Coording



Multin.

VOLUME XXIV.—NO. 64.

WEDDING INVITATIONS EN-graved in the newest and best manner. LOUIS DRKKA, Stationer and Engraver, No. 1033 Chesbus street. street.

PI XED EARTH CLOSETS ON ANY
floor, in or out of doors, and PORTABLE EARTH
COMMODES, for use in bed-chambers and elsewhere,
Are absolutely-free-from offence. Earth Closet Company's office and salesroom at WM. G. BHOADS, No.
1221 Market street.

MILLEB-KING—On Wednesday, June 224, 1870, at rgyle, N. Y., by Ray, D. M. Ure, Rey. James Russol iller. Pastor of Bethany Presbytorian Church, Phila-elphia, to Miss Louie E. King, of Argyle, N. Y.

-On the 24th inst., John Bingham, in the year of his ago, to reintives and friends of the family are respectfully ted to attend his funeral, from his late residence, 38 North Eleventh street, on Tuesday, 28th inst., at n the 24th inst., James V. Kirk, in the 37th r of his age, its relatives and Lafayette Lodge, No. 71, Y. 31; Girard Mark Lodge, No. 14; Keystone Chap. No. 75, and Faint John's Commandery, No. 4; also, ensn't Lodge, No. 114; 1. O. F. are respectful ted 4n, attend. his funeral, from his late residence, 719 Green street, on Tuosday, the 28th instant; at 3 ock. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

YENUINE MEDICINAL COD LIVER JOIL.-JOHN C. BAKER & Co., 715 Market st. SPECIAL NOTICES.

OUR LIST

SUMMER SPECIALTIES.

THIN SUITS.

Reads Made or to Order

Linen, Duck, Alpaca, Mobnirs, Serges, Tweed, Finnnels, Drap D'Ete.

TOURISTS' GOODS.

Dusters of all kinds. Furnishing Goods,

SEASIDE WEAR.

Batting Bobes Ladies, Gents and Children. Sea-Side Overcoats, Fishing Jackets,

SUMMER CLOTHES

For Youths and Boys. Linen Jackets and Pants, Boys' Dusters, Marseilles and Duck Vestë

The Finest Clothing Establishment. 818 and S20 CHESTNUT STREET.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

FOURTH OF JULY

SEA-SHORE,

VIA CAMBEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD

ATLANTIC CITY.

Trains leave VINE STREET FERRY on SATURDAY t 8.00 A. M., 2.00, 3.30 and 4.15 P. M. On SUNDAY at 8.00 A. M. MONDAY, 8.00 A. M. and 3.30 and 4.15 P. M. The 200 and 3.30 P. M. trains run through in 134 hours EXCURSION TICKETS, good from SATURDAY MORNING, July 2d, until TUESDAY MORN-

ING, July 5th, Inclusive... D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF BROAD STREET.

A GRAND MASS MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA Favoring the IMPROVEMENT OF BROAD STREET, Will be held under the auspices of the BROAD STREET IMPROVEMENT LEAGUE. And by authority of the Meeting of Citizens held on the 17th of June, 1870.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ON THURBDAY EVENING.
June 30th, at 8 o'clock.
All who appreciate the advantages that the thoroughfure of Broad street enjoys, to make it, with proper improvement. PROVEMENT.

THE FINEST AND MOST IMPOSING AVENUR
IN THE WORLD; and all who take an honest pride in BEAUTIFYING AND ADORNING OUR CITY, are cordially invited to attend the meeting.

By order of the BROAD STREET IMPROVEMENT
LEAGUE.

DR. F. C. MELVILLE, Vice President. GRO. S. GRAHAM. Secretary.

JAMES W. HAVENS, Treasurer. je21 9trp

MUTUAL Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, No. 701 Arch Street.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION to either of the College courses will present themselves for examination on WEDNESDAY. June 29th, at half-past ten o'clock.

THE REGULAR COURSE includes the Ancient Languages, with Fronch and German; the Mathematics and the Physical Sciences, with an ELECTION of certain studies in the two last years.

In the SCIENTIFIC COURSE, more extended studies in Mathematics, Physics, and the Modern Languages are substituted for the Ancient Languages.

Students may also enter for a PARTIAL COURSE, including such studies as they may select and which the Faculty may approve.

FRANCISA JACKSON.

Secretary of the Faculty.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSIA.

The Annual Commencement, for conferring Degrees, will be held on THURSDAY, June 30th, in the ACA-BEMY OF MUSICA, at 10 o'clock A. M. The Reverend Cherry, Judges of the United States and State Courts, the Mayor of the City, Select and Common Councils, the Board of Directors and President of the Girard College, the Principal of the Central High School, the candidates for the Degree of Muster of Arts, and other Graduates of the University are invited to join the Faculty, in the Foyer of the Academy, at a quarter before 10.

FRANCIS A. JACKSON,

Secretary.

BOAD COMPANY will, until August 1st next, pay of at pay and accrued interest any of their first nortigage bonds due in 1873 con presentation at their Office. No. 293 WALLEN STREET STREET STREET STREET STREET STREET STREET pay off at par and accrued pay off at par and accrued mortgage bonds, due in 1873, on presentation.

Office, No. 303 WALNUT street.

L. CHAMBERLAIN, Treasurer, jo24 Imrps NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND GREEN LANESTATION.
Pure Lehigh Coal delivered to the residen Germantown at reduced rates.

Office, No. 16 S. Seventh street

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NATATORIUM AND PHYSICAL INSTITUTE, BROAD ST., BELOW WALNUT.
Swimming School for both sexes and all ages. Open day and evening.

Pupils received at all times.

The most timid persons taught to swim in from six to ten lessons. "EXTRA NOTICE."

On and after to-day Senson Tickets will be reduced thirty three and one-third " 33%" per cent. CHANGE OF HOUR.

The ladies' hours will hereafter close at one o'clock MONDAY, JULY 4TH.

The Natatorium will be open on the Fourth of July all day and evening, for gentlemen swimmers only, there being no Ladies' classes nor lessons given on that For further particulars call or address the proprietors je25-s m w-4t§ J. W. PAYNE & BRO. OFFICE OF THE SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COMPANY, No. 417 WALNUT

Philadelphia, June 25th, 1870.

NOTICE.—The Loanholders of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, who have not yet signed the agreement
for the vatension of their Loans—requisite as a prelimiuary to the execution of the proposed Lease of this Company's Works to the Philadelphia and Beading Italiroad
Company—are respectfully requested to call at this office,
and sign such agreement, at their earliest convenience.

By order of the Managers.

der of the Managers. F. FRALEY, President.

Collection of the Gallery of Cassol. Jezz wils rpois

EXCURSION TO FORT DELiaware.—An excursion to Fort Delaware.
will take place July 7, 1870, under the anaptoes of the
Mariner's Bethel Baptist Church. (Special permission
to land at the Fort has been seaured.) Tickets, 60 cents,
to be obtained at the store of E. M. BRUCE, 18 North
Seventh street. CEDAR CHESTS AND FUR BOXES ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER. my3-tu the Smrp\$1 207 CALLOWHLL STREET.

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518
and 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department.
Bedical treatment and medicine furnished gratuitously

PULITICAL NOTICES

1870.

SHERIFF. WILLIAM R. LEEDS

HEADQUARTERS UNION

Ward
In accordance with the rules governing the Union
Republican party, you will assemble at the LAMB
TAVERN: on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, June
29, at 8 o'clock, and organize in compliance with the
rules, and cleet a representative to the City Executive
Committee. Committee.

By order of the Union Republican City Executive
Committee.

JOHN L. HILL, President. JOHN McCullough, Secretaries.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Hall Young Men's Christian Ass'n.

1210 Chestnut Street. The Monthly Meeting of the Association will be held on next MONDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock. Address by CHAS. T SCHIVEL) Subject—"Work for Young Men.

Question for discussion—"How Shall W. Work?" Vocal and Instrumental Music under the direction of Prof. C. H. HARDING. The Public are invited.

REV. JAMES M. CROWELL, D. D., will preach in the Third Reformed Church, Dr. Wadsworth's, corner of Tenth and Filbert streets, on Sunday morning next, 20th inst. at 10% o'clock je222t rp ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWEN-tieth and Cherry' streets.—Service (Choral) and Sermon. to-morrow evening, at 8 o'clock. At this ser-vice the seats will be free. WEST ARCH STREET PRESBY-

terian Church, corner Eighteenth and Arch streets. Rev. A. A. Willis, D. D., will preach to-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and & P. M THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN Church; Washington Square,—Rev. Herrick Johnson, D. D., Pastor, will preach to morrow, at 10% M. and S. P. M.

SIXTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Spruce street, below Sixth. Rev. J. P. Conkey,
Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M., and at 8 o clock P., M.
Sents free in the evening. ARCH STREET M. E. CHURCH,
Broad street, below Arch.—Preaching Sunday
morning, at 10½ o'clock, and evening at 8 o'clock, by
Rev. C. H. Payne, Pastor. Evening subject, "National
Perils and Safeguards."

THIRD REFORMED CHURCH,
D. D., of Rochester, will preach to morrow morning,
and the Rev. Oharles Wadswerth, D. D., evening, at 8
o elock.

October 18 ONE -10%, 7%. Man forsaken by the Hely ppritt-can it be? Lutherbaum English Lutheran Church, Twelfth and Oxford streets, Rev. Noah M. Price, Pastor. Pews free. Church Tanth Laler PRESBYTERIAN Ghurch, Tenth, below Spruce.—Bev. Albert Barnes, with Communion Service, to morrow at 102 A. M., and Rev. Samuel Miller Hageman, at 8 P. M. Evening subject—"The Heart of Stone." All cordially invited.

BETH-EDEN BAPTIST CHURCH,
Smith, D. D., will preach Sunday morning,
and Rov William T. Brantley, D. D., of Atlanta,
Georgia, in the evening. Strangers cordially invited.

OPEN AIR SERVICES UNDER the auspices of the Young Men's Obristian Asso-ciation, SABBATH AFTERNOON (D. V.), at the fol-lowing places: Cemetery Lane, Kensington, Second street, above York, Genetery Land, Renaington,
Second atreet, above York,
Seventh and St. Mary streets,
Nineteenth and Bidge avenue,
Gray's Ferry Rd. and Bainbridge st.
Twenty second and Federal streets,
Broad and Master streets,
Broad and Coates Streets,
Broad and South streets,
Broad and Arch streets,
Emeline street, rear of Ninth and Bainbridge streets,
1745 o'clock.

The Fine Arts. The principal art exhibition just now in the

city, and one worthy of public attention in a brisker season of the year than now, is the collection of Autotypes from Drawings and Paintings by the old masters, now shown in its complete form at Haseltine's Gallery, No. 1125 Chestnut street. In Mr. Haseltine's absence in Paris, these works are exhibited and explained by gentlemen learned in art and every way competent. There are over six thousand photographic copies of famous works, taken by the indestructible carbon process, and forming in most cases complete fac simile duplicates of the priceless originals. Some successful copies taken direct from old paintings, (among which we observe the most interesting head-of Raphael extant, and from his own brush,) have been sent us by Braun, the inventor, since our former notices. The copies from the Sixtine Chapel frescoes are alone

worth weeks of study. —An acrobat in England, on whose chest large stones were broken with a huge hammer, died one day recently because the stone rolled off and the hammer broke into his chest.

SATURDAY JUNE 25, 1870.

THE COAL TRADE.

State of the Trade---Decrease in Ship-

ments...The Cause...Decrease in Ship-ments...The Cause...Suspended Regions ...-Convention of Minors Held at Potts... ville...Suffering Among the Men...Now York Market...Quotations, etc. There is no marked change in the trade since last writing, though the amount of coal shipped during the week is considerably less than that reported for the previous one. The shipped during the week is considerably less than that reported for the previous one. The decrease of shipments was not caused by the dullness of the trade, but is accounted for by the fact that several 'days of the week were observed as holidays, and, in consequence, no work done. Inside work was also interfered with by the rain, the accumulated water getting a temporary a mastery of the pumps. The 17th was generally observed as a holiday, and on the 19th the meeting held at Wilkesbarre, and attended by the miners generally, caused a cessation of work in that and adjoining regions. Some of the men having to come ing regions. Some of the men having to come from a distance were unable to reach their homes on the succeeding day, and it was consequently lett. With but one exception, the men at all the places are quiet descript to men at all the places are quiet, desiring to work on, satisfied with the present basis. At the place where the men are dissatisfied the dissatisfaction is a local one, and caused by a refusal of the operators to obey a mandate of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association, of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association; that Association demanding that three persons working at the place, who have broken one of its rules and refused to pay the fine imposed on them, shall be discharged; threatening that if such is not done they will quit work. As the Company is resolved not to do so—the parties being good men—a strike, in consequence of the refusal, may occur during the week. If such is the result, it will be done by the Workingmen's Benevolent Association. the Workingmen's Benevolent Association who will force the men of their organization to that end. The men at the place express themselves strongly in favor of the retention of the persons, offering to pay their fine, but are so influenced by the Workingmen's Benevolent Association that, however much they may desire to work, they will be unable to continue but will be constant. continue, but will be forced to obey, and Affairs in Schuylkill and other suspended

regions, with the exception of the Summit Hill, have taken an active turn during the lat-ter part of the week. Delegates were elected on Tuesday by the workingmen to represent them in a special convention, and to vote on the propriety of resuming work at the opera-tors terms or sticking to their demand for the payment of wages on basis of 1869. The con-vention met on Thursday, at Pottsville. Al-though business was carried on with closed doors, it is believed that the vote was against work and in favor of further superprise till doors, it is believed that the vote was against work and in favor of further suspension till their basis was granted them. The delegation from Tamaqua are reported to have voted solidly in favor of further suspension, as also the delegates from districts where they were making enough money to support themselves by being engaged at dead work, considerable of it being done at the different colleries by the operators, who are taking advantage of the time to pushit. Without doubt, great destitution is prevailing in some of the regions. A gentleman who lives in the Lehigh region, and has every opportunity of knowing, writes that the men are resorting to all means to make sufficient for their support; in proof of this he

men are resorting to all means to make sufficient for their support; in proof of this he adds that a miner from St. Clair was at his house a few days ago peddling pins, needles and thread, and told members of the family "that he had to take to that means to get a little money to keep his family from starving, that they (the miners) were willing to work but were unable to do so." He also writes that he was in conversation with a man from Shenandoah mines, Schuylkill, who told him "that a large proportion of the men were willing to go to work, but the leaders of the villing to go to work, but the leaders of the willing to go to work, but the leaders of the W. B. A. prevented them. Also that a great deal more suffering prevails than the men will acknowledge to." Such is the inside view of their position. A state of affairs they have brought on themselves by their heeding the counsels and teachings of W. B. A. men, who, if they were actuated and had for their aim the good of the workingmen, would not do the good of the workingmen, would not do as now, counsel them to hold out, making no wages, and causing them to spend, as they have, the hard accumulation of the past, but would themselves refuse to receive their salawould themselves refuse to receive their salaries for their services, and sacrifice their wages, at least, rather than live supported by the men whom they have duped. Should they do so, they might lay claims to disinterestedness, but considering the fact that before they were elevated to their present positions, they were unable to make one-half as much as they get now, it's about time that the men saw through them, and gave them a chance of trying to live by labor. The amount of money distributed at some of the places from funds be collected for the purpose of relieving those suffering by the strike was about four dollars to each man for a month's support. Truly, their organization supports them and looks to their interest; that is, from the above showing, to the interests of their officers, at least. A good way to bring the men to see their situation and show them the false confidence placed in their officers would be for the operators to refuse to recognize the be for the operators to refuse to recognize the W. B. A. as having any power. In that case the men would soon find out that their leaders had no power, and would cease to be governed by them. But when it is as now—the operators during a strike ignoring the men, conferring with and being dictated to by their leaders—the men see at once their power, and placing confidence in them, obey their every every behest.

From New York we have it that everything rom New York we have it that everything is stirring. Vessels are scarce; that the Scranton sale is anxiously awaiting. Great feeling is manifested as to the resumption of work in the Susquehanna regions. A brisk made is expected the remainder of the season. The prices of Pittston coal to contractors, for July, were reduced from those of June. son. The prices of Pittston coal to contractors, for July, were reduced from those of June, 30 dents. Some coal is accumulating, but the scarcity of vessels is the cause, the heavy coast fogs preventing them from coming in. As numbers are now arriving they will soon carry off the accumulation.

There was transported over both reads and There was transported over both roads and canal last week 100,971 09 tons against 125,-744 11 the week previous, being a decrease of

LIONS OR LIARS?

Boubt About a Terrific Story. We published a day or two since a tale of horror, which has gone the rounds of the horror, which has gone the rounds of the press, giving the particulars of the death of three circus musicians, who, by an accident to the car on which they rode, were tumbled into a cage of lions and devoured by them. The following, which sounds very much like the Chicago Post, but which we clip from another paper, discredits the story, which seems to have been entirely unfounded and purely sensational.

"What shall we believe? Here we published in good faith; a few days since, a thrilling story of three musical blowers belonging to a circus, tumbling into a cage of lions and

to a circus, tumbling into a cage of lious and incontinently converted into fresh meat for a incontinently converted into fresh meat for a leonine supper, "or "breakfast—we forget which. Now pervorse and unbelieving showmensay there isn't a word of truth in the shocking story. The lions treated the musicians with distinguished consideration; and politely escorted them to the door of the cage without taking even a single juicy steak from them. The musicians didn't tumble into the den of lions at all, but went on blowing their horns with melodious composure. The lions were not at all hungry; and couldn't digest the musicians if they had swallowed them. There weren't any lions attached to the circus. There wasn't any circus. The musicians tumbled into a den of liars—not lions." bled into a den of liars—not lions.'

BUFFALO BILL.

Letter from the Great Hunter...He Hasa Lively Little Fight, in Which He Suc-ceeds in Killing Two Indians.

The newspaper reports that this celebrated border man had been killed are untrue by this letter, although it may be seen that he has had recently a narrow escape of being scalped, or of "losing his hair," as he himself expresses it.

"FORT McPherson, Neb., June 9, 1870.-My Dear Friend: Last evening I returned from a scout after the Indians, We had a pretty hard fight with them about fifty-five miles from here, on the Red Willow Creek.
I came nearer losing my hair there than
I have for a long while! I will try to tell you
as nearly as possible how it happened.
"Four nights ago the Indians made a raid in
here and ran off about fifty head of horses and
mules. The pest morning I found their rail

mules. The next morning I found their trail. A company of the Fifth Cavalry was sent out after them. I trailed them to within four miles of where they were camped, evidently with the intention of staying till daylight. During the night I went on ahead to the creek, left my horse with the men, took my gun, and on foot went in search of them. I found their camp was right in this village. I went back to the company, brought them up, and at day-light attacked them. They were so taken by light attacked them. They were so taken by surprise that we easily routed them, recapturing all the stock and killing several of the redskins. I became separated from the company during the fight, and came near going under for my thoughtlessness. Seeing two Indians riding one pony, I took after them, ran close upon them, took good aim with my old 'long Tom,' just as I would if I was shooting at a builalo: I fired, and killed their pony. Indians and pony went down in a pile. I dropped my gun and got out my old white-handled pistol. Just as one of hem was rising up I was upon him, and fired. I was so close to him that the powder of my pistol burned his face, the bullet entering his head, and killing him instantly. But before I pistol burned his face, the bullet entering his head, and killing him instantly. But before I could turn my horse, or stop him, the other Indian had got up, and was shooting at me, wounding my horse. The red villain got a bullet through my old white hat. I got my horse turned, and charged him, running over him, and knocking him down by the collision with my horse. I turned and killed him before he could get up! It was one of the liveliest little fights I was ever in. I wish you could have been there! I carry all their ornaments and their hair as trophies.

W. F. Cody."

THE NITRO-GLYCERINE EXPLOSION.

An Account by an Eye-Witness. A gentleman who was standing within a dozen rods of the rear of the train in Worcester when the explosion occurred, on Thursday, states that when the train stopped the rear car was lost to view in a tremendous cloud of dust, was lost to view in a tremendous cloud of dust, smoke, and fragments of all descriptions. Immediately succeeding there broke upon the ear a sharp crash. The air was full of debris, pieces of blazing muslin—a-portion of the freight—were thrown to an incredible height, and, slowly falling, alighted all ablaze, rods away, in the open fields. Following the rear of the explosion fragments fell thick as hail upon the line of the road and the streets surrounding, and when the cloud cleared away the results were plainly visible. The three last cars of the train were blown to fragments, and only the fore truck of the third remained. The train stood at the time upon a grade or embankment, high above the level a grade or embankment, high above the level of the street, so that only one-third, perhaps, of the buildings alongside were above the rails. The other side was open country. For several rods the buildings were demolished. Laths and plaster were blown to the winds as one would knock the ashes from his cigar; parti-tions were blown out, windows and sashes splintered to fragments, bed clothing torn from

the beds and flung into all sorts of places, and ruins made of what were an instant before secure and quiet homes.... Below the cars and on the track itself the rails were twisted from their places, the ties were annihilated, and the axles broken off and driven into the ground for half their lengths. In all directions the shattered and broken iron work told a plain story of the fearful force that had been so suddenly developed. For rods around, the contents of the cars were scattered upon the track; pieces of cotton cloth, sides and scraps of leather, shoes, furniture, stationery, littered the road. The telegraph poles for several hundred feet were blown to pieces, and the wires twisted into fantastic shapes dropped from such as remained standing. The wheels of the ears were blown to fragments, and one of the palls that play in the ratchet of the brake was picked up half a mile away. It went whizzing into the kitchen of a housewife and struck against the fire-place.

The platen of a large iron planing mechine

struck against the fire-place.

The platen of a large iron planing machine in the New York Machine Works was lifted clear of its bed by the concussion. Children white about the lips, and men and women with seared faces, ran hither and thither. One man, sick in bed with rheumatism, was blown out of bed into an adjoining garden. Soon was made manifest that remarkable passion for relics, if not for plunder, that characterizes so many persons. Things that could not, by any stretch of imagination, be useful, were quickly snatched up and secreted. Old pieces of leather, scraps of writing paper, envelopes, soleless slippers, a shred of muslin, a foot or two of wire, nothing was so small as to escape notice—Worcester Gazette.

THE TOMB OF WASHINGTON. Its Neglected Condition.

A correspondent of the New York Express says that under a Congressional appropriation the home of Washington has been put in order, but complains that there is no provision made to guard against accidental fire. For this purpose, a number of subscriptions have been made, and it is probable that they will soon be sufficient in amount to provide for a fire engine. The Regent of the Mount Vernon Association, Ann Pamela Cunningham, has called a meeting of vice-regents for the differ-Association, Ann Pamela Cunningham, has called a meeting of vice-regents for the different States, to be held on the 31st instant, when matters of interest will be presented. It is proposed, if possible, to form a collection of all the relics of General Washington, to be placed at Mount Vernon, thereby forming a museum of "that classic period in our history, the old war for independence, and the establishment of our National Government." Many valuable articles can be obtained from the imvaluable articles can be obtained from the im mediate descendants of Gen. and Mrs. Washington, if money to purchase were to be had. The clock given to him by Frederick the Great (held at \$5,000 by its present owner); the sword also, and snuff-box, and numerous other articles, are to be bought.
AN APPEAL IS TO BE MADE FOR THE NECES-

These "relics" will be scattered yet more widely each year, and future generations, instead of liaving the pleasure of beholding, will scarcely hear of them from tradition. The naked walls of Mount Vernon need pictures suitable to the era in which it was builty also, and a will a w and a spirited and valuable likeness of Wash-ington on his white charger before the trenches of Yorktown, painted by Rembrandt Peale, is offered by his heirs to the Association

for \$5,000.

The only up-stairs chamber furnished is that occupied by General Lafayette when in this country, and that has just been done by the efforts and liberality of the Vice-Regent of New Jersey. Will somebody furnish another room? Will anybody give anything towards so doing? If so, let them say so, or else send their contributions to Henry Cooke, Eq., banker, Washington, who is the Treasurer of the Association.

MATFERS IN SPAIN.

The Crown----Contending Parties---The Madrid correspondent of the Times has

the following: Espartere and the Crown.

General Espartere has written to his friends among the Deputies, to beg them to desist from their intention of presenting his name as a candidate to the throne before the Cortes. He adds, in harsh terms, that he has never authorized any one, either verbally or by writing, to believe that he would accept the crown of Spain, and that even if the Cortes should accord him their vote, he would reject should accord him their vote, he would reject the henor on account of his great age (eighty years), and the dissension in the various parties in the dissension in the various parties in the Chamber. This augment to the manifesto addressed to the country by the thirty-nine partisans of Espartero has greatly cooled the enthusiasm of the Esparterists; enthusiasm which has in it neither patriotism nor prevision. Notwithstanding that this letter was passed from hand to hand in the conference hall of the Congress last evening, the Esparterists persist in their interests. evening, the Esparterists persist in their in-tention of making a sterile and useless mani-festation to-morrow, the only result of which will be to cause a dangerous popular agitation

will be to cause a dangerous popular agitation without in the least changing the decision of the old General.

Manarchy and Republic.

General Prim has told his friends that he would leave for Vichy the 25th of this month, after the voluntary dissolution by the constituents of the Cortes. This means that we are about to have lively debates in the Cortes on the subject of the grave questions which are about to have lively debates in the Corteson the subject of the grave questions which
have been adopted as the order of the day.
We cannot be blind to the fact that this is
the commencement of the duel between
the monarchy, or the Duke de Montpensier, which has very little support in the
country, and the republic, which is daily
gaining ground. Which party will win?
Neither for the moment. But as a new appeal is to be made to universal suffrage to
elect new functionaries throughout Spain we
will discover the true apprations of the great
majority of the people by their choice in
their representatives in the municipal and
general councils in the Cortes and the Senate. general councils in the Cortes and the Senate.
Outrage Upon an American.

An American gentleman from the United States, a resident of Port Mahon for many years, has lately been treated with great brutality by the Spanish fiscal agents. Foreigners in Spain are exempted from paying the tax for lodging soldiers in their passage through a city. Notwithstanding this, the American was called on to pay his quota as a citizen, and upon his refusal force was resorted to. His house was broken open and his furniture, even his bed, was carried into the streets to be sold. The American Consul protested and informed Gen. American Consul protested and informed Gen. Sickles of the occurrence. Gen. Sickles immediately complained to the authorities and demanded an indemnity for the unjust and arbitrary acts of the agents of the Government. The minister-telegraphed at once to cease proceedings, and the affair rests here for the present

A WONDER OF THE SEA.

strange Noises in a Nicaraguan Harbor. An officer of the Royal Mail steamer Shannon writes to Nature an account of a phenomenon which he says has been repeatedly noticed in the harbor of Greytown, Nicaragua. He

Owing to a shallow bar, vessels cannot enter the harbor or river, and are therefore obliged o anchor in from seven to eight fathoms of er, about two miles from the beach, the botsung of heavy dark sand and mud containing much vegetable matter, brought down by the river. Now, while at anchor in this situation, we hear, commencing with a marvelous punctuality at about midnight, a peculiar metallic vibratory sound, of sufficient peculiar metallic vibratory sound, of sufficient loudness to awaken a great portion of the ship's crew, however tired they may be after a hard day's work. This sound continues for about two hours, with but one or two very short intervals. It was first noticed some few years ago in the iron-built vessels Wye, Tyne, Eider and Danube. It has never been heavily on board the coppered-wooden vessels Trene, Thames, Tamar or Solent. These were steamers formerly employed on the branch of the company's intercolonial service, and when Thames, Tamar or Solent. These were steamers formerly empleyed on the branch of the company's intercolonial service, and when any of their officers or crew told of the wonderful music heard on board at Greytown, it was generally treated as "a yarn" or hoax. Well, for the last two years the company's arge trans-Atlantic ships have called at Greytown, and remained there on such occasions for from five to six days. We have thus all had ample opportunity of hearing for ourselves. When first heard by the negrosailors they were more frightened than astomshed, and they at once gave way to smperstitious fears of ghosts and Obeibism. By English sailors it was considered to be caused by the trumpet fish, or what they called such (certainly not the centriscus scolopac, which does not even exist here). They invented a fish to account for it. But if caused by any kind of fish, why only one at one place, and why only a certain hour of the night? Everything on board is as still from two to four as from twelve to two o'clock, yet the sound is heard between twelve and two, but not between two and four. The ship is undoubtedly one of the principal instruments in but not between two and four. The ship is un doubtedly one of the principal instruments in its production. She is in fact for the time being converted into a great musical sounding-

It is by no means easy to describe this sound, and each listener gives a somewhat different account of it.

It is musical, metallic, with a certain cades the describe this sound.

this musical, metallic, with a certain cadence, and a one, two, three-time tendency of beat. It is heard most distinctly over open hatchways, over the engine-room, through the coal-shoots, and close around the outside of the ship. It cannot be fixed at any one place, always appearing to recede from the observer. On applying the ear to the side of an open hunker, one fancies that it is proceeding from the very bottom of the hold.

bunker, one fancies that it is proceeding from the very bottom of the hold.

Very different were the comparisons made by the different listeners. The blowing of a conclishell by fishermen at a distance, a shell held to the ear, an wollan harp, the whirr or buzzing sound of wheel machinery in rapid motion, the vibration of a large bell when the first and londer sound has censed the echo of first and londer sound has ceased, the echo of chimes in the belfry, ricocheting of a stone on ice; the wind blowing over telegraph wires, have all been assigned as bearing a more or less close resemblance; it is londer on the second than the first, and reaches its aeme on the third night; calm weather and smooth the third night; calm weather and smooth water favor its development. The rippling of the water alongside and the breaking of the surf on the shore are heard quite distinct

THE SUSQUEHANNA FLOOD.

The Damage in Centre County. The Ballionte Watchman says: Throughout the whole county the flood has done great damage. All the streams were very high, and fields, meadows and gardens have been washed almost to ruins. The heavy rains have prostrated the grain and potatoes, and much difficulty will be experienced at harvest time in cutting the crop. So much damage has not been done by any storm for a long time. The

cutting the crop. So much damage has not been done by any storm for a long time. The damage to property, in this immediate neighborhood has been immense, and will amount to not less than fitteen thousand dollars. The destruction throughout the county will probably make the entire loss amount to nearly \$30,000. The damage to farms, mills, fences, gardens, etc., has been very great, and will entail corresponding loss. We have no wish to soon witness another such storm. entail corresponding loss. We have to soon witness another such storm.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE FORTUNES OF JEFF DAVIS.

The Plantations of the Davis Family. I have talked with a gentleman from War-I have talked with a gentleman from Warren county, Mississippi, the county of Vicksburg and of Jeff Davis, who informs me that the great renegade is now at Memphis, living in poor health, and that not only his property, but that of Joe Davis, his richer brother, is almost entirely lost to them. Joe Davis's plantation is now owned by Ben Montgomery, formerly a negro slave in the family, who was taught to read by white people in New Ordens, Washington, and other places which he visited as a body-servant, and who finally became the chief overseer and accountant of his master. After the investment of Vicksburg,

came the chief overseer and accountant of his master. After the investment of Vicksburg, when the Davises were refegees, Montgomery had a chance to plant three full crops of cetton, and he made enough money to pay the first instalment, viz., \$200,000; he has made several payments since, and he is now esteemed among the ablest planters in Mississippi.

The Davis plantation is now cut off completely from the mainland, the Mississippi having changed its course between New Carthage and the Big Black river, and created a large island there. The Davises are as well nigh ruined as any planter's family in Mississippi, everything having gone wrong with them, while some of the neighboring plantations are in better condition than ever before. The city of Jackson, the State capital, is now rebuilt in hetter style than formed.

The city of Jackson, the State capital, is now rebuilt in better style than formerly, and except a few caves which remain in the bluffs. Vicksburg has completely recovered from the war. Free labor has proved a great success, and all the plantations are now cultivated on shares, the black laborers receiving half and being provided with seed; while on almost alk well-regulated plantations the proprietors offer an annual prize of \$100 for the best ten acres of cotton, and \$50 for the best ten acres offer an annual prize of \$100 for the best ten acres of cotton, and \$50 for the best ten acres of corn. Good order and fair political intelligence, and a remarkable love of money pervade the enfranchised population, while the vote is divided, as many negroes have revolted at the coercive measures of the carpet-bagging religious. politicians.

EXCITEMENT IN CHICAGO:

General Movement of the Banks to Dis-eriminate Against Grain Paper.

Chicago, June 24.—Considerable excite-ment was caused in business circles to-day by a somewhat general movement upon the part of the banks to discriminate against grain paper in the discount market. There was no nouncement or understanding of the banks in the matter, and no diterior object beyond an endeavor to relieve the money market from. ts present stringency and themselves of the its present stringency and themselves of the burden of carrying the large stocks of grain which are held here through speculative intuces and on speculative accounts. In fact, speculation in grain, and for that matter in whisky, has been carried forward here to the extent of almost closing up our market to the outside world for weeks past. Prices, through the influence of this speculative excitement, have been so unsettled and high on the different grains that shippers have been compelled to stand aside for the want of a margin to speculate upon, and our stocks a margin to speculate upon; and our stocks have been steadily on the increase; hence the present course of the banks became necessary in the premises; and on the decline of specunation, and when an increased shipping move-ment is developed, which is expected to occur-within a short time, the present discrimina-

tion will undoubtedly be abandoned.

PROBABLE WIFE MURDER IN NEWS

Shocking Arrocities. A man named Donohoe, keeper of a low groggery on River strest. Newark, beat his wife so brutally that her life is imperiled. Only a short time since he was sentenced to the State Prison for a year for his ruffianism, but through the pleadings of his victim his sentence was commuted to a fine. The first intimation of yesterday's deadly assault-was the running of Mrs. Donohoe into a neighbor's house reeking with blood, and pursued by her husband, who, as she sank exhausted upon a chair, was felled to the ground with, a blow from him. Owing to Donohoe's reputation for ferocity, the neighbors were afraid to interpose, and remained silent but horrified spectators; of his atrociterpose, and remained silent but horrified spectators of his atrocities. While she remained motionless on the floor he partially disrobed her, and, taking her in his arms, threw her upon the stove, whereby her forehead was severely cut stove, whereby her forehead was severely cut by striking a kettle, the hot watering the latter, also scalding her person. Finding her still alive, he flung her down a flight of stairs, and, as she lay in a lifeless condition, he told the shuddering bystanders if they would carry her home he would withhold any further brutality; but no sconer had she been deposited on the floor of, their house than Donohoe impressed the heel of his rough shoe on her face with such stampling force that the blood cozed from her ears, nose and mouth. Dono

rages that the unfortunate woman cannot sur-A RASCALLY REPRESENTATIVE.

hoe then shut the door and remained inside a

with his victim, and as all the witnesses of the deed of blood were afraid to prefer a charge against him, the police refrained from making

against him, the police refrained from making any attempt to arrest him. It is the opinion of many witnesses who beheld the shocking out-

Our Excellent Cousni at Leith. [From the Springfield Republican, June 21.]
Mr. John S. Fiske seems to be going beyond?
General Sickles and George H. Butler in his preparatory studies for a diplomatic carear.
He is now under indictment in England for an offence not only criminal, but in the highest degree disgraceful. In the preliminary examination the following letter of his written. amination the following letter of his, written two months ago, was read. It is addressed to Boulton, the companion of Park, who was Lord Arthur Clinton's Alexis. We would suggest to Scoretary Fish that it is about time. Mr. Fiske should cease to be consul in Great. Britain Spain or Franct we better writer to

Mr. Fiske should cease to be consul in. Great
Britain; Spain or Egypt are better suited to
his tastes. Here is the letter:
Office, Edinboro', April 20.—MicDarling
Erne: I had a letter last night from Louis,
which was charming in every respect, except
in the information it bore, that he is to be kept
a week or so longer in the North. Fie tells me
that you are "living in drag"—what a wonderful child it is. I have three minds to come upto London and see your magnificence with ful child it is. I have three minds to come upto London and see your magnificence, with
my own eyes. Would you welcome me? Probably it is better that I should stay and dream
of your. But the thought of you, Venus and
Antinous in one, is ravishing. Let me ask
your advice. A young lady, whose
family are friends of mine, is coming,
here. She is a charmingly-dressed,
beautiful fool, with £30,000 a year. I have
reason to believe that if—I go in for her I can
marry her. You know! I should never care for marry her. You know I should never care for the her; but is the bait tempting enough for me to, her; but is the bait tempting enough for me to, make this further sacrifice to respectability!
Of course, after we were married, I sould do pretty much as I pleased. People don't minit what one does on £20,000 a year, and the lady wouldn't mind! much, as she hasn't brains enough to trouble herself about much beyond her dresses, carriages, &c. What shall I do? You see I keep on writing to you, and expect some day an answer to some of my letters. In any case, with all the love in my heart, I am yours, &c.,

ım yours, &c., -A country merchant visiting Pittsburgh —A country merchant visiting Pittsburgh lately, was seized by a drummer who tried to drag him into a store. The countryman knocked him down, when the drummer came for him with a knife. The whiz of a bullet from the countryman's revolver sent him to the right-about soonly. Offering inducements country trade may be injudiclously oversidans.

done.