

VOLUME XXIII.-NO. 102.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1869.

[Translated for the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.] THE AREEST OF MR. WARREN IN PARIS.

There is a devil of an American who, has got it into his head-through the very hole made in the skull by the sergent de ville-to demand of the French government100,000 francs for the brutality with which he was treated in the terriole uprising of June. They put him in Bicêtre, just like a French citizen. He was kept there two, three days. That comes to 160,000 francs. If much difficulty is made about paying, he will have the bill presented by his ambassador. Government refuses, murmuring: "W by, at that price, a hundred thousand, we might have another Minister. We have just suppressed one, from motives of economy, the Minister of State. If we should have to accept your claims, our people will say that we shall never amend our prodigalities. Come, take the cross of honor and be quiet." In America, however, they make fun of the cross of honor. So we shall have to pay, as the alternative of having to see the United States trot herself out. But observe; we are not fond of seeing the United States rot herself out. When Admiral Farragut ounges through the Mediterranean, we are worried. We shall pay. We are lucky, how ever, not to have put our foot in it by accusing Mr. Warren, the American in question, of having conspired against the peace of the country. He is capable of asking, in such a case, two millions indemnity, the allowance of Prince Napoleon. -French Paper.

PENNSYLVANIA'S SOLDIERS' PHANS. OB

NO. VII. (Special Correspondence of the Phila, Evening Bulletin,) HABRISBURG, August 6, 1869-As already intimated in my last letter, the first year of the present Superintendent's administration was devoted mainly to securing the personal comfort and physical care and development, and the second to the more thorough literary education of these interesting wards of the State. Accordingly, while attention was paid to everything pertaining to their general welfare, buildings have been enlarged and improved, new bedding and furniture supplied, the grounds ornamented and beautified, and the school farms made to yield better crops. Full corps of more competent teachers, and other employes have been secured, and these have acquired valuable experience in teaching, governing and managing the children. The graded course of study has been put into successful operation, and one year's results ascertained and recorded during the recent examinations. The success met with is such that it is claimed for these institutions that they farnish, at much less cost, as thorough and efncient educational facilities, food equal in quantity, character and variety, and attention to the personal comfort and physical improvement of children superior to our best schools Let those who doubt this visit these institutions and see for themselves.

This, therefore, seems to be the proper time

muncrative wages. But to this will be added such mechanical trades as the means and loca-tion of the several schools will warrant and the preferences of the boys require. May not the preferences of the boys require. May not these schools be made to aid largely in sup-plying the great and increasing dearth of American farmers, gardeners and mechanics. Now causing so much uncasiness among thoughtful men?

these children of the Commonwealth is when they, one by one, arrive at the age of sixteen years. Their discipline has been good; their morals, since their admission to school, have been constantly improving; their education has been such as to fit them for the battles of young life, giving them the foundation upon which to erect a good superstructure, and that sound moral and intellectual stamina neces-sarv to keen in check the viciousness of tempwhich to crect a good superstructure, and that sound moral and intellectual stamina neces-sary to keep in check the viciousness of temp-tation and evil association. Truth and virtue are the cardinal points taught in the institutions, after all. No befitting occasions are allowed to pass by without a well-directed endeavor to instil into their youthful minds these primary guides to an upright life. Yet when a young, blushing, timid and ac-complished, though inexperienced, girl, physi-cally well developed, with rosy checks and engaging manners, steps over ther streenth year, and stands at the threshold awaiting her final discharge, there is cause for great solici-tude and alarm. It may be the grand turning point in her life. Much then depends upon those who will surround her. She may not choose to be apprenticed, and if she does, the great difficulty lies in obtaining a fitting posi-tion for her and in selecting into vicious company is too apparent to caure properly for her daughter's moral welfare "-for it is a lamentable fact that a few are not. All these contingencies are enough to make one's heart ache, in the contemplation of a young. contingencies are enough to make one's heart ache, in the contemplation of a young, innocent and beautiful creature just launched almost alone upon the voyage of life at the tender age of 16. There is in the mind's eye of the writer a girl of excellent education and of the writer a girl of excellent education and training, who a short time ago graduated from one of our best schools, and who is now en-gaged to a worthless young man, utterly un-worthy of her affections, and with the mother's consent. There are now on file in the Depart-ment letters from several women in dens of vice in Philadelphia, desiring the presence of their fair daughters! There is an instance of a mother who has made most decided stars.

their fair daughters! There is an intestate of a mother who has made most decided steps from decency, and whose daughter, trained strictly in the path of virtue, refuses to return to her disgraced homestead. These are pain-ful facts, but they must be recorded, and it is hoped they will be provided for. What a world of serious thought there is in the ques-tion: What would have become of these girls had it not been for our soldiers' orphans' schools? And how many have, through them, escaped a destruction worse than death! With the boys it is somewhat different, be-cause they are differently situated. They are naturally stouter-hearted, and can better brave the world. Situations for them are more

the world. Situations for them are more the world. Similar for them are more easily procured. They are naturally their own protectors, and will prove a great advantage to their poor mothers and sisters. Yet this will also prove a trying period in their lives. Six months of idleness and yielous association may serve to uproot every principle of hone ty and truthfulness implanted in them, and lead them into thriftless habits and crimi-mal practices.

will be comparatively valueless when the schools finally close. The only drawback now is that the State

The only drawback now is that the State Superintendent is compelled constantly to re-fuse admission to the large number of appli-cants, who come in at the rate of forty or more permonth, from want of sufficient funds. When the many improvements in contempla-tion shall have been made, the Industrial De-pariment is fully systematized, and all the in-structions of the Department are faithfully obcycd, at schools for advanced pupils, these institutions, as places of learning, and as an economical means of supporting pupils, will be second to no class of institutions in the commonwealth, or in the wide world. The Keystone State to-day, for this very reason, stands head and shoulders above any other State in the Union. Our proud sister State of New York boasts of the renormous wealth, and her magnificent me tropolis, the commercial city of the Western Hemisphere, but where are the ten or twelve thousand destitute orphans of the men who went from her borders under the folds of her State flag, never to return? Where is pro-gressive New England, with all her churches, schools and presses—is she grateful to the men who died that slavery might be blotted from the sump South men who fought us on schools and presses—is she grateful to the men who died that slavery might be blotted from the fair name of Free America? Far down in the sunpy South men who fought us on many a bloody battle-field hold up their hands in admiration, and cry "Well done, Pennsylvania?" We will not be ungenerous in our pride. We are on that van-tage ground whence we may say to all, "Fol-low us?! See! we have marked a path for you far up towards the zenith of the noon-day sun; your journey will be easy, for we are faithful pilots. Show us by your imitation that we have not labored in vain. Let the blessing of our glorious charity extend over the length and breadth of the Union, until wherever there is an orphaned son or daughter of Amer-ica's loyal soldiers needing America's foster-ing care and protection, there shall be found such a wise and beneficent and generous pro-vision for that need as now forms the just boast and pride of the Keystone State."

CUBA.

Mail Detained at Santiago---Inhuman Arrests---Hunt after a Missing Spanish Expedition---Desertions to the Insur-gents.

L. S.

HAVANA, August 4, by way of KEY WEST. August 6, 1862, --Intelligence from Santiago de Cuba to the 30th ult. reports that the au-thorities there have seized the American mail which was to leave for the United States by way of Hayana Prominent citizens who had been released

from confinement have been again arrested by order of Count Valmaseda; and sent to Manzanillo, despite the fact that some of them are

zanillo, despite the fact that some of the mane dangerously sick. These are compelled to travel by land to Bayamo, where military courts are the only tribunals. Three hundred soldiers under Col. Quiros, all that remain of the Reno regiment, had ar-rived at Santiago de Cuba. They form part of an expedition which is to be sent in search of Colonel Torrero and 250 Spanish soldiers who have not been heard from for some time, and fears are entertained for their safety. Sixteen volunteers of the mobilized force stationed on the Victoria farm deserted and went over to the insurgents.

went over to the insurgents.

Went over to the insurgents. The negroes on the various estates are suf-tering from want of food and are becoming troublesome. Cholera has broken out among the Spanish detachments stationed on the plantations.

The Madrid Despatches--Pacifying the Mob--Denial of Intention to Scil the

Great Effect of the Governor-General's Speech--The Independence Movement --The Canadian Press.

THE NEW DOMINION.

"The Canadian Press." MONTREAL, August 3.—I translate the fol-lowing extracts from the Quebec Mercury, a French paper, estensibly an official organ, in commenting upon the Governor-General's speech at the Capital : "The intelligence that Canada must henceforth provide for its own defence has come upon us like the lightning which announces the coming thunder. A monarch abdicates, an army refires, an empire is dissolved, such is the situation, and as by the wand of an enchanter, the edifice of British Domination in North America disap-pears." The article then goes on to refer in sharp language to the remarks which fell from His Excellency to the effect that should Canada wish to sever herself politically from England, the Government would be ready to hear what would be proposed, and says: But for what reason should we tell England what we propose to do? An old say assures us that "the wee keen their own company"

for what reason should we tell England what we propose to do? An old saw assures us that "the wise keep their own counsel." Thi curious article concludes: "In one word, since England retires her pro-tection, she should leave Canada complete liberty to regulate her own fuuture." The Mercary seems to think a plebiscite should be taken, and the wishes of the people thus learned. learned.

The Star thinks that from the date of the The Star thinks that from the date of the Quebec banquet independence "can claim its status as a legally recognized public question." To that opinion 1 simply add-all the papers are discussing it. When I first sent intelli-gence of the spreading movement to the Tri-bune, not a single Canadian journal, as far as I am aware, had ventured to broach it. The Montreal Star and the London Free Press were the first, I believe, among the Canadian powers Montreal Star and the London Free Press were the first, I believe, among the Canadian papers to advocate it, and they were instantly de-nounced as treasonable, and their writers as deserving something little short of tar and feathers. As for myself, I was a "venal cor-respondent," and, also, a "Bohemian !" and of course, "bought by American gold." See how the question to which none would admit an existence is now the one question of the in existence is now the one question of the

day. Some of the provincial papers are humor-ously discussing who shall be the Emperor or Empress of Canada. There are plenty of royal personages in want of a throne—Bomba of Naples and Isabella of Madrid, for in-stance. Mr. Galt was knighted, thanks to the Waterloo Advertiser, because of his advocacy of independence last session. The Fredericton Reporter is among the latest additions to the Independence press. At the capital rumors are current that the At the capital rumors are current that the

Dominion government are instructed that uness they assume the control and bear the expense of maintaining the Royal Canadian Rifles the regiment will be shortly disbanded. This is another blow for the gushing loyalists, and a curshing one and a crushing one. THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH AT THE QUEBEC

BANQUET-CANADA FREE TO SEEK NEW ALLIANCES.

In the course of this speech at the Quebec In the course of Anis speech at the Quebec Banquet, Sir John Young said: In the course England now pursues, and in the advice she gives, she has no object of her own, no views hostile to Canada; she consults no interests apart from those of the Dominion. Now, I have heard lately some expressions; and I have read some articles of newspapers showing a tone of despondency. They say the politicians of England do not place a high value on these Provinces, and are disposed to relax their hold on them. I am disposed to ask what is the cause of such misgivings and of such despondency? I have CRIME.

TRAGEDY AT PORT JERVIS, N. Y. A Man Shot Dead by a Drunken Peddler The Murderer Mortally Injured by the Son of His Victim.

the Son of His Victim. Pont Jenvis, Friday, August 6, 1869.—One of the most shocking tragedies ever enacted in this vicinity occurred last night in this vil-lage, in which Mr. Alexander Swinton, an old and highly respected citizen of this village, was shot dead in his own store by a drunken peddler named Warren Fellows. The par-ticulars of the murder are as follows: Last night, about 8.20 o'clock, two men, one of whom was this Fellows. committed an indecency nearly in front of Swinton & Sons' hardware store on Front street. Mr. John D. Swinton, one of the proprietors of the store, remonstrated with them, when Fellows fol-lowed him into the store and drew a revolver upon him. John Swinton theu went out of the upon him. John Swinton then went out of the rear store door in search of a policeman to ar-rest Fellows. Mr. Alexander Swinton, an old rear store door in search of a policeman to ar-rest Fellows. Mr. Alexander Swinton, an old man about sixty-four years of age, the sentor member of the firm, took hold of Fellows and requested him to leave, whereupon the latter fired his revolver, the contents lodging in the abdomen of Mr. Swinton, who fell back against the counter, exclaiming, "My God, I'm shot?" David Swinton, a son, on seeing that his father was shot! seized a hatchet that was lying on a stove near by, and sprang upon the murderer' with the ferocity of a tiger. Fellows raised his revolver to shoot him, but with the rapidity of lightning young Swinton wrenched the death-dealing instrument from his hands, and dealt two blows on the assassin's head, crushing in his skull, and felling him like an ox. Fellows, although stunned, managed to arise, and left the store, reaching his board-ing-house at the Fowler House, in an almost unconscious state. In a short time he became wholly insensible. Officers arrived shortly after and he was taken to bis room and placed in their custody. Dr. C. M. Lawrence and other physicians were called, who administered choroform and performed. an operation, re-moving a portion of his skull, which had been stove in. Mr. Swinton, on receiving the fatal ball, was conveyed to the house of his son, ad-joining the store, where he expired in about twenty-five minutes from the time he was

joining the store, where he expired in about twenty-five minutes from the time he was shot.

The excitement of the citizens was intense The excitement of the efficiency was intense, and the feeling is general that Fellows did not fully get his just deserts. • Mr. Swinton is a native of Scotland, and emigrated to this country about forty years ago, and has been a resident of this town inneteen years. He was a mild and inoffensive centleman was biobly respected and in his gentleman, was highly respected, and in his business dealings bore a reputation for in-

business dealings oore a reputation for in-tegrity and honesty. Warren Fellows, the murderer, was born in the State of Vermont, is aged about 40 years, and has also resided in this town fourteen or person, when not under the influence of liquor, but when in his drunken frolics he was liquor, but when in his drunken frolics he was abusive and quarrelsome, not heeding the ad-vice of friend or foe. He has been in several scrapes, and in a riot in this town some years ago shot two Irishmen. His brother arrived to-day, and in the event of his death, which is looked tor, he has made a will devising his property, of which he has considerable, to his child (his wife being dead), moth, and broth-ers and sisters. ers and sisters.

The funeral of Swinton will take place on Sunday. Coroner Penney last night convened a jury of inquest, who adjourned and met in the Fowler House to-day, when after a patient hearing of testimony, the jury returned a ver-

PRICE THREE CENTS

F. L. FETHERSTON, Publisher.

PACTS AND FANCIES

-Companions in arms-Twin babies. —Scotland sends trout by the ton to Paris.

—Train Issalmon-fishing, in Columbia river -Paper-cufis-Newspaper attacks. -A superior corn-extractor-the crow.

-A little man cannot lie "long" in bed. -Ringleader-the parson at the marriage ervice.

-The bored of education-Schoolboys on a ummer afternoon.

-A Frenchman on the plains changed his linen and put on white kids before suiciding.

-An Englishman tried to pick Mustapha Pasha's pocket at Homburg,

-The way to kill time (dedicated to the vol-unteers)-shoot every day.-Tomalank. -Thomas Holland, an Eric engineer, has fallen heir to \$200,000 in England.

-The Viceroy of Egypt is to spend 5,000,009 francs for opera in Cairo.

-C. Morbus is announced among the arrivals at Bordentown, New Jersey.

-A railroad injury was worth \$26,000 to an English clergyman.

-The Columbia House, at Cape May, is having a prosperous season, numbering 600 guests on yesterday.

-Abbé Liszt's new oratorio of "Christ" is said to be the most extraordinary piece of so-called descriptive music ever composed.

-God warms the earth with snow; can He not also calm the soul with grief?-Wayside Thoughts.

-Mayor Fox has kindly consented to at-tend the eclipse this afternoon and to make a few able remarks.

-Arreflort was made by the Camden Com-mon Council to have the eclipse postponed unfil next Fourth of July, but the necessary appropriation could not be secured.

-As the first shadow of the eclipse enters the Park this afternoon, if will be greeted by Dr. Cunnington with our National Anthem, executed on a violonceoff and a bass drum.

-There will be no eclipse at Marcus Hook, on account of the Mayor having gone out of town without signing the appropriation

—It is rumored that the residents of the Fourth Ward have applied to the District Court for an injunction against the eclipse, be-cause it will be black.

cause it will be black. —Miss Braddon, the novelist, is gradually recovering from the mental alienation caused by excessive brain work, but is strictly pro-hubited from writing. Which is a good thing. —The Boston Post says: "The Cincinnati Commercial inquires if Rosecrans is eligible. It will discover in October." He will be degy-ble, we doubt not.—Cincinnati Commercial. —The young man of the world says there

The young man of the period says there is one particularly good point in a voyage across the ocean, which is, that one can get as tight as he pleases every day, and every-body thinks he's only sea sick.

body thinks he's only sea-sick. -Hon. O'Vaix has arranged to greet the eclipse upon its arrival in Philadelphia to-day with a speech of welcome. He will be re-strained by the police, who fear that he will scare the thing off with hard words.

"It is whispered that the more aristocratic residents of Germantown have arranged to have a select, private eclipse of their own this afternoon apart from the common eclipse. It will be gotten up with a yellow dog and a dark lantern. -Two Englishmen traveled three days together in a stage coach without exchanging a word. On the fourth day one of them ven-tured to remark that it was a fine morning. "And who said it wasn't?" was the reply. And who shall to wash to was the teppy. An English naval chaplain was eagerly asked by a partisan on his return from a long cruise whether his floating chapel was high church or low church. "That," he replied, "depends entirely upon the state of the tide." -The adage that those who are born to be hanged can never be drowned is hardly safe to credit at Long Branch, as the hempen cord is often represented there by the undertow.-

give special attention to the other great measure to be successfully worked out in these schools, but which the primary importance of those already spoken of caused to be deferred temporarily. I allude to the systematic industrial training of the children, including the "mechanical and industrial instruction" contemplated in the law, and to this Col. Mc-Farland will devote himself with energy during the year commencing with the close of the present vacation.

Heretofore, much attention has been paid to the instruction of the girls in cooking, baking, washing, ironing and other household duties, and in sewing and the use of sewing machines, and many have gone out from these institutions well fitted to become good house. wives and dressmakers. The boys, too, have been instructed, but with much less success in farming, gardening and other suitable em ployments. Several institutions have met with considerable success in one or more of these particulars, and the Lincoln Institute of Philadelphia is now working out a very interesting experi-ment with its older boys, who are learning trades and other business operations. It is now intended to introduce into the industrial now intelliged to introduce into the industrial management of these institutions the same uniformity, system and thoroughness noticed in the other departments. And whn it is re-membered that these children are of poor parents, deprived of fathers by the cruel ray-ages of war, with no start in life but their own whor and unsided encorises and that there will labor and unaided energies, and that they will have to support then selves whenever they are discharged from school, the importance of their proper preparation to do so by the labor of their own hands becomes painfully appa-

rent. We learn from the Superintendent that the plans that will be pursued, though not yet fully matured, will embrace the following general

1. The instruction, as now, of all girls and boys in the greatest variety possible of house-hold duties and farm and garden work, each child working two hours per day and changing work each week, in order that all may become familiar with every kind of work.

2. The choice by each girl and boy, when of a suitable age, say fourteen years old, of a trade or employment, and the execution by the trade or employment, and the execution by the mother or guardian and child of such written agreement as shall give the legal right to in-denture him or her as an apprentice to the trade or employment chosen. This done, the programme will be so modified as to allow those so agreeing four hours in school and, four hours' work at the chosen trade or em-ployment, under a master or instructor of ployment, under a master or instructor who shall have previously given satisfactory evi-dence of his competency to instruct by being examined or otherwise.

examined or otherwise. 3. Satisfactory arrangements by which those commencing trades may continue their ap-prenticeship after sixteen years of age until such trades have been thoroughly mastered, when they shall receive a certificate to that

when they shall receive a certificate to that effect. It is belleved by this means all can be taught to do well, whatever work they do, while many may have made the progress required of apprentices the first year. And this first year, during which the work of an appren-tice will scarcely ever pay his boarding and clothes, being now passed, it will not be diffi-cult to complete the trade at the institution in accordance with a plan being matured, or to get suitable places where this can be donie. In pursuance of this plan, the girls can be practically taught every household duty, and sewing, the use of sewing machines, dress-making, tailoring, &c. The boys can as thoroughly be taught, practical farming, and gardening, with draining, improved modes of garden and field culture, planting, grafting and raising fruit, care of stock, &c. The need of skilful, practical gardeners and farmers is so great that if every one of these boys should so great that if every one of these boys should learn these useful avocations they would find ready and permanent employment at tenal practices. Thus far, however, these children have

generally done well. They have acquired habits of industry, and have learned how to earn a livelihood. Where good friends sur-round them they cannot but prosper; and even where this is not the case their tendencies are upward and onward. Even if out of theseven of eight thousand children taken from poverty and rags, with no mental and little moral-training, who will be likely to have passed through these schools before they become ex-tinct, three thousand should pass into the world better men and women than they would otherwise have been, of what a glorious work will Pennsylvania beable to boast! But this_proportion_is_much 'too small. From-present information it is considered safe to calculate upon the prosperity of at least eight thousand children taken from poverty alculate upon the prosperity of at least sighty per cent. of those who go out from hese institutions. They may increase as the

these institutions. They may increase as the industrial system becomes more perfect. When will this system cease? The answer is, When the last-soldiers' orphon shall have been cared for and caucated. Dr. Burrowes, in his report of 1805, said that it was probable that the maximum number of orphans-to-be main-tained and educated would be reached in 1866, and that it, would remain stationary during tained and educated would be reached in 1866, and that it would remain stationary during 1867 and 1868; that in 1869 the number would begin to decrease and would rapidly tall off till 1884; "when the schools would close for want of inmates. This calculation is wonder-fully deficient. The maximum does not yet seem to be reached. We have seen that there are now 3,715 pupils in the schools, and it must be recollected that there are yet on file seven hundred and one accepted applications The seven hundred and one accepted applications for admission; and these seven hundred and one are not yet admitted from want of funds. We then have at this moment 4,416 children yet to be provided for. Their ages were as follows

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would have to continue at least until the two Wolld have to continue at least until the two children who are now three years old should have graduated, which would be thirteen years, or till 1882. But three things must be recollected: First, that the applications and admissions are diminishing each year more rapidly; second, that discharges on order and age are increasing each year wore age are increasing each year more rapidly; and third, that the number now in the schools is larger than over before, and the maximum must be reached about in the schools is larger than ever before, and the maximum must be reached shortly, if we have not already reached it. So that in the course of eight or ten years the number of pupils in the schools will be so small as to render the work almost imperceptible and the expense insignificant, unless provision is made for those over sixteen, and for children of per-manently disabled soldiers, as is still indicated in the title of the act of 1867, which reads: "To provide for the continuance of the edu-cation and maintenance of the destitute or-phans of deceased soldiers and sailors. and the cation and maintenance of the destitute or phans of deceased soldiers and sailors, and the destitute children of permanently disabled soldiers, and sailors of the State," though the section providing for the children of disabled soldiers was stricken out of the bill in the House, the title remaining unamended.

title remaining unamended. Thus has triumphed a noble and beneficen charity, the salvation of which depended first upon our Governor and a few earnest legisla-tors, particularly in the Senate, and second, tors, particularly in the Senate, and second, upon a few equally earnest men going into debt over head and ears to carry out the plans sanctioned by the former, subjecting their credit to the utmost strain. Though the pain-ful crisis has passed, there is not even now a single soldiers' orphans' school in the State that is not largely in debt for proparty that that is not largely in debt for property that

Island.

HAVANA, Aug. 1.—On the 30th the Govern-ment published a despatch/which your cor-respondent knows was invented at the Palace. t read thus: "The Minister of War, General Prim, advises the Captain-General that the Carlist movement has been crushed, that tranquillity prevails in the Peninsula, that he is preparing reenforcements for the island." It is further denied that the Governnent had the least intention of selling the island-this assurance being necessary to pacify the excited mob and counter-balance the secret work of the Bourbon balance the secret work of the Bourbon party. Gen. Rodas proposes to issue the order for a general levy of Spaniards, Cubans and free negroes from 16 to 50 years of age. He was visited the other day by Don Justo Ger-man Cantero, just from Trinidad, who trankly declared that every native-born white and black of both sexes in his neighborhood is an insurant. He had every masses to believe insurgent. He had every reason to believe such was the case in all other quarters, and such was the case in an other quarters, and anticipated no possible arrangement or success on the part of the government unless it recog-nized the rebels at once and granted them self-government. Mr. Cantero is a wealthy planter of Trinidad, who has a brother at Fernando Po.

A NEW RISING EXPECTED. A NEW RISING EXPECTED. A Spaniard just from Vuelta Abajo reports that the Cubaus of that quarter are ready to move against the Goverment the moment a favorable opportunity offers, and urges the authorities to send troops there. Many think that the opportunity has come.

Spirit of the Spanish Press.

Spirit of the Spanish Press. HAVANA, July 31.—The Voz de Cuba argues that a dozen executions in the Campo del Marte, had they occurred the last or the pre-sent month, would have done more toward peace than the torrents of blood which have been shed since last year. "Though the hour is late," says the Voz, "there is time to repair our fault. Many traitors have gone, but plenty remain who, like those of Puerto Principe, maintain close relations with the enemy." The Diario clamors that the United States owes it to Spain to banish the Cuban Junta. The Voz endorses this opinion, and adds that a superhuman ef-fort must be made to put down the rebellion. The papers generally admit that the news from the beleaguered localities of Trinidad, Sancti and Puerto-Principe is ominous, and confess that by reason of sichners and Sancti and Puerto-Principe is ominous, and confess that by reason of sickness and a want of troops, the Government has been forced to suspend operations at Gibara, Puerto Padre, Holguin, Santiago and Las Tunas.

Holguin, Santiago and Las Tunas. Brigadier Leteure, who, like Brigadier Esca-lente, has sailed for Spain, says that he will return with 12,000 fresh troops by the 1st of October. General Acosta writes that all will be lost unless a supreme effort is made. Esco-sura, Director of Administration, leaves for Spain. General Puello, at Puerto Principe, has issued an order utilizing slaves. General Marcano commanded a Cuban colored brigade at the Cinco Villas; General Gabriel Fortun led the 1,000 men, mostly colored, who made a at the Chico vinas; creneral Gaorie, Fortun led the 1,000 men, mostly colored, who made a late attack on Puerto Principe. Valmaseda has sent a request to Havana for more troops. Benegasi is in Puerto-Padre, and is calling on the Spanish authorities for men and sup-niles.

Through the United States Consul-General, Through the United States Consul-General, a reclamation for damages has been sent for-ward to Washington, by Señor Ortega, an American citizen, and a proprietor of Pina del Rio. This gentleman had been nearly nine months in the public prison incommuni-cado. He was seized by the volunteers with-out a pretext, afterward released, and again seized and lodged in prison. The United States Consul finally obtained his release. SANTIAGO.

Gens. Jordan and Figueredo have resolved on attacking Santiago de Cuba, and have ad-vised the Consuls of the different nationalities to hoist their flags .- Tribune.

-Eugene, Oregon, has an ordinance for the -Eugene, Oregon, has an ordinance for the punishment. of any person. "lying drunk across the sidewalk." A man was recently arrested for the offence, but was discharged by the intelligent magistrate because the testi-mony went to show that he was lying along the sidewalk in a longitudinal direction.

such them of despondency? I have traced them to the fact that the number of the troops stationed in the Pro-vinces has recently been considerably, very considerably, reduced. The reasons for that

considerably, reduced. The reasons for that reduction are such as, if enumerated, would commend themselves to every intelligent in-dividual. In the first place, we are at peace, and, looking to the strength of England, never greater than at present, and to her vast re-sources, never better in hand; and also bear-ing in mind the unanimity with which public oblinion on questions of territor problem. opinion on questions of foreign policy is ex-pressed, it is not thought there is much danger of peace being disturbed, or of our being in-volved in the trials and calamities of war. You must recollect hesides that in many volved in the trials and calamities of war. You must recollect, besides, that in many parts of Great Britain and Ireland, es-pecially in the great centres of indus-try, in the great manufacturing towns, there are great masses of people, toiling from year to year for a bare subsistence, and who at every depression of commerce are plunged in great want, while at the same time the country-is heavily taxed. It is necessary, therefore, with a view to relieve those people, to reduce their taxation as much as possible-by wise statesmanship. [Applause.] Thereto reduce their taxation as much as possible-by wise statesmanship. [Applause.] There-fore, it is not desirable to keep up a larger number of troops in any part of the Empire than is absolutely necessary. But should an emergency arise, should their presence be re-quired here again, I think you may rely with confidence on the as-surance given in Mr. Cardwell's despatch of June, 1869, that the Imperial Govern-ment would be prepared to sustain every part of the Empire with all the resources at its command. [Loud applause.] Now, every person of intelligence in England looks at the position and prospects of the Dominion with position and prospects of the Dominion with honor and pride. At the present moment it position and prospects of the Dominant in the honor and pride. At the present moment it is in reality independent. It has its own destinies in its own hands, and its statesmen destinies in its own hands, and its statesmen and people are recognized as competent to judge of their interests, and of what course to judge of their interests, and of what course to pursue to conciliate these interests. Eng-land looks to them for their guidance, and whatever their decision may be, to con-tinue their present connection, or in due time, and in the maturity of their growth, to exchange it for some other form of alliance, the goad faith and intel-ligence of England will be prepared to accede to their wishes, and in the one case to act in the spirit of her present obligation, and in the case of change, to give effect to it, and consi. case of change, to give effect to it, and consi-der any plan that may be proposed in/a friendly and generous spirit.' [Applause.] England has no interest of her own to consult in this matter. The internet of her man li

in this matter. The interest of her people is this, and this alone, and it coincides with their wishes, that so long as the Dominion maintains its dependency, it should be fought for; but that if the Dominion should wish to change its condition, every step of that change should be so conducted that it may be conshould be so conducted that it may be con-vinced of the friendship of England, and may remain forever a firm ally and attached friend to the Mother Country. [Cheers.] But the choice of this measure rests entirely with the people and statesmen of Canada. Whatever way they may incline, I am confi-dent that the good feeling of England will give effect to their inclinations; and I trust their choice, whatever it may be, will be so guided by a benign Providence that the ener-gies and prudence of the statesmen of the Do-minion, aided by the forbearance and good feeling of the political parties, will enable them to build up a constitutional system of which the consequences may be, for generations, a general enjoyment of comfort, a general criti-vation of reason, and a widely diffused feeling of equality and of becomingsolf-respect. [Loud applause.] applause.

-One California town jokes another upon the excessive heat which prevails there, by telling a story that a man having discovered some ducks' eggs, carried them home to his wife, who placed them in a drawer with the spoons and forks. A few days afterwards, hearing a rattling in the drawer, the lady opened it and found a duckling paddling around for food. The heat had been so great as to complete the incubation. as to complete the incubation.

dict that Alexander Swinton came to his death by a pistol shot fired by Warren Fellows, with-out any just cause or provocation.—N.Y.Times.

DISASTERS.

GREAT FIRE ON LONG ISLAND.

GREAT FIRE ON LONG ISLAND. Destruction of an Oilcloth Manufactory at Columbusville, Queen's County---Loss Estimated at 8100,000. One of the most disastrous fires that have occurred for many years took place at Colum-busville, Queen's county, L. I., last night, on the premises of Messrs. Allan, Sampson & Sons, oilcloth manufacturers, of that place. About half-past ten o'clock last evening the in-habitants of New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City were alarmed by a great ghre which over-spread the whole of the sky, and which proved that a tremendous conflagration was going on somewhere in the vicinity. The conjectures as to the vicinity of the fire were numerous and conflicting, the inhabitants of Jersey City-helieving it to bein New York, while the New York police, on being questioned, stated that York police, on being questioned, stated that it was somewhere in East New York or Brooklyn. The ferry-boats on the East river were soon crowded with an anxious throng, and the streets of Williamsburg at midnight and the streets of winning as intering a presented a very animated appearance, large crowds of people hastening rapidly through the streets in the direction of Columbusville. From the information which our reporter was able to gather in the midst of the great ex-citement which prevailed it appears that the fire broke out about ten o'clock in a four story frame bold abduiten o'clock, in a four story ing house. Before the engine which was kept on the premises could be got to work the flames caught another frame building which fames caught another frame building which was used as the storehouse of the works, and which contained a large quantity of turpentine and other inflammable oils. Within half an hour after the alarm had been given, No. 8 hose carriage, of Williamsburg, with a large body of firemen was on the ground, and in the course of an hour the following engines and carriages ar-rived in rapid succession: No.7steam engine; No. 2 steam engine; Nos. 7, 3 and 4 hose carri-ages; engines Nos. 1 and 2 of the new Depart-ment, Brooklyn; and No. 5 hose carriage. A large number of volunteer firemen were also foon on the spot, and Chief Engineer John W. Smith, of the paid department, Brooklyn, took charge, and every exertion was used to W. Smith, of the paid department, Brooklyn, took charge, and every exertion was used to conquer the flames. It soon became evident that there was no chance of saving the two frame buildings. The large quantity of tur-pentine caught fire and the flames speedily shot up to an alarming height. The exertions of all present were then turned to saving the adjoining property, and we are very glad to say these efforts were very successful. A third small frame building, used as an office, caught fire from the intense heat and was soon consumed. The estimated loss is \$25,000 for buildings,

100 estimated loss is \$20,000 for Dulidings, \$15,000 for machinery and \$60,000 stock—total, \$100,000. It is believed that a great portion of the loss is covered by insurance; but the names of the companies could not be ascertained last of the companies could not be ascertained last night. Fortunately there was a very large available supply of water in a store reservoir at the back of the works. Had this not been the case it is probable that the whole of the works, which cover nearly the four acres of ground, would have been destroyed. The cause of the fire is unknown. The frame building where it first broke out was covered only yesterday fire is unknown. The frame building where it first broke out was covered only yesterday with a fresh coating of tar and of tar and gra-vel on the roof. The workmen engaged in this work left about 7 o'clock, and it is thought that they may have left some lights about, and thus, through their carelessness, caused this lumentable accident

At one o'clock this morning, the time our reporter left the scene of the disaster; the fire was still burning, but all danger of its spread-ing had passed. N. Y. Herald.

Michigan hens are tough. A farmer lately Cut: off the head of a pullet, which lived never-theless until the next day and survived a second decapitation three hours. She did not lay her regular egg after losing her head, how-ever, which is a great drawback.

-All of Sprague's letters, wherever Rhode Island of officers were suspended from service, are being copied in the War Department for Senator Anthony, who, however, denies that he intends to attack anybody next winter.

-Tupper has made an after-dinner speech in which he spoke of the "noble Tennyson," the "deeply philosophical Browning." and the "clever," he would not say moral, "Swinburne.'

The common school system of Chio is an element in the canvass of that State. The Catholic organ calls for the abolition of the system and thinks that under Rosecrans, who a Catholic, this might be accomplished.

-M. Philarete Chasles, who was the preended finder of several spurious manuscripts which have for a short time excited angry dis-cussions among the savars of Europe, is to be criminally prosecuted in Paris. for false pre-tences. He has been in the business for tences. He h several years.

-Mr. Longfellow recently made a brief. peech in England, in which he claimed to be Cumberland man. But when the English 'Hear! hear!" had ceased, he added, quietly. "The County of Cumberland, in the State of Maine, three thousand miles from here," which was followed by a hearty laugh. —A Tennessee farmer alaset

-A Tennessee farmer plonghed up a keg containing \$5,000 in coin the other day. The following morning he was going out to work again, when he found his labor useless, as treasure-seekers had dug the field over thor-oughly during the night.

-The following certificate about his cat has all the accent of the great Victor: "This is he, this is my cat, the same who inspired Mery, i on whose knees he was swelling out his fur, with this illustrious proverb: God made the cat in order that a man might have the pleasure of careesing a time - Victory pleasure of caressing a tigor,-" Victor

-A Universalist minister who was a mem--A Universalist minister who was a mean-her of the last Iowa Legislature, wishes to go again. A local paper referring to the fact uses up his prospects with the following comment, the first sentence of which must be shocking to the clergyman's theological senses: "Po-litically he is dead to all eternity. Clever man, though, and neighborly; but as a poli-tician he scatters awfully. He's too wide at the muzzle."

the muzzle." - A diagraceful young man from the House of Refuge tells us that a lager beer mug is an excellent medium through which to view au eclipse. It should be properly loaded, then elevated in a careful manner (the right hand firmly clutching the handle) until the edge of the glass touches the lips, when you partially close your eyes and gradually raise the bottom of the mug towards the sun. A dozen glasses or so elevated in this manner, in rapid succes-sion, will introduce a man to an eclipse indesion, will introduce a man to an eclipse hinde-

pendent of any almanac predictions. —The present application of the word res-tairant is thus explained. At this moment they are rebuilding, in the Rue des Poulies; the house where a certain Boulanger opened, in 1765, the first restairant which had been seen in Paris. Up to that time there had only been the auberge, the hitellerie, and the traiteur. Among the soups in use at that epoch there was one called the divine restorer (restaurant). It was a mixture of the flesh of poulity with butcher's meat, distilled in an alembic with peeled, barley, divid rosse and Damascus raisins. For our part we decidely prefer the pottages of Baron Brisse to this mess, and the Restaurant Moguin to the restaurant divin.

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