PACTS AND FANCIES.

[From Harper's Magazine.] Ragged the jacket and trowsers he wears,
Ragged the shoes on his feet;
For shoe or jacket little he cares,

I wonder whether he has a home,

VOLUME XXIII.—NO. 64.

WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS for Parties, &c. New styles, MASON & CO. 907 Chestnut street. WEDDING INVITATIONS WEDDING INVITATIONS EN-BREKA, Stationer and Engraver, 1033 Chestnut street. 1030 Chestnut

MARRIED.

ARMSTRONG—WOOD—In Brooklyn, on Monday, May 31, 1869, by Rev. Dr. Burgess, of 8t. John's Church, Matthew Armstrong, Jr., to Fanny, daughter of Chief Engineer Wm. W. W. Wood, U.B. Burgess, which was the American Legation. Paris, by the Rev. W. O. Lamson, George H. Braper to Churlotte M., Dash, daughter of the interface billinger, of New York.

EVANS—MATHER.—On the 22d Inst., by Friends' ceremony, Frank S. Evanst Emma L., daughter of Jos. M. Matter, all of this city. No cards.

FORTEIL—SURPHY.—On the 23d inst., by the Rev. Dr. Benjamin Watson, Albert Foster and Georgine V., daughter of the late John Murphy, Esq.

WISTAR—RAFT.—On the 23d inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. A. A. Willits, Francis Wistar to Kute Kraft, eldest daughter of Geo. W. Kraft, Esq., all of this city.

BARRINGTON.—On the morning of the 22d inst., Elenor, widow of the late Richard Barrington, in the 8th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, J. Cowpland, No. 418 South Sixteenth street, on Thursday afternoon, the 24th inst., at 4 0 clock. [New York, Charleston and Savanniah papers please copy.]

HARPEH.—On the 20th last., William Harper, Sr., in the 8th year of his age.

The relatives and male friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the foneral, from his late residence, No. 21 Passyunk road, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 4 0 clock. Interment at Woodlands Cennoter, where the street of the same s ternom. at 4 o'clock. Interment at Woodlands Uemetery.

JAMES.—At Chicago, on the 23d instant. Edward G. James. late of Phindelphia, in the 40th year of his age."

JOHNSON.—In Brooklyn., June 21 after a long and painful illness, Margaret H., wife of Louis C. Johnson, daughter-in-law of the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, in the thirty-tecnud year of her age.

MANDERSON.—On the 10th first., Charles H., younset son of Amanda B, and the late Wm. L. Manderson. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 123 North Elsventh street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

TRON BAREGES. HEAVIEST MESCH IRON BAREGES, 8-4 WIDE, IRON BAREGES, 4-4 WIDE, IRON BAREGES, 3-4 WIDE, IRON BAREGES, 3-4 WIDE, EYRE & LANDELL, FÖURTR AND ARCH. SPECIAL NOTICES.

See Sixth pane for additional Special Notices.

TO TOURISTS.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Would announce that at the New Chestnut Street Clothing Establishment can be found all that goe make up

A Complete Outfit

For Gentlemen Traveling this Summer.

Traveling Suits,

Fine Linen Dusters,

Linen Overalls, Toilet Articles, Compact Dressing Cases,

> Valises, Valises, Valises, Fancy Colored Shirts,

818 and 820 Chestnut Street.

ROSE HILL CEMETERY.

A new and beautiful CEMETERY has been recently located on LANCASTER Avenue, a short distance from Overbrook Station, on the Pennsylvania Central Ralicoad, just beyond the city line and near the boundary of the new City Park. The Hestonville Passenger Ralicoad, it is expected, will shortly be extended and pass in front of this Cemetery. These grounds, in natural and created embellishments, are equaled by few and surpassed by no Cemetery in the country. The projectors are now selling a limited number of Lots of 10 by 12 feet at \$20 per lot, payable in installments. The price will shortly be doubled. Portions of the ground can now be allotted to Societies on favorable terms. Partice desiring to purchase are invited to visit these grounds without delay, and judge for themselves of the advantages offered. For further information, apply at the Office of the Fresident,

Or of the Secretary,

GEO. CHANDLER PAUL,

1723 North TENTH Street.

A. M. Hopkins,

Geo. Chandler Paul,

Geo. W. Buckman,

jelf 3mrp§

je17 3mrp§

Boardman's Second Annual Excursion TO ATLANTIC CITY. From Saturday Afternoon, June 26th, to Monday, June 28th.

Leave Vine St. Wharf. Saturday, June 28th, at 3.30 P.M. Returning, leave Atlantic, Monday, June 28th, at 7 A.M.

OPENING OF THE NEW EXCURSION HOUSE, Atlantic City, N.J., by the PHILADELPHIA SOCIAL CLUB.
GRAND EXCURSION AND BALL
On THURSDAY, June 24, 1869.

Master of Ceremonics, C. J. LUZENBERG.

Committee of Arrangements.

John Wellbank, H. H. Mundy.
R. A. Field, Fred. Wortz.
Wm. F. McCully, B. K. McClurg,
John R. Downing.
CHAS. HOTZ, Treasurer.
Tickets \$150 for Ball and Excursion. Last boat leaves Vine street wharf at 6 o'clock A. M. Children half price. leaves vine street what the half price.

The Liberty Cornet Band, McClurg, leader, will attend the excursion. jel5, tu th s & m tu w 6t rps

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

— Faculty of Arts.—The Annual Commencement
for conferring Degrees in the Arts will be held on
THURSDAY, June 24th, in the Academy of Music. The
Reverent Clergy, Indiges of the United. States and State
Courts, the Mayor of the City, Select and Common
Councils, the Board of Directors and President of the
Girard College, the Principal of the Central High School,
the candidates for the Degree of Master of Arts, and other
Graduates of the University Arts invited to meet the
Fraculty in the Foyor of the Addemy, at a quarter before
10 o'clock A. M.

jel8-648 FRANCIS A. JACKSON, Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVA-

UNIVERSITE

THE ANNUAL PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS of the Junior, Sophomore and Freshman classes, at the close of the College year, will be held daily (except Sundays), from 10 c'clock. A. M., to 2 o'clock, P. M., from June 4th to June 22d.

EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION to the College will be held on June 22d, beginning at 10% o'clock, THE COMMENCEMENT will be held June 24th.

FRANCIS A. JACKSON, Secretary.

B. FRANK PALMER, LL. D., SURgeon Artist, has just been commissioned by the Surgeon-General to supply the Palmer Arm and Leg for mutilated Officers of the U. S. Army and Navy. The Governmental offices are to be located in Philadelphia, New York and Boston, and are all conducted by Dr. PALMER.

TURKISH BATHS.

Ladies' department strictly private. Open day and evening.

PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT Board, 1524 CHESTNUT street.

1023-4t* HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 and 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department. ical treatment and medicine furnished gratuitously

SPECIAL NOTICES OFFICE OF THE CANNON IRON
COMPANY, NO. 324 WALNUT STREET.
PULLADELPHIA, June 224, 1869.
NOTICE.—The first meeting of the Cannon Iron Company of Michigan, under their articles of association, will be held at No. 324 Walnut street, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 10th day of July, 1869, at 12 o clock M.

B. A. HOOPES.
SAMUEL S. BURT,
TWO Associates under said Articles.

je23tiy105 Two Associates under said Articles.

TRIBUTE: OF THANKS.—FEELing that we should be remiss in duty did we not, in a public manner, express our thanks to the Firmen of Philadelphia for their noble and successful efforts in staying the flames at the fire [240 Arch street) on the 22d inst.; also, to the faithful Policemen of that District, who by their promptness and forethought, saved our books and other valuable papers. We shall not soon forget the kindness of our heighbors and friends who manifested so much interest in our behalf. Yours respectfully, 12 BIBLE LECTURE.

BIBLE LECTURE.

HALL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE STRUET.

LEWIS D. VAII. Eq. will lecture TO-MORROW (Thursday) EVENING, at 80 clock.

Subject—Luke xv. il 32. "Remember Lot's Wife."
All are welcome.

Young men especially invited.

Young men especially invited. Union Prayer Meeting every Saturday evening. 1t Union Prayer meeting every bathruay evening. It STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE:

State rights of a valuable invention just patented, and designed for the slicing, cutting and chipping of dried beef, cabbage, &c., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. State rights for sale. Model can be seen at the telegraph office, Cooper's Foint, N. J.

my22-tfs MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

DIVIDEND NOTICES. PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, PA., May, 84, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semiannual Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the Capital, Stock
of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1869.
Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can
be had at the Office of the Company, No. 23 South Third
street.

be and at the time of second at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M., from May 30th to June 5th, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M., to 3 P. M. Treasurer. Note.—The third instalment on New Stock of 1868 in due and payable on or before June 18. my4-2mrp5

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

LETTER FROM PARIS. Correspondence of the Phila. Evening Bulletin.] Paris, Friday, June 11, 1869.—A very few words more must suffice to sum up the final result of the elections, and then we must dismiss the subject until the meeting and votes of the new Chamber throw a more practical insight upon its composition than any we can expect to arrive at by mere counting up of numbers. I confess to be a little disappointed, on the whole, at the issue of the elections for which a second ballot was necessary. I had expected a larger amount of success for the liberal side than appears to have been realized. Out of 57 elections, 23 have proved favorable to the government and 34 to the opposition;-a much more equal partition than I had anticipated; for, as I remarked in a former letter the vided among the liberal candidates very generally exceeded those given to the single official candidate, and it seemed as though the former had but to concentrate themselves in order to be certain to carry the day. Partly, however, from want of experience in electioneering tactics, and partly from those divisions created by the ultras which I reprobated in my last letter, this plan has not been effectually carried out, and the government has gained more than it need or ought to have done. This success, however, is much modified when we look at the respective numbers of votes in many cases, and see how very narrow the official majority has proved. I mention one or two of these by way of example: M. Cremieux, for instance, a staunch old republican, polled 12,920 votes against 13,189. M. Pelletan was all but elected a second time at Marseilles, by 11,969 votes to 12,529. In the Gironde, M. Lavertajou polled 15,011 to 16,073. In the Hérault, Jules Simon nearly won a third time, having 13,006 votes to 14,329. In the Loire, the official candidate gained his election only by 14,830 against 14,131 votes. In the Meurthe, the numbers were 15,457 to 15,088. In the *Haute-Saone*, 10,394 to 10,387. In the *Vendée*, 11,419 to 10,159. These are some of the closest runs; but in many of the remaining cases the Government majority does not exceed 2,000, in a cast

of 25 or 30,000 votes. These can hardly be called

defeats on the side of the Opposition, and are

certainly "victories of Pyrrhus" on that of the

Empire. But to sum up: I had calculated, in

former letters, the Opposition at 100 and the

Government majority at 200, in a Chamber of

300, in round numbers. This calculation must

now be somewhat modified. The present re-

sult appears to be 199 Official and

89 Opposition Deputies. But to the latter we

must add MM. Jules Simon, Ernest Picard, Bancel and Gambetta, all elected twice, and

to be replaced by liberals either in Paris or

the Provinces. The final conclusion, there-

fore, will be a government majority of 199 to an opposition minority of 93; and this appears

to be the numerical composition of the new

French Chamber, though we must wait to see

it at work to judge accurately of the spirit which animates it. There can be

no doubt that both the majority

and the government itself will be compelled to bear in mind the fact that the former now represents only about one-half the votes it did formerly, and to modify their action accordingly. Some demonstrations took place in Paris at the close of the poll. One, of a peaceful character, was at the house in the Rue Neuve-des-Petits-Champs, where M. Thiers's committee sat. A vast crowd assembled at it to cheer the new member, who came forward in person. He appeared greatly moved and elated at his success, and with great warmth of manner declared that "he would conduct himself as an honorable citizen should do." Though now past seventy, and his head "whitened with the winter snow," M. Thiers seems still hearty and vigorous, and to have some good work left in him yet. It would have been a very ungracious act on the part of his fellow-citizens to have allowed a man of his eminence, and who has fought their battles as he has done for the last six years, to have been beaten by a man like d'Alton-Shée, who

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1869.

the house; and M. Dufanre, the President of his Committee, came forward and pronounced an eulogism upon universal suffrage. The whole scene was very exciting, and was felt by all present to be quite an example of what is called la justice du peuple. In the evening, after the election, the private residence of the new member, in the Place St. George, was thrown open to all comers, and some five or six thousand of M. Thiers's constituents and others, of all ranks and dresses, some in blouses and some in black coats and white ties, passed through the salons, shaking hands and interchanging congratulations in the most friendly manner on the great success which had crowned the day.

Some scenes of a much ruder description took place in other parts of the city, and especially where M. Rochefort had been defeated. His adherents assembled in graet numbers, shouting Vive la Lanterne! and making a disturbance. The Government had the folly to seize and confiscate the Rappel, an organ written almost solely by Rochefort and the two Victor Hugos, father and son. This proceeding created almost an émeute and regular battle between the police and the mob. All the cafes were ordered to be closed on the Boulevard Montmartre, and the audience in the New Vaudeville Theatre, close by, was so alarmed at hearing what was going on outside that it left the house en masse, and the performance ceased. A great number of arrests were made the police were much mauled, and a commissary nearly killed, but all was quiet again next

THE PARIS BIOTS.

morning.

The Recent Disturbances—Particulars of the Paris Riots—Intense Excitement Throughout the City—Loss of Life Large—Conflicts Between the Rioters and the Troops—Significance of the Troubles.

and the Troubles. A Paris correspondent, after giving an account of the smaller riots in the city, concludes with a description of the most serious,

as follows:

A disturbance occurred near the Place de la Bastile, where the mob was defiant and bellicose. The troops were compelled to use their bayonets in order to clear the streets, and as follows : bayonets in order to clear the streets, and several of them were seriously wounded by gunshots and stones. In the Boulevard St. Michel the mounted police charged the crowd, and, after great efforts, dispersed it. The most setious di wearing blouses, who marched from Bellville, to the Boulevard dn Temple armed with iron rails, wrested from the fence of the market, with which they battered down every lamp-post on their entire route, destroyed all the klosks, and sacked a number of cafes and stores, besides overturning all the omnibuses and carriages that they came across. At one point they attempted to raise a barricade with a couple of omnibuses, which they had overturned, but the mounted patrol were on the spot quick enough to prevent an act that might have been very serious in its results, because the moment the mob is able to get up a temporary defence, there is sure to be a fight. The police are, therefore, exceedingly active in preventing a successful first step. This band from Bellville got down as far as the Boulevard du Temple, leaving its path strewn with wrecks of carriages, cafes, lamps, kiosks, signs and everything that could be reached by the mob, when the cavalry charged, it and put it to flight. Every one of the mob dropped his bar of iron or wooden pole and trusted to his legs to get out of range of the sabres of the mounted guards.

The loss of life was somewhat serious, but working wearing blouses, who marched from

The loss of life was somewhat serious, but it is difficult to obtain the figures. Hundreds of arrests were made, and by two o'clock the city had resumed its wonted quiet and tranquillity. Last night, however, there was another demonstration in the Boulevard Montmartre, which was still more serious than any preceding one. It was pretty well understood that the authorities had determined to quell these disturbances at every cost, and it was known that the troops had been placed on waiting orders, ready to move at a moment's notice. In case the mob proved stubborn the troops were to be used and the crowd dispersed with bayonet and ball. This announcement or impression caused a still greater influx of curious people at the dangerous points, and the revolutionary bands or agents were not less numerous. At /half-past eight o'clock the Boulevard was literally crammed with people, some singing the Mar-seillaise and uttering seditious cries, and all more or less excited. Before nine o'clock all more or less excited. Before nine o'clock all the omnibuses and carriages were turned off the Boulevard to make their way as best they could by the side streets. The police were soon on the ground, more than 2,000 strong. Several companies of Gardes de Paris were also brought up, while the mounted police were stationed in the side streets in full strength. The police attempted to keep the streets by pushing through strong bodies of Sergents de Ville en masse, but they only infuriated the crowd and made matters still worse. The demonstrative portions of the crowd were The demonstrative portions of the crowd were made up of blouses and black coats, about equally divided. They were exceedingly noisy. They sung the Marseillaise, hurrahed for Rochefort, cried "Down with Napoleon," and shouted all sorts of seditious calls.

and shouted all sorts of seditious calls.

The cafes and stores were closed long before ten o'clock, and the aspect of affairs was, accordingly, gloomy. As yet there was no violence offered to the agents of the authorities, and the crowd would probably have retired of its own accord had not masses of troops been pushed through the dense masses of people to keep them in motion.

keep them in motion. About midnight there was a tremendous charge of troops, on foot and mounted, and the crowd was slowly dispersed, not without dashing off into side streets and wreaking their vengeance upon lamp-posts, kiosks and every breakable window. The damage to public and private property was very considerable, as may be seen to-day. All the theatres were private property was very considerable, as may be seen to-day. All the theatres were emptied at an early hour by the revolutionary cries of the mob, although strong detachments of soldiers were stationed at every entrance. Until two o'clock this morning the mob was at its work of destruction, and the police were engaged in making arrests. More than 1,000 persons were arrested during the night; but it did not seem to affect the spirits of the balance of the mob in the least. Several persons were killed and a great many wounded by cavalry and infantry charges. The police and soldiers suffered considerably from flying stones and gunshots, though the latter were very few.

In the faubourg St. Antoine, about the Bastile, the situation was exceedingly threatening. Large masses of people had assembled in the quarter about the Bastile. Charges of cavalry were required to disperse the crowd around the Column of July, and many were wounded in the affair that threatened to become very serious at one time, but which passed away before the vigorous action of the author-

origin of the present government now is to popular favor. On the contrary, M. Thiers, one of the first victims of the coup d'état, though by no means a popular man in many of his opinions, has been elected by 16,000 votes. As he entered his carriage and drove off from his Committee Room, he was prodigiously cheered by an immense assemblage all round streets and pillaged many shops and cafes. In some of the main streets all the stores were closed by four o'clock, the air was so filled with rumors of trouble. It was well that the shopkeepers were on the lookout, because the mob was made up of some very bad elements. It was noticed that the most demonstrative portion of all the mobs was made up of young men, led on by old heads, who seemed to have control over them.

made up or young men, led on by old heads, who seemed to have control over them.

It is believed by many that there is concert in the action of the masses due to the secret organizations of a red republican hue. That this surmise is probably correct is iproved by the negatives made by the authorities, to this surmise is probably correct is proved by the preparations made by the authorities to use troops at every point. Another proof may be found in the fact that in all the great cities of France outbreaks of a revolutionary character have been taking place the past few days, and they are likely to be renewed when the news from Paris spreads through France. It is acknowledged on every side that the disturbances here have a deep significants. While people do not befrance. It is acknowledged on every side that the disturbances here have a deep significance. While people do not believe that they will immediately cause serious changes, it is everywhere feared that they are the beginning of a movement that aims at the overthrow of the empire. The impression obtains that the grand development of the movement will occur in August next, on the Emperor's Day, and that it may be a success. People begin to discuss the feeling of the army—whether it can be relied on to support the Emperor, or whether it will affiliate with the people. Of course these are nothing but speculations on that point. No one can speak for the army now, but it is believed to be true to Napoleon at this moment. What may be accomplished in three months is quite another question. It is useless to speculate on this point. I merely bring it up to show that the people are looking ahead for more serious disturbances.

To-night they expect another out merely and I am informed that powder and ball will be used to quell it. The telegraph will tell you whether the fears of the government are well founded or not, long before this reaches the steamer.

STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

[Correspondence of the Philada. Evening Bulletin.] HARRISBURG, June 23.—The next meeting of the State Teachers' Association, which will be held at Greensburg, August 10th, promises to be very largely attended. The programme, which is under the direction of Mr. Henry Houck, Deputy Superintendent of Common

Schools and Chairman of the Executive Common Schools and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Association, will embrace several very important features.

Hon. E. E. White, State Superintendent of Common Schools of Ohio, will deliver an address, the subject of which has not yet been selected. Rev. W. C. Falconer, of Mercer, will have

Rev. W. C. Falconer, of Mercer, will nave for his subject "Conflict and Reform."
Swithin Shortledge, of Kennett Square, will meet the question, "Shall common sense clear away legal cob-webs?" which, it is expected, will discuss the question of the election of female county school superintendents now ter county.

ter county,
Dr. C. Townsend, of New York, will deliver a most able address on "Civil Government." Superintendent Jones, of Erie, will speak

on "School Attendance."
Addresses will also be made by State Superintendent Wickersham, Deputy Superintendent Houck, Dr. Thomas H. Burrowes and Essays will be read by Miss Jennie Reig-

Pittsburgh. The above are only some of the prominent features of the annual meeting.

WEST POINT STORIES.

Grant, Beecher and Sherman. A West Point correspondent writes that A West Point correspondent writes that during the recent examination it was observable all during the conversation, which was general, how Mr. Colfax and every other person except General Sherman, when addressing the President, would say "Mr. President," while General Sherman, in the most familiar style, would address him as simply "Grant." They passed jokes and told their stories like schoolboys, and the scenes around them seemed to bring back their former days when they were such. Grant and Sherman were one year in the Academy together. General Grant in the Academy together. General Grant observed that "Sherman was a tall, fine-look-ing fellow," when Sherman said: "Yes, and Grant was a little runt of a boy, running around here." Neither of them reached the dignity of a Sergeant while here, Sherman saying that he "was never anything more than a high private," and Grant adding that he was worse than that, for he "was always at the foot

The President has a son now in the Academy The Presidenthas a son now in the Academy, and General Grant says that he is "following in the footsteps of his father, always at the tail of his class; but," said he, "he is not quite so bad as I was, for he is only next the foot." This was a little exaggerated, for the register shows that Grant, as a cadet, stood very fair in mathematics, as indeed his son does also.

Gen Grant dined with the Beard assemble.

Gen. Grant dined with the Board several times, and one thing was observable, that while several of the Board drank freely of the wine, of which there were several kinds on the table, General Grant abstained. So did Mr. Colfax.

He is a thorough-going temperance man.

A good story is told on Henry Ward
Beecher, who preached the sermon to the
graduates last Sunday. On seeing the cadets
at their dress-parade on Saturday evening, he
remarked that he "wished Providence had
destined him for golding for the their remarked that he "wished Providence had destined him for a soldier, for he thought he would have made a good one." Major Boyhton, the accomplished Adjutant of the post, said to him on Sunday, as he came out of the pulpit, "Mr. Beecher, I heard you say you wish you had been destined for a soldier, for you thought you would have made a good one; do you think so still?" "Yes," said Beecher, "I think I should."
"But I think I can prove that you worked."

"But I think I can prove that you probably "But I tunk I can prove that you propactly would have made a poor one," said the Major, "How so, Major," said Beecher. "You told us in your sermon that when Providence wanted to do a good work He chose the best means—selected men who were fitted for the work. Now we have come out of a war, and you were not a goldier in the providence in the work. you were not a soldier in it. On your doctrine, is it not a fair, inference that you would not have made a good soldier, as Providence did not call you into the service?" Mr. Beecher acknowledged that the application the Major made of his sermon was just.

A ROVING DIPLOMATIST.

Ex-Secretary Seward in Cheyenne. Ex-Secretary Seward in Uneyenne.
[From the Cheyenne (Wyoming) Argus, June 16.]
This distinguished gentleman and party arrived last night from the East. The military band was in attendance, and played some lively airs of welcome. After prolonged and loud calls, Mr. Seward appeared at the window of the Railroad Hotel, and spoke to the people to mawhat as follows:

been beaten by a man like d'Alton-Shee, who literally never did anything. The letter of the latter to M. de Morny, after the coup d'état, which has been published, in which he calls de Morny mon cher amt, and tutoyers that arch-plotter, and thanks him for "letting him off"—saying he "would have done as much for him"—did d'Alton-Shee a great deal of harm, and made people believe them both to be a couple of political adventurers, who sought only their own advantage. It is a ourious example of retributive justice to see how fatal any, the very slightest, connection with the

prosper, and that her people may reap the reward of their enterprise."

Mr. Seward was vociferously applauded at the conclusion of his remarks.

THE REVOLUTION IN CUBA. For shoe or jacket little he cares, This Arab of the street, "Pitching pennies" here in the Park Along with a noisy crowd, All of them ragged and dirty like him, Wrangling and shouting aloud.

DETAILS OF THE SPANISH DEFEAT AT PUERTO DEL PADRE.

Gen. Ferrer's Loss Estimated at 800 Men— The Bravery of the Cubans Conceded by the Spanish Newspapers—The Scizure of Donna Pastora Gonzalez.

HAVANA; June 15.—On the 30th ult. Gen. Ferrer left Puerto del Padre for Las Tunas, with 1,800 men, guarding a large consignment of ammunition and provisions for the troops. At about one-fourth of the way, and only a few miles from the ground on which the Spanjards under Col. Hernandez were badly whipped by General Peralta on the 16th of last month, Gen. Ferrer and troops were attacked by about 4,000 insurgents under Generals Marmol and Peralta, all well armed with gans received by the Perit.

surgents under Generals Marmol and Peralta, all well armed with guns received by the Perit. The Spanish accounts admit that the Cubans fought with bravery, and soon made their way among the wagons and mules of the convoy. Gen. Marmol is reported to have been killed near a wagon, while waving a Cuban flag and encouraging his troops to fight for victory. Gen. Peralta is also supposed to have been killed, as likewise Brigadier-General Rubalcada; but of this they are not positive, showing very clearly that the Spanish troops did not remain on the field long enough to learn the truth; and if they did not, it must naturally follow their opponents did, and so were the victors.

The losses of the Spaniards in the engagement are given at sixty killed and wounded, including among the last Major Boniche. That of the insurgents is not furnished by the Spanish writers; but all the Spanish accounts agree in representing that General Ferrer was Spanish writers; but an the Spanish accounts agree in representing that General Ferrer was back in Puerto del Padre on the 2d, without his convoy, and with less than 1,000 of the 1,800 men with whom he had started from the

At Cienfuegos and Villa Clara the insurgents are more numerous than ever, better disciplined and armed, and are not only harassing the Spanish troops, but are also forcing them to remain on the defensive in their fortified positions. On Saturday Gen. Lesca asked reinforcements of Captain-General Espinar, and in compliance with the demand 200 Civil Guards on Sunday left Havana for Cienfuegos. These are some of the troops that refused to At Cienfuegos and Villa Clara the insur-These are some of the troops that refused to obey Captain-General Dulce's order to fire upon the mob that deposed him, and there is no certainty that they will prove more valuable soldiers to Gen. Lesca than they did to Captain-General Dulce ain-General Dulce.

On the 10th a detachment of Spanish soldiers brought to Villa Clara, as prisoner of war, Donna Pastora Gonzalez, captured a few leagues in the interior of the district, the day hefore. She is a member of one of the best Cuban families, and of the greatest respectability. She was taken to Villa Clara, hand-cuffed, and was shown many indications at the confederal process. chiffed, and was shown many indignities on the sion for disloyalty, and, it is indeed ar cause, sentenced to death, and then executed.

Reverdy Johnson on the Alabama Mis-ston.

The following note from Reverdy Johnson The following note from Reverdy Johnson has appeared in the Boston Post:

BALTIMORE, June 19, 1869.—My Dear Sir: I have your note of the 16th, and thank you for it. I think I shall write upon the Claims Convention; but if I do, I shall certainly not offend diplomatic propriety. Mr. Sumner's unjust and unkind insinuations in his speech as to the motives of Mr. Seward and myself in hastening the negotiation, I cannot suffer to be unanswered. Nor can I fail to let the public know what his opinion upon the subject was when I was appointed. If I write anything, I will send you a copy. I am gratified to know that my course in England has your approval, and remain, with sincere regard, your obedient servant,

REVERDY JOHNSON.

AMUSE WENDY

AMUSEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS.

At the Arch to night Mr. John T. Donnelly, the owner of the champion belt among the managers, and one of the most popular among the gentlemen who or ganize public amusements, will have a benefit. Miss Susan Galton, who owes much of her success to the indomitable energy and the shrewd intelligence of Mr. Donnelly, will appear with her company in Lischen and Fritschen and The Two Blind Beggars. Craig will appear in a little conedy, in which he will give those marvelous imitations of Charles Dickens, John S. Clarke and Stuart Robson, winding up with a John Brougham speech before the curtain. These who have never seen Craig do these imitations have yet to look upon the most wonderful mimicry in the world. Then Moran and Slocum will give a few specimens of their powers as negro delineators. And so the entertainment will be first class, and at the end we hope the only Donnelly will have to be taken home on a dray.

—At the American to night an attractive miscellaneous entertainment will be given by the variety company.

—Humpiy Dunnyiy.—It will be something quite novel to see pantomine at the Arch Street Theatre. But as Fox, the great pantominist, makes his bow on Saturday evening next, we must be prepared to give him a hearty reception. Tony Denier will personate the Clown, Harry Leslie will appear as Harlequin, Mr. Beane as Pantaloon and Mile. Auriol as Columbine. The ballet, which is unexceptionable, will be under the direction of Monsiour Henri St. Ody. Humpiy Dumpty will be produced in an admirable manner, and will no doubt prove a lively and emusing entertainment.

—Arrah-na-Posne will be given at the Waluut this evening with Miss Josio Orton and Mr. John E. McDonough

—Arrah-na-Posue will be given at the Waluut this even-ng, with Miss Josio Orton and Mr. John E. McDonough

The Richmond editors don't like the Boston Peace Jubilee. One of them says: "It makes us mad to see people pretend to be doing a great thing when they are doing mean things all the time." There is bile on the editorial through the four four four through the same things are four through the same through the four through the four through the four through the same through the four through the four through the same torial stomach, we fear.

—Myriads of grasshoppers are feasting along the Union Pacific Railroad track near Green river. On Monday of last week they stopped a train of cars, and the pas-sengers were compelled to dismount and throw sand on the track before they could proceed.

—Archdeacon Denison, speaking lately at the Taunton Deanery Choral Festival, urged his hearers to be true tories and stick to the care. On the same occasion the archdeacon expressed his belief that newspapers would be better without leaders, which saved the people the trouble of thinking for themselves. -Amidst all his official occupations, the Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, who is quite a mechanical genius, has recently found time to construct a clock, a very ingenious piece of workmanship, which he has presented to his mother, the Archduchess Sophia. There is attached to this clock a gaudily-plumed cock, which crows every day at sunrise.

—John H. Weeden, of Waterbury, Connecticut, has invented "an improved headrest for attachment to church pews, formed by the combination of the stuffing, covering lets hand head and manuscripts and plate, band, base-plate, and springs with each other," which will, no doubt, be hailed with delight by a large class of church-goers, who find sleeping good for the digestion of sound sermons, but uncomfortable with the present style of present

—A New York paper says of McCoole: "It is difficult to portray the exact condition of the lacerated bridegroom upon revisiting his family altar, after this "merry-mill." The tender solicitude of female affection is not always

I wonder whether he has a home,
This ragged urchin, and how
He earns the coppers he's tossing there.
With those other Arabs now;
If mother or brother or sister has he,
If ever a father he knew;
If he sleeps in a bed like you and me,
And eats as the rest of us do?

Scarcely human he seems, somehow, With his semi-savage shout,

As he gives each nickel a curious toss, what at

And capers wildly about.

Yet the same God made him that made us all, The God that dwells above,
Who watches even the sparrow's fall,
In the fullness of His love.

All at once, as twelve o'clock draws near,
Our Arab leaves his play,
Gathers together what nickels are his,
And suddenly darts away
A moment more and his shrill voice sounds
Shouting the news in the street,
With fifty more, like a pack of hounds
Following close at his feet.

In and out of the cars he springs,

He heeds neither hoofs nor wheels;
His ragged feet seem gifted with wings,
Like famous Mercury's heels;
Now he stops a moment a paper to sell
To some one passing by,
Then away he goes on a rapid run,
With a wild halloo and cry.

High up past the dizzy roofs his voice
Ascends on its skyward way;
A moving shadow he flits along
In the garish light of day,
Twixt the rows of buildings on either side
With their windows staring down
Like so many giants, Argus-eyed,
Sleeplessly watching the town.

I wonder if ever in thought he sees The rows of buildings fade,
If ever in fancy he conjures up
The desert without shade?
If ever, winding before his sight, Long caravans appear, If the Bedouin chiefs of the sands he sees In himself and these others here?

For to me to-day as I stand in the Park,
Watching them here at their play,
Like a bright mirage, in the distance seen,
Seem the buildings on Broadway,
And I almost forget that this half-tamed.
With the ragged shoes on wantering tribe,
Is not the scheik of some wantering tribe,
But an Arab. — N. G. Shepherd.

-Ohio is to be geologically surveyed. —Miles O'Reilly's grave is badly neglected—no stone and a shabbily kept lot. —General McClellan and Brignoli summer

-Only four States of Mexico are now in a state of revolution. -A man has been sentenced to the chaingang in Minnesota for annoying ladies.

The new paper projected by Donn Piatt in Dayton, Ohio, is said to have "gone up." -White Pine is shipping \$75,000 in bullion a week, and has recently discovered 46 new mines of great richness.

-Mrs. Frame is succeeding as a revivalist out West. An exchange thinks she must be a -One of the recent "notions" in Chicago is white hearse, which is described as

-An English nobleman drives a public coach from London to Windsor, just for the

—During a recent festival in Vienna the Empress of Austria lost a diamond worth \$2,500, and can get no trace of it. —The arrival of ex-President Johnson at Venice is announced in an Italian paper. His double will undo him some time.

Owing to too much whisky, a Nashville susband missed his wife's head and shot off her ear the other day. —Tobacco-chewing is on the increase in Salt Lake City, and ladies complain that they can't wear white dresses to the theatre.

-Una, daughter of Nathaniel Hawthorne, was recently confirmed in an Episcopal church, at Dresden, by a Scottish Bishop. Two people in a New Hampshire town have a fish nursery containing 24,000 trout of different sizes, and the same number of salmon.

—A belle of Agra, India, is in full dress when swathed in two shawls, with 30 bracelets, fourteen pairs of earrings, seven necklaces, one nose pendant and a seal ring on each thumb. The Rev. Dr. Bushnell calls the demand for female suffrage "an attempt to make trum-pets out of flutes and sunflowers out of vio-

—An Edinburgh cow on the way to the slaughter-house ran up the stairs of a house, jumped from a fourth-story window and killed herself.

—There were on the Great Lakes last year 172 propellers, 130 steamers, 267 tugs, 1,642 sailing vessels and 57 barges—representing in all an interest of \$23,033,000.

—The young Queen of Portugal is in very bad health, and her recovery is despaired of. She cannot even go to Italy, as she was ordered by her physicians.

—The vegetarians of Germany recently held their first convention at Werdshausen. They publish a vegetarian journal, which is taken by more than a thousand subscribers. -Near Knoxville, Tennessee, have been found the fossil remains of the head of a sea turtle, so large that it is estimated that the rep-tile when alive must have weighed several

tons. —This year is the centenary of the steam engine; also of Humboldt, Cuvier, the first Burnel, Wellington, Soult and Ney, and the hundredth year since a patent was granted to

the spinning jenny. • -"How old are you?" asked a railroad conductor of a little girl whom her mother was trying to pass on a half ticket. "I am nine at home, but in the cars I am only six and a half." The barbers of Portsmouth, N. H., announce that they will close their "boudoirs of art" one evening a week in order that they may have a little relaxation.

-Rubinstein has left London for Russia direct. Since leaving Russia, early last dantumn, until June 1, he played at more than one hundred and thirty concerts; and in London, Manchester, Dublin, Brighton, and other towns, he received offers to perform.

The chief product of the Canary Islands now is cochineal, which has sprung up into extraordinary importance of late years. Cacti are grown wherever there is a piece of safe ground. On it the madres of the insect are placed. The plants are soon covered with young insects.

Two young women recently fought a duel in Puebla, to decide their claim to the possession of a male Mexican's love and person. One of the combatants was killed. Removal of the whole party to Utah would have been so much pleasanter.