EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

LETTER FROM PARIS.

(Correspondence of the Philia. Evening Bulletin.)

PARIS, Tuesday, June 22, 1869.—The telegraph will long since have informed you that all is quiet again in Paris, as well as have communicated to you the chief incidents which marked the late riots. My text has done me a disparagation rather than detail; but it is not so that account, perhaps, the less necessary or essential of the two. If one may consider all what has gone forth to the United States on the subject of what has appeared in England, you will have great need of being enlightened as to the true character and proportions of what has taken place here, in order to form a correct judgment respecting it. Let me then, say at once that most English accounts have either grossly exaggerated and misrepresented, or else greatly misconceived the whole matter. It requires a somewhat long experience of the Parisian population to understand when it is really in earnest and resolute in earnest and when it is merely amusing itself or looking on with curiosity at the pranks of the *gamins* and *sans culottes*, who always form a considerable portion of its ranks. Now I have no hesitation whatever in asserting that it is chiefly the latter, and not the former element, which has lately been disturbing the public peace, and that, as a whole, the Parisian population have had no further share in the proceedings than as lookers-on, and without any serious intention of either taking part in the affair or accessing it to the dimensions of a political revolt. At no one moment were the late disturbances of a character, at this point of view, or regarded as being so either by the Government or the more discerning portion of the public. When the street rows and rioting to a considerable extent, and a good deal of broken glass, and even, perhaps, one or two broken heads, had ensued, the consequences, fortunately, have ended. Not only has not a single life been lost, but not one well-authenticated instance of a deadly attempt to shed blood has been brought to light. A few *gamins* have climbed up the lamp-posts and blown out the gas, amidst the applause and laughter of a fashionable crowd, admiring their dexterity. Almost up to the hour of midnight the Boulevards were thronged with carriages, mostly containing ladies, and American ladies especially, without, of course, any. Now, in all language I should permit myself to use had there been any loss of human life, even through accident, or had serious damage occurred in consequence of these rows. But when all has passed off with nothing worse to report than the punishment of a few window-panes and the overturning of a few not very solid kiosks, one may be permitted to treat as something like a joke the tremendous accounts of the "serried ranks of the agitators," and the "impending menace of the troops," which have been narrated by some correspondents, while somehow or other all the time neither party ever come nearer to coming to any effect or even contact with each other. Not for one moment, or at any one point, did the mob of rioters, misdeemed such, ever show even a semblance of serious resistance. They disappeared on every side, literally like dust before the wind, whenever the police or city guards came in sight, and the only resistance offered to the latter was by the crowd of carriages and pedestrians which thronged the streets. The only damage done was to the asphalt on the Boulevard, they had to squeeze their way through hosts of idlers of all ranks. I have purposely abstained from writing on what has described this scene in such grandiloquent terms ever saw a real French political *meute*. There is no resemblance that kind which rises to my mind, as I write, in striking contrast to the one above spoken of. At the time of the *coup d'état*, the majority of the citizens looked on in sullen acquiescence. But there was a portion of the population determined to fight, at all hazards, and against all odds. Now how did these latter conduct themselves? and how did they manifest their intention? Why they occupy themselves with breaking window-panes and smashing a few kiosks, amidst a crowd of lookers-on? Not exactly. I saw, in December, 1851, a prodigious barricade at the Porte St. Denis, built right across the Boulevard as high as the windows of the third or fourth story of the adjoining houses. The men who were engaged on it scarcely spoke, but worked away with a will, everyone knew what they were about and what was coming. There was, scarcely a word to be exchanged between the silence was quite ominous; every carriage had long ago disappeared. At last a look-out gave the signal of the approach of troops advancing. They marched up in dead silence along the deserted Boulevard, and when they came to the front of the barricade, not a man who defended it was visible, every man at his post behind the fortification, prepared to fire a volley in deadly silence. I remember the voice of the commanding officer, ringing out loud and clear in the stillness, as he formed his column of assault, and leave the word to advance. This is the aspect of things when real fighting is meant on both sides, and they know it; and not such rout and riot and mere chasing of a pack of vagabonds from one point of assemblage to another, as that which we saw the other day, and which ignorant people have imagined into an insurrection. I am of opinion the insurrectionary element in Paris at moment is confined to a very small class, have to a few desperates and individuals. No, the latter were behind the scenes on the occasion, attempting to pull the wires, and perhaps distributing a little money to the crowd, which amused at reading the sup. confessions of some of the rioters now appear, to the effect that they had received francs, fifty centimes." I thought the of the "fifty centimes" remarkably I am surprised, indeed, that some who cherishes the traditionarily Great Britain may have not discovered that 12 francs are just half a pound sterling, therefore British gold would have been the chief of the insurrection, in the shape ing places!

Great Blame Against the French Government

These idiots premeditatedly. But no doubt that it is the government that, in the end, will pay them, and more equally impossible to doubt that red them with a certain degree of The Emperor and his Government opportunity of again turning to the saying: "You see how it is; better submit to us, or this or that." "liberty" pro- what it inevitably leads to. In times for you to ask, or leaving the hand of others, your own." And, no doubt, the timid portion of the party will wear off again; general, reasoning as a social testimony of a greatly changed Lord Jolliffe feeling.

Everything is now perfectly tranquil, and will no doubt remain so until the new Chambers meets and the new elections take place. Paris for those circumscribing where there has been a double election. We are rather looking out for a fresh breeze in the latter case, though its object will only be to keep alive the renewed political feeling of the country.

[By the Atlantic Cable.]

The Irish Church Bill.

LONDON, July 6.—In the House of Lords last night the Irish Church Bill was resumed. Lord Lifford moved an amendment granting the value of their manses to the Presbyterians.

Earl Granville opposed the amendment on the ground that it would aggravate the mischief of the decision arrived at by the House on Friday night, when it rejected the amendment to permit churches to retain their ecclesiastical residences without paying the tithes.

Lord Clifford withdrew his amendment, and the Archbishop of Canterbury moved an amendment to clause 29, that private endowments made since 1660, instead of 1660, be retained by the Church. He pointed out that large endowments were made prior to 1660, and said there was no reason why they should not be dealt with in the same manner as those made after that date. To show such an unjust discrimination, he thought, was most dangerous, and declined to make the faith of the people in private endowment.

Lord Hatherley opposed the amendment on the ground that private endowments made prior to 1660 were purely meritorious, and that the Ulster grant was an appropriation to church uses of public money and lands won by the English while passing the Protestant mind was in no sense a private endowment.

The Bishop of Peterborough supported the amendment, urging that neither on the ground of justice nor of legal right could the church be deprived of these early endowments.

Earl Granville said the difficulty in establishing the legality of these early endowment rights would evidently be the whole question of their value in litigation, and he proposed to insert half a million sterling instead.

The Marquis of Salisbury objected to bringing in at the last moment fresh proposals by the government, and proposed that the consideration of clause 29 be postponed.

Lord Cairns supported the postponement of the clause without date or amendment, leaving Earl Granville's proposition to be considered in the report.

The Archbishop of Canterbury then moved an amendment that all glebe lands granted by the Crown since 1660 be given to the Irish church body. After a long discussion, the amendment was carried by a vote of 103 to 55.

Clauses 30, 31 and 32 were agreed to and clause 33 was taken up.

The Earl of Limerick moved an amendment providing that money rents be deducted from any rent-charge sold in lieu of tithes.

The Marquis of Salisbury remarked that this amendment was an arithmetical puzzle, but was evidently intended as a sop to Irish landlords.

The government proposed to act fairly, but the bill was the most penurious and exacting measure ever devised. If the government had come boldly forward and avowed the clauses which distinctly recognized their principles, they would have commended themselves more to all classes in the country. The House divided on the adjournment of Limerick's amendment, and it was adopted by a vote of 91 to 64.

Clause 33, as amended, and clauses 34, 35, 36, 37 and 38, were agreed to.

The Earl of Camperdown, believing the feeling of the House was against the amendment to provide for the compensation of Maynooth College clauses, withdrew it, at the former request.

Lord Fitzwalter renewed the amendment to strike the Maynooth clauses from the bill, and the Earl of Bandon objected to the clause as a violation of the Union.

Lord Cairns admitted that that was a good ground for objection, but he would not vote for the rejection of the clause, because it would result in throwing the Maynooth grant on the consolidated fund.

The Duke of Argyle defended the clause, and the Duke of Rutland opposed it.

The House voted to retain the clause as it stood by a vote of 146 to 22.

Clauses forty to sixty-seven (inclusive) were agreed to, and the House adjourned.

LONDON, July 6—Midnight.—In the House of Commons, to-day, the Telegraph Purchase Bill was read for the third time.

The House of Lords, to-night, took up the Irish Church bill at clause 68.

Lord Cairns moved an amendment, to postpone the question of the disposal of the surplus, because much time must elapse before its realization, and he objected to its application to relieve others from legal obligations.

Earl Granville condemned the amendment, and said it would, if adopted, have the effect to verify the prophecies that the bill would prove a mere sham.

The Duke of Cleveland regretted the failure of the proposition for compromise amendment, and urged that the surplus fund be held until the disposal should be more fully able to decide its application.

The Duke of Argyle supported the original clause.

The Marquis of Salisbury protested against the reference to "sacrilege" in throwing away a large fund. He ridiculed the declarations of ministers of the government that though individually in favor of concurrent endowment, under present circumstances it was deemed it impossible. It was lamentable to see members sacrificed not only their own convictions, but considerations of the highest policy and statesmanship to the building of a Nonconformist society.

The Earl of Kimberly urged the Lords to be content with the amendments made, and not to forfeit them by insisting it impossible for the Commons to accept the bill as amended. The House divided, and Lord Cairns' amendment to postpone the disposal of the surplus fund was adopted by a vote of 100 to 90.

The Bishops of Peterborough and Ely were then considered and agreed to, with some verbal alterations. The preamble of the bill as amended to make it agree with the alteration made in clause 68, and the bill then passed the committee.

[By Mail.]

ROME.

Anniversary of the Election of the Pope —Celebration in Rome.

A Roman correspondent, writing under date of June 18th, says:

At dawn yesterday the cannon of Fort St. Angelo announced to the Eternal City the anniversary of the election to the Papal throne of Pius IX., two hundred years ago. The Pope opened the day by attending a religious service in the Sistine Chapel. The Holy Father afterwards received the Sacred College, headed by Cardinal Patrizi, who, as sub-dean, expressed to him the congratulations of the Cardinals. The Pope replied by first acknowledging the mercy of the author of all good, and then by a brief sketch of the two hundred years of the Papacy, which, he said, had established the Church. He then thanked the Sacred College for its co-operation and support during this period, which had been signalized by so many difficult circumstances—and sinister events. The time was an unhappy one, for society ranged itself in two great parties, one composed of men of peace and order and morality, the other of innovators and disturbers, full of evil passions, and more and more inclining to communism, socialism, and impious philosophy. Governments could certainly have up the torrent if they resorted to rigorous and salutary repression; but, unfortunately, they neglected the remedy for reverses, even when due to unavoidable misfortune, should be found in an antecedent error; but its utter absence was never more marked than yesterday. Had there presented, in the Pope's address, consequences of virtue inspelled them to be hard upon the weak and falling, their tone could not have been more distinctly severe. However, everybody present who touched on the subject at all seemed to consider themselves entitled to have a fling at the absent prodigal; and men and women who, if physically present, would have been the first to call out of the Christian virtues, might be heard indulging in the shortcomings which had led to ruin with a bitterness which could hardly have been caused by pecuniary loss. The sorrowful indignation of a disciplined military man, who was said to have been a servant to the pretender Francis, since infancy, culminated when certain articles of furniture were offered up; but his pained look did not stop the sale of the effects, which, during the last two years the household goods of the Duke of Sevenoaks will continue to be disposed of, just such a running fire of cynical criticism as generous minds shrink from and loathe.

The following were the most valuable lots disposed of yesterday: Young Jaddes' Room—Lots 518-519. A nearly new walnut-wood oval-dressing-table, with nine drawers; patent locks and keys, and a washstand to correspond, with drawers, marble tray top, and shelf—£49 (Walters). 523. A walnutwood winged wardrobe, with sliding trays and dutter instructings, with plate glass centre-door—33 guineas (Ditto.) Wardrobe Room.—624-5. A 12 foot painted and colored gilded Grecian bed, with numerous sliding trays, drawers, &c., enclosed by a brass pale folding panelled doors, and a similar wardrobe, fitted with movable dress yokes, and enclosed by three pair folding panelled doors, the bedstead to match. Best Bedroom.—631. A velvet-pile carpet of elegant design, and well fitted to a planned to room, about 76 yards—22 guineas (Hilldem). 632. A brilliant plate chimney glass, covered with plate glass, and richly carved, the plate measuring 10 m. by 54 in.—39 guineas (Watson). 635. A pair of walnut-wood pedestal cabinets of six drawers each, inlaid with tulip wood, with ormolu galleries, mounts and keys—50 guineas (Hilldem). 662. A very rich white ground brocaded satin curtain, 10 feet by 7 feet, lined with pink satin, and trimmed with gold lace, &c. A 6-feet handsome brass tubular bedstead on pillars, and the richly carved wood tester and canopy over the same, with figured Cretonne curtains, the drapery and hangs trimmed with gold lace and fringe, and the furniture, &c., Ornamental Objects.—662. A toilet glass, in Gothic, as to the future of the young prince, it is impossible to speculate. It is not an easy problem that we may have to solve after the manner of our forefathers. Meanwhile it is our duty to do the best that can be done for him in the way of education, and to make a man of it him to play his part, whatever it may be, in the great drama of life. He is represented to be a fine, generous, and lovable child, with great quickness of observation, and a somewhat excitable temperament.

The Prussian Navy.

The Paul Mall Gazette says:

A few years ago it would have scarcely be an exaggeration to say that the long-boat of a British man-of-war would be a fair match for Prussia's whole fleet; and we can evidently judge the world of legitimate pride with which Count Bismark lately found himself able to assert that he was "not ashamed to come in the Baltic. The extraordinary rapidity with which iron-clad ships have been built and launched in the Prussian ports, and the scarcely-disguised pretensions of the Prussian Government to the supremacy of the Baltic sea, have created no little jealousy in Russia. Last year, the Grand Duke Alexis, the brother of Czar, Prussian and Russian fleets cruised and manœuvred together during the summer months; but a proposal to repeat the same exercise has met at St. Petersburg with an unqualified refusal. This incident has attracted much attention in Russian naval circles, the general impression being that the Government is aware of the present superiority of the Prussian navy and unwilling to let their fleet serve as a foil to that of their active and enterprising neighbor.

A RUINED DUKE.

Sale of the Duke of Newcastle's Effects in Carlton House Terrace.

[From the London Daily News, June 24.]

Members of both Houses, some looking grave and sad, others, "because we seem to say," I told you so," sporting men, who seemed exclusively bored at the whole proceedings, and individuals who both years ago, some days was to edge away from the brokers who tried to fasten on them, were wedged together in a crowded mass in the dining-room of 18 Carlton House Terrace, yesterday. The policeman who kept guard at the foot of the grand staircase and at the entrance to cellars and rooms had no sinecure, for the applications to wander freely through the mansion were both numerous and persistent; the man who stood in the hall with catalogues had disposed of his stock at a shilling each soon after 3 P. M., and even such things as Japanned water cans, housemaids' brushes and baskets, hand-brooms and dust-pans, gave rise to animated bidding. This incident was the more interesting article came to be offered, and between 4 P. M. and 5 P. M., when hand-work and gilded chairs and tables were put up, what may be termed "fancy prices" were obtained.

The house in which this scene is taking place is one of the largest in Carlton House Terrace, and stands at the Spring Gardens end, and its entrance is by a massive door, fitted *de sac*, and communicating apparently with a mews behind the other side. The enthusiasm will tell their story directly the corner by the Duke of York's Column is passed, making the Duke's coronet and the ducal coronet, and the words "Helleborus—Chumber" on a large case of stuffed birds meet the visitor's eye directly he is in the hall, and they are repeated on marble busts and other articles which stand between him and the dining-room door. The vast place seems to be in many respects as its unfortunate holders left it. The fine oil paintings are hanging in their accustomed places, some with "fieldcom" on the label attached, others, and those the most numerous, unnumbered as lots. The dining-table is just where it would be if a party were to be given. It needs no great stretch of fancy to people the noble room with host, hostess and guests, when Mr. Lumley now does the spiriting at the head of the table, round which keen-faced men are ticking off the prices in their catalogues.

It is seldom that anything so disastrous as a single auction takes place in Carlton House Terrace, and the lillers assembled there yesterday might be suspected of deriving a gloomy relish from the knowledge of this fact. That a duke should be sold up, "just as you or me might be to-morrow, my dear," was an enjoying source of trite moralizing on the part of one stout lady, who bought nothing, but pressed forward to see the sale. The sale was taking place within half a dozen doors of the residence of the Premier of England, the Duke's best friend, was given out quite frequently as an item of news, by an old gentleman who appeared possessor of a sunny corner early in the day, and never once looked at anything else. Now and then associates would fly round of real or imaginary accidents which had taken place, when it was thought the sale would be staved-off, and minute details of personal history were freely given, just as if those revealing and retailing them had had the duke in their possession like a tame animal. It is, of course, not to be expected that the sale of a nobleman's effects, when due to unavoidable misfortune, should be found in an antechamber; but its utter absence was never more marked than yesterday. Had those present been stern Pharisees, whose consciousness of virtue impelled them to be hard upon the weak and falling, their tone could not have been more distinctly severe. However, everybody present who touched on the subject at all seemed to consider themselves entitled to have a fling at the absent prodigal; and men and women who, if physically present, would have been the first to call out of the Christian virtues, might be heard indulging in the shortcomings which had led to ruin with a bitterness which could hardly have been caused by pecuniary loss. The sorrowful indignation of a disciplined military man, who was said to have been a servant to the pretender Francis, since infancy, culminated when certain articles of furniture were offered up; but his pained look did not stop the sale of the effects, which, during the last two years the household goods of the Duke of Sevenoaks will continue to be disposed of, just such a running fire of cynical criticism as generous minds shrink from and loathe.

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CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.
[CLERK'S OFFICE.]
PHILADELPHIA, June 29, 1869.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the twenty-fifth day of June, 1869, the annexed bill, entitled

"An Ordinance to Provide Ways for the payment of Ground Rents and Mortgages, is hereby published for the information of

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE TO AUTHORIZE A loan for the payment of ground rents and mortgages.

SECTION 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, seven hundred thousand dollars for the payment of ground rents and mortgages held against the city, for which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be paid, half yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. The principal of said loan shall be payable on and at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same and not before, with the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor in the usual form of the coupon bond shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, nor for any sum in excess of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and shall be expressed in the certificate that the loan therein mentioned and the interest thereof are payable free from all taxes.

SEC. 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by the authorities under the first section of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on the loan and to form a further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations shall be exclusively pledged for the redemption and payment of such certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to cause to be published in the papers of the city, daily, for four weeks, the Ordinance passed by the Common Council on Thursday, June 24, 1869, entitled, "An Ordinance to Provide for the Payment of Ground Rents and Mortgages." And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiry of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council the bill of the said ordinance for every day in which the same shall have been made. jc30 24t

FURNITURE, &c.

NEW FURNITURE.

I am selling at present, at the exact cost of production, the finest lot of Furniture, in quality, ever offered in this or any other city. My intention is to meet the views of purchasers, and make it an object for them to buy.

Any doubts as to the above facts will easily be dispelled by calling at my Warerooms,

1316 CHESTNUT STREET.

JOHN M. GARDNER.

jel6 1m

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.

NEW SPICED SALMON,

FIRST OF THE SEASON.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Corner Eleventh and Vine Streets.

CHOICE FAMILY LARD.

PROCTER & GAMBLE,

CINCINNATI,

Are now packing in Wood Cadkies of 3, 5 and 10 pounds each.

A Strictly Choice Article of Pure Lard for Family Use.

The wood from which the caddy is made is prepared by a new process, which prevents absorption and leakage. The advantage over the old package is obvious. It will always sell to the most reliable article.

25—Lidkies packages put up by other houses, these packages are always of uncertain weights.

50—It is neater and much more easily handled.

6th—It will keep for any length of time, and is particularly adapted for Hot Climates.

Families can obtain it at all first-class Grocery Stores.

Ask for Procter & Gamble's Brand of Lard in Caddies.

COLLINS & ROBB,

WHOLESALE AGENTS,

240 and 242 North Front Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

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FRESH PEACHES IN LARGE CANS, at Fifty Cents per Can—the cheapest and best goods in the city, at GOUST'S East End Grocery, No. 1018 South Second street.

FRENCH PEARS, MUSHROOMS, TRUFFLES, Tomatoes, and Green Corn, Asparagus, &c., and for sale at GOUST'S East End Grocery, No. 1018 South Second street.

NEW DATES, FIGS, PRUNES, RAISINS—also a choice lot of Cocoanuts, for sale at GOUST'S East End Grocery, No. 1018 South Second street.

SWEET OIL.—150 DOZEN OF EXTRA quality Olive Oil expressly reserved for GOUST'S East End Grocery, No. 1018 South Second street.

GOOSEBERRIES, PLUMS, BLACKberries, Peaches, Pineapples, Pears, Lima Beans, Marker Sweet Corn, at GOUST'S East End Grocery, No. 1018 South Second street.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

Orders for these celebrated shirts supplied promptly on brief notice.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

Of late styles in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.

706 CHESTNUT.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS

AND

GENTS' NOVELTIES.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

No. 814 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,

Four doors below Continental Hotel.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS.

DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES.

Corner Eleventh and Vine Streets.

FOR LONG BRANCH

Without Change of Cars.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF, at 7.00 A. M.

DUE LONG BRANCH at 11.20 P. M., G.H.P. M.

FARE:

Philadelphia to Long Branch.....$3 00
Excursion Tickets.....$5 00

WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

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FOR CAPE MAY,

On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

On and after SATURDAY, June 26, the splendid Steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain Lewis, will leave Market Street Wharf, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS at 9 o'clock, for Cape May, returning to Cape May MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 2 P. M.

FARE, INCLUDING CARRIAGE HIRE, $3 50.
CHILDREN.....$2 25.
SEASON TICKETS.....$15.
EXTRA.....$2 50. CARRIAGE HIRE EXTRA.

THE LADY OF THE LAKE is a fine sea boat, has been thoroughly overhauled and fitted up in the handsomest manner, and is in charge of the old and well-tried Captain Lewis, who is a sufficient guarantee that the comfort of passengers will be studied.

For further particulars, inquire at the Office, No. 33-NORTH DELAWARE AVENUE.

C. H. HUDDELL,
JOHN T. RAMBLER.

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ELASTICSPONGE.

Pennsylvania Elastic Sponge Co.,

111 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

ELASTICSPONGE.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR CURLED HAIR FOR ALL PURPOSES.

CHEAPER THAN FEATHERS OR HAIR AND FAR BETTER.

The Lightest, Softest, and most Elastic and Durable Material Known.

IT IS ENTIRELY FREE FROM ALL DISAGREEABLE ODOR, AND PERFECTLY HEALTHY.

IT DOES NOT PACK AT ALL!

Is always free from dust; it is perfectly healthy, and for the sick unequalled.

Any one can be renovated quicker and easier than any other Mattress.

Spring Mattresses Renovated.

SUPERIOR SPRING MATTRESSES, HALLS, &c.

Railroad men are especially invited to examine the Cushion Spring Mattress.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Trade Supplied at Manufacturers.

THE FINE ARTS.

Established 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

FRENCH PLATE LOOKING GLASSES,

Beautiful Chromos,

ENGRAVINGS AND PAINTINGS,

Manufacturer of all kinds of

Looking-Glasses and Picture Frames,

910 CHESTNUT STREET,

Fifth Door above the Continental,

PHILADELPHIA.

CUTLERY.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLMES' Celebrated Cutlery, and STAG HANDLE KNIVES, Forks and Steels, DELIBERATE BREAKFAST KNIVES, Carving Knives and Forks, Ivory Handle Knives, Razors, Scissors and Table Cutlery, ground and polished by the Subscriber, at the Cutlery, Scissors and Shears Manufactory, 105 Dock street, below Chestnut.

GAS FIXTURES.—MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA, No. 718 Chestnut street, manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, Chandeliers, &c., would call the public to their large and elegant assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, &c. They are expanding their business to the manufacture of Gas Fixtures, and intend to extending, altering and repairing gas-pipes. All work warranted.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

INTERNAL REVENUE receipts yesterday, $1,215,000.

The schooner Volumnia, with a cargo of brandies and cigars, has been seized at Pensacola. The vessel was from Tampico.

GEN. JOHN COCHRANE has declined the appointment of Collector of the Sixth District of New York.

The Treasury Department yesterday confirmed the sale of the Central Pacific Railroad, which sold for $150 each and cost $400 each.

TWENTY-FIVE persons were killed, and many others injured, by the bursting of a boiler on the railroad between Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico.

The Commissioner under the Mexican treaty, to adjudicate the claims between that country and our Government, has not yet arrived in Washington.

WILLIAM PEVY LLOYD, Collector of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania District, has sent in his resignation, to take effect on the appointment of his successor.

AT a special meeting of the St. Louis Board of Trade last night, Captain Eads reported the result of his trip to New York to charter a vessel to run from St. Louis and take a cargo of grain to that city.

In the New Hampshire Senate yesterday, the proposition for a change of the time of the rate of interest, was indefinitely postponed. In the House, a bill was passed to allow fire insurance companies one per cent. on business done in Boston.

A DESPERATE attempt was made to break the Sing Sing prisoners, Tweed, Ingham, Sterling and Jourdan had been removed, and the stones in a wall loosened so that a flight prisoner would have to only pass through one prisoner to escape, but the plot was discovered in time to prevent the execution.

AT New Bedford, yesterday, seven men were engaged in painting a boat, when the oscillation of a boom, and two of them were drowned. On the 30th of June, on a Monday night, a pleasure boat was run over by a steamer, and Miss Nora Giles was drowned. Miss Nora Giles, daughter of Rev. Henry Giles, the essayist, was drowned at Blackstone, on Monday, June 28.

AT Three Hauts, Ind., yesterday, C. W. Brown sued Major O. V. Hanney, editor and proprietors of the *Saturday Evening Gazette*, for $10,000 damages for the use of his name as a candidate for Congress. Hanney had named Erwin Sernia. Sernia is reported to have fired upon Brown on the day of the suit, and on the latter drawing a pistol, shot Sernia in the head, from which he is now dangerous, and Sernia fired at him also, dangerously wounding him in the neck.

LEWIS DALTON, Jr., a colored boy, who constructed a beautiful model of a steam engine, which attracted considerable attention at Patent Office, called yesterday upon President Grant, and presented the model to him, and who was so well pleased with him that he at once directed his appointment to West Point out for the lad as an apprentice in the Bureau of Steam Engineering at the Navy Department Yard, on the same footing as the white boys employed there.

The following despatch, from the Commissioners appointed to examine the Florida Railroad, has been received by Secretary Fox:

"SAN FRANCISCO, June 28.—*To the Secretary of the Interior*: We have arrived safely at the two Pacific Railroads, from Omaha to Sacramento, and find the work done and the road laid for 40 feet, between the mouth of the Big Black and Delebius, the distance of a mile, we crossed and to see if the party could go up the Delebian, and then to return and await the return of the party who had gone up the road to the mouth of Big Black. Mr. Risdon and four or five others of the party had gone on to the Major from crossing at that point, as they considered, by observations made a day or two before, that it would be impossible to cross there. But Major Powell said laughingly in reply: "We have crossed worse rapids than these, boys. I can safely be getting scarcely. If seven or eight men cannot paddle across there, we will have to go under." When they left the shore there were twenty-five men on the boat, with surveying instruments, and all of the Major's indefatigable, etc. They pushed out into the river with three hearty cheers, using seven paddles, the Major standing in the stern steering. Ridson stood on the shore waving his hat, and said: "You must be back in time for dinner, for I will have a good boat ready for you when you return." They cried back in reply: "Good-bye, Jack; you will never see us again." A moment afterward Risdon saw the boat commence whirling, and the Major is living living dive down into the depths of the river with its living freight, Major Powell standing at his post, and was the last man Risdon saw of this noble and ill-fated expedition, and Risdon was left alone, the only survivor of the party. His feelings can be better imagined than described. In his own language, "Our boat was gone, and I was left to sink or swim, cry or laugh like a baby." He then went up and down the shore for a mile or two, to see if he could find any remains of the party, but could not do so. He then went down the river for about three or four miles, walk, while sitting on the river bank resting himself, he saw a carpet-bag floating down the stream, about four rods from him. He had no other way to reach it but to swim, which he did, and brought it to the shore. It proved to be Major Powell's, and contained memorandum and sketch books. Risdon continued down stream searching for the remains of the lost party without finding anything but the carpet-bag, and then gathering up all the effects the party left behind, and taking the two teams and wagons, started for the nearest settlement, and after eight days of travel he reached Le Roy, a small military post and settlement on Red River, about the first of June. In reaching this place Risdon was obliged to ford different rivers and streams, which were so high that he became near losing one of the teams. At Le Roy, Risdon reported to Colonel Smith, commanding the post, who gave over to him all the property he had brought through. Colonel Smith immediately furnished all in his power to make him comfortable after his long, tiresome trip, and at the end of three days, Risdon leaving Colonel for St. Louis, where he arrived about three days ago, and is now in that city. The party left Green River, with—All of Major Powell's baggage, together with the carpet-bag found by Risdon, supposed to be Major Powell's, yesterday, from St. Louis.

I have written this sketch hastily, as it fell from the lips of Risdon, who has the appearance of an honest, reliable man, and well fitted for the position he occupies, according to his words and by the tangible proofs he brings with him, the fate of Major Powell's expedition is by about as certain as anything can be added to the long roll of martyrs to science. Major Powell's brother, Captain Powell, of the B, First Illinois Artillery, for three years during the late war.

[From the Chicago Tribune, July 1.]

There is now NOT ANY ENTIRELY CREDITABLE news from Major Powell's expedition. The news of the loss of Major Powell and his party of scientists, reached the Major Powell's home, in the mother of Major Powell, who resides at Wheaton, in this State, has received a letter from Major John W. Powell, the Major's brother, published in our Springfield despatch of yesterday, that he has received a letter from Major Powell May 8. Major Powell did not leave Illinois until May 7. Mrs. Powell also states that some of these letters, which were written to her when lost, were not with the party at all. She does not credit the story, and it certainly needs confirmation.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

Effects of the Shock in Missouri and Virginia.

[From the St. Louis Republican, July 3.]

At 2.09 o'clock yesterday morning many people were aroused from their slumbers by the shock of an earthquake in this neighborhood. In some instances we have marked the time at which the shock occurred, some of them stating: "At 2.00 o'clock this morning there was an earthquake, the vibrations came from south, the shock lasting about five seconds, causing considerable alarm." The shock was preceded by a rumbling noise." Another authority states that the oscillation was from east to west, and gives the testimony of some lady friends, one of whom said that, during the night she felt as if she were on the ribbed side of a washboard, while the ribs were shaken by the motion. At Crystal City, on the opposite states, described it "as if a tremulo were played on an instrument;" and he himself "felt it as a tremulous motion, as if a tuning-fork were about six or seven trembling waves." The air was hot and still, and no sound was heard by those who did not feel the immediate effects of the earth-shaking felt oppressed and uncomfortable.

Cuncilman Driscoll stated that he was sitting in a chair when he felt the shock, and it suddenly shaken from one side of the chair to another. This testimony, coupled with the rattling of the crockery, and the various parties give testimony of the rattling of china in cupboards, the jingling of glass pendants, and swinging of more stationary lamps, leave no doubt of reality of the air, &c.

At Kirkwood the shock was distinctly felt. A gentleman who was lying in bed at the time states that an oscillating motion was felt, and he felt as if the building was shaken by a strong wind. He was not aware that the disturbance was felt anywhere else, and on comparing his observations with those of his neighbors next morning, he attributed it to the earthquake.

At Jefferson Barracks and Carondelet the shock was felt at 2.09 a. m. The place where it was noticed by several persons. A lady at Carondelet thought the house was coming down, and felt as if the bed was rocking on a very rough sea. Mr. Lemmon, who was at the general office of the Iron Mountain Railroad, at our depot, yesterday, stationed at the stations at Belmont, Fredericktown, the tunnel in Bollinger county and De Soto, and the shock at the two latter points was also observed at either of those places.

[From the St. Louis Democrat of July 3d.]

Observations of the phenomenon come to us from points many miles apart, showing that the range of the shock was quite extensive. It was sensibly felt at Alton, and from points south of that at least fifty miles distant. From conversation with various gentlemen we think the greatest force of the vibration was in St. Louis and the adjacent portions of Missouri and the southwest. Its time is quite definitely fixed by different parties. General N. Haney places it at 12.00 o'clock A. M., and the movement lasted five seconds, the vibrations being north and south. An intelligent gentleman, who resides on the plateau, just east of Cote Sans Dessein, states that it lasted about six seconds. The first shock was the heaviest, immediately followed by another gentle one. In many localities articles of furniture were moved, and small ornaments thrown down, but as far as we know, no damage was done.

The Shock in Alabama.

[From the Huntsville Democrat, July 1.]

At about 2 o'clock on Friday, we and several members of our household were aroused by the shock of an earthquake, followed after a short interval, furniture in our room was shaken, so as to rattle, for a quarter of a minute. Several other shocks followed in quick succession, but not many have assured us they knew nothing of any such convulsion of nature during the night. Two have told us of dogs in their houses barking very excitedly and unaccountably, a little after 2 o'clock, and Ridgeway, a sailing a few miles from Huntsville, says he felt the shock, and was aroused by it about 2 o'clock last night. There was a brief thunder-storm last evening, and, we are told, several thunder peals were heard between 12 and 2 o'clock. The thermometer indicated about 90 degrees yesterday, and is higher to-day.

Base Ball.

A very exciting match game of base ball was played at Bethlehem, Pa., on Monday, July 5, between the North Pennsylvania Railroad Base Ball Club, of Philadelphia, and the Monocacy Base Ball Club, of Bethlehem, which resulted in a victory for the former, by a score of 19 to 28.

Philadelphia Bank Statement.

The following is the weekly statement of the Philadelphia Banks, made up on Tuesday afternoon, which compares as follows: