

BLOODSHED IN ALABAMA.

Particulars of the Massacres of Cross Plains—Three Men Hung and Two Shot Dead—An Innocent School-Teacher Lynched—His Teaching Letter to his Wife.

The State of Alabama, in the last few years, has often been disgraced by acts of violence and bloodshed. Republics have, in many instances, been assassinated because of their political opinions, and still more frequently black men have been murdered because they belonged to a hated race and were powerless to defend themselves. Crimes of this character, however, have generally been committed upon individuals, and have rarely or never partaken of the nature of a wholesale massacre of unoffending people. It remained for this bloody stain to be fixed upon the fame of the State at Cross Plains on Monday night last.

On Sunday evening a young colored man, who was waiting at Cross Plains for the up train on the Selma, Rome, and Dayton Railroad, was ordered by a drunken white man to hold his seat. The young man readily complied, but the noise of the approaching train frightened the animal, which was young and wild, and it broke away from him. The drunken white man, returning soon after, got into a furious passion about the circumstance, abused the negro, and endeavored to strike him on the platform.

The young man was naturally very indignant at this treatment from a man for whom he had endeavored to do a kindness. He went to Patona, about three-quarters of a mile distant, and returned a party of friends to return with him to Cross Plains to whip the man. At this point the teacher of the colored school at Patona, a Canadian named Luke, was apprised of the trouble, left his house, went to the negro, and endeavored to soothe their anger, and advised them to let the matter rest. The party, however (a dozen in number, according to the Rome Daily), persisted in their intention to go to Cross Plains.

When within a short distance of the village, one of their number was sent forward and instructed to fire a pistol as a signal when he should see the white man they were in pursuit of. The pistol was discharged just as people were returning from church, and a party of one hundred negroes were arrested. A carpenter named Luke, from Canada, who is teaching a negro school at Patona, is under arrest as being the leader of the negroes in this murderous assault. As we have said, Luke endeavored to dissuade the negroes from proceeding to Cross Plains; and the murderous assault consisted of a signal shot, which hurt no one, and was not intended to.

Luke and the arrested negroes underwent some kind of an examination on Monday, and all were discharged except Luke and four colored men. At midnight a large party of armed and disguised men rode into Cross Plains, took these five men out of the calaboose, hanged Luke and two of the colored men to trees, and shot the other two dead, and threw their bodies over the fence.

The particulars of Luke's death are very affecting. He was granted ten minutes in which to prepare a last will and testament. He occupied in writing a touching letter to his wife, and in fervent prayer. His letter was stuck in the cleft of a tree, whence it was taken. Indefensible on any other ground, his assassination is charged on the legitimacy of his own mandatory teachings. We are told, however by many who have known him long and well, that a more inoffensive man lived not in all that region. Though firm and pronounced in his own opinions, he never on any occasion sought to advance his doctrine by violence or words. The only part he had taken in this affair was to endeavor to allay the anger of the negroes, and to prevent the party from going to Cross Plains.

There is a balance of a little over \$200 in the company's hands of my money, also my trunk and clothes are here. You may send for those matters, or let Henry come after them. God of mercy bless and keep you, my ever dear, dear wife and children. Your WILLIAM.

HAIRD ON THE SPECULATORS.

The Wheat in the Chicago Elevators Souring.

Unhealthy speculation in grain has again borne its legitimate fruit—so many times in the past. The wheat in several of our Chicago elevators is declared to be hot, which is a prelude to souring, and the consequence is the beginning of an injurious germination. The exact extent of the evil is not known; but there is reason to hope that it will not prove to be very serious, as the warehouse proprietors have doubted the storage of the badly-conditioned grain, which will necessitate its speedy removal. It is always dangerous to let grain lie in large masses through the summer, on account of this tendency to spontaneous germination, which is exactly the same process as that which takes place in the process of conversion into malt. It is especially dangerous this year, as the crop of spring wheat of 1869 was of a very poor quality, though a good one in point of yield. It was consequently unaccountably heavy. Yet such accumulations of wheat as have been kept here during the summer have scarcely a parallel, except in 1868. In both cases the cause was the same, and the consequences equally disastrous, though different in kind. The spirit of local speculation was busy, and for months the price of wheat in this market was kept up several cents per bushel higher than the figures at which it would pay to send it East. As a consequence, the shippers were idle, and the grain accumulated in the elevators. It was not taken out of store because England could supply her deficiencies more cheaply from Northern Europe than at the prices at which it was held here. Where this fact became evident a heavy break in prices followed, and wheat became a drug, though it did not spoil. Now the consequence of undue hoarding is visible in deteriorated wheat, some of which may prove to be a total loss to the holders.

KEROSENE.

Another Coal Oil Murder—Two Children Burned to Death.

The Coal Register, published at Manch Chunk, says:—A horrible accident happened last Sunday at the house of Jacob Klumb, who lives about a mile and a half from White Haven, on the road leading to Eckley. In the morning, Klumb, his wife and his wife started for church, leaving a hired man and two little daughters, aged thirteen and six years. About 11 o'clock the elder child began to make preparations for dinner. In kindling the fire, the wood failed to ignite, and she got the oil-can and poured a few drops on the wood. In a moment the can exploded, and both she and her little sister, who was standing near, were in flames. All efforts to save them proved futile, though the neighbors were soon on hand and did all in their power. When the flames were subdued the bodies presented a horrible spectacle. They were almost burned to a crisp, and the flesh in some places fell from the bones. Dr. Halsey, of White Haven, was called, and did all he could to relieve the sufferers. The youngest child lived about two hours, the other died in the evening. The funeral took place on Monday afternoon, and was largely attended.

RELICS OF CHARLES DICKENS.

One of the Most Remarkable Sales on Record—Nearly Fifty Thousand Dollars Obtained.

The prices given at this sale on Saturday exceeded all expectation. Every one knew that men would bid high, and that some of the most popular lots would give rise to keen competition. The reality surpassed expectation, and the statistics of the Charles Dickens sale will long remain among the most interesting traditions of Messrs. Christie and Manson's famous rooms.

Mr. Forster, Mr. Dickon's intimate friend and executor, and the man who is by common consent spoken of as his biographer, sat behind the auctioneer, and was the purchaser of Stanfield's "Logan Rock" for seventy-five guineas. Mr. Charles Dickens, Mr. Charles Dickens, Jr., stood in the crowd, and bought an exquisite little water-color, by W. Hunt, of roses in a blue and white jug, for three hundred and twenty guineas; while Mr. George Scharf, F. S. A., Mr. Dion Boucicault, Mr. Hawkins, G. C., Mr. John Hollingshead, Mr. Edmund Yates, Miss Braddon, Mr. J. C. Parkinson, Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Rudolph Gustave Glover, Mr. Andrew Halliday, Mr. H. G. Bohn, and Mr. George Augustus Sala, were bidders for some or other of the lots. The really special interest began when the two water-colors by Topham were put up. Mr. Forster's picture, "The Logan Rock," has portraits of Mr. Maclean, Mr. Dickens, and Mr. Stanfield in its foreground, but it was the first time from Mr. Woods, the auctioneer. But every one knew the story of "Barnaby Rudge and his Mother," and of "Little Nell and her Grandfather in 'Tem' and the one reached 130 and the other 70 guineas. "Little Nell's Home," by Catermole, 170 guineas, and "Little Nell's Grave," 180 guineas. A series of small pencil sketches by John Leech, enclosed in a single frame, and bought by Mr. Dickens, as the artist's sale, realized sixteen guineas and a half. The cabinet picture, by Frank Stone, of "Tilda Price," from "Nicholas Nickleby," painted at Mr. Dickens's desire, and representing the buxom lass lying a flower in the curls, which made poor Miss Squeers so jealous, went for forty guineas; while Mr. Gale's exceedingly comic "Mr. F's Aunt," a miniature in oils, of the size of a playing card, brought thirty guineas. The bristone and trestle scene from Don Quixote, all rightly described in the catalogues as an exquisite specimen, had been well talked over during the three days the pictures were on view. The first bid was one of 400 guineas, this solved the doubt, and the price ran up in a few minutes to 520 guineas. The picture, which is a fine study of a military exercise. The picture of Pickwick and Mrs. Bardell in *regainde*, by Leslie, R. A., which is engraved as a frontispiece in the edition of "Pickwick" of 1834, represents Mrs. Bardell when she had failed to scan the picture, and is a study of a woman in the time to deposit her on a chair. Master Bardell entered the room ushering in Mr. Tupman, Mr. Winkle, and Mr. Snodgrass; this picture went for 131 guineas. The comments when this was seen by the minority that one had to scan the room to find them; and what some writers would term English Philistinism seemed as prominently represented as aught else. But when the Pickwick picture was up, the story it told was repeated, and it dwelt with the keenest relish. But the enthusiasm culminated when the Dolly Varden was put up, and found vent in rounds of applause. The charming "mist of coquettishness" enveloping the lady figure, in the picture, its tripping lightness step, the innocent playfulness of the fair young face, took the room by storm, and when a voice cried out, "five hundred guineas," a first bid, the applause broke out again. This masterpiece was finally knocked down for 1000 guineas. Mr. Dickens paid Mr. Frith just £30 for it twenty-seven years ago. The companion picture, "Kate Nickleby at Madame Mantalini's," brought 200 guineas, and then all eyes were on the *Stalder's*, which were now uncovered. The "Edystone Lighthouse" brought 900 guineas, and the other two sea pieces 150 and 175 guineas respectively. When it is remembered that Mr. Dickens left these works of art at Tavistock House as fixtures, and that the terms succeeding him required as a favor that they might be removed, as they were disagreeable to his wife, their prices seem extraordinary. Another burst of applause came from the room when the full-length portrait of Mr. Dickens, by Maclean, was put up, and it was seen that Mr. George Scharf, the curator of the National Portrait Gallery, was bidding. Every one seemed to wish that this picture should become the property of the nation, but although it sold for what was, compared with other pictures, a small sum, it was bought by Sir Edward Jodrell for 600 guineas. The pictures alone realized 7008 guineas; and when the miscellaneous collection was put up, the sums realized were larger in proportion than anything which had gone before. A small bronze group of an eagle on a rock went for twenty guineas and a half; the stuffed raven, which was the original of "Grip," in "Barnaby Rudge," for 130 guineas; and the Pickwick ladies at their table:—That with a silver-gilt figure of Mr. Pickwick, for £20 (knocked down for a keen competitor to Andrew Halliday); the Winkle, £35; Old Weller, £51; Jingle, £30; Winkle, £35; Sam Weller, £64. Mr. Charles Dickens, Jr., bought three of the foregoing, and this terminated one of the most remarkable sales on record. It is worth adding that the executors had no choice but to let it take place when and in the manner it did; the injunctions of the will being precise and binding that the things specified were to be sold by public auction within a month of death.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTANT TO VESSEL OWNERS.—REPEAL OF THE TONNAGE TAX ON COASTING VESSELS.—Benjamin C. Huckel, acting Collector of the Port, is in receipt of the following circular from Washington, which is of considerable importance to vessel owners:—

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY, WASHINGTON, July 21, 1870.—By the twenty-fifth section of the Act to reduce Internal Taxes, and for other purposes, approved July 14, 1870, it is enacted:—That section five of the act approved July 14, 1869, entitled 'An act increasing temporarily the duties on imports, and for other purposes,' and section four of the act in amendment thereof, approved March 3, 1865, be and the same are hereby so amended that no ship, vessel, boat, barge or other craft, being a citizen of the United States, travelling from one port or point within the United States to another port or point within the United States, or employed in the bank, whale, or other fisheries, shall hereafter be subject to the tonnage tax or duty provided for in said acts; and the proviso in section one hundred and three of the Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, and to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes, approved June 30, 1864, requiring an annual special tax to be paid by boats, barges, and flats, is hereby repealed.

"In accordance with the above provision of law no tonnage tax could be legally exacted after the fifth instant, as you are hereby informed to obtain from its collection on receipt hereof; and all applications for refunding money so paid, from and after the 14th instant, you will forward with your report to this department. Very respectfully,
"GEO. S. BOWEN, Secy. of Treasury."

THE WEATHER.—Such intense heat as is now prevailing has not been experienced for many years past. During previous years the thermometer has risen to a higher point than has been reached so far in 1870, but the days on which this would occur would be succeeded by a day or more of tolerably cool temperature. During the present month there have been but few days on which the thermometer has not shown ninety degrees and over. Taking the minimum and maximum of this month, the average temperature is about 80 degrees. Below will be found a comparative table of the heat from the 19th, the 24th inst. inclusive, of July, 1869 and 1870. It was conceded that the corresponding month of last year was a very warm one, but a comparison will show that July, 1870, was several degrees warmer. During the month the average was 85.47 degrees, while the corresponding days of 1869 gave an average of 79.35 degrees. The following is the table:—

Table with columns for Date, Time, and Temperature (Clear and cloudy, etc.).

A PUBLIC BATH FOR GERMANTOWN.—Of the balance of the special appropriation for the erection of a public bath on the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, \$800 has been set apart for the erection of a similar structure in Germantown, the residue of the appropriation being Wisahickon has been included within the limits of Fairmount Park, are without any streams for cleansing purposes. The site submitted for this new bath-house is on a lot adjacent to the Town Hall. When completed, the cost will be about \$1200. The pool will be 60 feet long and 30 feet wide, averaging five feet in depth. As the sum appropriated is not sufficient for the purpose, the citizens have been called upon, and already the necessary contributions have been almost secured. The bath-house for the government for all our bath-houses are as follows:—Open free every week day from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.; Sundays from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Days for men, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays; for females, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays; Sunday mornings for males. No person admitted without a ticket. Time allowed in bath-house, thirty minutes. Use of towels, three cents.

A PORTRAIT OF DICKENS.—From Messrs. James S. Earle & Sons we have received a chromo-lithograph portrait of the late Charles Dickens, which has just been issued by Prang, of Boston. This picture has been copied in colors from one of the best portraits of Mr. Dickens extant, and it will be recognized by all who had the pleasure of seeing the great novelist during his second visit to this country as an excellent likeness. This chromo is rather larger than the ordinary carte de visite size of pictures, and enclosed in a neat and tasteful rustic frame, it will make an attractive ornament for the library. It is a fine specimen of the art, and is a favorite that they might be removed, as they were disagreeable to his wife, their prices seem extraordinary. Another burst of applause came from the room when the full-length portrait of Mr. Dickens, by Maclean, was put up, and it was seen that Mr. George Scharf, the curator of the National Portrait Gallery, was bidding. Every one seemed to wish that this picture should become the property of the nation, but although it sold for what was, compared with other pictures, a small sum, it was bought by Sir Edward Jodrell for 600 guineas. The pictures alone realized 7008 guineas; and when the miscellaneous collection was put up, the sums realized were larger in proportion than anything which had gone before. A small bronze group of an eagle on a rock went for twenty guineas and a half; the stuffed raven, which was the original of "Grip," in "Barnaby Rudge," for 130 guineas; and the Pickwick ladies at their table:—That with a silver-gilt figure of Mr. Pickwick, for £20 (knocked down for a keen competitor to Andrew Halliday); the Winkle, £35; Old Weller, £51; Jingle, £30; Winkle, £35; Sam Weller, £64. Mr. Charles Dickens, Jr., bought three of the foregoing, and this terminated one of the most remarkable sales on record. It is worth adding that the executors had no choice but to let it take place when and in the manner it did; the injunctions of the will being precise and binding that the things specified were to be sold by public auction within a month of death.

AN ENGLISH VIEW.

The "Thunderer" on the "Balance of Power" Between Russia and the United States Great Powers.

In urging that every effort should be made for the maintenance of peace we are moved more by moral considerations than by those of traditional European policy. We may say at once that we care very little about the balance of power, which within the last two or three years has significantly disappeared from the preamble to the mutiny act. A war between France and Russia would be a war for the left bank of the Rhine, and we do not doubt be fought out and the capacity of the one to conquer or of the other to defend that debatable land was fully decided. The military result of such a war would affect us but little. The time has passed when it could matter to England whether Western power possessed a few square miles more or less, or the command of this or that fortress. Since the last settlement of Europe States have come to maturity in the world which threaten to disturb the ordinary members of the European system. Russia and the United States are the powers which the next generation will look upon as the most formidable. Moreover, the interests and attention of England are chiefly concerned with her own growing colonies and with the vast populations of Asia. The result of a Franco-Prussian war is of little moment to us politically, but we have an interest, in common with the whole of Europe, that the two most advanced nations of the continent should not plunge into a contest the effect of which may be to divide them for a generation by an enduring hatred. How much the real strength of civilization may lose by such a convulsion it is impossible to foresee. We can only be certain that the importance of Western Europe, the principal field of human progress, will be diminished, perhaps permanently, by a fratricidal strife.

THIRD EDITION

Ireland's Sympathy with France.

The Army of the Baltic.

The Senate and Corps Legislatif.

Interview with Napoleon.

He Gives the Cause of War.

The Alaska Seal Fisheries.

FROM EUROPE.

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Another Italian Loan.

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Movements of the Emperor and Empress.

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The Seal Fisheries.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

S. Clinton Hastings, of San Francisco, who bid \$163,000, withdrew the bid to day, for these reasons:—First, because, after investigation, he was determined that his bid was too high; and second, because, after consideration, he was satisfied he could not legitimately come within the condition requiring every bidder to be familiar with the business.

For the latter reason C. M. Lockwood of Oregon, Thomas W. Sweeney of Philadelphia, L. Adams & Son of Philadelphia, Lewis A. Welton of New York, and Talbot T. Fowler of Washington were ruled out to-day by the Secretary, leaving only eight contestants for the contract.

Naval Orders.—Paymaster Robert B. Rodney has been ordered to the Terror; Midshipman John S. Abbot to the Brooklyn; Surgeon Thomas W. Leach to the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard; and Paymaster George S. Mead to the Dictator.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Attempted Suicide.—Benjamin Robinson, an old and respected dry goods dealer, attempted to commit suicide on Sunday morning by cutting his throat. He is just alive to-day. There was no apparent cause for the act, except that he was distressed by the heat.

Boston, July 25.—Yesterday afternoon John E. Stonell, residing on Tudor street, attempted suicide by hanging, but was discovered and cut down before life was extinct. Family trouble is alleged as the cause.

Last night John Shea, for being drunk, was committed to the station-house. He attempted to hang himself, but was cut down and resuscitated.

Drowning Case.—Boston, July 25.—Edward Murray, aged 19, was drowned while bathing yesterday. He got beyond his depth, and was drowned before assistance could be rendered.

Baltimore Produce Market.—BALTIMORE, July 25.—Wheat firm at 19 1/2c. Flour dull and less firm. Cotton dull, and declined 5c. Receipts 25,000 bales, nearly all new, sales of red 4 1/2c; yellow, 4 1/4c. Corn—Receipts 17,000 bushels, all new; sales at 57 1/2c for new, and 62 1/2c for old. Rice, 25c. Provisions firm and unchanged; Mess pork, \$31; Bacon ribs, 17 1/2c; hams, 19c; Lard, 16 1/2c. Whisky quiet at 1 1/4c.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK AND EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Co., No. 49 S. Third street

Table with columns for Stock (100 sh. Loh Nav., etc.) and Exchange (100 sh. Loh Nav., etc.).

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FOURTH EDITION

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

German Sympathy with Prussia.

Sheridan and His Mission.

THIS AFTERNOON'S WAR NEWS.

Skirmish and French Defeat.

Funeral of Chevalier de Loosy

FROM EUROPE.

Particulars of the Prussian Raid—Defeat of the French.

London, July 25.—The following despatches have just been received from Saarbrück by way of Berlin:—On Sunday a body of Prussians crossed the frontier near Saarbrück. They penetrated the country several miles, and at length found the French in considerable force near the town of Gerseviller. Sharp skirmishing ensued between the forces, and the French soon retired, leaving ten killed and wounded on the field. There was no loss on the Prussian side. This action has demonstrated that the needle-gun is superior to the Chassepot.

Prussians Capture a French Custom House. Subsequently a company of the Prussian 17th Regiment of the line captured a French Custom House at Schrecklingen. The officers of the Custom House made stout resistance, and were all either killed or captured. One Prussian officer was slightly wounded in this engagement.

French Deserters. Deserters from the French army are very numerous. They are continually coming into the Prussian lines.

Ship Arrivals. QUEENSTOWN, July 25.—Steamships Batavia, Nevada, and City of Brussels, from New York for Liverpool, have arrived at this port.

London, July 25.—Consols 93 1/2 for money and account. American securities quiet; U. S. five-twenties, 81 1/2 for the issue of 1867. Stocks flat. Liverpool, July 25.—California wheat, 11s. 6d. Corn, 35s. Pork, 120s. Lard, 81s. Beef, 115s. Bacon, 58s. All answers, July 25.—Petroleum dull and declining at 49.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, July 25. Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph. General Sheridan has received his instructions relative to his European trip, and will sail in the steamer leaving New York on Wednesday. He will not be subject to the board of military officers now in Europe, but will act independently. He carries with him letters from the President, Secretary of War, and General Sherman, addressed to prominent persons in Europe.

Insurrection in Venezuela. The Navy Department has information to the effect that a fight has taken place between the Government and insurrectionary parties in Venezuela, and that the insurgents were beaten. A French and a North German man-of-war had raised the blockade at Puerto Cabello, Laguarra, and the other ports.

The English Mission. It is understood at the State Department that Mr. Frelinghuysen, during his visit to the President at Long Branch last week, formally accepted the mission to England, and signified his intention to sail about the 1st of September.

German Popular Meeting. The German city held a large meeting to-night to express sympathy for the Prussians in their contest with France. It will be held at the Schutzen Park, where the Germans are now holding a festival. It is understood that the New York World and some other Democratic papers that have been leaning towards the French side of the question will be denounced by the Germans to-night. Carl Schurz is expected to be the chief orator.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT POINT BREEZE.—The supports of a scaffold erected around a tank which is being constructed by the Pennsylvania Oil Company on the Schuylkill opposite the Point Breeze Gas Works gave way this morning, and a whole affair came crashing to the ground. A number of workmen were on the boards at the time, nearly all of whom sustained greater or less injuries. Edward Agins was badly bruised about the body. John Mansson had an arm and leg broken. Hugh Morgan was much bruised about the body. Another one was so badly injured as to be unable to articulate his name. The injured were at once removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

THE HEAT.—The weather which the thermometer yet among the inmates, and outdoor work is almost a matter of impossibility. Even pedestrians are made the victims of the sun's scorching rays. Yesterday, about 7 P. M., James Keating dropped dead at No. 1312 Alder street. David W. Scott, aged twenty-eight, residing on Colton street, Manayunk, died about 8:30 o'clock this morning.

Samuel Rogers, aged fifty-nine, residing at Broad and Hamilton streets. He was removed to his home.

BEER.—On Friday last a blind man took board at the house of William Schlichter, Third and Girard avenues, depositing with him for safe keeping \$48. Yesterday desiring to leave he called for his cash, and was told that he had drank it out in beer. The blind man knew better, however, and called for his whole amount. Schlichter to effect a compromise gave him \$35. Not satisfied, the blind man had Schlichter arrested, and Alderman Burns committed him to prison.

FALL OF A SCAFFOLD.—About 9:30 this morning a scaffold used by some workmen engaged in repairing the roof of Morgan & Orr's foundry, Callowhill street, below Thirteenth, gave way, precipitating three of them to the ground. One named Jesse Nouden Kirk was seriously injured about the head. He was removed to his residence, No. 1317 Wood street. The other two escaped with slight bruises.

SEIZURE OF A WHISKY DISTILLERY.—United States Marshal Beale, at eight o'clock this morning, paid a visit to Richmond, and proceeded in capturing an illicit distillery in full operation on Monmouth's court. He also arrested James Kelley and Michael Meenan, who were on the place. They will have a hearing on Wednesday at noon before United States Commissioner Clarke.

MUSICAL.—On Friday night last the hall of the Harmonic Music Society, S. W. corner of Fifth and Callowhill streets, was entered, a closet broken open, and a silver goblet valued at \$200 stolen therefrom. The cup was valued highly as a memento, it having been presented to the society by the Washington Singsongers.

POLITICAL.—On Saturday night a female vagrant named Nelly Gibson was arrested and locked up in the Third District Station House for drunkenness. Shortly afterwards another "tramp" was placed in the cell with her. Nelly taking umbrage at this attacked and beat Nelly badly. For this Nelly was sent to prison.

FIFTH EDITION

LATEST WAR NEWS.

The French Base.

No Engagement Yet.

FROM EUROPE.

Particulars of the Prussian Raid—Defeat of the French.

London, July 25.—The French base of operations extends from Strasbourg to Thionville, a few miles north of Metz. The centre is between Biltchesche and Starnard.

The second line at Metz is capable of expansion to the centre and to Thionville. Up to this hour no report of any general engagement has been received here.

PARIS, July 25.—No report of any battle has yet been received, and none is, indeed, expected for some days yet.

FROM NEW YORK.

Funeral of the Late Austrian Consul-General. NEW YORK, July 25.—The funeral of Chevalier Charles F. de Loosy, the late Consul-General of Austria, took place this morning from St. Stephen's Church. The pall bearers were S. M. Barlow, Eugene Duttik, Count Esterhazy, Austrian Minister, Albert Havemeyer, M. W. Harrison, and General S. M. Merritt. Mr. de Loosy's Grand Requiem Mass was sung. Rev. Father Griffin preached the funeral sermon. Among other distinguished persons present were Sir Edward Thornton, British Minister, Consul Archibald, and the Ministers and Consuls of Portugal, South America, Italy, the North German Confederation, Bavaria, and the Argentine Confederation.

FROM THE DOMIN