

FIRST EDITION

GIBBERING GHOSTS IN GERMANY

Disaster on Lake Michigan.

Wendell Phillips and Mr. Motley.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

VAMPIRES.

Gibbering Ghosts in Germany—A Flesh-creeching Narrative of Vampirism—Truth Stranger than Fiction.

A correspondent of the New York World, writing from Hodnir, Hungary, June 1, tells an almost incredible story...

The story I have to tell is so terrible in its character that I can scarcely hope it will find credence among my own people...

Recently at about 2 o'clock in the morning I awoke in a cold sweat, screaming and struggling with some horrible thing...

Shortly afterwards I was told that the devil was abroad and getting into corpses that should be lying quietly in their graves...

The earth had already been removed from the two graves when I arrived at the churchyard, and men were engaged in pulling up the coffins...

The coffins were opened, and as I pressed forward by the crowd, looked into them, I saw—dare I tell it?—in the sickly light of the flambeaux...

The Hadnagj, with compressed lips, ordered his men to drag them forth. They were seized by the hair, pulled reeling from their coffins and laid upon the grass...

Heartsick and weary, filled with many thoughts of what the possibilities of horror were in this pleasant world, I turned homewards.

LAKE DISASTER.

Three Men Lost from a Vessel.

The schooner L. Foster, of Chicago, Henry Smith, master, and bound from Chicago to Lincoln, Michigan, lost three men by drowning...

A cow was frightened to death by the explosion of a bunch of fire-crackers in Troy on the 4th. She was a cow-ard.

remaining men to the masthead for the same purpose, nothing could be seen of the yawl after about fifteen minutes...

CASTELLAR ON LINCOLN.

Magnificent Tribute to the Martyred President by the Great Spanish Orator.

From a complete report of Castellar's great speech on emancipation, we give the following passage, as an addition to the remarks by this eloquent republican which we reported on Saturday...

I wish to present you another example of a democratic purpose to accomplish gradual abolition, which was forced to conclude by immediate abolition...

Nevertheless, slavery increased continually. I beg that you will pause a moment to consider the hereditary sinners of the great West...

By the nation to the Presidency of the Republic; and when the slaveholders uttered their war cry and the slaves their groans of despair...

And to-day, gentlemen, those beings who were formerly not even men are freer than the first of the sons of Europe...

CABINET RUMORS.

Wendell Phillips Mentioned as Mr. Motley's Successor.

The New York Tribune's Washington correspondent says—During a recent friendly interview between a prominent Senator and the President...

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Four men, two to each body, placed themselves over the corpses, and, at the given signal, plunged a pointed stake through each of the vampire's heart...

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SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Commercial Panic in England.

Injury to French Credit.

Important Naval Movements.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Obituary—J. A. Kinglake.

LONDON, July 11.—Sergeant J. A. Kinglake died yesterday. [John Alexander Kinglake, whose death is announced above, was a cousin of Alexander William Kinglake, the historian of the Crimean war...

The London Markets—A Panic in Liverpool. LONDON, July 11.—The markets of London and Liverpool are affected decidedly to-day for the first time since the opening of the Hohenzollern question...

Opinions of the Press. The London Telegraph, in an article this morning on the general uneasiness, says—"The war panic might die out only that men know to be in the Emperor's confidence are selling heavily."

The Times has a strong article on the Spanish question this morning, wherein it says—"It is still possible to look calmly at the future. Ministers must seek to impress France with the extravagance of its pretensions and susceptibilities in the absence of real danger..."

Important Naval Movements. LONDON, July 11.—Several Prussian ironclads which were riding at anchor in this harbor received orders yesterday to proceed to the Baltic...

This Morning's Quotations. LONDON, July 11.—The market is a panic both here and at Liverpool. Consols, 92 1/2 for both money and account...

This Afternoon's Quotations. LONDON, July 11.—3 1/2 p.m.—Consols for money 91 3/4; for account, 91 1/4. American securities flat and nominal...

Harvard vs. Yale. BOSTON, July 11.—Walter Brown has been engaged to train the Yale freshmen's crew for a race with the Harvard at Worcester on the 2d. He will also look out for the university crew.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Harvard vs. Yale.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

The Funding Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The committee of conference on the Funding bill had another meeting this morning, but made no progress towards arriving at an agreement on any one feature.

The Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Stocks heavy. Money 3/8 per cent. Gold 114. 5/8. 1869, 109 1/2. 1870, 110 1/2. 1864, do, 110 1/2. 1865, do, 109 1/2. 1866, do, 108 1/2. 1867, do, 107 1/2. 1868, do, 106 1/2. 1869, do, 105 1/2. 1870, do, 104 1/2.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, July 11.—Cotton unsettled and nominal 15 1/2. Flour firm. Wheat—new in improved demand; sales for at 11 1/2. Old Pennsylvania, 11 1/2. Old Virginia, 11 1/2. Old Maryland, 11 1/2. Old Delaware, 11 1/2. Old North Carolina, 11 1/2. Old South Carolina, 11 1/2. Old Georgia, 11 1/2. Old Florida, 11 1/2.

CONGRESS.

FOURTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The credentials of Senators Anthony and Cragin, re-elected for six years, commencing March 4 next, were presented. Cassery presented a petition from citizens of California praying the interposition of Congress in behalf of American citizens imprisoned by the British Government for political offenses...

On motion of Mr. Edmunds, for the removal of causes in certain cases from State courts to United States courts, the bill was passed. On motion of Mr. Trumbull, to confirm the title of purchasers of lands sold for taxes in the late insurrectionary territory...

Several amendments by Mr. Bayard were rejected. The land grant bill in aid of a railroad from Sioux City, Iowa, to Columbus, Dakota Territory, was discussed. Mr. Lincoln called up the joint resolution for a breakwater at Cape Cod harbor...

On motion of Mr. Bayard, to amend the act of 1810 incorporating turpentine companies in the District of Columbia. Mr. Bayard, granting lands for railroad purposes in Missouri. Mr. Murray, in relation to the protection of the laboring and producing classes against Chinese immigration...

It provides for a joint committee to inquire into the danger threatening the country from the influx of Chinese laborers. Mr. Sanford, to alter the act to encourage telegraphic communication between the States of Cuba and other West India Islands, and the Bahamas. Mr. Stone, to amend the act of 1810 incorporating turpentine companies in the District of Columbia...

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By Mr. Hamilton (Florida), granting lands to the St. Lawrence and Inland Railroad Company of Florida. By Mr. Platt, ordering a survey of Norfolk harbor, Virginia. By Mr. Fitch, granting lands for a railroad from the Central Pacific Railroad, in Nevada, to Hamilton, Nevada...

By Mr. Clark (Kansas), to enable soldiers and sailors to perfect titles to land under the Homestead acts in certain cases. Mr. Kelsey introduced a joint resolution relative to the removal of the engine and breakwater at the entrance of Cape Cod ship canal, and moved the previous question on its passage. Mr. Knott offered a preamble and resolution relating alleged frauds in the distribution of stock for the Washington City Market-house, and directing the Committee on Appropriations to inquire into the same...

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Mr. Butler (Mass.), rising to a personal explanation, sent to the clerk's desk and had read a paragraph of a letter charging him with having ejected several hundred negroes from his estates near Hampton, Virginia. He stated that the facts were that these negro families had been placed in 1864; and that the representative from that district (Mr. Platt), having spoken to him on the subject, he had taken as he then happened to have, by the foreclosure of a mortgage, a piece of land near Hampton, it was at the service of the negroes, who chose to move on to it. The negroes moved on to his property, and were there now. So that this newspaper paragraph came as near being true as newspaper paragraphs about him usually did.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Evening Telegraph Office.

Monday, July 11, 1870. The demand for money continues strong and active, but the supply is ample and rates continue easy and unchanged. The entire interest in financial circles seems to be concentrated in Government bonds, the former having made a high leap upward, owing to continued rumors of European war, and the price of Government bonds having fallen about 1/2 per cent. on closing prices of Saturday...

Gold opened at 115 1/2 on the street, but the first regular sales in the New York Gold Room were made at 115 1/2, from which point it declined before noon. The price of the gold coin was 115 1/2. The chief sellers of governments exchanging for gold, but the operation ceased when 115 was touched, which accounts for the rapid decline and shows the speculative character of the entire movement. Governments of course are active, though comparatively firm considering the circumstances. The stock market was unsettled and only a light business was transacted. City is steady, with sales of the old at 100 1/2 and of the new at 101 1/2.

Pennsylvania Railroad was dull at 57 1/2, with sales; Reading Railroad sold on a limited scale at 51 1/2; Erie Railroad and Allegheny at 47 1/2; Catawissa preferred at 58, and Philadelphia and Erie at 59 1/2. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6 per cent, 1861, 114 1/2; 5 per cent, 1862, 113 1/2; 5 per cent, 1863, 112 1/2; 5 per cent, 1864, 111 1/2; 5 per cent, 1865, 110 1/2; 5 per cent, 1866, 109 1/2; 5 per cent, 1867, 108 1/2; 5 per cent, 1868, 107 1/2; 5 per cent, 1869, 106 1/2; 5 per cent, 1870, 105 1/2.

PREVOST-PARADOL.

The New French Minister.

His Expected Arrival.

A Sketch of his Life.

His Warfare on the Empire.

His Mission to the United States.

Opposition to the Appointment.

His Feelings Towards his Country.

Not long before his death the Earl of Clarence said to a Parliamentary committee that he "would never hesitate to go out of the service to appoint any man whom he thought particularly qualified to fill any post for which he thought him fit."

The appointment of M. Prevost-Paradol to the position of Minister to the United States is an evidence that the Emperor and his Prime Minister are of the same way of thinking as the late English Foreign Secretary. M. Prevost-Paradol enters the diplomatic service in a manner quite without precedent in modern Europe, and something after the fashion so long pursued in this country. As long ago as last February, it was reported from Paris that M. Prevost-Paradol was to be tendered the American Mission; and, although the report was received with much favor in this country, it was scarcely credited, because of the intractable nature of European diplomacy...

On the 15th of June, however, the Journal Officiel of Paris announced the transfer of M. J. Berthouly, the late French Minister to this country, from Washington to Brussels, and the appointment of M. Prevost-Paradol as his successor. This appointment, as already stated, is so much out of the usual course of events, and the position of the new Minister is so peculiar, that the event has created an extraordinary sensation in diplomatic circles throughout Europe, not less than in official and other walks in this country. On the 2d instant, M. Prevost-Paradol, accompanied by one of his daughters, aged eighteen, and a son about ten years old, embarked at Havre for the United States on the steamship Lafayette, and his arrival at New York may be expected in a day or two. His advent will be the signal for such an unusual demonstration on the part of the American people, that the events of his life become of passing interest.

Lucien Anatole Prevost-Paradol is the son of a French naval engineer and a talented lady connected with the Comedie Francaise Theatre, and was born at Paris on the 8th of August, 1820. He is therefore in the very prime of life, being not quite forty-one years of age. His early education was of a very thorough and superior character. It was commenced at the College Bourbon, where at an early age he displayed distinguished abilities, and succeeded in gaining a number of the highest prizes. Afterwards he entered the Ecole Normale, from which he graduated in 1851, securing, when but twenty-two years old, the prize for eloquence from the Academie Francaise for his "Eloge de Bernardin Saint-Pierre." The degree of Doctor in Letters was conferred upon him in 1855 as a qualification for a professorship, and the same year he was appointed to the chair of French literature at the University of Aix, in Provence.

Having a decided inclination, however, for journalism, he abandoned his professorship in 1856 to become an editorial writer on the Journal des Debats, with which he has remained in connection ever since, except for a few months in 1860, when he occupied an editorial position on the Presse. The Journal des Debats was an exponent of that particular faction of the opposition to the Empire which still adhered to the claims of the Orleansists, and embraced within its ranks some of the ablest men of France. M. Thiers was the recognized leader of the party, and extreme opposition to the Empire its cardinal principle. The paper, at the time, was on the verge of ruin, having barely escaped absolute destruction several times in its precarious career. One writer after another had attempted to keep it afloat by waging as bitter a warfare upon the Napoleonic regime as was possible without subjecting it to fatal attentions from the Government. All had failed, and the paper was struggling for existence, when M. Prevost-Paradol was invited to become its leading editorial writer. He accepted the offer, and, entirely unknown to fame in political circles, at the start, soon excited general attention. His task was both difficult and discouraging, but he displayed so much tact in its execution that it was crowned with success. With consummate skill he assailed the Government and all its belongings, yet in such an adroit, insinuating way that his attacks were all more gallingly, because they were too carefully phrased to present a tangible point for a warning from the Government. He became a contributor also to other journals, especially to the Courrier du Dimanche, a Sunday journal, in which he was given a freer hand, and attracted great attention by the violent and sarcastic vein in which he combated the pretensions of the Government. This sheet, after several warnings, was at last suppressed in 1866, on account of M. Prevost-Paradol's venomous contributions, and his course in the columns of the Journal des Debats at length became so vexatious that it is said the Government resolved upon its suppression without preferring any specific charges, but simply for "reasons of state." This desperate course was not resorted to, however, as the proprietors preferred a modification of its policy to its annihilation.

So for a long time the name of M. Prevost-Paradol ceased to appear at the end of the political articles, his contributions being restricted to literary subjects, but displaying such a high order of ability that there was sufficient demand for the reproduction of the greater portion of them in permanent book form. Indeed, throughout his journalistic career, he found time to write several elaborate works, among which the

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