POEM BY T. BUCHANAN READ.

[From Putnam's Monthly for July.]

To Fortune.

ON HER BIRTHDAY, MARCH TWENTY-THIRD.

Out of the white beleaguering hosts,
Passing the pickets, beyond the pines,
The herald Marsh comes blustering down,
Proclaiming the news o'er field and town,
That Winter, the stubborn, invading foe,
Is hurriedly striking his tents of snow,
Raising a siege which may cost his crown.

A wonderful herald is this same Marsh,
With gusty robes and flashy hair!
How boldly under the springtime arch,
He wakes the world with his martial air!
And, while his winding clarion rings,
What a list of natal days he brings!

Just a score of sims and three,
On a beautiful isle in Australian bay,
He blew to the four winds, far and free,
And the southern birds came in gratitude,
And the earliest flowers peered forth to see,
And the brooks threw by their icy chains,
Gazing abroad for April rains,
And the buds looked out on every spray,
And the soft south breeze caught hint to say
Some flattering message it brought from May.

All Nature, thrilling through and through,
Pulsed and glowed with a pleasure new,
As if aware that the wild March horn
Announced the hour that you were born!

"Aware that God's vital breath
Gladdening the land from shore to shore,
Had fallen in grace on the lovely isle,
Giving the flowers one lily more!
Giving the brooks a sisterhood—
A lovely mate to all sweet things—
The dove and the wren beside the door,
While over the place the soft air sung,
"For me another blue-bird sings!"

And, catching a gleam of the light, which shed
A hoverhold sunshine o'er your bed,
The angels of heaven looked round and said;
"One of our sisters has given to earth!"

And every time the long month rings,
His third and twentieth clarion clear,
They whisper, in groups, with folded wings,
"This is the morn she left us here!"
Then circle through air in silver joy
Cheering the high ancestral dome,
"This is the beautiful blessedness
That brings her one year nearer home!
Yet we go and we come, and we know not why
That something of heaven to earth is won,
That while they guard your pathway, lady,
They patiently wait your mission done.

Then let the loud month blow at will,
And Winter strike his tents anew;
May many a springtime find you still
On earth—for it hath need of you!

A QUESTION OF STATE HISTORY.

Who were the First Volunteers for the War?

The following paper was read by Hon. William M. Riester, late Secretary of the Commonwealth, at the last meeting of the Berks County Historical Society, at Reading:

I propose in the paper which I read this evening before this Society, to vindicate the truth of history, and to establish the right of priority to be with the Ringgold Light Artillery in the contest for precedence which has arisen up between the first fire companies from Pennsylvania, which responded to the call of Washington. On the 4th of July, 1860, at a military celebration of the Anniversary of our Independence, held at Philadelphia, I was unexpected that the five companies, the Ringgold Light Artillery, from Reading; the Logan Guards, from Lewistown; the Washington Artillery and the National Light Infantry, from Pottsville, and the Allen Rifles, from Allentown, would be present to participate, and the question of precedence in the companies being likely to arise, Gen. Hoffman addressed a letter to Adjutant-General Russell for information on this point. Gen. Russell, in answer, wrote the following letter, a copy of which he kindly furnished from his office:

"ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, HARRISBURG, June 23, 1860.—*Respectfully. General J. W. Hoffman, Philadelphia.*—SIR: On my return to-day from Williamsport I found on my table your letter of the 20th inst. I did not take charge of this department until September, 1861, and did not come to the seat of government until June of that year, in which latter date until September I was on duty as aide-de-camp to the Governor. I am, therefore, unable to furnish any official knowledge of the reporting for duty or muster of the five companies of which you write, and as no records of them under the titles given can be discovered, I cannot give you the transcripts desired. Colonel Wm. Hiestand, Secretary of the Commonwealth, who at that time was actually from the Governor in the Military Department, is clear in his recollection of the fact that the Logan Guards, from Lewistown, was the first to report for duty, this company having reported in the morning or forenoon of the 19th of April, 1861, and the other companies at later periods of the same day. I am also informed that this company occupied the right of the line on the Baltimore pavement, Baltimore. This, if so, was, at that time, when facts and circumstances were fresh and properly understood, a concession of seniority.

"I am, &c.,

"A. L. RUSSELL.

"Adjutant-General of Pennsylvania."

The Adjutant-General's letter has usually had a fault in his information about the line of march in Baltimore, and the information he communicates from the Secretary of the Commonwealth. The truth is the United States regiments occupied the right of the line, and the Ringgold Artillery the left. But, in the confusion and danger of the passage of the unarmed troops through the infuriated mob at Baltimore, little regard was had to the order of march. Whatever other facts and considerations entered into the decisions then made, it cannot be doubted that little consideration had the result; and the military authorities, on this occasion, decided upon giving the right of the line to the Logan Guards, of Lewistown. On the announcement of this order, through Major-General Hancock, in command, the Ringgold Light Artillery refused to participate in the parade, and withdrew. Thus the post of honor and priority was established by this precedent against the Ringgold Light Artillery most unexpectedly, though most unacceptably, when I have presented, as I shall do in the performance of the task I have undertaken, the statement of facts and proofs at my command, it will be evident that, had Adjutant-General Russell examined the records and papers within his reach, and not relied upon the treacherous recollections of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the would not have misled the military authorities at Philadelphia with the erroneous statement that the Logan Guards was the first company to report at Harrisburg, having arrived on the morning of the 19th of April, when the indisputable fact was that the Ringgold Light Artillery had arrived and reported at Harrisburg on the evening of the 18th of April. But the question now assumes a higher significance and importance than a mere question of military precedence, and arises to the dignity of a national historical question. In the House of Representatives, at Washington, General Cake, a representative from Schuylkill county, who himself, as an officer of the National Light Infantry, of Pottsville, marched with his company to Washington, in his speech, when urging upon the introduction of resolution relative to the bestowal of medals upon the battalion first to arrive at Washington from Pennsylvania, as I find in the report of the *Congressional Globe* of the 16th of April, 1860, said: "The services of the Lewistown Logan Guards, Captain Selheimer, were offered the Governor on the 15th of April, accepted the same day, and, 85 strong, marched to Harrisburg on the 16th; they were the first men.

Some excuse may be found for the error into which the Secretary of the Commonwealth fell in giving his recollection in 1860 of the date of the arrival of the first fire companies at Harrisburg, but I can find no excuse or justification for the falsification of history by General Cake, after the publication of the text and notes of Harris's History of Pennsylvania. Volume 2, which appeared in 1869. It was impossible that the Ringgold Light Artillery or their friends, or the friends of historic truth, could rest content with this unjust military decision, and with the falsification of history, on the floor of Congress, upon a point of so much interest and so much pride to soldiers and citizens. At the request of Maj. James Milnor Gillingham I cheerfully accompanied Maj. Muhlenberg, a member of the corps, to examine the records and proofs bearing upon this controversy, at Harrisburg. The result of our researches, was so satisfactory and so conclusive, that for the purpose of closing up this pending question of military precedence, and of establishing historical truth in behalf of our own brave soldiers, I concluded to prepare this paper on the subject, to be read before our Society, and to be placed among its archives.

President Lincoln issued his proclamation for 75,000 men, April 15, 1861. On that morning the Ringgold Light Artillery were drilling with full ranks, armed and equipped, on their parade-ground, a short distance from the city; when telegraphic messages reached the corps on parade of the proclamation of the President. The following despatch was forthwith sent to Governor Curtin, and appears in the record of "Received Despatches," in the office of the Adjutant-General, at Harrisburg:

"READING, April 15, 1861.—*Gov. A. G. Curtin:* The Ringgold Light Artillery are parading this morning with their guns in position, and have ninety men on parade, every one of them expecting to be ordered on duty for U. S. service before they leave their ground.

"H. A. LANTZ."

The Deputy Secretary of War, in his reply, appears by the first despatch recorded on that day, sent answer:

"HARRISBURG, April 15, 1861.—*H. A. Lantz, Reading:*—Despatch received; will answer more fully as soon as possible.

"S. B. THOMAS, Dep. Sec."

This was followed by another despatch from the Secretary of the Commonwealth, recorded in the record of despatches at Harrisburg, but found transcribed in the minute book of the company:

"HARRISBURG, April 15, 1861.—*Captain James McKnight:*—Bring your company to Harrisburg by first train. If any of the men need equipments they will be provided here by the general government. Lose no time.

"By order of the Governor.

"ELI SLIFER, Secretary."

This despatch was received by Captain McKnight at 11:20 A. M., and by 3 P. M. the train after its receipt, the Ringgold Light Artillery, 101 men, took passage, fully uniformed, armed and equipped, for Harrisburg, and reached there at 8 o'clock P. M. They at once reported for duty to the Secretary of War, who ordered them to the train for Washington at 3 o'clock A. M., April 17th. If these orders had not been countermanded the Ringgold Light Artillery would undoubtedly have reached Washington safely in advance of the troops from Pennsylvania and elsewhere, and before the Logan Guards and the Washington Artillery of Pottsville reported at Harrisburg. At midnight, however, the order to march was countermanded in the following counter order:

"HARRISBURG, April 16, 1861.—*Capt. Jas. McKnight:* You will delay your march to Washington until ordered by the Governor.

"ELI SLIFER."

This written order of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, addressed to Captain McKnight, dated April 16, 1861, so indisputably proves the time of the arrival, and the report for duty at Harrisburg by the Ringgold Light Artillery, that any cumulative evidence is wholly superfluous. *Many* is needed; it will be found in the following extract from the Pennsylvania *Daily Telegraphic* of April 17, 1861—an evening paper published at Harrisburg:

"Last night, at about 8 o'clock, the Ringgold Artillery, Captain McKnight, of Reading, numbering 100 men, arrived. They took up quarters at Herr's Hotel. They are a fine body of men, and are fully prepared and determined to do their whole duty in the present crisis. Our citizens welcomed them with cheers."

Now permit me to interpret these proofs in the light thrown upon them by the account of the events given in Bates's History of Pennsylvania Volunteers. This writer says:

"On the afternoon of the day of the President's proclamation for 75,000 men, the Secretary of War encouraged a call to the Governor of Pennsylvania, and it was telegraphed by the Executive to all parts of Pennsylvania. Among the first to respond was the Ringgold Artillery, Captain McKnight, of Reading; the Logan Guards, Captain Selheimer, of Lewistown; the Washington Artillery, Captain Wren, and the National Light Infantry, Captain McDonald, of Pottsville; and the Allen Rifles, Captain Yeager, of Allentown. The telegram from the Ringgold Light Artillery was sent the morning of the day of the President's proclamation, and the reply of Deputy Secretary Thomas indicates that it reached the Executive Department at Harrisburg before the Secretary of War had telegraphed the call to the Governor. Subsequently the despatch, dated April 15th, received on the 16th, was sent by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, ordering the Ringgold Light Artillery to Harrisburg, which resulted in bringing the command there on the evening of that day. On reporting, continues the same writer, speaking of the Ringgold Light Artillery, at the Executive office, the Governor being absent in Washington, orders were sought from the Secretary of War, who telegraphed to push the Company forward by the quickest train. That order, for prudential reasons, was almost immediately countermanded by the Secretary of the Commonwealth. I have before shown beyond the possibility of successful contradiction that all this occurred on the arrival of the Ringgold Light Artillery at Harrisburg on the evening of the 16th of April; and I now adduce equally conclusive proofs that the Logan Guards did not reach Harrisburg till midday of the 17th, and the Pottsville companies till the evening of the 17th.

"From the Pennsylvania *Daily Telegraph*, April 17, 1861.

"MORE MILITARY.—The Logan Guards of Lewistown arrived here this morning; several Allegheny companies are expected here to-day.

"From the Pennsylvania *Daily Telegraph*, April 18, 1861.

"We give below a list of companies that arrived last night:

"Washington Artillery, Pottsville, Captain Wren, 110 men.

"National Light Infantry, Pottsville, Capt. McDonald, 104 men.

"Allen Rifles, Allentown, Capt. Yeager, 64 men."

[From Bates's History of Pennsylvania Volunteers.]

"The Logan Guards were in line and ready to march at 10 P. M. on the 16th of April, and moved to the station, but, for lack of transportation, did not reach Harrisburg until the morning of the 17th. Two Pottsville companies under marching orders left Pottsville on the 17th, and arrived in Harrisburg at 8 o'clock in the evening.

I submit that I have proved these facts in controversy. That the Ringgold Light Artillery, of Reading, (formerly, Reading Artillery, of Reading, *confirmed*,) armed and equipped, first among the companies of Pennsylvania, after and under the President's call, tendered their services, were accepted by the Governor, and reported for duty at Harrisburg, that the Ringgold Light Artillery first responded through the Executive Department to the Secretary of War, as awaiting orders at Harrisburg, and received the orders from the Secretary of War, conveyed to troops from Pennsylvania, under the President's proclamation.

I come now to comment briefly upon the claim for precedence made by the two companies from Pottsville, on the ground that they had offered their services to the Government prior to the promulgation of the President's proclamation. The National Light Infantry allege that the officers, by resolution of the company, tendered their services, on the 14th of April, to the Secretary of War, and were notified of their acceptance on the 15th of April. The Washington Artillery allege they tendered their services on the 15th of April and were accepted by the Government.

No authority existed on the part of the Secretary of War, by any law or provision of the Constitution of the United States, to accept the offer of troops until the call of the President on the 15th of April. That the military authorities, and have uniformly recognized the right of prior acceptance by the Secretary of War was made manifest by the fact that, in the order of parade on the 4th of July, 1860, at Philadelphia, the post of honor—the right of the line—was given to the Logan Guards, to the exclusion of both the companies from Pottsville, on the ground that this company had reported first for duty at Harrisburg. The tender of service by the officers or by resolution of the company, and the acceptance of such services, has little significance or importance. On the 16th of April, the date of the proclamation, the Secretary of the Commonwealth, published in the Pennsylvania *Daily Telegraph*, at Harrisburg, a list of troops, comprising one or two regiments and about fifty companies, whose services had been offered and accepted by the Governor under the call of the President. Some of these troops failed to report for duty, and in regard to others which entered into service, no pretension of claim for priority of rank was set up over others who had been ordered march and reported for duty at rendezvous at earlier dates.

Mr. Riester here read the statement made by the commander of the Ringgold Artillery, Captain James McKnight, and the following certification:

READING, Pa., May 21, 1870.—We, the undersigned citizens of Reading, Pa., hereby certify, that during the month of January, 1861, information having been received by us that the Ringgold Light Artillery were under orders to be ready to move to Washington, a meeting was held at which we were present. That at said meeting a fund was raised for the purpose of obtaining overcoats for the men of said company. We further certify that the presents were presented on the day appointed among those belonging to the said command.

JOHN MCMAHON, G. A. NICOLAS, DAVID MCKNIGHT, EDWARD WALLACE, H. H. MUHLENBERG, WM. M. HIESTER, JAMES MILNOLAND, C. H. HUNTER.

LETTER FROM POTTSVILLE.

[Correspondence of the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

POTTSVILLE, June 16, 1870.—After waiting six weeks for pleasant weather the pic-nic season may at last be reported fairly opened.

Your correspondent was present at one yesterday, which will long remain in his memory. It was gotten up by the members of Mountain Social Temple of Honor and Temperance—a name whose length recalls that other temperance society whose follies were so pleasantly satirized by the great teacher whom—now that he is dead—all the papers are trying to canonize, forgetful that his millions of readers did that long ago. Like the other follies and vices against which he directed his pungent wit, the habit of meeting once a week to swill lemonade and ice-cream, instead of, now a thing of the past, and temperance societies are conducted on steady principles, and not by force of high-pressure enthusiasm. The Society with which your correspondent picnicked yesterday was endowed with at least average intelligence and good sense—certainly enough to get up a first-class pic-nic, and that without the aid of tea. With its usual courtesy, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad furnished excursion tickets to Langhorne, twenty miles down the road, armed with which a merry party boarded an early train, and were rolled away through the beautiful scenery of the upper Schuylkill, until, after a ride unanimously declared "not half long enough," they were deposited at their place of destination safe and sound, and ready, everything in good order except oaths, which, with true porcine obstinacy, remained on board, and was never heard from more.

The ground was in a snug little valley, nestling down between wooded hills, and as completely isolated from "the busy haunts of men" as it is possible to be in this latter part of Eastern Pennsylvania, and within two minutes walk of a railroad depot.

I have always thought that the dividing line between Berks and Schuylkill ought to lie on the ridge of the Sharp Mountain, immediately below Pottsville. North of that line, everything is essentially Schuylkill, and the whole country is indicative of great wealth in the bowels of the earth, combined with comparative poverty on the surface. Passing through the gap in Sharp Mountain, you have scarcely reached Mount Carbon, half a mile below Pottsville, when the scenery changes and puts on the agricultural look of "Old Berks." The mounds of coal dirt and refuse from the mines give place to broad fields of grain; huge barns are seen instead of ground, and grimy breakers, and the rough shanties and irregular villages of the coal region, which look as if they had been picked up somewhere by a flood, and deposited at random, over the country, *a la* Agassiz and the "glacial period," are supplanted by comfortable-looking farm houses and neat towns, in which the streets are laid out with a view to permanence, and the houses nestle together in a neighborly way that suggests a life-long intimacy among the inhabitants. In which the sidewalks (for are not the inhabitants genuine descendants of the cleanly Hollanders immortalized by Irving?) are swept and dusted every morning, are lined with wooden stoops and dashed by huge trees; whose streets are seldom disturbed by a passing wagon, and whose whole appearance suggests that they are quaint and ready to be whitewashed and fenced in. Such such is the little village of Landingville, in whose vicinity our pic-nic was held, and of such character is the country round. A few children came and sat on a mossy bank to witness the sports, and remained there, with characteristic Dutch immobility, during the whole part of the day; a few women strolled up, looked on in silence, answered all offers of hospitality with monosyllabic shyness, and went away again to attend to household duties; a fat man, with a ruddy visage, and eyes which beamed with good nature, dismounted from a bare-backed horse, asked for a piece of cake "to show the folks at home he had been to the pic-nic," and, with mouth, hands and pockets full, turned to his steed only to see it trotting down the road under a madcap Tempian, who seemed highly delighted and in no wise ashamed in her uneasy seat. A few canal boatmen, thrown out of employment by the great miners' strike, also looked on for awhile, then left in disgust. Other visitors were there now and then "flying around" in rough-looking games, quiet "sallies beneath the grand old trees, or listless reposing in their shade; while each succeeding train brought fresh arrivals, but bore away none of the disappointed who had come to spend their remaining. The evening trains passed by; but the party had "come to spend the day," and would not think of leaving home on the last possible train. Later in the evening a dance for the benefit of the poor came off, and the "fiddlers" were rewarded with a good supper, and, in the morning, frightened the merry party to the depot, though it came not before it was time. The day, I know, was spent in *impromptu* singing, which was continued in the cars, for the amusement of the conductor, who encouraged the proceedings "to sing away, I like it," though some sleepy Philadelphia passengers looked as if they did not "like it" so much. Finally, the train rolled into the depot, the beautiful "Good-night" sole of the Temple was sung, the clock struck ten, and the pic-nickers were home. "Tired most to death?" Yes; but all agreed that the day had been delightful. And such is a country pic-nic.

The sensation of the day was wedding in Hollis, which occurred at high noon in the Episcopal Church, the groom being one of Pottsville's representative young men, and the bride the daughter of a successful coal operator. Pride and prudence combined to make it gorgeously, which may be interpreted to suit the reader, for everyone knows all, or, at least, such matters. There were dozens of carriages; there were impressive services; there was a big crowd of people to see them and two or three bigger crowds of people on the sidewalks; there was much excitement and much fashion, and, I don't believe they are any more married than if they had been married by a good, and poor minister five dollars to perform the ceremony in the back parlor, in the presence of the bride's mother and the cook. The wedding is over, and all seemed determined to enjoy themselves.

A slight deviation from the proposed route was made on account of the bad condition of some of the streets in the upper part of the town; much to the disappointment of the residents of those streets, through which it should be abandoned. The whole affair was magnificent. So many handsome, intelligent, respectable-looking men have never been seen together in this city. Their elegant uniforms and soldierly bearing, their martial music and waving plumes, formed a scene long to be remembered by all who witnessed it.

The view from the elevated position occupied by your reporter, on West Pourth street, was strikingly beautiful. This is the principal thoroughfare of the city. It is very wide and is bordered on each side by beautiful gardens and shaded by rows of tall trees. The Nicolson pavement afforded a splendid opportunity for a display of the manœuvres peculiar to the Order. With remarkable promptness and precision, the companies changed from columns into triangles, crosses, &c., and marched in this way to the Race Track, adjoining the Reading Railroad, where, by 2 P. M., the evening year were installed with due ceremony. The following officers were duly installed:

First, a squad of policemen, in uniform.

Baldwin II. Commandery, No. 22, acting as Escort.

Commanderies from other States, namely:

St. Omer, Lancaster, Pa.
Columbia, No. 2, Washington, D. C.
Washington, No. 1, Washington, D. C.
Monumental, No. 2, Baltimore.

Then followed the other Commanderies, in order of rank, from Philadelphia, and, with the exception of Mary Commandery, of Philadelphia, which was detailed to escort the Grand Commandery.

Allegheny, No. 35, Allegheny, Pa.
Constantine, No. 5, Bellefonte.
Hutchinson, No. 22, Norristown.
Franklin, No. 11, Tamaqua.
Mt. Olivet, No. 30, Erie.
Great Bend, No. 27, Great Bend.
Hermit, No. 24, Lebanon.
Packer, No. 23, Mauch Chunk.
York, No. 21, York, Pa.
Allen, No. 20, Allentown.
Northern, No. 16, Towanda.
Columbia, No. 15, Lancaster.
Crusade, No. 12, Bloomsburg.
Pilgrim, No. 1, Harrisburg.
De Molay, No. 9, Reading.
St. John's, No. 4, Philadelphia.
Philadelphia, No. 3, Philadelphia.
Pittsburgh, No. 1, Pittsburgh.
Mary, No. 2, Philadelphia.

Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania.

Grand Officers and Distinguished Guests in carriages.

Twelve bands of music were in line, some of them from other States in the Northern States, and it was really a treat to hear them perform. There is considerable rivalry among the bands, and they play well.

By the time the procession reached the racecourse, the Grand Stand and all places affording a view of the platform were pretty well filled, and were soon jammed with persons eager to see the Installation of Officers, which was rather dull and tedious, owing to the numbers of the press present, as they were not allowed to enter the enclosure. The dignitaries on the platform were to us like small children, "*to be seen but not heard.*"

During these proceedings a sudden and violent shower came up and caused a scattering of those not under shelter. The Knights, with the exception of Baldwin II. Commandery, beat a retreat, which only terminated at the dinner-tables of the Heridic House, and other hotels.

Nothing of general interest has occurred since the installation.

It is generally expected, though not officially announced, that the next annual encampment will be at Harrisburg, where the Capital Park will afford a very pleasant location for the camp. But I doubt if the Sir Knights will be as well pleased with it as they are with their present location and surroundings.

The Marine Band, paid their respects to Mr. Fred. Heridic, at his residence, late evening, and after a delightful musical treat, were invited into the house, where a treat of another kind awaited them. Mr. Heridic kept open house all the evening, and hundreds of Sir Knights and others enjoyed his hospitality. The officers of the *Daily Lycoming Gazette and Bulletin* were last evening serenaded by the Great Western Cornet Band of Pittsburgh, Capt. B. Weirs, leader. In fact, the people of this place are enjoying a musical treat such as few places of the size of this are favored with.

W. K. R.

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

THE ATTEMPTED

BANK ROBBERY

AT

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

Three Explosions---Window Sashes and Door Blown Out---The Clock Stops at 1 o'clock---The Burglars Work All Night, but Herring's Bank Safe Foils Them.

Letter from the Bank President.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY,
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 24, 1870.

Messrs. HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, 251 BROADWAY, New York:—Gentlemen: We have had our Safe in the Bank here, for the last two years, and have had burglars on the night of 24th inst., the result is, *the Safe is perfectly uninjured*, and we have no fear of any loss. Three attempts were made to blow the Safe, but the burglars were foiled, and had to leave without any plunder. The Safe contained all my books, valuable papers and a large amount of money, and I feel very grateful to find the contents entirely uninjured.

Yours, respectfully,

D. E. YOUNG.

ONE MORE.

HENDERSON, N. C., May 2, 1870.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO., No. 807 Chestnut street, Philadelphia:

GENTLEMEN: On the morning of the 17th of May our Safe was attacked by burglars, who succeeded in blowing open the outer door, but were unable to get into the Safe, which, I feel, is now in a state of perfect security, as the burglars, after exhausting their powder, left the premises, and did not return.

Our other bankers have had their Safes tested by burglars, to prevent interruption in their operations—when they have been attacked they have lost nothing, while other Safes, belonging to other parties, have been robbed of thousands.

I congratulate myself on having purchased your Safe, and have no fear of any loss while it is in use.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. YANCEY.

STILL ANOTHER.

HENDERSON, N. C., May 27, 1870.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO., No. 807 Chestnut street, Philadelphia:

GENTLEMEN: On the morning of the 17th inst. the burglars blew the Safe of the Bank of Henderson, but the business houses were consumed.

The Commissioners of this place have celebrated Chamberlain Safes which were in the burned houses, by having them opened in the public square, and have found, to a positive certainty, that the contents of the Safes were uninjured.

We feel satisfied us that your Safes are proof against fire.

Respectfully, yours,

HERRING'S

Patent Champion Safes,

The Most Reliable Protection from Fire and Burglars.

HERRING'S

PHILADELPHIA.

New Patent Champion Banker's Safes

Combines wrought iron and hardened steel, and iron welded with steel plates, rendering it impossible to drill, and afford protection against burglars to an extent not heretofore known.

Dwelling-house Safes for silver plate, valuables, jewelry, deeds, &c. All Safes warranted.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

807 Chestnut Street, Phila.

HERING, FARREL & SHERMAN, No. 251 BROADWAY, corner MURRAY Street, New York.

HERRING & CO., Chicago.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New Orleans.

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We offer for sale $1,700,000 of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's new First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds, free from all taxes (Pennsylvania tax excepted), principal and interest payable in gold.

The whole issue may be converted into a loan of $7,000,000, dated October 6 1869. They have twenty-five (25) years to run, and are convertible into stock at par until 1874.

Principal and interest payable in gold.

They are secured by a first mortgage on 5,000 acres of coal lands in the Wyoming Valley, near Wilkesbarre, at a minimum price of $1 per ton of 2,000 lbs. of coal per annum, with works in progress which contemplate a large increase at an early period, and also upon valuable Real Estate in the city.

A sinking fund of two cents per ton upon all coal taken from these mines for five years, and of fifteen cents per ton thereafter, is established, with The Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, the Trustee under the mortgage, collect these sums and invest them in these Bonds, agreeably to the provisions of the Trust.

For full particulars, copies of the mortgage, &c., apply to

W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & ALBISON,
C. & H. BORIE,
E. W. CLARK & CO.,
JAY COOKE & CO.,
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OF

First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds

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Fredericksburg and Gordonsville R. R. Co. of Virginia,

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FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

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A LINE 200 MILES LONG IN SALE

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INTEREST PAYABLE MAY AND NOVEMBER.

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No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,

SUCCESSORS TO

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.

Every department of Banking business shall receive my most attentive, as heretofore. Quotations of stocks, Gold, Government Securities, &c., furnished daily. Orders for Stocks, &c., promptly executed by SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO., New York.

PRIVATE WIRE. jm 17

PERSONAL

PROFESSOR JOHN BUCHANAN, M. D. can be consulted personally or by letter in all diseases requiring medical skill and advice. Chronic cases, such as Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Gravel, Paralysis, Fits, Fever and Ague, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Piles, &c., and all private diseases, specially adapted to the wants of the public. Private Offices in Dispensary Building, No. 224 PINE street. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. ap20 1y

FINANCIAL.

HENDERSON, N. C., May 27, 1870.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO., No. 807 Chestnut street, Philadelphia:

GENTLEMEN: On the morning of the 17th inst. our Safe was attacked by burglars, who succeeded in blowing open the outer door, but were unable to get into the Safe, which, I feel, is now in a state of perfect security, as the burglars, after exhausting their powder, left the premises, and did not return.

Our other bankers have had their Safes tested by burglars, to prevent interruption in their operations—when they have been attacked they have lost nothing, while other Safes, belonging to other parties, have been robbed of thousands.

I congratulate myself on having purchased your Safe, and have no fear of any loss while it is in use.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. YANCEY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15, 1870.—*My Dear Judge:* In accepting your invitation to the 18th instant, I impose upon the appointment and qualification of your successor, I take the opportunity to express to you my high appreciation of your patriotic, and devoted manner in which you have discharged your duties, and I regret that no less a degree do I appreciate the pleasant personal relations which have existed from the beginning of our association officially and in public.

Hoping that you will carry with you nothing but pleasant recollections of your connection with the Administration, and with my assurances of my personal esteem and friendship, I remain, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

To the Hon. E. R. Hoar, Attorney-General.

Slavery in the West Indies.

The following is the bill introduced into the Spanish Cortes by the Colonial Minister:

PROJECT OF LAW FOR THE ABOLITION OF NEGRO SLAVERY.

ART. 1. All the children of slave mothers born after the proclamation of this law are declared free.

ART. 2. All the slaves born between the 18th of September, 1868, and the proclamation of this law are declared free, and the same shall be the payment to their owners of $50 each.

ART. 3. The slaves of the Crown are under the Spanish flag, or in any other manner aided the troops during the present insurrection in Cuba, are declared free. The State will condemnify their value to those owners who have remained faithful to the Spanish cause, but not those who have belonged to the insurrection.

ART. 4. Slaves over 60 years old are free without indemnity to the owners, and also those others who arrive at this age.

ART. 5. Those who, under the title of *conocidados*, or from any other cause belong to the State, enter immediately on their full civil rights.

ART. 6. Those freed from Articles 1 and 4 remain under the protection and patronage of their masters.

ART. 7. The patrons referred to in a previous article are obliged to maintain their *ex-infelices*, to clothe them, help them in sickness, give them primary teaching and do whatever is necessary to exercise an art or an office. The patron acquires all the rights of guardian, and can avail himself of the labor of the freed man without retribution until they reach 18 years of age.

ART. 8. When the freed ones attain 18 years they will gain half-the daily pay of a free man. Of these wages the freed one is to receive one half, the other half being reserved and applied as a pecuniary fund for him in D. W.

ART. 9. On arrival at 22 years the freed one will acquire his full civil rights and receive the surplus wages added to in previous article.

ART. 10. The *patronato* is transmissible by all the measures recognized for rights. The legitimate or natural fathers who are free can redeem the *patronato* of their children by paying to the patron an indemnification for the expenses he has incurred for their support, according to bases established in subsequent articles.

ART. 11. The Superior Civil Government must, within one month from the publication of this law, form the list of slaves comprehended in Articles 2 and 3.

ART. 12. Those comprehended in the foregoing articles will be considered as free in the State. This is related to protect them, defend them, and afford them the means of obtaining their livelihood. Those who desire to return to Africa will be conducted there.

ART. 13. The slaves referred to in Article 4 may remain in the houses of their owners, who will thus acquire the character of *patronatos*. When they have decided to remain in the houses of their owners, it is optional with the latter to pay them for their services, considering the physical impossibility of maintaining them through their infancy, and the duty of the children to feed and clothe them, and aid them in their labors, with a view of occupying them in work suited to their age and strength.

ART. 14. If the freed one of his own will leaves the patron, the above-mentioned articles has no effect.

ART. 15. The Government will raise the resources necessary for indemnifications required by the present law by means of a tax on the property of the Antilles.

ART. 16. All suppression of fact (*ocultacion*) to the detriment of the freedom of the freed one is law will be punished according to Article 15 of the Penal Code.

ART. 17. A slave Census is to be taken. All not appearing in it are declared free.

ART. 18. The Government will dictate a special rule for the compliance with this law.

ART. 19. The Government is authorized to take any measures it considers necessary to realize the emancipation of those who remain under the yoke of slavery, according to the law, giving due account thereof to the Cortes.

SIGISMUNDO MORET Y PRENDERGAST,
Minister of Ultramar.

Madrid, May 8, 1870.

Forty-first Congress—Second Session.

In the House of Representatives yesterday a new Conference Committee was appointed on the Pacific Railroad Bill, creating a Department of Justice was passed. The Franking bill was discussed until adjournment.

The Senate Committee on Finance, May 27, from the Conference Committee on the Sundry Appropriation bill, reported that the committee had not been able to agree. The House insists on a vote of 84 to 66, insisted on its own position. The Senate yesterday granting the right of way to the Utah Central Railroad. A resolution was offered in the Senate to purchase Cooper's Point, Camden, New Jersey, for the Western Pacific Railroad, was amended so as to require an amendment requiring the payment of $3,000,000 of Pacific Railroad bonds, rejected. The Senate amendments to the bill for the relief of Jesse Benton Frémont were concurred in. Adjourned.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

PROPOSALS.		
Pioneer	Philadelphia...Wilmington	June 15
Delaware	New York...Savannah	June 15
Deutschland	New York...Bremen	June 14
Ariadne	New York...Glasgow	June 14
Ariadne	New York...Glasgow	June 14
Anglia	New York...Liverpool	June 14
Cuba	New York...Liverpool	June 14
City of Mexico	New York...Vera Cruz, &c.	June 14
Ethiopia	New York...Glasgow	June 14
Ethiopia	New York...Glasgow	June 14
Scotia	New York...Liverpool	June 14
Scotia	New York...Liverpool	June 14
Cambria	New York...Londonderry	June 14
Virginia	New York...Liverpool	June 14
Virginia	New York...Liverpool	June 14
Manhattan	New York...Liverpool	June 14
The California Mail	New York...Aspinwall	June 15

BOARD OF TRADE.

J. E. DUBOSTA, } Committee of the Board of Trade.
T. B. GARRETT, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MARINE BULLETIN.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA—JUNE 17.

SUN RISES 4.29 | SUN SETS 7.30 | HIGH WATER, 1.58

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Chas. Lanier, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W M Baird & Co.

Steamer Delaware, Ellis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W M Baird & Co.

Schr Ada Hancock, Crowell, 1 day from Milford, Del, with grain to master.

Schr Argo, Taylor, 4 days from Chickahominy River, with lumber to Jas Barton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Prometheus, Hand, for Portland, Me, Sinnickson & Co.

Steamer Monitor, Jones, New York, W M Baird & Co.

Schr Ada Hancock, Crowell, Milford, Del, master.

Schr J W Cannon, Charleston, Chas Haines & Co.

Schr J W Lanning, Lanning, Fortress Monroe, master.

Schr Ann