THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1870.

GENERALITIES.

The Storm in Delaware Bay.

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The vessel lost near Henlopen Light, on the 27th ult. was the H. E. Spencer, of Philadelphia, loaded with coal. She burst open, and is a total

The schooner Lydia A. May, of Philadelphia, which went ashore on the flats, about three miles from Mispillion creek, was loaded with coal from Georgetown, D. C., bound for Hudson, N. Y. She is a total loss. Her crew and Captain Stevenson were rescued on Saturday night by Captain William Mason, of Milton, after having been in the rigging twenty-four

Cady Stanton's Future Programme.

"It pleases us,' says the New York Tribune, "to find Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton announc-ing, in her valedictory in the *Revolution*, that she now proposes 'to speak and write in the future as in the past-not, however, at appointed times and seasons, but just when the spirit moves her.' She does not say what 'spirit,' and we suppose that in using this word she means by it no more than her personal inclination. We are willing still further to believe that she will now appeal to the world only when she has really something to say worth the world's hear-ing; and we reflect also with pleasure upon the fact that, in this new season of limited and moderate utterance, she will have ample leisure to distinguish between what is truth and what is falsehood before she makes either men or newspapers the theme of her mental deliverance. She is well out of the hurry and bustle of reform, and should now profit by a solid conside-ration of all questions which she proposes publicly to discuss.

Death of an Old African Chief. Late Cape Town, South Africa, papers announce the death of an aged African chief, Moshesh, who for lifty years had been the wise and brave ruler of the Basutos, one of the most powerful of the aboriginal nations of Southern Africa. He began his career as a warrior about 1824, and was engaged in many hard-fought battles with native chiefs, with whom he was generally victorious, and finally with the English, who continually encroached upon the territory, and finally conquered him about 1858. Yet Moshesh was not a bloody man. He boastedand there was no one to contradict his boastthat he had, never shed the blood of a man except in war. He was an enlightened Pagan, and abolished capital punishment for witchcraft. He was a benevolent man, according to the light which he had, and freely exchanged his superfluous cattle for wives for his poorer subjects, while he restricted his own harem to some thirty or forty women only, instead of hundreds, as he might have just as easily had.

Her Own Avenger.

This is the remarkable story of Celestine Fejervary, a wealthy young lady of Davenport, Iowa:-

Recently a story was circulated affecting her chastity. She waited until some responsible person could be proved to have helped to circulate it. This proved to be no less a man than Mayor Renwick. He had thoughtlessly told the story as it came to him, and told it as deploring it if it were true. Miss Fejervary promptly sued him. She was cleared of the slander during the progress of the trial, but, because it was found that Mayor Renwick had no thought of vile intent in what he said, the verdict was in his favor. Miss Fejervary has published a card in the Gazette, in which she says:-"First of all, the failure of the jury to agree does not and cannot terminate the suit, and, should the best years of my life be spent in the endeavor, I will not rest until a verdict has been given for or against me, and, either at this court or a higher one, an example set not only to my, but all, slanderers; for, in bringing this suit, I have not been unmindful of the many innocent girls whom I have seen injured as shamefully as I have been, and much less able to defend themselves. As for the choice of this example, it fell on the first man against whom we had good proofs of his having repeated the slander in its most aggravated form (a fact which he now denies), and one who, as being an old and re-spected citizen, should have been the last to have given his countenance to so foul a wrong.' Another Political Scandal in France.

that was heard, and the first bolt that fell in the vicinity, struck the chimney of Mr. Sent's house, and the currents of the powerful destroyer were fashed all over the building. Mr. De Sent sprang from his seat immediately, with the sad exclamation, "My children are all dead?" It was indeed fearfully irue? The two younger children were killed in-stantly. The oldest boy showed little signs of life when the parcuts reached the bedside. but one crasp when the parents reached the bedside-but one gasp, and he, too, was lifeless. The bed caught fire, and the children one by one were removed before the fames could be extinguished, None others of the family were injured physically.

The damages to the house are said to be slight and unimportant. The concussion of the stroke was so great as to stop the clock, and when noticed the hands still pointed out the minute (s o'clock and 20 minutes) when the three children expired —a solemn record of a more solemn event.

FORT SUMTER TO-DAY.

A correspondent of the Boston Advertiser writes from Charleston:-

But no Northern man pauses to look long at anything else in Charleston until he has been down the harbor and clambered over the walls of Fort Sumter. The experience will never be so valuable again as now, because the Government has at last begun to attempt to restore the historical old ruin to up and down lines and a condition of usefulness. There are several ways of making the excursion; but the pleasantest of all is by a yacht which goes down twice a day, not the least attractive feature of this method being that the captain and cicerone is a Greek, and so able to explain matters to a mixed company with a freedom from embarrassment which neither Yankee nor ex-Rebel could command. The ruined aspect of the once trim brick walls, as viewed from the sea and given in many pictures, prepares one to see the destruction wrought by the heavy projectiles of the monitors and the Morris Island batteries; but not for the tremendous work done by the Confederate tenants under fire, after the bombardment was begun and its sure effect shown, to make it possible to hold the spot with which so much pride was mingled, and on the possession of which depended the safety of the city. In plain terms, they buried the fort. All trace of the original form of its interior is lost under the immense mass of sand which they piled upon it, burrowing underneath in the old casemates like ants in a hill, and passing completely around the fort in dark galleries buried far from the light of day. Bringing the dirt down in barges by night from the city, they kept gangs of negroes at work shoveling it into place, Gilmore pouring in his shells all the time to warn them to hasten. "Shell strike inside the fort," says the vivacious, plainspoken skipper and guide, fifty niggers get killed-no matter fifty more brought down from the country next day. Hundred killed, hundred more sent down from the country. Nothing so plenty in South Carolina as niggers in those days." As the result of this well-directed labor, taught by necessity, General Beauregard made this fort absolutely impregnable under the heaviest fire ever poured into any one spot in modern warfare. To the sea it presented a crumbled line of fallen bricks and dirt, seemingly the most insignificant obstacle in the world; yet the garrison burrowed here in absolute security under the fire of a monitor fleet and a superb combination of batteries, able to call in, in case of an assault, the concentrated fire of fifty surrounding batteries of their own with entire safety to themselves. So immense was the quantity of dirt which they piled up here over their own heads that they accomplished what the National Government, with its much be-scolded stone fleet, did not do-they changed the face of the harbor, and altered the course of the channel: for the sand blowing off Sumter in the winds of the last seven years has created a bar and a beach where before was the deepest current of the river. The work of digging out, which a corps of Government laborers under direction of an engineer officer has just begun, is like that of disinterring another Pompeii; the smooth carved granite arch of the sally port has just been brought to light after its long burial; and at every thrust of the pickaxe come out the great shells of the Union cannonade, some exploded and some yet bearing their perilous charge, every one of which as it ploughed its way into the sard only added to the strength of the fort.

JOHN STUART MILL. Sterling 4 12 tf let Hole Work, PHILADELPHIA BOOTS AND SHOES.



A recent letter from Paris contains the fol-

General Fleury is daily expected in Paris. There is not a word of truth in the statement that he is in bad odor at the Russian Court. On the contrary, the relations between the two Cabinets have been cemented by his efforts, and the Emperor Nicholas as well as the French Emperor, feel most grateful to him for what he has accomplished. This will not prevent the General from being exposed to rather an nnpleasant ordeal on his arrival here. He has for some years, as you are aware, held the position of Director of the Haras, which has the care of the improvement of the breed of horses in France. When he was appointed there was a Council of Superintendence (Con seil de Surveillance) in existence, but in 1867 it was suppressed by a simple decree of the Minister, without its ever having exercised its functions. The extravagance, waste, and, it is said, corruption, which signalized the man-agement of the Haras under General Fleury have given such dissatisfaction to the breeders of horses that they have insisted on the reestablishment of the Council of Supervision and a general overhauling of the whole system. M. Lonver has consented to these measures, and the accounts of General Fleury are accordingly to be subjected to a rigid examination-a proceeding which that imperious and self-satisfied gentleman is not likely to be very well pleased at.

JUDICIAL COURTESIES.

An Illinois Judge Calls Another Judge a Fool, and gets Knocked Down in Consequence.

The Peoria (III.) Transcript gives the following specimen of judicial courtesy:-

Judges Puterbaugh and Wead had a misunderstanding early yesterday afternoon, which resulted in the striking of the latter by the former. It hap-pened in this wise:-Several attorneys were stand-ing on the sidewalk in front of Herron's marble clock, talking over the case of Undernill against the city, and discussing at large several points of law. city, and discussing at large several points of law, relating no more to this case than any other. Judge Futerbaugh was in the group and Judge Wead soon after joined it, and addressing hiuseif to Judge Puterbaugh, and speaking of the case above men-tioned (in which Wead is an attorney), said that he had bet Underhill a horse that he would win the case. "And I'll bet you a horse, too, Judge, that I win it." win it.

win it." Judge Puterbaugh replied that he knew nothing as to how the case would be decided, and Wead went on to say that if the case was decided against him he would take it up to the Supreme Court, where he was satisfied he would gain it upon the strength of either the law or fact, or both. Puter-baugh replied nearly as before, and Wead, growing excited, declared that every case that Judge Puter-baugh replied nearly as before, and Wead, growing excited, declared that every case that Judge Puter-baugh had decided against him he had taken to the Supreme Court and there had his decision reversed, and that he could get any decision of Puterbaugh's reversed. He grew more excited, and upon Puter-baugh asking him what he takked for in the manner that he did, he called Puterbaugh a fool. Upon that Puterbaugh gave him a left-hander, which failing short of its mark only staggered Wead. Had the full blow fallen upon him it would have knocked him full blow fallen upon him it would have knocked him down. Both men then started for each other, but the other gentlemen interfered and prevented fur-ther trouble. The above are the facts as we got

them from an eye witness.

TERRIBLE.

Three Children Instantly Killed by Lightning.

The Manterville (Minn.) Express of May 27, says: The Manterville (Minn.) Express of May 27, says: Of all the late accounts of the loss of life by acci-dent, none seems more sad and touching than that which happened in our own county on Saturday evening of last week. In the township of Ripley. The circumstances of the casualty were given us by a friend who lives not far from the place, and were substantially as follows:—The man's name is Peter De Sent. He lives in the east part of the township of Ripley; has a wife and family of four children, a daughter married, and three boys, of the ages of fourteen, ten, and eight respectively. It seems that the married daughter and her husband were at her home on the Saturday evening reterred were at her home on the Saturday evening referred to. The three young boys retired early that evento. The three young boys retired early that even-ing, and were all occupying one bed tempora-rily arranged on the floor of a room ad-joining that in which the parents were still sitting up and alone, occupied in conversation in relation to their children. But a few moments after the storm came, and almost the first thunder

RUSSIAN ROYALTY.

The Grand Duke Alexis to Visit the United States-What Manner of Man He Is-At the Post of Duty in Time of Peril.

It is announced that the Grand Duke Alexis. of Russia, third son of the Emperor Alexander II, is to visit the United States early in 1871 The Grand Duke is a little over twenty years of age, and is described as being remarkably hand-some. The compliment of his intended visit to the United States is to be appreciated when it is known that it will be the first time the son of a Russian Emperor has visited a republic. He will probably reach America as early in 1871 as possible, in order that he may visit Congress while in session. He will attend that body in full uniform, and be presented by the Russian Minister, also in uniform, for the Grand Duke is to come as the immediate representative of his royal father the Emperor. Mr. A. T. Stewart, of New York, has offered his magnificent new house in Fifth avenue to be used by the Grand Duke during his stay in New York. The following well-authenticated anecdote shows that a royal scion may be every inch a man, if he chooses to be :-

The young Grand Duke belongs to the Russian navy, and a year ago, when acting as midshipman, the vessel to which he was assigned was wrecked off the coast of Denmark. This vessel, by the way, was the Alexandre Newski, a frigate built in New York. When it became certain that the ship could not be saved the Admiral ordered the men to the life-boats, and, wishing to insure the safety of the royal midshipman, ordered him to take command of the first boat. The Grand Duke was on duty at the the first boat. The Grand Duke was on duty at the time on deck, and, understanding the Admiral's reasons for giving the order, refused point-blank to obey it. "My duty," he said, "is here, and I must be the last to leave the ship." "Do you know, sir," demanded the Admiral, "that you are under my command, and dare you refuse to obey my orders?" "I will obey," the young man answered firmly, "any orders you may choose to give me, except the one to leave the ship, where it is my duty now to remain." As it was impossible to enforce obedience under such was impossible to enforce obedience under such circumstances, the Admiral was obliged to yield the point, and the Emperor's son was the last to leave the ship. As soon as a landing was effected, and preparations were made to encamp on shore, the Admiral ordered the brave young mildy to be placed under arrest for disobedience of orders. Having done so, he despatched to the Emperor an account of the whole affair. To this the Emperor at once replied:-"I approve your having put the midship-man Alexis under arrest for disobedience, and I bless my boy for having disobeyed."

MILL.

The Great Political Economist on the "Re-volting Injustice of Masculine Society."

The following is a translation of an undated letter which appears in the Liberte, of Paris, of a recent date. It is addressed to Mad'lle Daubie in acknowledgment of a copy of her book en-titled "La Condition morale de la Femme pauvre au 19-ieme Siecle:"-

Mademoiselle:--You have reason to be surprised at my delay in replying to your letter. But your book is not one of those which ought to be read in haste, and some time has elapsed before pressing business would permit me to bestow to it the time business would permit me to bestow to ft the time and attention which it merils. You have executed a work of the greatest value, and which is the more meritorious that it must have been very painful to you to write it. I have seldom read a sadder book. No one has ever before, I be leve, given in faller estail an account of the miseries of life for the great majority of women, and the revolting iojustice of masculture society forwards them. I wish that this book could be read from beginning to end by all men and all women of the so-called enlightened classes. I believe it would cause many of them to be ashamed of their culpable inaction for the

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