# Daily Evening Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON, Publisher.

VOLUME XXII.—NO. 102.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1868.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE EVENING BULLETIN PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING ATTHE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING,

607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION. 

# AMERICAN

# LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Philadelphia,

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.

This Institution has no superior in the United

INVITATIONS FOR WEDDINGS, PARTIES, &C., uted in a superior manner, by DREKA, 1923 CHESTNUT STREET. fe20-tf.

#### MARRIED.

DUNBEITH—MAWHA.—In New York city, Monday, aly 27th, by the Rev. George J. Geer, D. D., Mr. James unreith, of Philadelphia, Pa., to Mizs Maggie Mawka, New York.
HILDEBRAND - MoMECHEN. - On the 22d of July, by
the Rev. Mr. Hall, of Trinity Church, Baltimore, Harry
F. Hildebrand to Emma V. McMechen, both of Baltimore,

CRESSON.—At Milford, Pa., on the evening of the 5th, illiam Emien Cresson, only son of Emien Cresson, aged William Emlen Cresson, only son of Emlen Cresson, aged 5 years.
Funeral to take place on Saturday morning at nine o'clock frem his late residence. No 1029 Spruce street. The friends of the family are invited to attend. EMLEM. At the residence of J. L. Wentworth, Eagle, Chester county, on the 6th instant, George Emlen aged 200 Mars.

His male friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Saturday, the 8th inst, at 11 o'clock A. M. Interment at 8t. David's, Radnor.

LINC'1-N,—On the morning of the 6th instant, of apople xy, Cortus H. Lincoln, in the 55th year of his age.

Due boucke will be siven of the funeral.

THOMAS.—This morning. Mary Grafton, wife of Henry E. Thomas and daughter of the instant.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to a tend the funeral. from her late residence, No. 155 North Hifteenth street, on Monday afternoon, 10th instant, at 3 o'clock.

COLGATE & CO.'8

Aromatic Vegetable Sonp, combined with Glycerine, is recommended for Ladies and Infants.

Jyi w f m tfs

BLACK LIAMA LACE POINTS, S7 TO \$100,
WHITE LLAMA SHAWLS,
WHITE SHFTLAND DO.
WHITE BAREGE DO.
WHITE GARE MARETZ.
EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch sta. SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO THE PUBLIC.

# The Philadelphia

LOCAL EXPRESS COMPANY

WILL OPEN A

BRANCH OFFICE

On Saturday, August 1st, 1868, IN THE

NEW BULLETIN BUILDING.

No. 607 Chestnut Street.

(FIRST FLOOR, BACK.) 13 29 tfrps

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September O. 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. PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, UFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH FOURTH

BTREET.

PHILADELPHIL, May 27, 1868.

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

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of \$1,000 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 1st of October next-will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor. my25-t octl 8. BRADFORD, Treasurer. 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, app8.tf rp No. 613 Jayne street.

#### THEATRES, Etc. THE WALNUT .- The Black Crook will be re-

peated this evening. THE CHESTNUT.—On Monday, the 17th inst., The White Faun will be produced in superb style. THE AMERICAN.—A miscellaneous performance will be given this evening.

The Panama Revolutionists Victo-torious—End of the Civil War.

[From the New York Times ]
PANAMA, Tuesday, July 28, 1868.—The Panama
Revolutionists, under the lead of General Ponce,
have finally succeeded, without a fight, in getting
possession of the State Gevernment. Senor possession of the State Government. Senor Amador Guerrera, the constitutionally-elected President, having been unable to rally around his standard a sufficient number of men, on account principally of a lack of money, surrendered to General Ponce, and delivered up to him his tremendous war material, consisting, as the papers say, of 228 muskets, 15,000 percussion caps and 22 boxes of cartridges. General Ponce, on his part, agreed to pardon all those who opposed the revolution, and so the big war is ended—till somebody else buys out the battalion. So everything is lovely again, except that foreign merchants will have to pay for the fandango in the shape of additional pay for the fandango in the shape of additional

taxes next December.

We have no news from the Capital of the Rewe have no news from the capital of the kepublic, and none either from Central or South America—the mails from the two latter points not being due until to-morrow er next day.

The De Soto arrived at Aspinwall this evening.

#### ECHADOR.

## Important Action of the Bepublic in Belation to the War on the Pacific

GUAYAQUIL, July 16, 1868 .- The Consul-General of Colombia having protested against an unjust sentence in the case of the mutiny of Ambato, the Ecuadorian government has sent to Colombia an extraordinary mission, in the person of Chief Justice Salazar, who left Quito on the 2d July. The sentence, however, was re-voked by the superior tribunal without interference of the government, whose answer to the protest has given satisfaction to all parties.

#### AN EDITORIAL EXCURSION.

At Chicago we are the guests of that superior hotelist, Drake, of the Tremont, and it was evident that he meant it, when he invited us. The two dinners, on Sunday and Menday, and the farewell breakfast on Tuesday morning, linger in our memory like a beautiful dream. Dana! Dana! will we ever be utterly unmindful of that Mackinaw trout? It will be impossible, ever being bound Chicago-ward, not to go to the Tremont. On Monday, a sub-committee of us went to the great stock yards. They are one of the "sights" of Chicago. Acres upon acres of cattle eheds and yards; a bank, doing a large business; a hotel, rejoicing in a landlord named Tucker, who knows a party of Eastern editors at sight, and knowing, understands their wants at lunch time; a magnificent artesian well, 1,200 feet deep and more, pouring up a superb column of clear, cold water, six inches through, and 850,000 gallons every day; a net-work of railway tracks by which every road approaching Chicago pours in the live stock to this common centre, whither come hundreds of thousands of cattle, and millions of hoge to be slaughtered and packed in Chicago or reshipped to other points. Chicago now actually beats Cincinnati

At dinner, on Monday-such a dinner! the Rocky Mountain Press Club was organized. The object of the Club is -to do it again! J. G. Hubbs was elected President: S. D. Page, Vice President, and, after a naturally fierce struggle, Treasurer. Judge Wright, of Boston, Secretary; E. Fulton, Guide and Mentor. The offices all have heavy salaries attached, including that of Medical Director, conferred on Dr. Fleming, of Pittsburgh. The Rocky Mountain Press Club is to meet again at the call of the U. P. R. R.

After dinner, we all went out and grouped ourselves gracefully on the hotel steps, saving one bashful Philadelphian, and were photographed by Garbutt, in first-rate style, only two or three ellows fidgetted a little and spoiled their particular beauty. The group ought to be the fortune of any photographer.

Tuesday morning we are again on the wing. This time it is the Michigan Central, and our destination Niagara Falls. The party begins to look picturesque with its motley impedimenta. Fulton, of course, solemnly checks his trunk, and we watch the operation carefully to see that he makes no mistake. The rest of the party lug along traveling bags. Indian arrows and bows. buffalo robes, bull whackers' whips, the lash nine feet long, and warranted to take a beefsteak out the live animal every time: chess boards, rolls of music. big photographs, baskets of prickly pears, and mineral specimens. Spruhan totes a lump of bituminous coal under his arm, from Nebraska to New York, and the "Governor" converts his forty-cent straw hat into a cactus bag-With these and lots more, we pack ourselves away in a handsome day car of the Michigan Central, and say good-bye to Chicago, with many pleasant memories of its open hospitalities. Our car is beautifully built and furnished. but it has patent ventilators that keep it very hot all day. It was during this day's ride across lichigan, that we took to spelling-matches, by way of amusement, and great was the fun thereat. Philadelphia, and Dana for New York, took the field against all comers, with triumphant success. We trotted out all the regular old hard words. Poniard, embarrassment, unparalleled, harassed, separate, innuendo, and a hundred more, and our antagonists were routed right and left, horse, foot and dragoons. Boston became shockingly demoralized, and Pittsburgh,-but no, Pittsburgh shall draw her own, smoky veil around her and rest secure. Innuendo bothered them worst of all, and shrewd Redpath books numberless small wagers on Philadelphia's ortho graphic lore, which were decided in his favor over a quarto Worcester, at Niagara.

We reached Detroit without special adventure at 6.30 P. M., and enjoyed a capital supper as we crossed the river in H. B. M. steamer Whatshername. There were sausages on that table tha simply could not be surpassed. We ate several, before we landed in Her Majesty's dominions as Windsor. There the ubiquitous Pullman again receives us with his friendly care. Our sleeping palace is, if anything, larger than the 'Omaha, the beds almost easier and the linen a faint shade whiter than the snowy sheets on the C. & N. W.

This may have been a fancy. From 7 P. M. to 4 A. M. we rattle along, all sound asleep, and then some of us are aroused to enjoy a first sight of that beautiful specimen of mechanical genius, the Suspension Bridge. The morning is a little foggy, but we turn out on the rear platform and enjoy the grace and symmetry and unyielding firmness of the famous structure as we glide across it and are once more on our native soil. We encamp at the International among a swarm of dentists who are holding a Convention at Niagara. We dismiss the profession with a single remark. We detected a lot of them during the day, tacking up their business cards around the gallery of Terrapin Tower! and two of them we saw, with our own eyes, scribbling their names on the pretty, new bridges on the Three Sisters. As for these last, we waited until they had gone on, and then deliberately erased their names with an old newspaper. So perish the memory of all scribblers in public places.

We spent the day at Niagara, but what shall we say of that day? There were those of us who saw the grand culminating wonder of all nature's majesties for the first time, and he who writes of Niagara, upon a first few hours' contact with it, belongs to those who

"Rush in where angels fear to tread." The Falls, the rapids, the islands, the whirlpool, the deep thunder of that eternal diapason. the ceaseless "smoke of their torment" that rises up forever and forever, from the vexed waters as they are crushed to foam in the fearful caldron,-these are not things to be told in a flying

sketch like this. But we may tell about our bath. A dozen of us adventured the Cave of the Winds. How pretty we looked as we emerged from the dressing-rooms! The nest-fitting felt shoe, that clings to thr slippery rock with such a sense of security; the graceful oil-skin helmet; the becoming shirt and trowsers, girded about with a piece of wet twine. Clarke's ankles stuck out at least two feet, and Faulkner was indescribable. Down we go, around and around the spiral stairs out upon the sloping path, until we are close under the caves of the American Fall. With faces averted from the thundering sheet of water, we step upon the narrow, wooden bridge and are smitten well nigh breathless by the storm of wind and spray that dispute our passage. In the first second we are soaked to the skin and blinded with the pelting rain. We hurry across,

grasping the friendly rail, and in a moment i stand upon the rocks that mark the division between this and the main sheet of the Fall. A pause for breath, and then our guide pilots us downward over broken masses of fallen rocks, smong which the water is dancing, churning. rushing in all beautiful shapes down toward the level of the river below. Then he bids us stop and look up. wring the water from our hair and look up, and we are standing directly in front and at the foot of the splendid mass of white and green and pale violet water that comes tumbling over towards us, but strikes its bed and is broken into s thousand little rapids before it reaches us. We lie down in the clear, cold water, where a canopyshaped cascade comes curling over us, and enjoy a sensation that can be known nowhere but just in that spot alone. We try one pool and one torrent after another, and then, over more slippery narrow bridges, and up the steep face of the rock, by steps hewn in its solid side, we scramble our way to where the less adventurous of our party await us, and in a few minutes are housed, towelled, dressed, and are cheerfully paying our two dol-

Everything is two dollars at Niagara. After a day of enjoyment never to be forgotten we leave at 8 P. M. for Buffalo, where we enter upon our experiences of the Erie road. An elegant sleeping car, not a Pullman, but homenade, and a superb "Directors' Car," receive us. The latter contains Barr, genial and polite Superintendant of the road, and Dunlap, joillest of traveling companions. Our ride, that Friday, from Buffalo to New York is a delightful We breakfast most satisfactorily at Susquehanna, in a handsome hall, whose oak timbers and galleries and arched ceiling give it the air of a Gothic chapel. All day we feast on the exquisite beauty of the scenery which surrounds the winding course of the road, through its entire length. All day we are grateful to the managers of the expedition for the admirable way in which they have mapped out the closing programme of this grand trip. And as the day draws on, we drift together into the saloon of the Directors' car, and begin to be conscious that parting time has come. Dana takes the chair, and many pleasant little speeches are made by one and another, glad to testify the universal impressions of satisfaction with all that has been

lars apiece for our grand bath.

seen and done and experienced. We vote ourselves a party of uncommon good ellows, to have traveled this fortnight and these forty-five hundred miles with never a mishap and never a falling out by the way. We vote the U. P. R. R. a stupendous reality and success, and come home like so many Queens of Sheba in soiled linen dusters, to proclaim that the half had not been told us.

And so Pavonia, and a hasty handshaking, and rush for Jersey City and the Philadelphia depot, and a whirl of three hours and a trifle over, and our share of the Editorial Excursion is ended. The main body lingers for a day in New York, and then it disintegrates; and as Page relapses into his normal condition, remembering all the watchinkness, and care and forethought and ingenuity which his large and interesting ut now scattered family of cost him, he still murmurs to himself that touching watchword of the party, and asks himself again and again-

"WHERE ISH DAT BARTY NOW?" THE PENNA. ACADEMY OF FINE

As a Museum, as a School, and as an Exchange.

FIRST PAPER.

We propose first to notice critically and historically the treasures of which the Academy at Philadelphia, in the course of its long and varied history, has become possessed. Oppressed from its infancy with the troubles

and impediments of a provincial college, striving for advancement amid the indifference of a most egligent community, our Academy has never had any patronage to boast of, nor been able to fulfil at any time the laws proper to its healthy development. Its story has been that of some impertinent garden seedling dropped among the clearings of a new country, and compelled to thrust its exotic honors through the bearded harvest that overbore it on every side. But it has never lost the element of growth and life that bore it on; it has never ceased to be the foremost art-school in the country; it has never ceased to open its friendly gates for the exhibition of a museum in which may be studied examples of many of the most instructive developments of art. The tempting beauty of its galleries -small, home-like, gracefully proportioned, perfectly lighted—has attracted the public, and commended the treasures enshrined therein. It wins the passer-by from the thronging and hideous street by the glimpse of its cool repose and its air of preoccupied seclusion. The stranger, passing the light iron rail, spies within a green and flowery court, dappled with the waving shadows of the vines, and strewn with the faint petals that drift from the loveliest hawthorntree in America. Under this stands a tall Greek marble in a pose of inimitable nobility, wearing first with the old Helienic grace the snowy chlamys, and over that the changeable leopard robe of shadow thrown from the whispering thorn. The broad marble steps lead to a small Ionic portico, plain and pure. The urns of flowers that decorate them are of the sweetest Grecian elegance; colossal busts, of milk-white, marble, bend their unchangeable brows from square grave pedestals: a broad door gives one to see, in the stillness and demi-tint of the interior, the grand academic group of Lough,—demigods monsters, chimæras and nymphs battling together in one huge, pale monochrome, touched with silver edges in the perpendicular cataract of light that falls from the mimic sun at the centre of the graceful rotunda. Then within, as you enter, you find a charming little museum of the oddest contrasts; the bargains and legacies accumulated by the Academy in a half-century; the dubious old masters; the sickly, fade, Watteauish French pictures imported by fugitive Bonapartes; grave Spanish-school portraits that chill you from the walls; little Flemish cabinet interiors: enormous sails of cloth covered by the grandiose brush of West; now and then an accidental Italian or Belgian masterpiece of modern date: and these varied treasures separated in a horse-shoe of elegant rooms that half embrace the principal Rotunda, so tastefully, that the jewels of the Vatican—the Apollo, the Meleager the Torso,-hardly await the visitor with more privacy in their marble cabinets, than our own Leander, and Penelope, and Spring, and Ghiberti, and Pradier, in their peaceful belvideres.

PAINTINGS BY CHARLES ROBERT LESLIE, R.-A. Among the warmest, dearest, helpfullest, truest friends of the Academy, when that Alma Mater was a very infantine, rickety, sketchy Alma Mater indeed, was the loveable painter Leslie. In his boyish letters indited from London to sister Betsey, when the latter was composing newspaper-tales about Uncle Philip and Mrs. Washington Potts, in Philadelphia, he is incessant in his inquiries about the growing Academy. The latter possesses a number of works by this artist, which to a critical eye have the stranges air of unlicked adolescence. They all belong to the formative period of the painter's life, and exhibit a liberal crop of his faults, together with unmistakeable evidence of his ultimate skill. The best is perhaps his portrait of Lancaster, the educational reformer (No. 64), an unimpeachable bit of drawing and expression belonging to Leslie's early prime, but still without value in color. The most interesting, however, of the Leslies in the Academy's possession, are the three water-color sketches of the player Cooke, the success of which determined him to be a painter. If this little group of youthful works by Leslie had been accessible to Mr. Taylor when composing his agreeable Blography, a decided gain to the earlier chapters of the memoir would have resulted. It comprises, first, the aforesaid sketches in aquarelle; next, his "academies" of the Farnese Hercules and West's "Musidora;" then his frightful "Death of Rutland," wherein, in utter ignorance of his vocation, he attempts the heroic method of boredom after the manner of his deity, West. And lastly the more finished and masterly head of Lancaster. They compose a full and interesting illustration of the youthful schooling of a very precious and generous art-

Charles Robert Leslie, a London-born Ameri-

can, was brought to Philadelphia at the age of six, in 1804. Apprenticed to the Philadelphia booksellers Bradford and Inskeep, he wearied of business, but read London books on the sly in their first virginity, before his customers; he irritated his good master by being incessantly discovered bending over drawings instead of over invoices or accounts. His evenings passed in the theatre. When he was fifteen or sixteen years of age, the great player, Cooke, arrived in Philadelphia, filling the house from pit to root, and cramming the streets a day in advance with gentlemen's porters in nightcaps, who slept standing as they waited for their tickets, or allowed smarter rascals to scramble over their shoulders to the door. The civic sensation intoxicated young Leslie, with whom emotion found the outlet of Art. The three aquarelles at the Academy are those sketches of Cooke which, exhibited by master Bradford at the Exchange Coffee House, were so praised by the bourgeois critics there, that the blushing young apprentice was kindly released by his employer, and sent to study in England with pockets crammed with money from Bradford and letters from Mr. Sully. These portraits are on time-stained bits of paper a few inches over, numbered 109, 112 and 113 in the catalogue, and represent Cooke in three of his great parts, Othello, Falstaff, and Richard III. They are creditable for a lad of sixteen really good, representing in one case the ladykilling leer of the fat knight, and in the other the profound irony with which the hunchback reviews his own person after his replid conquest of the Lady Anne,—finding himself "a marvelous proper man." The satire in each case is given with perfect understanding, subdued and selfpossessed. The attempt at tragedy in Othello is a complete flasco, resulting in a high-wrought and laughable scowl, precurrent of Leslie's inevitable failures in after life whenever he attempted to get out of his proper genre of high comedy. The three, however, are quite good enough to become a day's wonder at a provincial clubhouse, when credited to the ignorant prentice of a quaker bookseller. They made the boy's fortune. lost us the citizenship of one of the most agreeable and companionable Philadelphians who ever belonged to us, deprived Sully of his bright young pupil, and opened out for the latter an easy, serene, sometimes courtly career in the

English Bohemia. We will next notice the remaining Leslies belonging to the Academy.

#### CRIME.

#### ANOTHER DARING BOND ROBBERY. Forty Thousand Dollars Stolen from the Office of the Star Insurance Com-

the Off Yesterday, at about two o'clock in the after-Yesterday, at about two o'clock in the afternoon, a young man of respectable appearance entered the office of the Star Fire Insurance Company, No. 96 Broadway, and inquired of one of the clerks at the counter if Mr. — (mentioning the name of a gentleman who occasionally calls there) was within. He was answered that the clerk dld not know, and directed to proceed to the back office and make further inquiry there. The counter where questioner and questioned in this dialogue stood, one on each side of it, is just inside the street door, running at right angles from the front of the building. The counter is about three feet in height and terminates, about six feet from the height and terminates, about six feet from the wall, in a range of desks a foot higher than the wall, in a range of desks a foot higher than the counter, used in the transaction of the business of the company. During the colloquy given above the secretary of the company stood at the extreme end of this long desk, nearest the light, taking down the numbers of a quantity of five-twenty bonds of different denominations, amounting in all to \$40,000, which had just been received in the office as collateral on a loan made by the company, and accompanying which the customary memorandum of numbers had not been received. Just as the young man was informed to look for the party he inquired for in the back office, the secretary, having occasion to use a blot sheet, slightly tary, having occasion to use a blot sheet, slightly turned his head from the light to reach one, and almost immediately resuming his former position almost immediately resuming his former position found, to his consternation, that in this slight interval the bonds had been removed, snatched away, while the sight of "the young man" making rapid tracks up the steps into the street informed him by whom. To jump over the counter and follow the thief occupied the secretary but an instant: but on gaining Broadway his cry of follow the thief occupied the secretary but an instant; but on gaining Broadway his cry of "Stop thief!" brought such a crowd around, all eager to learn what was the matter, that he lost sight of the fugitive, and was obliged to relinquish the pursuit of him. That the man entered the office of the insurance company with the intention of stealing and used the name of a party whom he may have learned sometimes called there, or dropped on the name hap-hazard, as an excuse for coming in, is almost certain, as the bonds had just been carried round frem Jay Cooke & Co.'s office, whence they had doubtless been followed, in the hope that a favorable opportunity would offer on the street for stealing them, which not happening caused the thief in very desperation at losing so rich a prize to risk the bolder movement. The company desire it stated that the loss of these bonds, even if never recovered, will not in the least cripple them or materially affect their monetary safety.

We are authorized by Mr. H. C. Miller, president, to state that the company's surplus is still

standing or credit of the company .- N. Y. Herald.

#### SOUTH AMERICAN AFFAIRS. LETTER FROM LIMA.

Erection of Telegraph Lines-Finan-

cial Schemes—Public Expenditures— The Elections—The Guano Trade, [Correspondence of the Philada, Baily Evening Bulletin.] Lima, July 12, 1868.—On the first of the present month, the telegraphic line from Chorillos to Pesco was commenced. The great activity which the company displays causes us to be lieve that in little more than a month the 185 miles which separate us from the rich province of Tia will be concluded.

The Beneficent Society has ordered that all infirm Chinamen be assisted at the Hospital o Refuge. This laudable measure has been dictated on account of the increase in the number o those unhappy beings,—an increase that offers at every step a sad sight, and at the same time gives an unfavorable idea of our state of civiliza-

The consignees of guano in Belgium have been ordered to reserve the sum of 26,455 soles to be destined to the purchase of objects necessary for the establishment of a Botanical Garden

for the establishment of a Botanical Garden.

A supreme decree has been issued, approving of the emission of promissory notes of the national credit for the sum of \$196,000, made by General Francisco Diaz Canseca, when he held the post of military and political chief of the central departments. The approval of the expenses, as well as the conversion of said sum, along with \$5,000 more, which, in bonds of national credit were sent to him in Arequipa, has been the object of general criticism.

A report of the Minister on the state of the public finance on the 31st of last March has been

public finance on the 31st of last March has been published. It appears from it that at the time of the establishment of the present government there, were in the coffers of the nation 881,344 soles. In sight of such a deficient state of the soles. In sight of such a deficient state of the treasury, and the present exigencies of the service, government had recourse to a loan of 10,-440,000 soles, which the consignees of guano gave them last February. The foreign debt ascends to 59,064,769 soles, and the sum employed on its service is of such magnitude that it absorbs a great part of the products of the guano. If up to 1874 our wants could be reduced (says the report) without contracting new obligations, the financial situation of Peru in 1874 would "be the financial situation of Peru in 1874 would "be

most flattering."
The minister besides calls attention to the dis-The minister besides calls attention to the disagreeable fact of the enormous increase in the public expenses during the short period of thirteen years, and the disproportionate diminution that during the same period the income has suffered. In fact, in sight of numbers, it is to be noted that from 1850 to 1863 the expenses have been tripled and the income has decreased by nearly 30 per cent. From the report of the Minister it results that the advances which have been made by the consignees of guano, and been made by the consignees of guano, and which must be paid from the net proceeds of said measure, are so enormous that the government will be deprived of those products for a

long time.

From the statistics lately published, it results that in the late elections Colonel Balta has had 4.825 votes for the Presidency; Colonel Zevallos, 2,949 for first Vice Presidency, and General Francisco Diaz Canseca 2,176 for the second Vice Presidency.

The Supreme Government has ordered that

from next autumn the consignees of gnano increase 10 shillings the price of each effective ton of gnano that they sell in their respective de-

Mr. Carlos Brieger has been recognized as Consul ad interim of Prussia in Tacna. The Paraguayan war is no nearer its end than at last accounts. Lopez appears to be determined to fight to the last.

#### **EUROPEAN AFFAIRS**

GERMANY.

Pilgrimage to John Huss's Monument — Religious Enthusiasm—Ancestry of the Great Reformer.

STUTTGART, July 19 .- I think it interesting to report the pilgrimage just made to the monu-ment of John Huss, which took place on the anniversary of his martyrdom, namely, on the anniversary of his martyrdom, namely, on the 6th instant. A letter from an eye witness of the same says—"Amid extaordinary manitestations of sympathy from far and near, among which those of the neighboring Swiss were remarkable—manifestations which contrasted with the reserved bearing of the population of Constance itself—the playing of the Creeks to the monument the pligrimage of the Czechs to the monument erected in honor of John Huss took place. About two hundred and fifty pilgrims, including a score of ladies, marched, preceded by a band and by three appropriate banners, to the Huss stone, whereon the garlands broughts for the occasion were deposited. Three Czechish speeches and one German speech were made and several Bohemian songs were given.

The three Czechish speakers were the Rev. Mr. Fleischer, the Slovak leader, Hurban, and the man of letters, Karl Sabina. Joseph Fricz, the Czechian exile, was the spokesman in German. He insisted that the Czechs desire to live in harmony with the Germans in Bohemia. The weather was tavorable, and the various national Slavic costumes had a picturesque effect. At the banquet in the Town Hall of Constance, at which many of the citizens were present, Hurban spoke to the toast of John Huss and Sabina to that of

to the toast of John Huss and Sabina to that of the town of Constance. This latter toast was responded to by Dr. Stützberger, of Constance, who proposed a toast to the solidarity of the people, to liberty and civilization.

The following incident of this fite deserves to be widely known: A gentleman presented himself to the pilgrims as a descendant of the family of the martyr, and adduced in proof of this claim a circumstantial genealogical tree. According to this John Huss's father was named John Joseph, and was born in Sussinec, in 1330. His wife was Elizabeth Tovicek. The pair had three sons, namely, Jerome, John and Benedict. The Huss family emigrated subsequently to Salzburg, and in the reign of Leopold I. to Altheim. The claimant is Nicholas Huss, and he is a merchant in Langenzen, near Nuremberg, in Bavaria.—Cor. N. Y. Herald.

### FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—The Second Assembly District Grant and Colfax Campaign Club held a regular meeting for business purposes, last evening, at the International (late Shakspeare) Hotel. Additional members were added to its list, and it was decided to hold a grand ratifica-tion meeting about the 1st of September. The Schuetzeniest in Brooklyn concluded yes-

torday, the Austrian Eagle shot down and the King of Shooters crowned with all honors. A meeting of the tobacco manufacturers was held at the Astor House, Mr. W. E. Lawrence in the chair, at which a resolution was adopted calling on the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to enforce the fines and penalties under the enforce the fines and penalties under the new law relating to the putting up of snuff and to bacco, after the 9th inst.—It was also resolved that only four grades of chewing and three of cut emoking tobacco shall be put up.

The Union Republican Committee met last evening, Mr. Fithian in the chair, and adopted a resolution requesting Gov. Fenton to withhold his signature to the Tax Commissioners' bill. A resolution requesting the Governor to appoint

resolution requesting the Governor to appoint Mr. Horace Greeley to the vacant Registership

was withdrawn.

Alvah Blaisdell yesterday gave ball in the sum of \$10,000; before United States Commissioner Stillwell, to answer the charge of subornation of perjury, preferred against him by Collector

#### FACTS AND FANCIES.

-Olive Logan has a new lecture on "Paris." —Crowds of young men besiege Minister Bur-lingame concerning openings in China. "Tomahawk" defines vox pop. as a cry for

-Ristori is in Paris and the press calls upon her to play.

—Anna Bishop has extended her explorations to Ceylon.

-The newest journal in France is called "Bed Bugs in the Butter. —Fried eels, boiled oranges and snails form a

—Bismarck has given 1,000 thalers towards the relief of the famished Finlanders. —General Rosecrans is in New York; but will go to Mexico next week.

—Alexandre Dumas is writing a novel called "Redemption," at Havre.
—Landon laments the lack of ice, and what it

-Every third graduate of Williams College, Mass., enters the ministry. - 'Seymon's war record is infinitely better than Grant's," declares the Louisville Journal.

-England has mosquitoes for the first time. The little insects find the weather admirable, and English blood very wholesome. —New Orleans has organized an order of Blair Knights. They will Sey-mour days of mourning than of merriment after November.

A new steamer is building in France which ught, cross the channel in threequarters of an hour. --M1. Derby requires \$54,473 33 to compensate

bim for having represented the United States at the Paris Exposition.

—Gen. E. Kirby Smith intends next month to open a military academy at Now Castle, Ky. He will be assisted by "corps of professors whose qualifications are of the highest order."

—Colorado Jewett occupies the state-room on the Baltimore originally appropriated to Mrs. Lincoln. He contrived to Jewett out of the clerk on the day the steamer sailed .- World. The Madison (Wisconsin) Journal says: "It has become cuite fashionable of late for ladies to vigit our quiet beer saloons with gentlemen, and partails of a cooling glass of beer."

Another son of Dr. Tyng has decided to enter the ministry, abandoning law and politics for that purpose. It is to be hoped his career will not be retarded by Jersey Boggs.

—Hon. Reverdy Johnson took out with him the famous cook, Wormley, from Washington, and will set canvas-back ducks, terrapin and crabs before his guests in Engiand. -The New Haven Courier says that Miss Ger-

trade Frankau, a native of that city, is pursuing her musical studies in New York with Rivarti, the instructor of Miss Kellogg, who predicts that she will become as great a singer as Kellogg.

-Fifteen young Japanese of high rank are now educated in Massachusette; five of them are at the Monson Academy and one at Amherst, under the patronage of Alpheus Hardy, of Bos-

ton.
A male Californian married a female Kanaka, and a child was born to them in Parls. What is the nationality of the child, is a current conundrum in the provincial press. We should say drum in the provincial press. We should sa broken china, repaired with plaster of Paris.—N

—An English judge lectured two solicitors severely, a week or two since, for appearing in court in an unbecoming dress, and refused to grant costs to one of them for his delinquency. in this respect. One wore a velveteen coat and the other a shooting jacket.

—Observance of ctiquette is sometimes attended with serious results. The French Emperor and Empress lately stopped in the garden of Fontainbleau to speak with one of the head workmen—court ctiquette obliged him to stand uncovered. He was sunstruck in consequence and has died.

—The Empress of Russia is at Kissingen incog-nite as the Countess Barodinsky, and has hired a hotel for herself at the rate of 25,000 florins a week. This is in emulation of a private American, the late Samuel Colt, who similarly took exclusive possession of a hotel in Moscow for some weeks.

-The Unitarian minister at Swampscoff, ou — The Unitarian minister at Swampscoff, ou sunday (says the Boston Transcript) said before reading a hymn by Dr. Watts, that as he entirely disbelieved one line of it, and thinking his hearers also would, he requested them, in singing, to substitute, as others had done, "How weak and Irall are we," for "What worthless worms are we."

we."

—One of these beings whose notion of praising a man is to blackguard some other man, exalted Lord Napier at the public dinner given him lately in London, by giving him credit for the Chinese campaign, of which Sir Hope Grant was the commander. Lord Napier wrote a very handsome disclaimer to the Times next day, putting the credit where it belonged. the credit where it belonged.

the credit where it belonged.

—At a probate court in Ohio, upon complaint of a father that he had never been permitted to see his first-born, two months eld, the court gave him permission to see the child at all reasonable times and places. The judge declined to interfere in the further complaint of the father, that the child was christened George H. Pendleton without his consent. This latter aggravation seems to us the greatest. seems to us the greatest. —Artificial ice is manufactured on an extensive scale at New Orleans, and is sold at three-quarters of a cent a pound. The manufacture is said

to be very attractive, from the pumping of the water from the turble river, near at hand, to the slipping out of the polished, glistening slabs of alabaster-looking ice from the tin moulds in which they are congealed. The first works in this country were established in Augusta, Ga., during the war. -A man by the name of Mangrum, near Corinth, Miss., was frightened to death a short time since, by what he believed to be a ghost of a a young man whom he had killed during the war. The man was out hunting, when he saw what appeared to be a man covered with a

sheet approaching; he fired at the object, but still it came on; he then trok retage in a tree, but fainted d fell, and was carried home to die. -The heels of fash. anable shoer worn by ladies are so small at the bottom as to afford little or no support to the ankles. This in part accounts for the peculiar walk of those who wear them, and this is causing many weak and sprained ankles for which there is no cure. An ankle once sprained is ever after liable to be injured by a very slight cause. No lady who values her comfort in life and her limbs upon which she depends for locomotion will wear high heels tapered off as is now the fashion.

-The New York World makes the strange dis-—The New York World makes the strange discovery that Englishmen are less capable now than they were ten years ago of passing judgment ou American political questions. Although their interest in such questions and their facilities for obtaining correct and early information have increased a hundred fold, the World regards the fact that the English are now almost maninous in the opinion that the Democratic party is dishonest as proof positive that they cannot form an intelligent idea on the subject.

—An exchange says, rumor has it that there is

form an intelligent idea on the subject.

—An exchange says, rumor has it that there is a great coolness between Queen Victoria and her eldest daughter, the Princess Royal of Prussia. The latter is said to have urged her mother to desist from her purpose of abdicating her crown and retiring to the Castle Rosenau, in Thurigia. (?) Her sister Alice, the Princess of Hesse Darmstadt, is said to have added greatly to the estrangement between her mother and her elder sister, of whom she is exceedingly jealous. It is even believed that the Queen has made a will, in which she disinherits the Crown Princess of Prussia, and leaves the bulk of her fortune to the Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louisa, her queathing only moderate sums to Wales, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold.

Arthur, and Prince Loopold.