLACKWELL then came forward, and, after some introductory remarks, proposed the following resolutions:—

Whereas the democratic party in the days of Jefferson abolished the political aristocracy of wealth and established a white man's government; and whereas the republican party have recently abolished the political aristocracy of race and established "manhood suffrage;" therefore,

Resolved, That the progressive tendencies of the age demand the abolition of the political aristocracy of sex by a sixteenth amendment to the federal constitution, extending suffrage to women.

Resolved, That, pending the adoption of the sixteenth amendment, we urge the friends of women suffrage to work in their respective States for the establishment of this reform by State Legislature, especially as the ratification of any constitutional amendment must finally depend upon the States.

Resolved, That the American Woman's Suffrage Association seeks a thorough organization of the friends of the cause throughout the country by the following method, viz.: A Central Association already existing, organized by delegates from State societies, these in turn being organized by delegates from local societies, and the whole organizing in primary meetings of the friends of women suffrage in every locality.

Resolved, That we remonstrate against the proposition now pending in the Senate of the United States to disfranchise the women of Utah, as a movement in aid of polygamy against justice and against the nation, as a violation of a sacred right.

Resolved, That we congratulate the friends of woman's suffrage upon the unexampled progress of the cause during the past year; upon the enfranchisement of women in Wyoming and Utah; upon the submission of the question in Vermont; upon the discussion in eleven State Legislatures, in numerous public meetings and in newspapers; upon the introduction of the sixteenth amendment in Congress; upon the formation of many women's suffrage societies; upon the extension of municipal suffrage to the women of Great Britain and the passage of a bill to a second reading in Parliament removing all political disabilities on account of sex, and upon the rapid growth of public opinion in favor of woman's equality throughout the civilized world.

MISS KEMP'S SPEECH.

Miss Kemp, an ancient dame from the Quaker City, was the first speaker and opened the ball in a rollicking style. She was humorous. Her tongue wabbled with terrific speed and made the audience quiver for the lady's sanity. After a harangue of nearly twenty minutes she wound up by saying that a day or two since she found herself in a Bowery lager beer saloon. At this stage the reverend Chairman became somewhat uneasy and politely warned the speaker that she had said quite sufficient. But Miss Kemp was not to be put down, and she modestly reminded the audience that although she had not yet delivered her speech she would be ready to do so at any moment. Let the audience send for her and she would give them a dose in either English, French or German.

The reverend CHAIRMAN quietly remarked that the speech in German would, doubtless, be very interesting to the community. He himself would like to hear it. (Laughter.)

A COLLECTION.

LUCY STONE then intimated that the association was not impervious to the soothing influences of genuine stamps. She begged all the women present to become members by paying their subscriptions. The appeal was effectual.

Mr. JULIEN, of Indiana, was next introduced; but, pleading fatigue, he promised to deliver an address in the evening.

The meeting was subsequently addressed by William Howell and Oliver Johnson, and also by Mrs. Grace Greenwood, Miss Julia Ward Howe and the trump card from Michigan, Mrs. Adele Hazlett. They nearly all went over the same arguments in favor of the cause which have already fully appeared.

The Convention then adjourned until evening.

Evening Session.

THUNDER, LIGHTNING, BUNCOMBE AND BLARNEY.

The mountain in fabled lore which labored so heavily, and after all the pains of parturition only brought forth a single mouse, may serve as an appropriate parallel for the American Woman's Suffrage Association. After two days of the most incessant and exhaustive labor, the "fair daughters of Massachusetts" and every place else where women have strong minds and little feminine modesty, came to a grand smash-up at Steinway Hall last night. After making both night and day most hideous with their howls during their session, they have at length resolved to "give us a rest." And speaking *en passant*, this reminds the reporter of an anecdote to the following effect:—Once upon a time an English and a Celtic sailor were sailing in company, in what is called parallel sailing and the Englishman, during a calm, challenged the Celt to make "poetry," and to get it off in the shortest metre. "Well," said Patricius, "Go ahead." "Well, then," says Johnny Bull, "here's a go"—

Off Barnegat,
I lost my hat.

"Oh," said the aforesaid Patrick or Patricius, "any one can beat that"—

In Dublin Bay
I lost my trowsers.

And so it is with these progressive women, for not only would they steal the trowsers off a poor sailor, but they would strip every man in New York in particular, and the United States in general, of that very useful appendage to modern civilization.

But all this rambling talk of the writer as it may, he must hurry up the

CLOSING PROCEEDINGS.

Such a galaxy of old and ugly maidens (ugh!) interspersed with as old and as ugly men, never gathered together on any occasion as did last night assemble in Steinway Hall. There was nothing soft or "graceful" about the assemblage. It was, to use a political phrase, a "hard crowd." Some of the ladies appeared like fishing rods without their appropriate tackle. Others saw through glasses darkly and dimly, while several were stuffed and padded with the newest appliances of the age so as to make them appear as "women."

LUCY STONE

called the meeting to order and Mrs. Churchill made a few introductory remarks, in the course of which she advocated the ballot for women as well as men. If Americans had four fathers, the descendants of those who came over in the Mayflower had "Foremothers!" She quoted from Blackstone, to show what a "fool" he was in saying that marriage consisted of one head, and that was the husband. She next spoke of angels, and said they were of no use if they had snub noses. She had only once been called an angel from the time she was born until she was thirty-five years old. She then dealt in everything in particular, and finally "shut up."

MRS. JULIA WARD HOWE

was next introduced to the audience, and proceeded to tell the "show" and the whole show. The most prominent feature of the air speaker was a diminutive piece of something black, which hung gracefully on her chignon, and might have, by the barest possibility, been termed the representation of a cap. In slow, measured, and affected tems she went into about abstruse argument of—God knows what, but which may be put into two lines by saying that—

Woman's inhumanity to woman
Makes countless thousands mourn.

She acknowledged, however, that woman was divinely pushed one remove from man. Nature had given man a mental hammer, but she had also given women a mental lever on which the hammer could be hurled, she wound up by a terrible onslaught on that unfortunate thing called man.

GEORGE W. CURTIS,

next took the stand, and said it was pleasant to see this large assemblage although it was by no means large. The question that drew them there was especially an American question. It was not one of chivalry or gallantry, but a demand for equal rights, and would therefore be heard. He reviewed the question of the suffrage both here and in England, referring to the expression of Lord Napier in the latter country, that when that question was agitated the country was on the eve of a civil war. He said that the equal rights of women as human beings had never been fairly acknowledged. Montaigne says women are not at all to blame when they refuse to obey the rules of life introduced into the world, inasmuch as they never were consulted about them. He touched on Greece and Athens and Achilles. The great glory of woman, Achilles said, was to be the least talked of among men. So said Pericles. Had Pericles lived today he would find that such a woman as Florence Nightingale, to be talked of, was as great a glory as belonged to the mother of the Gracchi. Here was China, that was born when Greece and Rome were young. The famous Jesuit missionary, the Abbe Huc, comment on the fact that a most erroneous belief existed among the Chinese that after death their bodies would be changed into the most hideous form. He elaborated on the low standard of women in China, and went on to the influence of plants and generalized so as to bring everything down to the level of woman suffrage.

MRS. CELIA BURLEIGH then enlightened the audience at some length, and after a grand final burst from Lucy Stone the Convention was decently buried and adjourned *sine die*.

THE COURTS.

Charge of Bribery Dismissed—Action for an Accident on Ice—Disputed Will Case—A Notorious Jewelry Thief Sent to Sing Sing—Heavy Sentence on a Highway Robber.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Charge of Bribery Dismissed.

Before Commissioner Shields.

The United States vs. John Brannigan.—The defendant, it will be remembered, was charged with bribing Internal Revenue Officer Wass, the defendant being a liquor dealer. After hearing all the evidence in the case the accused was discharged by the Commissioner on the ground of insufficient testimony.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Accident on Ice.

Before Judge Jones and a Jury.

Masters vs. Wakeman.—Plaintiff brought an action to recover $700 for breaking her hip bone by slipping on ice opposite defendant's premises, in West Forty-third street. Complaint dismissed, on the ground that the defendant's liability was to the city under the ordinance, and the liability of the city was to the party injured.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Disputed Bequest of Large Property Away from Next of Kin.

Before Surrogate Hutchings.

In the Matter of the Will of Charles Forman, Deceased.—The testator carried on business as the firm of Forman & Fisher, in Broadway, and died in April last. By his will he devised property of the value of about $80,000 to one Mrs. Moody and a boy called Forman Moody, and appointed her and another son, with his brother, executors. The proof of the will is contested by the next-of-kin and next of kin, who reside in New Jersey. Yesterday was appointed for the examination of the witnesses to the execution of the will.

After two witnesses were partially examined Messrs. McKean and Smythe, counsel for the proponents, inquired upon what grounds the will was opposed.

Edwin James, counsel for the contestants, stated that his clients desired a strict investigation into all the facts attending the execution of the extraordinary will. The testator was attached to his brothers and sisters and his father, and no mention was made of them. A mere boy, twenty-one years old, was appointed an executor, and a lady who was an entire stranger to the family.

Adjourned till this morning.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

A Notorious Jewelry Thief Sent to the State Prison—A Venerable Female Shoplifter Sent to Sing Sing—A Highway Robber Sentenced for Fifteen Years.

Before Recorder Hackett.

At the opening of the court the Grand Jury was empanelled and briefly charged by the Recorder. Mr. Joseph M. Cooper was selected to act as foreman.

Lewis Finkus pleaded guilty to grand larceny in stealing thirty-seven dollars' worth of braid and buttons on the 27th of April, the property of August Hing. He was sent to the State Prison for three years and six months.

John Walden, who, on the 4th of April, stole fifty-four dollars in money from Anna Fischer, pleaded guilty to the charge. He was sent to Sing Sing Prison for four years.

Charles Wilson, alias Charles Wart, against whom were three indictments for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to one bill charging him with stealing, on the 14th of February, fourteen sets of coral jewelry, valued at $165, the property of Louis Squadrili. This prisoner is well known to the authorities as a genteel looking and daring thief, who generally operates in jewelry stores. Some months since he was arrested for stealing $4,000 worth of jewelry from Browne & Spaulding, Broadway, gave bail, forfeited it and ran away. He recently returned to the city and was arrested. The Recorder imposed the highest penalty the law allowed, which was five years' imprisonment in the State Prison.

William Davidson was tried and convicted of robbery in the first degree, he having on the night of the 3d inst. met George Learnur in Mott street and assaulted and robbed him of his watch and chain. His Honor said that as an example to the lawless of this community he would send the prisoner to the State Prison for fifteen years.

PLEADED GUILTY.

John J. Underwood pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree. On the night of the 23d of April the accused burglariously entered the store of Philip Bogert, No. 272 Canal street, and stole nearly $300 worth of gold pens and knives. Assistant District Attorney Fellows stated that the physician of the City Prison certified that the prisoner was dying with consumption. The case was clear, and there was an indictment against him in Brooklyn for burglary. The Recorder sent him to the State Prison for three years, observing that if he was dangerously ill he would be humanely treated. Mary Alexander, an old shoplifter, aged seventy-two years, pleaded guilty to stealing, on the 20th of April, a piece of satin valued at $105, the property of Michael J. Crean. She was sent to the State prison for two years and six months.

CONVICTED OF ASSAULT.

James Kelly was convicted of an assault with intent to do bodily harm, having, on the 9th of April, cut Simon Madigan in the arm. As there were extenuating circumstances, the Court sent him to the Penitentiary for six months.

THE NEW REGIME.

THE DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.

Pursuant to adjournment the members of the Department of Docks assembled yesterday at their offices in the building of the New York Life Insurance Company.

THE OFFICES

selected by the Department could scarcely be excelled. The are on the second floor and comprise in all four rooms. One large room extending across the entire front of the building will be used for the general business of the Department and for holding meetings of merchants, Shipowners and others interested in the work of the Commission. On the southerly side of the building is a neat Board room and on the northerly side are two smaller rooms for the officers of the Department. They will be appropriately furnished and with as little delay as possible.

THE MEETING YESTERDAY

was held in one of the officers' rooms, which had been temporarily fitted up for the purpose. The business transacted was mainly routine, and it was understood that until the Board becomes permanently located it would not be wise to make any formal commencement of the work assigned them.

Mr. Burnham was appointed bookkeeper to the Board. This gentleman has for many years had charge of the books in that department of the Comptroller's office, the work of which now comes under the supervision of the Department of Docks, and is therefore well qualified for the position to which he has been appointed. The Secretary was directed to arrange in alphabetical order the names of parties applying for position.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

The Board met yesterday morning, pursuant to resolution, at Ward's Island, with the President, Richard O'Gorman, in the chair.

After the usual preliminaries and a small amount of routine business had been disposed of a large number of applications for positions were read and referred to the appropriate committees. A resolution was adopted directing the general agent to confer with the American Emigrating Society in relation to the sale of tickets in Castle Garden. On motion of Mayor Hall the Medical Board was directed to report to the Board of Commissioners the sanitary condition of the inmates of the several institutions and to make such suggestions as to them may seem proper, with a view to improving the general condition. It was ordered that the name of Mr. Wallach be substituted for that of Mr. Bissinger on the several committees. Resolutions were adopted directing that the securities of the Board be transferred to the joint custody of the President of the Board and the chairman of the Finance Committee, and directing the counsel to the Board to compile all the United States laws relating to foreign emigration. The Board then adjourned, after which the Commissioners visited the various departments on the island and made a thorough inspection of the mode of working and the general condition of affairs.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Russian Exhibit of the Question d'Orient as it Presents Itself To-Day—Turkish and Austrian Interests—Muscovite Opinion in the Camp and Cabinet—Special Review from Pesth, Vienna and Prague—Reply from Vienna—A Trip with the Author of the Russian Work—Panslavism—National Translation of a Herald Special Letter—The Key of the East in Vienna.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 21, 1870.

A short time since a pamphlet entitled "Mnienie o Vostochnom Voprose" ("Opinion on the Eastern Question.") was published in St. Petersburg, and caused an immense sensation throughout Eastern Europe, especially in Austria and Turkey. This pamphlet, written by the celebrated military author, General Fadeyeff, is devoted to a consideration of the Eastern question. Composed in the Russian language, it was soon translated into German and French, as well as Bohemian, Servian and other Slavonic dialects. According to a communication received recently from Constantinople, extracts from this work, principally those parts relating to the Ottoman empire, have been translated into Turkish, and read to the Sultan, upon whom they are said to have made a profound impression. General Fadeyeff's book, written, as it is, with great ability, and by a man highly instructed both as a statesman and a soldier, and treating of a question which relates not merely to a part of Europe, but to the future of civilization on the Eastern Continent, could not fail to interest all classes of intelligent readers, and to create hosts of friends and enemies. That this was really the fact I had occasion to see in a journey which I made, shortly after the appearance of the Russian pamphlet, from Bucharest, the capital of Wallachia to Pesth, Vienna and Prague.

No sooner had I crossed the Carpathian Mountains and arrived at Cronstadt, the first town in Transylvania, than I found that the newspapers were filled with criticisms of General Fayedeff's new work. It was the subject of conversation in society, in public places and hotels, and attracted attention to such a degree as to satisfy the most ambitious authors in this over or communicative land. Continuing my journey I found still greater excitement in Hungary. In the town of Arad, at a large meeting held for the purpose of discussing questions connected with the Honveds, the Hungarian General Turr, who was the principal personage present, as well as the chief orator of the day, made Fadeyeff's book the subject of a great part of his speech. An abstract of which was telegraphed to the different papers of the Austrian empire. In Pesth, Vienna and Prague, the name of the Russian General was on every one's lips. For the Slavonic party he was the hero of the day, for the Germans he was a *bete noir* of the biggest and highest dimensions. The "Opinion on the Eastern Question" was confiscated by the Austrian police a few days after its appearance in the Czeck edition at Prague, and the publisher prosecuted for an offence against the State in giving to the world an objectionable work. Previous to this high-handed act on the part of a government which professes such a love for constitutionalism, several Czeck towns had conferred on General Fadeyeff honorary citizenship, an example which was followed by many corporations later, so that the issue of the Bohemian edition, instead of serving the Vienna bureaucrats, gave the Czecks a good opportunity of making an opposition demonstration.

A few days after the confiscation of the Prague edition a telegram appeared in the Vienna papers stating that General Fadeyeff had been arrested on the Galician frontier while on his way to Prague, but that, owing to an order of Count Beust, he had been set at liberty. This, as well as a dozen other stories equally absurd, went the round of the Austrian papers, and tended only to hinder the demonstrations in Bohemia. General Fadeyeff's short time, owing to the impression he made on his Slavonic readers, became, in the imagination of the Vienna journalists, a sort of omnipresent and active representative of Panslavism, appearing now at one point and the next day five hundred miles away. At this time the General was living quietly at St. Petersburg, and devoting his leisure hours to an examination of the railroad system of Southern Russia, concerning which he has since published an able review.

Nothing after the appearance of the "Opinion on the Eastern Question" an answer to it was prepared by Baron von Heifert, of Vienna, former Secretary of State, and at present Privy Councillor. Since these two pamphlets—one by a Russian General and the other by a distinguished Austrian official—contain excellent statements from different points of view, both of the external relations of Austria and Russia and the internal condition of the former country, I shall endeavor to give a short review of both in the present letter.

The author of the "Opinion on the Eastern Question," General Rostislaff Fadeyeff, I am well acquainted with personally. During a journey which I made in the Caucasus in 1867 I met him in Kutais, the capital of the western division of the Transcaucasus. He was then occupied in inspecting the troops and fortresses on the eastern coast of the Black Sea and on the Turkish frontier. Since General Fadeyeff took a very lively interest in American affairs, and we were both travelling in the same direction, he insisted on my taking a seat in his carriage. After a very pleasant dinner, to which we were both invited by Count Levashoff, the Governor of Kutais, we set out on our journey. After passing the Heights of Suram, which separate Eastern from Western Georgia, we turned to the south and went as far as Akhaltzik. After making a short circuit near the frontier we started for Tiflis, making some visits on the way to Georgian landholders. This was done in order to show me the mode of life in the interior of the country. During this journey our conversations were of the most varied character, I keeping up as far as possible the position of listener. I found the General to be a man of extensive travel and varied experience. He had been in almost every country in Europe, and had studied governments and society under a great variety of forms. He had served for many years on the Caucasus, and had fought in Asia Minor and in the Crimea. The United States possessed for him a great interest, as well on account of its presenting to the world a new type of government and society as for the lessons which it afforded in the art of war. In the course of our journey the history of the late rebellion and the political condition of the country preceding it were repeatedly referred to. On both of these subjects he was well informed, and criticised the different campaigns with a degree of accuracy and justness that surprised me, considering that he had studied them on the Caucasus. So much for the author of the Russian pamphlet, who, besides his military activity, has shown ability as a writer and pamphleteer. His works written previous to the one now under consideration are: "Sixty Years' War on the Caucasus," "Letters from the Caucasus," "The Armed Power of Russia."

The main idea in General Fadeyeff's pamphlet was given by the Herald correspondent in a letter from Pesth in the month of October last, on "Panslavism." This letter has since been translated from English into Czeck, Servian and other Slavonic languages, and arrested a good deal of attention at the time on account of the fact that an American traveller should come to the same conclusion as the Russian General without having been in connection with him. The HERALD letter was published two months before the pamphlet. This coincidence in views was taken as proof of their justness.

Fadeyeff's idea is that the Eastern question is a Slavonic question. This follows very simply from the fact that three-fourths of the inhabitants of European Turkey are Slavonians, and a similar proportion of the inhabitants of Austria. The latter Power is therefore at once brought into the condition of a sick man, the difference being that Austria is a civilized sick man and Turkey a barbarous one. On Turkey the General does not bestow much attention, since the present system has no vitality, but exists merely because it is upheld by the Western Powers for purposes of their own, and not because they think it has any inherent value or is of benefit to the Christians living under it. It is Austria alone that renders a solution of the Eastern question difficult, notwithstanding the fact that but a small minority of the subjects of the House of Hapsburg are Germans. The Vienna government insists upon considering the majority as nothing more nor less than materials for Germanization. As to the Slavonians being an inferior race, it would seem that such men as Huss, Tizka, Copernicus, John Sobieski, Peter the Great, and the Emperor Justinian, who was descended from a Bulgarian shepherd, would be sufficient to show the contrary. Austria, therefore, by its present system of making the denationalization of the majority of the inhabitants of the empire a principle of State makes common cause with Turkey, which has a similar population, but less developed. So long as Austria will not cease her present internal policy, and cannot carry it out with any better success, she must be the chief friend of Turkey, and the Slavonic element must be as much opposed to the Vienna policy as to that at Constantinople.

The key of the system is, therefore, at Vienna, and the Slavonians must wrest it from there before the Eastern question can be settled. Since beginning this letter General Fadeyeff has promised to give me a conversation with reference to this question, as well as to Heifert's book. I therefore defer to another letter the further discussion of the relative positions of Austria and Turkey in the Eastern question, and the attitude of Russia with regard to the Slavonic race. I will allow General Fadeyeff to speak himself.

THE COMMUNIPAW ABATTOIR.

The slaughter house at Communipaw, N. J., was visited yesterday by some of the members of the Hudson county Grand Jury. The visit was made to determine whether any noxious vapors were being emitted from the premises to the detriment of the public health. It appears, however, that the blood of the slaughtered animals is being made a fruitful source of albumen, which is sold by the company. All the offal is turned to use, and the bone-head, which was erected at a cost of $9,000 and which has accumulated large quantities of garbage, will be removed. The directors are about to lease several lots of ground beyond the city limits for the purpose of putting the refuse matter through chemical changes. The visitors were pleased with the condition of the premises.

SAMANA.

Meeting for Treaty Ratification at Cooper Institute—Large and Earnest Attendance—Speeches by General Banks, Fitch, Fithian and Others.

Agreeable to the call already published in the HERALD, since then by a number of our foremost citizens, and asking for an expression of popular opinion on the question of this government consummating the purchase of the Bay of Samana, a large meeting assembled last evening in the hall of the Cooper Institute. One band of music inside and one outside kept up some lively instrumentation for half an hour or so prior to the opening of proceedings.

A large flag of the Dominican republic almost completely hid the rear of the stage, while over the flag, covering a considerable area, was a map, conspicuously displaying the islands of Cuba, St. Domingo, Porto Rico, Gulf of Mexico and the tail end of Florida.

A little after eight o'clock a large number of gentlemen, including J. W. Fabens, special ambassador from St. Domingo to the United States; General Banks, Collector Grinnell; Fitch, of Nevada; Prosper M. Wetmore, Thos. C. Murphy, Major Leland, Charles H. Russell, John Cochrane, Moses Taylor, A. K. Garrison, &c., entered on the platform, amid loud applause and a burst of music from the band.

Mr. MOSES H. GRINNELL opened the proceedings by saying that they came together to express their views upon a subject which would find a response from one end of the country to the other. It was in no sense a political meeting, and would be simply confined to an expression of opinion on a matter now before the Senate of the United States. With some highly complimentary remarks Mr. Grinnell introduced Mr. Charles H. Russell as president of the meeting. A long list of vice presidents and secretaries was then read, after which General Cochrane made some remarks explanatory of the great resources and attractions, the magnificent position and surroundings of the Island of St. Domingo and the other advantages which would be sure to arise to this country from the acquisition of the Bay of Samana. He then read the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas the citizens of New York cannot avoid feeling a deep solicitude in whatever affects the welfare and prosperity of commerce, regarding it as a prominent branch of public industry which has largely contributed to secure for our country a commanding position among the civilized nations of the world; and whereas while important measures, deeply affecting the safety and welfare of commerce, are pending before the national legislature it becomes a duty on the part of a commercial people to consider the interests involved, to express their sentiments with freedom and to exercise their influence as far as practicable in producing beneficial results; therefore,

Resolved, As the judgment of this meeting, that the treaty pending before the Senate of the United States for the acquisition of territory and adjacent waters in the island of St. Domingo is a measure of vast consequence, not alone to the private interests involved in the fast-increasing commerce through the waters of the Mexican Gulf and the Caribbean Sea, but also to the public service of the United States, in thereby securing all the important and essential requisitions of a naval station.

Resolved, That the waters of the Gulf of Mexico, which wash the shores of American territory and connect the land-locked seas of the Southern Atlantic Ocean, are essentially a portion of the great geographical system by which the hand of nature has offered protection to the national interests and honor of the American Continent; and that the highest sense of public duty is involved in maintaining the inviolability of our free access to, and, if rendered necessary by any exigency in public affairs, our control over the waters.

Resolved, That the accepted theory of the present day, which outlines the pathway of commercial progress from Western Europe to Eastern Asia, by the Atlantic and the Isthmus of Darien to the pacific reaches the entrance from the Southern Ocean to the inland seas a subject of paramount importance, and forces upon the mind the conviction that the United States should hold the Bay of Samana, as an essential condition to the freedom of the passage to the Carribean Sea.

Resolved, That the resources of St. Domingo, the variety of its products, which rival those of the temperate and tropical regions; the importance of its forests of pine necessity, not produced in the United States; its magnificent harbores, its capacity for commerce, its geographical position as the centre of the Gulf as the key of the ocean and isthmus transit between Asia and Europe, give to this miniature continent a value that attaches only to the most favored portions of the globe.

Resolved, That with all respect and deference for the Senate, this meeting earnestly recommends the ratification of the treaty recently negotiated between the government of the United States and the authorities of St. Domingo.

Resolved, That copies of these proceedings be transmitted to the President of the United States and the Senators in Congress from the State of New York.

SPEECH OF GENERAL BANKS.

General BANKS, who was received with loud applause, said he took a deep interest in the subject which brought them together. The rebellion had produced great changes in this nation which were patent to the least intelligent eye. But there were other than domestic changes wrought in the character of the country. In our relations with other countries the old theory of Washington that we should hold ourselves aloof from any entanglements with foreign governments requires to have its full and proper realization in a better attention to our commercial relations and naval interests. The time is near at hand when every European flag will have to be withdrawn from this Continent without the necessity of violence. A fore-shadowing of this is in the policy which we now advocate of securing the acquisition of the Bay of Samana, not for the purpose of extending and grasping the territory we already own, but in order that we have that position as a naval power which, by its influence, will consummate the idea already enunciated.

When the secession of the Southern States occurred we found all the European Powers alive to their interests and bent upon re-establishing or originating their authority on this Continent and its island appendages. Not a key point of the great rivers of this Continent belongs to the United States at this moment. The St. Lawrence empties into British waters, the Mackenzie in the same way; the Colorado and the Rio Grande are more Mexican than American, and the Mississippi, entering the Gulf of Mexico, meets with eight hundred islands, which are all the property of foreign Powers. The rebels would never have held out so long if the possession of these islands had been ours. They were the key to our coast and to our greatest river, and within a few days, all of these shores the rebels found all the succor and support they needed. The common remedy for the evils of both Hayti and St. Domingo is a peaceful union with this country. It will give us a control there which we never had and which we never could have without war. If you speak with the officers of our navy who were in the West Indian waters during the rebellion they will tell you that if we had only possession of the Bay of Samana or some other such point the English and the rebel privateers could never have carried on the unchecked operations which they did. As to the question of governing these people, we can admit them as a Territory, with their delegate in Congress, until such time as they have strength and intelligence to govern themselves. The American flag, raised on the heights of St. Domingo, will give independence to Cuba. (Great cheering.)

A VOICE—Three cheers for Cuba.

The time, he believed, would soon come when the United States would make amends to Denmark for the unintentional insult offered her lately—(applause)—and he would prophesy that before another year would pass by the Spanish flag would not float over an inch of American soil. (Loud cheers.) England would also take her turn and get out of the way, and when she did so and settled that little bill of ours against her and decided to agree with us as to what laws should govern maritime nations she would be at peace with us. The Island of St. Domingo would be the entering wedge to the grand future of the United States, and would place us on an equality with our enemies at our very doors.

SPEECH OF CONGRESSMAN FITCH.

Mr. Fitch, of Nevada, was the next speaker, whose remarks were of the same tenor as the preceding speaker. He said that it was a scientific theory that the islands in the Mexican gulf had been formed by the washings from the valley of the Mississippi. If that were true St. Domingo had been torn from the very heart of the American Continent, and certainly Americans had a right to go for their own property, no matter where it was. (Laughter.) It had been said that there was a job in the scheme to purchase the island. If there was it was gotten up by the members of the foreign legation at Washington, and not by those who favored the acquisition, and he would not be at all astonished if it came out that the instructions of these foreigners were signed by the British Minister, or some other representative of a nation inimical to our progress and welfare.

MR. JOEL B. FITHIAN REMARKED

that he had heard that as soon as the treaty should be rejected by our Senate, if it would be rejected, the British Consul in this city had $100,000 in gold on deposit in the banks, which he was authorized to use to bind a purchase bargain of the Island.

Mr. MOSES GRINNELL then proposed to the meeting the interrogatory, "Shall this treaty be ratified?" which received a thundering affirmative, after which the crowd dispersed.

SINGULAR DEATH OF A NEWARK POLICEMAN.

Some time ago, in Newark, N. J., a notorious outlaw and jailbreaker, named Albert Ziegel, was captured, after a desperate chase and struggle, by detectives Ernest Fischer and William Barbes, of the local constabulary force. In the chase Ziegel was shot twice and otherwise injured, so that it was feared for several days after that his life was in great jeopardy. The fear of his dissolution so worked upon the minds of both his captors that both were soon seized with violent attacks of typhoid fever. Fischer for weeks was so low that his recovery was despaired of. He, however, rallied, and is now able to move about, though one of his eyes has become affected so that he will probably lose it. Barbes died on Wednesday night, and it is believed that nothing in the world killed him but the fear of Ziegel's dissolution. Why either man should have taken the matter so much to heart is a mystery, for the opinion of the authorities and the public is that had their worst fears even been realized the community would have had cause to rejoice rather than sorrow. The case of these policemen shows plainly the immense power the mental faculties have over the physical, and should induce the cultivation of the highest degree of healthfulness in the former.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless.

The anniversary of this society was held at four P. M. yesterday at Association Hall. The large hall was filled to its utmost capacity, the galleries being occupied exclusively by the children of the various industrial schools under the direction of the society. These children, all of whom were neatly and tastefully dressed, first met with their teachers in Madison square, whence, each school carrying its special banner, they marched together to the hall.

Rev. Dr. Rogers presided. The exercises opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Stebbins, after which a hymn was sung—and most sweetly sung it was—by the children, as were all the songs. Mr. C. C. North read an abstract of the thirty sixth annual report. This report sets forth the aim of the society to rescue the children of the street from vicious influences by protecting the young and tempted. The Home for the Friendless, its central institution, has been in existence twenty-three years. As fast as possible permanent homes are found for the inmates. Besides this there are nine industrial schools in different localities of the city, employing twenty stated teachers and as many monitors, besides furnishing clothing for the children. The total number of children attending these schools during the past year was 4,795; number at present registered, 2,132; average attendance during the year, 1,013. The number of adult inmates of the Home at present is 256; have received 450; total, 715. One hundred and fifty children have been provided with homes during the year, and 912 adults have been secured situations. Whole number of benefiaries in the Home and schools, for the year, 6,422. Since its creation the Home has had 16,542 inmates, and 3,589 children have been provided with homes. The society is not an endowed charity, but depends for daily supplies on the generosity of the public. The receipts during the last fiscal year were $71,963 88, and the expenses $64,503 83, leaving $7,413 05 balance in the treasury.

Following the reading of the reports another hymn was sung by the children, when Mr. Lewis E. Jackson, secretary of the City Mission, made a brief address. He said we chel the working kind of this grand charity since the beginning, and the good it had accomplished was made clear. After talking in various strains for a while he addressed himself particularly to the children, enlivening his remarks with a great variety of pleasing and pertinent anecdotes. Among them was the story of Schuyler Colfax, graduating at School No. 3 in this city and speaking at the exhibition a poetical piece, beginning with—

Who knows but that from number three
A President of the United states may be?

The children sang "Welcome to May," then went through a series of calisthenic exercises, executing the same with astonishing promptness and precision, and then followed an address by the Rev. Mr. Norton. He appreciated the fact that this being anniversary week it had refined every day until to-day, and he believed it shone to gladden the hearts of the little ones present. There were their children. Soap and water had made them clean, and they were neatly dressed and were under good influences, and would grow up, many of them, noble men and women. His speech was brief, but eloquent. More sang, an address by the president and a collection terminated the exercises, which, though lasting nearly two hours, were highly interesting to the house.

American Bible Society.

There was a large attendance at the anniversary exercises of the American Bible Society, which were held yesterday morning at the Young Men's Christian Association Hall.

Mr. H. S. Winston, vice president, occupied the chair, and the services opened with prayer by Rev. G. H. Kellett.

The assistant treasurer, Mr. Andrew L. Taylor, read the treasurer's report. This report showed the receipts during the last fiscal year as $747,068 69. Of this sum $462,788 65 were derived from sales, $161,465 78 from donations, $116,385 35 from legacies, and $35,818 91 from rents of stores and offices in the Bible House.

An abstract of the fifty-fourth annual report was next read by Rev. P. L. R. Smith. This report shows that during the year two vice presidents have been removed by death—Mr. Heman Lincoln and Mr. Alden Trimble; one manager has also died, Dr. James L. Phelps. Mr. Henry Fisher, late Assistant Treasurer, has also been called away by death. New auxiliaries enrolled 69. Total number of auxiliaries, 1,970, with 5,155 branch societies. Life directors constituted, 80; life members, 1,782. Agents in service in this country, 42, with 21 assistants. County agents in the service of auxiliaries, 196, with 110 colporteurs, and 24,949 voluntary local agents or visitors serving gratuitously. In foreign lands there are 3 agents and 50 colporteurs. New publications 5, all in foreign languages. Books printed at the Bible House, 1,126,318 volumes; printed and purchased in foreign countries, 311,491 volumes. Total, 1,437,719 volumes. Books issued from the Bible House, 1,031,761 volumes, namely:—329,774 Bibles, 657,018 Testaments, 44,969 portions of the Bible and 300 volumes in raised letters for the blind. Total value of these issues, $513,576 90. The foreign distributions, exclusive of books granted from the Bible House, amounted to 248,870 volumes, in more than fifty languages and dialects. Total number of volumes issued for distribution during the year, 1,350,643. Entire number of volumes issued during fifty years is 26,572,371. *Bible Society Record* copies circulated during the year, 475,910. The gratuitous distribution and appropriations for the year amounted in value to $193,824 01. Of this sum $71,283 20 was for the foreign field. The third general supply of the whole country with the Scriptures, begun in 1866, has been going steadily forward. Efforts have been made to reach all classes of the population. Among the freedmen many thousands have been provided with the Divine Word, and their schools have been largely supplied. A careful distribution has been made along the entire line of the Pacific Railway. Some distribution has taken place among the Chinese, of whom there are probably 50,000 on the Pacific coast, and measures are in progress for a more thorough supply.

Rev. HENRY C. RILEY offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the report, an abstract of which has been presented, be printed and circulated under the direction of the managers.

He said that he had lately visited New Mexico. The Bible had been sent there, but no missionaries. This new field has to-day many noble hearts waiting to hear the Word of God. After further remarks portraying the amount of good that had been accomplished by the society and the full assurance of greater usefulness in the future the resolution was passed, and Mr. James B. McKean offered a second resolution as follows:—

Resolved, That the Bible is the fundamental and "higher law" of this republic.

Mr. MCKEAN spoke at considerable length upon the resolution. If they would ask him what is the fundamental and higher law of this republic he would answer it is the equality of man. Strike that sentence out of the Declaration of Independence and you destroy the republic. Who were those men that framed that Declaration? Were they politicians? Yes; they were politicians of the higher sort—politicians who took their theory from the Bible and practised it. It has always been the theory of this government, but such has not always been the practice. The Bible is at once the higher law and the capstone to all good works. What do they learn from the Bible but the equality of man? He understood that book to say to the king, "Come down," and to the beggar, "Go up."