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DIED.

BIED.

BIARR.—On the 4th instant, Harry Allen, infant son of John D. and Ann L. Barr, aged 10 weeks.

BETTLE.—On the evening of the let inst. Anna Sinton Bettle, daughter of Charles and Deborah E. Bettle, aged I year and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, near Eaddonfield, N. J., on Fourth day, the 5th inst., at 9A. M., without turther notice.

McCONNELL.—At Summit Hill, on the 3d instant, 8. Merrick, youngest son of H. H. and J. D. McConnell, aged 2 years and 3 months.

Silt-BErt.—On the morning of the 3d inst., in the 5th year of her age, Fanny Cochran, daughter of Samuel Land Annie B. Shober.

COLGATE & CO.'S
Aromatic Vegetable Scap, combined
with Giycorhae, is recommended for
Ladies and Infants.

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TO THE PUBLIC.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Philadelphia LOCAL EXPRESS COMPANY

WILL OPEN A BRANCH OFFICE

On Saturday, August 1st, 1868,

NEW BULLETIN BUILDING,

No. 607 Chestnut Street.

PARDEE SUIENTIFIC COURSE IN

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE. The next term commences on THURSDAY, September O. Candidates for admirsion 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, 1668. PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH FOURTH STREET. BTREET.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1988.

NOTICE to the holders of bonds of the Philadelphia and leading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:—

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of cl. 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 25 years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the jet of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor. my24-tocil 8. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

LIFE I SURANCE.—THE HAND-IN-HAND Mutual Life Insurance Company withes to obtain a number of good Agents to canvass for Life Insurance. To well qualified then very favorable terms will be allowed. Apply at No. 112 South Fourth street. jy24f m w-8t rp* HOWARD HOSPITAL NOS. 1518 AND 1520
Lombard street, Dispensary Department, Medical
treatmen and medicines furnished gratuitously to the

NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, WASTE paper, &c., bought by E. HUNTER, args.tf rp No. 613 Jayne street

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Reported Discovery of Gold Fields-Intense Excitement Prevalent. [From the London Times, (City article.) July 25]
Advices from the Cape of Good Hope tend to confirm the report recently received with regard to gold discoveries beyond the Transvaal Repub-lic. Some of the accounts in circulation are of wildest description, but setting

aside there is reason to believe, not only that de-posits exist, but that they are very rich and extensive. They appear to be situated about 500 miles from Fatchestrom, a town on the southern border of the Transvaal, and the route is reported to be healthy and abounding in game. It is also alleged that the chief is friendly, and anxious to come under British protection.

There is a tradition that the Portuguese sent an expedition in the sixteenth century to work these mines, which failed through the prevalence these mines, which tailed through the prevalence of fever and the poisonous fly described by Dr. Livingstone as destructive to horses and cattle. It ascended the Zambesi as far as Sena but those who did not perish turned back, and no attempt has since been made. Some of the Cape travelers know the line of route well, and further and the conditional particulars may therefore some here. more distinct particulars may, therefor, soon be expected. Natal is the nearest scaport to the district, and expeditions will most to the district. and expeditions will most likely be organized from that colony as well as from the Cape. Should the expectations entertained be confirmed even in but a moderate degree an impulse will be given to that and the other settlements which will speedily retrieve the depression of the past few years. The following content from a letter written by a merchant or extract from a letter written by a merchant or-dinarily of sober views, and dated from Cape Town, the 4th ult., indicates that the discovery has created a frenzy even greater than that which always arises under such circumstances, and which almost invariably ends inddisappointment:
"Reports of the existence of extensive gold-fields beyond the Transvaal Republic appear to be fully corroborated, richer and more extensive, it is said, than anywhere else. In fact, it is thought the ancient Ophir has been struck. What do you think of gold in heavy veins imbedded in white quartz—auriferous quartz—in thirty different localities, and immense surface strata, rich in gold, the one twenty-two miles broad and the other sixty miles long, with parallel veins, and a width of from two to three miles?"

-California is famous for her roosters. The headless rooster, poor fellow, is dead. A new claimant for the attention of the public is about to take his place. Santa Clara county claims the honor of producing him. This chanticleer sports a pair of genuine horns, two inches in They are firmly set upon his head, and are resemble miniature cow's horns, or the ordinary spurs of his tribe.

AN EDITORIAL EXCURSION. NO. 11.

Omaha is a capital specimen of a real Western city, although, since the removal of the seat of government, it is no longer a specimen capital. That would be considered a first-class pun in Boston.)

Very pleasantly located upon the west bank of the Missouri, it forms the eastern terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad. The business part of the town spreads all over the natural levee, and ascent and crest of the beautiful bluff that rises half a mile back from the river are rapidly being covered with handsome and substantial frame, brick and stone residences. It is a very pretty town. Handsome blocks of four-story stores; two or three very neat and pretty churches; two or three very good hotels; an "Academy of Music;" two daily newspapers, and good-sized ones at that; a trotting course, and quantities of splendid horseflesh; a big State House crowning the bluff, its occupation gone, and ready to be turned into College or anything else that seems good in the eyes of the Omahaese: a sulphur spring that smells and tastes strong enough to make the fortune of two watering places; billiard saloons unsurpassed in Philadelphia for size and appointments; and beer as good as the best.

The shops of the Union Pacific Railroad at Omaha will put Altoona to its trumps ere long. Great substantial buildings, where artisans in wood and iron and brass and copper make everything hum again with every imaginable tune which, with saws and sledges, and lathes and planes, and files and hammers, and all the other instruments of the mechanic's orchestra, can discourse such discordant, but suggestive, music. Store houses crammed with every conceivable kind of supplies from a needle to an anchor. Nobody along the seven hundred miles of Union Pacific ever sends to General Purchasing Agent Frost for anything that he is not ready for The other day, half a dozen paulius were wanted up the road to cover some stores from the weather. The wire made a little mistake and called them "painters." Frost couldn't imagine what had started up the Fine Arts so suddenly in the Black Hills, but he is ready for all emergen cies, and when the next train reached its western destination, out step my six painters, pots, brushes and all, prepared for any job, from a landscape to a "S. T. 1860-X" on the side of the "Elk Horn." or any other mountain. You can't catch Frost out of supplies, and as it requires about everything to build a Union Pacific Railroad, he just keeps everything on hand. There should be a special chapter on Frost, only there's

Sunday at Omaha was a quiet, roasting day. Thermometer varied, according to locality, from 105 to 109 in the shade. Nevertheless some of the party went to church. Bishop Clarkson belongs to the live description of the Episcopate, and he has builded him a very pretty church in Omana, which is the Cathedral town of Nebraska, so to speak. Unfortunately the worthy Bishop was off on a tour, There was a large congregation, a small organ, a choir eviently divided in sentiment on the question orientation, (our sympathies were with the soprano.) a mild but zealous young clergyman who-will grow older after a while.

Monday was given to an exploration of the Union Pacific Railroad shops, of which we have already hinted; to a processional drive around the neighboring country; (who among us will ever forget that delicious moment, when, heated by the perpendicular rays of Nebraska's sun, and guided by the unerring instincts of Faulkner, we drove up to that hospitable farmhouse, famed for its honest, wholesome cider, and-didn't get any?) to numberless visits to the tempting sodafountain of the enterprising and genial Ish; to a State dinner at the Casement House; to another processional drive to the Sulphur Springs; to that astonishing Republican meeting at night, where Boston. New York and Philadelphia spoke their pieces, as though we were all veterans of the stage instead of quiet knights of the quill.

Gradually it became Tuesday. On Tuesday morning the U. P. part of the business, proper, began in real earnest. First, Fulton secured his trunk. Then the party, under the chieftainship of Frost, took possession of the train, and the trip across the U. P.

R. R. began. After this manner we went: Locomotive and Tender. Caboose Car.
Kitchen Car, with ice-boxes, cooking stove, head-waiter, two cooks, two pantrymen, three waiters—supplies indefinite and inexhaustible. (There were men on that train that would have

spelled that, inexhaustable.) Ordinary First-Class Car. Extraordinary First-Class Sleeping Car. U. P. R. R. Director's Car. All these things are necessary for a properly conducted editorial excursion. And we were

properly conducted: his name it was Wadsworth; part of the time, Gilman. All that Tuesday we went tearing across Nebraska, wondering at the splendid crops; admiring the solid road; studying the changing scenery; stopping at a prairie-dog village, where skillful marksmen missed every shot; flying past little for tlets, where ten soldiers made one garrison, out in the middle of some boundless prairie;

DINING! Did you ever sit down to a regular dinner party of fifteen, running thirty miles an hour? Probably not. We did, every day, on the U. P. Also breakfast and supper. None of your make-shift meals, but a regular good, hot dinner. Beef. steak, mutton chop, broiled chicken, broiled ham, corned beef, pot-pie, tomatoes, potatoes, beets, onions, hot rolls and biscuit, fresh bread and butter, nuts, almonds and raisins, possibly a stray glass of Mumm or Dry Verzenay, cafe noir and ices, just to top off with. Bill of fare different every time-pastry and confectionery. We don't want to make people too uncomfortable, but this was the way the U. P. R. R. managed us, and we

bore it angelically. Between times, we did variously. Chess and whist; books and naps; conundrums and puns; (from the Bostonians, of course); observations of the road and country; once or twice, a mosquito fight, the battle-ground some siding where we waited for a contrariwise train. Some times a ride on the cow-catcher. There we have you again. Did you ever ride on a cow-catcher? We did. That Tuesday evening, five of us perched on that anti-vaccine machine, and rode us triumphantly into North Platte, after night fall. It's an edd sensation. Nothing before you but the long track and the open country. Behind you the thundering engine, hurling you forward so that every tiny insect in the evening air is dashed into your face like tingling spear points.

Very exhilarating, very exciting-not at all safe.

on that giddy seat, and the day after a little grease-spot or two kept us off, and in ten minutes after, bang! went a steam-chest or valve, or some such thing, which would have first scalded and

then pitched us in front of No. 18. Moral.—Advice to young men contemplating a

ide on a cow-catcher. Don't! We got into North Platte, 290 miles from Oma hs, after dark, and had a good supper. We were minded to tarry there all night, but we had a misunderstanding with the mosquitoes, and determined to go on. Society is not entirely settled yet, at North Platte, and one of the Platte waiters concluded the supper by shooting one of his comrades, by way of an anchovy. Off again westward. The musquitoes went with us about forty miles, just for companionship, you know, and then we saw them no more. All night "On to Chevenne!'

We approach Cheyenne through a lovely valley, bounded by undulating, grassy hills. Then up on to a broad table land. We sweep by a large Indian camp, picturesque with its smoky tents and grazing droves of horses. We are stil perched on our dancing, rushing cow-catcher, and the morning light and cool prairie breeze and the clear, blue sky all rouse our senses to more than common keenness. Down through a winding, narrow, steep cut, and out on to the table land again, and lo! up rises on our left, as by magic, a grand range of snow-covered mountains, far away in Colorado, glittering in the early sunlight. Up rises on our right, at the same moment, the Black Hills of the Rocky Mountains, which we are presently to explore. The scene, in its suddenness and grandeur, is one of nature's most magnificent panoramas, and we sit feasting our eyes on the rich treat, until another turn of the road, and some low adjacent hills, cut it off from us again, and with the snort of an over-driven steed, our good locomotive glides us into famous Cheyenne. We have made our 227 miles in the night, and are now out of "the States," and in the newly fledged Territory of Wyoming, near the eastern slope of the Black Hills.

An hour is given to a rapid scout through the stores, newspaper offices, and other business places of Cheyenne. We glean up hasty intelli gence of the population, prospects, manners and customs of the place, and are off again. This day's ride is across the Laramie Mountains, and as we climb up a grade of ninety feet for thirtyodd miles, we enjoy an unbroken succession of such mountain pictures as do not fall to the good fortune of many railroad travelers. A wilderness of lovely wild flowers of all colors and shapes cover the hill-sides and little vallevs. Snow-peaked mountains bound the distant horizon. Endless wierd-shaped formations of red granite rock present themselves on either side. Winding perpetually upward and onward, the narrow iron pathway goes searching its way among the tangled hills, until at last we halt upon the summit of the highest point which is to be crossed between Omaha and the Sierra Nevada, 8,262 feet above the level of the sea. Here we take a rest, all climbing to the little observatory that crowns the very highest priate ceremonies, in honor of our tried and trusty leader and manager, of whom, perchance, more anon, for he was a Page who-but we spare

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

nis blushes.

LETTER FROM PARIS.

French Ideas of American Repudiation-The Chamber of Deputies-The Annual Budget - Theatrical Subsidies -Tobacco Statistics-Government Ciprespondence of the Philada, Baily Evening Bulletin.

Paris, Friday, July 26, 1868.—It is almost un-

necessary for me to say, that, of all the American

questions, the one in which the people of this capital, and, I presume. of Europe generally, take most interest, is that which most nearly touches their own pockets. I mean, of course, the question of American Bonds, and the all-important consideration for foreign-holders of whether the principal and interest are to be paid in gold or currency. A good many of these securities, more perhaps than is generally supposed, are held by small capitalists, or petites rentiers, as they are called in this country, who, being pre-eminently greedy of high interest for their money, invested in American stock during the war, just as they did in Italian and Mexican, and just as they are fond of doing in all loans which offer prizes, or other speculative ventures and attractions. Now, of course, there are great indignation and bitterness manifested amongst these creditors of the United States, at the bare idea of any change in or violation of the terms on which they considered that they advanced their money. Their view of the matter is soon told; and it seems only tair that I should submit their plea to the just appreciation of the American public, living, as I do amongst a friendly people, who are such old allies, and such really sincere admirers and wellwishers of the United States and all that belongs to them. What they say, then, is this: When we bought American bonds at the height and peril of the war, we risked, and we were well aware that we were risking our money for the sake of obtaining a far higher rate of interest than we could obtain at home. But what, they ask, were the risks which we then contemplated, and which we were aware of, and were prepared to abide by? They were, that the North might be beaten or exhausted in the struggle, and be unable to pay us; that France and England might interfere, the war become universal, indefinitely prolonged, and our claims and our money slike forgotten or buried amidst the general crash They were, even the possibility that a victorious South might prohibit the payment of a Northern, just as the North has prohibited that of a Southern debt. These and other similar risks and contingencies, we even purposed to encounter, and did encounter, confiding at once in the strength and courage of the North and the justice of her cause, at a moment when both seemed to be greatly doubted by other people. These risks we were prepared to run. But what we were not prepared for was, that after the dangers which were foreseen were past; after the strong and the just cause had, as we hoped and anticipated, prevailed; when we thought that all had come right at last, and flattered ourselves that we (and our friends too) were fairly out of the woods-what we least of all expected was, that our interests should in any way suffer from

We rode a hundred miles that day and the next | our trust and confidence therein are to avail us nothing! To find our property in jeopardy from our very friends, just as we were congratulating ourselves that both it and they were safe from our common enemies does seems rather hard measure; something altogether beyond our calculations, or any risk to which we ought in fairness to be exposed.

Such is the language which (not entirely with satisfaction or gratified national feelings) I occasionally hear around me in capital; and I have thought it only fair to state it frankly, for the consideration of our people at home. He that steals my purse, says the greatest of Anglo-Saxon poets, steals trash. But he that "filehes my good name" robs me of that which nought can e'er restore, and leaves me poor indeed! I pass no further judgment on this weighty question than to express the hope that the great American people will allow no one, not even themselves, to "filch" from them their "good name," but will place themselves, as to all that regards it, like Cæsar's wife, "above suspicion."

Our new American organ in Paris, the Conti-

ental Gazette, makes, I see, the following re-

marks this week on the above subject: There

is but one right way, it says, to reduce

the interest of the debt. It is the way

which has been already pointed out at home, viz. so to improve our credit that capitalists will seek to loan us money at lower rates of interest than we now pay, and must continue to pay so long as repudiation, in any shape or degree, is threatened or suspected. There is no other way, it adds, to secure this end, without the sacrifice of the national honor. Every member of Congress and every citizen who listens to any proposition for diminishing our burden inconsistent with this principle, is simply aiding to "postpone the restoration of the public credit." Such is the language spoken in Paris by the only direct and local organ of American sentiments published among the French people. The French Deputies are hoping to get through their session and their weary Budget by to-morrow. Among matters recently discussed are a few which present items of sufficient interest to deserve a passing notice. For ininstance the subventions, or subsidies, granted by government to the theatres, came on for debate the other day. We learn from M. Jules Favre's speech that the Grand French Opera gets a subsidy of 1,200,000 francs a year. The Theatre Français 265,000 francs; the Lyrique and Odeon only 100,000 francs each; the Conservatoire (musical) gets 220,000 francs. It will be observed how vast the disproportion is in these allowances, though it is hard to say why. Perhaps the small subsidy granted to the Lyrique explains the recent bankruptcy of M. Carvalho, director of that theatre, and husband of the celebrated French singer, Mme. Miolan Carvalho. At the same time the sum of near a million and a half was voted for repairs of

the Tuleries and Louvre, amidst the fruitless

murmurs of the opposition. When the cost of manufacturing tobacco and eigars was discussed, it appeared that the government establishments for this purpose (tobacco being a monopoly) have increased within the last ten or twelve years, from ten to seventeen, besides fifteen additional warehouses. The receipts now derived from tobacco amount to 247,000,000, being an annual progression of about 8,500,000 since 1853. But the retail price has been raised from 8 to 10 francs the kilo. (of 2 pounds). The Government Commissioner, in replying to objections as to quality, affirmed that the French cigar of 5 centimes, or 1 sou, was "superior to anything sold in the world at the same price," and I think he is right. He said, also, that the Government was beginning to manufacture real Havana cigars in Paris, by means of an agency which has an establishment in Cuba, and purchases the leaf on the spot. In explanation of the cigar depot adjoining the Grand Hotel, which must be so well known to many of your readers, and which the Opposition foolishly attacked as a "privilege" (a privilege, indeed, for the public!), the representative of the Government replied that the Administration had been authorized to sell there, directly, cigars at an exceptional price, (up to a franc and a half a piece), because such valuable merchandise could not be sold indiscriminately, or exposed to be deteriorated in shop windows. The large sum of seventy and a quarter millions of francs was then voted for Government manufactures generally.

The Post-office estimates were voted at sixtythree millions, the receipts amounting to eightysix millions. A vehement protest was again entered against all dabbling with private letters by the Police or the Prefects.

POOR CARLOTTA.

The Latest Statement in Regard to the Empress Charlotte's Condition—A Sad Picture.

[From La Mémorial Diplomatique, July 23.] There is unfortunately too much reason to fear that the recovery of the unhappy Princess will be neither so speedy nor so complete as was inferred from the improvement which took place on the removal of Her Majesty from Miramar to Lacken. Withdrawn from the rigorous islation to which removal of Her Majesty from Miramar to Laeken. Withdrawn from the rigorous isloation to which she was ordered by the medical men at Miramar, and having returned to scenes dear to the recollections of her youth and to the bosom of the royal family of Belgium, where she is surrounded with the most affectionate attentions the deleted spirits of the affectionate attentions, the dejected spirits of the Empress Charlotte appeared to revive, and she seemed by degrees to assume her former serenity. Her Majesty beguiled her leisure with painting, Her Majesty beguiled her leisure with painting, and by keeping up a correspondence with the members of the Imperial family of Austria, and other friends, in walking in the beautiful park of Lacken, or by carriage exercise in the environs of the palace. She took her meals regularly in company with the King and Queen of the Belgians: in short, with the exception of certain little restraints which were still necessary, she appeared to be in a fair way of perfect recovery. Suddenly, in the beginning of June, on the approach of the anniversary of the tragedy of Queretaro, symptoms of internal agitation maniapproach of the anniversary of the tragedy of Queretaro, symptoms of internal agitation manifested themselves to such a degree as to occasion apprehensions of a fresh attack of delirium, which soon developed itself. The Empress is now a prey to the most extraordinary excitement, aggravated by the excessive heat and the want of sleep, to which Her Majesty is subject. As at Miramar she has an invincible aversion to every description of food, although she herself orders every morning what she would like to have at hor meals. She refuses to sit at the taole, and will not taste anything unless it is offered to her by Queen Marie-Henriette, her slater-in-law, who takes a seat by her side and feeds her like a child. At bedtime it oftens happens that the Queen is obliged to use her personal influence to prevail upon the Empress to retire to rest. It is altogether incorrect to state, as some journals have done, that the Empress Charlotte seeks an opportunity of escaping from the Palace of Lacker. the very success of those in whom we had trusted. All other risks could be foreseen and calculated, but this certainly could not be, nor was. We staked our money, spite of all risk, on the valor and good cause of the North; the latter have prevailed, and yet staked some journals have done, that the Empress the Palace of Laeken, to return to Miramar. On the contrary, notwithstanding the disordered state of her mind, she is able to feel the value of the care which is taken of her by the King and Queen of the Belgians, who watch over her with the most tender solicitude, and she fears

nothing so much as the possibility of her departure for Miramar. The apprehension, indeed, of such a contingency constantly afflicts her, and in a great degree occasions her want of sleep. In physical health the Empress continues to be as well as possible, and her medical advisors are of opinion that the buy efficient remedy for the present attack he wall available. remedy for the present attack is by all available means to spare Her Majesty every kind of emotion. This will explain why all other persons excepting the members of the royal family are prohibited from seeing her, and why she is allowed to receive no correspondence of a nature to make any impression upon her mind which to make any impression upon her mind, which imperatively demands the most perfect repose.

The Riots at Trieste.

A Vienna correspondent writes as follows: Several incorrect versions have been published by the papers here of the disturbances at Trieste, and I am enabled to furnish some information on and I am enabled to turnish some information on the subject from a local authority on which you can rely. The real cause of these disturbances is the hostility prevailing between the Germans and the Italians of the town. After the cession of Venetia to Italy, the Italians of Trieste hoped that the Government would grant them, if not a that the Government would grant them, if not a complete autonomy, at least some concessions to their nationality. These hopes, however, proved groundless, and the Government, instead of protecting the Italians, openly favored the Germans in overy possible way. German schools were established in purely Italian districts, German officials were appointed in the local offices, and two well-known adherents of the old system of German absolution. Herran Repl. and Vernes. German absolutism, Herren Bach and Kraus, were appointed governor and director of police respectively. What the immediate cause of the disturbance was I have not been able to ascertain that it was about the second of the disturbance was I have not been able to ascertain that it was about the second of the sec disturbance was I have not been able to ascertain, but it is certain that it was a demonstration of the Italians against the governor and the system he had introduced. The rioters repeatedly cried 'Evviva l'Italia! Abasso Bach!' and a man who raised the cry of 'Evviva l'Anstria!' was at once ducked in the grand canal by the mob. The riot seems to have produced a great impression on the government, and it is said that Herr you Bach will be replaced by Baron Willers. von Bach will be replaced by Baron Wüllers torff, late Minister of Commerce.

Confederation of Prussia and Austria
The Pall Mall Gazette contains the following:
A correspondent at Vienna, writing on the 18th, says: "The project of a rapprochement between Austria and Prussia is a good deal talked about here. Baron Beust, it appears, has recently opened some confidential negotiations on this subject through certain persons at Dresden who are on a friendly footing with the Courts of both countries, and although these appropriates. countries, and although these avertures were at first received with suspicion, the sup-port of several influential politicians at Berlin, including General von Moltke, has now been secured to the plan. The coldness which has recently marked the relations of Russia and Prusrecently marked the relations of Russia and Prussia, combined with some very full explanations which have been made semi-officially to Prussia respecting the interview at Salzburg, seems to have contributed principally to this result. The object of such an understanding would, of course, be strictly pacific, as it would considerably diminish the chances of a war between Prussia and France on the one hand, and between Austria and Russia on the other.

The Proposed Commission at St. Pe-tersburg.

The London Post, while it considers the assembly of the proposed commission at St. Petersburg to discuss the question of the employment of ex-plosive materials in war is very desirable, thinks there are almost legitimate grounds for expecta-tion that the commission may possibly have other matters of great international interest brought before it. Among others, that of a par-tial disarmament would naturally be discussed.

and under peculiarly favorable circumstances. The Loss of the United States Steamer

The Loss of the United States Steamer Fuwance.

The Victoria Colonist has the following details of the loss of the Suwance:

"It is our unpleasant duty to record the loss of this vessel, which left our port on Tuesday, July 7th, on her way to Sitka. The facts of this event, as gathered from the most reliable sources, are given as follows: On Thursday morning, the 9th lost at 6.15 o'clock, while proceeding through given as follows: On Thursday morning, the 9th inst., at 6 15 o'clock, while proceeding through Shadwell Passage, Queen Charlotte Sound, northwest coast of British Columbia, taking the inside channel, or that on the west of Centre Island, the Suwanee struck on a rock, the existence of which was previously unknown. This channel is represented in the charts as clear of danger, and the directions on entering it in the danger, and the directions on entering it in the Vancowver Pilot instructions, distinctly state the passage to be clear on either side of the island. The rock on which the vessel struck is about 150 yards from the west side of this island, and, as already stated, is not marked. Unfortunately, soon after the accident, the tide fell rapidly, and the vessel broke to pieces and may be considered a total wreck. The water was perfectly calm at the time. The Captain was perfectly calm at the time. The Captain we rederstand, exonerates all parties from blame. Fortunately, Her Majesty's ship Sparrow-hawk was met by an officer of the Suwanec on coming down for assistance, and he returned with her to the ill-rated vessel, so that in every probability all the light stores, ammunition arms and previous effects of the efficient tion, arms and personal effects of the officers and men would be saved. Despatches were forwarded to Admiral Hastings, who immediately did everything that could be done to render as-sistance, and despatched the gunboat Forward to Port Townsend, to inform Admiral Thatcher, 8. flagship Pensacola, of the untoward event, tappears the Suwanee (double ender) was not a strongly built boat; her plates are described as very light, and totally unsuited for a ves-sel carrying her armament. She was built for river services by Government, during the American civil war. The manner in which she broke to pieces seems to confirm this statement. But although no one may be to blame in the matter, we cannot but state that the wreck of the Suwanee is an accident which we regret in common with the community. Of course, there will be an official examination, and we trust it will end, as we are led to accept, in a full exoneration of all concerned, and as the result of an accident that could neither be anticipated nor prevented— especially as by the courtesy of our own authorities the Suwanee was under the charge of Government Harbor Master Cooper.' The Spanish Troubles.

A letter from Madrid of the 17th of July in the Independance Belge mentions the names of three clandestine journals circulating in that city—viz, the Exterminator, the Revolution and the Revolu-tionary Bulletin. The two last named occupied themselves with the Queen's private life, and the first pointed out for popular vengeance a certain number of persons well known for their revolutionary tendencies, whose places of residence were given. These papers are said to be widely circulated in Madrid and the provinces. The same correspondent says that the Queen of Spain has unreservedly approved the repressive policy of the Cabinet, and the ministerial journal, El Espanol, defends it as the only course it was possible to adopt. "The opposition against which we have at this moment to struggle, (it says.) is not one of those oppositions that are disarmed by a mere change of persons or modification of the policy of the government. What is now wanted, what is imperatively and impudently demanded, cannot be granted by any ministry in which the legitimate Queen of Spain, Donna Isabella II. of Bourbon, has placed he confidence.

-Cardinal Autoinelli's suffering of late so — Cardinal Antoinelli's suffering of late so much from the gout has been brought on by his gluttony. His epicurean habits have grown so much on him recently that he spends every day several hours at his dinner-table, and cats more pates de foie gras and similar delicacies than anybody else in Rome.

-An American manager has made an offer to the actors of the Theatre-Francals, the best dra-matic stock company in the world, to make a two-months trip to the United States, and play in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, the receipts to be divided among the actors, and only a percentage to be paid the manager.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

-Walrussia has apple and peanut stands.
-Gladstone has been burnt in effigy by Orange-

-Twenty-five millions in gold from California

—Did it ever occur to you that an organist is necessarily a pedal-er?

-The sea side watering places are ravaged by nosquitoes this year.

—Bishop Quintard has collected \$30,000 in England for his Southern Episcopal University.

-Mrs. Lincoln will visit Scotland as the guest of a Scotch clergyman, her relative. Browning is said to be getting too stout for poet. He will now go in for adipoesy.

-Marriage licenses are published in the Western papers. -Bierstadt has sent home a new picture, a view on the Tuolumne River, Oregon.

-Indiana Democrats will not allow Frank Rlair to speak in their State, under any pretext. —Tea cultivation is becoming an important matter in Southern India.

-The"Winter's Tale" is to be the opening piece at Booth's Theatre, in New York. —Bayard Taylor is coming home to attend the golden wedding of his parents next October.

It is estimated that four million dollars worth of lumber has been consumed by fire in the Canadian forests this season. —A large number of dead shad were lately picked up on the Connecticut shoals at Cromwell Conn., killed by the hot weather.

—Several German Princes will offer orders to

Mr. Longfellow, whose poetry is much liked by the German aristocracy.

—Horses are sold at Hawaii for two dollars and a half a piece.—Ex. A small piece, we sup--Napier has introduced the fashion of raw

beef hash in the English cuisine. The theory of diet is a raw-ng one. —Some pecunious maniac has paid \$300 for a million cancelled postage stamps, collected by a lady of Yonkers, and she has given the money to

The inventor of a new style of horse-shoe has sell, to the soliciting firm in New York a model made of solid silver. The inventor lives

in Colorado, and could not afford to use iron. —Miss Reignolds, having closed a successful engagement in London, is making a provincial tour, commencing at Liverpool, July 13th. She has been received there with enthusiasm.

—They say Blair's name is a 'tower of strength' in the West. It is all of that. Here in Hartford he is remembered as a fine specimen of a leaning tower.—//artford Post.

—A telegram has been received from Hon. Schuyler Colfax, at Omaha, in which he states that he positively declines any public demonstration on his trip to the mountains. -Russia works energetically sometimes. It is

now building a railroad from Koursk to Tagan-rog, and has 10,000 workmen on the line to do it up quickly. -Fish eggs are a Walrussian dainty. The Indians collect them by sinking pine branches in the water where the fish spawn, and eat them

From recent investigations it appears that the prime minister of the ex-King of Hanover offered a small poet, Fischu, one hundred florins

for an epic on his master, in which he must be frequently compared with Henry the Lion. -The favorite charger of King Theodore is

said to be a miserable little wretch of a horse. Its only claim to the name of a charger, says a writer, is that it asks six-pence a head of every one to see it.

The present season large numbers of the lo-custs have found their way to Great Salt Lake, on the shores of which, it is stated, they lie a foot deep, dead, as the waters of the Lake are rather sally, even for locusts. -Cardinal Bonaparte is treated by his col-

eagues, and by the aristocratic prelates of Rome generally, with extreme coldness and even discrepect. The idea that he should be elected Pope after the death of Pius the Ninth is openly ridiculed in clerical circles. —A hungry man, dining at a Cinciunation restaurant, spread a piece of bread with a lump of butter which he scraped up from the table,

and swallowed it, but was horrified when told by the waiter that there was a little plate under the butter. He thought at the time it was rather hard butter. —The Pope, it is believed, is dissatisfied with the Commander-to-chief of his mostly army, and, if the Florence Unione is correctly informed, a very

prominent General of the ex-Confederate army has been asked to take the position at an annual salary of ten thousand scudi. The Pope is unwilling to entrust the place to a French General, plenty of whom are anxious to obtain it. Eighteen vessels were captured as slave-traders in 1867, by her Majesty's ships Wasp, High-flyer, Lyro, and Penguin, on the East coast of Africa, with three hundred and thirty-three slaves on board. The vessels were destroyed. On the

West Coast of Africa her Majesty's ship Speed-well also captured a brig with ninety-six slaves. -The Paris Presse reports that the health of the Princess Charlotte is in no way improved, but that, on the contrary, her reason wanders more and more. She has formed the design of going to Miramar, and the greatest pains are necessary to divert her from this project. It is feared she may make her escape from the chateau of Luc-ken, and hence all the exits of the building are strictly guarded, and the number of sentinels

-A curious custom was observed at the great annual French shooting fite at La Badoullère, which has just taken place. The marksman who can hit the bird called the poppingly in the breast is honored with the title of King, and, should he be the victor three times in succession, is called Emperor. This latter dignity, which is only conferred two or three times in a century, was this year gained by M. Pierre Fargère, a bell maker. A heavy honor for simply poppin' jays.

-Whether a criminal is of noble birth or not -Whether a criminal is on house ortal or house seems still to make a great deal of difference in Austria. Julia Ebergenyi has been appointed supervisor of the other female convicts at the Neuburg penitentiary. Chorinsky, her lover and the Bornelian has been can't to the Bornelian for the supervisor for the superviso accomplice has been sent to the Bayarian fortress of Passau, where his father pays for his board, and where he suffers almost no restraint whatever, except that he is not permitted to leave the

-A professorship of modern literature has been —A professorship of modern interactive has even offered to the German poet, Ferdinand Freiligrath, who lived eighteen years in England, by the trustees of one of the foremost universities in the United States. Freiligrath is perfectly familiar with the English language, and has published one of the best collections of English and American poetry. His friendship with Longfellow dates back to 1845, when he paid to his "great friend beyond the ocean" a graccul tribute in one of his most popular poems.

The Southern Review must afford forcible reading for these hot days. Regarding an article published in the July number, on "Mr. Bancroft published in the July number, on "Mr. Bancroft as an Historian," the Charleston Courier says: "This most unprincipled of all the modern quacks of history has his hide taken off, and the effort is made to take off the plague spots by the free use of turpentine and acid. "His history, in fact—so called—is neither more nor less than a collection of monthing, pamper, stillish fourth of July orations, clumsy in the style of its declamations, of false assumptions which are baseless, and of falsehoods deliberately planned, with dishonorable purpose, and frequently with malice, spite, and all manner of venom. There is a curious resemblance between the face and head of Mr. Bancroft and all his writings. There never, perhaps, was a white man in this or any country whose head and face more immediately possessed you with the idea of a band-box.