## GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

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THE EVENING BULLETIN

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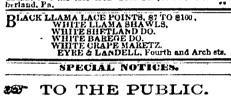
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INVITATIONS FOR WEDDINGS, PARTIES, &Q., executed in a superior manner, by DREKA, luss UHESTNUT STREET. fe20-th

GILBERT. -On the evening of the 28th inst., David Gilbert, M. D., aged G years and I day. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the function services, at his late residence, 731 Arch street, this (Thurday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock, BAY. -In the city of New York, on the 29th inst., Mrs. Jane Elizabeth Kay, widow of . harles H. Kay, and daughter of the late Hon Beth Chapman, of Northum-briand, Pn.



The Philadelphia

# LOCAL EXPRESS COMPANY

WILL OPEN A

**BRANCH OFFICE** 

On Saturday, August 1st, 1868, IN THE

NEW BULLETIN BUILDING,

No. 607 Chestnut Street.



Merry in Provincial France-Bural Games-Some French Gymnastics. Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.) LONDON, July 18, 1868 .- A month ago one of my letters closed with a triumphant entrance into the town of Ecouen, flags flying from May poles. peasants decked in holiday finery, and village bands, followed by the usual crowd of curious and eager boys, who had no eyes for anything but the little son of the drum-major, whose uniform and performance on a tin fife excited more admiration than the harmony of Strauss's band could possibly have done. Of course, we joined the crowd and followed over cobble-stones, up hilly streets, along by the ruined walls of tumbledown cottages into a wood as beautiful as the oldest of old trees, covered with the greenest of green foliage, could be. Right in the heart of this old forest was a square of about four acres, entirely cleared of trees, for the express purpose of accommodating the revellers in these yearly fetes. At the upper end was a large square tent, open on the inner side, and shaded by a whiteecolloped canopy, edged with red, a French fisg crowning the pointed top. This was the evening ball room. Crimson divans ran all round it for the mammas who, according to European ideas, are considered first in fete or celebration of any sort. In this one matter young America might profit by a little instruction, though the

extremes of Old World notions regarding etiquette could not and should not be carried out in an enlightened Republic. I attended a ball in Germany where about a

hundred young ladies were attended by their mammas. When supper was announced all pressed forward, supposing they were to stand in a crowd and be as uncomfortable as possible while par taking of the vlands. But to their amazement the hostess stepped forward and said, "As it is the custom in Germany for the parents to be waited on first, the young folks had better continue dancing till their supper-time is announced." Some looked blank, some giggled, but all retired good-naturedly, and seemed willing to trust to the consideration of the parents, who had the first chance for a feast. It was really a charming contrast to see the comfortable way they were seated and waited on, after the jostling into corners, and implied, if not expressed. idea that they were only invited as wall-flowers or foils for the brilliancy of the young folks, as it often occurs in our home parties. These peasant mothers of Ecouen attended their daughters to the fete, followed them everywhere, and sat beide them in the ball-room, and if they consented to their dancing, the moment the dance was concluded, received them from the thankful jeune homme, who left immediately, with a request to renew the pleasure sometime during the evening. No palace regulations could have been more strictly observed. On the side of the square opposite the ball-room was a circular tent, with saddled horses and swinging chairs'

revolving on a central pole, turned by a crank in the hands of a man who seemed boneess and nerveless. He turned that crank all day

balance was tried; the crowd became enthusiastic, certain he would succeed. A momentary forgetfulness, a sudden spring at the pipe, and my gentleman dropped from the rope, drenched with the contents of the overturned basin, his sheepish face half covered with wet locks, and his blouse dripping with water, an irresistibly comic spectacle for the overjoyed crowd. This was repeated sixty-eight times, when a rough shepherd boy, a natural gymnast, ran up, and fixing his eyes on the shelf, raised and lowered himself twenty times without touching the ground, finally balanced himself just to the line, and brought down the pipe in his mouth, leaving the water undisturbed in the bowl. A moment after he received a silver watch from the "lady mayoress," and was followed about as if he had led the Abyssinian Expedition. In this strain the games were continued till time for the ball, and we returned

Paily Chening Bulletin.

**OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.** 

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1868.

home, wearied with real enjoyment of these rustic but innocent village sports. E. D. W.

The Mapoleonic Bynasty. The London *Times* maintains that, by the Emperor's own showing, France has outgrown the leading strings in which she has so long been held. the she be attributed at the state of the she has so long been Emperor's own showing, France has outgrown the leading strings in which she has so long been held; that she has attained so much capacity for self-government as to reconcile the Emperor to the idea of entrusting her to the guidance of an infant and a woman, without missiving either about the welfare of the country or about the con-tinuance of the Imperial line. Perhaps the ex-pectations of the Emperor will be all the more likely to be realized the more fully and promptly he acts up to them. France will be all the more ready to declare for the perpetuation of the Napoleon dynasty when she feels convinced that it reigns by the mation's free choice. it reigns by the nation's free choice. Personal government cannot survive the person, and the strength of the dynasty lies in a timely and the strength of the dynasty lies in a timely dissociation of its destinies from those of any Cabinet or party in the State. Of all dangers that may compass the Empire, none is so\_much to be dreaded as a blind reliance on packed con-stiluencies, too heavy a leaning on an artificial Parliamentary majority. It is in other matters besides political assassination that men are fool-ishly and to do evil that good may come of it besides political assassination that men are fool-ishly apt to do evil that good may come of it. To have a corrupt legislature at the back of a minister may seem to a short-sighted sovereign the *ne plus ultra* of constitutional government; but honesty is the best policy even in that respect, and the safety of a throne will be found not only in the true knowledge of the people's will, but also in a timely submission to its unblased ex-pression, even if it entails the safetige of a too pression, even if it entails the sacrifice of a too plausible and complacent minister, of a too zealous Arcadian policy, or of a teo obsequious set of prefects.

Funeral of Samuel Lover.

Funeral of Samuel Lover. The Pall Mall Gazette of July 16 says: Mr. Samuel Lover's funeral took place yester-day at Kensal Green. The principal mourners were Mrs. Lover, the widow of the deceased; the Rev. W. Worby, M. A., the Rev. G. Morris, M. A., brothers-in-law to deceased; the Rev. E. Ham-iton Nelson, M. A., incumbent of St. Stephen's, Avenue road, St. Johnswood; Mr. Frederick Peak, solicitor; and the Rev. H. C. Davis. On arriving at the cemetary the London Irish Volun-teers met the cortége at the gates. The service arriving at the conterpt the London Irish Volun-teers met the cortége at the gates. The service was performed by the Rev. E. H. Nelson, M. A., assisted by the Rev. H. C. Davis, M. A. The coffin was placed by the side of the two daugh-ters of the poet, Lucy and Meta Lover. The grave is in the castern division of the cemetary, is situated between those of John Cassell and John M'Dougal Stewart, the Australian ex-plorer. plorer.

Pecuniary Troubles of the Pope.

"With a supreme government based on tradi-tional tyranny, the situation of Spain to-day is what it was yesterday, what it always has been and always will be until the reactionary political Liberty in Spain, as administered now, is an in-sult to humanity. The electoral law has been made a government monopoly; parliamentary rights are derided; the municipalities are under rights are derided; the municipalities are under arbitrary control, the press under a strict censorship, the exchequer empty, the ecclesiastical property sold without profit to the state, the money thus raised wasted, the law suthe money time raised wasted, the law su-perseded, the public debt increased. Spanish paper with no value in foreign markets, agricul-ture perishing, industry paralyzed, excessive taxation still insufficient. Against such a miser-able state of the country, while the whole nation, with a bleeding heart, remembers the sanguinary prints of the loth of April and the 3d of Outpar nights of the 10th of April and the 3d of ( 1865, it would be impossible that the liberal party should abstain from protesting in the only form allowed to them, by maintaining a passive self-respect and wholly abstaining from public business. "In this course the Central Committee not only obey their own principles, but follow the path traced out for them by the patriotic words of the programme of October, 1864. If the pub-lic resources are wasted (it said); if bankruptey is the only columns of our financial questions if the only solution of our financial questions; the only solution of our financial questions; if the traditional obstacle, the Court, is ever in op-position to Liberal principles, and ever favoring the reaction, we shall quietly look for the down-fall of an order of things, strong and powerful yesterday, but feeble and tottering to-day, through the scandal of its own vices. And if we are pow-erless to save from ruin the plory of our flag, or to enforce the principles on which true liberty is based. We are determined to save at all courts based, we are determined to save, at all events,

basin righting itself as soon. . Another | liberty and civilization in England. Would he liberty and civilization in England. Would he have Ireland be as though the battle had not been won by the Protestants, and the verdict of time reversed? To wish for this is a madness of which it is impossible to anspect Mr. Bright. He is perfectly aware how blind, how foolish, how im-practicable are his aspirations. To utter such rentiments, therefore, to a Limerick meeting of Liberals is nothing less than a crimo against the very principles of liberty and of civilization which Mr. Bright professes. He does not believe se-riously that Ireland would be the better for the reversal of the whole legislation of the last two centuries. He only says so to catch the votes of the party in Ireland who are inclined to disaffec-tion, and to attach them to the side of his own political leader, Mr. Gladstone. The Span ish Troubles.

### The Spanish Troubles.

The Gazette de France gives a curious, and, for the greater part, improbable account of the late occurrences at Madrid. The details, it says, it has from Madrid, from a personage, "highly placed, in a position to be well informed, and in whom it has every confidence." With all this, however, the Grantie de France gives the information "with it has every confidence." With all this, however, the Gazette de France gives the information "with all reserve." After mentioning that the object of the alleged conspiracy was to depose Queen Isa-bella, and place her sister, the Duchess of Mont-pensier, on the throne, overtures having been made some time before to the Duke, "who had accepted them," it adds that, once the Rubicon passed, the Duke feit that the revolution, of which he was become the head could passed, the Duke felt that the revolution, of "which he was become the head, could not go on without "a considerable alliance; and therefore he addressed himself to Prussia. An agent of the Generals who took part in the plot had already made the first overture at Berlin, so that the ground was well prepared for those of the Duke, which were favorably received. The Prussian Government promised without hesitation its countenance and good offices and even to give the money depromised without hesitation its countenance and good offices, and even to give the money de-manded of it, but on these conditions—the new Queen should not seek to be recognized by France, by consenting to sign a treaty of alliance with the Imperial Government. Spain must con-sequently remain neutral in case of war breaking out between Prussia and France, and Spain should take no step and make no demonstration calculated to impede the free action of Italy, but should leave her perfectly at liberty to make common cause with Prussia against France in whatever way she might think proper.

Manifesto from General Prim.

The following address to the people of Spain, ssued by General Prim and others, is published n the London papers :

In the London papers: To the Nation; "The present reactionary ministry, in whose hands, by order of the Crown, the destiny of the country has been confided, is an arbitrary gov-erbment. For many years martial law has been been confided, is an arbitrary proeroment. For many years martial law has been the substitute for a constitution sunk down be-fore to a shadow of its original self, and in con-sequence the liberal party has been placed in such a position that it has been compelled to ab-stain from taking any part in public business, and to devote itself solely to the duty of main-taining that dignity which, in the present state of tyrannical oppression and anarchy, affords the sole grannity for the future tri, mp of constituole guaranty for the future triamph of constitu-

"The Central Committee well know that Spain "The Central Committee well know that Spain is involved in notorious difficulties, that calumny is at work against them, and they see with sor-row the miserable condition of Spain—the dis-turbed state of the public mind, the discredit of the nation abroad, the decline of commerce and industry—all the mournful inheritance of arbi-trary administration. They are thoroughly con-scious of the importance of any action on their own part, and it is only after the careful conside-ration of every vital question that, guided by jus-tice, reason and public utility, they have re-sponded to the principles of their hopes and to the wishes of the nation. "With a supreme government based on tradi-

almost inevitably turned in the direction of the Duke of Montpensier, and directly they are so turned they make an enemy of the Emperor of the French the French

the French. The Spectator remarks that a country with seventeen millions of brave people, resources practically without limit, and the geographical situation of Spain, is, while paralyzed by its in-situation, of Spain, is, while paralyzed by its in-stitutions, a direct and most serious loss to the general stock of reserved power in Europe. Her paralysis has lasted long, but it will end the day the people and the Government come into har-mony again, and every *émeute* in the Peninsula is, therefore, of European importance. The mis-fortune is that as every *émeute* must originally be military, Europe can never estimate beforehand its object, its chances, or its probable result. **Incendiarism in Russia.** 

its object, its chances, or its probable result. **Incendiarism in Russia.** A correspondent at St. Petersburg, writing on the 9th inst., says: "Incendiary fires are again becoming frequent in various parts of Russia; whole villages are reported to be in flames, and several large towns have been partially burnt. These fires seem to be chiefly attributable to the distress in which whole districts have been plunged by the famine which still continues, though on a smaller scale than before. The Si-berian plague, too, is herinning to enpear in

though on a smaller scale than before. The Si-berian plague, too, is beginning to appear in several districts. "The animosity against the Poles is still very great. It is reported that the Emperor Alexan-der will go to Warsaw in August to review 120;-000 men in the presence of the King of Prussia. I do not vouch for the truth of this report, which, however, is generally believed by well-informed people here."

People here." Pastor Knak, the Berlin Conserva-tive. Pastor Knak is welcomed by the Berlin papers as a positive godsend at this time of the year. The municipality, the theologians of all schools, and the Kreuz Zeitung keep up a brisk correspon-dence on the old question of the sun standing still at Joshua's bidding. Pastor Knak has lately addressed a new letter on the subject to his rev-erend brethren. These, it seems, had endeavored to save the text by alleging (in accordance with to save the text by alleging (in accordance with ancient Jewish and Christian commentators) that Scripture always accommodates itself to the pop-Scripture always accommodates itself to the pop-nlar parlance, as we ourselves speak of the sun "rising" and "setting." Pastor Knak will have none of that. He says: "The Bible speaks dis-tinctly of 'God causing His sun to rise over the just, '&c., and, therefore, the earth must stand still and the sun moves. For the langhter I cause," he continues, "I care little. I am as happy as a child. And what is more, I do not stand alone; I have some of the highest scientific authorities on my side." He refrains, however, from mentioning them. from mentioning them.

### LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Johnson's New Southern Policy-The Carpet Baggers to be Left to Shift for Themselves-A Session of Congress in September Probable—The Democrats Trying to get Collector Cake Removed, to Control the Custom-House Patronage for the Next Election-The Pardon of William M. Cooper and His Friends in Quod-The Democrats Want Their Votes-The President and Alderman McMullin, &c.

Correspondence of the Philada. Baily Evening Bulletin. J WASHINGTON, July 29, 1868 .--- The recent order of the President, re-arranging the military districts of the South, is the first development of the line of policy he intends to pursue in regard to the Southern States. His object is to give the unreconstructed rebels full swing-but not the kind of "swing" some should have, at the end of a rope-during the coming Presidential election; and by withdrawing military protection from the loyal citizens, as far as he can lawfully do, it will encourage the Democrats to make every exertion to carry their States by intimidating the colored voters and over-awing intimidating the colored voters and over-awing the loyal whites. It is asserted to-day that in bill of the law passed by Congress, in regard to the Electoral College, elections will be held in Virginia, Mississippi and Texas for Presidential electors, who will insist upon the votes of these States being counted, the same as if they were represented in Congress. Cool-headed Republicans here, bowever, think that with the Southern State Go-ought to be able to carry all the States recently ought to be able to carry all the States recently admitted for Grant and Colfax, but others fear that the withdrawal of all military protection to the loyal voters will discourage them and keep many of them from voting for fear of violence at the hands of the revolutionary party. To ra-medy this it is proposed that the Legislatures of all the reconstructed States shall be authorized to cast the electoral vote of their res-pective States, as South Caroling did for menu authorized to cast the electoral vote of their res-pective States, as South Carolina did for many years. An act of Congress would be requisite to legalize this proceeding, and it seems probable that an effort will be made to have a full Con-gress here the last of September, to legislate for contingencies which may occur in the meantim and to counteract any arbitrary acts which Johnson may commit, looking to the nullifica-tion of the reconstruction acts. tion of the reconstruction acts. RFPORTS TO REMOVE COLLECTOR CAKE. A determined effort is being made by Pennsyl-vania Democrats for the removal of Collector Cake. Charges of various kinds have been made against him, and laid before Secretary McCulloch, which are undergoing investigation. The object is to get Cake suspended and a Democrat ap-pointed in his place, who will use the patronage of the Custom House for the benefit of the Demo-crats in the October and November elections. It matters not whether the charges against Cake are groundless or not, they want him removed. are groundless or not, they want him removed and they calculate that if a Democrat is appoint ad interim, he will continue to hold the office till after the October clection, at all events, be-cause, if the President should suspend Cake, he is not required to send his reasons he f**or** for such suspension to the Senate till within twenty days after that body meets again, and this would keep their man in the office till some time in the middle of October. Then, if the Senate should not meet in Southern her source the Senate should not meet in September, as some think probable, the *ud interim* would hold the Collectorship til January, probably, long after he had "done his worst" against the Republicans of your city and State. This is their programme, and there seems to be some probability of its being successful. Senator Cattell yesterday asked suspension of action by the Secretary upon the charges till be could have an opportunity of going to Philadelphia and investigating them, which request was granted, and nothing will be done in the matter for some days yet. THE CONTRACT FOR PRINTING POSTAGE STAMPS.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

the election takes place, as it will be several votes more added to their strength. ALDERMAN MCMULLEN AND THE PRESIDENT. The worthy Alderman of your Fourth Ward had a very interesting interview with President Johnson a few days ago, in which the latter re-newed to the former the "assurances of his dis-tinguished consideration," and hoped the De-mocracy would do better this year than last im Philadelphia. The President, in closing, said: "Alderman, it's a bitter pull for me to swallow, Seymour and Blair, but I am resolved to do all I can to promote their election." And he will can to promote their election." And he will-SUSQUEILANNA. that's certain.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

-Extra Billy Smith is stumping Virginia against reconstruction.

-Mrs. Lincoln has engaged apartments in the Rue Balzac, Paris

-Victor Hugo's new book is to be called "The Exiles."

-Wagner seeks the quiet of Switzerland to complete his new opera, "Niebelungen." -The negroes in Austin, Texas, publish a newspaper called *The Freedman's Press*.

-Risley's Japs have been performing before the Spanish Court.

-Mrs. Van Zandt has made a success in "Rigo-letto."

--One of the evils most recently attributed to the use of tobacco is baldness. A California doctor tells us so.

-Competition isn't always desirable; as when rival milkmen in Kentucky put arsenic in each other's cans.

-Alexander H. Stephens denies that he kelped to make the Democratic platform. But it is vile enough to have been even his work.

-The chief cook of a Niagara hotel receives \$250 a month. A stew-pendous price, it seems to us.

The remarkable haziness of the atmosphere which has been perceptible for several days, is attributed in some quarters to the influence of the fires now raging in the Canadian woods.

-The first thing Queen Fatouma of Mobely ordered, when arrived at her Paris hotel in the July heat, was a big fire in the chimney-place, before which she sat shivering in a leopard skin.

-A Vienna paper says that Grant owes his nomination to the fact that he is the handsomest officer in the American army. But we don't claim personal loveliness for the General.

-Franz Spiegelreindefielogerman was arrested as a vagrant in Chicago on Saturday, and fined \$4, and thought it a good thing that he was not charged so much a letter for his whole name.

-Menotti Garibaldi's recently married wife is -Menoth Garlbau's recently married wife is ambitious of military distinction, and is moving to enroll a battalion of Amazons. It is to be hoped her belligerent proclivities will be exer-cised elsewhere than on her husband.

-Three hundred and twenty yachts, ranging from ten to six hundred tons each, are advertised for sale in English journals—nearly all of them the property of private gentlemen, and built for confederate blockade running.

-A statistician proves that the whole human race, since Adam, could be buried in the State of Connecticut and nobody crowded. The Demo-cratic branch of the race will be buried there in November November.

-Two young ladies were examining a statuette of Andromeda, labelled, "Executed in Terra Cotta." "Executed in Terra Cotta," says one; "where is that?" "I am sure I don't know," returned the other; "but I pity the poor girl whorever it was."

-As slow a coach as Gen. McClellan was, he had the pluck to thus reproach Beymour when he asked him to go to the eastern portion of the city and speak to the rioters. He said : "If I should go to the people, as you call them it would not be with a speech, but with grape and canister." -The Church of England is coming out extremely strong against the re-marriage of di-vorced persons. Dean Elliott has had to resign his place in Convocation because he has married a lady who had obtained a divorce from her former husband -Offenbach is seriously advised by the critics of Paris to stop publishing more operas. They intimate that his *verve* has been exhausted, and that, in case the public should hiss his new productions, it might commence also to dislike his old and still popular operas, in which event his copyrights would become worthless. copyrights would become worthless. —Admiral Farragut is said to be a millionaire. He owns a number of pretty houses, some unoc, cupied lots, and twenty acres now in wheat, within the city limits of Vallejo, California. As that city is to be the western terminus of the Central Pacific Railroad, this property is destined to become a mine of wealth, and within a year has been trebled in price. has been trebled in price. has been trebled in price. — The Gazette de Lausanné says a considerable trade in ice has been lately organized by a person named Robatel, residing near Martigny. The ice from the glaciers having been sawn into regu-lar cubes of small volume and perfect transpa-rency, is packed in boxes, and sent off by fast trains to various centres of population in France, and arrives with very little waste. -For a debt of \$480, the Sheriff of Clay -For a debt of \$480, the Sheriff of Ulay county, Indiana, levicd upon the through freight train to St. Louis, on Tuesday night, and Kept \$50,000 worth of goods for twenty-four hours. The superintendent of the road paid the debt at ten o'clock, and relieved the train. The Sheriff chained the train to the track while the train was waiting waiting. -Edward B. Moore, managing editor of the Brooklyn Union, has completed his opera of "Mootla," which claims to be the only original and entirely American opera produced in this country. The scene is laid in Salem during the country. The scene is laid in Salem during the days of witchcraft, and eminent critics speak favorably of the work. When you see the characters there will be no difficulty in determinind which is witch. which is witch. —A bachelor uncle, to whom his niece applied for advice on the question of choosing between two suitors, one of whom was rich and the other poor, the latter being the most ardent, as well as the favorite lover—replied, "My dear, the ques-tion being stripped of all illusory elements, your choice simply lies between love and beef. Now, love is an idea; while beef is a reality. Love you can get along without; but beef you must have. Therefore, make sure of your beef." -The Knox (Ill.) Republican has the following: "The Knox (III.) *Republican* has the following: "A farmer near Oneida, one day last week, while on an unfrequented part of his farm, near a ravine, discovered that an oak sapling had been cut and dragged to the ravine, which caused him to investigate the matter, the result of which caused him to investigate the matter, the result of which was he found a trap door covered by the sod, which opened into a room excavated in the ground. This room was quite well fitted up with tables and chairs, containing stolen property of all kinds, and was evidently the rendezvous of there." thieves." -Victor Hugo writes all his manuscripts with a very soft lead pencil, which he often forgets to sharpen, so that the letters assume a gigantic size, and eight or ten lines cover nearly a whole sheet of paper. Perhaps no other eminent consheet of paper. Perhaps no other eminent con-temporary author complies so conscientionaly with the sensible advice which Horace gives to poets and authors. Victor Hugo corrects his manuscripts again and again, until the work often undergoes a complete change. Some of his most celebrated poems he sewrote so often that his son, Charles, intends to publish, after his father's death, an edition of the poems of Victor-Hugo, with the stanzas which his father rejected. These stanzas, it is said, would form a volume of great beauty and value. Sometimes Victor Hugo works very rapidly; thus, for instance, he comworks very rapidly; taus, for instance, he com-pleted the last part of *Les Misérables* in a week. The "Tollers of the Sea" was written in six months. Some of his best poems were written on the spur of the moment. Louis Philippe used to eay of him, "Hugo is a queer fellow, but put the brains of all Frenchman together and they cannot come up to be " cannot come up to his."

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F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

)3 29 tfrp5 PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE

### IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THUBSDAY, September 0. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 9), or on TUESDAY. July 23, the day

before the Annual Commencement. For circulars, apply to President CATTELL, or to Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN,

Clerk of the Faculty EASTON, Pa., July, 1868. jyl4 tf

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

GTREET. PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1863. NOTICE to the holders of bonds of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April I, 1870:-The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of 81,000 each at any time before the lat day of October next, at par, for a new mortgage bond of equal amount, bearing 7 per cent interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 32 years to run. The bonds not surrendered on or before the lat of Octo ber next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor. my25 tocti B, BRADFORD, Treasurer.

their tenor. my 37 octi B. DRADFORD, Alessand WANTED.-AN EPISCOPAL CLERGY MAN, AT present without a parochial charge, desires em-ployment as editor, assistant editor, or reviewer, or in any other literary capacity, connected with a Roview, Magazine, or daily paper. Address G. J. L., iat this other.

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 AND 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department,-Medical treatmen :and imedicines furnished gratuitously to the

NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, WASTE paper, &c., bought by E. HUNTER, ap28-tf rp No. 618 Jayne street.

### GREAT FIRE IN CLEVELAND.

Oil Works Destroyed.

[From the Cleveland Leader of July 23.] One of the most extensive and serious confla-grations occurred Tuesday which has been known in Cleveland for a long time. It resulted in the total destruction of the Rock Oil Refinery, belonging to Dr. Marcus C. Parker, situated on Central Way. The immediate occasion of the fire is unknown.

It caught from an explosion of the still, but it is not known what caused the explosion. As may easily be imagined, the fire spread with fearful

easily be imagined, the fire spread with fearful rapidity, consuming everything about and being fed by oil. The explosion occurred at about quarter past seven o'clock in the evening, and the fire burned between two and three hours. The explosion was terrific. The body of Mr. Samuel Smith, foreman, was thrown high into the air, and falling back into the building was burned up so completely that only the skull and a few of the bones were found afterwards. He was an old man, aged fifty seven years. He leaves a wife and an adopted child. His wife has been sick for some time. What was left of the body was put into a box and taken in charge by his was put into a box and taken in charge by his brother, Major Smith. George Bowder, refiner, and George Sllk, the

George Bowder, refiner, and George Silk, the only other men on the premises, were knocked down, and very severely, if not fatally, burned. They were taken from the building and carried to houses on the Heights. Every particle of skin was burned off and the fleab badly seared. They were enveloped in white lead and oil, and Dr. Jones was called, who did everything he could to alleviate the excruciating sufferings of the men. Both are young men and single. Mr. Bowder boarded on Cedar street, and Mr. Silk on Hill street.

The fire communicated to Turnbull's Diamond Oil Works, but was extinguished after having damaged the works to the amount of about \$160. Dr. Parker's loss is \$10,000. He has an insurance of about \$5,000.

### Communication.

"In God we Trust" to Grant us Peace, with Power to lead the nation, aided by the logic of cold facts (Colfax) in the progressive ways of Jus-tice and Equal Rights, that it may never see more (Saymon) with the progressive of the second terms (Seymour) riot, rapine and murder, or hear the insane and drunken blare (Blair) of treason and rebellion. MILO.

-Napoleon sits three-quarters of an hour at

with its twenty vehicles all the time occupied by men, women and children, five times round the circle for two sous. A hand-organ lent a charm to this performance, and I think the boy who worked it was a son of the man who turned the other crank. On either side of this hollow square were the usual startling pictures of al Borts of impossible reptiles, venomous, before their sting was extracted, wound in multitudinous folds around the rigid bodies of fearless infants, and huge placards informing the staring crowd that they had better embrace this rare opportunity to see a phenomenon that was unprecedented in the annals of France! Every variety of fancy articles and sweetmeats were for sale. which the piercing shricks of children and the deafening sounds of drums and hammers made it impossible for any one with hearing to avoid discovering. In the centre of all was the attraction. Seating

ourselves on one of the rush-bottomed chairs that formed a hollow square within a hollow square, we were prepared to watch the games of the peasants, that were to be followed by rewards to the successful competitors. The Mayor of the town conducted the games and decided disputes. while his lady sat in a circle of admiring friends (what lady Mayorees hasn't friends?) and held the prizes. First, a frame, with five or six cords stretched over it, was placed on end, in the enclosure of people. The village girls stood in line. side by side, on a board opposite, about twenty steps from the frame. Then a large plaster-ofparis head and neck, with eyes the size of a teacup, only painted, not cut out, was placed over the head and face, resting on the shoulders of number one. A pair of scissors was placed in her hands, and, opening them, to my amazement she walked straight up to the frame and with one snap of the scissors cut the centre cord. Amidst a shout of applause the mask was re-moved and the blushing girl informed she had won the first prize-a gold chain and cross! To show that the task was no easy one no less than fifty-four attempts were made to win the second prize, when number one was allowed to try it and failed only by one step to the left of the frame, while others had gone in all sorts of zigzag directions, not being accustomed to walking blind-folded and agitated no doubt by the shouts "a droite a droite!" "au gauche!" "coupe!" of the interested fathers and brothers looking on. The second prize was given to the girl who walked straight, but brought the scissors between and not over the cord. It was a silver chain and cross of Genoese workman-The ground was cleared for, ship. the boys' game. And of all indicrous sights, it exceeded. Poor Pillicoddy would have paused in his "solemn determination to eat poppy leaves and die," to laugh ! A frame with heavy posts was planted firmly in the ground, with a revolving shelf across the top, connected with short cords to a rope fastened at either end to the posts. On the shelf a bowl of water stood directly in the centre; suspended from it was a pipe with a bright red handle. The feat to be accomplished was to raise the body by the rope, bringing the mouth on a level with the pipe, and seize the pipe between the teeth. Number one took off his hat, smoothed the skirt of his blue cotton blouse, put his hair carefully behind his ears and carefully took the rope in his hands. Raising himself gradually and steadily, the shelf turned slowly, till the basin of water over his head was on a

slant perilous to behold. "Prenez-gardel"

The Pall Mall Gazette says: In a letter of the 10th our Roman correspondent eays: "The tardy payment of an instalment of the Pontifical debt is, I am informed, due to a threat from the Pope, in an audience which he gave to General Dumont on the 21st of last month, that he would shortly declare to the whole world, in a public allocation, that if he was reduced to begrary and forced to solicit alma whole world, in a public allocation, that if he was reduced to beggary and forced to solicit alms of Catholics, it was because the French Govern-ment permitted Italy to break her engagements with him. The words of the Holy Father were talegraphed by Consort Dumont to Paris and telegraphed by General Dumont to Paris, and the Emperor Napoleon, who has some reason for vishing to appear on the best terms with Rome, despatched to Florence a peremptory note, which obtained for his Holiness the three which obtained for his Holiness the three millions of francs mentioned in my last. The Holy Father is still very bitter about his re-ception at the camp, and his exposure there to the pitless storm. He says that he ordered a chapel to be built of wood, not of linen. It was intended to invite the generals and principal officers to a banquet at Grottofenata, but the Pope was so incensed that, though arrange-ments had been made for a dinner of sixty covers, he countermanded the order. He is ex-pected to speak very strongly to General Kan-zler at his next andience. There is also a rumor that the camp will be broken up in a few days In that the camp will be broken up in a few days. In fact, the rain and constant storms render ma-neuvres impracticable, and the unavoidable exposure has had such an effect on the troops that no less than 600 men out of the 4,000 in camp are sick."

### The Irish Church Question.

The Irish Church Question. The English papers have the following com-ments on Mr. Bright's speech in favor of the dis-memberment of the Irish Church establishment: The Daily News anticipates the objection that Mr. Bright's speech, though eloquent, is wholly unpractical, and tends no one knows whither. It it tends to stir up the people of Ireland to bearty co-operation in the new Parliament with the policy of religions equality by impartial en-dowment, which has been adopted by the present House of Commons, one cannot imagine any-thing more practical. Mr. Bright, however, may fairly reply that be has made his contribution 3 to the settlement of the Irish difficulty; and unless the settlement of the Irish difficulty; and unless the tone of the debates of the present session, both on the land question and on the Church question, be very misleading, the ultimate solu-tion is likely to be found in measures not very remote from the propositions which he has re-commended. Irish landlords and Irish church-men may go further and fare worse. Behind Me men may go further and fare worse. Behind Mr. Bright there is Mr. Mill on the one side, and Mr. Miall on the other. A little injudicious delay may transform Mr. Bright's schemes from revo-lutionary projects into compromises for which the time has gone by.

Intionary projects into compromises for which the time has gone by. The Times is prepared to go with Mr. Bright as far as religious equality in Ireland is concerned. Let us have that at least. But when Mr. Bright repeats his scheme for regenerating both the race and the island by the artificial production of peasant proprietors, he is attempting what is ut-terly impossible, what has no ground in justice, or in the sentiment of equality, or in the public interest, and what can only end in failure and disappointment. No doubt a peasant proprietor-ship, or a large class of "statesmen," as they ex-ist still in some parts of England, would be bet-ter, politically and socially, than a reign of ab-sentee landowners and the rest of the actual sys-tem. But the peasant proprietors or small landtem. But the peasant proprietors or small land-owners must be of spontaneous growth and must owners must be of spontaneous growth and must arise out of encouraging circumstances. When such classes appear the condition of affairs that produced them will maintain them, and will either keep them sound or develop them into something better. But where they do not exist, and are planted by force of law, no law will ever be able to sustain them argainst the course of nature. The Standard is foolishly wise. It asks whether

is is really Mr. Bright's opinion that we should restore freland to the condition in which she was two hundred years ago? Is all that English was two hundred years agor is all that English wisdom and liberality have done for that island to be obliterated, and no account taken of any-thing but of English errors and English follics? To what epoch does Mr. Bright propose to carry us back as our model Irish period? To go back two hundred years is to return to an age prior to the rise of nearly all that Mr. Bright would call shouled the crowd. Down he came instantly, the

"Miserable is the condition of a state when, by "Miserable is the condition of a state when, by the fault of those who lead her, she is placed be-tween shame and danger, with wretchedness on one side and revolution on the other. She gives all that she is asked, and gains nothing in ex-change, even the right of law—of that law over which she is the indisputable sovereign. "The ambition of the reactionary party has no bounds; it despises public opinion. Let the government of Spain seek its strength in an electoral monopely: let it put to the proof every

government of Spain seek its strength in an electoral monopoly; let it put to the proof every resource in its power. It may attempt to turn the religious sentiments of the people against progress; it may enrich every one of its own members; it may seek an opportunity to revive the old inquisitorial *regime*, and the traditional prerogative of monarchial absolutism; but pub-lic opinion is on the watch, and if its light be not sufficient to dissipate the darkness of old times, it will become a flame in the hearts of the people. "The liberal principles proclaimed by the Pro

results in the system of taxation, independence reform in the system of taxation, independence of the municipalities and provinces, unity of right and uniformity of legislature, reforms in the army and navy, establishment of juries abolished by the government, secured rights of electors, freedom of the press, religious toleration, liberty of education, right of public meeting and associa-tion—these are the pripalace principle. tion-these are the principles on which the liberal party will base the future happiness of

"JOAQUIN AGUIRRE, "JAAQUIN AGUIRRE, "PRVNADES MATEO SAGASTA, "MANUEL LASALA, "(Other signatures follow.)"

The present Government of Spain, says the London Saturday Review, is a despotism guided by priests, and it has the sense to behave like what it is. It does not make the country power-ful or peaceful, or rich or contented, but it keeps up a governmentlafter its own pattern, and it con-centrates its whole thoughts on the difficult task of continuing to survive. Up to this moment it has succeeded, and if it goes courageously on, has succeeded, and if it goes courageously on, and arrests in good time every one it suspects; or whom it suspects it may some day suspect, it may go on for a good time to come. And, fortunately for it, it has enlisted a very powerful friend in its service. The revolutionary party find that if they wish to avoid the perils of a Republic they are

Postmaster-General Randall has not yet warded the contract for printing postage awarded the contract for printing postage stamps. The experts who examined the work-manship of the bidders have completed their labors, but the P. M. G. has not yet had time to give their report a full consideration. THE PARDON OF WM. M. COOPER AND OTHERS.

THE PARDON OF WM. M. COOPER AND OTHERS. A formidable delegation of Democratic politi-cians from Philadelphila are here, urging the par-don of Wm. M. Cooper, convicted in the United States District Court of whisky frauds. It seems they brought all their influence to bear for the pardon of Cooper alone, without reference to Orr and the others convicted at the same time. The matter was referred by the President to Attorney-General Evarts, who has addressed a letter to Acting District Attorney Charles Gilpin, asking information concerning all the parties implicated, and Mr. Gilpin's report will probably de-cide what action will be taken in regard to all the parties incarcerated. Attorney General Evarts parties incarcerated. Attorney-General Evarta went over to New York this morning, to attend the entertainment at Secretary Seward's country seat at Auburn, and will not return till next week, which will prevent any action being taken in the matter for some days yet, as the President invariably relies upon the recommendation of the Attorney-General in such cases. The Democrats are very anxious to get the defendants out before

Spain. "JUAN PRIM,

Opinions of the English Press.