NEW PERIODICALS.

The *Atlantic* presents for June a particularly companionable number, beginning with a share of Bayard Taylor's story, "*Joseph and his Friend*," which gives one very much the feeling of a railway trip into the country,—for it shows the bucolic sentiment chiefly invoked by modern scenes. In the matter of the critic of the *London Saturday Review*, F. G. Hamerton, appears for the first time before an American public, in "Drives from a French Farm:" it is a slightly commonplace recital of the disinterment of an old Roman settlement near Autun, of the kind which has been effected frequently, all over Francce and Italy, and which to the distant American public inevitably seems much like the last one; no very striking archæological discovery in this instance rewards the reading reader, although the narrative is very pleasant.—A truly fine paper on "Hazlitt, the essayist,—drawn with the labor and minuteness of one of Hazlitt's own early efforts in art—is by H. T. Tuckerman.—"French and English Illustrated Magazines," by Henry Cole, gives the roll of the principal designers of Paris and London, with an occasional good word for a talented engraver, like Pisan or Swain; Mr. Benson for the first time under its editorship, appears as a pronounced among artists, but unknown yet to journalism, for lowering a few conventional demigods—who have received quite enough flattery of printers' ink,—Gilbert, for instance, and even John Leech,—and doing justice to great inventors like Du Maurier, Walker, Leighton, Keene. We shall soon seems to us rather over-excited upon the illustrations to the *Paris Guide*, which with all their communicative energy are often meagre and spidery.—Mrs. Stowe is comfortably fluent and garrulous in her "Oldtown Fireside Stories:" Parton, the high priest of the people is simplifying for them the philosophy of Hobbes, treats of the Correspondence of Napoleon I.; the English governess to whom we owe so much gives us more of her sensible and most amusing study of the Siamese king, and lawyer James has a timely paper, worthy of "Mr. Jaggers" in *Great Expectations*, on "The Legal of Marriage and Murder." The Book Notices are slight and airy, for the season.

Our Young Folks holds its own for June, with good embellishments, and a variety which is really surprising when we consider the monotony, the want of wide-spreading interest, in the juvenile mind, to which it appeals. Besides Mrs. Whitney's story "Six Girls"—which we suppose will be novel and sparkling as "Faith Gartney"—there are—Reasons why the Cow turned her Head away, by Mrs. A. M. Diaz; Trotty's Composition, a Postscript to the "Trotty Book," by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps; Little Sorrows, by Marian Douglas; Brave Boys, by Major Traverse; How Edgar Left Home, by J. T. Trowbridge; Bertie's Pioneering, by Helen C. Weeks; Our Menagerie—Ants, by T. W. Higginson; In Business for Himself, by Mary B. Harris; Mending the Nets, by Lily Nelson; If Wishes were Horses, by Ruth Chesterfield, and A Lily's Word, by Lucy Larcom. The *Young Folks's* is, we are pretty certain, unique in any country, for gaiety, brightness, companionship and instructiveness.

Putnam's, for June, begins with a traveler's rhyme, "Down the Danube," by Lincoln's old friend, Col. John Hay; then there are "Birds of the North," by Fred'k P. A. Chadbourne; "The Tale of the Lady Cornelia," by Edw. Spencer; "The Outlook for our English Literature," by Prof. J. M. Hoppin; "A Woman's Right," by Mrs. M. C. Ames; "Fashions," by Mary L. Ritter; "Shall We have a More Readable Bible?" by J. B. Bittinger; "A Domestic Romance?" "On Time;" "Quaker Sports," by Wm. F. Harrow; "The Rebellious of the Academy, by Eugene Benson; "Dinner vs. Ruffles and Tucks," by Louisa Palmer Smith; "Proportional Representation," by David Dudley Field; "The Coming of the Dawn;" "Editorial Notes," containing some of Parke Godwin's best wisdom; "Literature at Home," by H. R. Stoddard, and "Literature, Science and Art Abroad," by Charton T. Lewis.

Littell's Living Age, No. 1355, for the week ending May 21, 1870, contains, among other articles, The English Bible, from the *Quarterly Review*; A Sub-Way in Central Africa, *Athenæum*; The Parson of the Nineteenth Century shown in Fiction, *Spectator*; Philosophers in Play, *MacMillan's Magazine*; The Crisis in France, *Pall Mall Gazette*; Literati and Literatuati, *Britannia*; The Poet Moore and his Wife, *Belgravia*; Rome in Winter, *Temple Bar*; The Dead of the Paraguayan Experiment, *Spectator*, etc.

A Hopeless Lover.

Prince de Broglie took a tutor for his children in 1865, a young man, M. Henri Teulat. He gave great satisfaction. Prince Auguste de Broglie's children swept away prizes at the public schools, and M. Teulat was regarded with esteem and friendship. In 1871 a change came over these relations. One day Prince Auguste, who had long been ill with consumption, was ordered by his physicians to go to Nice. He insisted upon knowing the whole truth about his condition. When the doctors told him he was a doomed man, and that a sojourn at Nice would but prolong life a few months, he refused to quit Paris, preferring to die at home and among kindred and friends. The melancholy intelligence was broken to his wife. Sobbing, she retired to her chamber to write letters to her family announcing the imminent catastrophe. While she was engaged her maiden name reopened; she turned, and, seeing it was only M. Teulat, she continued to write. Suddenly she felt a kiss upon her cheek—M. Teulat was kissing her! She sprang to her feet to ring for servants to extrude the insolent fellow (an earthworm enamored of a star!) but he fell at her feet, implored forgiveness, and begged her not to create a scandal. She granted his request, but at confession the director of her conscience, a shrewd Jesuit, ordered her to tell her husband what had occurred. She did so. M. Teulat expressed such deep contrition Prince Auguste pardoned him, and when he died gave him an affectionate shakehands. M. Teulat remained in the house as tutor. Over head and ears in love with the Princess, he was at last unable to refrain from declaring it, and was dismissed with a dose of missal. Once out of the house he seemed unable to be without her carriage, and one day leaped into it by surprise, to be astonished to find by the Princess's side her father, Count Vidar. He wrote her a letter after letter, eighteen in twenty months, full of amorous protestations and the usual "soft nonsense!"—with, of course, kisses—bitter letters. She appealed at last to her father-in-law, Prince Raymond de Broglie, to rid her of this pertinacious lover. He procured his arrest as a lunatic and incarceration in a madhouse. Recently he was released and immediately commenced claim for $20,000 damages. His advisers pleaded that he was not mad, but "spooey," and had indulged a new disease—a "preaching monomania"—whatever that may be. His counsel advances an amusing plea—verdict, "If a man make violent love, he should be sent before a police magistrate; if love has driven him mad, and he acts accordingly, he should be a straight waistcoat." The difficulty would be to draw the line.

LETTER FROM POTTSVILLE.

[Correspondence of the Philada. Evening Bulletin.]

POTTSVILLE, May 21, 1870.—It was expected that the result of the vote on the eight-hour question would be made public this morning; but, for some unexplained reason, it is still withheld. It was announced that the committee to count the votes would meet in Tamaqua yesterday, but the Anthracite *Monitor*, the official organ of the miners, published this morning says not a word about it. One-half of the miners of the Commonwealth will be anxious to know say the miners are all voting no, while the laborers vote aye—the reason being that the former, in mining about one in a hundred, work by contract and stop when over they please, but the latter work, and are paid, by the day. The former work from 6 to 10 hours, under the present system, and the latter 10. If successful, the eight-hour system is to go into effect June 1, and is to be general throughout the five anthracite counties. It is rumored—and the report seems to come from reliable sources—that the Philadelphia Coal Company will adopt the system on Monday next, paying the basis of 9½. As an effect to which, Heim & Goodwill, of Mahanoy, announce that they will resume work at the same time, on the—now or $2.00 basis—their men having agreed to work at that.

The war is being vigorously carried on, principally in the column of the local paper—the men confining themselves to generalities like the following from this morning's *Anthracite Monitor*:

"SUMMIT-HILL, May 8, 1870.—*Editor Monitor*: Summit Hill is not starved out yet, and thank God we have not commenced eating the corn bread yet that has been so talked about. "Did God create men to be starved and crushed down to the lowest state of misery? No, but love your neighbor as you love your self. The most part of the men are idle, going on five months, will the general strike commenced on the 15. of February, and since that all efforts have been tried to make a split between the miners and laborers, but that game is played out. We have seen that we can work together much better than apart, and we are determined to do so. Keep your hearts in good order brothers. Jefferson Davis starved our gallant soldiers in prison while fighting against slavery, but our army was determined to conquer the Rebs, and they did. So we miners and laborers are determined to fight this battle and win the day, if it will take us until next February to do so. We have been trampled upon until our ribs are sore, but still submission is no more.

J. S. C."

To which the operators respond with the following exhibit, from the pay-rolls of a colliery south of the Broad Mountain and working the smaller veins, which is taken as an average colliery, though north of the mountain and on the Mammoth Vein the wages made were from 10 to 15 per cent. higher. The first for April wages per week—the last for ten cents per wagon lower than the rates paid on the S. basis:

MONTH OF APRIL—20 DAYS.	
Gangway men, highest	$18 01
Gangway men, lowest	84 03
Miners working in breasts, highest	80 00
Miners working in breasts, lowest	70 00
Miners working at day's wages, averaged	56 54
One hundred and thirty men employed.	
In July, 1869, when the wages were paid at an advance of 15 per cent. on the S$ basis, the following rates were made: Gangway laborers, $12, and outside laborers at $11, and 10 cents per wagon advance on coal, the following wages were made at the same colliery:	
SAME COLLIERY FOR JULY—20 DAYS.	
Gangway men, contract, highest	$123 00
Gangway men, lowest	99 00
Miners working in breasts, highest	101 38
Miners working in breasts, lowest	84 70
Inside laborers, week, highest	68 18
Inside laborers, week, lowest	59 57
Outside laborers, week, highest	64 56
Outside laborers, week, lowest	56 10
Miners by the week, $16 10, averaged	67 10

Contrast this with the figures of 10 years ago, when there was no W. B. A., and wages were few and far between. To this table the present, or S$ 50, basis is appended:

1860.	
Laborers, outside, per week,	$4 50
Miners, inside,	5 50
	6 50
1860.	
Laborers, outside, per week,	$4 50
Miners, inside,	5 50
	6 50
1861.	
Laborers, inside, per week at $4 25 and rose to	$4 50
Miners, outside,	5 00
	5 50
OPERATORS' BASIS.	
Outside laborers, per week,	$9 00
Inside,	10 00
Miners,	12 00

With thirty per cent. reduction in contract work.

When we remember that the price of nearly everything is down to very nearly what it was in 1860, it certainly looks as if the operators have rather the best of the argument.

I will close up the situation with an extract from the *Monitor*, the concluding paragraph of which contains an argument I have never heard advanced by any other authority:

"How long the lock will continue, is hard to say: the operators seem to be firm and we are certain that the men were never so firm as at present. They are leaving this region by hundreds, and in fact there are but few men left who are not working. We see the *Miner's Journal* and other papers antagonistic to labor, trying to show that when the Schuylkill region is all work again, the markets will soon be glutted.

"That may be, but they must remember that Luzerne and the Lehigh are enabled to send the present supply of coal to the market, because they have the labor of the Schuylkill men; when they return home the supply from that region will fall off, so that the coal will not be so bad as they would persuade us."

The unemployed miners seem to pass their time in admiring the *Monitor's* great writing gallery for the *Monitor*; the first, because the *Journal* always mentions the fact, that latter, I suppose, because it is in them and must come out; but a friendly critic would, I think, suggest to the latter ancient proverb: "*De gustibus non est disputandum.*" WICO.

—A correspondent declares that Eugenie is growing visibly old. Her face is narrowed with wrinkles, and her hair is very thin.

—An Indiana man does not envelope his offspring like children board when they come from afar to visit him.

—A San Francisco man has been arrested for the trivial accident of making ten knife cuts in a companion.

—Isabella has effectually prevented her husband's return to her bed and board, by selling the bed. It was huge, heavy and a hideous style, blue, red, yellow and gold.

—A Kentucky lady was assaulted on her way to market by a huge gray eagle, and was able to unsaddle him only after severe injury in which she was badly torn by his talons.

—The *Athenæum*, in its notice of the *Salon* of 1870, speaks thus of Mr. A. T. Stewart's equipage: correcting the *Athenæum's* spelling, which makes Tron out of Yron, we copy its allusion to "that tremendous historical allegory which no less than a painter like M. Adolphe Yvon, Delaroche's own pupil, has condescended to produce for Mr. Stewart, of New York,—and, we trust, at an enormous price, because the agonies of its bringing forth deserve an immense return. It is designed to glorify the Northern States of the Union, and does so fulsomely. It represents a gigantic figure of the American Republic giving a hand to "la Sagesse" rectangular—as expelling evil passions, sanguinary issues on the earth represent the past; black, white, and even red, men are jubilant; hordes of European emigrants arrive and Mad Virtue triumphant; the American rivers are personified, together with Peace, Labor, the statue of Washington, and representations of the glories of the United States are going forth to the four corners of the world. But and stupid as all this may thus sing, we recognize and, with a laugh, endure them; but what on earth can be meant by the grim figure which, like Nemesis, rises from the grave on one side? This portentous production would not call for notice, if the fame of M. Yvon were not concerned and its vast dimensions and prominent position did not challenge the eyes. Drawn with a cold academic correctness, painted laboriously, frigidly inspired, commonbroad, beautiful and yet weak in sentiment, here Allegory culminates: would it were the last of it! No! There is more of Art, more of the human heart, more truth in the tritest picture here of an Italian organ-grinder than in this enormous dash by one of the most eminent French artists."

Mr. Hecksh's spirited picture, in the same *Salon*, the *Athenæum* thinks "it is easy to see how M. G. Vibert, in his *Gallizer, fortement attaché au Sol et cent jeu d'Armes*," (2,871), has ignored the veritable history in his picture of the Siege of Paris, which, although not out of place, are not in Swift. It matters not that this is so. Here is Gulliver sound, sleeping, lying on the ground, and surrounded by the Lilliputian host, soldiers, lords, archbishops, priests, commanders, and nobles. He is the object of their operations, past, present and to come; for they have entwined and bound him, limb by limb, with the innumerable threads, fixed these firmly and with cunning knots to pegs that are driven deep into the earth, and secured there; by means of a huge Lilliputian crane they hoist out of his pocket a huge log; one man, overwhelmed, it seems, has mounted the monster, and guides the movements of the crane, by the handle of the weapon; others heave and pull at the levers. Another group consult about the future disposal of the watch; a very learned prize into its interior; for they have ruled—because they know how!—the glass and dial, so that a soldier feels one of the engine's cog-wheels; nevertheless, while prying, another group are busy with grips fast the bill of its naked sword. Gulliver's breast-pin is borne by a gigantic guardsman, with whom a negro of the size of Lilliputian life, and wearing a wonderful helmet, converses cagerly. With these, who cluster under Gulliver's shadow, are many hundred figures, all illustrating incidents, all capitally drawn, all in front, apart from the crowd, mighty of limb and presence; gorgeously clad; is the Commander-in-chief, conversing with a high priest—so we read it. There are other groups, which we need not describe. The small figures are capitally wrought, delicately painted and diverse in character; there are several cleverly-conceived incidents; many of them, indeed, could not well be better. But the figure of Gulliver is bad, poorly executed, and without spirit or humorous characterization."

—Edward L. Henry is just finishing an interior view in an old house at Philadelphia, "Graham Park." The subject is worked up with careful attention to the various details of quaint furniture, and the figures in the picturesque costumes of the olden times.

—The commissioners appointed by the Queen to supervise the Crystal Palace Exhibition, in 1851, are now making active arrangements for carrying out the preliminary measures. Nothing be completed and regulated in such a manner that one of the four will set out weekly from *Pittsburgh* to *Cincinnati*, and return to like manner.

The Proprietor of these boats having maturely considered the many inconveniences and dangers incident to the common method hitherto adopted of navigating the Ohio, and being influenced by a love of philanthropy and desire of being serviceable to the public, has taken great pains to render the accommodations on board the Boats as agreeable and convenient as they could possibly be made.

No dance houses will be admitted. From the enemy, as every person on board will be under control, made proof against temptation, and convenient port holes for firing out of *Each of the boats are armed with six pieces, carrying grape and canister, and twenty muskets*, and amply supplied with necessary ammunition, strongly manned with choice hands, and the masters of approved knowledge.

A separate cabin from that designed for the men is partitioned off in each boat for accommodating ladies on their passage. Conveniences are constructed on board each boat, so as to render landing unnecessary, as it might, at times, be attended with danger.

Rules and Regulations for maintaining order on board, and for the good management of the Boats, and Tables, accurately calculated, of the rates of Freightage for passengers, and carriage of letters to and from Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, also a Table of the exact time of the arrival and departure of the Boats at the several places on the Ohio, between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, may be seen on board each Boat. Passengers will be furnished with provisions and liquors of all kinds, of the first quality, at the most reasonable rates possible. Particular discretion of working their passage will be admitted on finding themselves, subject, however, to the same control as the other hands, under master of the Boats, as the rest of the working hands of the Boat. Apply to

AN OFFICE OF INSURANCE will be kept at *Pittsburgh, Louisville* and *Cincinnati*, where passengers may be insured, if they should be desired.

For Freight or passage apply at the Insurance Office, or to the Master on board.

JACOB MYERS.

Pittsburgh, October 14, 1793.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ANTHRACITE COAL FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING,
WASHINGTON, May 23, 1870.

Sealed Proposals will be received for Anthracite Coal for the Navy, to be delivered during the month of June, at the navy yard, Boston, will be received at this Bureau until 10 A. M., June 16, 1870.

These proposals must be endorsed, "Proposals for Anthracite Coal for steamers' use," and be addressed to the undersigned.

The coal must be free from slate and iron pyrites, which injure the grates, and be of the size of Lilliputian life, and wearing a wonderful helmet, converses cagerly. With these, who cluster under Gulliver's shadow, are many hundred figures, all illustrating incidents, all capitally drawn, all in front, apart from the crowd, mighty of limb and presence; gorgeously clad; is the Commander-in-chief, conversing with a high priest—so we read it. There are other groups, which we need not describe. The small figures are capitally wrought, delicately painted and diverse in character; there are several cleverly-conceived incidents; many of them, indeed, could not well be better. But the figure of Gulliver is bad, poorly executed, and without spirit or humorous characterization."

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

THE infallibility discussion in the Œcumenical Council is to close June 29.

COMMISSIONER DELANO says that beer stamps may be canceled according to the old method.

ESPARTERO, it is said, has reconsidered his decision, and is willing to accept the Spanish crown.

The closing of St. Marie Canal is regarded by the London *Observer* as an act of studied unfriendliness.

RUD OLOFF, John Richard, and twenty-five Sioux left Fort Fetterman yesterday, on their way to Washington.

An Indian outbreak is reported to be imminent in the Red River district. The and the arrest of Riel's soldiers in Canada causes great excitement at Fort Garry.

AN express train jumped from the track of the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, near Lucas, Ohio, on Saturday night. A man who was "stealing a ride" was killed, and the engineer and fireman were badly injured.

A MASS meeting in favor of removing the national capital is to be held at St. Louis, on June 26. Governors Palmer, of Illinois, and Butler, of Nebraska, and ex-Senators Henderson and Brown are expected to address it.

In Cincinnati, during the year ending March 1, 1870, 3,000 persons died out of in 691 of the population, the total for the year being 5,760. According to the last census, the proportion of persons to the population was one in 45.

Twenty soldiers of the sapper corps, said to have been harshly treated by their sergeant, deserted from West Point on Thursday, after receiving their pay. Twenty dollars were loaned by Salnave to Baez for the purpose of raising a force to aid the latter in his attempt to rebellion on the frontier, and are to be found operating in the Valley of Dondon.

The Haytiens contend that the whole island is Hayti, and that they have never recognized the independence of the Dominicans, and that their constitution, from 1804 to the present time, has always declared that the Republic should any integral part of it be alienated, and that the attempt to alienate Hayti, is a recalled Republic of San Domingo, Hayti must be remunerated.

IMPORTATIONS.

Reported for the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.
PHILADELPHIA, May 23—Brig Mary Smith's hale mahogany. Hurt & Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND OCEAN STEAMERS.

TO ARRIVE.

Steamer	From	Date
Belgenia	Liverpool New York	May 7
Bremen	Bremen New York	May 7
Ethiopia	Glasgow New York	May 7
N. American	Liverpool Quebec	May 7
Cuba	Liverpool New York	May 8
Scotia	Liverpool New York	May 8
The Queen	Liverpool New York	May 8
Java	Liverpool New York via B.	May 8
Bremen	Liverpool New York	May 8
Helvetia	Liverpool New York	May 8
Allemania	New York Hamburg	May 12
Germania	New York Liverpool	May 12
Cleo	New York Liverpool	May 12
Cimbria	New York Hamburg	May 12
Arabia	Philadelphia New Orleans	May 12
Manhattan	New York Liverpool	May 14
Minnesota	New York Liverpool	May 14
Tybee	Philadelphia Savannah	May 14
Ariadne	New York Liverpool	May 14
City of Paris	New York Liverpool	May 14
Cambria	New York Glasgow	May 14
Palmyra	Philadelphia New Orleans	May 14
Ocean Queen	Philadelphia Savannah	May 14
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The steamer Ocean Queen will leave Pier 12 S. Delaware ave. at 3 P. M. to-day.

The steamer Palmyra will leave Pier 12 S. Delaware ave. at 3 P. M. to-day.

The steamer Tybee will leave Pier 12 S. Delaware ave. at 3 P. M. to-day.

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