GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

VOLUME XXIII.—NO. 82.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1869.

PRICE THREE CENTS

VETTER FROM PARIS.

[Correspondence of the Phila. Evening Bulletin.] PARIS, Friday, July 2d, 1869.—The day after to-morrow is the Fourth of July, and for the first time in several years hear nothing in Paris of any preparations being made to celebrate the national anniversary. The reason assigned is that the day falls on a Sunday; an | Paris, and propose giving a series of matinees odd motive for the abstention in the eyes of the people amongst whom we dwell, who will certainly quote against us on such an occasion. the maxim of "better day, better deed." and wonder why Americans should think it wrong to "rejoice and be glad" on one day of the week more than another. It certainly appears to me that a "commemoration" of a sober form and suitable character might have been indulged in, and such as could not have given offence to the strictest disciplinarians. Our consolation (though a poor one) under the disappointment must be the unfavorable state of the weather, which certainly offers neither opportunity nor temptation for indulging in fêtes champêtres Such a June, and such a climacteric aspect of the longest days of the year as we have "enjoyed" during the last fortnight, have been long unknown to us. Fires and winter clothing have completely reversed the natural order of things, and the fruits and flowers of the earth have suffered equally with the human creation from the inclemency of the season. Fortunately the period is one which does not yet affect our vintage, beyond the fact of retarding it, a circumstance which is far from being always unfavorable to its final results. The vines are undoubtedly behindhand and "biding their time." But we may well expect a fine "fall" to redeem the failure of the summer and make amends for present chilliness. The seaside watering places are suffering, and those who leave Paris are rather inclined to move into the interior of the continent, to seek warmth and shelter. Baden-Baden, Hombourg, Spa, and other similar resorts, seem to be the favorites; there being as yet little desire manifested to face the snows and glaciers of Switzerland, where accounts say that even

General Fremont has arrived in Paris, his principal business being, I understand, the vindication of the character of the Trans-Continental Memphis Railway Company, whose reputation certainly demands an immediate and doughty champion, for it-has been assailed openly and in no measured terms. We are all really very much in the dark onthe subject here, and are greatly desirous to learn, either from the General or any one else. the ins and outs and true character of that much-debated enterprise. The public quite bewildered just now with the variety of the projects for intercommunieation which are being continually brought before it. There is a superb model just now exhibiting at the Palace of Industry of a marine canal between this capital and Dieppe, which is to realize the desire of the French people by converting Paris into a port de mer. I believe the Parisians have never forgiven London for having a navigable river, and burn with a desire to rival the commercial prestige of the gloomy British capital, as they have certainly cut it out in all other respects. Then, again, the plan of a submarine tunnel beneath the channel is a prodigious favorite with the French public, and appeals strongly to their imaginative and speculative faculties. It is curious that almost every scheme for effecting this has proceeded from French rather than British engineers, and that the desire for its accomplishment is far more ardent here than in England. It is known to be a special hobby of the Emperor, who always shows alacrity in inspecting any plans submitted to him for its completion.

many of the lower passes have been made im-

practicable by heavy falls of snow or rain. Paris, however, is fast losing its "season"

look and its population of pleasure-seekers.

American residents have trooped-off in vast

numbers, their new diplomatic representative.

Mr. Washburne, setting the example by re-

tiring to Hombourg.

The opening, or at least the inauguration of the Isthmus of Sucz, will evidently form a prominent feature of our autumn programme. A large cortége will accompany the Empress, and the maritime companies, the Messageries Imperiales and others, promise shortly to publish prospectuses of the rates at which they will be prepared to convey parties of excursionists there and back, and even to board and lodge, and provide them with all things necessary throughout the tour. The attraction Eastward promises to be very great, and will draw multitudes in that direction; but I apprehend that all who undertake the expedition must be prepared to rough it and go through no small amount of fatigue, and even privation. It seems certain that the Hmpress will proceed, with her son, on her long-projected pilgrimage to Jerusalem, after witnessing the inauguration of the Canal.

Her Majesty is also understood to have accepted the invitation of the Sultan to visit him at Constantinople, a determination on the part of a lady traveling alone, as an "unprotected female," which must fill oldtashioned Musselmans with the strangest ideas of the manners of Christian women! And to say the truth, her Imperial Majesty's projected journey, as regards its objects; hosts and visits, will present one of the most extraordinary jumbles ever put together. She first visits a Mohammedan sovereign of Egypt; then she proceeds to witness the most stupendous triumph of modern skill and civilization which. perhaps, the world has ever seen; from that rushes into primitive Christianity, and goes to kneel at the Holy Sepulchre and visit the tombs of the Prophets. Retracing her steps from the latter, she proceeds to the City of the Prophet, and from the capital of the Christian to that of the Mohammedan Messiah. The pious Empress and god-son of the Holy Father will be lodged in the palace of the descendant of the great Caliph,-the eldest daughter of the Church will meet, and perhaps even embrace in amity, the representative of its mightiest enemy. These are surely wonderful conquests of civilization and liberty of conscience; and after passing through such a bewilderment of emotions, the Empress must not be surprised if some day she find herself, after a pious crossing and

FOREIGN CORRESP ONDENCE | genufication, repeating to herself involuntarily that "God is great!"

The Pacha of Egypt is to be back here in a day or two, and will be lodged this time, not as the guest of the Emperor, at the Elysée, but at the house of his son-in-law, Hussein-Pacha, in the Rue de Las-Cazes. The Empress is preparing a grand fête for him at St. Cloud, for the beginning of next week. The Imperial family seem to have taken up their residence, for the remainder of the summer, in the vicinity of and soiries in the gardens of the Palace of St. Cloud, to indemnify themselves and their friends for their privation of Fontainebleau. The Emperor has begun to stroll about the little town and the banks of the river, just as he used to do in Fontainebleau and the forest. The other day, a friend who is staying at St. Cloud witnessed a curious scene, highly characteristic at once of the Emperor's bonhommic and adroitness. He was walking in a part of the Park to which the public is admitted, and was followed and dodged about by a parcel of troublesome and curious children. He probably did not like to seem ill-natured by ordering them off, so he sought out one of the gingerbread stalls which are always to be found in the neighborhood, purchased the whole of the stock at a bargain, and then upsetting the entire concern with his own hand, left the contents to the mercy of the hungry crowd of urchins.

FROM VIRGINIA.

(Correspondence of the Phila. Evening Bulletin.)
WEST POINT, Va., July 12.—For months the Old Dominion has been in a state of high excitement. The torpor which succeeded the war and was perpetuated by the presof the military authority, grew fever heat under the conflict of contending parties, both of which were animated with the hope of victory; and never perhaps was a political contest conducted with greater ardor and zeal. It was felt on both sides that the result at the first election under the reconstruction laws would probably exert a potent influence on similar occasions, and hence future effort for triumph was made every which ingenuity could devise and persistent labor could execute. The result your readers already know. Walker, the Conservative candidate, has been elected Governor by a majority that will not fall short, perhaps, of twenty-five thousand.

It is useless to say that this issue has made the suggestal party greatly jubilant. It is

the successful party greatly jubilant. It is, however, to be remembered that many in-thences combined to produce the defeat of Wells which may not be equally operative hereafter. A number of unsuitable persons, who have recently migrated hither from the North for official greatments. North for official emoluments, secured nomi-nations for important offices, and thus arrayed public sentiment against the Radical ticket to an extent to which it would not have been under other circumstances. As this is the first opportunity the colored population have had of aspiring to office, the number of aspirants among them was entirely too large to prevent any reasonable hope of success. They seem to have forgotten that all such revolutions as that which is now progressing must be gradual in order o be sure. Then, again, it is beyond question that the bread and butter argument was brought to bear with tremendous force on the citizens of African descent. They were, in very many instances, given to understand that unless they cast their votes in accordance with the wish of their employers, they would lose their places, and such a menace, to persons so timid and dependent in their new circumstances, could not well fail to keep public sentiment from having a fair expression.

As far as we can judge, there is a general

disposition to acquiesce quietly in the new condition of things. Worn down by the protracted war, and now again excited for a season by political conflict, the people seem inclined to go to work, as far as possible repair their to go to work, as far as possible repair their shattered circumstances, and brighten the future. This is as itshould be. It is high time that industrial pursuits should receive their due share of attention, and nothing else, we are persuaded, is necessary to make Virginia arise from her prostration and reach a point of development and prosperity hitherto unknown. Already many persons from the North have settled within her borders, and in view of the cheapness of land, the general salubrity of the climate, the abundance of mineral resources, and the proximity to of mineral resources, and the proximity to market by water and rail, it cannot be doubted that this number will be speedily and greatly augmented. Few will go to the distant West, when so many advantages, within a day's travel, attract them to the sunny South, with neace restored and social comfort placed be-

vond all suspicion. This peninsula, with many other positions, gives evidence of the new impulse that is felt in business relations. We have now a daily train of cars to Richmond, and a daily line of steamers to Baltimore. Passengers leaving the latter city in the evening arrive at West Point for a late breakfast the next morning. We have frequent visitors from the Northern States, many of whom have purchased large plantations in

of whom have purchased large plantations in the vicinity, or are preparing to locate in our beautiful and growing town, where the broad and bright Mattipony and Pamunky unite to form the majestic York river, which empties itself in the noble Chesapeake.

It gives us pleasure to say that, as far as we have been able to observe, the colored population conduct themselves with creditable propriety. Taking into consideration their ignorance and the suddenness of their transition from bondage to freedom, their quietness, order and inage to freedom, their quietness, order and in-dustry are all commendable. Few of them are disposed to leave the places of their former residence, for local attachment is one of their marked peculiarities. Time will surely elevate them above the chattel level they have so long endured. VIATOR.

DISASTER IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Family of Six Persons Burned to Death. The Buckhannon (West Virginia) News, of the 7th instant, has been furnished by Mr. E. Burr, with an account of the following ter-

On the night of the 2d instant, in Washington township, near the mouth of Truby's run, on the east bank of the Buckhannon river. on the east bank of the Buckhannon river, Upshur county, the house known as the Berlin property was destroyed by fire, and six persons burned to death—Mrs. Quick and her three children, and two girls of Mr. Kimball, the eldest about thirteen years, and the other ten. Mr. John Quick, the husband and father, had gone to Huttonsville, carrying the mail from that place to Sago. His wife being afraid to stay alone, Mr. Kimball's children were called in to stay all night. How the house caught fire is not known, but How the house caught fire is not known, but is supposed to be accidental. They were all lying in a back room in the lower part of the house—three in a bed. I arrived at the place about six o'clock A. M. I shall never forget the awful scene-the house in ruins, the six bodies burning; three lying side by side, and the others in the same way at another place, apparently just as they were lying in bed. My first conclusion was that all suffocated before the fire reached them. Mr. Kimball, the father

of the oldest girls, had got there a few minutes before. The poor man was almost frantic with

THE FRENCH CABLE.

grief and sorrow.

The Shore End Spliced to the Deep Sea Cable.

The Operators at Work and Communication with Brest.

A Special Message to Napoleon, Dictated by Himself.

Tone and Action of the American Government.

ST. PIEHRE, Miquelon, July 14.—The ocean cable was spliced to the shore end to-day, by the steamer William Corry.

The cause of the failure to splice yesterday was that the shore end was lost. The buoy was easily found, but when taken up it was dis-covered that the cable was detached, and it was therefore necessary to grapple for it. Directly after the splice was made the in-struments and the full staff of operators were

sent on shore, and communication was soon opened with Brest.
Sir James Anderson, the commander of the Great Eastern, had brought with him a sealed message which had been prepared by the Emperor Napoleon, and the purport of which was to remain unknown until it was opened on this side of the Atlantic upon the completion of the cable, when the message was to be sent to the Emperor cayer the vives in order sent on shore, and communication was soon sent to the Emperor over the wires in order that he might thus judge of the accuracy of the transmission. This message was sent to

ington—Congress May Consider the Question of Territorial Inviolability —Secretary Fish to the French Min-ister—Government Privileges of the United States Over the Cable.

WASHINGTON, July 14, 1869.-With the ex-WASHINGTON, July 14, 1869.—With the exception of the "opinion" of Attorney-General Hoar and the letters addressed to the French and the British Minister by Secretary Fish, no action has been taken by the government to prevent the landing of the French cable on the coast of Massachusetts. Secretary Boutwell has not, as reported in some quarters, ordered a United States revenue cutter to proceed to the point States revenue cutter to proceed to the point where it is proposed to land the cable on United States territory, and prevent it, nor is United States territory, and prevent it, nor is it likely that any such course will be pursued. The matter was pending in Congress at the adjournment, and it will probably be left to that body to settle it. Secretary Fish considered it his duty to place the French Minister in possession of the facts so—far as the action of our Government has been developed relative to the landing of the cable, so that he might inform his Government of the risk it must run in attempting to land the cable on United States territory without authority from Congress.

gress.

The point to be insisted upon is that the government of the United States shall have equal facilities and privileges over the cable with that of France. This seems to be about the only objection to the landing of the cable in the minds of government officials. This, too, was the principal object which the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations had in view in reporting and urging the passage of the bill to prevent the landing of any foreign cable on the shores of the United States without the consent of United States without the consent of Congress. There does not seem to be any very strict law on the subject beyond what is cited by the Attorney-General in his "opinion" on the question, and some good lawyers regard that rather as a labored report to strain a point in fayor of the Atlantic cable monopoly than as sound law. If the cable is actually landed some action may be taken by the Government to prevent its being worked at least ernment to prevent its being worked, at least antil Congress meets. What course will be pursued does not seem to be known just now. N. Y. Herald.

The French Cable and the Cabinet. (From the Boston Evening Transcript of July 13.) The French cable seems to have encountered the especial official enmity of the Attorney Jeneral of the United States, and now Secre ary Fish has joined in the attack upon it With two such powerful personages enlisted for the maintenance of the present monopoly in ocean telegraphy those who are reaping from this source a golden harvest by exter-tionate charges are in hopes to prevent the entrance and establishment of a competitive element which will tend to diminish their unreasonably swollen gains. In the interest of free communication and unfettered trade we trust that the hopes and plans of the monopo-lists will be defeated, no matter by whom sus-

Further and More Exact Description of the Manner of Working It. The Boston Post contains the following ex-

tremely interesting statement, which is fuller than our account published yesterday:

During the whole course of the Great Eastern messages have been continually passing from the shore to the ship; and while the latter has only on rare occasions, owing to the trouble and danger of making the necessary shifting of connections, returned the compliment, each roll or pitch of the huge vessel has been faithfully indicated by the instrument at Brest. This instrument is that now universally adopted in working all long submarine lines—the reflecting/galvanometer. The principle of this most delicate instrument was discovered a few years since by a German elecremely interesting statement, which is fuller liscovered a few years since by a German eleccrician, named Weber. This instrument con-sists of a small mirror with a magnet laid across its back, and that the two are very small indeed may be judged by the fact that both together weigh less than three-eighths of a grain. This infinitesimally small reflector, which is intensely bright, is suspended by a silk thread as fine as a hair in the midst of a small circular coil of insulated copper wires. Directly a current is small thread the copper wires.

Directly a current is sent through this circu-Directly a current is sent through this circu-lan coil, no matter how slight, it induces an-other electric current within its circle, which acts in an opposite direction, and this causes the little magnet at the back of the mirror to turn to right or left, and, of course, to turn the little mirror with its reflecting ray of light with it. By a very simple arrange-ment this fine ray of light is thrown upon a horizontal graduated scale, about three fact horizontal graduated scale, about three feet long and three feet distant from the mirror Thus, when a current is sent through the little circular coil round the mirror, the magnet is acted upon, and turns the mirror with its ray of light—say on the left of the scale in front of it. When the current is reversed, and that is instantly done by pressing a little key in the speaking instrument, the current in the circular coil is reversed and in the opposite direction, and this in turn sends the rays of light from the mirror on to the opposite side of the scale to the right. When the ray of light rests stationary on any Thus, when a current is sent through the little When the ray of light rests stationary on any part of the scale it means a dot; when it moves rapidly to the right or left it means so many dashes, according to the distance it goes. Thus the little pencil of light makes dots or dashes on the scale, just as the old Morse in strument used to make them in visible ink on paper, and any combination of words or letters or figures can be formed and read with the utmost ease by the

clerk, who is watching how

the light moves and dictating the letters and words it sends. When the cable is at rest the light remains stationary in the centre of the scale at zero. When a fault occurs the loss of electricity is shown by the currents, or the reverse currents, turning the light more to the clearacity is shown by the chirrents, or the reverse currents, turning the light more to the right or left of the centre of the scale than it should do. When a total fault occurs—that is, when the cable has parted—the little ray of light flies of the scale altogether, and is never seen again till the mischief is repaired. So exquisitely delicate is this instrument that most distinct messages have been sent through the whole length of the present French cable with no greater battery power than that afforded by a lady's fhimble filled with weak sulphuric acid and water. It was by this reflecting galvanometer that the watchers at Brest knew whether the Great Eastern at the other end of the long rope of hemp and steel was steady or not. Each roll of the ship produced a slight magnetic current in her vast coils, which, transmitted through the cable to the sensitive instrument, turned the ray of light to the right or to the left of the scale, thus showing in a fraction of a second of time the precise degree and rapidity at which the vessel was rolling. This unceasing vibration followed the voyage of the ship, marking its progress and incidents to the close.

The French Cable at Work.

The French transatlantic telegraph cable is a fixed fact—one of the grandscientific facts of the century. The shore end was spliced to the deep sea cable yesterday, and communication opened from St. Pierre, Miquelon, to Brestimmediately afterwards. Sir James Anderson placed the instruments in order, signalizing the success of the achievement by transmitting a special message to Napoleon III. This message was drafted by the Emperor himself before the expedition sailed from France, with the view that it should be delivered to him verbatim on its return, so that he could at once test the performance of the line and accuracy of the operators on either side. The fuss which was lately reported as likely to ensue in Washington, owing to the expression of fuss which was lately reported as likely to ensue in Washington, owing to the expression of opinions by some of the Cabinet Ministers adverse to the legality of the landing of the cable on the soil of Massachusetts, appears to have subsided, so that it is probable that the administration of President Grant will not be held answerable in history for the utterance of sentiments hostile to the perfection of the undertaking. It appears, indeed, from our special telegram from Washington, published to-day, that Secretary Fish, with his associates in the Cabinet, were moved to their first acts of apparent opposition to the cable by a zealous regard for the inviolability of American territory merely—a point which is likely to be referred to the particular consideration of Congress for ultimate solution. We are of Congress for ultimate solution. We are told, indeed, that it is very likely just now that, although the shore end may be landed and the wire chain between the countries made perfect, messages cannot be transmitted before a Congressional legalization is obtained There is much to be said, evidently, on both sides. We go for cables and plenty of them.—

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

ROME.

The Œcumenical Council.

A correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette writes from Rome under date of June 25: "The Pope is wholly taken up with the subject of the Council, so that he speaks of nothing else, and seems to think of nothing else. He has already struck a medal which is to commemorate the event, and intends to give here recently said great danger to the Holy Father, who, in his present excited state, was not equal to meeting opposition, and might have an apoplectic stroke if exposed to it. Whether opposition, and might have an apoplectic stroke if exposed to it. Whether under this apprehension, or on some other ground, influential persons have sought to get the Council postponed till December, 1870, and the Italian journals assert this has been resolved upon. The general uncertainty about it is evidenced in the contracts made with the bishops who have taken apartments, the terms all requiring the payment of a month's rent in advance, to be forfeited if the Council is postponed. Nevertheless, you may be assured that the Pope, up to this time, remains firm in his determination of holding the Council next December. He is doubtless the Council next December. He is doubtless supported in his purpose by the same disposition in the French government, which continues to look very favorably on the project A few days ago the Marquis de Banneville had a long interview about it with Cardinal Antonelli, and intimated that the Emperor would be represented in the Council by M. Beroche.

GERMANY.

Prussia and the Œcumenical Council. Berlin (June 30) correspondence London Daily News. The Prussian Government has had the credit of being on particularly friendly terms with the Pope some time past; but this feeling will certainly not prevent its resisting the reso-lutions of the Occumenical Council in case they should be of such a character as is generally expected. Prussia has far too large a Catholic population to allow of her remaining cannote population to allow of her remaining an indifferent spectator should the Council at-tempt to tamper with the relations between a Protestant sovereign and his Catholic sub-jects. The semi-official North German Gazette has a short paragraph which clearly points in this direction. It commences with observing that the reason alleged by several governments for declining the Bavarian proposition for some joint action against the resolutions of the Geumenical Council was the uncertainty what these resolutions would be, and the im-possibility of choosing their measures before According to the French papers it was Count Beust, more especially, who raised this objection in a despatch to Count Ingelheim, the Austrian Minister at Munich. On this the North German Gazette remarks that the objection would be plausible if there was not al ready sufficient evidence as to what the character of the Council and the nature of its resolutions would be, but that the compostion of the sub-committees, who will prepare the programme of the proceedings, leaves no doubt on this point. All the leading members of these committees are the most decided and zealous partisans or ultramontanism, so much so as completely to confirm the opinion that the great object of the Council will be to give additional strength to that system, especially in its relations to the secular power. Under these circumstances it s impossible to blame the various govern ments if they already commence their preparations for resisting any such encroachments on the part of the Catholic Church; indeed their adopting such an attitude may prevent the expected conflict. Another Grand Canal Scheme.

The Pall Mall Gazette of the 2d has the fol-

The Pall Mall Gazette of the 2d has the following in reference to the grand French scheme of connecting the Rhone with the Mediterranean by means of a canal:

While kings and peoples are preparing to celebrate the apotheosis of M. Lesseps, and the French are indulging in the magnificent vision of bringing the sea to Paris from Dieppe at the trifling cost of 800,000,000 francs, a canal of the less ambitions were hard a contact less ambitions were the restaurant of the restaurant of the season of the se of far less ambitious pretensions, four perhaps of equally great practical utility, has been rap-idly advancing toward completion without at-tracting the notice its importance deserves. The Rhone, which traverses so large a part of France as a navigable river, is practically usc-less for purposes of foreign trade, owing to the bar of shitting saud which obstructs its mouth. Some years ago an engineer suggested the

possibility of uniting this river with the Medi-terranean by a canal. His plan was adopted, and at a probable cost of 12,000,000 francs this most important work will be terminated be-fore the end of the year. The canal is twenty feet deep, and will enter the Mediterranean at the Golfe de Foz, between Cette and Mar-seilles.

APPALLING ACCIDENT.

Men Burned to Death in Lewistown, Pa The Lewistown True Democrat says: On Wednesday of last week, soon after the one o'clock whistle blew for the men to commence work at Freedom Iron and Steel Works, the whistle blew an alarm. On reaching the cupola room, it was found that the bar upon which rested the supports of the bottom of the cupola which was in use, and which at the time contained five tons of molten iron nearly ready to run out, had broken, and that James A. Junkin, furnace builder, and that George Bearly, his helper, both of this place, who were engaged in making repairs who were engaged in making repairs under the cupola, had been caught in the plunging mass of molten iron and cinder and terribly burned. Mr. Junkin ran out of the cupola room, followed by Mr. Bearly, their clothes in flames. Some men at work in the rear of the engine house first saw them, and did all, they could to smother the flames and celleve them of their hunting clothes. Physically in the country in the relieve them of their burning clothes. Physicians were sent for at once, and in the meantime everything was done that was possible to alleviate the sufferings of the injured men. They were removed to their homes during the afternoon, and Mr. Bearly, the surface of whose body was burned to a homes during the afternoon, and Mr. Bearly, the surface of whose body was burned to a crisp almost from head to foot, died the same evening. Mr. Junkin, whose injuries were chiefly confined to his legs, from the hips down, lingered until Monday, when death ended his sufferings. Mr. Junkin was aged about 42 years, and leaves a family. Mr. Bearly was a son of Daniel Bearly, aged 26, and unmarried. Mr. Junkin had taken out a life insurance policy for \$1,000 only in February insurance policy for \$1,000 only in February

The cupola bottom was secured in the manner in general use, and it was considered perfectly secure by those in charge of the cupolas, who are careful and experienced men, and had examined the supports during the morning. No possible blaine, therefore, can be at-tached either to the workmen or the Com-pany. As evidence of the general prudence and carefulness which characterize the man-agement at Freedom, it is worthy of mention that this is the first serious accident which ever occurred at these works.

THE GREAT UNWASHED.

Items of the Democratic Convention in Harrisburg.

The Harrisburg papers of yesterday furnish the following accounts of the results of the presence of the Democratic party managers in the State emital: n the State capital:

ATTEMPT TO PICK A POCKET.—Some time during last night, while Mr. Thomas Farley, proprietor of the Jones House, was sitting in the reading-room of the hotel, asleep, he felt some person reach his hand into his pocket.

Lyon his available the world be thick Upon his awakening, the would-be thief started out of the hotel at a 2.40 rate, and ran across the square. Mr. Farley cried "stop thief," and the night watchman employed by the proprietors of stores in the vicinity followed the offender and brought him to a standsfill by threatening to shoot him if he did not still by threatening to shoot him if he did not stop. He was conveyed to prison, and had a hearing before the Mayor this morning, when he gave his name as Wm. Cowel, and stated he had come to this city with the Cass Chib. of he had come to this city with the Cass Club, of Philadelphia.

BURGLARS ABOUT.—Early vesterday more ing the house of Harry Northamer, on Cowden street, near Herr, was entered by the cellar door and a silver watch and seventy-five dollars were abstracted.

A GLORIOUS CROWD.—Some of the Demo A GLORIOUS CROWD.—Some of the Democrats stopping at the Jones House, became quite tipsy yesterday, and between five and six o'clock last evening they amused themselves by throwing tumblers, pitchers and champagne bottles (some of which were full) into the street. The noise frightened the horse of Mr Walzer, one of our city butchers. Walzer, one of our city butchers.

\$3 REWARD.—Stolen, a small terrier pup. four months old, ears not trimmed. The above will be paid by returning same, and no questions asked, to C. R. Comings.

MAYOR'S COURT.-Since our last report there vere thirteen inebriates before the Mayor, ho were disposed of in the usual manner. ROBBING A SENATOR.—At the Democratic Convention yesterday, ex-Senator Buckalew had his pocket picked of \$200.

HARD ON HIS FRIENDS.—In the Convention yesterday morning, Frank W. Hughes com-plained that he "had to run a gauntlet of pickpockets to reach his seat in the hall."

LIST OF PATENTS.

List of patents issued from the United States Patent Office for the week ending July 13,

1869, and each bearing that date:

Spool—M. F. Doran, Philadelphia, Pa.

Horse Hay Fork—J. A. Eberly & H. Wechter,

Reamstown Station, Pa.

Reamstown Station, Pa.

Apparatus for Rusing Coal—A. Lawton,
Philadelphia, Pa., assigner for F. N. Lawton.

Cooking Store—J. H. McConnell. Newcastle, Pa., assigner to himself and J R. Method of Making Bands for Shingle Bundles

-J. Reese, Pittsburgh, Pa. Coal Loading Apparatus—S. S. Roberts, Elizabeth, Pa Apparatus for Shotting Metals—T. Shaw, Phila-

Extension Ladder-W. F. Trautman, Llwel-Horse Hay Fork-J. M. Walker, Rossville,

Pa.

Door Lock—T. B. Worrell, Frankford, Pa.

Blast Furnace—G. Atkins, Sharon, Pa.

Pipe Cutter—E. Clarkson, Carbondale, Pa.

Neck-tic Retainer—S. A. Fite, Philadelphia,
Pa., assigner to himself and J. H. Mansur.

Hatchet—J. Jenkins, Philadelphia, Pa.

Lightning Rod—L. D. Vermily, Dayton, Ohio,
ond W. S. Borkwan and E. A. Hunter, Phila

and W. S. Reyburn and E. A. Hunter, Philalelphia.

Wagon Brake-W.P. Alcorn, New Wilming-

Machine for Clearing Land—E. Bennett, Baltimore, Md., assigner to himself and W. T. Method of Propelling Steds-J. Braun, Philadelnhia. Pa.

pma, Fa. Printing Revenue Stamps, &c., in two or more Colors—J. Earle and A. B. Steel, Philadelphia, Shuttle-box Operating Lever for Looms B. H. Jenks, Bridesburg; Pa.

Almospheric Taming Apparatus—J. E. Kauffelt, Shrewsburg, Pa.

Automatic Check-Row Corn Planter—J. L.

Kreider, Chestnut Level, Pa.

Balanced Cylindrical Stide Valve—J. G. Mil-

Balanced Cylindricat Side Vatve—J. G. Milholland, Harrisburg, Pa.

Apparatus for Making Moulds far Metal Castings—A. Weaber, Philadelphia, Pa.

RE-ISSUES—Compound Fabric for the production of Shirt Collars, W. E. Lockwood, Philadelphia, Pa., assignee of W. Hunt. Manufacture of Iron, D. Stewart, Kittanning, Pa.

Designs—Scarf Pattern, F. W. Henson, Philadelphia, Pa. Stove Door, J. A. Sheppard, Philadelphia, Pa. FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS,

Solicitor of Patents, Northwest corner of Fourth and Chestnut

—In 1868 the consumption of flour in Paris amounted to 2,000,000 quintals (456,000,000 pounds), which is equal to about 615,000,000

FACTS AND FANCIES.

FROM GEORGE ELIOT'S POEM, "AGATHA," IN THE ARY
LANTIC MONTHLY FOR AUGUST.

I stayed among those hills; and off heard

More
Of Agatha. I liked to hear her name,
As that of one-half grandame and half saint,
Uttered with reverent playfulness. The lads
And youngermen all called her mother, aunt,
Or granny, with their pet diminutives,
And bade their lasses and their brides behave
Right well to one who away made a light And bade their cases and their braces believe Right well to one who surely made a link Twixtfaulty folkand God by loving both. Not one but counted service done by her, Asking no pay save just her daily bread. At feasts and weddings, when they passed in

Along the vale, and the good country wine, Being vocal in them, made them quire along, In quaintly mingled mirth and plety, They fain must jest and play some friendly

On three old maids; but when the moment Always they bated breath and made their

sport
Gontle as teather-stroke, that Agatha
Might like the waking for the love it showed.
Their songs made happy music 'mid the hills,
For nature tuned their race to harmony, And poet Hans, the tailor, wrote them songs That grew from out their life, as crocuses and a Grow in the meadow's moistness. Twas his

Song.
They oft sang, wending homeward from a feast.
The song I give you. It brings in, you see,
Their gentle jesting with the three old maids.

Midnight by the chapel bell! Homeward, homeward all, farewell! I with you, and you with me,
Miles are short with company,
Heart of Mary, bless the way,
Keep us all by night and day!

Moon and stars at feast with night Now have drunk their fill of light. Home they hurry, making time. Trot apace, like merry rhyme. Heart of Mary, mystic rose, Send us all a sweet repose!

Swiftly through the wood down hill Run till you can hear the mill. Toni's ghost is wandering now, Shaped just like a snow-white cow. Heart of Mary, morning star Word off danger, near or far!

Toni's wagon with its load
Fell and crushed him in the road
'Twixt these pine trees. Never fear!
Give a neighbor's ghost good cheer.
Holy Babe, our God and Brother,
Bind us fast to one another!

Hark! the mill is at its work, Now we pass beyond the murk,
To the hollow, where the moon
Makes her silvery afternoon.

Good Saint Joseph, faithful spouse,
Help us all to keep our vows!

Here the three old maidens dwell, Againa and Kate and Nell;
See, the moon shines on the thatch,
We will go and shake the latch.

Heart of Mary, cup of joy,
Givs us mirth without alloy!

Hush, 't is here, no noise, sing low, Rap with gentle knuckles—so! Like the little tapping birds On the door; then sing good words. Meek Saint Ama, old and fair,

Little maidens old, sweet dreams!
Sleep one sleep till morning beams.
Mothers ye, who help us all,
Quick at hand, if ill befall.

Holy Gabriel, lily-laden,
Blest the aged mother-maiden!

-Napoleon has almost finished his "Life of

-Two years/more of drilling will complete the tunnel through the Alps. —Seven deaths from drunkenness is the daily rate in Russia. —London is very much pleased with a new soprano named Ruggiere Antonioli.

-Five thousand choristers sang together at m open-air festival in London last week -Gen. and Gov. Green Clay Smith has become a Baptist preacher.

-Passengers by the Pacific Railroad, stop-ping at Sherman station, are warned to look out for bears. —It is said that John Bright will certainly come to America in the spring, though which

spring is not stated. —Exploring parties sent out by the Russian government have discovered extensive coal mines on the eastern shore of the Caspian Sea. —The Prince of Wales is the President of the association which proposes a monument

o Faraday. —The ex-rebel Commodore Maury, Pro-tesssor in the Virginia Military Institute, at Charlottesville, has been tendered the Presi-dency of Alabama University. -The West Point cadets have received

orders to prepare for a marching expedition early next month. This is an innovation in the regular routine of instruction. -The Walla Walla Statesman speaks of a town away out in Oregon having elected a "clean Democratic ticket." It is to be hoped that the occurrence is not an unusual one.

-Mr. Wm. Swinton, of the New York Times, has been elected Professor of Belles Lettres in the University of California. His acceptance or declination is not noted yet. -The name of the English poet Milton has

just been given to a street newly pierced in the Faubourg Montmatre, Paris, between the Bues Lamartine and Des Martyrs. -The Detroit Post thinks that our naval vessels, if we would have them inspire terror, should receive such names as Cholera and els, if we would have them inspire terror, Yellow Fever, Nitro-Glycerine and Susan B.

Authony. -It is reported that a young lady out West, who recently received an unprecedently large verdict in a breach of promise case, has en-gaged herself to eleven of the twelve jurymen

who gave her the money.

—The editor of the Waterbury American telegraphed the other day to Col. A. H. Fenn, at Plymouth, Mass.: "Send us full particulars of the flood." The facetious Fenn replied: You'll find them in Genesis."

—General Rosecrans was Colonel of the regiment in which his competitor, General Hayes, was major, and the first night the latter ever slept in a tent was proceed in the latter ever slept in a tent was passed in the former's

-Count Plater has received from the communal authorities of Rapperswi, in Switzer-land, the offer of a room in the ancient castle of that town for the Polish Historical Mu-sueum, of which he is the founder.

sucum, of which he is the founder.

—A deputation recently waited on Earl
Granville at his official residence, in London,
to represent the expediency of disestablishing
the Church in Jamaica; to which he replied that, although the government agreed with their views, the mode of proceeding was not yet decided upon.

"Many comments," says La Paix, "are made in the Spanish colony of Paris on the resolution taken by M. Marfori, the former in-tendant of Queen Isabella, to quit France and settle in some foreign country. What is certain is that the personage in question is going to travel, and that he has taken leave of hor