

STOKER POST OFFICE.

ON the 8th ult. we wrote a brief article, under the head of "Postal Injustice," respecting the discontinuance of the Stoker Post Office—Sessions' Settlement, Davis County. In that article we said we felt assured that if the Post Office Department had been acquainted with the true condition of that Office, and the benefit it was to the people of that neighborhood, the order for its stoppage would never have been issued. We also recommended that the people get up a spirited remonstrance and petition, setting forth the facts of the case, and forward to the Post Office Department at Washington, and at the same time write to our Delegate. On the 23d ult. Captain Hooper received the EVENING NEWS containing the article, and immediately went to the Department, where he found a numerous signed petition from the residents of the neighborhood of Stoker Post Office. He called the matter up, and after an interview with Gen. Skinner, First Assistant Postmaster General, and writing a letter to and having an interview with Governor Randall, the Postmaster General, an order was issued on the 23d ult. for the re-establishment of the Stoker Post Office, and the appointment of D. W. Sessions as Postmaster thereof.

This news will be very gratifying to the people of Stoker, as it is an evidence that the Department was not prompted by unfriendly feelings towards them in discontinuing their office, and that when the facts were properly stated, speedy amends were made. The Department acted upon what was deemed sufficient evidence, without consulting our Delegate, Hon. W. H. Hooper; but it is likely that should such a case occur again, and he should be in Washington, no action would be taken without his being, at least, apprised of it. We have been pleased that he has been able to get this matter rectified in so prompt a manner; we expected nothing else.

EDITORIAL SUMMARY.

A lady by the name of H. M. Shepard, in a column in The New York Revolution on "the experiences of a working woman in New York," shows the fearful and crushing injustice to which seamstresses, as a class, are subjected through the competition, inhumanity and avarice that exist among their employers.

The writer of the "experiences" was a director and worker in various benevolent societies, and through the frequent applications for assistance and relief from the "sewing women" her attention was called to, and her sympathies aroused on behalf of that class. She had heard these unfortunates reproved occasionally by well meaning but ignorant directors for not laying by for a rainy day when trade was brisk and times good; and had also heard their word doubted after having stated the prices paid for their work. Her application to forewomen and employers to learn the actual amount of wages paid, were always evaded, and to find out the truth in relation to the matter she at length resolved to place herself in their ranks, believing that to be the best way of making herself thoroughly acquainted with their condition. In the winter of 1863 she carried her project into effect, and her "Experiences of a Working Woman in New York" are her own experiences while doing so.

Her first application for work—to one of the largest dry goods establishments in New York City, and one where the most liberal wages were paid—was successful; her first job, a delicate merino dress, to braid and bead, which she was requested to do in her best style as it was for the show case. To complete this dress our seamstress worked faithfully for seventy-two hours. When she took it to the store the superiority of the work was praised, and on that account an extra price—\$3.75 was placed to her credit on her pass-book. Three dollars and seventy-five cents for seventy-two hours—a long week's unremitting arduous toil! a little over three cents per hour.

Her next job—a pique sacque to braid, was worse still. Upon this she spent 24 hours, and received for pay the generous sum of eighty cents. She did several other jobs and found that on no kind of sewing could she earn more than fifty cents for ten hours labor, or five cents per hour; while upon some, as we have already seen, she could earn only a fraction over three cents.

Some weeks subsequently this lady in company with some friends went to shopping to this same establishment; and the show-case in the centre of the room in which they stood, contained the dress for which she had been paid \$3.75. One of the party inquired the price of it, and was told \$85. The interrogator thought it was a very high price, but was assured by the shopman that it could not be sold for less, as the embroidery alone cost \$35. Upon being asked if he was positive that \$35 were paid for the labor, he gave a peremptory reply in the affirmative. The lady who did the work then enlightened him as to who was the maker of the article and

the price that was paid for it, when she and her friends left the place in disgust.

The above reveals a fearful state of things among the "sewing women" in New York; and is equally true of all other large cities in America and Great Britain. The hardships of the "poor seamstress" are as familiar as household words, and have been the subject of many an able pen, but are still unredressed. Who can wonder at girls taking to a life of shame, when industry, the most untiring, fails to furnish them the barest necessities of life? Surely here is a field ample enough for the labors of the philanthropist and the reformer! At the grand final settlement of all earthly accounts, the fall of many a female soul from virtue and honor to shame and misery will be placed on the debtor side of some of these hard unfeeling taskmasters as surely as there is justice in Heaven. A social system that fosters and encourages such a state of things however meritorious its external gilding, is foul and corrupt to the core. Such is the social system of the Christian world; and vain have been and will be all their attempts to remedy the evils that exist.

In the kingdom of God alone can a remedy be found. Here we have neither toiling and famishing seamstresses, nor prostitutes; but every woman may participate in honorable marriage. Only in that social system foreshadowed by the old prophet in which seven women should take hold of one man, and ask for the privilege of being called by his name, will all the wrongs now endured by the fairest portion of God's creation ever be redressed, and thank God the day of its inauguration has dawned.

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

RESOLUTION PASSED. Washington, 30.—The joint resolution to extend the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific railroad was amended and passed.

ARKANSAS BILL.

The Senate held a short executive session, after which the Arkansas Bill was taken up. Frelinghuysen called attention to the fact that the House bill requires Arkansas never to place any restrictions upon the suffrage, thus forbidding the educational qualification or any change of law regarding female suffrage. He dissented from such a theory. Buckalew made a long speech against the bill. Doolittle argued that the States were not self-governing or Republican in form if they could not make a qualification for their own voters. Trumbull said he would vote for the House bill if Ferris' amendment be rejected. A vote was then taken on Edmunds' amendment re-committing the bill to the Judiciary committee, with instructions to require Arkansas to first adopt the 14th article; rejected without division. Ferris' amendment, striking out all the fundamental conditions was lost; 20 against 21. Henderson gave notice of an amendment forbidding the discrimination of race and color, or the denial of any class participating in the benefits of the fund raised for educational purposes.

STANBERRY REJECTED.

The Judiciary Committee has reported adversely to the confirmation of Stanberry, as Attorney General.

NEW NOMINATIONS.

It is said that the President will nominate Beverly Johnson, as Minister to England, and Groesbeck, as Secretary of the Treasury.

ARKANSAS BILL PASSED.

Washington, June 1.—Drake offered an amendment to the Arkansas bill, providing that Arkansas be admitted on condition that there shall be no denial or abridgment of the right of suffrage or any other right, except that the Indians shall not be taxed. After a miscellaneous discussion, several other amendments having been rejected, Drake's amendment was adopted and the bill passed; 34 to 8. Adjourned.

ALASKA FISHERIES.

Sumner, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported several communications relative to exclusive privileges in the fisheries in Alaska, and asked to refer them to the Committee on Territories; he also stated that the House bill for the protection of naturalized citizens would be considered at the next meeting of the committee.

BILL AMENDED.

Edmunds called up the bill providing for appeals to the Court of Claims, which was materially amended. The bill provides for the appointment of two Assistant Attorney Generals, with salaries of four thousand each; it abolishes solicitors to the Court of Claims, etc. The bill passed after sharp opposition from Hendricks and Buckalew.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED.

The deficiency appropriation bill was taken up, amended and passed. The Senate then went into executive session and afterwards adjourned.

REBEL STATES EXCLUDED.

Chicago, 3.—Edmunds introduced the following resolution in the Senate yesterday morning, which was laid over one day, under the rules: Resolved, that the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas, respectively, shall not be admitted to representation in the electoral college to vote for the President and Vice President of the United States, and that no electoral votes shall be received or counted from any of such respective States, unless as prescribed by law for the choice of electors, the people of such States shall, pursuant to acts of Congress in that behalf passed since the fourth day of March, 1867, have adopted the Constitution under which the State government shall have been organized and shall be in peaceful operation, and that such State shall also have become entitled to representation in Congress pursuant to acts of Congress in that behalf.

PUBLIC BUSINESS TO BE SUSPENDED TO-MORROW.

The President yesterday issued orders directing the executive department to be placed in mourning and that all business be suspended on the day of the funeral of Ex-President Buchanan; and that other marks of respect be paid to the dead.

BILLS REPORTED.

The House military committee agreed to report the bill continuing the 33rd regt. Increase to pay to the officers of the army, also a bill to construct a bridge across the Missouri at Leavenworth for military purposes.

CHASE'S SENTIMENTS.

New York, 3.—A Washington letter to the Herald says that Judge Chase recently expressed himself in unison with the Democratic party on every point, except universal suffrage. If he was elected by that party he would carry out their policy faithfully, and labor to make the party one of permanent usefulness; but he does not want the presidency, and is not a candidate for the nomination. He would not assume the office at the sacrifice of his honest convictions. On the general issues he expressed highly conservative ideas. He is in favor of material government aid to the Southern States, a general amnesty, and strongly deprecates the harsh measures of Congress on financial questions and favors an early return to specie payment.

HOUSE.

WOOLLEY IN CUSTODY.

After an animated debate a resolution was adopted to place Woolley in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and thereby to relieve the Speaker of any duty in the matter. The counsel and family physician will have free access to him during the proceedings. The telegram received by Woolley yesterday was read, having been subsequently forwarded by Woolley to Butler, evidently, Butler said, for the purpose to insult him. It was from Geo. O. Jones, of New York, addressing Woolley as citizen, and as a sovereign imprisoned by the order of tyrants and cowards in the capital of America, and exhorting him to stand firm. A provision was made that no sealed communication should be given to Woolley except through the counsel.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

After discussing the Indian appropriation bill in a committee of the whole, and striking out the section authorizing the issue of bonds to the Choctaws, the bill passed.

ANOTHER AMENDMENT.

The House again went into a committee of the whole, when Ashley introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, providing that the President should not be eligible for re-election and abolishing the office of Vice-President, and for a thorough revision to be made in the method of electing the President. Ashley made a speech in support of his proposition and in opposition to the present system of voting by electors. Morgan spoke on general political matters, when the House adjourned.

LETTER FROM MISS REAM.

A large number of bills and resolutions were introduced. Morgan read a letter from Miss Vinnie Ream, sculptress, who now occupies the room directed to be used for a guard room for Woolley, stating that to remove her model of Lincoln would destroy a whole year's work. Morgan offered a resolution suspending the execution of the resolution directing the room to be vacated. Laid on the table.

EVENING SESSION.

Schenck moved that hereafter the House have an evening session; adopted.

INTERNAL REVENUE BILL.

The House went into a committee of the whole and considered the Internal Revenue bill. Schenck said, if the revenue under the bill from whiskey amounted to \$70,000,000, the receipts would exceed the expenditures by \$45,000,000. Kelly favored the reduction of the tax on whiskey, fifty or even forty cents. The committee then arose.

WASHBURN WITHDRAWS ALL CHARGES AGAINST DONNELLY.

Poland, from the special committee on the Washburn-Donnelly affair reported that Washburn had withdrawn all charges against Donnelly. Adjourned.

CHARGE AGAINST JUDGE BUSTED.

Kelly presented a petition from Henry C. Sample, charging Judge Busteed, of Ala., with official incompetency and corruption, and praying for an investigation; referred to the Judiciary committee.

BILL TO TRANSFER.

Garfield introduced a bill to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department; referred to the military committee.

GENERAL.

ARRIVAL OF SCHOFIELD.

Gen. Schofield arrived to-day; he will assume the charge of the War Department on Monday. He will not resign his position in the army, but will receive leave of absence while he remains Secretary of War.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day: Harry Beckwith, Superintendent of the branch mint at San Francisco; C. C. Davis, melter and refiner at the branch mint at Denver; John P. Ferson, assessor of Internal Revenue of the 5th District of California.

DAHLGREN RELIEVED.

Reaf-admiral Turner has been ordered to relieve Admiral Dahlgren, now commanding the South Pacific squadron.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Chicago, 3.—The Methodist general conference has nearly closed its labors, and will adjourn on Tuesday next. The compromise plan, adopted in reference to lay delegation, allows two lay delegates for each annual conference which has more than one ministerial delegate. The lay delegates will be chosen by an electoral conference of laymen, composed of one layman from each circuit or station within the bounds of the annual conference. The lay delegates must be twenty-five years of age, and five years full members of the church.

In the month of June, 1868, the election shall be held, at which all members in full communion over 21 years of age, shall be invited to vote for or against the lay delegation. Should the majority be in favor of a lay delegation, and three-fourths of the annual conference voting thereon be in favor of the proposed change, the next general conference may, by the requisite two-thirds vote, complete the change and admit the lay delegates previously elected. This plan was adopted almost unanimously.

CELEBRATION.

Washington, 3.—Business in the department generally, was suspended to-day throughout the country; the day was spent in decorating the graves of the Union soldiers.

SEWARD, on Friday, informed a leading diplomatist that he had tendered his resignation; information from other quarters confirms this statement.

DUELISTS TO BE DEALT WITH.

Washington 31.—Secretary Seward has called the attention of Baron Grolto to the recent duel between Gen. Lawrence, our minister at Costa Rica, and Baron Van Kussenkov, the Prussian Secretary of Legation, stating that it was in violation of an act of Congress; but the Prussian attaché is protected from prosecution by the law of nations. He requests Baron Grolto to call the attention of his government thereto that it may take proper action thereon. Minister Lawrence has been promptly recalled, with the privilege of leaving Costa Rica before the arrival of his successor.

DAVIS TO BE TRIED IN OCTOBER.

It is now probable that the trial of Jeff. Davis will be postponed until October; the counsel on both sides have agreed on that time, and witnesses have been subpoenaed.

BOSTON INVITES BURLINGAME.

Boston.—The committee of the city council met to-day to invite Mr. Burlingame and the Chinese embassy to visit Boston to accept the hospitality of the city.

GEN. STONEMAN FOR RICHMOND.

Chicago, 1.—Specials say that Stoneman, now commanding the district of Petersburg, being the next officer in rank to Schofield will be placed in command at Richmond. Rousseau's friends are strongly urging him for the command. Gordon Granger is trying to have Howard sent there so that he may have himself placed in command of the Freedman's Bureau.

CONCERT TROUPE FOR CALIFORNIA.

Among the passengers to California by to-day's steamer from New York were Parepa Rosa and concert troupe. The favorite singer was serenaded at the steamer by Thomas' celebrated band. Devivo, who sailed last week, went to make the preliminary arrangements.

DEMOCRATIC TRIUMPH IN OREGON.

San Francisco, 2.—The election in Oregon, June 1st, resulted in a Democratic triumph. The Democratic Congressmen were elected by 1,000 majority. All the county tickets are Democratic except Marion, which gives a Republican majority of 800. Portland city gives 21 Democratic majority. Legislative and county officers nearly all Democrats. The nomination of Grant and Colfax excited much enthusiasm.

NEW DIGGINGS.

New diggings have been struck between Rouge river and Galice creek.

TROOPS FOR SITKA.

Battery F has been ordered to Sitka from Portland, by the steamship Albatross, on July 1st.

ELECTION AT GOLD HILL.

A dispatch from Gold Hill, Nev., announces the election of the entire Republican ticket, of the local officers, by 40 to 50 majority.

THE EARTHQUAKE GONE TO WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

A dispatch from Washington Territory reports shocks of an earthquake at several points. The new mission church at Tulalip was badly shaken.

FENIAN CONVENTION.

Detroit.—A convention of the Fenians of Michigan, was held to-day with closed doors. Large amounts in money and men were pledged. An immense mass meeting was held in the evening, four or five thousand persons being unable to gain admission. Generals O'Neil and Spiers addressed the meeting.

ELECTION ITEMS.

Washington, 2.—The Democrats claim the election of Given for Mayor, in four wards out of the seven claimed as Democratic. Two colored members of the council were elected in the first ward. The Republicans do not concede the election of Given. Some trouble occurred by negroes attempting to prevent colored men from voting the Democratic ticket.

RAILWAY CONSOLIDATION.

The railways between Washington and New York, have consolidated their through traffic so as to be under one head.

INDIAN CHIEFS HAVE AN INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT.

The Chiefs of the Nez Perces Indians, from Idaho, had an interview with the President yesterday.

STONEMAN ASSIGNED TO VIRGINIA.

The President has issued orders, to-day, assigning General Stoneman to command the District of Virginia.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

There was a caucus of the Republican members of the House to-night, at which after a lengthy discussion it was agreed to take no action on the subject of adjournment till it could be seen whether the tax bill can be passed this session. The Republican Senate caucus agreed to elect an entire new set of officers for the Senate, except the presiding officer.

PENDLETON PREPARING.

New York, 2.—The committee from Cincinnati, yesterday, engaged the Masonic Hall for the 13th inst., for the accommodation of the Pendleton delegates to the Democratic Convention. The Pendleton army, which is one thousand strong, will arrive by special train and make an imposing demonstration in the streets, headed by a band of forty pieces.

RELEASE OF OPERATOR.

Judge Hackett, yesterday, released the telegraph operator charged with divulging the contents of a dispatch to a

broker, on the ground that Congress permits dispatches to be inspected.

A STEAMER SINKS.

St. Louis.—The steamer Princess, laden with government freight for Fort Stevenson, sunk twenty-five miles above Leavenworth, on Sunday; the boat and cargo are probably a total loss.

OLD 'BUCK' TO BE BURIED TO-MORROW.

The funeral of Ex-President Buchanan will take place on Thursday afternoon.

ANOTHER INDIAN TREATY CONCLUDED.

Washington.—A dispatch from Cheyenne announces the conclusion of a treaty with the Ogallala's on the 25th. Red Cloud is among the Chiefs signing. It is believed that there need be no fear of further Indian difficulties.

FOREIGN.

MANIFESTO FROM GEN. MARQUES.

Havana.—Gen. Marques has issued a pamphlet manifest, addressed to the Mexican people, defining his position. He states that he has resolved to retire forever from public life. He denies and disproves many of the allegations of cruelty attributed to him. He says the statements that he was the author of the Acubas massacre are false. He claims to have acted always under superior orders and concludes by expressing a wish to die in the defense of Mexico against foreign invasion.

LAW TO REGULATE PUBLIC MEETINGS.

Paris.—The French Senate has passed a law regulating public meetings.

PARLIAMENT ADJOURNED.

London.—Parliament has adjourned until June 4th.

CABLE FOR FLORIDA AND CUBA.

New York.—The Herald's London special says the steamer Naveo with the new cable to connect Cuba with Florida, sailed to-day.

SCARLATINA ON THE MARCO POLO.

The bark Marco Polo, has arrived, bringing 400 passengers; twenty-four children died of scarlatina on the passage.

SALNAVE DEFEATED.

Advices from Hayti report that Salnave had been beaten, and had forced his way out of Port au Prince. Great excitement existed at Honduras.

BRITISH PRETENSIONS TO BE SNUBBED.

Nicaragua, May 23.—On account of the removal of the British pretensions to the ownership of the Mosquit's Territory, the United States were expected to interfere to prevent such claims.

ANOTHER FENIAN RAID.

New York.—The Herald's Montreal special says there are 25,000 stand of arms at Ogdensburg, and beef and pork for six thousand men for ten days. An attack on Prescott and Cornwall is threatened. Government detectives report that a raid is certain before the first of July. The Dominion government protests against the removal of troops. Several batteries and two million rounds of cartridges have been sent. The pay of the volunteers is doubled.

CIVIL WAR IN ABYSSINIA.

The Herald's London special gives news of fighting among the natives of Abyssinia. Anarchy and civil war prevail all over the country. Theodore's widow holds Magdala with twelve thousand horsemen. It is believed that when the English leave the country, the Egyptians will take possession.

NO INDICTMENT AGAINST GOVERNOR EYRE.

London, 2.—The grand jury refused to bring a bill of indictment against Gov. Eyre, of Jamaica, on the evidence adduced by the prosecution.

ROYAL COMMISSION.

The Royal commission on the neutrality laws made a report in favor of granting the executive authorities additional power to detain ships supposed intended for belligerent purposes; and also recommended that the building, fitting out or mooring of such vessels in any British port shall be declared a misdemeanor; and that any ship built in Great Britain in violation of such law, shall not be permitted to enter any British port, and that their prizes when brought within British jurisdiction shall be returned to the owners.

PRINCE NAPOLEON GONE ON A VISIT.

Paris, 2.—Prince Napoleon has left Paris on a visit to Baden and Vienna.

CRETAN REPRESENTATIVES NOT TO BE ADMITTED.

Advices from Athens say that the Representatives of foreign powers in that city have formally protested against the admission of representatives from Candia to the Grecian Chambers.

PROCLAMATION AGAINST BAEZ.

Havana, 2.—Gen. Lupron, of St. Domingo, has issued a proclamation against Baez. The adherents of Cabral, who number three thousand, have also taken the field and are acting with Lupron against Baez, whose position is considered very insecure.

A report had reached St. Thomas that Congress had rejected the treaty for the purchase of the island. The news caused great excitement; business was improving. Commissioners had left Hayti for Europe to tender the presidency to Gen. Solomon.

CARACAS NEWS.

Caracas dates to May 11 say that Gen. Rojas, at the head of the Revolutionists, had entered Caracas. The officers and partisans of the government, fearing treachery subsequently fled from the city. Large numbers had joined Gen. Manzanilla. Fighting was not ended and much bloodshed was expected. Gen. Falcon had escaped to the Dutch island Oruba.

REQUEST FROM THE COSTA RICA CONSULATE.

The Consulate at Costa Rica requests permission to use a United States naval vessel to make a survey of the Gulf of Nicoya, on the Pacific coast, in order to facilitate the opening of the new port of commerce at Tivavas. The papers have been sent to the Senate with the endorsement of the request by Secretary Seward.

Four young women are preparing for the practice of medicine at Zurich, in Switzerland. Three of them are English and one Swiss.

Applicants are booked in advance for the privilege of being carried on Blondin's back across the tight-rope at Canterbury Hall, London.

THEATRE.

Lessee & Managers—H. R. Clawson & J. T. Calin.

Continued Attraction!

ENGAGEMENT

Of the accomplished Lyric Artists, Tragedienne and Comedienne,

MADAME MARIE MATHUA

SCHELLER!

Who will appear, by Particular Request,

FOR THIS NIGHT ONLY,

In her great Shaksperian Character of

OPELIA

In which she achieved such a Brilliant Success in New York and other Eastern Cities, being pronounced by the Press the finest OPELIA that had appeared for many years.

THURSDAY EV'G, June 4, 1868.

For this night only, Shakspeare's great Tragedy in 5 Acts, entitled,

HAMLET,

PRINCE OF DENMARK.

OPELIA, - - MADAME SCHELLER

Hamlet, King of Denmark, Mr. J. S. Lindsay
King of Denmark, Mr. J. A. Thompson
Ghost of Hamlet's Father, Mr. J. M. Hardie
Polonius, Lord Chamberlain, Mr. D. McKee
Laertes, Son of Polonius, Mr. J. G. Ham
Horatio, Friend of Hamlet, Mr. E. Hyde
Rosencrantz, Mr. D. J. McIntosh
Guildenstern, Mr. H. Maiben
First Actor, Mr. G. Treadle
Second Actor, Mr. J. E. Evans
First Grave-Digger, Mr. F. Margels
Second Grave-Digger, Mr. R. F. Nelson
Orsick, a Courtier, Mr. H. Maiben
Bernardo, Mr. J. B. Kelly
Francisco, Mr. J. E. Evans
Gertrude, Queen