tion with each other." The telegram is signed |

by Daniel Gooch, James Anderson and T. G.

Glover; and few men, perhaps, have ever put

their names to a document which better de-

served being handed down with themselves to

the gratitude of posterity. Political events

have somewhat obscured the brilliant success

which has attended this great achievement of

science and civilization; but the Cable will

remain, and, please God, be "talking," when

many a noisy politician of the day has been

reduced to silence. If France, in one and the

same year, connects two hemispheres by a

large must allow that she has done her part in

As a curious contrast to such achievements

as the above, I may mention that the city of

Paris has just been called upon to pay a little

bill of twenty-five thousand francs for the

game at romps to which it treated itself the

other night on the Boulevards, where it

amused itself with breaking window-panes and

· I heard rather a good pun the other day, though

more suitable perhaps to a London cockney,

who is profuse in his h's, than to a Parisian.

Some one was wondering why such close

friendship existed between the Emperor and

Dr. Conneau. "Don't you know?" another

said; "Conneau helped him to escape when a

prisoner under Louis Philippe." "Ah! true,"

replied the first, "I had forgotten that reason

[Translated for the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

THE "LANTERNE" ON THE AMERICAN ARRESTS IN PARIS.

Henri Rochefort, in the sixtieth number of

La Lanterne, has the following comments on

Just now the Warren affair is getting the

French Government into a light place. Mr.

Warren is an American who was two-thirds

assassinated by the sergents de ville, in cross-

ing the boulevard during the late troubles, and

then arrested and held in durance for two

days. If Mr. Warren had been a Frenchman,

he would have been passed to the correctional

police, and would have got three months in

prison; but as an American, he has gone and

hunted up his Ambassador, who makes a prompt

demand of public reparation and indemnity.

The Emperor, who once before, in Mexico, ran

before the United States, is in a very tight

situation. To give an indemnity to Mr.

Warren for having been knocked down and

then arrested, is to recognize that others now

in prison are equally deserving of reparation,

and that the real organizer of insurrections is

solely the police. To refuse the reparation

and indemnity, is to be exposed to having

one's mustache plucked out by the American

government, which does not dilly-dally in

That is the dilenma. There is no doubt but

the well-known poltroonery of the French

government will determine it to beg pardon

of Mr. Warren and pay him the indemnity he

claims; but those who are daily appearing be-

fore the Seventh Chamber on account of sim-

ilar actions have the unquestionable right to

Mr. Warren; then why do you beg his pardon

while you condemn us to three months' im-

prisonment? If on the contrary Mr. Warren

is not culpable, neither are we; then why give

us three months, and indemnify him? Either

The affair is very serious, for it is impossible

to tell us more cynically : "If you were Ameri-

cans, your drivers would put up their clubs,

and would not dare to pluck from your heads

the shadow of a hair. But you are French-

men, that is to say born to be felled to the

earth; you shall be dragged bleeding through

the gutters, your heads will be broken, you

will be causelessly locked up, without proof, in

the holes of the Bicetre, and after you have

been there eight days without food and with

your feet in the mud, there will then be an

excuse found to condemn you to various

months of imprisonment for insult to the

very agents who have reduced you to ana

Is not this talk rather pitiable and despica

ble? Yet the government holding it con-

tinues to look upon itself as an able one

although the difference in its behavior to

wards France and America reveals at once

in the most triumphant clearness its ferocity

and its beggarliness. The Imperial language

of the Warren affair comes to this: "When

an American commits an offence, I grant an

same offence, I give him three months' im-

THE NAVY QUARREL.

An English View of It.

The British Medical Journal and the Lancet

comment as follows on the attempt of the

Farragut, like Nelson, and other worthies of

the British Navy, fully appreciates the claims of the surgeons to position and emolument, but inferior minds dread loss of dignity to

themselves by the elevation of civilians. The surgeons ask for inspector grades similar to those existing in European navies, especially as the rank of Admiral has been introduced into the navy of the United States, and they further ask that rank shall be substantive, and

accompanied by privileges (always excepting command.) It is a remarkable circumstance

that the navy suffers much more than the army from a martinet spirit which the executive officers term "aristocratic," we should rather say "pseudo aristocratic."

The Lancet remarks that "substantive rank,

apart from command, is an idea difficult to be grasped by the Executive mind which con-founds the entirely distinct principles of mili-

prisonment."

way, there is stupidity or injustice."

to their judges: "If we are guilty, so is

questions of dignity.

the progress of utility and civilization.

kiosks to that amount.

for the Ham-itie in question."

the arrest of Mr. Warren:

# VOLUME XXIII.—NO. 98.

## FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE

LETTER FROM PARIS.

| Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.] Paris, Tuesday, July 20, 1869.—The Emperor Napoleon has manifested on many occasions in the latter part of his reign just as great a tendency to get wrong as he use formerly to have the good luck to keep right. He is now forever getting himself into a mess on some ground or other, more or less important. He wrote a foolish letter to M. de Mackan; that was scrape one. Then he promoted Baron Jerôme David; that was scrape two. Then he wrote another foolish letter, contradicting the former and eating humble pie, to President Schneider; that was scrape three.

I say nothing of the terrible scrape into which he has got himself by persevering in official candidates and refusing the necessary reforms until he has brought upon himself the internellation of the "cont-seize," and the necessity for the message, with all that it may have in store for him. I say nothing of that, because that is something quite apart from the ordinary little blunders which I am enumerating, and is "big with the fate" of the empire and the dynasty itself. But I pass on to scrape four, which I had just time to refer to. at the close of my last letter, but which has since swelled out into much larger dimensions. The Emperor, as you are aware, suspended the sittings of the Chamber after the message. Well, he could hardly do otherwise. He had no Ministers nor any one else to represent the Government in the discussion of the contested elections which was coming on; and there could be no debate in a Chamber where there were no parties present either to be attacked or to defend themselves. To suspend the sittings, therefore, was almost a matter of course. But, then, unfortunately, it was done in a wrong way, and in a manner which succeeded only in offending both friends and foes. Listening, as it now appears, to the advice of his friend, M. Schneider, the President, who has since confessed that it was "the very worst advice which could have been given"—the Emperor sends a hasty note to mon cher M. Rouher, at past midnight on Monday -the day of the delivering of the messagedesiring him to put a decree in the Officiel Journal of next morning, "proroguing the Chamber indefinitely." ,So, on the Tuesday, the Deputies awake and rub their eyes to read the Official Journal, and find themselves prorogued without one word of previous intimation to themselves; and on going down to the Chamber to remonstrate, they find not a single Minister there to be abused. There was a tremendous outbreak by the Gauche, led by M. Jules Favre; and even the Right of the Chamber was not over well pleased, especially the "Fifty-five" whose seats are contested. These latter gentlemen soon afterwards begged and obtained an interview with the Emperor, to remonstrate against the state of uncertainty in which they were about to be left "indefinitely," and beg it might be put an end to assoon as possible. Altogether, the row, and the mistake and the scrape were all and severally so great that the Emperor, who had evidently hoped to tide over until after the 2d of August and the meeting the Senate, before nominating new Ministers, found himself obliged to set to work and do so directly. This was not so easy, because the new Ministers would have to face the debate on the contested elections without M. Rouher (who neither could nor would be brought into office again net), and were, moreover, by no means sure of keeping their places after the change about to be effected in the Constitution. The tiers-part refused to come in for many reasons, and because they declined to defend the elections, and because they were deputies, and therefore could not, as yet, accept office without relinquishing their seats. So the Emperor has been obliged (and perhaps he is secretly not sorry) to take back six of his old ministers. and nominate the others out of the Right and Right-Centre, that is, the imperialist side of the House, instead of from the Centre and Left-Centre, or the liberal and constitutional party. Now this ministry, so composed, is understood to be merely provisional and temporary; and so it is taken for granted, and so it ought to be. Its professed task is merely to re-open the Chamber in order to finish off the contested elections, put an end to a state of suspense, and make all straight and square indemnity; when a Frenchman commits the for beginning work in November under new ministers, a new system and new principles. Now all this ought to be so, if the Emperor mean to keep faith and act up to the message. But I am bound to say that there are certain almost undefinable signs floating about in the political atmosphere just now, which look like a shift in the wind, and American naval surgeons to obtain proper re-cognition in the Navy of the United States: The Medical Journal says: The surgeons of the United States Navy are dissatisfied, and we think justly so, with the treatment accorded make one suspect, at least, that there may be an intention of gradually treating this reactionary ministry as permanent, if public opinion will permit it, and then breaking the them by their Government, for at the conclu-sion of the civil war they were left unrewarded message and its promises to the Senate, as far as possible, and so going on again with in old for their exertions (which were acknowledged way. These are but suspicions as yet. But if to be valuable), while promotion and appoint-ments were bestowed on the Executive class. they realize themselves. I venture to predict that they will end in a still bigger "scrape"

Although it may probably have been already transmitted to you, I cannot forbear recording here the telegram which announced to the Emperor what may, I presume, be regarded as the completion of the first telegraphic communication between France and America: "We have the honor," it says, " of addressing to your Imperial Majesty the first telegram transmitted by the French Transatlantic Cable, announcing the successful completion of the principal section of this important work, and congratulating your Imperial Majesty on the occasion of the establishment of telegraphic communication between France and the founds the entirely distinct principles of military authority and social privileges, making the second wholly dependent on the first. This false impression predominates in the war services of England and the United States, i. e., within Anglo-Saxondom; but it has become defunct in Continental Europe since the days of the first Napoleon. Three years since, after sixty years discussion, our profession at home seemed to have triumphed over it, but it has raised its head again—more in the navy than in the army—fostered by the head of the ruling class, and it is remarkable that in aristocratic England and republican America, the executives of the mavy are more tenacious of that point than those of the army. Those of highest status, like our Nelson and their Far-Island of St. Pierre, by means of a cable 2,583 knots long, immersed in water which is at certain point, 2,760 fathoms deep. The short section which remains to be laid between St Pierre and Duxbury, and which comprehend. the region of shallow water, will be terminated some eight or ten days hence, and will complete the direct telegraphic relations between France and the United States. May this great work contribute to the prosperity and happiness of your Imperial Majesty and of the two great countries which it is about to place in more immediate connec-

than any into which Napoleon has got himself

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1869.

## LETTER FROM ATLANTIC CITY.

The Grand Soiree Militaire. ATLANTIC CITY, August 3.-This event. vhich took place last evening at the United States Hotel, Atlantic City, was attractive and really magnificent. It formed a page in the annals of the "City by the Sea" that will be ever referred to with pleasure, pride and gratification. The attendance was immense, the Cable and two seas by a Canal, the world at ladies were charming, and the festivities were kept up until an early hour this morning. The atmosphere was clear, the temperature delightful, the music excellent, and everything seemed to conspire to make the entertainment

> Shortly after 8 o'clock in the evening, the visitors, or many of them, began to assemble around the United States Hotel. The spacious building was handsomely decorated and en livened with illuminated lanterns of variegated colors. The groves, lawns, pavilions were also gay with lanterns and flags pending from the interlacing branches of the cedar and holly trees artistically arranged upon the grounds of the hotel. The ball-room was brilliantly illuminated and handsomely dressed in flags and other patriotic devices. Chairs were placed in double tiers around the hall for the accommodation of the visitors. During the early part of the evening a fine brass band of twenty pieces, under the leadership of Professor Henry Oberkirsch, discoursed most eloquent music in the illuminated lawn-the crowd outside greatly

ugmenting every moment. Squads of Zouaves were stationed at the main gateways to prevent the intrusion of any person not supplied with a ticket. This wise precaution enabled the visitors, or those who desired to participate in the festivities of the evening, free access to the hall when once within the gates. This part of the preliminary

arrangements was admirable. Shortly before nine o'clock the splendid orchestral band, under Professor Simon Hassler, commenced a grand march, and the promenade began. The scene at this time was indescribably beautiful. The ladies presented a most charming appearance, as they gracefully kept step to the soft strains of music as rendered under the direction of the great Hassler and Prof. Carl Sentz.

THE PROGRAMME. The programme agreed upon by the committee of arrangements was worthy of the occasion. It was printed in blue and gold, and when folded, it represented a knapsack with gold straps.

Master of Ceremonies-Maj.-Gen. Henry H. Bingham.

FLOOR COMMITTEE. This committee wore as a mark of distinction a blue badge upon the lappel of their coats. The following named gentlemen com-

posed said committee: Col: James Page, James N. Kerns, C. N. Robbins, W. H. Kemble, Geo. W. Middleton, W. P. VanHook, S. C. Konigmacher, Jos. W. Bullock,

A. J. Ostheimer, R. Glendenny, jr. M. Hibes Geo. R. Howell Wm. M. Baugh, B. H. Brown, D. A. Woelpper, Louis Grosholz. Wm. R. Leeds. A. D. Downs, RECEPTION COMMITTEE. Each of these gentleman was distinguished

by a scarlet badge on the lappel: Col. A. J. Sellers, Adj. C. R. See,
Maj. S. B. W. Mitchell, Surgeon Martin Rizer,
Maj. Thos. Carstairs, Paym'r W. R. Shields Maj. Thos. Carstairs, I Capt. L. B. Hibbard, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Each member of this committee wore white badge on the lappel: Capt. J. W. Ryan, Lt. F.W. Kretchman, Capt. Harry W. Hewes, Lieut. Jno. C. Hinds

Lieut. Lewis Fry, DIRECTORS OF ORCHESTRA.

Professors Simon Hassler and Carl Sentz. 1. Grand March and Promenade.

4. Quadrille, plain.

5. Promenade. Lancers.

Promenade.

. Waltz (Hop.) Promenade. 10. Polka Quadrille.

Quadrille, plain.

. Promenade

14. Promenade. Lancers.

Quadrille Mazourka.

Polka, Redowa and Galop. 20. Promenade. 21. Polka Quadrille.

The ball having commenced, Major-General Meade and staff, consisting of Captain Fairthorne and Colonel Brau, and others, entered the hall and took part in the dancing, the General going through its evolutions in quite graceful style. Then followed Gen. D. W. C. Baxter and staff, consisting of Major L.

Harwood, Brigade Inspector; Brevet Colonel Charles Fair, A. D. C.; Captain Harrison T. De Silver, B. Q. M. We also noticed in the company Captain Jos. T. Stokes, 7th Regiment P. V., and Brigadier-General T. Sterling West; General McCandless, Lieutenant S. B. Poulterer, Keystone Battery; Colonel James Page; Captains Stokes and Kochersperger. It may be said that all the military organizations

in Philadelphia were represented in uniform. Among those who by their activity and gentlemanly bearing greatly contributed to the pleasantry of the occasion, we noticed Paymaster Shields, member of City Councils from the Fifteenth Ward, Major Carstairs, Captain J. W. Ryan, S. C. Konigmacher, Harry C.Risley and others.

COLLATION. At twelve o'clock, a handsome collation was

served up in the private reception room, and in response to a complimentary toast Major-General Meade delivered a neat and appropriate speech, in which paid a deserved compliment to the Pennsylvania soldiers, and expressed a hope that at no distant day he would see in Philadelphia a much greater military spirit manifested, the same as in New York and other places which he had visited. In concluding his remarks the General paid a glow ing tribute to the Fire Zouaves, and particularly to Company A, which he considered the best drilled volunteer company that he had

ragut, are the officers who have strongly sup-Thanking those present for the honor ten-

dered him on this occasion, the General resumed his seat. Speeches were also made by Col. James

Page, Gen. Bingham, Gen. McCandless and others The festivities were kept up until two

o'clock, when the orchestra struck up "Home, sweet Home," to which well-known and never tiresome tune the participants separated, all well satisfied with the grand soirée militaire.

#### CUBAN AFFAIRS.

The Executions of Americans-Action of the Administration-General Sickles' Instructions-The Spanish Gunboats. The enterprising Washington correspondent of the Boston Advertiser furnishes the follow-

ing very interesting information: Some weeks ago two young men from this country, Wyeth and Speakman, were executed by the Spanish authorities in Cuba, as pirates. Admiral Hoff was at once sent to that part of the ideal when the property of the second when the island where the execution took place, to investigate and report. His detailed report will not reach here for some days, but the President has received a brief summary of what he

It is pretty clear that neither of these young men intended, when sailing from home, to go to Cuba; and it is as certain as anything can be that at least neither intended joining the insurgent forces of the island. Indeed, the Spanish authorities do not now set up any such claim. The Admiral, it is understood, finds that, in form, they were executed under the provisions of an order of Dulce's, since revoked by De Rodas, and, in fact, because the Governor of the province feared to resist the demand of the Catalan volunteers for their death. Hoff chereterings they received death. Hoff characterizes the execution as downright murder, and the facts seem to war-

rant his language.

The Spanish authorities were quite anxious to make what apology and reparation they could. The only thing that can be said in their favor is that the murdered men were both passengers on vessels well known to be in the service of the insurgents; in this fact the Spanish minister here finds some excuse for the course of his people of the island. He has tendered pecuniary reparation to the friends and families of the men, and our government will unquestionably exact some

thing of this nature.

The tenor of the Admiral's report makes it very clear that some weeks ago the volunteer part of the Spanish force was not under good discipline. Subsequent despatches show that Rodas is getting along better with this portion of the army than Dulce did; and the language used by our government to Minister Roberts at the time these executions were announced probably has had something to do with the change. Further representations of decided character will undoubtedly, by the President's order, be made to the Spanish authorities at an

early day.

SICKLES'S INSTRUCTIONS. SICKLES'S INSTRUCTIONS.

You were advised some time ago by telegraph of the stories in circulation about Gen: Sickles's instructions. I understand the President and Cabinet to concur in the opinion that we do not want Cuba, that its annexation at present is not a thing to be desired, and that any strong effort to further a sentiment in favor of union is not advisable. From this conclusion there is not likely to be an immediate departure. Yet, the President and Cabinet are for Free Cuba, and doubtless each of them, believes the island donbtless each of them believes the island will at some time, more or less remote, come under our flag. There are two stories about the instructions to Sickles: one that he is to the instructions to sickies: one that he is to urge such concessions as will give Cuba a government like that of Canada; the other that he is to suggest the sale of Cuba to the Cubans and pledge our government to an endorsement for the whole or a part of the purchase money. Of course there is no way of ascertaining posi-tively whether either of these versions is

orrect.

I discredit the latter entirely. Sickles may be privileged to advise the sale of the island to its inhabitants, but I am satisfied that the President and cabinethave taken no step looking to an endorsement of the Cuban paper. In view of what was said in and out of Congress last spring about the project for endorsing railroad mortgage bonds it is safe enough to conclude that a scheme for endorsing Cuban bonds would not command the support of the country. We are not just now in the market either as purchasers of real estate or backers of real estate paper. That Sickles is authorized to give the sup-

port of the United States to a project—for-en-larging the liberties of Cuba, there is no doubt whatever. This enlargement might come in two or three ways. Spain could give the island a voice and representation in the Cortes proportionate to its wealth and population— cease to treat it as a dependency, and make it a part of her own sovereignty. She could give it somewhat such a government as England has given Canada—appoint a governor, and allow the people to select his assistants and make their own laws, subject to his veto under certain conditions. She could make a time sale of the identity its in could make a time-sale of the island to its in habitants—allowing them to set aside a yearly portion of their revenues to be paid to the home government, and stipulating to withdraw all officers and troops at the end of a given period. I think events will show that Sickles is to work in the direction indicated by this paragraph. Free Cuba is the Presi-dent's desire, and there are various methods which our minister may forward the wishes of the administration.

THE SPANISH GUNBOATS. The Spanish authorities are building twenty gunboats in New York for use in Cuban waters. I think I have warrant for saying that they will never go to sea. Till the Cuban insurgents get a navy of their own, or till some first-class power gives them beligerent recognition, it is hard to discover what damage twice twenty Spanish gunboats could do them. Yet, these now build-ing will never yo to Cuban waters, unless I am greatly mistaken in the signs of the times. Just how they are to be prevented from going is more than can now be told. A proclamation of belligerency to Cuba would stop them, but the administration does not believe the time has come for that,—perhaps it may never come. We found a way to put the Cuban emissaries on their good behavior—they disre-garded our laws, and the execution of these laws broke up their expeditions. We shall find a way for stopping these gunboats; if we do not, set me down as no prophet.

-The following are specimens of the "jawbreakers" to be found in the Chicago Directory: Bicigaluppi, Bagalupo, Ballegojin, Baragwanath, Baugulpho, Behnke, Bujinkuva, Craestejonson, Cranlwista, Konerup, Kosnzenberyer, Kurlannowski, Koniwalinka, Laubhermer, Laujhpz, Lutzenkirchen, Makuke, Muellpuesch, Populorun, all tanners; Piontkiewisz, Pserust, Pnrenieka, Schjanksh, Scwekat, Scznck, Szczepkowski, Szcinzysky, Van Craenenbroeck, Fuchtinger, Feneisrstein, Fijartsburg, Fligarzlwski, Fleischhauer, Frolickenstein, Giuseppi, Gnarlech, Gnokous, Judermuhle, Jhil, Jhaniz, Jnec, Jrurilke, Karevadal. Nice names for door-plates.

A new kind of blasting powder, called ammonial powder, has been successfully used in Sweden. Its properties are quite remarkable from their inconsistency with each other. It is said to combine considerable explosive force with a tardy inflammability; that it cannot be exploded by percussion, and that it does not deteriorate from the effects of climate.

### APPAIRS IN CTAH.

A Rather Unpleasant Situation. The Salt Lake Reporter—a Gentile paper—contains the following account of dangers

which threaten its editor:

But seven miles from where we now write, in Brigham City, county seat of Boxelder in Brigham City, county seat of Boxelder county, sits a Probate Judge, the vilest polygamist who ever offended against Christianity, civilization and law, the husband of five wives, two of whose relay footed and unputurel offspring of whose relay footed and unputurel offspring two of whom are his own prother's daughters, of whose splay-footed and unnatural offspring the mere sight is a daily sermon against the crime of polygamy ten-fold more powerful than the tongue of man can utter, who is yet the absolute judge of the liberty and property of more than a thousand Gentiles. And the editor of this paner who is everyday incurring of more than a thousand Gentiles. And the editor of this paper, who is everyday incurring the hatred of Mormon officials, who is watched by a thousand argus eyes to detect some slight violation of law, if accused, must be tried by this incestuous wretch, this enemy of national law, this high dignitary of a church, which has a social religious and rewisial in which has a social, religious and political in-terest in finding us guilty. Nor this alone. This Judge is not even a native American, but of our institutions is part of the people's religion. Yet we, who claim the proud birthright of a citizen, born of six generations of native Americans; we, who have risked our life on the hard-fought field in defence of our country's life, who have never ceased to work and pray for that country's hours and prespective. pray for that country's honor and prosperity, are left judicially subject to a law-breaking foreigner who does not conceal his hatted and contempt for our President and Government. \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* During all these years, this County Judge

was praying for and prophesying the destruc-tion of our Government; now we, by the action of that Government, or by its delay, are left at his indicial mercy. left at his judicial mercy. \* \* \* \* \* What right has a foreigner, an alien, a polygamist, a criminal, to judge American citizens? Practical independence is our only safety. If the General Government will not assure us protection, we must combine to protect our-selves. No Gentile can surrender to a Mornon officer in this county with a reasonable hope of justice, or even an assurance that he will not be assassinated while a prisoner. We are in that state of nature about which some philosophers have theorized, where the law is protection, where we must combine under the first great law-self-preservation.

## Sharp Practice---How a Detective Officer Caught a Distiller. A detective officer in Indiana lately caught

a distiller in an ingenious manner. The Lafayette Journal tells the story:

"A short time ago it became known to the officers that an illicit still was running some, where on Coal creek. Officer Cuppy went down, and by dint of traveling through that country, buying hogs and hiring out as a harvest hand, succeeded in accomplishing the object of his mission in a very short time. While acting in the latter role—and Joc, by the way, notwithstanding his corporosity, is some in the harvest field—he became one day and the latter role. 'some' in the harvest field—he became one day suddenly very 'dry,' and declared he would work no longer without a drink of whisky. This was the entering wedge. The whisky was produced, and by means of a few diligent inquiries, and the assistance of Officer Bennett, all the desired information was obtained. The owner of the distillery, named James Washbuin, was captured on Friday and brought' to Lafayette. On Saturday morning he had a hearing before Commissioner Thomas B. Ward, and was bound over to answer the charge of having a distillery and to answer the charge of having a distillery ap-paratus in his possession contrary to law, and of manufacturing and selling whisky without making certain required making certain required pecuniary arrange-ments with Uncle Sam.—His bail was fixed at \$2,500, which it is supposed he, will furnish. Officer Cuppy calculates that he must have quite an army of hogs engaged in different parts of the country. If any of our country friends recollect of engaging hogs to a portly, jolly, good-looking fellow, who has not yet returned, we advise them to look up another customer, as Joe will probably never call for them."

Curious Records...Salem Witchcraft. The ancient court records of the county of of Essex, Massachusetts, the most interesting, perhaps, of the early local records of New England, have been lately arranged in chronological order, repaired whenever found in an imperfect condition, and bound in sub-stantial covers. The work has been per-formed under the direction of Mr. William formed under the direction of Mr. William P. Upham, who was led to propose the undertaking by the difficulty found in obtaining and verifying facts relating to the history of the Salem Witcheraft. For a sum but little if any greater than the cost of keeping the old files in order, the county has now in its possession a series of "fifty-three folio volumes, containing all the papers of the old county courts, from 1636 to 1692, besides two volumes of the files of the Special Court of Oyer and Terminer established for Court of Over and Terminer established for trying persons accused of witchcraft in 1692, and still another volume, containing all papers extant, relating to the courts of the ancient county of Norfolk, which embraced all towns north of the Merrimac River."

The Salem Gazette, in mentioning these facts, expresses the hope that the same wise policy will prevail in other counties, and that the invaluable papers on file in Suffolk and Middlesex especially will be arranged for preservation and reference in circular transfer. tion and reference in similar manner

The greatest depth to which a diver can descend is about 160 feet, and for this a bunch of hundred weights must be disposed about his person. The average depth at which he can work comfortably is about 10 feet, which was near the depth at which the operations upon the Royal George were conducted. In the water from 60 to 70 feet deep the men can work two hours at a time, coming up for a ten minutes' rest, and doing a day's work of six or seven hours. An English diver went down in the Mediterranean to a depth of 165 feet, and remained there for 25 minutes; and Green in-spected a wreck in one of the great lakes at it depth of 170 feet; but his experience was enough to convince him that he could not work on it without danger of life. At this depth the pressure of the water on the hands is so great as to force the blood to the head and bring on fainting fits, while the requisite volume of air inside the dress to resist the output of the pressure of the water is described. ward pressure of the water is so great that it would speedily suffocate.

would speedily suffocate.

—They have wonderful kites in Mississippi. One of the local journals is responsible for the following: "A young lad at Lake Station had a very large and beautiful kite, about six feet by four in size, which he attempted to raise one day recently, just as the wind was increasing and a storm threatening. The wind drew the kite so heavily as to drag the boy along also. To prevent losing the favorite, he wound the cord around his body. At last the gust bore kite and boy along in the rapid air currents. The boy seemed to be about 100 feet above the earth, and the kite five times that distance. At last the young kite-flier caught distance. At last the young kite-flier caught in the top of a tree, and was suspended 75 feet above the ground. A flood of rain came on, slackening the line, abating the wind, and allowing the little sufferer to be rescued. He was found to be unconscious, and so bruised and marred as to be scarcely recognized, but was restored the same evening, and is now

doing well." -Mdlle. Christine Nilsson has declined an offer to sing in her native country, pleading that she is engaged for two years from the present date. Malle, Nilsson it is said comes to the United States in the autumn of next year, and returns to England for the season

# PRICE THREE CENTS

-Dizzy says that Mr. Gladstone has not one

FACTS AND FANCIES

redeeming vice.

The locusts at the West travel in divisions of a mile long and half a raile tluck.

-Miss Dix is doing the Kansas insane hos-pitals.

The ghost of half a man is walking in Zanesville, it is said.

—Prentice fears the Chinese will eat up all

birds' nests. We hope they will tackle the dogs. Oxteby, conductor of the Canadian Grand Trunk Railroad, has gone 570,000 miles in six-

—A Parisian has left thirty thousand francs to his wife's lady's maid. A scene ensued after the funeral.

—A woman who asked an internal revenue clerkship claimed to be recommended by the spirit of Abraham Lincoln.

—A woman in New Orleans has been arrested for throwing a pail of boiling water over a man. Her defence was that she mistook him for her husband.

The most popular sport in California at present is throwing cayenne pepper in the eyes of Chinese. The agony of the sufferers excites unqualified delight.

Minnesota papers represent the crops of wheat and other small grains as never looking better; and in most directions corn, which the backward unfavorable season threatened to ruin, is coming forward rapidly, and promises

—A Parisian editor pestered a prominent official with offers of newspaper assistance. The Minister endured it for some time, but finally replied:—'My dear friend, you are mistaken; if geese once did save the capitol, it was not with their quills."

—From the present year 600,000 thalers per annum are to be employed in raising the salaries of teachers in elementary schools in the eight older provinces of Germany. Since 1852 a gradual increase has been made so that in 1866, 989,364 thalers a year more than at the earlier date were expended for this purpose.

The London Times recently contained an advertisement announcing that "a well educated young lady, of good family, is wanted to assist another lady in preparing old MSS for the press, and in very active attention to the interests of a retired literary man between 70 and 80 years of are who has no relations left. and 80 years of age, who has no relations left to look after his property."

Onaha is given to absinthe-drinking. To use the language of one of the papers of the city, she, "in her magic strides, has overtaken, seized upon the vice and clings to it with a tenacity of purpose wonderful and alarming in so young a city." According to the same want the use of the drug began in the West. paper the use of the drug began in the West, and has thence spread over the whole country.

Eliza Emery warns all the girls in the South and West to look out for her gay, deceiving, run-away husband, David. She says that he has cruelly left her, and told the folks when he started that he was going southwest to preach universal salvation and marry a Hoosier. Eliza, thinks, he may be easily known, and to prove it says: "David has a scar on his nose, where I scratched it?"

A railor complained of the power of the captains, and spoke bitterly of the character of the skippers of the day. "Why," said he, "not long ago, on the coast of Afriker, a Cap'n was going to throw one of the crew that was dying overboard before he was dead. So the man says: 'You ain't a-going to bury me alive, are you?' Oh,' says the Captain, 'non needn't be so jolly particular to a few minutes?"

The Appendix to the last annual report of the Prison Association, N. Y., contains the testimony of an ex-keeper of Sing Sing, one Locke, in the course of which the witness says: "One of the best officers I ever knew at Sing Sing, now deceased, once said to me, 'Locke, I believe that Sing Sing would sink under the wrath of the Almighty if it were not for the virtue still left in the convicts."

—A Sicilian Duke recently died who used to boast that he possessed an order of every country in the universe, with the exception of England.—The mode by which this worthy nobleman obtained them was a simple one. He caused a book to be written upon the antiquities of his native island, and, having affixed his name to the title page, he sent a presentation copy to every sovereign whe figured in the Almanch de Gotha. The present was in every case acknowledged by the transmission of a decoration.

-The Christian Advocate invites "our friends" who have any sort of patience in listening to slow, dragging singing in some of the church services, to sing the following stanza, written by Rev. Alfred Taylor, to the tune "Joyfully." Dismally, dolefully, downward we drag, Making our music most mournfully lag. Singing the song of salvation so slow, Groaning and grunting along as we go— Painfully poking o'er pious old poem,
Weary the worshippers want to go home,
Droning so dull they don't know what to do,
Pleased when the plodding performance is

Every member of Buchanan's original administration, with the exception of Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior, and Jeremiah S. Black, Attorney-General, is now in the grave, viz.: President, Buchanan himself, Secretary of State Lewis Cass, Secretary of War John Buchanan Floyd, Postmaster-General Aaron V. Brown, Secretary of the Treasury Howell Cobb, and now Secretary of the Treasury Howell Cobb, and now Secretary of the Navy Isaac Toucey. Joseph Holt, Edwin M. Stanton and Philip Frank Thomas, who were called in on the retirement of Cass, Cobb, Thompson and Floyd, are still living. -Count de Chateauvillard (recently de-

through.

ceased) was one of France's most eccentric notables. On one occasion he was asked by a friend, a Marquise, to see her to her carriage. They were at a ball. Going down stairs somebody trod on her dress and tore it. She asked for a pin. The Count took from his scarf a digmond him worth S600 and processed it to diamond pin worth \$600 and presented it to her. She declined, saying: "Oh, Count, it is entirely too valuable." "Is that the ohly objection to the pin?" "Certainly." This word was no sooner out of the Marquise's mouth than he broke off the diamond, threw it out of the neighboring window, and gave the golden pin to her.

—Two Irishmen stopping at the Estand House, Toledo, lit their gas, and, with win-dows open, sat down to enjoy a chat. The hungriest of Toledo mosquitoes soon socked in and drove them desperate. The clerk, who in and drove them desperate. The clerk, who was summoned to devise some defence against them, told them to close the windows and put out the gas. They neted on the suggestion and placed themselves between the sheets. Just as they began to doze, a lightning bug, which had strayed into the room, caught the eye of one of the travelers. He roused his companion with a punch. "Jamie, Jamie, it's no use! Here's one of the crature sarchin' for us wid a lantern!"

—"Professor" Andy Jenking, who is some.

us wid a lantern!"

—"Professor" Andy Jenkins, who is sometimes called the Canadian Blondin, intends to cross the chasm of Niagara River below the falls, about the 20th of August, by means of a velocipede ridden over a tight-rope. The place of crossing will be a short distance below the old Suspension Bridge, where the length of the spanning-cable will be about one thousand feet. The vehicle to be used is of psculiar construction. The wheels are grooved, and it is propelled by the hands, a balance-pole being carried on the feet. By this means Professor carried on the feet. By this means Professor Jenkins says he can surmount a considerable grade. Nothing of this sort has ever been at-tempted in public, and the novelty and danger of the feat will doubtless attract a great crowd