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PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1869.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE | return ticket from Paris to Suez, including

LETTER FROM PARIS.

[Correspondence of the Phila. Evening Bulletin.] PARIS, Tuesday, July 6th, 1869 .-- Politics are especially lively just now in Paris, and every day we are expecting the Imperial oracle to re-open its mouth and communicate some intelligence of importance. The pressure being put upon the Emperor by the press, by public opinion and by the action of the Chamber, is so great that the universal sentiment is that he must "speak or die." The country is too impatient to wait for the expiration of six months, or the fulfilment of M. Rouher's du-bious promises of "doing something," and desires to know immediately and distinctly what that something is, and what it has to expect. The liberal party in the Chamber, feeling now that it has the nation at its back far more than the imperial majority, has taken up the initiative at once and in earnest. Declining to wait the convenience of the government, and anticipating the action even of the ultra-liberals, the constitutional or tlers-parti has proceeded forthwith to make known its demands, and proposes to interpellate the government upon them. Numerously attended meetings of liberal deputies of all shades have been held, and resolutions proposed. These latter have scarcely even yet, however, assumed quite a definite form, because it is desired to frame them so as to draw the greatest possible number of signatures to them, even from the ranks of the majority itself. But under every form they demand an enlargement of the powers and prerogatives of the Chamber quite inconsistent and incompatible with the principles of the present régune. The chief points demanded are that the right to choose its own President and other officers should be restored to the Chamber; that ministers should be held responsible in some shape or other, and be chosen from among the deputics; that the right of the Chamber to move amendments should be greatly enlarged, with other propositions, all tending to lower the prerogatives of the crown and bring back a return to parliamentary government. The vigor, resolution and confidence with which the tiers-parti is acting is astonishing every one, and placing it quite in the ascendant for the moment. It is thought that the Emperor must yield, or that if he resist he is lost. There is great wavering, and even defection, in the ranks of the majority itself, and it seems not improbable that the above demand for a radical change of system may be backed by one hundred or even one hundred and fifty votes. The Emperor is, I believe, completely bewildered, and hardly knows what to do; but I fully expect that ere long he will make the announcement of important concessions in a liberal sense.

The Viceroy of Egypt arrived here on Sun-day afternoon, from Brussels. There have been all sorts of rumors afloat in Europe respecting this semi-independent sovereign and the object he has in view in these visits to different courts and capitals. The Canal and its inauguration and the regulation of its future traffic and neutrality afford the nominal pre text for his travels. But an opinion prevails that he is also engaged in paving the way for an assumption of complete sovereignty and for shaking off the obligations which still hold him in nominal subjection to the Sultan. Nay, some persons here believe that he is actually preparing for future hostilities with his Suzerain. During his last stay in Paris his Highness took great interest in the Franco-Egyptian College of the Rue Madame where so many of his subjects have been trained and educated, and to which both his army and administration at home are indebted for so many of their ablest officers. Until recently this institution has always been under the direction of a civilian : my old and esteemed friend, M. Jomard, of the Academy, and the last survivor of the great Egyptian scienexpedition under Napoleon I., tific having long held the post of Director, and having been lately succeeded by his nephew. But now, suddenly, the latter has been displaced, and a French Colonel appointed; and the change is said to indicate the intention of making the College more strictly a military training-school, with a view to coming events. There is certainly an impression that Egypt is shortly to become the field of European rivalry, and that France and. England especially are competing there for predominance of interest. The approaching visit of the Empress is a sort of counterpoise to that recently paid by the Prince of Wales, the political character of which latter visit was almost openly avowed the other day in England. in the shape of an appeal to the House of Commons to pay the Prince's expenses, because they had been incurred (and the Prince is known to be heavily in debt) in support of the national interests in the East. Nothing is being spared here to make the Viceroy's visit as agreeable to him as the first. Notwithstanding the grave pre-occupations and anxieties of the Emperor and the Court, which I have mentioned above, the Viceroy is considered too important a guest to be neglected. Besides festivities in his honor at St. Cloud, a grand fite is in preparation at Versailles for to-morrow or next day. The Viceroyal party will visit the Chateau and galleries, with the gardens and waterworks, and thence join the Emperor and Empress at a grand lunch in the Palace of Trianon. After this, there will be a dinner in the Gallery of Apollo, at St. Cloud, to be followed by a concert and the acting of a Proverbe; "the performances to conclude." as the play-bills say, with fire-works and waterworks, the latter appropriately extinguishing the former. Here is what the French call a journée bien remplie, and quite throwing into the shade Windsor and Buckingham Palace. It is said now that the health of the Prince Imperial is not strong enough to allow his accompanying the Empress oť on her visit to Egypt at the opening of the canal. The inauguration is understood to be postponed from October to November, but the day is not definitely fixed. The Alta-Italia Railway Company, however, has already announced the terms on which it will be prepared to convey excursionists to assist at the opening ceremony, and visit at the same time Upper and Central Italy. It may be useful to lay these betimes before you. for such of your readers as may be projecting a voyage to Europe in the fall. The price of a

twenty days' board, will be 1,200 francs. The ticket will be composed of two coupons,-one for the railway journey, the other for the sea voyage. The railway coupon is good for three months, and will admit travelers to start from Suza, with the right of visiting Turin, Milan, Venice, Bologna, Florence, Rimini, Ancona, Brindisi, Foggia, Caserta, Naples, Pompeli, Castellamara, Alexandria and Genoa, either before or after the opening of the Canal. The sea coupon will take travelers from Brindisi to Suez, and permit of their visiting all points of interest on the Canal during twenty days. Sleeping accommodations on board, with a good table and wine, are included in the above price, which certainly appears moderate. The steamers employed will be those of the well-known Company of Danovaro. of Naples. the owners of the Vesuvio and Capri. The excursion seems to be very in. viting and to promise much interest and pleasure. I ought to have mentioned above that another object attributed to the Viceroy's visit here is the formation of a French foreign legion, to be placed in garrison at Suez and Ismail, with a special mission to guard the canal and the isthmus.

I need scarcely say anything about the Franco-American cable. Before these lines reach you it will probably have spoken for itself. By to-day's news all goes well, and the new line between France and America is all but laid.

PENNSYLVANIA'S SOLDIERS' OR-PHANS.

NO. IV.

Special Correspondence of the Phila. Evening Bulletin. MCALISTERVILLE, Juniata county, July 20.-Getting up at four o'clock in the morning is no very pleasant duty; but to take the four o'clock train and speed one's way some fifty miles without breakfast, and then drive over a rather rough road with a pair of mules for nine miles into the country among the mountains, is still more unpleasant. But, on the whole, the trip is invigorating and highly conducive to appetite. This, however, is the only way in which you can reach McAlisterville. You take the train for Mifflin, on the line of the Pennsylvania Central, and if you are sharn you will then have a small spring wagon, driven by a soldier's orphan, waiting you at the depot at Mifflin, from which place the road to McAlisterville, though rough and hilly, passes through a beautiful country.

There are many things about the McAlisterville Soldiers' Orphans' School which make it attractive. In the first place, it is beautifully located on a branch of Lost Creek, amid the delightful scenery of Shade and Tuscarora mountains, with pure air. good water, and the most ample room. The goodly little town of McAlisterville, embracing some eight hundred inhabitants, most following agricultural pursuits, has some very good, old-fashioned, genial people, and is just such a country community in which one loves to loll away a leisure day, tramping over farms, cating hearty country dinners, and hearing the farmers brag of their grain and stock, with sturdy, glowing, honest country faces around you—such faces as can at a moment's warning wreath into hearty, good-natured smiles, and break forth into rounds of real, right-down earnest, side-spliting peals of laughter. Amid this little throng of good-hearted, strong and stalwart men and women, rosy childhood grows up into manhood and womanhood with unaffected simplicity_and. sound, sterling common sense. The McAlisterville Soldiers' Orphans' School, is one of the very neatest, largest and best-governed of any in the State. It was the first Soldiers' Orphans' school established under the beneficent system now so pros-perous and extensive, and many were the difficulties it encountered, as the pioneer in the good cause. It has had the burden of all the experiments introduced, being established when no other locality had the courage to venture upon what was then certainly a very doubtful enterprise. From it have sprung all the reforms existing in the system—being an example from which every subsequent institu-tion copied. To this credit of being the pioneer soldiers' orphans' school McAlister. ing hearty tion copied. To this credit of being the pioneer soldiers' orphans' school McAlister-ville is most assuredly entitled, and a noble credit it is. Let us recount, briefly, its history. It was originally a chartered Academy, under the su-pervision of Col. George McFarland, who presided as Principal, with some sixty or seventy students—young ladies and gentle-men. When the rebellion was inaugurated, the Academy broke up, and the Colonel, then only a school teacher, led thirty of his students to the front to battle for the Union, enlisting as their Captain in the Ibist Pennsylvania Vol-unteers, forming commany D of that reciment credit it is Uniters, forming company D of that regiment. One of the boys in his company (W. L. Öwens) became a captain when he (then Captain Mc-Farland) was promoted to the Colonelcy of his regiment. Captain Owens is now one of the teachers at the Cassville Soldiers' Orphans' The old Academy building (there are two The old Academy building (there are two large buildings used by this institution now) is four stories in height and is 54 by 48 feet in extent. It was opened by Col. McFarland on the seventh day of October, 1864, as a Soldiers' Orphans' School, 'starting with three children, being the first soldiers' orphans ever placed in any institution by the State of Pennsylvania. These children were almost absolutely naked. They were dirty and sick, with no living soul to provide for them. This was under the tem-porary provision made by Gov. Curtin with porary provision made by Gov. Curtin with the funds placed in his hands for the purpose by the Pennsylvania Rallroad Company. Then the system began under very discouraging auspices. There was no assurance that the Legislature would endorse the recommendations of Gov. Curtin, or that it would continue from year to year to make asufficient, or indeed any, appropriation to keep the pledge of Pennsylvania to her soldiers that their or-phans should be cared for if they fell at the hands of treason. A soldiers' orphans' school was, to say the least, a doubtful investment. No funds could be procured for the purpose. Capitalists refused to risk their money in under-takings of so doubtful a character financially, having in view a thousand better investments during the money-tight period of the war. tions of Gov. Curtin, or that it would continue during the money-tight period of the war. Then, too, to keep such an establishment up, all the clothing had to be purchased and every expense had to be footed promptly, at war prices. Calicoes now worth from 15 to 20 cents ranged then at from 40 to 60 cents. The poorest muslins were seventy-five cents. Flour brought from fourteen to fifteen dollars per barrel. Ticking, which now costs thirty cents, was seventy-five cents. Everything was outrageously high. The army had taken from us much of our skilled labor, and what was left had to be transported long distances at enormous expense. All these expenses, too, had to be promptly liquidated, for the pro-jectors of Soldiers' Orphans' Schools could obtain no credit. Warm and sincere friends of Colonel McFarland came to him and ad vised him as friends not to undertake the enterprise, asserting that he would involve him-self in financial difficulties from which he

would never emerge. But he steadily per-severed; containing, and logically, too, that if the system were ever to prove a success, it would be only through the untiring perse-verance of its projectors, and by placing the institutions in such a well-ordered condition. as must some or later evoke the approval verance of its projectors, and by placing the institutions in such a well-ordered condition as must sooner or later evoke the approval and admiration of the public. Without this, a great charity, which the Commonwealth was bound in honor to fulfil, must inevitably and utterly fail. In this he was heattily encouraged by Governor Curtin, and set about his work with a firm hand and an unfailing heart. The institution is still in his hands; but to this day he has never made a living from it. At the end of the first six months, at the settlement on the first day of April, 1865, there was a total balance on hand of \$9 20! And this was all the profit realized on all the labors and expenditures of the Colonel and his estimable wife, who labored with him. The institution itself has lived only through the constant care and rigid ap-plication of its proprietor, and he intends that it shall continue to live, having abiding faith in his investment. Even if State appropria-tions should cease, he believes that he can still keep up his establishment, for parents and guardians of sense cannot help but see the great advantages which these institutions afford, trained and governed as they have been by the most experienced in the care of children. He is satisfied that this style of school has proved a great success, and must eventually prevail. In this school the industrial system, now so prevalent, was first started—the working by detail, two hours of labor to six of study.

In this school the industrial system, now so prevalent, was first started—the working by detail, two hours of labor to six of study. Here the farming plan was first adopted, and the boys taught how to cultivate the soil. Trees, shrubbery, fruit, vegetables, etc., were planted in large numbers. There are 284 acres of rich farming land adjoining the buildings, on which there are now 550 grape vines, 350 of which are bearing splendid varieties; 160 apple, peach, plum and cherry trees, to which have been added 100 pear trees, 55 maples, and 70 arbor vita, with raspberries, gooseberries. currants. been added 100 pear trees,65 maples, and 70 arbor vita, with raspberries, gooseberries, currants, and every imaginable farm produce and gar-den truck—everything that makes up a real country home, and, considering other accom-modations, everything that should give the comforts of a first-class living establishment. And the State Superintendent desires that every one of the schools in his charge should take the same shape, in order that the children may learn thriftiness, industry and self-de-pendence. The expense of the enterprise, he contends, is no excuse for its non-existence; pendence. The expense of the enterprise, he contends, is no excuse for its non-existence; because trees, fruit and garden cultivation but enhance the value of real estate.

but enhance the value of real estate. Here, too, the admirable and practical idea of learning girls to sew, to knit, to wash, to iron, to scrub and to do everything required of a good and faithful house-wife, first origi-nated. All the housekeeping is done by de-tails. The very excellent matron is constantly about her business, and is not content until her mammoth house is clean and fresh in ap-pearance. She devotes her time between the sick room-though there are honpily none sick room—though there are, happily, none sick now—and the housekeeping duties. The amiable seamstress has consick now-and the housekeeping duties. The amiable seamstress has con-stantly under her charge from 15 to 20 girls, cutting and snipping and sew-ing, and two sewing-machines and a knitting-machine grace her apartment. Every arti-cle of clothing is now made here—and made much better, of course, than if entrusted to contractors. Then there is the mending de-partment, to which are assigned all the torn trousers and dresses—some with grievous rents—to be patched and scissored and darmed. So much for the perfect industrial organiza-tion of the school. tion of the school. We have described the old building and

sketched its history. In it are now contained the main recitation-room, the dining-room, the kitchen and store-house apartments, and the boys' bath-rooms. Fifty boys sleep in the upper story. Now for the improvements: In 1865 the

Fifth Grade A-11 members; spelling, 84; reading, 80. Fifth Grade B-13 members; spelling, 87; reading, 81. Fourth Grade A-19 members ; reading, 77 ;

Fourth Grade B-22 members; reading, 75. *Fourth Grade B*-22 members; reading, 75. *Third Grade A*-20 members; reading, 78. *Third Grade B*-15 members; reading, 77. The examination was concluded, at about

Third Grade B-15 members; reading, 77. The examination was concluded at about nine o'clock in the evening, and the result re-flected great credit upon the teachers and pupils of the various classes. Nearly all the teachers, and those at the heads of other departments, are men and women of experience. The Principal, Profes-sor Smith, has been connected with the insti-tution for four and a half years. Messrs. Miller and Martin, assistant teachers, though of but three or four months' standing here, have in other positions proved their capacity for the work assigned them. The same may said of Miss Kelder. Miss Jacobs, one of the lady teachers, is a soldier's orphan, and a graduate of the institution. She is eminently fitted for the office of teacher, having won honor and distinction as an attentive, obedient and worthy pupil. Miss Mary Smith, the first female teacher, has had a standing in the in-stitution of Miss Corbett, the efficient, kind, and hard-working matron. Miss Arey, the seamstress has heen in the establishment kind, and hard-working matron. Miss Arey, the seamstress, has been in the establishment Miss Arey, for over two years.

for over two years. After the conclusion of the examination, which was participated in by a board con-sisting of Messrs. M. G. Marple, of White Hall; J. S. Rankin, of Indiana; W. E. Caveny, of Chester Springs; James L. Paul, of the Soldiers' Orphans' Department, and others, the children gave a vocal and literary con-cert, which was highly appreciated by all present.

cert, which was highly appreciated by all present. Then followed the usual farewell speeches, and with the happy songs of happy children still ringing in the evening air among the mountains of Juniata, this first annual exami-nation at McAlisterville, and the pleasant social intercourse thus begotten, were hushed in the sweet repose of slumber. Nearly every pupil will leave the school for home on Thursday and Friday, to spend the va-cation. There is not one case of sickness to re-port, and all will go to their mothers and

port, and all will go to their mothers and irrends, their trunks packed full of fancy needlework and other gifts of affection, with sound minds and bodies

Col. McFarland goes hence to Cassville, to conduct the last annual examination of 1869 on Thursday. Prof. Caveny, of Chester Springs, and Mr

Paul, of the Orphans' Department, proceed to Loysville to-morrow, to conduct the examina-tion at that place, under authority of the State Superintendent Superintendent. L. S.

CUBA.

The Raid on the Camp at Hoboken

The Baid on the Camp at Hoboken. [From the New York Times, of July 21.] From every direction reports arrive of fresh disasters to the Cuban fillibustering movement which originated in this city. The latest re-verse which the patriots have met with oc-curred on Monday evening at West Hoboken, where a camp of fillibusters existed, having been established there on Monday morning. The camp consisted of an old and unfre-quented dwelling-house, situated on the Weaverton road and within a few hundred yards of. Shipney's floral park on the Hackensack river. The distance from Hobo-ken proper was about four miles. It was a very good hiding-place and was apparently in little danger of being discovered. At 9 o'clock on Monday night, however, a force of seventy-tive marines, under command of a Major, and fourteen sailors commanded by two Ensigns, embarded on board of a sterm ture at the

ture. A consultation was held among them, when it was decided to make a hasty retreat from the island before the United States au-

from the island before the United States au-thorities had time to make another raid upon them. Despatches were forwarded to the Cuban Junta without delay by a courier, it being desirous to have a vessel sent to the Island to take them off. A vessel was ob-tained which reached the island on Sunday With the avantion of Col Evan

-French people do not celebrate their birth

THE OIL BEGIONS.

New Strikes in Venango-Production of Ohio and West Virginia-Canada Oil

New Strikes in Venango-Production of Ohlo and West Virginia-Canada Ott. From the Titusyille Herald of July 18 we gather the following petroleum items: On the Rynd farm two new, wells have been struck within the last week. One of these, on Lease No. 69, is yielding about thirty harrels a day, and is owned by Messrs. Black & Co., and the other on the flats, near the creek; is pumping about twenty barrels from the second sand rock. The latter well is owned by Blakes-lee & Co. The Walmer well, also struck lately, is yielding thirty barrels. The production of the well on Lease No. 57 of the Pittsburgh and Cherry Run Petroleum Company's tract, Upper Cherry Run, which was reported at one hundred and eighty bar-rels a day on Thursday last, is now down to one hundred barrels a day. About a week ago a new well was struck on Lease No. 24 of the Blood farm. It is now yielding fifteen barrels a day. The working interest is owned by Mr. C. S. Whitney. Within the last ten days the territory at Pit hole has been extended somewhat by the finding of two new wells. One of these is on the McKinney Farm, on the extreme northern part of the present known belt. It is yielding cight barrels a day, and is owned by the Second Matonal Petroleum Company. The other, and the more important one, is located on the James Rooker Farm, about one-half of a mile south of the other producing wells. This well, pumps twenty-five barrels a day ind is owned by Colonel Vernon. Mr. A. H. Bronson recently sold his nine producing wells on the Phoenix Cil Company's

Mr. A. H. Bronson recently sold his nine producing wells on the Phœnix Oil Company's tract, West Pithole creek, to that Company. The average daily product of these wells during last month was reported at seventy barrels.

The products of the territory in West Vir-ginia and Ohio are reported to be increasing. The following is the last estimate that we have obtained : 250

	Cow Run. "
5	Sand Hill, West Va., """""
L	White Oak, """""
	Oil Rock, " " " "
r į	Duming Contact Mr 37
÷1	Burning Springs, W.V. ". "

rains have, by causing frequent rises in the Kanawha, furnished increased means of trans-

Kanawha, furnished increased means of trans-portation to the Ohio. Canada oil is now attracting not a little at-tention on this side of the border, as it is generally supposed that it will soon come in active competition with the product of the United States. Last week sales of 10,000 barrels, Canadian refined, were made in New York, for export at prices require from 26 to 20 Canadian renned, were made in New York, for export, at prices ranging from 28 to 29 cents per gallon. These sales have renewed the interest in the oil, and the production and stocks in Canada are subjects of general com-ment. We have at hand the figures of the Canadian Crude Oil Association, in regard to the production, from which it appears that during 18/8 the total quantity pro-duced in Canada was 180,000 barrels, and that the yield from January 1st to June 1st this the yield from January 1st to June 1st, this year, reached 70,000 barrels. The daily pro-duct during June ranged from 750 to 800 bbls., which would make the aggregate yield for the first half of this year 94,000 barrels, at the outside. There are now in Canada about sixty producing wells and sixteen to twenty in profourteen sailors commanded by two Ensign of drilling The production on the 10th embarded on board of a steam tug at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, bound for the locality mentioned. They had instructions from Ad-miral Godon to aid Marshal Barlow in dis-barding the compand areacting the full states the present stock of oil in Canada there are various estimates, some of which set it down at about 300,000 barrels, and others at 350,000 banding the camp and arresting the filibusters. The naval-detachment landed at the Elysian Fields, and was met by Marshal Barlow and several of his deputies. Orders were then

Riding on a Rail. Rumbling through the forest, Shooting o'er the prairie, In a railway paksee Extraordinary; Drink and wittles plenty, Appettes quite hearty; Aren't we a jolly Aren't we a jolly Old commercial party 2 15 18 18 19 14 Old cominesetal party 2 CHORUS—Woo, woo, woo, woo, woo, Woo, woo, Woo, woo Whizzing through the mountains Buzzing o'er the vale. Bless me this is pleasant, A riding on a rail. Never growing weary, Never running dry, Everything is lovely, And the goose hangs high. Selling " puts" and " options," Conning o'er the papers. Ottum cum dig., Cutting hvely capers. Chonus—Woo, woo; &c. Splitting laurel ties, Hunting for "that spike;" Just to see, you know, What the thing looks like: Ruffling up old Brigham, Utah's tyrant king; Telling him Polygm-Y's not quite the thing; CHORUS-Woo, woo, &c.

PRICE THREE CENTS

TACTS AND FANCINS.

100 12

Rising with the lark.

Staging it with "spirit," Isn't this old peaches, Or at least quite near it ?!

Or at least quite near it? (Never mind what Kimbark Says about the larking; If he didn't hear it, 'Twas 'oause he wasn'tharking;):

CHORUS-Woo, woo, &c.

Breakfasting at Ouintah On a mountain trout-

Grant and Cowles and Hancoek-Boldly snaked him out-

Appetites and spirits Plentiful and heartys; As I said, before, We're a jolly party. CHORUS—Woo, woo, Sc.

100

300

-What's in a name? They have had these worst kind of a riot at Pleasant Valley, N. Y. -Motto for a rejected suitor He wooed, and she wouldn't. He coeed, but she couldn't. --The sales of fresh salmon in the Boston . markets have often amounted to ten thousand . pounds per day during the present summer. -M. Chasseloup is the Minister President of the Council of State in France. We trust he is not a wolf in sheep's clothing.

-A young woman in Michigan has applied for a divorce after, a protracted wedded life of exactly two weeks. How un-fort night!

-They have a protecting rope for bathers at the Branch, with a view, we suppose, of get-

-The Spaniards in Cuba, are suffering from vomito. It is no wonder, therefore, that they are inclined to throw up their cause in disgust. The statue in the City Hall Park, N.Y., s often mistaken for that of Reddy the Blacksmith.

-Why was Sinalley, at the London Reform Club, like Uncle : Ned? Because- he was a black-balled man. -The fluid extract of lobelia, when applied

Now for the improvements: In 1865 the Colonel resolved to erect a new, larger, and more substantial building, immediately across the way. The boys made the bricks, dug the foundation, and did a great deal of the hauling and other work, under the direction of skilled workmen. By this means the bricks, which otherwise at that time in this locality, would liave cost ten dollars a thousand, were manu factured at a cost of 55 75. Soon the building homed up into a formidable pile : brick upon and several of his deputies. Orders were then given to have the force proceed against the camp. After a tramp of three miles, the marine's came in sight of the dwelling and were then separated in two squads, in order to approach and surround the sleeping men from loomed up into a formidable pile; brick upon brick, and window upon window. On the 20th day of July, 1866, the corner-stone was laid in the presence of 1,500 people, mostly from the upper and the presence of the provided the presence of t approach and surrouhd the sleeping men from opposite directions, and thus cut off all avenues of retreat. The movement was strategically accomplished, and at a given signal the united command gave the inmates of the building notice of their presence. An entrance, was immediatly forced, and the aroused patriots were directed to dress themselves and get ready to march. This the latter proceeded to do in an unresist-ing manner, without giving the slightest trouble to their captors. During the excite-ment, however, more than half the prisoners managed to get outside of the swamps, where they successfully avoided their pursuers. The erowd of captives which remained was subse-quently inspected and found to number fifty mostly from the surrounding country, and Prof. Bates, the State Historian, delivered a most eloquent dedicatory address. The struc-ture is four stories high, excluding a plastered attic, with porches at the main entrances, a portico surrounding the second story, and a long observatory on the roof. It has a front-age of 40 feet, and a depth of 70 feet. The stories are from ten to eleven feet clear. Here some 60 boys and 99 girls sleep, on cottage bed-steads and clean white bedding. Among the well ordered apartments here are the wash-room, with improved washing machines: the room, with improved washing machines; the room, with improved wasning machines; the mending and ironing room; a large play-room for the girls, 30 by 40 feet: the girls' bath room, furnished with water by means of pipes and a hydraulic ram; the recep-tion in the sector source for quently inspected and found to number fifty men. These were marched to the Elysian Fields, and at two o'clock in the morning tion room; the library, containing over 500 volumes; the store-room for the girls' dresses; a large sewing-room; offices and private apart-ments for the teachers and heads of depart-ments, and very neatly and substantially fur-nished sleeping-rooms for the inmates. A large new barn and garden hot-house, both mainly the work of the boys, have also been added recently. The following is a complete list of the vafound that forty-one men had escaped cap

Principal—Prof. J. H. Smith. Chaplain—Rev. G. W. Izer. Male Teachers—Profs. E. L. Martin and W.

C. B. Miller. Female Teachers—Miss Mary E. Smith, Miss Anne K. Kelder and Miss Sallie Jacobs. Matron-Miss Lizzle J. Corbett. Male Attendant-Josiah McFarland. Overseer of Sewing-Miss Mattie B. Arey. Mending Department-Miss Mary Anderson, Attending Physician-Dr. A. J. Fisher. Overseer of Farm-James Stilzer. Steward-Jacob Smith. Baker-Wesley Baxter. Washing Department-Mrs. Warner.

The pupils in this institution now number close what was to be their destination. Frev-ous to embarking the men cheered their, supe-rior officers, and promised to rejoin them in Cuba. They also gave cheers for the owner of the island and for his family. It was an-nounced at the time that the men were to ren-211-99 girls and 112 boys. There have been, off and on, over 400 children here, being at one time the only school in this section of the one time the only school in this section of the State. But many have been transferred to Cassville, White Hall and Loysville. Besides, 48 have graduated—having reached their 16th year—and been disposed of in apprenticeships and adoption.

whispered about that Col. Ryan and his two companions intended to have themselves trans-ferred from the yacht to an Havana steamer, but it is believed that such a report was circu-lated with the design of misleading the Mar-shal's officers in regard to the real movements of the Cuban officers, who, it is conjectured, will soon land in this city. District Attorney Pierre-pont returned from Newport yesterday, and devoted considerable time to Marshal Barlow, -who wish to have him decide on the future-course toward the prisoners at Fort Lafayette. And now for the examination. Being the oldest school in the State, it takes a laudable pride in its intellectual advancement. Some of the best teachers in the State are employed here, and the institution boasts of seven grades in its educational steps upward, no other in-stitution having more than six grades, though it is intended that the grades shall reach the ninth when the young minds shall have suffi-ciently advanced.

The large school-room was filled this morn-The large school-room was filled this morn-ing by eager youngsters assembled to hear the introductory words of the State Superin-tendent. They sang "Watch and Pray" with charming effect, when prayer was offered by Prof. Rankin, of Indiana; the children all kneeling. After the singing of "Courts of the Lord," Col. McFarland proceeded with the exercises of the annual examination. The following are some of the averages on the mincinal studies : will probably be liberated to-day on their per sonal recognizance not to violate the neutral ity laws or engage in another expedition. Commissioners Shields and White will visit the Fort for the purpose of making the bonds

the principal studies :

Seventh Grade-14 members; spelling, 97; reading, 82; writing, 85; grammar, 81. Sixth Grade A-5 members; spelling, 94; read-lng, 83; writing, 82; grammar, 78. Sixth Grade B-12 members; spelling, 93; read-ing, 84; grammar, 82.

ing, 84; grammar, 82.

LIST OF PATENTS.

List of patents issued from the United States Patent Office for the week ending July 20,

1869, and each bearing that date: Hydrant-G. N. Bowman, Pottsville, Pa. Ejector-G. W. Glass, New Brighton, Pa. Harrow-E. A. Goodes, Philadelphia, as-signer to T. F. Matthews and W. Matthews, Mathews, Barrow, Pa.

Mechanicsburg, Pa. Lock Nut-T. Hagan, Rochester, Pa. Shelving for Stores-W. & G. Koch, Cass, Pa. Process and Apparatus for Utilizing the Waste Coal of Mines-T. M. Mitchell, Philadelphia, assigner to the Anthracite Fuel Co., Philadel phia

Drying and Baking Apparatus for Preparing Fuel from Waste Coal-T. M. Mitchell, Phil-adelphia, assigner to Anthracite Fuel Com-pany, Philadelphia.

Mixing Apparatus for preparing Waste Coal for Fuel—T. M. Mitchell, Philadelphia, as-signer to Anthracite Fuel Company, Phil-adelphia. Propelling Apparatus-H. Mulford, Philadel-

phia. Pa.

were placed on board the tugboat which con-veyed them to Fort Lafayette, where they joined the Gardiner's Island fillibus.

phia, Pa. Tempering Steel Castings—C. Parkin & S. Tretheway, Alleghany county, Pa. Value Cock—T. Ramsden, Alleghany City, and H. M. Davis, Pittsburgh, Pa. Approximations for Drawing Tube Skelps—Stephen P. M. Tasker and R. Briggs, Philadelphia, Pa. Brick Kiln—H. W. Adams, Philadelphia, Pa. ters who are confined there. Later information has been received in regard to the rem nant of Ryan's forces who were left on Gardi-ner's Island by the marines, they being unable to find their biding-places. It is said that a gathering of the fugitives was held soon after the departure of the invaders, and that it was

Plow Beam, Clevis Attachment-J. L. Baldwin, Troy, Pa. Com Planter-H. C. Beshler, Berrysburg, Pa.

Boiler Flue Scraper-L. B. Brown, Petroleum Jentre, Pa. Window Sash-S. Kepner, Pottstown, Pa.

Fabric whereof to make Collars, Cuffs, Bo-oms, and other Articles of Wearing Apparel-W. E. Lockwood, Philadelphia, Pa

RE-ISSUES-Manufacture of Hollow Glassware -J. S. & T. B. Atterbury. (2), Pittsburgh, Pa., for themselves and Assignees of J. Reddick. Rake Tooth Bender-C. Coleman, Alleghany City, Pa.

Extension-W. Adamson, Improvement in Sand Paper Cutting Machine. FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS,

Solicitor of Patents, Northwest corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets.

tained which reached the island on Sunday evening. With the exception of Col. Ryan, Col. Currier and Lieut.-Col.Bassey, the officer who escaped from the tugboat Chase with Ryan's trunk, every one of the filibusters took passage for this city. The three named officers went on board a small yacht, but did not dis-close what was to be their destination. Previ-cus to embarbling the mon chasmed their supe MONT BLANC.—The first ascent for the yea MONT BLANC.—The first ascent for the yea of Mont Blanc has just been effected. The Mont Blanc Journal gives the particulars. The party left Chamoun x at six on the morning of June 28. It was composed of Joseph Nicodevous at some quiet place in or near this city, for the purpose of reorganizing. It was also whispered about that Col. Ryan and his two let, of Lyons; Mr. Palmer Gannon, an Eng-lishman; Simon Méderic, guide, and three porters. Having reached the Grands Mulets at four in the afternoon, they started again at half-past one on the following morning, and arrived at the Grand Plateau at a quarter past seven. The way by the Corridor was found to be impracticable, owing to the quantity of snow; so the travelers were obliged to strike off to the right under the Dôme du Goûté and effect a passage by cutting about 800 steps in the ice, here frightfuily steep, in order to gain the creat of the smaller and larger hump of the Dromedary. On two occasions the adventurers were forced to retrace their steps, owing to the violence of the wind, which threatened to weathing the whole party into It was found that it would be difficult to keep them in confinement long, and equally diffi-cult to allow their unconditional release. They threatened to precipitate the whole party into the abyss. At last, after terrible efforts, and with snow up to their waists, they reached the summit of Mont Blanc at 11.44 A. M. Here Mr.Palmer Gannon was selzed with a fainting fit, caused by the intensity of the cold, and had fit, caused by the intensity of the cold, and had to be subjected to friction with snow impreg-nated with rum. The return to the Grands Mulets was effected by a decent down Les Bosses—a very dangerous passage, and not yet attempted by any ascending party. At last, however, the party arrived safely at Chamounix at eight in the evening, and were greeted with a warm welcome from the nume-rous visitors. day, but the testival of their patron saint; for instance, Jean, who was born on the first of January, celebrated his birthday on St. John rous visitors.

stantly puts an end to their itching. It can be obtained of any druggist.

-Erratum.-For "John A. Logan, M. C., is at large in this city," printed in yesterday's Post, read "John A. Logan, M. C. at large, is in this city,"-*Uhicago Post*.

-What is the difference between the cap-tain of a base ball nine and a prize fighter? One heads the batters, and the other batters the heads.

-White Pine papers chronicle "a good joke on the grasshoppers," which have come in millions to that barren spot, leaving the wheat fields of California to ripen gloriously.

-It is reported by an English paper that the author of "Breaking a Butterfly" is-engaged upon a new work-"Crushing a. Caterpillar."

-General Philip Best, the great lager beer brewer of Milwaukee, died a few days ago in Germany, whither he had gone for his wife's health.

-The ancients used to venerate the "ashes" of departed ancestors; the moderns follow the example, showing great affection for the example, showin "dust" of theirs.

-Emma Farristall, a Nevada gymnast, is coming eastward. It is said she makes a table of herself, and holds an anvil on her breast long enough for a horse-shoe to be made there

-At an India rubber factory in Park Row may be seen, it is said, the largest belting ever made for a mill. The greatest belting ever heard of in connection with a "mill," was that given by Allen to McCoole recently.

--Chicago is disgusted with the Bacific Railroal. The directors won't even make a freight depot there, as they are afraid of the acquisitive propensities of the burghers of the Lake City.

-The ancient Tombs lives at Washington, Georgia, practices law occasionally, and, it is said, has the poorest possible opinion of the situation of anything in the world-especially. of the ancient Tombs, we presume.

-The Protestants of Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia celebrated the 500th anniversary of the birth of Huss on the 6th July, at Czaslau when a new reformed church was opened in. hat town.

-A valuable tribute to the memory of the ate sculptor, Ball Hughes, has been bestowed on his widow by a few of his admiring friends of Boston and vicinity, in the shape of Government bonds to the amount of

-The Boston Society of Natural History have decided to appropriately observe the centennial anniversary of the birth of Alexander Humboldt, which falls on the 14th of September next. The exercises will include an address by Prof. Agassiz.

-The hall upon the cupola of the Wapello (Iowa) Court House contains a quart of the best old rye whisky. It was put there years ago by two frolicksome tinners, who put the missing touch on the ball, and it has re-mained there ever since.

-John Brougham started a comic paper in New York some years ago-the Lawren-and a funny story is told of him and it. Billy Bur, ton, the actor, was no friend to Brougham in those days, and there is reason to belleve that no love was lost on either side. The story runs to the effect that John, on entering a res-taurant, found Billy and one of his churas sit-ting at a table—Burton, as usual, "fatigued." ting at a table—Burton, as usual, "fatigued." Misilking Brougham, Burton replied roughly to the question: "Have, you read the *Landers* this week?"—by saying: "No! I never read the — thing, unless I'm drunk—unless I'm drunk—(repeating in a louder tone) unless I'm drunk." Brougham, who is the very pink of politeness, when he chooses to be courfeous, ummediately rose from the table at which he was slitting, advanced, hat in hand, to the end, of Burton's table, and making a bow in his grandest manner, observed: "Then, Mr. Bur? ton, I'm sure of one constant reader!" Thia ton, I'm sure of one constant reader!" This was a "settler." Burton made no reply, but the story got wind as too good a thing to keep.

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the Baptist's day. There are so many Jeans and Jeannes in Paris that the six flower mar-kets of Paris sold \$20,000 worth of flowers on St. John's eve.