FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE

SKETCHES OF EASTERN TRAVEL.

NO. XIV.

[Communicated for the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

ROME, *Saturday Evening*, May 21st, 1870.—We have been working away again to-day on Rome. It "wasn't built in a day," and, as you know very well, it can't be undone in a day. Our first visit this morning was to the Palace of Rospigliosi, to see the celebrated Aurora, of Guido. Its beauty is world-wide, and there is nothing for me to do but express my admiration of it. Two other paintings in that collection interested me very much, viz.: The Triumph of David, by Caracci, and The Death of Samson, by Domenichino. After this we went to the Museum of the Capitol. Of all the vast treasures accumulated in the sculpture gallery there, only two things have left a distinct impression on my mind. One of these is The Bronze Wolf, so intimately connected with the history of the origin of Rome for the part it acted as foster mother to Romulus and Remus. The sturdy little fellows seemed to be having a very good time of it with their considerate quadruped nurse. The other was the really wonderful Dying Gladiator. I never can forget the look forever into that marble face. As I stood, wrapt in wonder, gazing on that prostrate form, I felt most expected to see it sink, fainting to the earth. How admirably true to life it is! How marvellous it is that cold marble can be made to put on such expression—to be so instinct with feeling that it almost seems to heave and throbb! As a mental index of the vanity of human fame it is, when we see a work come down to us in its perfection through long ages, and we think how many before the world, while the very name of him whose mind had planned it, and whose skilful hand had chiselled it into form and beauty, has passed into utter oblivion! After this we went to the Forum and studied out the different incrusting sites of under ground Rome around that spot, where so much history has been made.

The baths of Caracalla were the next objects to claim our attention. And, next to the Coliseum, nothing in Rome has impressed me more than the sight of these ruins. I stood amazed to contemplate the vastness of the dimensions of the structure, even after ruin's ruthless hand has been busy with it for centuries. How magnificent it must have been in the days of old! But, alas! how true it is that the authors of these stupendous piles, did, indeed, "spend their money for that which was not bread, and their labor for that which satisfieth not!"

A visit to the little temple of Vesta, and that of Fortuna Virilis—with a ride through the Ghetto, or Jews' quarter, finished up the doings of this day.

ROME, *Sunday Evening*, May 22d.—Rev. Mr. Nevins called on us last night. He had just returned from an absence of a week or ten days, on a trip to Naples, where he was going when we encountered him at Sorrento. He called to invite us to hear him this morning, which I did. The service was at the American Chapel, *outside* the gates. It is a very comfortable room, capable of holding four or five hundred people, though there were not more than forty or fifty present. There are not many strangers in Rome now. The sickness and the warm weather together have driven them away, though Mr. Nevins declines it is perfectly healthy here now, and that there has not been a case of fever since March. As to the weather, of course it is very hot in the sun. But the thermometer stands in our chamber, in the shade, at 70 degrees in the morning and evening; and does not rise above 76 or 78 degrees in the middle of the day. We should consider this pretty moderate summer weather at home.

We hear absolutely nothing of the doings of the great Council here, although its daily sessions are held within ten minutes' walk from our hotel. I suppose you really get more information about their action, at home, than we do on the spot. This illustrates the truth of the old proverb, that "distance lends enchanting grace" to hear news.

ROME, *Tuesday Evening*, May 23d.—This has been quite a busy day with us, in the line of church visitation. And yet it has been very easily done, without the slightest feeling of fatigue. We had five churches down on our list, with a lot of other objects to be sandwiched in between them. We went first to St. Clement's—interesting from the fact that it was long thought to be the oldest Christian temple in Rome, but recent discoveries, far older one, was found directly underneath it—twenty feet below its foundations. What an illustration this affords of the wonderful changes and overturnings to which this old city has been exposed. This St. Clemente's *prefunds* has been dug out. And though too far below the present level of things to be of service as a place of worship, it is exhibited as a curiosity, and will made to do a part in the way of getting fees from visitors.

St. Stephano Rotondo, or round St. Stephen's, was the next place visited. This is chiefly remarkable for a series of frescoes, covering its walls, exhibiting the sufferings of the Christian martyrs. These have no artistic merit to recommend them, and were of a most excruciating character. They will leave the most painful impression on my mind of anything I have seen in Rome. I shall never think of them without a sort of shadow of a shudder. St. Lorenzo, beyond the walls, was the object of our next attention. This is a fine specimen of an old Church restored. It was once half buried in rubbish, but is now in excellent order. It has been strangely made up of pieces taken from different buildings. I shall retain a distinct recollection of the beauty of its simple Ionic columns and its rich Mosaic pavement.

St. Maria Maggiore was next on our list. This is one of the largest and finest Churches in Rome. Its rich and elaborate ceiling is said to be gilded with the first gold that was brought from South America. It is one of the few Churches honored by the Pope as a place from which he pronounces an annual benediction.

From this we went to the Church of the Capuchins to see Guido's painting of Michael Chaining Satan. It was getting on to the early afternoon now, and the old monk who kept the outside gate, informed us that the custodian of the Church-door was then taking his noon nap; that it would be anti-nuptical uncanonical, and altogether out of order to break in upon his slumbers. So we had to postpone our visit and give the disappointed keeper to the enjoyment of his undisturbed repose. The last Church visited to-day was St. Paul, without the walls. This is a building that formerly stood there, venerated for its age and associations, was destroyed by fire in 1823. Since then it has been restored at almost fabulous cost. It is decidedly the finest and most beautiful Church in this city of Churches. The remains of St. Paul and St. Timothy are said to be buried here. But nothing can exceed the exquisite beauty of the interior of this building. I never left a church with the impression made on me by its majestic pave, with its double corridors, its rows of polished granite columns—each column a monolith—its matchless ceiling and its splendid Mosaic floor of highly polished marbles.

In addition to these Churches we visited the ancient Theatre of Pompey, with the ugly walls of brick that have been built up between its five old columns, and the dark and dirty little shops now established in its basement. We paused with enthusiasm to gaze on the spot sacred to the memory of the brave Horatius, when he saved Rome from her invaders, and kept the bridge, single-handed, till it was broken down behind him, and the progress of the enemy stayed. We finished this day's engagement by a visit to the celebrated Tarpeian Rock, where treachery was wont to be visited with death in days of old. It is said to have been formerly 180 feet from its summit to its base. But the accumulation of rubbish below has lessened the distance by at least one-half, so that the height looks much less dizzy now, than once we would have expected. What an unsolved problem there is wrapped up in the question—*where does all the rubbish come from*, that buries these old cities up to such a depth? How often this question has been on our lips during the present journey! But the answer does not come by any satisfactory shape. If you have any light to throw on the subject, let us hear it.

ROME, *Tuesday Evening, May 24th.*—A week in Rome, pretty vigorously employed, begins to tell upon its objects of interest, vast and multitudinous as they are. For the study of its history and art, of course, it is nothing; but for fixing its topography in the mind, and giving a general idea of the monuments of art and antiquity that it contains, it is a good deal. Our mode of life here is as follows: We breakfast at 8; at 9 we go out for four or five hours, with a list of churches, galleries, &c., to be seen; come back and rest in the middle of the day, and then, at three or four, and after dinner ride out to some villa or ruin, &c., and get back by sundown; stay in our rooms through the evening, talking, reading or writing.

I went with C., this morning, to the studio of Mr. Rogers, our famous American artist. I was interested in seeing some of Mr. Rogers' beautiful productions. But that which chiefly engaged my attention was the plaster model of the colossal statue of Mr. Lincoln, which has been ordered by the Lincoln Monument Association, of our city, and is designed to be placed at the corner of Broad street and Girard avenue. I think the work is a great success. The Martyrdom President is represented in a sitting posture. His tall, thin figure, so pitifully disregardful of its easy and natural position, and his fine, manly face wears that expression of subdued sadness which so marked his features in a state of repose. Without pretending to be a critic in such matters, I think the work, when finished, will give great satisfaction to those who have ordered it. It will be an ornament to our city, and will reflect lasting honor on the members of the Association, to whom every patriotic citizen will owe a debt of gratitude for this noble tribute to the honest, true-hearted man who held the helm of our ship of State with so steady and faithful a hand during the dark and stormy days of his most trying administration. The bronze casting is in process of preparation at Munich, and is to be finished during the coming fall.

After this we went to the Church of the Capuchins again, to hear the noon-tide service, day, postponed on account of the mid-day slumber of the vigilant custodian. The fellow was wide-awake this morning. But I told C., who acts as paymaster, to be sure to knock off something from his fee, in consideration of the extra expense and trouble occasioned us by his untimely nap.

Of course we admired Guido's painting of Michael Chaining Satan. It was getting on to the early afternoon now, and the old monk who kept the outside gate, informed us that the custodian of the Church-door was then taking his noon nap; that it would be anti-nuptical uncanonical, and altogether out of order to break in upon his slumbers. So we had to postpone our visit and give the disappointed keeper to the enjoyment of his undisturbed repose. The last Church visited to-day was St. Paul, without the walls. This is a building that formerly stood there, venerated for its age and associations, was destroyed by fire in 1823. Since then it has been restored at almost fabulous cost. It is decidedly the finest and most beautiful Church in this city of Churches. The remains of St. Paul and St. Timothy are said to be buried here. But nothing can exceed the exquisite beauty of the interior of this building. I never left a church with the impression made on me by its majestic

leaving home, and I enjoyed it much. N.—asked me to take part in the services, but I declined, as I thought it could be of more avail outside the chancel than in it. So I tried to make myself "generally useful," by helping to the singing, by leading in the responses, and, being the only representative of the male sex in the congregation, by carrying round the plate to take up the collection. After this we went to the Church John Lateran, where the Pope performs the ceremony on Ascension day, and gives his blessing to the people. Neither of us had ever seen his Holiness, and we were glad to avail ourselves of this opportunity of doing so. An immense concourse of people filled up the nave and transepts of the church. Another attraction was the chair of St. Peter's, who always stand on this occasion, to give the music. The whole service lasted from ten o'clock till two. The Pope, with his golden mitre on, occupied the throne, in the centre of the apse, behind the high altar, the Cardinals, and all the great dignitaries of the Council were present. The music was splendid. In the course of the exercises one of the Cardinals ascended a pulpit near the altar, and, with his back to the audience, delivered an address, or "a sermon," to the Pope. It was impossible in the nave, where I stood, to distinguish a word that was said. But it was very short. He did not speak more than ten or twelve minutes. The deep silence that rested like a spell on the vast audience when it came to the Pontiff and the Host, and the general prostration of the people, were very impressive. I say *general* prostration, for it was not by any means universal. I was particular to inquire, before going, whether all were required to bow or kneel at this part of the service, and I should not have gone in that case; but was informed that it was not so.

After this the central aisle in the nave was cleared by the soldiers. A scarlet velvet cloth was spread in the aisle in front of the altar, and a cushion placed on it. To this the Pope was escorted, and here he knelt in silent prayer, with the Cardinals all around him, each of them having an attendant behind him to gather up and carry his long scarlet train. Then the golden mitre was removed from the head of the Pope and the golden tiara, or triple crown, was put in its place and a procession was formed, which marched slowly down the nave of the church. The crowd then hastened out of the church and gathered in the vast open space in front of it, looking toward the upper balcony of the church, over which an awning had been spread and from which the benediction was to be pronounced. After waiting awhile a flourish of trumpets gave notice of the Pope's coming. He appeared at the balcony, offered silent prayers, and then stretched out his hands and gave his benediction to the mighty assembly below. He has the appearance of good health and a fine, benevolent expression of countenance. I was very much surprised at the fulness and distinctness of his voice. I was a good way off from him, yet I could distinctly catch some of his words, as Pater, Filius et Spiritus Sanctus, as he pronounced the blessing. The great throng was hushed to a profound silence as he spoke, which was follow at the close by a burst of applause and shouts of "Vive Pio Nino" as soon as he ceased speaking. After this the crowd dispersed, and we went home and watched the splendid equipages as they rolled away. The Pope rode in a gorgeous carriage, all glittering with gold, and drawn by six fine-looking black horses. We were quite close to him as he passed by, shaking benedictions from the ends of his fingers. So we got a *double* blessing to-day.

As I gazed upon the magnificence which marked the whole service, I thought how incongruous it all seemed in the professed representative of that Saviour, who, when on earth, had "not where to lay His head," who rode into Jerusalem on an ass, and that a borrowed one.

One thing struck me as a great incongruity in the midst of the service, and that was that the Pope made use of a flaring *red* pocket handkerchief. Now I supposed that unpoetical and undignified as the operation of nose-blowing is still, even the Pope cannot dispense with this operation altogether, in St. John's or St. Peter's though he be; but it seems to me that ought to set a better example, to the clergy in particular, and to the outside world in general, by patronizing *white* pocket hand kerchiefs in church.

To-day has been a general holiday here. The stores were all closed, and business pretty nearly suspended. We expected to have left in the morning for Florence; but there are two or three matters of business to be attended to before going. These we were unable to attend to, as we expected, to-day, and so must postpone our departure till Saturday. We shall spend several days in Florence, and then proceed to Venice. It is too hot for comfort here, and we wish to get further north as soon as we can conveniently. R. N.

OUR POTTSVILLE LETTER.

[Correspondence of the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

POTTSVILLE, July 1, 1870.—The General Council of the V. B. A. mentioned in my last, has met and adjourned, and the news connected with it, this morning, from a source not official, but believed to be authentic, that it resolved to order a suspension of work by the miners in all the anthracite counties on the fifteenth of July, unless their demand for eight hours' work is complied with at that time.

The following is said to be a synopsis of the resolution, and may or not be true. The Council sat with closed doors, and such of its transactions as have obtained publicity have leaked out. The synopsis was taken from a clerk in a coal office at Centralia, at which place the Council met, and came to the Board of Trade rooms here, undated and unsigned. It is not a despatch, but appears to be noted down from dictation:

"Laborers, eight hours' work. Eight hours' pay on 1869 basis. Miners, one-fifth of basis of 1869. No laborer to work over time when a second man can be employed. No miner to earn over $3 per day unless in a wet, smoky or bad place, and, in such, not over $3 25 per day if sufficient price to make it."

This, it will be perceived, is precisely the basis of 1869, with an added clause restricting each man's earnings to certain figures. "One-fifth of" in wages means one-fifth of in time of working, the present working time being ten hours. This much of the resolution comes through so many trustworthy channels that there is little doubt of its correctness, though inquiry at the rooms of the Board of Trade elicits nothing official from the Council.

The Executive Committee is awaiting an official proposition before acting in the matter, but it is evident that any such proposition as the above would meet with little favor among coal operators here. On its face it is a plain reiteration of the old demand for the basis of 1869, which they have steadily refused, and to enforce which their mines have lain idle for three months. But, in reality, it means much more. It means increased cost to the operator in the production of coal, together with a diminished revenue from the sale of it. It is evident that he cannot produce as much coal in eight hours as he can in ten.

It is also evident that ten tons of coal are worth more than eight.

On the other hand, he has many expenses which are not curtailed and some that are increased by the change. Men are employing eight hours' pay for eight hours' work, may cost, experimentally, just the same; but his superintendent and overseers are paid by the month and paid the same wages whether the colliery runs eight hours or ten. His army of mules can never be persuaded to adopt the eight-hour system in their work. The Railroad Companies make any deduction for the additional two hours that his breaker and stoppers are idle. If the colliery be which water-level, as most of them are, his pumps must go night and day, as usual; and, whether, under the ten-hour rule, he needs but two engineers, with their attendant firemen, who work twelve hours each, he must have four "shifts" on the eight-hour system—for none may work overtime. But what is better authority than all theorizing is the fact that those who have tried the eight-hour plan are the very ones who are most bitterly opposed to it. They seem perfectly well convinced by the results of their experiments, and have no desire to reopen the question.

As a matter of course, the reported action of the Council provokes a great deal of comment in coal circles here, and there is a general feeling of uneasiness and apprehension. Men as if the strike was destined to last all summer, but your correspondent declines to risk his reputation as a prophet by prediction that it will last another week. Coal operators and consumers have been speculating very largely lately just before they give way. "So this blunder on the part of the W. B. A. may prove a godsend to us," said one, who has just desperate effort to scare the operators into a surrender on their own part; while it is not impossible, or without precedent, that the operators may "wait upon the Council, and go to work as meek as lambs." All of which is mere speculation on the part of Wyco.

OUR WILMINGTON LETTER.

[Correspondence of the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

WILMINGTON, July 1st, 1870.—C. S. Bell, the scout, whose supposed death at the handy of a Texas outlaw I mentioned in my last, seems to have escaped alive from the Ku-Klux, and will shortly return to his home, near this city.

The colored people of Kent county have resolved to have a grand jubilee in honor of the Fifteenth Amendment, at Dover, on the 15th inst. As is usual, they are likely to lean too much of a good thing. They name no less than *nineteen* gentlemen they have invited to deliver addresses, and add to the list the words "and others." They have also engaged a brass bands, and announce a formidable list of officers, commencing with the art of arranging public meetings is not so thoroughly mastered by ourselves that we need wonder that our new citizens should be at a loss how they should overdo the matter.

A and inclusive excursion on the Delaware Railroad on Wednesday. A young man named Robert McCurdy, in the last stages of consumption, was taking leave of his mother from Norfolk, Va., where he has been living, to his home, near Dover, to die. While on the train, near Harrington, he became so weakened by the fatigue of the journey and the excessive heat of the day, that he died in the car. He was about 28 years of age. The scene was an intensely painful one, and no useless eye looked upon the stricken mother during the terrible agony of the strange death scene.

Our people are much exercised with the announcement that the steamboat Ariel is to run regularly between this city and Philadelphia. The arrangements that have existed up to this time have tended entirely to carrying people away from our city, and, if the new line succeeds, the very same arrangements Philadelphians may leave their city at 1.30, spend several hours in our city, and return home the same day about six o'clock. We are sufficiently proud of Wilmington to be glad of such opportunities for strangers of examining it. Let me advise those who come not to linger down town, but to make for the Brandywine Cottage, if possible, or else get into the western part of the city, which is always handsome and generally cool.

A singular illustration of the way in which the old blue laws of Delaware linger was afforded by a hearing in a magistrate's office this morning, of a complaint of assault and battery, entered by a colored woman against one Wm. H. Moore, a merchant at Middletown, in this county. Moore admitted that he had met the woman on the platform at the railroad station, and severely beaten her over the head and shoulders with a cowhide, but alleged, in excuse, that she had insulted his wife, by whom he was accompanied, by using the term "old wife" and given her some direction about her work, to which she had responded, that she knew her own business and that the kitchen was no place for the lady of the house. Her indignant husband thought it was time to leave forthwith, which she did, but Moore felt that this was not enough, so he accosted her on the platform, and after some words, committed the assault. He was held to bail in the sum of $1,000 for his appearance at the next term of court, where he will probably learn that whipping-posts are not expected in our luxury to indulge in, and learn to amend his ways to they shall accord with an amended statute.

At the regular meeting of the City Council last evening, the Committee on Fire Companies made a lengthy report recommending the abolition of the volunteer system and the establishment of a combined fire and police department. The report was unanimously adopted, and the committees on fire companies and police directed to prepare an ordinance embracing the recommendations of the report. The firemen, I am told, will offer no serious opposition to disbandment, which is a gratifying surprise to everybody.

The annual distribution of premiums and closing exercises of the Academy of the Visitation, the Catholic young ladies' boarding-house, took place on Wednesday. By the time the school reopens, the Academy will present a new brown-stone building on Delaware avenue will probably be ready for occupation. DALE.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS.
ON THE LINE OF
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad
AND BRANCHES.
MAY 20, 1870.

MANSION HOUSE, MT. CARBON,
Mrs. Hunsicker's Cottage, Pottsville, Schuylkill co.
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. M. L. Miller, Proprietor, P. O., Schuylkill county.
MANSION HOUSE,
W. F. Smith, Proprietor, Orwigsburg, Schuylkill county.
MOUNT CARMEL HOUSE,
Charles Cook, Proprietor, P. O., Northumberland co.
WHITE HOUSE,
F. Mayer, Reading, Proprietor, Berks county.
ANNABELLA HOUSE,
Henry Weaver, Reading, P. O., Berks county.
G. D. Davis, Reading, P. O., Berks county.
SPRING MILL HEIGHTS,
Jacob H. Reisch, Conshohocken P. O., Montgomery co.
LAFAYETTE SEMINARY,
L. M. Keens, Doylestown P. O., Bucks county.
LITTZ SPRINGS,
Geo. F. Gerber, Lititz P. O., Lancaster county.
Let the Pope and the Cardinals ascended a pulpit near the altar, and, with his back to the audience, delivered an address, or "a sermon," to the Pope.
LAYFAYETTE SPRINGS,
John Frederick, Lafayette P. O., Montgomery co.
PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL,
David Longacre, Perkiomen Bridge, Montgomery co.
PROSPECT TERRACE,
Dr. James Pulsan, Collegeville, P. O., Montgomery co.
DOUTY HOUSE,
Geo. S. Burr, Shamokin, Northumberland county.
"Excursion Tickets will be sold at Philadelphia to and from above points on Saturday and Sunday, valid for any day named and on Saturdays good until following Monday.
5 25 2m

LORETTO SPRINGS.
Loretto Springs, Cambria County, Pa.
WM. KITTANNING, Proprietor.
For Circulars and other information, address P. O. as above.
FRANCIS A. GIBBONS, Proprietor.
jy1 tf

Congress Hall,
CAPE MAY, N. J.
Opens, June 1st. Closes, October 1st.
TERMS—$250 per day June and September. $4 00 per day July and August.
The new wing is now completed.
Music under the direction of Professor CHARLES R. ADAMS.
J. P. COAKE, Proprietor.
jy1 tf

PROSPECT TERRACE,
PHOENIXVILLE, Chester County, Pa.
This delightful SUMMER RESIDENCE will be open for the reception of guests on and after June 1st.
Terms for the Season: $3 00 per day, and $21 00 per week.
Meals from the Depot, Free. JOHN McMANUS, Proprietor.
UNITED STATES HOTEL, FORMERLY
"BLOOM'S HOTEL," Atlantic City, N. J.
Respectfully informs the public that he has taken the above well known and popular establishment, and has thoroughly refitted and refurnished it in all its departments, and is now prepared to receive guests on the opening of the Season, June 25th.
BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
BROAD TOP, HUNTINGDON COUNTY, PA.
Now ready for the reception of guests. Open all the year.
W. T. PEARSON, Proprietor.
PHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRING
This delightful resort, 2 miles from Ephrata, Lancaster county, Pa., will be open for the reception of visitors on the 15th of June.
Terms—$2 00 per day, or $12 per week.
CHARLES DUFFY, Proprietor,
Formerly of Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.
jy29 1m

Chittenango,
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.
Madison county, New York. First-class Hotel and Cottages. Only 5 hours' easy travel from Philadelphia. Cars from Hudson River Railroad Depot, New York, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Stages meet the 12 M. train at Station, 1 mile east of Syracuse. For Illustrated Circulars containing full information, address, Chittenango, Madison county, N. Y.
jy2 1m

RENOVO HOUSE.
RENOVO, PENNSYLVANIA,
On Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.
W. H. MAY, Proprietor.
This capacious, airy and well-appointed Hotel opens for the reception of guests
To travellers and others in search of pure air and rest and restored his health and the rest of all locations in Pennsylvania.
Situated on the west bank of the Susquehanna River, at the foot of the Allegheny Mountains, and surrounded with splendid scenery, it offers good cheer and health to all.
CHARGES MODERATE.
Cape May—Change of Proprietors.
NEW ATLANTIC HALL,
Formerly kept by AARON GARRETSON, is now to be opened for the reception of guests on the 15th inst., by
H. MILLER, formerly Proprietor of Congress Hall and United States Hotel, Cape May, and
The House commands a fine view of the Ocean, and will be kept in the same style as Congress Hall.
jy1 2m

First-Class Family Boarding House.
Terms, $10 per week.
Meals at all hours.
Stage always in readiness to convey Guests to and from the Depot and Landing Grounds, free of charge.
The Subscriber would respectfully solicit your patronage, and guarantee satisfaction to all who make his HATCH a pleasant home for those who wish comfort and the benefit of Sea Air and Sea Bathing at a moderate charge. Address
WILLIAM WHITNEY,
Atlantic City, New Jersey.
jy30 1tf NATIONAL HALL, CAPE MAY, N. J.

THE COLUMBIA HOUSE,
AT CAPE MAY,
WILL BE OPENED FOR GUESTS JUNE 23d.
It is intended that the COLUMBIA shall rank in the first class of Cape May Hotels, and no pains will be spared to be conducted as to retain its large first-class patronage.
Arrangements may be made for families or sailing parties by addressing the undersigned, at Philadelphia.
GEO. J. BOLTON, Proprietor.
m27 2t s w 1t p3

SCHAFFLER'S HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
The best location on the island, on the A. C. I. Table, and the best accommodations for the money. Eighty fine sleeping apartments, and Large Dining Room.
jy2 3m ALOIS SCHAFFLER, Proprietor.

NOTICE.
The first volume of ZELL'S ENCYCLOPEDIA is now complete and bound. Subscriptions taken either for bound volumes or in numbers. Parties thinking of subscribing will be entitled to their number at once, as the price of the work will unquestionably be advanced to non-subscribers.
T. ELLWOOD ZELL, Publisher,
17 and 19 South Sixth Street, Phila.
jy2 w 3 1m

STOCKTON HOTEL,
CAPE MAY, N. J.,
OPENS FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS JUNE 23.
Music under the direction of Professor CHARLES R. ADAMS.
Terms—$4 00 per day, or $28 per week.
CHARLES DUFFY, Proprietor,
Formerly of Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.
jy29 1m

Chittenango,
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.
Madison county, New York. First-class Hotel and Cottages. Only 5 hours' easy travel from Philadelphia. Cars from Hudson River Railroad Depot, New York, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Stages meet the 12 M. train at Station, 1 mile east of Syracuse. For Illustrated Circulars containing full information, address, Chittenango, Madison county, N. Y.
jy2 1m

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
CRESSON SPRINGS, PA.
This favorite resort has been enlarged and improved since last season.
Will be open for Guests June 15, 1870.
EXCURSION TICKETS sold by the Pennsylvania Railroad to New York, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Pittsburgh. Allegheny, at stop at Cresson.
Passengers leave the cars at Cresson.
FEILING'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA HAS BEEN ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.
For further information, address
G. W. HULSLIN, Proprietor.
ONE PURCHASER COTTAGE TO RENT.
jy2 1tf

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Will open for the reception of Guests on SATURDAY June 25, with a
DECORATION OF TWENTY FOR COST. IN THE DISPLAY OF BOARD.
Music under the direction of Professor M. F. ADAMS.
Terms, $20 per week.
Choice Refreshments always on hand.
BROWN & WORLPER, Proprietors.
ATLANTIC CITY.
Or No. 407 RICHMOND STREET, Philadelphia.
jy2 w 4t 2m

A FAMILY OF THREE OR FOUR CAN be accommodated with Board for the Summer at Germantown, on the Reading Railroad, one hour's ride from the city.
Address, "GERMANTOWN," Box 1 Bulletin Office.
Montgomery county.
jy2 2t

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

SMALL-POX still raging in Paris.

THIRTY-SIX hours' rain has visited England.

MONTPENSIER insists upon his candidacy, for the Spanish crown.

THE Internal Revenue receipts yesterday were eleven hundred thousand dollars.

TURKEY was the cause of sunstroke, three fatal, at Chicago, on Thursday.

OLIVIER yesterday received General Queseda and Senor Lamas Cespedes, Cuban agents, in a kindly manner.

GEN. ROBERT E. LEE left Lexington, Va., yesterday, for a trip. North. He will stop at Alexandria for a few days.

The total loss by the burning of Haas & Fowell's distillery, at Lyons, near Chicago, on Thursday, is $175,000.

Full confirmation of the failure of the Domingo treaty was communicated to the Senate, yesterday.

"PITY—PITY—Sympathize!" Mormons left Ogden, Utah, on the 26th inst., for their former homes in the New England States.

AT Utica, N. Y., yesterday, Hugh Mallon, was convicted of the murder of George Porter, in April last, and sentenced to be hanged on August 19th.

A SEVERE storm passed over Fort Union, New Mexico, Thursday, blowing down a large number of adobe buildings, and killing a man.

POMEROY TUCKER, for many years editor of the Palmyra (N. Y.) *Sentinel*, and a promi nent Freemason, died in Rochester, on Thursday, aged 68. He had served in the New York Legislature.

PERSONAL—U. S. GRANT, Vice President Colfax and Secretary Fish left Washington last night. The President goes to Long Branch; the Vice President to Ohio, and the Secretary to New York.

B. P. DENISON was the golden cue and billiard championship of Massachusetts, in a game with W. A. Tobin, at Springfield, on Thursday night, by the score—Denison, 3,200; Tobin, 1,014.

THERE is reported loss of drought in Kansas are contradicted by a despatch from that State, which says there has been enough rain and no grasshoppers, and that the crops are in splendid condition.

Charleston, S. C., yesterday, before a meeting of the Colored Men, Governor Scott announced his retirement from the bench preparatory to entering upon his duties as Union Reform candidate.

An Oswego despatch states that three canal boats were sunk in the canal near that city, on Thursday night. A steam tug became in search of them, anxiety being felt for the safety of their crews.

CHARLES B. CONKLIN, charged with being one of the robbers of the American Merchants' Express in Cortlandt street, has arrested at Albany, on Thursday evening, and taken to Fonda, N. Y., where he is to be examined by day.

Wm. L. Berry, representing the Kentucky whisky distillers, left Washington last night, with the chairman of the Finance and Ways and Means Committee, who was informed of their disposition to leave the whisky law as it stands at present.

Active Conservative members of the Virginia Legislature, at a meeting last night, appointed a committee to report a plan for re-districting the Congressional districts of the State. The committee, whose duty is to report to a caucus to-morrow, are instructed to consider the subject of party organization.

DISPATCHES from St. Louis and from Nashville, Tenn., report the prevalence of the Ku-Klux in Nashville and Robert E. Lee, on the Mississippi River, and that the Ku-Klux Klan was advanced to non-subscribers.

LEWIS KENNEDY, colored, was hanged at New Castle Court House, Va., yesterday, for the murder of Mrs. Stewart and John Baker. He confessed his crime, which was accompanied with circumstances of great atrocity. When the drop fell, the rope gave way, precipitating Kennedy to the ground, and the rope had to be again adjusted before he was executed.

It is announced that Cyrus W. Field has prepared a memorial for presentation to Congress, asking a repeal of the Cuba Cable Company's monopoly, and offering to construct a line to Havana, if Congress will, by joint resolution, guarantee a tax on the transmission over the Pacific Cable, of one dollar for ten words, and half-price for press despatches. These are one-fourth the present Cuba cable rates.

The report of the Ohio Insurance Department for the year ending June 1st shows the total number of policies in force on the 1st inst., during the year to have been—14,541, amounting to $20,000,000; the number of policies in force, 41,105, amounting to $61,870,000; amount of premiums received, $1,000,000; amount paid for losses, $1,000,000; amount of policies in force, $61,870,000; amount of assets of all companies, four of which are located in Ohio.

Forty-first Congress—Second Session.

The U. S. Senate yesterday continued the consideration of the Civil Rights bill.

Amendments offered by Mr. Bayard were adopted, allowing the United States they are to be liable to duty. Also, to repeal the tax on bedsteads and bedsteads, and to repeal the tax on take effect after the death of the testator. Adopted.

The Finance Committee's amendment as to the times at which the free list shall go into operation was adopted, the amendment, the paragraph remains as passed by the House, fixing the time for December 23d.

There being no further amendments to the bill it was reported from the Committee of the Whole, when the amendments were considered, except the one upon which separate votes were asked, which was reported.

The first of these was to the amendment striking out the income tax sections.

Mr. Sherman moved to amend continuing the income tax for two years longer, at 2½ per cent. Rejected—Yeas, 19; Nays, 28.

The amendment of the Committee of the Whole, striking out the income tax, was concurred in—yeas, 29; nays, 18.

The next amendment upon which a separate vote was asked was that which was inserted in the Committee of the Whole continuing the tax on dividends and interest for the year 1870, the section as amended by the Senate, the tax shall cease on August 1st, 1870.

The amendment was concurred in.

Mr. Sherman moved to amend so as to continue the tax on gross receipts as at present. Lost by a vote—yeas 25, nays 26.

Mr. Edmunds moved to reconsider the vote striking out the income tax; carrying that, by the showing of the Chairman of the Finance Committee, the country would have either the income tax or the tax on gross receipts, in order to make up the required amount of revenue. The motion prevailed and the income tax section being again before the Senate, Mr. Wilson renewed his amendment continuing the income tax for the end of 1872 at 2½ instead of 5 per cent., and it was agreed —yeas 27, nays 25.

The question then being on striking out the sections imposing the income tax as amended, the Senate refused to strike out, thus reversing its former action—yeas 32; nays 20. The vote was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Casserly, Corbett, Fenton, Gilbert, Hamilton (Md.), Harris, Hendricks, Kellogg, Lewis, McCreery, Mc-Donald, Osborn, Pomeroy, Robertson, Scott, Sewall, Stockton, Thurman, Ten Eyck, Tipton, Trumbull and Vickers—32.

NAYS—Messrs. Abbott, Anthony, Chandler, Cragin, Cole, Conkling, Conness, Cragin, Howe, Howell, Morrill (Me.), Morrill (Vt.), Patterson, Pool, Pratt, Ramsey, Rice, Ross, Schurz, Sherman, Spencer, Tipton, Warner, Willey, Williams and Wilson—20.

The Senate then took a recess, the classification of the rates on sugar, as originally reported from the Finance Committee, was substituted for the House classification. Mr. Schurz renewed his amendment authorizing the transportation of Cuban s