THE LANCASTER WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1870.

CHARLES DICKENS.

Death of the Great Novelist.

Sketch of his Life.

His Visit to America.

Charles Dickens was born at Portsmouth England, Feb. 7, 1812. He was the son of Mr. John Dickens, a worthy gentleman who had held a position for many years in the Navy Pay Department, from which he was retired upon a pension in 1815. Mr. Dickens was a man of some little literary ability, and upon his retirement he accepted a position as a reporter on a London newspaper. Charles Dickens was intended for the law, and was actually placed in an attorney's office. But the drudgery of the profession was hateful to him, and after acquiring a knowledge of its technicalities, as well as its absurdities, which was useful to him in after life, he exchanged his position for that of a reporter on the *True Sun*, and afterwards upon the *Morning Chronicle* The latter paper had large influence and circulation. Mr. Dickens here first displayed great literary ability. He published in the *Chronicle* a series of sketches signed "Boz" (derived from a corruption of Moses, a name which Mr. Dickens playfully applied to a younger brother). These sketches attracted a great deal of attention, for they showed the author to have very remarkable powers of perception, of description and besides a rich comic vein. These sketches were published in two volumes in 1836.

Pickwick.

The excellence and popularity of the "Sketches by Boz" induced Mr. Chapman, of the firm of Chapman & Hall, to ask Mr. Dickens to undertake to write a story, in monthly numbers, founded upon the haps and mishaps of a scientific club, (there being a popular fondness for ridicule of these associations at that time). This story was to be illustrated by Mr. Seymour, a comic draughtsman. The first number was no sooner published under the title of "The Pickwick Papers," than the artist died by his own hand, and then Mr. Hablot K. Browne, under the title of "Phiz," undertook the task of illustrating the works. The book was completed and published collectively in 1837, but even before this it had attained a degree of popularity to which nothing in English Literature since the Waverly Novels could furnish a parallel. Everybody in England and America was laughing over the ludicrous adventures of the Pickwick party; the quaintness of Sam Weller and his father, and the trial of Bardell vs. Pickwick. Between the appearance of the first and last numbers the author rose to be the most popular living writer in the English language, and the work retains its hold upon the popular fancy with undated vigor to this day.

His Other Works.

Following it, in the succeeding year, came "Oliver Twist." During the three succeeding years came "Nicholas Nickleby," and "Master Humphrey's Clock," the latter comprising the "Old Curiosity Shop" and "Barnaby Rudge." After the publication of the latter work, Dickens sailed for America, arriving in Boston, January 22, 1842, and returning to England on the third of the following June. At the close of the year were published his "American Notes for General Circulation." Much as has been the ill-feeling caused by the publication of this work, an unbiased perusal of its pages cannot fail, by after experience, the justice of many of its strictures. American society has improved vastly within the last thirty years, and we ourselves must now confess, looking back upon what we were, and seeing what we are, that the novelist, after all, was no harder upon us that we really deserved.

In 1843, the "Christmas Carol" appeared, its homely sentiment and genial straightforwardness immediately winning for it admirers. In the following year, "Martin Chuzzlewit" appeared, in monthly numbers, and towards the close of the year Dickens went with his family to Italy. On January 1, 1846, he assumed the editorial control of the *Daily News*, a morning newspaper started in London on the liberal side of politics. But in this position he did not remain long, and during the years of 1847-8 "Dombey and Son" was published in monthly parts. In 1850, "David Copperfield was given to the public, and in the same year the weekly periodical, "Household Words," was founded by Dickens, and has remained one of the most popular publications up to the present day. Here appeared, at various periods, his "Child's History of England," "Hard Times," "Bleak House," "Little Dorrit," "Our Mutual Friend," and many other of the lesser and greater works which have so readily recommended themselves. For he was a hard worker, was Charles Dickens, and a man whose largeness of animal spirits kept him ever fresh, genial and merry. Hawthorne relates an anecdote of him, how, during some theatrical performances in Liverpool, he acted in play and farce, and spent the rest of the night making speeches, drinking at table, and ended at seven o'clock in the morning by jumping leap frog over the backs of the whole company."

Dickens in America.

In 1842, Mr. Dickens made his first visit to America, a young man, filled with prejudices against this country, and ready to turn the keen point of his facile pen against every peculiarity of our people. A flying tour through the country afforded him no opportunity of gaining any more knowledge of American men and manners, and many of his accidental associations tended to deepen and exaggerate the preconceived notions which the popular young novelist brought with him from England. He went home to write his "American Notes," filled with clever spleen, and came back to America twenty-five years later, with a more extensive and liberal fully of his youthful judgment, with his mind matured, his experience enlarged and his heart warmed toward the nation that enshrined him so affectionately among its household gods.

Mr. Dickens arrived at Boston, on the occasion of his second visit, on November 19, 1867. An extensive series of "Readings" had been arranged for him by his agent, Mr. Hatch, comprising most of the principal cities of the Union, and he made his first appearance before an American audience at the Tremont Temple, Boston, December 2, 1867, reading "The Christmas Carol" and "The Pickwick Trial." His first appearance in New York was at Steinway Hall, December 9th, and in Philadelphia, at Concert Hall, January 6th, 1868, beginning his second, Mr. Dickens' course of readings was a wonderful success, and the source of unbounded pleasure to the thousands of intelligent people who everywhere flocked to hear and see the man by whose works they were so intimately familiar. Every look, gesture, or expression was conned and discussed in all circles, and the eagerness to hear Mr. Dickens only increased as the time of his return home drew near.

His Farewell to America.

Before leaving America, Mr. Dickens was entertained at a handsome banquet at Delmonico's, New York, on the evening of April 18, 1868, and in responding to an eloquent speech from Mr. Greeley, the distinguished guest bore strong and honest testimony to the change which twenty-five years had wrought in his estimate of America. He said:

"This is the confidence I seek to place in you, that on my return to England, in my own English journal, honestly, manfully, promptly, plainly in my own person to bear for the behoof of my countrymen such testimony to the gigantic changes in this country as I have hinted at this night. Also, to recall that wherever I have been, in the smallest places equally with the largest I have been received with unsurpassable politeness, delicacy, sweet temper, hospitality, consideration, and with an unimpeachable respect for the privacy daily enforced upon me by the nature of my avocation here and the state of my health.

This testimony, so long as I live and so long as my descendants live, I have any legal right in my books, I shall cause to be published as an appendix to every copy of those two books of mine in which I have referred to America. And I shall do this, from my heart of hearts, as I do now, not in my loving thankfulness, but because I regard it as an act of plain justice and honor."

His Farewell to Hearers in England.

After his return home he continued to give readings in different parts of England, but on the evening of March 15th last he brought to a close at St. James's Hall, in London, his series of public readings. He said, in his remarks at the close:

"I have thought it well at the flood-tide of your favor, to retire upon those older associations between us, which date from much further back than these, and henceforth I devote myself exclusively to the art that first brought us together. [Great applause.] Ladies and gentlemen, in but two short weeks from this time I hope that you may enter, in your own houses, on a new 'Series of Readings,' at which my assistance will be indispensable; but from these garish lights I vanish now for evermore, with a heartfelt, grateful, respectful and affectionate farewell."

Separation from his Wife.

In 1858 Mr. Dickens separated from his wife amicably, after having lived with her for twenty years, several children being born to them. Mr. Dickens has simply explained that the cause which led to it was unengeniality of temper, and that no special blame attached to either party.

Particulars Concerning His Death.

LONDON, June 10, 3 P. M.—The following additional particulars of the distressing calamity have been obtained:

Mr. Dickens was entertaining a dinner party at his house, at Gad's Hill. Miss Hogarth, seated near him, observed evident signs of distress upon his countenance, and then made a remark to him that he must be ill. To this Mr. Dickens replied "O no, I have only got a headache; I shall be better presently."

He then asked that an open window be shut, and almost immediately became unconscious and fell back in a chair insensible.

He was immediately conveyed to a room and medical attendance summoned, but Mr. Dickens still remained unconscious and never recovered animation.

His son and daughter remained steadfastly at his bedside until his decease.

The ladies manifested many demonstrations of grief at the sad event, and the scene is described as mournful in the extreme.

Many reminiscences of the eminent author have been recalled by his sudden decease.

It is stated that Mr. Dickens has several times, of late, complained that he experienced considerable difficulty in working, because his powers of application were becoming impotent. He also said his thoughts no longer came to him as spontaneously as in former times.

While at Preston he had need of medical aid, and called upon physicians, who warned him not to continue reading, because he was doing so at the peril of his life.

LONDON, June 10th.—The sad news of the decease of Charles Dickens has elicited the warmest expressions of universal sorrow and regret, and the columns of the morning press abound with mournful articles upon the event.

The *Times* offers a touching tribute to the memory of the deceased novelist. It recites the profound grief of the Nation at this sudden blow, and the universal sympathy for his sorrowing family mingles with tears for his memory. The article concludes with the words: "Millions will regard this loss as a personal bereavement.

The Latest from London.

LONDON, June 10—Midnight—The sad announcement of the death of the great author, Mr. Charles Dickens, continues to be the all-absorbing topic of conversation in all classes of society.

The mournful event has cast a gloom over the entire community not experienced before in this country since the death of Prince Albert.

Her Majesty Queen Victoria to-day sent a telegram to Mrs. Dickens expressing the deepest feelings of condolence and sympathy with the family of the deceased, and deploring the death of the great man as a national calamity as well as a great personal misfortune.

The friends of Mr. Dickens, and especially those in the literary and dramatic profession, are arranging to give him a grand funeral.

It is not known whether the family will consent to anything more than a private domestic burial.

The friends of the deceased author have made application to Dean Stanley for permission to inter the remains in Westminster Abbey.

The Prince of Wales is understood to have sent one of his household to call in person upon the family to express his deep regret at the death.

Mr. Motley, the United States Minister, has taken occasion to express to the family, in behalf of the American people, the sense of his grief.

Later Account of the Death of Dickens.

LONDON, June 11, 2 P. M.—The following later and more accurate particulars of the sudden attack which terminated in the death of Mr. Dickens have been obtained by your correspondent:

Mr. Dickens was talking to Miss Hogarth, his niece, at the table, when he started suddenly, and remarked that he had felt a sudden twinge of pain, as if from toothache. Miss Hogarth took his arm and led him from the room, thinking the air might revive him.

He had taken but two or three steps forward when suddenly he staggered and fell heavily upon his left side, becoming immediately unconscious, in which condition he was borne to a couch and physicians summoned.

He continued speechless and insensible until death, which occurred within twenty-four hours after the attack. The physicians who examined Mr. Dickens reported the pupil of the right eye very much dilated, while that of the left eye was correspondingly contracted. His breathing was stentorious, and his limbs remained flaccid until about a half an hour before his death, when a slight nervous convulsion occurred. The symptoms were conclusively those of apoplexy. No *post mortem* examination to determine the nature and character of his fatal illness has yet been instituted.

Proceedings of Congress.

WASHINGTON, June 7.

In the U. S. Senate, it was agreed to set apart next Tuesday for business from the committee on Commerce, and the Apportionment bill was made the special order for to-morrow. The Indian Appropriation bill was considered until adjournment.

In the House, a bill was passed, authorizing the transfer to the Insane Asylum of the District of Columbia of persons convicted in the U. S. Courts who may be insane. The bill regulating payments in contested elections was passed by a majority of 116. Mr. Banks introduced a bill providing for mail service between Cedar Keys and Havana, which was referred. Mr. Garfield's $95,000,000 bill was debated until adjournment.

The Reconstruction Committee has postponed action in regard to Tennessee, at least for this session.

WASHINGTON, June 8.

In the U. S. Senate, Mr. Ferry presented a memorial from Mr. Hatch, stating that his rights as an American citizen have been violated by his unjustifiable imprisonment and sentence by the Dominican authorities, and that his release was prevented by the interposition of General Babcock, acting as Commissioner for the President, and demanding an exorbitant annexation of Dominican territory, and finally the subject was referred to a special committee of seven, Mr. Nye being Chairman. The Indian Appropriation bill was passed, and the Apportionment bill taken up, pending which the Senate adjourned.

In the House, a bill was passed providing that money deposited for the survey of public lands shall be credited as part payment for the lands. A bill was also passed providing that persons so disabled in the service as to require constant attendance shall be paid arrears of pension from the passage of the pension act of June 6, 1866, for the date of disability, at the rate of $25 per month. A conference report on the bill continuing the supply of artificial limbs to soldiers, was agreed to. Mr. Garfield's $95,000,000 bill came up, and various amendments were offered. Finally the question being on the third reading of the bill, a motion to adjourn prevailed, yeas 79, nays 75. This virtually kills the bill by placing it at the foot of all the bills upon the Speaker's table.

WASHINGTON, June 9.

In the U. S. Senate, Mr. Davis gave notice of a bill allowing all Indian tribes having rights under existing laws and treaties to sue in the Federal Courts. The Apportionment and Franking bills were discussed. Adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Ward called attention to the resolution adopted last Monday, directing the Ways and Means Committee to report a bill abolishing the duty on coal. Mr. Hooper, Acting Chairman of the committee, said the difficulty in reporting the bill lay in the manner in which the resolution was worded, different members of the committee construing it differently. After some discussion the Banking and Currency Committee was called and Mr. Garfield reported a bill, which was passed, to punish unlawful certification of checks by National bank officers. He also reported the Senate Currency bill, with a substitute, the substitute being his own $95,000,000 bill, with eight sections omitted. Various points of order were made, and filibustering begun, when the morning hour expiring, the bill went over until Tuesday. Mr. Davis, of New York, reported his naturalization bill, and after discussion it was passed by a vote of 107 to 62. Mr. Davis moved a reconsideration, he having voted affirmatively for that purpose. Mr. Judd then moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, pending which the House adjourned.

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In the U. S. Senate, Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to enable army officers to insure their lives. The bill relating to the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad Company was recommitted. The Franking bill was discussed. A conference report on the Artificial Limbs bill was agreed to. The resolution granting right of way to the Memphis and El Paso Railroad was indefinitely postponed. Bills were passed for the sale of Cherokee lands in Kansas, and extending the time for presentation of county claims. Adjourned.

In the House, most of the time was occupied with proceedings upon a question of privilege, growing out of statements affecting the integrity of Mr. Fitch and other members, made by W. Scott Smith, correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*. It appears that Mr. Smith's statements, which were pronounced incorrect by Mr. Nye being Chairman. The Indian Appropriation bill was passed, and the Apportionment bill taken up, pending which the Senate adjourned.

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A Message of the President on Cuban Affairs.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The President sent the following message to Congress late this afternoon:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: In my annual message to Congress, at the beginning of its present session, I referred to the contest which then for more than a year existed in the island of Cuba between a portion of its inhabitants and the government of Spain, and to the feelings and sympathies of the people and government of the United States for the people of Cuba, as for all peoples struggling for liberty and self-government, and said that the contest had at no time assumed the conditions which amount to war in the sense of international law, or which would show the existence of a de facto political organization of the insurgents sufficient to justify a recognition of a belligerency.

During the six months which have passed since the date of that message, the condition of the insurgents has not improved, and the insurrection itself, although not subdued, exhibits no signs of advance, but seems to be confined to an irregular system of hostilities, carried on by small and illy-armed bands of men, roaming without concentration through the woods and the sparcely populated regions of the island, attacking, from ambush, convoys and small bands of troops, burning plantations and the estates of those not sympathizing with their cause.

But if the insurrection has not gained ground, it is equally true that Spain has not suppressed it. Climate, disease, and the occasional bullet, have worked destruction among the soldiers of Spain, and although the Spanish authorities have possession of every seaport and every town on the Island, they have not been able to subdue the hostile feeling which has driven a considerable number of the native inhabitants of the islands to armed resistance against Spain, and still leads them to endure the dangers and privations of a roaming life of guerrilla warfare.

On either side the contest has been conducted, and is still carried on, with a lamentable disregard of human life and of the usages and practices which modern civilization have prescribed in mitigation of the necessary horrors of war—the torch of Spaniard and Cuban alike busy in carrying devastation over fertile regions; murderous and revengeful decrees issued and executed by both parties. Count Valmaseda and Col. Boet, on the part of Spain, have each startled humanity, and aroused the indignation of the civilized world by the execution each of a score of prisoners at a time; while Quesada, the Cuban chief, coolly and with apparent unconsciousness of aught else than a proper act, has admitted the slaughter by his own deliberate order in one day of upwards of six hundred and fifty prisoners of war.

A summary trial with few, if any escapes, from conviction, followed by immediate execution, is the fate of those arrested on either side on suspicion of inidelity to the cause of the party making the arrest.—Whatever may be the sympathies of the people, or of the government, of the United States for the cause or objects for which a part of the people of Cuba are understood to have put themselves in armed resistance to the government of Spain, there can be no just sympathy in a conflict carried on by both parties alike in such barbarous violation of the rules of civilized nations and with such continued outrage upon the plainest principles of humanity.

We cannot discriminate in our counsel or their mode of conducting their contest in favor of the Spaniards on the ground of Atlanta. Each commit the same atrocities and outrages against the established rules of war. The properties of many of our citizens have been destroyed or embargoed, the lives of several have been sacrificed, and the liberty of others has been restrained. In every case that has come to the knowledge of the government an early and earnest demand for reparation and the punishment of the offender has been made, and emphatic remonstrance has been presented against the manner in which the strife is conducted and against the reckless disregard of human life, the wanton destruction of property, and the cruel disregard of the established rules of civilized warfare.

I have, since the beginning of the present session of Congress, communicated to the House of Representatives, upon their request, an account of the steps which I have taken in the hope of bringing this sad conflict to an end, and of securing to the people of Cuba the blessings of the right of independent self-government. The efforts thus made failed, but not without an assurance from Spain that the good offices of this government might still be employed to this end by the mutual consent of the parties to which they had been addressed. During the whole contest the remarkable exhibition has been made of large numbers of Cubans escaping from the island and avoiding the risks of war, enduring toil and exposure, at a safe distance from the scene of danger, and endeavoring to make war from our shores; to urge our people into the fight which they avoid, and to embroil this government in complications and possible hostilities with Spain.

It can scarcely be doubted that this last result is the real object of these parties, although carefully covered under high and generous sounding phrases, and going about dolefully asking each other, "How can we prevent it."

Really we do not know. The House is made up of men who judge as to the qualifications of its members. Once it seems to have had pretty decided notions concerning the qualifications of Mr. B. F. Whittemore. It grew less decided in its notions concerning the qualifications of Mr. B. F. Whittemore. It grew less decided in regard to the propriety of its members being in the House at all. It ended by permitting Mr. Butler of Tennessee to remain, albeit as guilty as as Whittemore himself; now, perhaps, it may think Mr. Whittemore sufficiently purified by the purgation he underwent at his present standard. It is the sole judge.

But we can assure members that the time is at hand when a larger body of voters will be called to sit in judgment. Thus far the Democrats have promptly spurned and cast out every member of their party found guilty of this sadest sin of all political sins, political treachery to their party. We assumed great credit for this course; there was little able counsel for the Congressional cadet merchants; next we excused one because he had been an unusually active Republican, and after that the whole business seemed to be understood to mean that we have had fully as much of this sort of thing as we can stand. We utterly and vehemently protest against assuming any more party responsibilities in behalf of the members of this Congressmen. Here is a man notoriously guilty of shameful and criminal acts. If the United States authorities had not already neglected their duty in the case, he would have been sent under arrest to the penitentiary of South Carolina, just about the time he is approaching the bar of the House to take afresh upon him his perjured lips the oath of office. The Constitution explicitly provides that if any member of Congress shall, directly or indirectly, receive any pecuniary or other valuable consideration for procuring any office or place under this Government he shall be indicted on complaint for misdemeanor in a United States Court, and upon conviction shall pay a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and be imprisoned in the Penitentiary at a term not exceeding two years, and be thereafter disqualified from holding any office of honor, profit, or trust, under the Government of the United States.

The House has resolved that he has done these things; and the law itself prescribed this penalty for the doing of these things; it now asks whether, ignoring the guilt, and defying its own law, it shall readmit Mr. Whittemore—perhaps that he may vote for the repeal of the odious law!

We have consistently urged Universal Suffrage and Universal Amnesty as the true solution for the problem presented at the close of our civil war. Congress, with Southern Whites, afforded such a solution. We point now to its disgraceful workings in the South as evidencing how far we have departed from the track. Every country set out upon the career of corruption was on fire several times, and is considerably damaged; but the Gobelin tapestry, the gift of the Empress Eugenie, with which the church was decorated, was saved unharmed.

CONSTANINOPLE, June 8, via PARIS.—The loss of life by the conflagration was frightful at some points, whole families were burned in by the flames and perished in full view of the spectators, who were unable to rescue them. The panic among the people was terrible, and many who might have escaped lost all presence of mind, and were unable to save themselves. Others in despair made no effort to fly, and were lost. Some of the Turks, in the spirit of fatalism peculiar to their race and religion, shut themselves up in their burning houses, refused assistance and met their fate without a murmur. It has been ascertained that 250 persons were burned to death or killed by the falling walls, and many more are missing.

The Social Equality Law.

The first suit under the social equality law of Louisiana, brought against the proprietor of an ice cream establishment who refused to receive colored applicants for refreshments, has resulted in a disagreement of the jury. It is said that a variety of races were represented among the jurymen, and that a colored juror was prominent in opposing the intentions of the framers of the law, alleging that he himself did not want white men as visitors at colored people's balls, "to come and take my colored ladies away." After long and heated discussion, the other jurors agreed to take the opinion of a grave and silent German. He decided that as it had been evident that the lawyers in the case were at variance upon the law, the justice, and the evidence adduced, it could not be expected that a jury which knew far less about such matters should agree. And this sagacious opinion was adopted as the finding of the jury.

West Virginia Democratic Convention.

WHEELING, June 9.—The Democratic Convention assembled at Charlestown, the new Capital of the State, yesterday, and was largely attended. The platform demands the taxation of capital; the expunging from the statute books of every kind of test oaths, demands the restoration of the ballot to the disfranchised, and declares the white race the superior and ruling race of the country. John L. Jacobs, of Hampshire county, was nominated for Governor.

The Washington Election.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The majority for Emery, the reform candidate for Mayor, is 3,214. Total vote polled, 16,978, falling only 973 behind the registration estimate. The Bowen Republicans elect two Aldermen and five Common Councilmen, of whom two are colored. Of the Emery Republicans elected five are colored. The Emeryites are largely in the majority in the Common Council, while in Aldermen, with those holding over, there is a tie.

Payment of the State Debt.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will speedily give notice of their readiness to redeem the State loan of July 11, 1840, which by its terms is reimbursable at any time *after* the 1st of July, 1870, the principal in currency and the accrued interest to date. The amount of this loan now maturing, we think, is about one-and-a-quarter million of dollars. The Commissioners further resolved that the interest due on the 1st of July, 1870, on the loan of April 10, 1849, which is the "Inclined Plane" loan of some $400,000, bearing interest at six per cent., and the loan of April 2, 1852, of which $112,000 bears interest at 4½ per cent., and $112,000 at 5 per cent., in all $524,000, shall also be paid in coin. These are the only loans of the Commonwealth on which the interest falls due on the 1st of July next. The interest on the loans above mentioned will be paid with rebate of interest at any time before maturity if demanded. The legislature in its last session authorized, without *directing* the next semi-annual interest on the public debt to be paid in coin, according to law, and as legislative authority in all such matters is always received as mandatory, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have done no more than was expected of them, and no more than is due from them as loyal and law-abiding men, in directing the next interest payment to be made in gold or its equivalent, and they will no doubt continue such lawful payments so long as required by law, as interpreted by the highest court in the land. The August semi-annual interests, as that due in July, there is no reason to doubt, will also be paid in gold. This is as it should be. The principal of the debt, being payable any time *after* the date named, has ever been construed as payable at the pleasure of the State—in this respect being like the British Consols. The authorities of the State of New York give notice that hereafter that State will pay in gold both the principal and interest of her obligations.—This wholesome public sentiment is steadily spreading all over the country.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Quarrel in a Radical Convention.

WILMINGTON, June 10.—The Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress in Third district closed at Lamberton last night, after a stormy and noisy session. After the withdrawal of a number of delegates, O. J. Dockery, the present incumbent, was nominated on the first ballot. The anti-Dockery faction intended to run an independent candidate, or voting for the Conservative candidate. Galloway, a negro Senator, and one of the delegates, pledged New Hanover county against the nominee. Prominent Republicans declare that the disgraceful scenes enacted in the Convention surpass any thing of the kind ever witnessed.

Schenck's Tariff.

We expose below, in a simple table, the extent to which the five chief reductions in Mr. Schenck's tail tariff bill beneifts the people per capita. We also show by a similar table how the two chief articles prohibited by the proposed tariff will affect the people.

Table showing five of the chief articles of consumption reduced by the proposed duty, and gain per capita of 40,000,000 population.

	Reduction of Duty.	Loss to the Revenue.	Gain per capita annually to Consumers.
Tea.....	5c. per lb.	$2,000,000	5 c.
Coffee.....	1c. per lb.	2,300,000	2¾c.
Sugar.....	1c. per lb.	10,000,000	25 c.
Molasses.	3c. per gl.	1,000,000	4 c.
Spices.....	—	1,000,000	2½c.
Total.....		$16,900,000	42¾c.

Table showing the prohibition in the proposed tariff of two articles, the loss to revenue, and the amount paid to the monopolies annually by the people.

	Loss of revenue as rec'd in 1869.	Estimated consumption for design & domestic.	Gain to monop. at present rate.	Gain to monop. at a reduction of 10 p. c.	Loss per capita of consumers.
Cotton not other wise prov'd for.	$730,342	$10,000,000	$3,000,000	$3,300,000	7½c.
Steel r'l	1,579,022	300,000 tons	$9,000,000 at 3 p. c.	$9,900,000 at 3 p. c.	16½c
Total.	$2,309,364		$9,000,000		24c.

The consumption of steel rails, if free, would be enormous. We have 46,000 miles of railway which it is necessary to re-lay with steel rails. It takes 100 tons of rail to lay a mile of road. The estimation of 200,000 tons would only re-lay 2,000 miles annually. It will be seen from the above tables that, while the great reduction gives the people relief to the extent of 42¾ cents per capita, it proposes to filch from the people 24 cents annually per capita, and put it into the pockets of Pennsylvania steel manufactures and Massachusetts cotton spinners.

We cannot too often remind the people that the dear rails mean dear transportation; that if the wear and tear of a permanent road could be reduced—which steel rails alone can do—the freight would be reduced on all kinds of produce from our vast interior to the sea-coast. And every cent the railways would charge less for carrying wheat from Illinois to New York would go into the pockets of the *rightful owners*—the farmer.

In estimating, therefore, the actual gain of the bloated steel-rail monopoly at $6,600,000, the actual loss and waste of the farmer's industry is by no means all told. It is, of course, impossible to estimate the loss the farmer has to sustain on account of dear carriage; and it is no exaggeration to say that the great West alone is mulcted in a loss, directly and indirectly, at twice the sum we have set down annually because of our high railway freight charges.

But, then, in our present Congress it is not the great mass of people who are considered; it is enough if Messrs. Griswold and Merrill and a few other steel-rail makers can put six and a half millions annually in their pockets.—*N. Y. World.*

Grant's Fishing Party.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* gives the following account of the President's great fishing party:

On Saturday evening about half past seven o'clock President Grant and his friends returned from their excursion to the trout streams of Northern Pennsylvania. The leader of the party was Senator Cameron, and the scene of the piscatorial operations was the forest county of Cameron, named after the Senator. Senators Cameron, Edmunds, Howe and Robertson, Representative Hooper, of Massachusetts, and Postmaster General Creswell, accompanied the President from Washington to the fishing grounds, where they were joined by Hon. James Duffy, of Maricita; Hon. G. Dawson Coleman, of Lehanon; James L. Reynolds and Jack Heistand, of Lancaster; J. D. Cameron, President of the Northern Central Railroad Company; William Colder, President of the Lochiel Iron Works; Harry M'Cormick, S. Harvey Middleton, Samuel F. Barr and Dr. Charlton, of Harrisburg; John Wistar, of Duncannon; Hon. Peter Herdic, Mayor of the city of Williamsport; Commodore Jamison, Lieut. Kimo and Captain Jewett, U. S. Navy. Before the coming of the President this party had whipped the little streams that enter the Simenahoning, and caught about sixteen hundred trout. The President did not join the party until Friday, when the weather was so rainy that he did not have the opportunity of throwing a fly. He was presented with a beautiful little rod, exquisitely finished and provided with Mallory's patent reel. He can keep the rod until next summer, when we hope he will have better luck. Last year he came too late, and paid a fine for indulging in the sport after the season, and this year there is too much rain. Let us hope that he will have better luck next time.

The incidents of the excursion are not more important than those which generally befal fishing parties. The President ate and drank like other mortals, and smoked like no one, but he smoked. He seemed to enjoy himself immensely and the party did all in their power to render him comfortable. The President has been used to roughing it, but the comforts of the splendid cars, and the luxuriously comfortable cottage, did not recall much of his campaign experience. Some of them caught a red fox with a great big bush. They are very proud of him, and he is to become one of the first contributors to the Zoological Gardens in Washington. Mr. Coleman came high catching a cub bear, or the bear was near catching Mr. Coleman. On that point there is some confusion. On Friday the President killed a number of the party dined with Col. Noyes, who resides at Westport, Cameron county, just across the line from Clinton. Col. Noyes is a sound Democrat, and we are glad to see the President fell into such good hands in his travels. No man in the State could have treated him more hospitably.

We do not attach much importance to the political rumors that have been put in circulation concerning this excursion. It is not likely that important cabinet changes will result from it. Secretary Fish may rest easy. Secretary Cox may keep on plumbing job, it was not mentioned. The President and friends were not concerning themselves much with affairs of State. There is a vague hint that the Ministry to Spain may be offered to the Hon. James Duffy, of Marietta, but after much inquiry we can trace the story to no reliable source. Though skilled somewhat in diplomacy, Mr. Duffy's modesty would scarcely permit him to accept, if the President should determine to send a new minister to settle the Alabama difficulties.

General Grant and his Washington friends were the guests yesterday of J. D. Cameron, Esq., at his fine residence at Lochiel.

At half past ten last night the President and party returned to Washington.—*Monday's Harrisburg Patriot.*

The Fire at Constantinople—Great Loss of Life and Property.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 9.—The great fire in the Pera district has been fully subdued, and something like order reigns again. According to a careful account, over seven thousand buildings of all sorts have been destroyed. Many of these were the best in the city. The loss of life greatly exceeded the estimate made some days ago. The remains of one hundred and fifty human beings have been discovered thus far, and it is supposed this number represents about one-half of the actual loss of life. The total loss caused by the conflagration is computed roughly at twenty-five million pounds sterling.—English underwriters suffer heavy losses. The archives of the British Embassy were saved. The Armenian Church of the Twenty Martyrs was one of the finest in the country. Its decorations, and going about dolefully asking each other, "How can we prevent it."

Really we do not know. The House is made up of men who judge as to the qualifications of its members. Once it seems to have had pretty decided notions concerning the qualifications of Mr. B. F. Whittemore. It grew less decided in its notions concerning the qualifications of Mr. B. F. Whittemore. It grew less decided in regard to the propriety of its members being in the House at all. It ended by permitting Mr. Butler of Tennessee to remain, albeit as guilty as as Whittemore himself; now, perhaps, it may think Mr. Whittemore sufficiently purified by the purgation he underwent at his present standard. It is the sole judge.

But we can assure members that the time is at hand when a larger body of voters will be called to sit in judgment. Thus far the Democrats have promptly spurned and cast out every member of their party found guilty of this sadest sin of all political sins, political treachery to their party. We assumed great credit for this course; there was little able counsel for the Congressional cadet merchants; next we excused one because he had been an unusually active Republican, and after that the whole business seemed to be understood to mean that we have had fully as much of this sort of thing as we can stand. We utterly and vehemently protest against assuming any more party responsibilities in behalf of the members of this Congressmen. Here is a man notoriously guilty of shameful and criminal acts. If the United States authorities had not already neglected their duty in the case, he would have been sent under arrest to the penitentiary of South Carolina, just about the time he is approaching the bar of the House to take afresh upon him his perjured lips the oath of office. The Constitution explicitly provides that if any member of Congress shall, directly or indirectly, receive any pecuniary or other valuable consideration for procuring any office or place under this Government he shall be indicted on complaint for misdemeanor in a United States Court, and upon conviction shall pay a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and be imprisoned in the Penitentiary at a term not exceeding two years, and be thereafter disqualified from holding any office of honor, profit, or trust, under the Government of the United States.

The House has resolved that he has done these things; and the law itself prescribed this penalty for the doing of these things; it now asks whether, ignoring the guilt, and defying its own law, it shall readmit Mr. Whittemore—perhaps that he may vote for the repeal of the odious law!

We have consistently urged Universal Suffrage and Universal Amnesty as the true solution for the problem presented at the close of our civil war. Congress, with Southern Whites, afforded such a solution. We point now to its disgraceful workings in the South as evidencing how far we have departed from the track. Every country set out upon the career of corruption was on fire several times, and is considerably damaged; but the Gobelin tapestry, the gift of the Empress Eugenie, with which the church was decorated, was saved unharmed.

CONSTANINOPLE, June 8, via PARIS.—The loss of life by the conflagration was frightful at some points, whole families were burned in by the flames and perished in full view of the spectators, who were unable to rescue them. The panic among the people was terrible, and many who might have escaped lost all presence of mind, and were unable to save themselves. Others in despair made no effort to fly, and were lost. Some