VOLUME XXIII.—NO. 91.

PENNSYLVANIA'S SOLDIERS' OR-

RO. V.

Special Correspondence of the Phills, Evening Bulletin. I CASSVILLE, Huntingdon County, July 23, 1869.—The Cassville Soldiers' Orphans' School is fourteen miles from Mill Creek and twelve miles from Mapleton, the nearest station on the line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad: The Mill Creek road is used more frequently than that from Mapleton. None but way trains, however, stop at either of these stations, and from Huntingdon, five miles further west, the distance to Cassville is about twenty miles. Perhaps the road from Mill Creek affords the finest scenery. You cross the "Blue Juniata," which is at present very muddy, by a bridge about a mile west of Mill Creek, and proceed in a southwesterly direction, creeping, by a slow snail-like progress, along a rough mountain-road up Sidling Hill. When I say in a southwesterly direction, I mean to describe the relative position of Cassville. The road, however, runs in every possible direction, winding hither and thither, taking all sorts of tortuous twists and shapes, in a wild attempt to master the huge mountains and hills over which it passes. The recent rains have washed frightful gullies and gulches in it, and left rock upon rock in bold relief. To the summit of Sidling Hill Mountain it is a hard pull, indeed. Four long, weary miles are wound up in this mountain-path, and your buggy incessantly jolts from one side to the other with such frightful lurches as threaten instant death by tossing you down some steep precipice. But the wild and beautiful scenery repays the risk. Below are white farm-houses and grassy meadows, with grazing cattle and mettled steeds. Further off, in all directions, are wooded hills, and still further in the distance are long ranges of mountains, piled one upon another, blue and hazy in the morning sun. Occasionally you catch a glimpse down some valley, with its underbrush and meadow grass and the bright sheen of some sun-reflecting rivulet here and there peeping out from the tall forest trees and green fields. Near the summit of the mountain there breaks upon the sight one of the most glorious views that ever charmed the traveler. Suddenly, without warning, with a surprise that is of itself a charm, Jack's Narrows, away down the Juniata, opens to view through a break in the far-

top to hill-top. It is a scene of wild grandeur, tained by the arts of civilization. After descending the mountain, you follow significant little stream, that does not flow in one direction for ten consecutive vards from its source to its mouth, by a pretty good valley road, now, however, rather badly cut up by rains and heavy lumber teams, until you reach Cassville-an odd, antiquated, old fashloned little country village of about three hundred inhabitants, hardy and rough, but quiet,

genial and accommodating.

off hills; and the water of the little river, which

from this elevated spot looks blue and fair, re-

flects a million sunbeams from its rippling

bosom as it gurgles on with a subdued music

for miles before the eye, past steep descending

mountains, hills and vales. The natural reverie

of wild Indian haunts of days long gone is in-

terrupted by the appearance, around a curve. of the iron horse, snorting and puffing smoke

from his iron jaws, his freight of humanity be-

hind him, his shrill whistle echoing from hill-

This village lies in Trough Creek Valley, at the foot of Shirley's Knob, from whose peak a large radius of country is visible. The place, though in a valley, is at a considerable elevation. The air is always cool and wholesome. One is struck with the large number of aged, robust men and women who live through this valley. The water from the mountain springs is excellent. The rugged mountains encircling the place form an amphitheatre. On the west looms up Terrace Mountain, and be yond is Tussey's, on the east is Sidling Hill, and to the north is Broad Top Mountain Broad Top City is ten miles off, and coal is stransported from Rocky Ridge, within two and a half miles from Cassville, at eight costs per bushel. The principal attraction here is the Soldiers' Orphans' School, embracing two large brick structures, one four stories high and the other three, built on the slope of Sidling Hill, overlooking the town The appearance of these buildings, elevated above the town as they are, is imposing, and with the background of forest trees on the mountain's side, they are decidedly beautiful. The indications of life and happiness in and around them this morning added to the interest which they excite. Putting your horse reway in the stables, which are down by the creek, you ascend a steep grade to the playgrounds and garden, inclosed by a stone wall, surmounted by a neat white paling. There are two gates, reached by stone steps, and two board walks, by either of which you may enter and approach the buildings through long line of grape arbor.

These buildings were erected about fifteen years ago, by a religious association, as a Methodist Episcopal Seminary for young men and women, and are admirably adapted for the purpose to which they are now devoted. The 'institution, as a seminary, was kept for several years in a flourishing condition, having at one time over a hundred and fifty young ladies and gentlemen within its walls. But the association becoming involved in financial difficulties, their buildings were sold at Sheriff's sale. Under these circumstances the Rev. A.L. Guss purchased the property for about \$2,500, one of the cheapest and best investments ever made.

The school house, being the smaller building, is 32 by 62 feet. Within its walls are the recitation and play rooms—being ample for both. A white cupola surmounts it, bearing a clear-toned bell, which calls the pupils to their various duties. The larger, building is the living establishment, 32 by 132 feet. On the first floor are the dining room, kitchen, washing and ironing rooms, baking department, store rooms, &c. On the second floor are the offices of the Principal and other heads of departments, the reception room, the library, thesewing department, the employes' room, sick room &c. On the third floor are the girls' and their teachers' sleeping apariments. On the fourth floor are the boys' and male teachers' sleeping apartments. There is every household convenience here. The bath rooms for the boys and

girls are on their respective floors, are large and clean, furnished with hot and cold water. There is water, indeed, on every floor, carried by pipes from a reservoir on the top of the building, into which the water is forced from

building, into which the water is forced from the neighboring mountain springs by means of a hydraulic ram. These springs thus conveniently furnish the inmates at all hours with a cold, clear liquid, unsurpassed by any in the country for purity and wholesomeness. The whole arrangement was devised and carried out by Mr. Guss.

Attached to the buildings are 75 acres of farm land, well cultivated and worked by the boys. Here are now over eight acres of potatoes, ten thousand cabbage plants, and a full boys. Here are now over eight acres of potatoes, ten thousand cabbage plants, and a full variety of garden vegetables and truck, including several acres of grapes. The boys this summer have hauled in eight loads of hay and 275 sheaves of wheat. In addition, there are to the rear eighteen acres of woodland, with chestauts, walnuts, locusts, maples, white and yellow pine, rock oak and hickory, and several town lots, used principally for gardening purposes.

purposes.

The Cassville Soldiers Orphans' School has a most interesting history. It was one of the pioneers of the cause, and it has been made prosperous through the heart-sickening difficulties, bitter disappointments and storms of opposition which it has encountered, only through the thrift, perseverance and courage of its energetic, brave and whole-souled proprietor. Mr. Guss undertook the enterprise on the last day of October, 1855, making many repairs about the buildings. He was encouraged in this business by Col. McFarland, then running the McAlisterville school, who urged that the only way to make the system popular and acceptable to the people was to establish such schools as would be an acknowledged credit to the State and a benefit to the ledged credit to the State and a benefit to the unfortunate children left orphans by the ravages of war. Mr. Guss encountered all the discouragements, substantial and imaginary, which a new and grand idea not yet heartily when a new and grand thet not yet hearthy endorsed by the people must encounter. Those were dark days in the history of the holdiers' orphans of Pennsylvania. Money for this object was hard to procure, and credit was humiliatingly begged, and oftentimes rudely refused. There was pretty hard tugrudely refused. There was pretty hard tugging to get along. The winter of 1865-66 will never be forgotten by the courageous pioneers in the work. There was a deficit in the Department for 1865, and God only knew what provision, if any, would be made for 1865. No money could be had, for the funds had run out. Everything hung upon the action of the Legislature of that winter. Almost bankrupt principals and hundreds of hungry children strained their ears in breathless eagerness for every scrap of intelligence from Harrisburg. The Legislature was in no hunry. With cool indifference, it postponed from day to day and indifference, it postponed from day to day and from week to week its action upon the subject, from week to week its action upon the subject, while teachers and children were anxiously waiting for money and bread. Dr. Burrowes, in this crisis, seemed powerless. It was during this bitter period of watching and waiting this bitter period of watching and waiting that one cold, blustery winter night, the children at Cassville were huddled around the hearth with but one buckwheatcake in the house to satisfy their cravings at breakfast. A team had been sent to Mill Creek for a load of flour for this famishing household. The return of this team was anxiously awaited, and when it came back at half-past ten o'clock at night empty, you can imagine the despair depicted in the faces of that unhappy group. He was getting no money, the miller said, and he could give no credit. "The Legislature at Harrisburg," he said in self-defence, "is making no appropriations, and your business is a bad investment. Send your children home and shut up shop." Yes! send them home; but how and shop." Yes! send them home; but how and where? were the distressing questions requiring solution. Fortunately Providence had a hand in this dark picture. Getting up bright and early, Mr. Guss went dejectedly to the post-office. There was a letter for him in an unknown feminine hand, inclosing one hundred dollars as a donation to the school

How his heart beat with rapture!

At this time there was a bill before the Leg islature—now popularly known as the "pauper bill"—which was urged with great pertinacity, notwithstanding the protests of Gov. Curtin and the people. It proposed to place the whole system in the hands of a merciless, illiterate et of school directors—such directors, indeed as the recent State Convention of County School-Superintendents condemned in em phatic language for incompetency, discussing for half a day the question as to how the people could be induced to elect better ones. By this bill it was provided that whenever a soldier's widow should go before the board of school directors in her district and swear that she was too poverty-stricken to support her child, she should be allowed the miserable pittance of thirty dollars a year so long as continued in excessive poverty—that is, if the almighty school board, in their wisdom, should see fit to appropriate that amount out of the county funds. The impartiality of history demands that these facts should be written. Against this bill every true and wise friend of the cause in Pennsylvania was up in arms. But there was an indifferent class of legislators urging its enactment, and near the close of the session of 1860 it passed the House of Representatives. This was a signal of alarm to every soldiers' orphan school in the State. No appropriation had yet been made, either to meet the deficit of 1865 or to provide for the new year, and the or 1865 or to provide for the new year, and the vote on the pauper bill was taken as a strong indication that the support of separate and well-governed schools and homes for soldiers' orphans would be abandoned by the State. A bright idea then occurred to Col. McFarland. He suggested to Governor Curtin, whose whole heart and soul were in the work whole neart and soul were in the work, that a grand concert be given at Har-risburg, in which the best of the schools then organized should participate. Perhaps the hearts of legislators, then unmoved by reason, night be moved to generous justice by the voices and appeals of the children themselves. The idea was promptly endorsed and embraced The idea was promptly endorsed and embraced The idea was promptly endorsed and embraced by the Governor. The children of Mount Joy, Paradise and McAlisterville were hurriedly prepared, and on Friday noon, the sixteenth day of March, 1866, they arrived in Harrisburg, and were entertained by the citizens. The boys and girls did well. They were conscious of what depended upon their exertions that day, and accordingly they did their very best. Their advent was an epoch in the history of the capital. Their manly military bearing, as the boys marched through the capitol grounds to the sound of martial music, with colors flying, inspired admiration and enthusiasm, and the girls, in their neat pink dresses and straw hats, girls, in their neat pink dresses and straw hats, excited the sympathies of all. At four o'clock the Senate and House of Representatives met in joint meeting in the hall of the House to receive these little wanderers. The House was crowded to excess by ladies and gentle-men, to witness the entertainment. Over three hundred soldiers' orphans participated. Gov. Curtin, Hon. Thomas H. Burrowes, Colonel McFarland and others were present. Letters of sympathy were read from General Grant, General John W. Geary and others: Beautiful songs were sung by the little ones, dialogues were spoken, and little speeches, prepared especially for the occasion, were recited. Before the meeting was half over, tears flowed freely in that great audience; and every heart was deeply touched. The leader, of the pauper party in the House was present. He bore up unmoved till near the close of the exercises, when religious to the second colling of pity when, yielding to the general feeling of pity and patriotism, he leaned back upon the outer bar of the House, and, with his head upon his breast, uttered the classical words: "I cave!" Governor Curtin concluded the entertainment

in an eloquent appeal to the Legislature, in which occurred this paragraph; "Were it not for these soldiers, my friends, this capital would be in ashes; the whole State PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JULY 26, 1869.

would be sacked, burned and ruined; death, would be sacked, burned and ruined; death, and fire, and desolation would have passed over this good old State, and the fair land would have been smitten with it. I am not here to persuade you. These children art not here to affect public opinion; they are here only that the people may see and judge for themselves. If you are satisfied, then I ask you to continue this beneficent plan. But if you are not satisfied, let these children go."

[Cries of "Never! never!" never!" |
When he uttered these electric words—"I will not say more; yes. I may as well add

When he uttered these electric words—"I will not say more; yes, I may as well add something—you may as well know it now: If this Legislature adjourns without doing these little people justice; if it neglects its duties, let me say, gentlemen, I have the power to call you back!" the whole house rose en masse and the hall resounded with shouts of applause and approval. The ice of indifference was broken up, and a warm gulf stream of popular feeling set in. The pauper bill failed utterly in the Senate. The deficit of 1865 was provided for, and \$300,000 were appropriated for

in the Senate. The deficit of 1865 was provided for, and \$300,000 were appropriated for 1866. The system was at last placed upon a firm basis. Those who had fought the good light rejoiced in their victory.

The Cassville Soldiers' Orphans' School has now been in operation for three years and nine months, and the annual examination yesterday showed how much richer and better the State is for beginning trained advantaged and the State is. for having trained, educated and maintained these children, saying them from the criminal temptations of idleness, ignorance, poverty and hunger. The whole number of pupils received into this school from its comjupils received into this school from its commencement to this date, on order, has been 201; received by transfer from McAlisterville, 44; from Quakertown, 1; from Loysville, 32; from Jacksonville, 8; from Andersonville, 1; total, 287. The total number discharged is 82; 2 honorably and 2 otherwise; 16 by transfer, and 62 on age (16 years). The number remaining on roll call at the present time is 205—58 girls and 107 boys. Of the whole number admitted, there were 96 from Huntingdon county; 71 from Blair; 47 from Centre; 33 from Cambria; 26 from Clearfield; 13 from Bedford and 1 from Franklin. Those from Bedford and Franklin have been transferred to White Hall. Of those dis-Those from Bedford and Franklin have been transferred to White Hall. Of those discharged at the age of 16, there were from Huningdon 13 boys and 5 girls; from Blair, 15 boys and 3 girls; from Centre, 7 boys and 8 girls; from Clearfield, 3 boys and 2 girls, and from Cambria, 2 boys and 3 girls. The whole number admitted represented 136 different families, of which 2 had 5 children each, 13 had 4 children each, 24 had 3 children each, 54 had 2 children each, and 43 were expresented by 1 child each. Of the whole number there were of Methodist parentage, 124; Lutheran, 32; Baptist, 16; United Brethren, 17; Presbyterian, 13; German Reformed, 5; Roman Catholic, 5; Disciples 5; Dunkards, 6; Church of God, 5; Congregationalist, 3; Universalist, 3; Adventist, 2; Albright, 2, and unknown, 59.

The following is a list of the faculty and

The following is a list of the faculty and employes of the institution, as now constituted:

Principal—Rev. A. L. Guss.

Principal Instructor—A. H. Weidman.

Mide Teachers—S: W. Heaton, Capt. W. L. Owens, William Lyttle and J. C. Clarkson.

Female Teachers—Miss C. A. Phillips and Miss A. L. Simington.

Motron—Miss Dorothy Rindlaub.

Mule Attendant—Capt. George W. Guss.

Motron—Miss Dorothy Kindiaud.
Mole Attendant—Capt. George W. Guss.
Femule Attendant—Miss Elizabeth Fulton.
Sick Aurse—Mrs. R. C. McManama.
Saving Superintendent—Mrs. M. C. McCauley.
Machine Seamstress—Miss M. C. Gehrett.
Scanstresses—Mrs. Caroline Schott and Miss
P. A. Heaton.

. A. Heaton. Cook—Miss Eliza J. Kurtz. Dining-room Girl—Miss Clarissa J. Green.
Baker—Miss Belle Ramler.
Laundressek—Mrs. Lavice Fulton and Miss
ulia Rindlaub.

Gordener-J. H. Rindlaub. Farmer-John Cowan.

Teamster—A. J. Kyler.
Physician—Dr. Isaac Guss. It speaks well for the Principal and pro-prietor that three out of his four original em-ployes still remain with him.

ployes still remain with him.

The school department contemplates eight grades of scholarship; but as yet, owing to the older pupils constantly dropping off at the age of sixteen, it has not been able to rise to the eighth grade. This grade, however, indicates something beyond what is generally comprehended in a common school education. At present there are 30 pupils in the first, 63 in the second, 45 in the third, 23 in the fourth, 13 in the fifth 20 in the sixth and 8 in the 13 in the fifth, 20 in the sixth and 8 in the eventh grade.

The following were the averages in the higher grades and studies at the examination

yesterday:

Seventh Grade—Spelling, 87; reading, 88, being the highest average attained in any of the schools; writing, 80; intellectual arithmetic, 81; written arithmetic, 73; geography, 78; grammar, 83; physiology, 82.

Sixth Grade, A—Spelling, 85; reading, 80; writing and specific properties.

83; physiology, 82.
Sixth Grade, A—Spelling, 85; reading, 80; writing, 70; intellectual arithmetic, 74; written arithmetic, 74; grammar, 67.
Sixth Grade, B—Spelling, 84; reading, 82; writing, 81; intellectual arithmetic, 80; written arithmetic, 72; grammar, 78; physiology, 78.
Fifth Grade—Spelling, 82; reading, 81; writing, 64; intellectual arithmetic, 72; written arithmetic, 66. arithmetic, 66.

Fourth Grade—Spelling, 78; reading, 81; writing, 61; intellectual arithmetic, 75; written

arithmetic, 76.

Some six months ago a gentleman on a visit to the school left a gold half-dollar, the precious metal of which he dug himself, from the mines in Idaho, as a prize to the young lady who should accredit, herself best for profitation and average in real major the average in the school of the scho ciency and progress in vocal music at the approaching examination. This medal, after due consideration by the Board of Examiners, was yesterday awarded to Miss Angeline Carmichael, of Johnstown, a beautiful, brighteved, little girl of thirteen summers, whose

eyed, fiftle gift of thriteen summers, whose father fell in the 18th Cavalry.

The exercises closed last night with the usual farewell meeting and speeches, a num-ber of visitors being present. The children were earnestly cautioned to be careful in their trip home by the cars, that no accident might befall them.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

MILL CREEK, July 23, 1869.—This morning the Cassville Soldiers' Orphans' School pre-sented a lively and exciting scene. At five o'clock the drum-beat awoke the whole house-hold. In ten minutes 205 children, in blue and pink, were romping around the play-grounds Everybody was on the *qui vive*, running hither Everybody was on the quivies, running nither and thither, delivering or obeying this order and that, packing trunks and traveling-bags, tying up hundles and uttering farewell words. Kisses were given and returned, and little presents were exchanged. School was breaking up! A long vacation was in view. Two hundred soldiers' orphans were happy, homeward faces this morning. In a few short hours mothers and friends would few short hours mothers and friends would greet and caress them. Old home memories were revived, and old home scenes were vividly imprinted upon their minds. Joyous laughter resounds among the mountains and hills and two hundred voices commingle. At six the breakfast bell rings, and the urchins crowd into the dining room with anything but the accustomed order. Babbling voices mingle with the rattling plates, while the meal is hurriedly eaten—a disorder pardonable under the circumstances. Then the furloughs are distributed to the little regiment, running as

LEAVE OF ABSENCE. DEPARTMENT OF SOLDIERS' ORPHANS, HARrishung, Penna, This certifies that son of the County, Pennsylvania, late of the Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and a pupil in the Soldiers Orphans' School, County, is granted

twenty-third day of July, 1869, till the record day of September, 1869, for the purpose of visiting home.

ID Should he fall to report promptly at the expiration of his leave of absence, he will be considered a runaway, and then treated accordingly.

Geo. F: McFanland,
Superintendent Soldiers' Orphaus.

Harrisburg, Pa. July 23 1869.

Superintendent Soldiers' Orphans.
Harrisburg, Pa., July 23, 1869.
Among the two hundred and five who leftto-day were four who, arriving at the age of
sixteen, received their final discharge, viz.:
John D. Bacon, of Williamsburg, Blair county;
Jesse Hoffman, of Blair; Joseph Hooyer, of
Blair, and Charles P. Wantz, of Beech Creek,
Clinton county.
The teams started for Mill Creek, at about

The teams started for Mill Creek at about

The teams started for Mill Creek at about seven o'clock. It was a motley sight, indeed, this gathering of children, with satchels, traveling-bags and bundles of all shapes and sizes in their hands. They wore their best suits, taking along with them a change of clothing. There were four large hay-wagons, and in the hay and straw the little ones' were packed. Many of the larger boys and girls were impatient, and not waiting for the rest of the party, started in advance on foot. In fact, many walked all the way from Cassyille fact, many walked all the way from Cassyille to Mill Creek—fourteen miles—too restive to be under the restraint of the slow and tedious be under the restraint of the slow and tedious progress of the teams. All started in a cheerful, jovial frame of mind. Binging cheers could be heard in the advance, while nearer to the vehicle in which the Principal, Mrs. McCauley, Col. McFarland and a number of teachers sat, could be discerned amid the jolting, onward noise, snatches of the old songs which have become so popular in these schools. Now there breaks upon the ear the chorns of Sherman's "March to the Sea," them the "Bed, White and Blue," and in the distance a little bevy of girls start up with "Pennsylthe "Red, White and Blue," and in the distance a little bevy of girls start up with "Pennsylvania's Rich Enough to send us all to School." Some, too, are singing "Vacation Days" to the air of Lily Dale, after which, taking in the spirit of the occasion, they gracefully glide into "We are Marching Along," filling up the chorus with many little voices, while from far in advance, among the vanguard, there comes ringing through the woods the refrain "Homeward Bound! Homeward Bound!"

It is pleasing to see with what affection and mutual assistance these children trudge along. They are farther away from the railway than those of any other school, yet they are hardy and robust, and scorn to plead wearisomeness.

those of any other school, yet they are hardy and robust, and scorn to plead wearisomeness. The great majority of them are out of the wagous, plodding on their winding way, some by the wayside picking berries, others racing through the meadows, some roaming off in the woods and others "making time" in the front. The blue kerseys of the boys, and the pink calicoes of the girls, in variously-arranged groups, carelessly tramping on, are beautifully picturesque in the morning sunlight and the deep shadows of the forest, trees. Now and then a farmer leaves his harvesting and and then a farmer leaves his harvesting and comes to the road-side to exchange greetings and farewells with some of his little friends. All wear a cheerful aspect. By slow, easy stages the railway station is reached, and in a few minutes the iron horse is steaming, with shrill whistle and snort, with his precious burden of humanity, homeward bound. We fancy now we hear the rest of the happy re-frain at the gate of the old homestead—"Home at last! Home at last!"

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

SPAIN.

The Rising of the Carlists Against the Regency.

Madrid, July 25, 1869.—At last the Carlist outbreak so long expected has occurred. Five hundred well-drilled troops, under the command of General Sabariegos, have taken the mand of General Sabarregos, have taken the field near Ciudad Real, where they were defeated and dispersed by the national troops commanded by General Tornabeti. The battle took place in the morning, and it is reported that the Carlist party lost fifteen in killed and a number of others who are wounded. Only three officers are reported killed on the side of

the government troops.

Near the town of Manzanaries a strong party of the Carlists also made a demonstra tion, and subsequently succeeded in intercept-ing the railroad trains and cutting the tele-

graph wires.

The latest accounts state that 4,600 Carllsts had arrived in the province of La Mancha; and that government troops have been despatched to the scene of action.

The agitation is general throughout the whole country, and the people are much excited over the late news. No further hostilities have as yet been reported, although it is feared that a general rising may be expected all over Spain, now that Don Carlos has crossed the frontier and has opened communications with his numerous partisans.

Progress of the Rising in Favor of Don

Progress of the Rising in Favor of Don Carlos.

A despatch, dated the 18th, from Madrid stated that Don Carlos had disappeared from France and had crossed the Spanish frontier. During his journey he was hotly pursued by the French police; but notwithstanding all their vigilance and activity, he succeeded in evading their watchfulness. The police were thus defeated, their exertions went for naught, and the next heard of the Carlist leader was and the next heard of the Carlist leader was that he had succeeded in gaining the province of Navarre. The news of his arrival shortly spread throughout the country and much ex citement prevailed. His party became more outspoken, and expressions favorable to the cause were publicly announced by his numerous partisans and supporters in the several

provinces, but more particularly in the Basque provinces, the people of which are largely impregnated with Carlist doctrines.

Within the last few days numerous arrests have been made at Valladolid, Barcelona and Cordova, on charges of fomenting insurrection in favor of Don Carlos. Even officers of the army occupying high positions were among the arrested parties. The fact that general officers and colonels of regiments were among the guilty ones alarmed the government, and the most stringent measures were adopted to discover to what extent the army was tainted by the treasonable sentiments of the claimant for the Spanish crown. The officers who were charged with being supporters of Don. Carlos were summarily tried and exiled to the Canary Islands.

The Carlist movement, since the arrival of Don Carlos in Navarre, which news was confirmed on the 22d, has become more formida ble than ever. On the 20th a slight skirmish occurred at Ciudad Real between the civic authorities and a band of insurrectionists in the interest of Don Carlos. The insurgents were defeated, but the Carlist gents were detented, but the Christ-spirit was not extinguished, as we find from the particulars of the late-battle which has occurred at the same place, be-tween a still stronger force of the Carlists under Gen. Sabariegos and the government trops under Gen. Tornabeti. The presence of Don Carlos in Spain, and the communications which he has been able to hold with the numerous espousers of his cause, are creating the greatest excitement throughout the peninsular and cannot fail to prove another sore thorn in the side of the Spanish Government.

Sketch of Don Carlos III.

Carlos Luis Maria Fernando, Count de Montemolin, is the eldest son and heir of Don Carlos, the pretender, by his wife, Maria Fran-cisca de Assis, daughter of King John VI. of Portugal, and was born on January 31, 1818. After the disastrous defeat of Don Carlos II., son of _____, of ____ county, Pennsylvania, in 1839, by the royal troops under Generals late of the ____ Regiment, Pennsylvania Espartero and Narvaez, he retired successively to France and Austria, and eventually abdicated in favor of his eldest leave of absence from the School from the son, in the year 1845. In the year 1846 the

Count de Montemotis left Bourges and took up his abode in England. In the month of April, 1849, he made an attempt to introduce himself into Spain under disguise, but was ar-rested and confined in the citadel of Perpignan rested and confined in the citadel of Perpignan for a few days. In the year 1850 he married Maria Carolina Ferdinanda, sister to the late King Ferdinand II., of Naples. Still considering that he possessed good right to the thigher of Spain, the recent revolution against Queen Isabella stimulated his endeavors to reorganize his party, which were carried on from Paris, in which city he has been living for some time. On the 18th inst he succeeded in evading the vigilance of the French police who were placed to watch his movements, and although hotly, pursued, made good his entry into Spain. Successive telegrams have proved the fact that his party is of considerable magnitude and dispersed throughout the country. Should he once succeed in concentrating his adherents in a manner to effectively resist the governin a manner to effectively resist the govern-ment forces, it may be the commencement of one of the bloodiest, epochs experienced by that unfortunate peninsula for many years.

CUBA.

Statement of a Gentleman Direct from the Revolutionary District.

A very intelligent American gentleman, who has resided for some time in the revolutionary district of Cuba, and whose acquaintance with commanding officers of both parties on the island enables him to judge accurately of the state of affairs among the Spanish and patriot armies, has just arrived from Cuba, and gives an interesting statement of the condition, necessities and operations of the belligerents. The revolution, which combelligerents. The revolution, which com-menced in October last, in the town of Yara, now extends throughout one-third of the island, in which district the Spaniards only hold a few isolated towns. The capital of the new revolutionary government, consisting of regular executive, legislative and judicial branches, is established at Sibanicu, a town in the interior, about thirty miles from Nuevitas, and the revolutionary army, numbering about 40,000 men, is divided into several commands, operating at various points in the eastern por-tion of the island. The patriot army is being organized into infantry regiments and lar-gades preparatory to military operations on a large scale, and is already sufficiently formidable to give the Spaniards all they can do to hold the towns now in their possession. The principal line of operations is along the railroad from Nuevitas to Puerto Principe, although the patriots are in large, force and occupy several cities between the Spanish troops on this line and Hayana. The Spaniards confine their operations to the vicinity of the towns held by them, and never venture outside except in large force, their movements being generally on the defensive against advances constantly being made by the revolutionists. The sentiment of the Cuban people is all with the patriot cause, and is universally manifested wherever the presence of Spanish troops does not render it perilous to non-combatants to express sympathy with the revolutionists. The cities held by the Spaniards revolutionists. The cities held by the Spaniards are governed by Spanish officers and garrisoned by troops from Spain, augmented by volunteers composed of Spanish residents on the island. Such towns are almost deserted by the patriot families, who have retired to the plantations of their friends, where ranches are erected for the accommodation of all for whom it is dangerous to remain within reach of the Spanish soldiery. In fact

reach of the Spanish soldiery. In fact, the whole eastern portion of the island, including nearly one-half of Cuba, is in about the same condition as the extreme Soutliern States were during the first three southern states were during the first three years of the rebellion, being entirely in the possession of the revolutionists and wholly devoted to the cause, with the exception of a few towns held by military forces, as our troops held scattered points in Texas, Arkansas and Georgia. The coast is almost entirely increased by the Spraintle A towns. unguarded by the Spaniards. A few small gunboats, capable of making aboutseven knots per hour, cruise along the coast, and occasion-ally a frigate appears at one point and another, but nothing like a blockade is maintained.

The revolutionary forces display much more activity than the Spaniards, and are constantly making raids and otherwise harassing the enemy. There is, however, very little disorder outside of that usually connected with military operations, and private individuals that the proposition of the proposi mintary operations, and private individuals travel from place to place without molestation. Supplies are obtained from the plantations; and, as the country is very productive, both parties have an abundance of provisions. The principal wants of the revolutionists are arms, medicines, salt, clothing and shoes. There is no lack of men, and the patriots have ammu-nition enough of all kinds to last them many months. They also have arsenals established for the manufacture of cartridges and repairing arms that may become disabled in action, The patriot leaders state that they do not need any men from abroad, and care particularly for arms with which to equip the large number of patriot volunteers constantly prescuting them-selves and whom they cannot organize into regiments until muskets are procured. Great inducements are held out to blockade running. A fast steamer, such as were employed by the Confederates, would have no difficulty in landing a cargo, and, in addition to her re-ceipts from her regular cargo of arms, she

would make an immense profit on medicines, salt, cotton cloth, rubber goods and shoes, and would be given, free of charge, a cargo of sugar or tobacco with which to return.

The revolutionists are sangulae of success, depending as they do upon the well-known sympathy of the whole native element, and the belief that yellow fever and cholera, from which the Cubans suffer comparatively little, will so decimate the Spanish ranks as to renwill so decimate the Spanish ranks as to render them powerless against the rapidly increasing revolutionary forces. They do not so much expect to progress by means of brilliant successes on a grand scale as by the influences of climate and delay upon the Spaniards; who, walled up in their disease-smitten towns, must, they predict, sooner or later succumb—

The Funeral of J. A. Roebling.

The funeral services and burial of J. A. Roe bling the well known bridge constructor, took place yesterday afternoon in Trenton. The exercises were held at the late residence of the deceased, in the suburbs of the city. The extensive grounds about the house were thronged, and about six thousand persons passed through the parlors to view the corpse.

At 2 o'clock a special train from New York

arrived, bringing a large number of the friends of the bereaved family, a delegation from the Board of Engineers, and the Board of Directors of the New York Bridge Company. The following gentlemen from New York were also on the train: Ex-Congressman were also on the train: Ex-Congressman Murphy, Demas Barnes, Tunis G. Borgen, General Slocum, General Pratt, Colonel Julius Adams, Mr. Richardson, Horatio Allen and Mx. Greene, At 2.30 the Rev. Mr. Hall of Trenton, introduced the Rev. Mr. Gardner, a Lutheran minister, who addressed the company in German. Mr. Hall followed in a high eulogy on the deceased. He said that Trenton had lost one of her best citizens, the poor had been robbed of one of their greatest benefactors, and the world of one of its brightest minds. He had been the sole supporter of the Orphan Home of Trenton, and those Ione children would soon appreciate their loss. Other institutions of charity, to which he had been a liberal contributor, had great reason to mourn the death of this eminent man. He closed by saying that while Niagara and Ohio were monuments of his great skill and brain, the poor everywhere could testify to the goodness of his heart. Dr. Hall concluded the exercises at the house by repeating cluded the exercises at the house by repeating

the Lord's Prayer and proporning the Sene

diction.

The cortege was then formed, and about sixthousand were in line. Nearly three thousand Germans were in the procession. Pirst, in two carriages, were the officiating clergy, Rev. Mr. A. V. Stanly, Rev. I. C. Brown, Rev. G. F. Gardner, and Rev. T. Hall; then followed the hearse and the pall-hearers, who were Mr. T. Murphy, Mr. Green, Mr. H. Allen, and Colonel Adams, from New York, Mr. C. Hewett, Mr. T. Abbott, Mr. A. Livingston, and Mr. S. K. Wilson, from Trenton. Alorge limit of mourners in carriages succeeded there. On the sidewalk marched the children of filed Trenton Orphan Home, to the number of 200. The two fire companies of the city, we will badge of mourning. All the employes of the Trenton Wire Works, numbering about 150. The Common Council in carriages. It was said to be the largest funeral procession known in Trenton. aid to be the largest funeral procession in war said to be the largest funeral procession known in Trenton. The remains were conveyed to Mercer Cemetery, which is situated in the town, near the depot. Here the Episcopal burial service was read by Mr. Stanly and a prayer offered by Mr. Stanly and a prayer offered by Mr. Brown, and the ashes of J. A. Roebling were committed to the dust. The corpse was laid out in a black suit, and was encased in a beautiful roseweod casket mounted with sill-year of the colds. ver. The plate was of solid silver, and bores

this inscription;

John Augustus Roebling,

Died

July 22, 1869,

aged

63 years and 1 month, On a table near the coffin was a beautiful. Cross made of tuberoses and a crown composed of the same flowers. The obsequies were very imposing, and the large concourse which followed the dead only paid a worthy tribute to a great man. A wife and seven children surrouse him and one of the sons it is thoughty. will take the place of his father in the construc-tion of the East River Bridge. A special train-left Trenton at half-past four, taking back allz

From Long Branch.

those from New York and Brooklyn.

Long Branch.

Long Branch, J., Sunday, July 25.—At 3 o'clock this morning the stables attached to the Mansion House caught fire and were completely destroyed. The flames spread so rapidly that the stablemen had to jump out of the windows to save themselves. Thirty horses in the stable at the time were saved by the efforts of the servants and guests of the Mansion and Continental Hotels. The flames were kept from extending to the The flames were kept from extending to the hotels. There was great excitement among the ladies and guests of the hotel. John T.

the ladies and guests of the hotel. John T. Slane, an old volunteer fireman of. Brooklyn, was badly burned while helping to extinguish the fire. The cause of the fire is unknown. The loss is \$10,000, and is partially insured. President Grant and family attended service at the Methodist Episcopal Church this morning. At 3 o'clock they rode to the residence of Mr. John Hoey, with whom they dined, returning to the hotel at 8.30 o'clock. The irrangements are all complete for the grand ball, which is to be given in honor of the President at the Stetson House to morrow evening. at the Stetson House to-morrow evening.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

-Coliseum Gilmore is going to Europe. -Lotta is acting at Salt Lake City.

-Thirteen car loads of peaches left Wil-mington on Saturday night. The "bump of destructiveness"—a railway collision.

—A little girl in St. Joseph's recently offered Mrs. Tom Thumb a dress of her own cut short. -Will the cable at Ducksbury bring canards. from France?

-The prohibitory law has made all the Bo ton bars watering places.

—Anna E. Dickinson is called ox-eyed by a California critic. Oxide of what? -The first fruit car left Sacramento on Fri-

day for Chicago. The broad gauge that leadeth to destruction—the Erie railroad. -The Franklin statue, on the Ledger build-

ing, has a new kite to-day. -Senator Fenton, of New York, sailed for

-Mrs. Doctor Mary Walker thinks that the death of the President's wave was a judgment

on him for not giving her an office. The Hon. Isaac Toucey is quite ill, and senous doubts are entertained of his re-

-Ida Lewis, the Newport light-house heroine, has been leaded with presents. A gentleman who called there the other day "accidentally" left a \$50 bill in her hand on leaving. —Belle Boyd's second husband, Mr. Ham-mond, is very sick, in San Francisco. Her-first husband is in the same city, and he too is

very sick-of her. Hope Markins, of Marysville, Ky., is the colored mother of five children at one birth, and is now hunting through an almanac to find names for them. The children belong to

the Band of Hope. -Gen Rosegrans's mother-in-law, Mrs. Hegeman, died at the City of Mexico, on the 17th ult. She was 79 years of age. Her burial took place in the American burying-ground in the City of Mexico.

—The man who "drew" the Chicago Opera House when it was up at lottery—Mr. A. H. Lee, of Prairie du Rocher, Randolph county, Illinois—died suddenly at Cincinnati, on Fri-

day.

The splendid southern portal of Cologne Cathedral is completed. It is or exmented with 107 statues, thirty-eight of which are life-size, and eight bas-reliefs representing the passion of our Saviour.

-Mr. H. W. Longfellow, now on his return, has stopped in Paris. The Opinion couppi-ments him as the Inquartino of America, and says that he speaks fluently eighteen different languages or idioms.

-Wade Bolton, who was shot some days since at Memphis, Tennessee, by Dr. Diekens, died on Friday. In his will he bequeaths \$100,000 to charitable purposes, including \$10,000 to Mrs. Stonewall Jackson, and ten acres of land to each of his former slaves.

-St. Louis is a tolerably brisk village. A. man there recently got married on Tuesday, got the chills, on Wednesday, wrote his will on Thursday, went mad on Friday, died on Saturday, and was buried on Sunday. We

Saturday, and was buried on Sunday. We suppose the heirs quarreled over his effects on Monday.

—Questions for young Democrats in Tennsylvania: How did the candidate for Governor begin life? As-a Packer. When did he do his first packing? When he packed his carpething and packed off from Connecticut to Pennsylvania. When was his latest packing done? When he packed the Harrisburg Convention.

When he packed the Harrisburg Convention.

—An attempt is making in Bourbon county, Kentucky, to ruise a fund for the purchase of a home for Jefferson Davis in that, his, native State. A gentleman of Louisville has offered, if \$50,000 shall be subscribed to the fund, to give a splendid building site for a house, with ten acres attached, within four miles of Louisville. If Jeff Davis accepts, wont there be a grand Democratic rush for Bourbon?

It is related of the Paraguages Distates

—It is related of the Paraguayan Dictator, Lopez, that on the day of the arrival of the Count d'Eu at Asuncion to take command of the allied forces, addressing his guard, to whom he had distributed some cigars, Lopez whom he had distributed some eights, Lopez, said:—"To-day he has arrived who comes to be King of the Paraguayans. Shall not there be found among, you, brave fellows that you are, some one who will drive a dagger through his heart before he can take the crown? Shall he not meet the tate of the Emperor of