Daily Evening Bulletin.

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NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.

Reception by the Citizens—Fourth Day's Proceedings—A National Educational Bureau Demanded.

TRENTON, N. J., August 19, 1869.—According to previous arrangements last evening was set apart for a public reception by the citizens and city authorities of Trenton of the members of the National Educational Convention. At seven o'clock the portals of Taylor Hall were thrown open, and till eight o'clock a continuous stream of all classes of citizens and of the educational bodies continued pouring into the luxurious theatre till every available position was occupied. At eight o'clock Judge Naar, President of the Common Council, came forward, and, in behalf of the civic fraternity and people collectively, welcomed the association, because every lover of the social elevation of this country should heartily endorse universal and free education, which cannot be obtained except through public schools.

President Van Bokkelen responded in felicitous terms, thanking the people of Trenton for the interest manifested in the successful prosecution of the designs of the Convention, and for the hospitality extended to the representatives thereof.

Superintendent Wickersham, of Pennsylvania, was then introduced, and proceeded to read an elaborate paper on "The State in its Relation to Higher Education." The tenor of his subject was intended to prove that a thorough system of State public schools should not only include elementary institutions, but high schools, colleges, academies and universities—and all free.

THE EDUCATIONAL BUREAU AT WASHINGTON.

This morning the National Superintendents' Association commenced their fourth day's session at eight o'clock in the State Normal School. Mr. Bulkley presided.

The following were elected officers of the association for 1869 and 1870: President, S. P. Wickersham, of Pennsylvania; Vice Presidents, S. S. Ashley, of North Carolina; Warren Johnson, of Maine; B. C. Robbs, of Indiana; Secretary, William R. Creery, of Maryland; Treasurer, James Cruikshank, of New York; Executive Committee, L. Van Bokkelen, of Maryland; Thomas Smyth, of Arkansas; E. A. Hubbard, of Massachusetts, W. D. Henkle, of Ohio and William O. Rogers, of Louisiana.

Superintendent Sears, of Newark, read a paper on school statistics, which was referred to the National Bureau at Washington.

Superintendent Wickersham offered a series of resolutions eulogistic of the memory of the late Mr. Charles R. Coburn, late Superintendent of Schools in Pennsylvania, which were unanimously adopted, after several members had feelingly alluded to his loss as an educator and a useful member of society.

Mr. Brickhoff, Superintendent of the Public Schools in Cleveland, Ohio, offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted and submitted for endorsement to the Teachers' Association:

Whereas, It was in consequence of the earnest and often-repeated recommendation of State and national teachers' associations, and especially of the action taken at the session of the association of school superintendents held in Washington, D. C., on February 6, 1866, that Congress finally established the Department of Education; and whereas the more recent action of the Senate and House of Representatives seems to indicate a want of confidence in such a department as a useful agency in promoting the cause of education; therefore

Resolved, That this association appoint a committee of three to act in conjunction with a like committee of the National Teachers' Association to confer with the authorities of the national bureau or office of education.

Resolved, That the joint committee appointed as above be instructed to represent to Congress that it is the unanimous opinion of the members of this association that such department at the seat of the General Government, clothed with all the powers and having all the facilities contemplated in the law by which it was originally established, would be of almost incalculable utility in collecting and disseminating information for the use of the great multitude of school officers of every rank concerned in the organization and management of schools and school systems in the country.

Resolved, That said Committee be further instructed to urge upon Congress that the causes which have impaired the present usefulness of the said department, whatever they may be, be not permitted to weigh against the continuance and liberal support of the department itself.

Resolved, That in petitioning Congress for the creation of a department of education in connection with the general Government, this association contemplate neither the establishment of a national system of education, nor any interference whatsoever with the system of education established in the several States.

Messrs. Valentine, of New York; Farquhar, of Maryland, and Read, of Minnesota, were appointed to submit the foregoing for approval, to the Teacher's Association.

This morning a special meeting of the female portion of the Convention was held in the Normal School, principally for the purpose of hearing a paper by Miss Catharine E. Beecher on "Something for Women Better than the Ballot." It recommended the establishment of institutions, well endowed, to support woman instruction, and carrying out as liberal a course as the men provide for themselves.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

This morning the fourth days' proceedings of the National Teachers' Association was commenced with prayer by the Rev. Joseph Atwood, of Trenton.

Superintendent Rickoff presented the resolutions of the Superintendents' Association concerning the National Bureau of Education alluded to above, which were concurred in.

Mrs. Randall, of New York, next delivered an entertaining and instructive lecture on "Natural Reading."

Professor J. D. Philbrick, Superintendent of the Boston Public Schools, next delivered a lecture on the "School and the Workshop."

Professor McClintock, of Philadelphia, next proceeded to deliver a practical illustration of "Physiology as a Part of Common School Education." The lecturer commenced by suggesting that it was materially necessary for each and all to be acquainted with the principles of anatomy, physiology and hygiene in order to know the best means of prolonging life and enjoying bodily and mental comfort. Mr. McClintock then descanted on the structure and composition of the human frame, intelligently illustrating his subject with diagrams and waxen models.

The afternoon session was held in Taylor Hall. A crowded audience, of whom the better half were ladies, attended. After the meeting had been called to order a paper was read by Professor Woodman, of Dartmouth College, entitled "Drawing as a Branch of Elementary Education."

A lecture on "The Criterion of Education" was next delivered by Professor E. E. White, of Ohio. He was followed by Ellis A. Apgar, State Superintendent of Public Instruction of New Jersey, on the "Method of Teaching Map Drawing in Schools."—*Herald.*

A MODEL REPORT.

The Eclipse in Salt Lake City.

The Deseret *Evening News* gives the following unique account of the eclipse:

Our establishment being rather short of gentlemen versed in the higher branches of astronomy, we delegated our sporting correspondent to take observations of the eclipse and return us a scientific account of the same. The following is his report: "Match between Sol and Luna. True to appointment Luna led off by squaring up cautiously, making a decided impression on Sol's 'northern limb.' This was at 2.15 P. M. by our chronometer. By 2.30 our old friend Sol showed signs of suffering, as he began to look black in the face. Evidently in earnest, Luna 'went in' and gained ground considerably, getting a little in advance of Sol, at 2.45, 'local time.' By 3 P. M. any odds would have been laid that Luna would put an extinguisher over Sol, who kept smiling all the time. At 3.10 the old gentleman still 'blazed away,' but the shine was considerably taken out of him, scarcely any traces of his benign countenance being left; in a few moments he was completely 'doubled up' like a gilt letter C, or a three days' old moon dipped in a flash of lightning. OBSERVER."

THE EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA.

An Imperial Beauty.

A correspondent of the Boston *Post* writes as follows:

The Empress of Austria is enjoying the invigorating air and fine scenery of the Tyrolese Alps. Her health seems to be re-established. A Russian lady belonging to the household of Czarina has just related to me some interesting anecdotes of the Empress Elizabeth, whom she used to see and converse with daily, last year, at the baths of Kissengen. The Empress is averse to Franco-Austrian alliance, from a fear that the Emperor Napoleon may prevail on Francis Joseph to depart from the liberal policy of Von Beust. She is naturally joyous. But the misfortunes of her husband's relations, the political perturbations through which Austria has passed, and an intense sympathy with human suffering, have infused into her a pensive strain. She has a keen sense of the beautiful, and paints and sings like a poet and an artist. The personal appearance of the Empress corresponds with her delicate, loving, high-strung nature. Her tall form is beautifully moulded, her eyes are large and expressive, and speak often things which, correctly, etiquette forbid her tongue to utter. Her complexion is exquisitely transparent. I am assured by her Russian admirer that her rich brown hair sweeps the ground when she lets it fall over her shoulders to dry in issuing from the bath. Last year, at Kissengen, a Jew, mistaking her for somebody else, as she was walking in the environs of the town, after bathing, offered her a large salary if she would go with him to Paris and London, and let him tell his customers that she was in the habit of using some capillary wash he sells. Bavarian girls, whatever may be the reason, have the finest hair in Europe. There is in the town, where the fair Austrian Empress passed her childhood, the monument of a girl who died of having too much of it. It is stated in her epitaph that the nourishment of her body was absorbed by the capillary vessels, and that her hair in the short space of ten months grew, on its being shaved, to the extraordinary length of three yards.

THE STRIKE OF THE COAL MINERS.

The Companies Define their Position—The Suspension Movement Probably nearly Ended.

[From the Scranton (Penn.) Republican, Aug. 19.]

The *finale* of the suspension movement is culminating with great rapidity. The developments of the past three days have shown conclusively that both companies and men at last are ripe for a resumption of work. But as large bodies move slowly, it was natural to infer that some time would be wasted in fruitless negotiations before the miners would formally abandon the basis, and accept the tempting wages now paid for that class of labor in the valley.

While the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company's men have unflinchingly demanded the basis at their several interviews this week with the General Coal Agent, Mr. Storrs, it is a significant fact that the burden of their talk has been to solicit from that officer a specific proposition for an advanced rate of wages. Were this the limit of our information as to the views of the Hyde Park Committee, our inference would unmistakably be that they contemplated work at the ruling rate of wages even at the sacrifice of their Utopian dreams of basis. We have been personally assured, however, by the entire Committee, that, notwithstanding this feint for basis, all expectations of it had been abandoned by them two weeks ago, and that if Mr. Storrs would offer the men the wages paid by the Pennsylvania Coal Company to its men, they would accept it as terms of settlement, and be in readiness to go to work at once. Mr. Storrs obtained authority from President Sloan last night to officially answer in the affirmative the question propounded to him on Tuesday, to wit:—"Will you pay Pennsylvania prices?" He immediately conveyed the intelligence to members of the Committee in person last night, and has thus volunteered for himself and his Company an advanced step in the right direction.

Learning last evening that Mr. Thos. Dickson, President of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, was in the city, we called upon him to inquire what policy he had adopted toward his men in this crisis. He was emphatic in his assertions that the principle of the basis would never be entertained, under any circumstances, by his Company. As far as wages were concerned, it had been the traditional custom of the Delaware and Hudson Company to pay the same wages as were given by other companies in this valley. Were their mines in operation to-day, the men would receive as high pay as do the employes of the Pennsylvania Coal Company; and had their miners continued at work during the past four months, they would have been as liberally dealt with as had those of the Pennsylvania Company.

In conclusion, then, the rank and file of the miners, and mine laborers are uneasy to be at work; the leaders have avowed their determination to abandon the basis, and with it their disastrous alliance with Schuylkill and Lehigh; the Committee have said that an offer of Pennsylvania prices will be accepted as a compromise, and the strike terminated; and last, though not least, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad and Delaware and Hudson Canal Companies have officially signified their willingness to pay Pennsylvania Coal Company's prices. If anything more is needed to set the mining machinery here in full motion, we cannot divine what it is.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

His Visit to Canada—Despatch from Lord Granville.

Prince Arthur of England is expected to arrive at Halifax on Monday next in the Inman steamer City of Paris. The despatch from Earl Granville announcing his intended visit to the Governor-General of Canada, copies of which have been transmitted to the several Lieutenant-Governors, is as follows:

The Secretary of State to the Governor General.

—DOWNING STREET, 15th July, 1869.—*Sir*: I have received the Queen's command to acquaint you that her Majesty has arranged that His Royal Highness Prince Arthur shall visit the Dominion of Canada in the course of the approaching Autumn.

You will be informed on a future occasion of the precise time fixed for the Prince's departure. He will proceed by way of Halifax to Quebec and Montreal, where His Royal Highness will be quartered with the Rifle Brigade.

Prince Arthur will pass the winter in Canada, where I do not doubt he will receive a hearty welcome from Her Majesty's subjects, and will most probably return with his regiment to England in the month of June next year.

His Royal Highness will be accompanied by Colonel Elphinstone, R. E., Governor of His Royal Highness, and one equerry.

Colonel Elphinstone has received full instructions from the Queen as to Her Majesty's wishes with respect to the manner of receiving His Royal Highness in the Dominion.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

Governor-General, the Rt. Hon. Sir John Young, G. C. B., G. C. M. G.

ICEBERGS AND PATRIOTISM.

Fourth of July in Alaska.

The Fourth of July was duly observed in Sitka, Alaska. In the morning there were Indian boat races. In the first were 18 canoes, each manned by from 16 to 18 men. The course was about one mile long, and the time was made in four minutes. In the last nine canoes. Time, two minutes, but the distance was shortened a little each time. Various prizes of handkerchiefs, mirrors, shirts, &c., were distributed to the winners. At noon a national salute was fired from the parade-ground, and in the afternoon all repaired to "The Point," where a general pic-nic was given to everybody. The exercises were opened with a prayer by Father Paul Kadravelnski of the Greek Church, followed by a chant by the Russian choristers. Then the Declaration of Independence was read by Wm. H. Wood, Esq., and a short address given by Judge Storer, followed by a few remarks from Gen. Davis. There were tents erected, music and dancing, and a fine collation. There was no whisky on the ground, but plenty to eat and beer to drink, and all seemed happy and contented. After luncheon there were various amusements, such as sack races, climbing a greased pole, and so on. Perhaps the jolliest crowds in Sitka were the venerable Mr. Lo and his extensive family, many of whom got most gloriously drunk on whisky obtained in some surreptitious manner. The day was cool, without rain, and very pleasant. The evening closed by bonfires on the water, made by floating out tubs of naphtha on the ebbing tide. Random shots from miscellaneous firearms were fired throughout the day by patriotic individuals, but the cracking of firecrackers and the whiz of sky-rockets was missed.—*Alta California.*

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

Seventeenth Meeting—Introductory Addresses and Organization—Dedication of the Peabody Academy of Science—Interesting Finale of the First Day's Proceedings.

SALEM, Mass., August 18, 1869.—The usual quiet of this ancient city has been broken by the arrival of a goodly number of the friends and workers in the fields of science and research to take part in the eighteenth annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Twenty years ago the Association held a meeting in this city, and at that time it was, though young in years, rich in experience. The well-known hospitality of Salem at that time towards the members will be remembered by its friends; and it is unnecessary to add that the citizens of Salem have not neglected on the present occasion to do the handsome thing by those who are engaged in the study of "nature and nature's God." The most ample preparations had been made by the Essex county Commissioners to afford the Association all the conveniences for room they might require, and so the several rooms in the two court houses were set apart for the exclusive use and control of the Association. The court room in the new court house is used for the public meetings and the several sections.

This morning about 250 members were present when the association was called to order. There were also a considerable number of ladies present.

The following are the officers of the meeting: President, Colonel J. W. Foster, LL. D.; Vice President, O. N. Rood; Permanent Secretary, Joseph Lovering; General Secretary, V. C. Marsh; Treasurer, A. L. Elwyn; Standing Committee, J. W. Foster, O. N. Rood, Joseph Lovering, V. C. Marsh, B. A. Gould, Charles Whittlesey, A. P. Rockwell, A. L. Elwyn.

The meeting was called to order by Prof. B. A. Gould, D. D., and Rev. G. L. Atwood, of Salem, offered prayer.

ADDRESS OF MR. WHEATLAND.

Mr. Henry Wheatland, chairman of the local committee, then introduced the Association to Mayor Cogswell.

In responding Mayor Cogswell said that in the name of the people of the city of Salem he had the honor to bid the Association a most cordial welcome.

ORGANIZATION.

In the absence of Professor Joseph Levering, secretary, F. W. Putnam was chosen in his stead. The following gentlemen were elected members of the Standing Committee: Professor J. S. Newbury, Professor Louis Agassiz, Professor Joseph Henry, Dr. T. Sterry Hunt, Professor Benjamin Peirce and Professor John Torrey. Sections A and B were organized by the election of Professor Silliman, of New Haven, chairman, and Professor Henry Wurtz, of New York, secretary of the former; and Professor Agassiz, chairman, and Professor T. Sterry Hunt, of Montreal, secretary of Section B.

Professor Merry, of Rutgers College, Professor Barker, of New Haven, and Professor Rogers, of Alfred Centre, N. Y., were chosen a committee to confer with the standing committee, and Professor Hough, of Albany; Professor E. W. Blake, of Cornell University; Professor Horsford, of Cambridge, and Professor Norton, of New Haven, were chosen to act with the standing committee on the nominations for next year.

In the afternoon the association attended and assisted in the dedication of the Peabody Academy of Science. The exercises were of the usual character attending the transfer of a public building by the committee to the trustees, and the delivery and acceptance of the same by the directors. The address was delivered by Wm. C. Endicott. It was a fine production.

The day's proceedings of the association were pleasantly closed by a levee given at the house of William C. Endicott, at which a large number of savans were present, besides a good sprinkling of the grace and beauty of Salem.—*Herald.*

The Missouri Outlaw—A Letter from Hildebrand.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 19.—The following letter was received from Col. Bowen, who commanded the late, unsuccessful, expedition for the arrest of the outlaw. It was mailed at St. Louis on the 10th, to Irondale, and remailed on the 13th:

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 10, 1869.—*Messrs. Bitch, Murphy and others*—GENTLEMEN: We gave you recently a little fortaste of our ability to resist capture. We could have killed every damn one of you had we felt disposed. We will not shed blood unless forced to do so. We trust you will take warning in time. If your lives are of value to you stay at home. If we catch you out in the woods we may send you all to hell. Don't force us to such a measure. The catching of Hildebrand will be one of the dearest things ever attempted. If you love your firesides and your altars, stay at home.

HEADQUARTERS.

P. S.—We did not want to kill Bowen. But if he don't stay at home now, we will send him home the next time. Remember, if you want to avoid hell, blood and thunder, keep out of the woods.

—Emerson Etheridge has openly declared his purpose to oppose the payment of the twenty million dollars of debt contracted under Mr. Brownlow's administration.

A GIGANTIC SCHEME.

Proposed Opening of a Central Navigable Water Route from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic Seaboard.

The New York *Herald's* Washington correspondent says:

I have received the following from Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia:

The committee of the National Board of Trade from fifteen cities of the United States on the subject of direct navigation on a central line between the Western waters and the Atlantic have been in continuous session here throughout the week. They have given searching investigation to every branch of the subject consulting with engineers and statisticians on all the questions which have come under review. Commodore Maury, Mr. Croskie, late American Consul at Southampton, England, ex-Senator Caperron, of West Virginia, and others, attended the deliberations and aided them in their inquiries. The committee will probably conclude their session to-morrow. Every branch of the report prepared by Mr. Hughes having been passed under review will then receive final form and shape, and will be printed and transmitted to the Secretary of the National Board for distribution to the various constituent boards of the United States. The report will show the extent of inland navigation in the West, and the prodigious expansion which the western railroad system has reached. This system of railways and navigation, aggregating 33,000 miles is stimulating production very actively. The lines of railway leading from the interior to the Atlantic are overburdened with business, the Lake and Erie canal water line is closed by ice five months in the year. The region adjacent to the lakes and east of the Mississippi sends off as much produce as existing lines can carry, the Southern water line is circuitous and liable to high charges of insurance on the Gulf, and pilotage on the lower Mississippi, and both water routes pass around and outside of the nation, and are liable to blockade during war. A line of navigation directly east, from the mouth of the Ohio to the central and most capacious harbor of the seaboard at Norfolk, is necessary as an outlet for Western produce and for bringing cheap food to Eastern manufacturers in peace and in war. Heavy produce can come from farther points in the interior to the seaboard by water than by rail. A continuous water line from the Ohio to Norfolk would bring wheat from as far as Fort Benton to market. The report gives a history of the Virginia Canal, a statement of the cost of completing it for boats of 280 tons, and recommends this enterprise as a proper object of aid from the national government.

REMOVAL OF THE CAPITAL.

Legality of the Measure.

The Washington *Republican* contains an article from an eminent lawyer maintaining that Congress has no power to remove the national capital. The writer, after quoting the clause of the Constitution and the various acts of Congress on the subject, says:

"It appears from the foregoing that the framers of the Constitution anticipated that a territory, not exceeding ten miles square would be ceded to the United States for its seat of Government by one or more States, and that in framing that instrument they gave Congress power to exercise exclusive legislation over such District. The cessions were made by the States of Maryland and Virginia for a permanent seat of the Government of the United States, and accepted as such by Congress. Here, then, was a compact entered into by and between the United States and the States of Maryland and Virginia, namely, that the territory thus ceded should be and remain the permanent seat of the Government of the United States, pursuant to a provision of the Constitution. And not only was there a compact entered into, in fulfillment of a provision of the Constitution, between the United and the two States mentioned, but this compact is a part and parcel of the agreement or compact with the United States entered into with those to whom the Government sold the lots and squares of ground from time to time; that this should be the permanent seat of Government, was one of the rights, privileges and appurtenances belonging to and constituting the largest portion and the entire value of the property sold. Government could, with equal propriety and justice, sell a mill privilege, and then divert the stream of water, which constituted the whole value of the property. Government is bound by its own compact, and Congress has no power to undo what was done in so solemn and formal a manner, as I have shown that the establishing of the permanent seat of Government of the United States' here was alone."

Petroleum Items.

The Titusville *Herald* says:

"Last week a new well was struck on the northwestern part of the Bean farm. It is known as the Odell well, and yields ten to fifteen barrels daily. This strike is the second of importance on this territory during the last month, and by it the known producing territory has been considerably extended.

"The production of the H. Buchanan Farm, Rouseville, has recently decreased, and is now down to ninety barrels, a falling off of fifty barrels from the daily average for last month.

"At President on the Allegheny river, a sand rock has been found in one of the wells in process of drilling at that place, at a depth of 660 feet.

"New developments are made at Parker's Landing every day, by which the producing territory is constantly extended along the Allegheny river and up Bear creek. As yet the largest producing well that has been found yields only forty barrels. In nearly all cases the leases are of one acre each, and as there is a very large number of wells being sunk, it is feared, and not without reason, that the operators will make the same mistake that was made in Pleasantville last year with regard to the lasting nature of the territory, and sink more wells than enough to exhaust the oil. The latest strike was made on Friday near the mouth of Bear Creek. It is known as the Hoover well, and yields fifteen barrels. Another well on the Galen Farm, at the mouth of Clarion river, is down 823 feet, and thirty feet in the third sand rock. The show is reported excellent.

"The Sugar creek territory is again coming into notice. The Booth well, on Sugar Lake creek, which was struck three years ago, and pumped for a few months and then abandoned, was recently started up, and only produced two barrels a day. It was torpedoed last week, and is now yielding six barrels of lubricating oil of thirty gravity daily. Several other old wells on the creek are to be started up during the next thirty days.

"On Upper Cherry Run the excitement occasioned about green oil a month ago by the striking of a green oil well on the black oil belt at that place, was renewed last week to some extent by the finding of two other green oil wells on the same belt. Each of these wells is producing from forty to fifty barrels. One of them is owned by Louis Ennery, and is located on the Walter Scott Oil Company's tract, and the other, owned by A. H. Brownson, is located on the northern part of the C. Clark Farm. Besides the above a black oil well yielding fifteen barrels was struck on the Standart tract. This well is owned by Dr. Bly. Another well on the Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Company's tract is being tested, but does not promise to produce largely. The oil that has been obtained from it is black.

"On Wednesday last a fifteen barrel well was struck, on the Independent tract, West Pithole Creek.

"Within the next few weeks the development of the farms lying between the old green oil territory, on Upper Cherry run, and the McCaslin farms to the north and west of the Pleasantville district, will be commenced in the expectation of finding a continuation of the green oil belt from Shamburg."

CUBA.

Encounter on the Florida Estate—Change of Commanders—Colonel Quiros Entrapped—No Troops in Town—Arrival of the Sick and Wounded.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 7, 1869.—Yesterday there were brought here by Sabanilla Railroad three prisoners who had surrendered to the troops. Public curiosity was excited by the report that two cannons taken from the rebels would arrive by the same train, but in this the numerous persons congregated at the depot were disappointed, for no guns had been taken, and only three prisoners brought, who proceeded to the city and were lodged in prison. Of the much talked of action on the Florida estate it appears to have been but a small affair, for the Government only claims to have killed two rebels, and admit that two soldiers were slightly wounded and one contused.

Lieutenant-Colonel Navidad, who has directed operations for some time past in the jurisdiction of Brazo de Caute, has been relieved and is replaced by Lieutenant-Colonel Daza. It is reported that Colonel Quiros was informed that the rebels on the Sitio estate were negligent and unprepared for him; that, therefore, he prepared and marched to the spot, where he found no one, the enemy having retired. He pursued them, but the rebels doubled back on the Sitio and cut off his retreat. Of Quiros nothing since that has been heard, probably because despatches have been intercepted.

In two or three weeks there will be a column of contra guerillas ready to take the field, under the orders of Captain Suero. It is principally made up of "movelizados" recruited here; for there are no troops here to send, the only resemblance to soldiers remaining here being the bands of musicians belonging to battalions now in the field, and these drummers and pipers are the guards at the barracks and prisons.

Twelve wounded and sick men of the Reus battalion arrived here to-day and were conveyed in carriages to the military hospital. They were in the Florida affair.

Riverton Masquerade Hop.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

RIVERTON, N. J., August 20.—The "Riverton Masquerade Hop" came off last evening at the house of Mr. John Sickel. The affair was got up by the guests of the house, and was under the management of Messrs. T. Morris Knight and W. G. Perry. Great preparations had been made for the event, and it passed off in the most agreeable and satisfactory manner. The grounds surrounding the mansion house were very tastefully decorated with flags and flowers, and were brilliantly illuminated by Chinese lanterns.

The flowers were supplied by Mr. Charles Hayes, of the establishment of Mr. H. A. Dreer. A large punch-bowl constructed in rustic style was one of the leading features of the decorations.

About 120 ladies and gentlemen appeared in costume. The dresses represented every character imaginable. The ladies in particular presented a very handsome appearance. Hertzberg's band furnished the music and the programme of dances was well arranged. Of course, there was the usual amount of fun created by the incongruity of the characters which mixed up the different sets. Gay sportsmen danced with meek Quakeresses, Yankees made themselves familiar with countesses, and kings and dukes, and encircled the waists of peasant girls. After participating in the gay and brilliant scenes of the ball-room for a couple of hours, the band struck up a march on the outside, and the company enjoyed a delightful moonlight promenade around the grounds previous to partaking of the sumptuous repast, which was served up in the dining-hall.

About midnight the gay assemblage was increased by the arrival of a party of fifty ladies and gentlemen, who came from Delaware on a yacht.

After the banquet the dancing was resumed, and was continued until about half-past one o'clock this morning, when the masqueraders separated, all highly gratified at the very pleasant entertainment. Just previous to the close of the hop, General Bonn, (Mr. F. F. Bernadon, claimed a brief indulgence and made a neat little speech, complimenting the managers for the admirable way in which everything was conducted.

[For the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

Sea Girt House.

SEA GIRT, N. J., Aug. 18, 1869.—*Mr. Editor*: The large house upon the bluff of Sea Girt Beach, New Jersey, erected in a very substantial and elegant manner by the late Commodore Stockton, at this place, for his seashore residence, has been opened for the accommodation of visitors the present season, and it is now filled by a very select company, who are well pleased with this new summer resort. It is kept in the best style by Mr. Read, of Freehold. Among the guests are the Rev. A. Prior, formerly Rector of one of the Episcopal churches in Philadelphia, but now residing in Pottsville, Pennsylvania, and Professor Chas. A. Aiken, of Princeton College, New Jersey, just elected President of Union College, Schenectady, in the State of New York.

The Rev. Mr. Prior held Divine Service on Sunday, the 8th inst., in the large parlor. His sermon was appropriate and able, and highly instructive, and was the first sermon preached in this house since it was opened as a seashore hotel. On Sunday, the 15th inst., the Rev. Mr. Aiken preached. His subject was well chosen, and his address eloquently delivered to a large audience. Among the hearers were Major-General Patterson, of Philadelphia, and W. H. Gatzmer, Esq., President of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, who were guests of Mr. Paul Thurlow, who has an elegant mansion near the Sea Girt Beach.

Sea Girt and its surroundings present unequaled attractions for the invalid seeking health, or for those who spend a few weeks from home for pleasure and recreation. It has a fine beach of several miles in length, and several inlets from the sea that afford safe rowing and sailing and good fishing, while the woods and country afford hunting and beautiful drives. It is intended to extend the railroad from Farmingdale to this place, and to put up, as soon as practicable, several hotels, so that visitors to the seashore can be accommodated next season. ANON.

AMUSEMENTS.

—At the Walnut Street Theatre this evening, the sensational drama *Duty* will be presented. On Monday night next Mr. and Mrs. Watkins will appear, in the romantic Irish drama *Trodden Down, or, Under Two Flags.*

—At the Arch Street Theatre to-night, Duprez & Benedict's minstrels will give a performance of an unusually attractive character. There will a matinee at half-past two to-morrow afternoon.

—Musical critics speak of a shocking scarcity of good tenors in Europe. Among the recent debutants there is not one of more than average promise.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

—Boys fish from the piers in Chicago, and catch spotted snakes ten feet long.

—Coat of arms for a chicken thief—a fowl hanker.—*N. O. Times.*

—General Robert Anderson is living quietly at Dresden.

—Tom Thumb and wife have gone by the P. R. R. to San Francisco.

—The Prince of Wales gets £53,000 a year out of the Duchy of Cornwall.

—Blot is forming many classes in Western Massachusetts.

—It rains at White Pine from cloudless skies.

—A. J.'s opposition to Stokes, in Tennessee, is owing to his aspirations to the Senatorship.

—Seven hundred men are at work on the Portage Lake and Lake Superior ship canal, making it deeper, broader and straighter.

—Baron Liebig states that the land of Hesse has risen 300 per cent. in value during fifteen years, simply under scientific agriculture.

—One judicial district of Iowa has taken a census and finds a population of 81,308, where in 1860 were only 42,252, and in 1861 but 64,304.

—The *Scientific Journal* gives a full-length portrait of the lovely creature that infests cheap sugar. It resembles an alligator with the peculiarities of an elephant.

—Mexico now has the best little army (not over 20,000 strong) she has ever had; faithful, efficient, well disciplined and punctually paid. Its courage also is proportionately little.

—The sight of a fine orchard in interior Nebraska impels the local editor to say that "his fruit trees look like fruit-growing should be made a speciality in Nebraska."

—An Iowa husband having deserted his wife, the latter returned to her father's house. The old gentleman now gets from the courts against the recreant husband a verdict of fourteen hundred dollars for two years' board.

—So rapid progress is making in the Mont Cenis tunnel that very little doubt is now entertained that it may be completed next year. Turin is to celebrate the event by a universal exhibition in 1872.

—An Iowa school teacher was so indiscreet as to whip the brother of the young woman to whom he was engaged. The youth thereupon fixed a torpedo so as to blow off the arm of his prospective brother-in-law.

—In one part of Iowa there are so many candidates for office that one of the journals thinks it can afford, by wholesaling the business of announcing them, to publish their cards for a two-cent postage stamp each.

—The Darmstadt bank that drew the great prize of 80,000 thalers in the Brunswick Railway Lottery Loan, distributed the entire amount among its officers and servants according to their respective positions and the length of their services.

—It is announced that Mlle. Carlotta Patti's concert season will begin about the 20th of September. Max Strakosch will be the manager, and Mr. Maretzek leader of the orchestra, and Mlle. Patti will be assisted by Prume, the violinist, Theodore Ritter, the French pianist, and other eminent artists.

—The Vienna Common Council has voted to petition the Government to suppress all conventicles and religious communities of every kind whose customs are contrary to the organic laws of the empire. Austria has 676 convents, with 6,141 monks and 4,311 nuns and Hungary has 295 convents, with 2,630 monks and 710 nuns.

—*Figaro* says that while London raised a monument to the wealthy American, Mr. Peabody, the Pope has ordered a bust of the Yankee so universally honored. On his voyage to come, Mr. Peabody presented to the treasury of Pope Pius IX. for his poor $1,000,000. A fact curious to note is that Mr. Peabody is a Protestant.

—There is considerable excitement at Quito between the Catholics and Protestants. A Protesant cemetery was recently opened, and several prominent Americans and Englishmen are already buried in it. A priest not long ago spoke in a sermon of the burial of "Protestant dogs," which drew from the British Minister a sharp note of remonstrance addressed to the Archbishop.

—A gushing reporter for a Mobile paper describes a tournament and praises the beauty of the "lovely girl" who was crowned Queen. He adds:

"But, there were some—*quorum pars fui*—who gazed with delirious rapture upon Miss B——, of Norfolk—B stands for Blonde, mind you—a blonde beauty of ineffable splendor. Were I not a Benedick, I would lie—quick as the wings of love could bear me—at her feet, a kneeling captive. I shall not forget that *blush*—celestial rosy-red—but the cause of which I could not divine."

—The very often unwelcomely familiar word *dun* is derived by some from the French verb *donner*, meaning "give;" by others from the old Saxon word *dunon*, or "clamour;" but both of these derivations are wrong. The word owes its origin to a famous English bailiff, named Joe Dunn, in the time of King Henry VIII., who piled his hard trade of collecting doubtful debts with remarkable success. When every other resort had failed creditors would threaten to put Dunn on their debtors, and hence the phrase of *dunning*, which is so common nowadays.

—It having been intimated that Mrs. Ann S. Stephens intends writing a series of American historical novels, a cotemporary hopes that this does not foreshadow a fresh infliction of the story which has become somewhat the quent of late, in which the nice and brave young man tears himself from his native village in a fit of jealousy because his love has encouraged the advances of a gay and gallant interloper, and enters the army as a private, and rises to the rank of Lieutenant-General, and is wounded and falls into the hands of the Sanitary Commission, whose nurse is that beautiful young lady from his native village, &c. Beecher told that story for the last time.

—The New Orleans *Times* says that some time ago, among the susceptible swains of Vicksburg, was a young man named Montgomery, who had a sort of mixed passion for the Muses and a certain miss. As might be expected, he poured forth his soul in song, and sent his verses to the fair one with a billet, after the fashion of "Claude Melnotte in his worship of Pauline." But the course of true love did not run smoothly for the hero of his flowers were slighted, and his verses were sent back, with the following cure endorsement:

"Montgomery—Mongomeri—

What poetry! What poetry!

Try it again; try it in prose;

How you'll succeed, God only knows!"

—Four wise men of Auburn, N. Y., went fishing on Cayuga Lake. They couldn't get a bite, and concluded to have some fun. Meeting a picnic party, the head centre of the fishermen proposed to alarm them, and according offered one dollar to a boy employed to row the boat if he would consent to be thrown in the water. The boy consented. Head centre addressed picnic party, saying the boy had been impertinent and he was going to drown him. Ladies of picnic party begged him not to do it, and one of them fainted. Head centre was inexorable. Taking the boy by coat collar and seat of pantaloons over he went. Then the boat careened, took a large amount of water, and over went head centre, head first. He couldn't swim, and accordingly he was rescued only with great difficulty. When boy inquired how much he got for his duckings, head centre laughed a hollow laugh, but declared himself greatly disgusted.