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MARRIED.

SMITH-DAVIS.- June 3d, by Roy. Dr. March. Purnell W. Smith to Hetty E., daughter of Isaac Daviz, Esq. DIED.

CAFFREY, This morning, Stephen Gaifrey, in the 47th year of Y age. Due notice the funeral will be given. It CHAW FORD.—Adam McGoy, son of Robert and Su-eanna Crawford, in the 10th year of his age. Due notice will be given of the funeral. It

DURING JULY AND AUGUST OUR STORE WILL be closed at 5 P. M., and on Saturdays at 3 P¹M. B. SSON & JON. MOURNING DR GPUBB HOUSE. No. 919 Chestnuk street.

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MOURNING DRY GOODS HOUSE. No. 918 Chestnat street. je20 s tu th 6!* P20s tu th 6: DLACK LLAMA LACE POINTS, ST TO 8100, WHITE LLAMA SHAWLS, WHITE SHETLAND DO. WHITE BAREE DO. WHITE CRAPE MARETZ. EVILE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch sta.

LETTER FROM TRIESTE.

The Austrian Concordat-Italy's Financial Embarrassments-Outlawry in the Country-The System of Brigandage-Opportunities for Reform. (Correspondence of the Philada, Baily Evening Bulletin.) THIESTE, June 13,1868. -The troubles and trials of Italy do not appear to be ended yet, if we are to believe the accounts which reach us from all parts of the peninsula. The Pope, in the first place, is in a high state of tribulation on account of the civil-marriage law, as well as of the law being enforced in Austria which introduces public schools all over the country and transfers the control over the system of education from the clergy to the civil authorities. The protest which Pius IX. has forwarded to the Emperor of Austria through the Papal Nuncio at Vienna will of course be of no avail whatever, and the Pope is compelled to see his spiritual influence over a Catholic country par excellenc fade away gradually, without hope of the lost ground. recovering ever In the northern part of Italy the cabinet of Victor Emmanuel is trying hard to struggle sgainst serious financial embarrassments, but it will take a long time before that kingdom can be restored to comparative order and regularity in the different branches of its administration. The Austrian Empire, although thoroughly exhausted, and requiring many years' rest before its interior organization will be completed and established on a sound basis, is far ahead of Italy at the on a sound bneis, is far ahead of Italy at the present moment, in regard to its financial as well social institutions. Brigandage, for instance, is still at home in Calabria, the same as Romagna is still the theatre of mild-day assassination. It is only in Piedmont and Lombardy, and to some extent in Tascany, that public society exists upon the average foot-ing of other civilized communities. Previously 1848, Austrian and Sardinian despotism, if i to 1848, Austrian and Bardinian despotiem, if it did no other good, disciplined that Northern population into something like a wholesome dread of gaols and gallows; but a frantic cry soon arose against Piedmontization, and the energetic and sturdy Western community was swamped by the flood of Southern and Eastern corruption against which it value attempted to swamped by the hood of Southern and Eastein corruption against which it values attempted to make head! The *Camorra* crept into every branch of the civil and military service; and Italy, which so violently rebelled against Pied-montize ascendancy, soon found herself under Neapolitan preponderance. Strenuous efforts have been made ever since the establishment of the Italian Kingdom to break up the Camorra, the Italian Kingdom to break up the Camorra, that vilest of all systems of murder and robbery, which have ever disgraced Italy. The Govern-ment has been partly successful in discovering some of the principal leaders of that secret asso-clation, established with the express purpose of controlling the actions of men high in office, and of controlling the actions of their property and of of swindling them out of their property, and of doing away with all those who would not sub-mit to its influences and secret authority. Still, mit to its influences and secret authority. Still, there is considerable more work in store on that field, especially in Southern Italy, where the military authorities have lately commenced to wage a regular war against the bands of brigands which infest that part of the country. Great activity is displayed, and the probability is that, after continued ef-forts, the country will be cleared of that evil. The next step would be to accustom the popula-tion to industry and to regular systematic work, which is one of the most essential conditions for a community to insure freedom and happiness to its inhabitants. This shows that a good deal has its inhabitants. This shows that a good deal has to be performed before the Italian kingdom can take a high rank among the nationalities of Europe; but the present generation should be able to witness the execution of all these reforms and to see Italy united into one kingdom, undivided and independent from foreign influence. Not before French bayonets are removed from Italian coll can the people of that kingdom hope to en-joy genuine liberty and command the respect of other nations.

LETTER FROM WASHING (ON Remonstrance from the Coal Trade of Bemonstrance from the Coal Trade of Philadelphia, New York, Haitimore and Pittsburgh, against a Reduction of the Duty on Foreign Coal-The Beasons why? hoy object to a ficduc-tion-tion. Grant's Western tour-tte goes out to see his Farm, but is op-posed to all Popular Demonstra-tions-Southerners in Washington,

åc. Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin. WASHINGTON, June 29, 1868 .- A formidable petition from parties interested in the mining of coal has been presented in the House by Hon-John Covode, remonstrating against the proposed reduction in the duty on foreign coal. This petition was signed by 45 of the heaviest dealers in coal in New York city, and parties engaged in coal transportation ; among them the officers of the Borden Mining Company, American Coal Company, Central Coal Company, Consolidation Coal Company, New Boston Coal Company. Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, Delaware, Lackawana and Western Bailroad Company, Pennsylvania Coal Company, Tannerdale Coal Company, Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Cameron Coal Company, Norwood Coal Company and Dover Company, all having offices in that city. The signers to the petition embrace the following firms and companies interested in the

coal trade : coal trade: Penn Gas Coal Company; Westmoreland Coal Company, Edward C. Biddle, President; Kemble Ceal and Iron Company, John Devo-raux; Reakirt Brothers & Company; Powelton Coal and Iron Co., C. F. Berwind, Vice President; Caldwell, Gordon & Co.; Kittaning Coal Co.; H. H. Utilizer and Company Concert field Shillingford, Treasner; George Mears; Clearfield Coal Company, William Wallace, President; R. B. Wigton; Northwestern Coal and Iron Com-B, Wigton; Northwestern Coal and Iron Com-pany, A. R. Baker, Treasurer; Decatur Coal Company, Samuel W. Levis, Treasurer; Mo-shannon Coal Company, Frank Knight, Secretary; Connelsville Gas Coal Company, Norton John-son, Treasurer; Joslah M. Bacon; Shafton Coal Company, G. C. Morris, Secretary; Philadelphia & Reading R. R., Charles E. Smith, President; I. Educar Thomson, Herman J. Loubact: Larged Edgar Thomson; Herman J. Lombaert; Israel W. Morris, Jr.

W Morris, Jr. The parties in Baltimore joining in the petition are the Baltimore and Ohlo Railroad Co.; Mary-land and Cincinnati Railroad Co.; George's Creek Coal sad Iron Co.; Newburg Coal Co.; Scorge's Creek Coal sad Iron Co.; Newburg Coal Co.; Scranton Minee; Despard Coal Co.; Atlantic and George's Creek Coal Co.; Franklin and George's Creek Mining Co.; Piedmont Coal and Iron Co.; Wm. Prescott Smith, Esq. and some of the heaviest coal dealers in that city. The signers in Pittsburgh comprise the follow

ing firms, which represent the main body of the Youghlogheny C. Hollow Coal Co., F. B. Hut

bell, Secretary; Coleman, Rahm & Co.; Martin Breckle & Co., L. D. Smith & Brother. S. Ro-berts & Co., A. McCartney, George T. Miller, M. Briggs, William Stone, Jas. A. Stone, W. N. Ro-bins, James Lynn, Thomas Faircole, John Gil-more, J. H. Gamble, Jas. T. Simpson, R. J. D. Johnston, John C. Rieher, David Risher, H. B. Hays & Bro., Pollard & Lanckee, William Oliver, Jacob Painter.

The petitioners set forth their case briefly in the following: "To the Honorable the Senate and House of Rep-resentatives of the United States of America: The undersigned being interested in the mining of coal in the United States, would most earnestly protest against any action of your honorable body which would tend towards the reduction of the present duty upon coal, as such action would be dissections to a large number of citizens of arge number of citi the United States, and would benefit none, be-sides which the United States treasury would Gold watch and chain auffer a loss of revenue to the extent of any s duction that was made. "The Hon. Edward Thornton, in his letter to t Secretary of State, May 15, 1868, states that h attention is called to the fact that, 'whilst lar quantities of American coal are imported in quantities of American coal are imported in Canada duty free, the Nova Scotia coal is no only admitted into the United States upon pa ment of one and one-fourth dollars per ton gold.' In answer, we call your attention to t fact that a large portion of the coal sent from t United States to Canada is destined to poin almost inaccessible from Nova Scotia, and is a thracite, an article which they Jo not possess the British Provinces, and which their their citize the British Provinces, and which their citiz the ontine rowness, and which there there would continue to import in undiminished qua-tity even if their government were to place duty upon it. The following statement will sho the comparative imports and exports of co-from and to the British Provinces for the fiss car ending June 30, 1867 : 338,492 tons impor om British Provinces; 139,406 tons exported British Provinces. "We would further call your attention to fact that the present duty of \$1 25 per ton, wh it has brought into the United States treasury considerable revenue, has been no disadvanta to the consumers of coal in the United Stat In November, 1854, the reciprocity treaty bei in full force, Nova Scotla coal sold in Boston \$13 per ton, and on March 1st, 1866 (the tre still being in force), it sold for \$9 per ton, w on March 20, the treaty having expired, the sa coal brought only \$8 per ton, duty paid; and t price has continued to fall in the same ratio coal from our own mines, until it is now del ered in Boston at \$6 75 per ton; and should Go gress reduce the duty we predict with certain (from previous experience) that the consum: In the United States will reap no advantage fro it, and that while the United States treasury w be deprived of revenue from the duty, the red tion will go wholly to enhance the profits of to Nova Scotia mines and not to benefit our of consumers one iota. Further, the effect will to throw out of employment a large amount capital and a number of laborers in the Uni States, and certainly result disastrously to growing bituminous coal interests of our o country Country. "The production and transportation of ea ton of coal in the United States represents of day's labor of two men; therefore, if the impo-ation of foreign coal (521,305 tons) could be tirely prevented, the production of the sai amount at home would give employment for of day to 1,042,610 men (without taking maching into consideration), or steady employment of the saideration. day to 1,042,610 men (without taking machine into consideration), or steady employment d ring the shipping season, 9 months, to 4,6 men, whe, with their families, would consume large amount of provisions and clothing, th materially benefiting the manufacturer of NG England and produce growers of the west, an at the same time it would be found that how competition in production of coal will alwa keep the price of that article at a reasonant rate.

to day was honored with the presence of a large number of these itinerants. Some of them place on the hotel registers the rank they held in the Confederate service, such as beld in the Confederate service, such as generals and colonels, and they evidently feel proud of airing their distinction in this way. Among the number is Jease D. Bright, delegate at large from the Kentucky Convention, who is favorable to the nomination of Pendleton, or "any other conservative man," and is opposed to such conservatism as Chase is just uow disposed to indulge in. Some of these people express great agmiration at the improvements in Wash-ington, which have advanced wonderfully since ingion, which have advanced wonderfully since they were here some 8 or 10 years ago, and freely admit the unconquerable enterprise and "go-

sheadstiveness" of the Yankees. GENERAL GRANT'S WESTERN TOUR

General Grant will leave to-morrow (Tuesday) moralize, at 8 o'clock, by the Ballimore and Ohio Railroad, accompanied by his wife and three children and General Dent, his brother-in-law. They iravel very privately, no reporters being allowed, and indeed the General has declined statung in advance the out he intends to take. He is not certain whether he will take the Par-kersburg route down the Ohio, or go, through Wheeling to Pittsburgh. He will go direct to St. Louis, and will spend a week or ten days at his farm, about eight miles outside of St. Louis, the will go be sufficient to be aven worth thence to after which he will go to Leavenworth, thence to Omaha, and probably Cheyenne, and then home again. He has received numerous home again. He has received numerous offers of public receptions on his route, but has uniformly declined all popular demonstrations. On Saturday he received a telegram from Mr. Patrick, Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of St. Louis, offering him a public re-ception on his arrival there, which he declined. -day he sat for a short time in a room at the Capitel, to enable Mrs. Ames, of Boston, to mo-del a marble bust of him, which she has jdst commenced. This lady has executed a spleadid marble bust of Lincoln, which is now on exhibi-tion at the Rotunda of the Capitol, and is much admired for its life-like accuracy. PHILADELPHIAN GONE SOUTH.

Ex-Senator C. M. Donovan, of your city, who has been appointed a special customs agent for Texas, left last night for his destination. His headquarters will be at Brownsville, but he will headquarters will be at Brownsville, but he will extend his operations to Galveston, Indianola and all points where it is supposed violations of the customs laws are perpetrated. Donovan is a straight-out Democrat, and was appointed upon the recommendation of Senators Saulsbury, Garrett Davis, and nearly all the Democratic members of the Honea from Panaginania His Garrett Davis, and hearly an the Democratic members of the House from Pennsylvania. His commission is for 60 days, but the practice is to renew the authority, from time to time, and sometimes these agents are retained for six

months or longer. EXPERIMENTS IN CHEAP GAS. EXPERIMENTS IN CHEAP GAS. On Saturday, Wm. Elliott and Wm. R. Leeds, of the Gas Trust of your city, accompanied by James N. Kerns and Wm. H. Kemble, arrived here to examine a new invention for supplying cheaper gas than that now furnished to your citi-

wens. They witnessed some experiments this morning, which were regarded as satisfactory, and left this afternoon for home. SUBQUEHANNA.

WEALTH OF EX-PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

Inventory and Valuation of His Effects.

The following is a copy of the appraisement of the property of the late James Buchanan, as filed in the Register's office of Lancaster, Pa.: Estimated value.

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1868. of the North was not agreeable to them, and the other on account of the impecunicality of their bank accounts. They travel together in groups, and the President's reception at the White House of the travel cogether in groups, and the president's reception at the white House of the president's reception at the president white the pre monthed in his praise and my execration. God alone knows what awaits me, but I see nothing alone knows what awaits me, but 1 see nothing as the present crowning stone to all my efforts to do and effect good, but for a time perhaps even the felon's cell. I am resigned, because I have done for (or at least as well as I knew how) the the felon's cell. I am resigned, because I have done for (or at least as well as I knew how) the best. I leit there last year because nearly dead, and after raising funds, and, as I hoped, enough to go on, I went back to find more had been lost in one stroke than I had raised, but there I was nalled, and Mr. Keith came here to raise funds, but sent me not a penny. I went on in such a way that I was quite beside myself, and literally unable to do anything; and at last knowing as little what or howI was doing as a child, I did as advised and left. When I came to myself, so I could, I wrote to my cred-itors an explanation of matters as well as I could, and said I was coming to New York, where I should do the same, and then all lasked was an opportunity to go to work and pay off the debts. To this end, and to let them know I was not running away myself. I telegraphed from Havana to our principal creditor in Boston that I was coming, and he uses my information, not to give me a chance to explain, but to come on there and arrest me, which enabled others to fol-low; and here I am, and have no idea as to when

here and arrest me, which enabled others to fol-low; and here I am, and have no idea as to when I can get out, or how or what I may do. It is not the slightest use for you or any of my friends to come here. The amount is so large that only very lieavy men can swing my bail. I hope I may have such a one, but may not have, in a friend in Boston; but do net place much hope upon it. If not, there is no hope, only to stay for some time in limbo. For you, for uncle and anut, for all, I would to God I had been able to avert such sad, sad intelligence. In trying to serve and save others I have lost, thus far, myself. What more is in store for me He alone knows. Act well your part, my dear brother, and may you know more than compensate for my loss to father, mother, uncle and annt, to all you can, which I trast you can do for all. Save my poor, poor wife and children, whom I trust God in his mercy will not can do for all. Save my poor, poor wife and children, whom I trust God in his mercy will not allow to suffer. It will be of no use for you to come here, but write, and with love to uncle and aunt. Believe me, greatly deceived, but not in-tentionally deceiving or dishonest, your affechonest, your affe G. W. Belding.

tionate brother,

Magnitude of the Osage Swindle. The lands obtained from the Osage Indians for the benefit of the Leavenworth, Lawrence and following acres of the best agricultural lands of the none of acres of the best agricultural hads of the State, running from east to west 250 miles, and from north to south 60 miles. They include a ter-ritory nearly twice as large as Massachusetts, and almost as large as Massachusetts, Connecticut and Delaware combined. If distributed under the Homestead laws, they would furnish 50,000 home-tered of 160 errors each and would thereform steads of 160 acres each, and would therefore sustain a population of 250,000 persons by agricul-ture alone. If sold under the Pre-emption laws ture alone. If sold under the Pre-emption laws they would, beside the above result, bring into the Treasury, at the regular price (\$1 25 per acre) twelve millions of dollars. For this imacre) twelve millions of dollars. For this lim-mense region of country Sturgle's Galveston Railroad Company agreed to pay only \$1,600,000, while another company offered \$2,000,000. Of this price they pay \$100,000 in cash and the bal-ance in annual instalments extending over fifteen years. As the lands will sell far more unreder they there instalments come due the rapidly than these instalments come due, the rapidly company really pays \$100,000 for a monopoly of lands worth \$12,000,000. No proresult is made for protecting settlers, for protecting the State of Kansas in the right, guaranteed to her by the act admitting her into the Union, to every sixteenth and thirty-sixth section of the public lands of the State for the benefit of common schools. The State of Kansas thus loses from its school funds the value ot 694 sections, or 445,160 acres of land. By similar previous treaties the State had been should this nefarious and unconscionable swindle pass the Senate, the State of Kansas would have been despoiled of 521,320 acres of school lands, which would, with ordinary manage-ment, have yielded \$3 an acre, being a total of \$1,561,960. The bids of rival companies offered to secure the school 9,100 lands to the State, protect half-breeds and actual settlers, and pay 50 per cent. more but they were rejected. Why? The State officers of Kansas The bare denounced and protected against this sub-lime land steal, and her representative, Sidney Clarke, is making a gallant stand for the people against the monopolists and corruptionists. But as yet the Kansas Senators have been silent, and we therefore fear that they have fallen into the toils of the prodictions sparse. If so their 4,200 we therefore fear that they have fallen into the toils of this prodigious snare. If so, their fate at the hands of the people of Kansas may be predicted without the gift of prophecy. The grant is rendered specially absurd from the fact that the Railroad Company propose to build in the State of Kansas only 150 miles of road, the cost of which at \$25,000 per mile (the actual cost should not exceed \$16,000 per snile), would amount to only \$3,750,000, or about third of the value of the Osaga hands. Toward defraving this 2,800 2,000 6.360 $9,500 \\ 4.550$ value of the Osage lands. Toward defraying this cost they have already received from the General Government 500,000 acres of lands, 6,050 lying on the line of the road, and worth \$750,000 from the State, 125,000 acres, worth \$3 1,815 an acre, or \$375,000, and from the countles through which it passes they receive bonds to the value of \$900,000, making an aggregate of aid amounting to \$2,025,000, or about two-thirds 33 2,000 4,500 aid amounting to \$2,025,000, or about two-thirds the cost of the road in Kansas. But shoued the Osage grant add, in addition to their present franchises, lands worth \$12,000,000 more, they will have achieved a net profit over the entire cost of their road of \$10,275,000, before lay-ing a single rail. Letters, petitions, protests, and resolutions of indignation meet-ings, are pouring in upon us from the people of Kansas denouncing this giganite swindle. Every consideration of humanity to the Indians and to the settlers, as well as of regard for the rights of the State Government, especially in its educa-6,000 3,500 2.000 2,000 3,500 3,000 4.5001,500 3,000 600 1,000 the States Government, especially in its educa-tional lands, and that prudent forecast which would oppose the monopoly of our public lands by great corporations, all combine to point out the clear duty of the Senate to defeat this mea-surcless wickedness. It is full of future oppres 1.1003,000 300 500 3,000 2,500 2,500 4,650 307 100 sion and dieaster to the people of a young and heroic State.-N. Y. Tribune of to-day.

and homes. Your only rights are to be treated as human beings, but of an inferior order. If the God of Nature intends your equality with the white man, He exhibited (with reverence be it white man, He exhibited (with reverence be it said) very little wisdom in your structure of mind or body, and has reserved the development of that equality to be displayed in eternity. If you aspire to that equality on the said because aspire to that equality on the earth, be assured it is not attainable by you. If you madly attempt to clutch it by force, you will be swept, as stubble by fire, from this region, which you will do best, as highly admended you will be best. we kindly admonish you, to enjoy in suberdina-tion and peace."

tion and peace." We don't think there is very much danger of the old white politicians and slaveholders of the South controlling the negro vote, if this repre-rents their idea of kind language.

The Railroad in Kent County, Mary-iand. At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Kent County Railroad, held at Chestertown, on Turceday last, the 23d instant, a resolution, laid Kent County Kallroad, field at Chestertown, on Tuesday last, the 23d instant, a resolution, laid over at a previous meeting, authorizing the con-struction of the road from Massey's to Townsend, was rejected by a vote of 5 to 6. A resolution inite of three to wait upon the Queen Anne's Connty Railroad Company, and consult with them on the probable prospect of continuing the road from Massey's to Middletown. The com-mittee consist of Messra. T. W. Ellason, Abel J. Rees, and Thomas F. Shallcross. A resolution was subsequently offered, and adopted, by a vote of 10 to 1, that T. W. Ellason, Wm. Janvier, Thos. F. Shallcross, and Samuel W. Spencer, be a committee to contract with Messra. Sears, Backus & Sandford, to construct a Railroad from Middletown to Massey's Cross Roads, upon the best terms that can be made, and also to get the right of way through the land along the proposed route of said road, this con-tract not to invalidate or in any way obstruct a former contract from Massey's to Chestertown, and to begin at Middletown and Chestertown, and to begin at Middletown and Chestertown, and to begin at Middletown and Chestertown, and continue till finished, the portion of the road below Chestertown not to be commenced till the above contract is completed. The Board adjourned to meet again on the 3d of July.--Middletown Transcript.

DRAMATIC.

DRAMATIC. The Melo-Brama at the Arch. In this pleasure season of the year, we can af-ford to rollick a little in our art, just as we in-dulge in physical recreation. Ristori has gone, and taken with her, in her person, more great people than are recorded in the passenger lists; Mrs. Kemble has robbed us of all but the text of Shakepeare: Booth is playing the quiet gentle-man at home; Jefferson has left nothing of Rip Van Winkle but the memory; Craig has folded Charles Dickens snugly away in his trunk, and all the singing-birds have gone to dip their beaks in the fountain of pleasure, and to give watering-place landlords opportunity to lengthen their bills. The weather is too warm for violent emotion, or for calm enjoyment of high art. These are the haleyon days of regro minstrelay These are the halcy on days of regrominated with the sanguinary drama. Burnt cork and blood are the two essentials of the stage in this weather. The people will go to see brains beaten out, or a tambourine beaten upon, or they will listen to the ratile of bones in an end man's finlisten to the rattle of bones in an end man's lin-gers, or in a ekcleton that ascends through a trap, when they would affront Ristori with empty benches. The melodramatic gentlemen and ladies now performing with such energy and intensity at the Arch Street Theatre, felt that they would supply a want when they announced the production of *The Sons of Liberly*; or, the *True Hearts of Old Ireland*. It is a plece that must not be seen by excitable people unless a few days' recreation in the country can be procured immerecreation in the country can be procured imme-diately afterward. Histrionic stimulants of this kind produce a certain intellectual delirium in PRICE THREE CENTS. FACTS AND FANCIES.

-Lotta says she won't marry. But wait. -The best seats of some of our theatres-the re-ceipts.

-Rheumatic gout in the knee is Napolcon's trouble just now.

-Mr. Longfellow was the guest of Mr. Dickens in London.

-Jay Cooke is making his way overland from Lake Superior to St. Paul. -Fanny Ellsler is now fifty-seven years old

and fat. -The new novel, "One Foot in the Grave," will be followed by one called "Six Feet in a

Tomb.'

-By a recent marriage in Maine, a young wo-man of twenty is given a grandmother of nineteen.

-Prince Napoleon lost a package of important letters when in Vienna, and was considerably frightened until he found it at a police office.

-Mr. Stanbery has returned to the shingle of Cincinnati, and practices law therein, where no manager can molest him or make him afraid.

-Wilkie Collins's story, "The Moonstone," is nearly complete, and will be published in book form in London early next month.

-A young man advertises in a Boston paper for a bookkeeper's position, and adds that he "is willing to black boots." He's shoes to anything, if such a deplorable pun may be permitted.

-Trere is a rumor that the Pope will hold an occumenic council in December, 1869, and that even Anglican bishops are to be summoned to attend.

—A speaking machine, imitating the human voice precisely, with the exception of the sibi-lants, is on exhibition in Pesth. A lady works it with keys.

-It has been calculated that out of seventyin London since the beginning of the present year only seven are now in existence.

-Mr. Otto Goldschmidt's oratorio Ruth will be again produced in London during the ensuing autumn. It has been revised and in some measure rewritten by the composer.

-Sherbrooke, Canada, claims to have a her which manufactures needles and lays one with every egg. Now all we want is a hen to lay spool cotton.

-Napoleon is reported to have recently said :... "I have nothing to fear from assassius as long as the mission assigned to me by Providence is unfulfilled," which may be true without meaning as much as he could wish it might.

much as he could wish it might. —A new opera, says the Gazette Musicale, Ruy Blas, by Herr Zangtz, has been produced at Mannheim; another, on the same authority, Dalibor, by M. Smetana, at the Neusiadter Thea-tre, Prague. —It is said that a young heiress is working in-cognita in one of the Meriden manufactories in Connecticul, in order to escape from fortune hunters, and be wooed and won for herself alone. Now there will be a rush to Connecticul.

Now there will be a rush to Connecticut.

-Northern Ohio editors went on an excursion quet in a coal mine, shut out from the pleasant light of day. They all made a joke about coal victuals when they got home.

-Two men had a duel about a lady at Parms. the other day. It was to be "to the death," and so they began with pistols and continued with eabres, concluding when neither could stand up any longer; but there was no killing.

-Union papers in Canada are rejoicing much over the action of a Masonic Royal Arch Chapter in New Brunswick, which surrenders its old charter, obtained from the mother country, and takes a new one from the Canadian Grand Chapand

Longfeilow at Carlisle, England.

Longfellow at Carlisle, England. The Carlisle Express says: "On Friday after-noon Mr. Longfellow paid a visit to Corby and Wetheral. The party who accompanied the poet to these picturesque places drove out with him in two carriages. They included Mr. Longfellow's three daughters, Mr. Appleton, the poet's bro-ther-in-law, Mr. Robert Ferguson, Morton; Mr. Chance, brother-in-law of Mr. Fergu-son, and Miss Ferguson. The party were re-ceived at the castle by Mr. P. H. Howard and se-veral of his friends. Luncheon was prepared at veral of his friends. Luncheon was prepared at the castle for the distinguished visitor and veral of his friends. Luncheon was prepared at the castle for the distinguished visitor and his fellow travelers, and then the far-famed walks surrounding the mansion were visited. The poet was taken from place to place and shown the many views in the grounds by the hospitable owner of Corby; and it is needless to say that the day was heartily enjoyed by all present. The woods having been seen, the party crossed the river by the ferry boat for the purpose of visiting Wetheral Church and graveyard, and viewing the magnificent monument, in the Howard mauso-leum. Carriages were in waiting at Wetheral to convey the party back to Morton."

rete. "We have made our statement of facts as short as practicable, and would most earnestly pray that you will give it careful consideration, as in our opinion the argument is strong in favor of continuing at least the duty of \$1 25 per ton."

IMPORTANT TO BREWERS. In the new tax bill, passed by the House, which In the new tax bill, passed by the House, which has gone to the Senate, the definition of "distilled spirits and alcohol," is so arbitrary, that, if not corrected, it will impose a tax of fifty cents on every gallon of lager beer mash, or mash for ale. The substance of the paragraph is that "any sub-stance containing alcohol, whether the alcohol is subsequently separated or not, if the substance is used in the production of another article," is taxable at fifty cents per gallon. This lam-guage admits of no question, and if enacted into a law it will shut up all breweries. It was ina law it will shut up all breweries. It was in tended to prevent fraud in vinegar manufacto ries, but it goes too far entirely. Those interested in breweries should call the attention of the Senate Finance Committee immediately to the practical operation of this clause of the bill. OUTHERN DELEGATES TO THE NEW YORK CON-

VENTION. The hctels are filled with Southern Delegates to the New York Convention, and their friends, many of whom have not been North' since the war, for two reasons, one that the loyal sentiment

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330,582 of Mr. Buchanan's estate poes to the State as of the lateral inheritance tax. It is estimated that Mr. Buchanan, during the last few years of his life, gave away from \$50,000 to \$90,000 to his brother, Rev. E. Y. Buchanan, and his niece, Mrs. Harriet L. Johnson. a portion of that presented to Mrs. Johnson being in Southern securities. A striking eature in the inventory is the absence of United States securities.

A Letter from G. W. Belding.

The following letter from Mr. Belding, the Lon-don banker, who lately committed suicide in the Ludlow street jail, was written a few days before is death, to his brother, D. S. Belding, of Keene N. H.:

No. 70, LUDLOW STREET, New York.—My Dear Brother: I learn from Mr. Churchill that you have written him as to my affairs. I am truly glad that you are in a position to ask-I would to God I had been in a position to keep them in trim, when I was in my right mind, or that they had been so I could, but they were not, and then and there commenced a course of dealing, which was owing to Mr. Keith's failures, and has ended in my tain.

The Crops in New Jersey.

The strawberry season, which is just over, has been one of the most productive ever known in ertain localities of that State. The shipments certain localities of that State. The simplifies from Hammonton alone, to New York and points beyond, from June 9th to June 23d, inclusive, were 250,321 quarts, and to Philadelphia 145,130 quarts; the total shipments for the season being about 420,457 quarts. This is the largest season's shipment ever sent from Hammonton, and much arger than any ever sent from any other locality On the whole, the prices have been fair. have lost, undoubtedly, but it is estimated that the profits of the crop in Hammonton alone will reach \$30.000.

In Monmouth county the crops look well. The farmers think the yield of wheat, corn, potatoes, and other staples, will be unusually large. There will be no apples and no cherries, and but few peaches and pears. The blackberry crop pronises to be a good one. Last week was the height of the strawberry season in Monmonth, and great quantities were shipped to New York.

"Kind Words," Verv.

The Petersburg Express addresses "Some Plain and Kind Words to the Negro Voters," which rather outdo in kindness anything we have yet seen. We quote some of the kind words: "We are opposed to your having the right to vote, because we do not believe that you yet have knowledge enough to exercise the right indi-

knowledge enough to exercise the right judi-clously or understandingly. None of your face, as yet, anywhere on the face of the earth, has had sense enough to establish aself-governing people. You have always failed, when without the guid-ing influence and control of the white race. Don't go to the elections. Stay away from the polls, if you wish to remain among us in your old haunts. silive natures, and rural repose is the valerian

sensitive natures, and rural lepose is the valeran which alone can compel calmness. There are some people, however, who can en-joy this kind of play, because it recalls memories of what the American stage once was. It is some-times pleasant to watch with certain foreknowltimes pleasant to watch with certain foreknowl-edge the development of the intricate but wholly apparent plot, and recollect that this grotesquely absurd exaggeration was at one time thought to be art, and that very many people think so yet. Perhaps they may be partially right, too. It is not nature, and if it is not art, what is it? It is thought to be a good thing to have art approach to nature, but it may be that it would be better for us all if nature could be made to assimilate to the thing whatever it may be. Here the frightthis thing, whatever it may be. Here the fright in problems of life are solved with delicious fa ility, and the blackest cloud is always rent by the radiant sunshine. In inclotrama, no true lover ever failed to find fruition, though his trials may

ever failed to find fruition, though his trials may have been severe; no stony-hearted father ever remained unrelenting without dying a deservedly timely death; no Australian uncle in the green-room ever, reg-lected to walk in with an embarassing amount of wealth, precisely when he was most wanted Forged wills are always detected, beetle-browed villains with heavy treads are always discomfited, broken-hearted maidens do not fail to convalesce, and the heroes, after all their trials, never negbroken-hearted maidens do not fail to convalesce, and the heroes, after all their trials, never neg-lect to clasp them to their aching bosoms amid a blaze of red fire as the curtain comes down, and we hope never will. Alas! nature does not do these things so well. If life were only a melo-drama, the virtuous might be happy even with love illuminated by a crimson side-light, and en-encouraged by cat-calls in the world's gallery. Every man world want to be a hero then, and large ishing maidens, instead of abandoning languishing maidens, instead of abandoning themselves to despair, could even jump headlong from frightful precipices with sweet implicit con idence that their lovers, though supposed to be thousands of miles away, would certainly catch

them in their manly arms. To be sure, there would be some objectionable features in a melo-dramatic existence. It would be unpleasant in real life to have every lover and every willain among the population stamp heav-ily and stride three feet at every step. Nor-would it be endurable to have such expressions as "'S death !" "By our Halidame !" or "Hist !" in constant use, or to have human beings called "Calififs," "Ser-layee!" or "Tr-r-r-attors!" or to "Caitiffs," "Ser-laves!" or "Tr-r-rattors!" or to have men in their daily intercourse elaborate the English language in this fashion: "Thou d-d-d-da-a-stard-ah vil-1-lain-ah! I will, ah, have, ah, thy hear-r-r-ris bl-bl-blood, ah!" We would rather all unbappy maidens died spinsters than this, and that villalny should never come to grief. Men cannot always be assisting distressed females. Sometimes they have to marry them, and this kind of converse losses its thrilling intensity when it is introduced into domestic and every day life. It would be folly to gasp or roll our r s when we desired to buy or sell dry-goods or marketing.

marketing. But the melodrama appeals foreibly to one noble instinct at least—that of patriotism. When one of the "Sons of Liberty" dared to fling the hereic deeds of the immortal George Washington into the very teeth of the dastardly Briton, even the galleries held their breath. The boot-black in the front row checked his descending jaw and left the peanut half munched until the sentiment lett the beanth half induced that the southent was concluded. Then he removed it to whistle better upon his unwholesome fingers. He did not believe with us, that the supernumerary who kept quite in the background acquitted himself more naturally than the ranting, believing hero by the footlights; nor could he perceive anything but the absolute sequence of effect to cause, when the hireling British soldiery were defeated half a dozen times by the unarmed peasantry, who smote the oppressors down into a series of most effective tableaux. If the mercenary hordes had

triumphed, he would not have had a quarter dol-lar's worth, and if there had not been a great deal of patriotic sentiment, and of allusion to the wrongs of old Ireland, he would have gone home oppressed with a sense of injury. But the most enthusiastic lover of melo-drama, the most computer solver and he was not

But the most enthusiastic lover of melo-drama, the most scrupulous gallery god had no reason to be dissatistical last night. The Sons of Liberty fulfils all the required conditions, and we can heartly recommend it to those more intelligent people, who have never had a glimpse of the Bowery, and of a melo-dramatic hero of the most exalted type.

Here is a Effench paragraph: "The Empress has crased from her visiting list the American; (amilies B— and A—, who had been intro-duced during the absence of the Duke de Bassano. Her Mojesty, it is said, thought the young ladies too eccentric

-The Petit Journal vouches for the fact that a train from Paris to Vendome was brought to a standstill a few days ago by an army of cater-pillars. It is said that the crushed caterpillars made the ralls so slippery that the train could not get on. The same thing is said to have hap-pened in Tennessee the other day.

-A correspondent of the Scotsman calls atten-tion to an act of vandalism. He says that the shaft of a cross, which for centuries marked the point whence Robert Bruce and his followers left Arran, has lately been removed and used in the onstruction, in the neighborhood, of a dry stone dvke.

-A Southern poet, the Rev. Father Ryan, gets this off:

Forth from its scabbard, pure and bright,

Flashed the sword of Lex! Far in the front of the deadly fight, High o'er the brave, in the cause of Right, Its stainless sheen, like a beacon light, Led to victor

Led us to victory. It is all right, perhaps, except the victory. We eally must object to that sontiment.

really must object to that sentiment. —The last adaptation from the French by Mr. T. W. Robertson is severely criticised by the London papers. The piece, which is called "Change," is said to contain all the grossness of the comedy of Molicre and Beaumarchais, with-out the least literary characteristics of the con-temporary French school, and even without con-temporary french school, and even without con-temporary the second second second the second school. anything beyond the narration of the plot was ntended.

-The under-librarian of the Toulouse Seminary, M. Lambert, has just discovered at Lalande, France, a Gallo-Roman cemetery. It is situated on the right bank of the Garonne, about one hundred and fifty yards from the river, and the ground is cultivated as a market garden. Twenty tombs have been found, all formed in bricks, bearing a monogram. In each was a body, which fell into dust on exposure to the air. There are others in the neighborhood, which will be carefully examined when the vault has been reopened.

-Richard Grant White, connected at one time with the Courier and Enquirer, an occasional contributor to the Gulaxy; Chas. F. Briggs, of the staff of Putnam's Monthly; Richard H. Stoddard, whose poems and reviews appear at times in the court of the putnam's phase a productions. whose pectra and reviews appear at lensing and papers; Coffin (Barry Gray), whose productions were generally published in the *Home Journal*, and Herman Melville, the author of "Typee," "Omoo," "Pierre," and the "Confidence Man," have each a desk in the Custom-House, in New-York.

-An English paper makes the following can-did admission: "When the Parisians are sick of did admission: "When the Parisians are sick of a theatrical entertainment, a mode of dress, or a popular dance, we import it and disport our-selves in it with all the simplicity and satisfaction of a lady's maid who has succeeded to the cast-off wardrobe of her mistress. We have just made the discovery of that famous dance which was invented by the young legitimist malcontent dandics in 1832, by way of a satire on the new *regime* of liberty, and as a distraction from the horrors of the cholera. The superior morality of the British public consists in acclimatizing at our respectable theatres the modest graces of the *can-can* six and twenty years after its first ap-pearance one summer night in a public garden at Paris." at Paris.

-By the close of this year London expects to -By the close of this year London expects to have a second tunnel beneath the Thames open for passenger traffic. Mr. Peter Barlow, Jr., has drawn a plan for a new cutting near the Tower; a bill has been carried through Patlia-ment; and a contract has been all but completed-for executing this important work. The plan is to sink a vertical shaft on each side of the river to a depth of fifty feet, furnished with a hydraulic lift to raise and lower a carriage and ten passento a depth of hity feet, furnished with a hydrabile lift to raise and lower a carriage and ten passen-gers; to drive a tunnel in the clay under the river, not exceeding eight feet in diameter, be-tween these shafts, and to line it as driven, partly with Staffordshire blue bricks, and partly with cast-iron, by which means it can be rendered air tight, and all danger from the iver avoided.