

VOLUME XXIV.-NO. 77.

FIXED EARTH CLOSETS ON ANY floor, in or out of doors, and PORTABLE EARTH: COMMODES, for use in bed-chambers and elsewhore. Are absolutely free from offence. Earth (losed Com-pany's office and salesroom at WM, G, BHOADS, No. 1221 Market street. ay29-th

DIED.

DIED. DIED. DIVINE.-On Friday evening, July 8th, 1870, William Divine, in the 70th year of his age. KEMPTON.-On the 7th inst., Israc Tvins Kempton. His relatives and friends are respectfully lavited to at-tend his funeral, from the readience of his borther; Wil-liant B. Kempton, Merchantville, N. J., on Monday, the 1th inst., at 00 clock A. M. Garringes will lewer West Jersey Ferry, Ganden, at 94 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill. (La Grosse, Wis., papers please copy.) * MAGARICAL.-On Thursday, 7th instant, Andrew B. Magarical, in the 3th year of his age. His relatives and friends. and Metropolitan Lodge. His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his inte residence, No. 1405 Thempson at Mount Moriah Centery. "READ.-In Chemmall. on Saturday, July 2d, Mary Alice, daughter of T. Buchanan Read, aged 25 years. SHOTWFLL-On the 7th inst., at 1 o'clock, from funeral, on Second day, the 11th inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, northwest. cornor' of Franklin and Nolde streets. STEVENSON.-On the morning of the 3th instant.

onic streets STEVENBON.-On the morning of the 8th instant engie. only child of Robert and Jennic H. Stevenson Function of the second of the second second

ARCH STREET

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BOYS A	ND TOWE	LS.		
DUR	E COD	LIVER	OIL,	CITRATE
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	 SPE	CIAL	"NOT	ICES.	

Flannels, d'Etes, suckers,	Creps,	Alpacas,	Dra Seer
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Suits for Business, Dress, Traveling, Hunting, Fishing, Bathing, Boating, ready to put right on,

WANAMAKER'S, 818 and 820 CHESTNUT STREET. NUTUAL Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia. No. 701 Arch Street, ROCCA PAVEMENT.

This new pavement for Sidewalks, Court-yards, Damp Cellars, Floors for Breweries. Mait Houses, &c., hus been very encessfully tested in New York, and is now being laid on Green street, west of Twenty-third. It is

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

"ALWAYS OPEN."-FIFTH BAP-ist Church, comer of Eighteeuth and Spring streets, Bey, Warren Raudolph, D. D., pastor, tist Chr stroats, Key, warren standorph, D. D., pastor, open for public worship during the summer, as Sabbath morning, 10% o'clock; Bible School, J.: Subbath evening, 8 o'clock; Young People's 7 Tuesday evening; Prayer-meeting, Friday 7. To morrow; July 10th, Hev. Tr. Shudrach, of a, will preach morning and evening. Strangers usedoome. It evening.

LEGAL NOTICES.

DISTATE OF SAMUEL CATHERWOOD, L'OLAIL OF SANDURIL CATHERE WOOD, I decessed - Beiters testamentary to the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons in-debted to the said estate will prease make payment, and those having chains against it will present the same tor settlement to H. WILSON OATHEREW OOD, Executor, 14 Bouth Front street, or his Attorney, ThUMAS R. ELCOCK, 118 Bouth Bixth street. jy3 s 6t

WANTS.

WANTED-A YOUNG LAD ABOUT 17 WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN, A situation as Bookkeeper or Clerk. Has had several years practical experience. Beferences given. Address "C. H.." this office. ie21.rp tf

ATTORNEY'S-AT-LAW. JAMES M. SCOVEL; LAWYER, JIS PLUM STREET, CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY, Office hoursdill September 1st, from SA. M. to 2 o'clock P. M. je23-18trp5

CRIME IN KENTUCKY.

A Negro Shot by a Man Whose Wife He Threatened to Kill.

[From the Louisville Courier Journal, July 6.] About 12 o'clock on Monday, William Bailey, a white man, shot and killed a negro baned Thomas Williams, on the farm of Dr. Standeford, about five miles from the city, be-tween the Newburg and Preston-street roads. The two men were employed upon the farm, and, as is customary, how a price of correct and, as is customary, have a piece of ground which they cultivate for their own use. On Saturday the hogs got into the negro's truck-patch, and that night he went to Bailey's house during his absence, and accused Mrs. house during his absence, and accused Mrs. Bailey of leaving the fence down and letting the hogs in, and of stealing his vegetables, and told her that if it occurred again that he would kill her, and finally swore that he would kill her if, he had to take her out of her hus-band's arms to do it. Bailey, on his return, home, was informed of the matter, and on Monday morning met the negro, and a quarrel arose. Just then the overseer came up and stopped the quarrel, and sent the two men to their work, telling them to refer the matter to Dr. Standeford. As Bailey started to his work)r. Standeford. As Bailey started to his work he said that he would wait till twelve o'clock, and if the doctor did not come he would kill and if the doctor did not come he would kill the negro. At dinner time Bailey went home to his dinner, and then took down a misket loaded with shot, and started toward Wil-hans's house, about four hundred yards dis-tant from his own. A negro woman saw him coming, and informed Wil-hams of the fact, who got up and started to-ward Bailey with his fists cleuched; when Bailey raised the gun and fired, the load taking effect, in Williams's head, killing him instantly, Dr. Standeford, who was at his own home, some miles distant, upon being informed of the affair, sent word to the lover-seer to arrest Bailey and to the him if neces-sary. The message was improperly de-livered, the messenger telling the overseer to the Bailey at once. Bailey objected, saying he dd not intend to run away, and went to the bd not intend to run away, and went to the field and went to work. Late in the afternoon, when the Coroner arrived, Basley came to the house, and, after the inquest, gave himself up. The coroner gave him in charge of a man who had accompanied him (the coroner), and

SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1870.

- THE COAL TRADE.

The Demand--Eight Hour Question---An Attempt to be Made to Enforce i ----Trouble at Hazieton---Suspended Re-gions--Failure to Resume Work---Cause ---Action of Reading Bailroad---Shipments, etc.

The demand for coal has improved very greatly, becoming quite active during the week. All sizes are wanted, and bring good figures. The result of the Scranton sale has relieved buyers from many apprehensions, and in consequence numbers who were holding off in anticipation, are coming into the market. Quite an impetus to the trade has also been given by the faiure to resume work in the sus. pended regions. At present, buyers, who held back for that reason, are coming in with their orders, they seeing, from the present state of aflairs, that the time of resumption is some-what distant. The threatened strike on the 8

bour question, in all the regions, and conse-quent withholding of the supply, has its effects on the trade. The anticipated troubles at Hazleton, in regard to a new lease between the operators and men (reported in our last Saturday's article), have culminated in a strike. All the collieries have commated in a strike. An ine concrete in that region owned and operated by Messrs. A. Pardee & Co., are idle, with the exception of the Jeddo and Latimer, the men there being satisfied with their terms. As it looks now, it is hardly expected work will be resumed this

nonth. In the meanwhile other troubles are brew. ing in the adjoining regions. An attempt will be made on the 15th of this month to enforce the order of the Grand Council of the W. B. A. relative to making eight hours a lawful day's work. The miners are not generally in favor of it. Neither do they advocate a strike, but as they are subject to the W.B. A., they are forced into it. The different regions are now awaiting the action of those not. heard from, and should all or a majority so declare, a suspension will take place at that time. The men at the Beaver Meadow regions, compris-ing some of the largest producing collieries in the region, have endorsed at their meeting the action of the Grand Council of the W. B. A. and voted to sustain it. The resolutions re-ferred to as having been passed by that body

are the following: "Resolved, That on and after the 15th day of July, eight hoursshall constitute a lawful day's work for all members of this Association in the Anthracite coal-field. "Resolved, That each branch and district

shall regulate their average contract work not to go over three dollars per day on basis of 1869, with the privilege of twenty-five cents per day for gangways and wet and dangerous

" Resolved, That those places who have not vet the basis be restricted to one-fifth their labor, with one exception-those working on the Carbondale regulations; but the eight hours to be enforced, without distinction, in all the districts."

This means ten bours' pay for eight hours' labor. Were this demand-acceded to by the operators, the burthen would fall upon the constmers. This is the latest move made by the sus-pended regions in order to bring about a gene-tal strike, and by withdrawing the supply of coal render work necessary, for as now the re-gions working keep the demand supplied, without materially affecting the price; where-as, should the supply be diminished, and prices in consequence go up, some operators, fempted by the rise, would give in, and on one giving the terms asked by the men, others would follow, until finally all would be forced to comply, as was the case in the general onst mers. to comply, as was the case in the general strike of 1869, when the present basis of wages was granted to the men, obtained by means of a general suspension.

THE NEW ATTORNEY-GENERAL. His Views on Fublic Affairs.

On the 10th of February, 1869, Hon. Amos T. Akerman, the new Attorney-General of the United States, wrote a long letter to Col. Thomas P. Safiold, which has lately been pub-lished. We print the concluding portion of it, as particularly interesting at this time. He

says: "The certainty that the national administration will soon be on the side of order has al-ready had a restraining effect on the violent. I must add that thousands who were once beside ready had a restraining effect on the violent. I must add that thousands who were once beside themselves in Democratic frenzy have been restored to reason by seeing that, after all, a Republican triumph is no calamity to the country or to themselves. The election of Grant has not lowered the value of their lands or flieir cotton. None of the evils predicted by Democratic prophets have come to pass. Hence a better temper is prevailing. It is my belief that in five-sixths of our counties a Re-publican may now live, travel, plant, trade, preach, speak and print, without any unlawful hindrance. In some places there might be incivility. There might be what is called "so-cial ostracism," But mere incivility, is not consider "social ostracism," on political grounds, as a legal or even a personal grievance. My contempt for those who will swerve from their convictions on account of it. No man with the slightest tincture of self-respect wants the society of those who do self-respect wants the society of those who do "We can demand from the Government

"We can demand from the Government-nothing but protection in our legal rights." This, protection has been extensively denied-to Republicans in Georgia. And after all de-ductions for recent improvement, and for ex-aggerations by the interested, the vindictive and the timid, it is certain that in some parts of the State there is still extraordinary law-lessness, and that the local law will, not sup-press it unless invigorated by legislation at Atlanta or Washington. The Republicans of the country generally believe that the General Assembly, as now composed, will not afford a Assembly, as now composed, will not afford a remedy. Hence arises the necessity of action by Congress.

"Can this action be taken except under the assumption that reconstruction is complete?" I have shown why I think this assumption is not true; and I would not resort to fictions even to accomplish a good end. But the desired end can be reached without any such resort. The Constitution now provides that 'no State shall deny to any person within its juris-diction the equal protection of the laws,' and that Congress shall have power to enforce this provision by appropriate legislation. If this provision by appropriate legislation. If this does not mean that when any part of the peo-ple in any State are unprotected by a State law Congress mao apply a remedy, it has no meaning that I can discover. Whether the remedy shall be an increase of the jurisdiction of the United States Courts, or a change in the qualifications of State offi-cers and jurors, or a change in the Constitu-tion of the State made by a convention chosen by such a constituency and under such rules Lon of the State made by a convention chosen by such a constituency and under such rules of eligibility that Congress may safely trust it, or the strengthening of a well-disposed State authority by military force, or some plan different from all these, are questions for the consideration of Congress. This theory gives

Congress no greater power over Georgia than over any other State when similar protection is needed. It avoids the inconsistency of giving to Congress a right to correct in Georgia evils which Congress cannot correct in South Carolina or Obio. It avoids the hardships of depriving the State of a representa-tion in Congress at a time when the action of Congress will specially and vitally affect her welfare. It looks not to the reconstruc-tion acts, which have done their office in Georgia, but to the amended Constitution,

injustice and outrage done to themselves, they are less intent on personal vengeance than on the pacification of the State. They think that consistency, as well as truth, forbids them now to deny what they maintained in the late

JEROME BONAPARTE'S WILL. Copy of the Document.

The following is the will of the late Jerome The following is the will of the late berome Napoleon Bonaparte, of Baltimore: 1, Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, of the city of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, do make and publish this my last will and testa-ment in manner and form following, that is to

Firstly—I give and devise to my beloved wife, Susan May Bonaparte, for aud during her natural life, the three ground rents, amount-ing together to the annual sum of \$3,000, which I hold in the lands in the said city of-Beltimore described in the following named ing together to the annual sum of \$3,000, which I hold in the lands in the said city of Baltimore described in the following named deeds: 1. The deed from John S. Gittings and wife to me, dated the 31st day of December, 1808, recorded among the land records of said Baltimore city, in Liber G. E. S., No. 162, folio 207, &c., describing property fronting on Exchange Place, and running back to and fronting on Second street, the same being leased at a rent amounting to \$1,500 in the year. 2. The deed from Solomon Corner and wife and others to me, dated the 11th day of March, 1851, recorded among the said land re-cords of Baltimore city, in Liber A. W. B. No. 421, folio 481, &c., describing property at the lower or southern portion of Smith's wharf, being subject to a lease yielding the sum of. \$1,260 in the year. 3. The deed from William McCann and wife to me, dated the 9th day of December, 1856, and recorded among the land recorded in Liber F. D. No. 116 eres for and December, 1856, and recorded among the land records, in Liber E. D., No. 118, folio 50, &c. describing property on the east side of South Gay street, between Lombard and Second streets, yielding the sum of \$240 in the year of ground rent.

Secondly-I give and bequeath to my said wife, absolutely, all my household furniture, books, plate, wines, liquors, and my horses

books, plate, wines, liquors, and my horses and carriages. *Thirdly*—I give, devise and bequeath all the rest, residue and remainder of my estate, real-and personal (including the reversion after my wife's death of all my estate in the lots of ground described in the deeds hereinbefore recited), to my sons, Jerome Napoleon Bona-parte and Charles Joseph Bonaparte, to be equally divided between them chara and chara equally divided between them, share and share alike

And finally, I do hereby constitute and appoint my said two sons to be the executors of this my last will and testament, hereby re-voking all other wills and testaments at any time letetofore by me made, and declaring this to be my last will and testament. In testimony whereof I; the said Jerome Na-

In testimony whereof I; the said. Jerome Na-poleon Bonanarte, have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my seal on the 21st day-of March, in the year of our Lord one thou-sand eight hundred and seventy. [Signed] JEROME NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. To this will Wm. McKim, Wm. T. Dickinson and Louis McKim are the subscribing wit-nesses.

nesses. Appended to the will is a pencil memoran

dum, written by Mr. Bonaparte, as follows: "Executed in triplicate, one copy deposited with McKim & Co., one Mrs. Bonaparte, and one in my box." The will was admitted to probate in the Or-

phans' Court for Baltimore City, 29th June, 1870, and on July 2d Jerome Napoleon Bona-parte, the elder son, filed a renunciation of his right to act as executor of the will of his de-ceased father. Letters testamentary were issued to Charles Joseph Bonaparte, the younger son. No inventory of Mr. Bona-parte's estate has yet been filed. The executor gave bond in the sum of \$340,000.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

MELANCHOLY STICIDE IN NEW YOBE.

Drowning of Mr. James W. Lingsord, the Actor-Ails Troubles, Trials and Final Desperation. The N. Y. Times says :

The N. Y. Times says: Mention was made in yesterday's Times that fears were entertained that Mr. James W. Lingard, the theatrical manager and factor, had, committed suicide. The supposition proved correct, as the body of the man found in the North River, near Frank street, or Thursday; was yesterday identified as that of Mr. Lingard. The remains were removed to the Morgue, and subsequently surrendered to the relatives, who handed them over to an un-dertaker. It is now supposed that Mr. Lingard leaped from one of the piers near where his body was recovered. The motive for his seeking a suicidal death appears to have been pecuniary

from one of the piers near where his body was recovered. The motive for his seeking a suicidal death appears to have been pecuniary and domestic difficulties. Mr. Lingard was forty-seven years of age, a native of England, and well known in theat-rical circles as the manager of the New Bowery Theatre, which was destroyed by fire. in 1866. He was at one time a member of the company in Barnun's old Museum, and achieved considerable "reputation by the per-formance of the character of "Uncle Tom" in Mrs. Stowe's drama, and in the year. 1858. assumed the management of the Old Bowery Theatre with George L. Fox, the comedian. They then leased the New Bowery Theatre, which was built for them by Judge Whiting, from the materials of the old Broadway Theatre, which was well known on the East. Side. by his rendition of the character of Blueskin in the "Jack Sheppard" drama, and other characters. When the the-atre was burned down, in 1866, Mr. Lingard was sole lessee. Mr. Fox having second the character of Blueskin in the "Jack Sheppard" drama, and other characters. When the the-atre was burned down, in 1866, Mr. Lingard was sole lessee, Mr. Fox having secured the Old Bowery, and as he was wholly uninsured, he became a ruined man. Since then the de-ceased endeavored to enter business and leased the Theatre Comique for a few weeks, where he sank the funds secured to him by benefits and his friends. That failure completed Mr. Lingard's misfortunes, and he lost all hope. His domestic troubles were of comparatively, recent and unexplained origin, and they pro-bably disheartened him so much that he sought relief in death.

relief in death.

THE "THIRD PARTY" MOVEMENT IN PITTSBURGH.

Failure Predicted. [From the Pittsburgh Despatch, July 7.]

Yesterday was the day set apart for holding the Convention of the Third Party, and the result will be found in full in our local col-umns: We have a high respect for the gen-tlemen nominated on the ticket; and for many

tlemen nominated on the ticket, and for many who attended the Convention as delegates, but as a political movement the Convention was atailure. We might apply our criticism on the primaries to the Convention, with perfect propriety. It lacked in num-bers, enthusiasm, order and good management. There were seventy dele-gates, actually representing just one hundred and sixty-one Republicans out of more than ten thousand. In a new movement only those can be regarded as adherents who actally connect themselves with the move-ment. Established parties may have but slen-derly attended primaries, yet it is-known just what strength, can be commanded at the elec-tion. The primaries were the means employed what strength can be commanded at the elec-tion. The primaries were the means employed to show just who would come out from the party and vote for delegates for this Conven-tion. They were thus the test of the present strength of the movement. The Convention was bunglingly managed, was spiritless, listless, and closed with-out the slightest display of enthusiasm. True reforms always carry enthusiasm with them. Their promoters are always en-thusiastic, but this movement utterly lacked, so far as the primaries or Convention showed, enthusiasm or spirit. There were sincere, re-spectable gentlemen present. and a few pro-fessional politicians, who seemed to rule and iis movement utterly lacked fessional politicians, who seemed to rule and manage, but they evidently had a larger task on hand than they were accustomed to. As a result_the whole affair was a failure. The nominations made are in themselves commend-able, as embodying the names of respectable gentlemen, but our understanding is that but for one likely to accent or to manifest the few are likely to accept, or to manifest the least interest in the campaign. Their nomiation is weak in a political sense. The ticket lacks coherency or political purpose. A larger number of equally respectable names could have been found. The affair looks as though, conscious of failure, the managers of the affair determined to extricate themselves from a difficulty by selecting a list of names as candidates for certain offices, and then ad-journed, glad to be rid of an unexpectedly disagreeable and unpromising job.

are respectfully requested to mine it. N. Y. STONE WORKS, Office No 628 Second avenue; p-25 Im 1p 5 Philadelphia Office, 412 Library street

ROAD COMPANY will, until August lat next, pay off at par and accrued interest any of their first contrace bonds, due in 1873, on presentation at their Office, No. 303 WALNUT street. JUNE 23. 1870. JUNE 23. 1870.

CEDAR CHESTS AND FUR BOXES ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER. M. THALHEIMER. my3-tu the smrp5] 207 CALLOWHILL STBEET

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 and 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department. -Medical treatment of medicine furnished gratuitously to the poor to the poor

DIVIDEND NOTICES.

OFFICE MINE HILL AND SCHUYLKILL HAVEN BAILROAD COM-

The Board of Managers have declared a dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent. (equal to one dollar and seventy-five cents per share), clear of taxes, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on or after the 15th inst.

SAMUEL MASON. jy5-tu th s3trp§ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY-OFFICE 227 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

FOURTH STREET. FOURTH STREET. DIVIDEND NOTICE. The transfer books of this Company will be closed on the 7th of July next, and reopened on July 20. A Dividend of Five Per Cent, has been declared on the proferrod and common stock, clear of National and State taxes, pnyable in cash on and after the 22d of July next, to the holders thereof, as they estand regis-tered on the holders of the Company'at, the close of busi-ness on the 7th of July next. All payable at this office. All orders for Dividends must be with seed of the company'at, the close of busi-ness on the 7th of July next. All payable at this office. All options of high next. All payled at this office. All options for Dividends must be witnessed and stanped. S. BRADFORD, je29,Imrp Treasurer.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWEN-tieth and Cherry streets.-Service (Choral) and Sermon, to morrow evening, at 8 o'clock. At this aer-Sermon, to morrow evening, at 3 o'clock. At this ser-vice the seats will be free.

PROFESSOR SAUNDERS, D. D. will preach to morrow morning and evening i Sixth Presbyterian Church, Spruce street, below th. Subject-" Isniah and his Prophecies." It* Sixth

CLINTON STREET PRESBY. CLINTON STREET FRESSY-terian Church, Tenth street, below Spruce-Union scrylce te-morrow at 104 A. M. The First Church will unite in them. Rev. Samuel Millor Hage-man will preach. All cordially invited. It

DIFFICULTY AND SUCCESS.-Rev. H. A. Cleaveland, D. D., will, by request, repeat his great discourse on the above subject on Sun-day next, July 10th, at 10³ A. M., in Trinity M. E. Church, Eighth street, above Raco. Come and hear. It

LUTHERBAUM ENGLISH LU-DOTHERDAUM ENGLISH LU-tran Church, Tweifth and Oxford streets, Rev. Price, Pastor. 10% o'clock A. M., "Lord's A talk on this subject. 7% o'clock P. M. y Dr. Conrad), Communion and Reception of Free Pews. 1t* ther M. Supper.'

UNION SERVICES-CENTRAL Levels of the second se

OPEN AIR SERVICES UNDER OPEN AIR SEAVER'S Obristian Asso-ciation, SABBATH AFTERNOON (D. V.), at the following places:

Cemetery Lane, Kensington,	
Second street, above York,	4 o'clock.
Seventh and St. Mary streets,	
Independence Square, Preaching by	
Rev. R. H. ALLEN, D. D.	1 Annual State
Gray's Ferry road and Bainbridge St.,	
Nineteenth and Ridge avenue,	والم المراجع المراجع
Fourth and Brainbridge streets; by the	41's o clock.
1 oung Men's Unristian Association of the	
First Presbyterian Church.	
Jefferson Sanare	
Twenty-second and Federal streets,	1
broad and master streets.	1 x
Broad and Coates streets,	5 o'clock,
Broad and South streets,	a o ciocici,
Broad and Arch streets,	
Almond street wharf, 7 o'clock.	

74 o'clock. Little Wandorers' Homo, 823 Bainbridge street, at 8

Philadelphin-Thirty-sixthi-and-Lancastor-

Bailey, after telling his family good-by, got, into the buggy and the two started to town. Bailey seemed perfectly willing to go, and got out of the buggy once to get his coat and another time to open a gate, and both times got in cheerfully. But after reaching the got in cheeriuhy. But after reaching the turnpike he suddenly leaped out of the buggy, jumped into a cornfield and made his escape, and at last accounts had not been apprehended. Bailey has a wife and four children, and is said to be a hard-working, industrious man.

CRICKETS ON THE EARTH.

The Cricket Invasion of Nevada---Whence They Come and Whither Bound. [Frem the Territorial Enterprise, Virginia City, Neva-da, June 29th.]

The State has been invaded by crickets Vast armies of them have entered the eastern Vast armies of them have entered the eastern portion of the State. A week ago the advanced guard of the devastating horde poured down upon Elko, and as they swept past with their silent tramp, the people stood appalled at their numbers. The Elko Independent does not trace their course eastward, but they evidently come from Utah, the home of the cricket, grasshopper and polygamus Mormon, and are endeavoring to cut or eat their way through to the green valleys of the Truckee. They are destructive on vegetation, and their advance should be stopped by some means. As the malarious vegetation, and their advance should be stopped by some means. As the malarious maishes of the Ganges seem to be the home of the cholera, so does Utah appear to be the birth-place of the cricket and grasshopper plagues of the Great Basin. For the past eight or ten years, if not longer, that Territory birs hear soraly utilized with grasshopper has been sorely afficted, with grasshoppers, and it has sometimes seemed that the Saints would be compelled to yield their fields and pastures to these innumerable and remorse-less destroyers.⁴ The cricket pest, however, has been less severe, and from the habits of this insect, we do not apprehend that the pre-sent inva-ion will prove very destructive. They sometimes appear in prodignous numbers, but they travel slowly, and their ad-vance is easily stopped. In 1850, for a distance of twenty or twenty-five miles, in Utah, the of twenty or twenty-five miles, in Utah, the whole face of the country was so densely co-vered with crickets—large, fat, clunsy, wing-less fellows—that the wheels of the emigrant's wagon became almost clogged with the crushed carcasses of these insects. As their course could easily be traced, it was manifest that they had not traveled far, and winter pro-hably overtook them before they swept over a very wide scone of the country. They advery wide scope of the country. They ad-vance steadily, however, and multiply a hun-dred and fifty fold each year. Hence crickets, now that they have entered the State, may be expected for some years to come

expected for some years to come.

THE NEGRO CADET AT WEST POINT.

A Just Opinion. We published a day of two ago a letter from the negro cadet at West Point; giving an ac-count of a series of outrageous persecutions to which he has been evident of the West West which he has been subjected. The N.Y. Evening Post, commenting upon the document,

says: "If this letter is authentic, the Military, Academy seems to be disgraced by a cowardly and unmanly set of miscreants, who ought to be summarily turned out of the service which they dishonor by their conduct. It's difficult to believe it true; and yet the narrative is cir-cumstantial. Certainly we must all hope that it will prove untrue. "Whether it is wise to send colored youth

to West Point may be a question; but when a young man receives an appointment and passes his examination, no matter what his color, he is on equal terms with the other ca-dets, and it is not for these to try to drive him

away by personal abuse: "We shall take measures to discover the truth of Smith's letter, and will report further upon it. If it is true, the cadets who have taken part in the indecent conduct he de-scribes ought to be summarily dismissed. They are not fit to become officers of the United States.'

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affairs in the suspened re gions is decidedly changed from that of last week at this time, when a compromise was about being effected which was to have caused a resumption of work on the 5th, it being that the miners were to accept a reduction of 20 per cent. on the basis of 1869, and eight hours' ime for all work done by the day. It in all probability would have gone into effect, as some of the weak-kneed operators were urgently...advocating the acceptance of such terms, had it not been for the following order : "CIRCULAR No. 7.—Philadelphia and Read-

ing Railroad Company-Office, 227 S. Fourth treet, Philadelphia, July 2, 1870.-From and after Friday, July 8, 1870, and during the continuance of the suspension, tolls on anthracite coal to all peints will be advanced fifty cents per ton, and no drawbacks will be allowed on anthracite coal shipped from Richmond. "Immediately upon a general resumption of work upon any satisfactory basis of wages, the present rates of tolls and drawbacks will be reumed, and for a period of at least thirty days thereafter no further advance of tolls or reduction of drawbacks will be made. "FRANKLIN B. GOWEN, President."

The effect of the circular was immediate. All efforts to compromise were dropped. The uselessness of any arrangements for work, short of general resumption on a satisfactory basis in face of the advance in tolls, was plain The tide of affairs was then changed from, in The tide of affairs was then changed from, in favor of the miners, to the operators, whose cause may now be looked on as in the ascendant. The effect of this order will be to bring about a resump-tion favorable to the operators, more than anything else that could have been done, to that end, as the W. B. A. will now see that they have others to deal with than the operators. It also will have the effect of stop-ning those collicries that have given in to the ping those collicries that have given in to the demand of the men. Nothing was more op-portune than the interference of the Railroad Company, as it strengthened many operators limost willing to concede to the men, and would not permit those to work who were willing and waiting an opportunity to accept the men's terms.

On the issuing of the order a meeting was called of the Anthracite Board of Trade of the Schuylkill, and a circular, addressed to the public generally and trade particularly, was the result, in which they reviewed their course since the strike, and conclusively showed that, under the present state of affairs, they could not work advantageously and pay the men the terms demanded.

The following extract we take from it, which shows that they are firm as to the en-forcement of the acceptance of their offer by the man. by the men: "To accord

by the men: "To accomplish this object we propose to remain idle until our present workmen will agree with us, inasmuch as our terms are rea-sonable, or until we can supply ourselves with sucher class of workman." nother class of workmen."

The demand for coal in New York is tole-rably active, Lehigh coal selling without much trouble at fair prices. There were shipped over both railroads and canal 8,763,512 tens.

-A census taker in Nevada visited a house where he found no one but a woman, and she in bed. "Have you any children, Madame," asked the deputy of the Census Bureau. The woman looked a little confounded, and re-plied, "Well, I have one, but I "do not know whether you wantitor not," and turning down the blanket, exhibited a three-day old boy. "A heathy-looking child. Madame," said the census man; "what do you call it?" "He is not named yet," replied the mother, with a look of affection at her boy." Suppose we call him Joseph," suggested the enumerator. "Well," replied the mother, "I guess Joseph will do," and so down he went as Joseph, and down he will continue to go as Joseph; and down he will continue to go. as Joseph; until census taking is " not for Joe." A census taker in Nevada visited a house

--- Vermont has the champion National Bank President, who is ninety-six years old, and yet rides seventeen miles a day.

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which operates permanently and impartially. It declares that the government which went into operation here last July is the legal and wald government of Georgia, and will so re-main until altered or abolished by competent authority. It maintains the ground taken by the Republicans of Georgia in the late can-yass, that the reconstruction of this State had been consummated and would be confirmed by the success of General Grant. It prov for the future without falsifying the past. It provides

"No consequence of this theory is more ac ceptable to me than that it would give to MrHill his seat in the Senate. We are informed that there is no objection to him in Washington on it is presumable that Republican Senators It is presumable that Republican Senators would welcome to their body a man so capable, so upright, so experienced, so sagacious, so familiar with that part of the country which so engages the attention of Congress, so true to the Union under adverse cir-cumstances, so decided in his attachment to the Danublican party and yet so high above the Republican party, and yet so high above mere party views. Georgia needs him there He knows her mistakes, her sufferings, her resources and her wants. The wisdom that resources and her wants. The wisdom that inspired his protests against the errors by which her ancient prosperity was lost, might fitly aid in leading her to a new prosperity, more healthful and more enduring than the old. If Senators cannot admit him, under Burke's words, What I may not presume to

censure, T may have leave to lament.' "I have written as if Congressional action were necessary; and it is necessary, unless there be a speedy and thorough reaction in there be a speedy and thorough reaction in favor of law and right. I have hardly dared to hope for such a reaction. But no greater political blessing could come to our people. On every account it is desirable that the errors of Georgia should be corrected in Georgia, and by her own authorities and people.

"The principal grievance which will be re-dressed by Congress, unless voluntarily re-dressed here, is the action of our legislative bodies in reference to their own composition, and the persecutions of Republicans and colored men: In fact, the two are connected : for ored men: In fact, the two are connected; for-these persecutions would be stopped, as far-as any governmental agency can stop them, if we had a Legislature rightly disposed. If the Democratic members of the General Assembly would cease to follow the bad counsels of mischlevous men who have long been mis-leading the State, and would undo all that has been wrong in the past action, and legislate seriously, and energetically for the protection seriously and energetically for the protection of the people, they would remove the strong-est reason for stern legislation at Washington. And every man who loves his State should second this salutary action by zealous efforts for order and justice as an officer, juror or citizen. Ever since the war it has been the chronic folly of many of our people to contend against the inevitable. May I not venture to against the inevitable. May I not venture to hope that they will now catch the spirit of the incoming administration and sincerely say, 'Let us have peace.' Sooner or later peace will come. Shall it be the peace that is im-posed by force, or the peace that comes from good will? The decision is with the 'Democrats' of Georgia. Some Georgia Repub-icans in high official position have expressed licans in high official position have express views different, from the foregoing. Enter-taining all due respect for their convictions, I must yet be permitted to follow mine. A party

must yet be permitted to follow mine. A party whose vital principle is Liberty must allow to its members independence of opinion. I have the satisfaction of knowing that many of our, firmest and most consistent Republicans, who have done and suffered much for the cause, are in substantial agreement with me. If a design to avoid whet whet have like a cavier desire to avoid what might look like a schism has restrained them from formal and organized action, they are none the less decided in their opposition to a policy which, in their judgment, will place the party in a false posi-tion, and work injury to the State. They desire to build up and maintain in Georgia a party in full sympathy with the administra-tion of General Grant—an administration which they believe will do its best to compose our trankled country. Though not forceful of our troubled country. Though not forgetful of

A Centenarian's Birthday. From the West Chester Village Rec

the 7th instant, quite an interesting On meeting of relatives assembled at Philip Paxson's, in East Bradford, Chester county Passon's, in East Bradford, Chester county, to commemorate the one hundreth birthday of Phebe Thomas. There were present nearly 200 relatives and connections. After the com-pany had fully gathered together, Thomas He Speakman, Esq. of Philadelphia, a grandson, read an interesting Family History, of the centenarian and her branches, down to the fifth generation, of which a number were present. It rarely occurs that representatives four generations live under the same roof. read-grand-children live inter the same root, Thomas, her daughter, grand-daughter, and great-grand-children living together, A sump-tuous entertainment had been provided by friend Porson which all entered triend Paxson, which all enjoyed. Phebe Thomas was the daughter of Robert

Phebe Thomas was the daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Mendenhall, and was born on the farm now occupied by Rebecca Trimble, in Concord township, Delaware county, on the Seventh day of the Seventh month, seventeen hundred and seventy. Her grandfather, Benja-min Mendenhall, came to this country in 1686, from a town called Mildenhall (origi-nally the family name) in Suffolk, England, a sister of whom (Mary) married Nathaniel Newlin, a prominent man of that day. Aun. a sister of whom (Mary) married Nathaniel Newlin, a prominent man of that day. Aun, daughter of Benjamin, became the wife of John Bartram, the distinguished botanist. In early life she resided with her half sister, Mary, in Darby, from which place she wass married in Friends' Meeting, 1792, to Gideon Thomas, of Newtown, Delaware county, where she re-sided until 1865, having been now a willow sided until 1865, having been now a willow for near half a century. She had three chil-dren, Sarah, Robert and Ann, the last named, the widow of Nathaniel Speakman, now re-siding with her son-in-law, Philip Paxson. Phebe Thomas has now 'living about difty great-grand-children, two great-great-grand children, one niece of 95 years of age, another of 92, one of 85, and another of 79, one great nephew of 85-both the last named were present. present.

Friend Thomas, until about the age of 95 continued to drive about from place to place among her relations and friends, and to meetng, many miles at a drive, alone with her horse and chair; while so controlling her horse and vehicle it is said she never missed the attendance of but one Quarterly Meeting, though the place was 14 miles from her home. though the place was 14 miles from her home. It was with considerable difficulty her family (noting her gradual decline of physical vigor) prevailed upon her to discontinue her visits thus alone. She remembers having heard the din and roar of the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, and in April, 1780, saw George Washing-ton passing through Darby, on his way from Mount Vernon, to take his seat as first President of the United States at Naw York President of the United States, at New York At her birth Philadelphia was a town hug ging the western shores of the Delaware, with few inhabitants; West Chester had no exis-tence in name until some fifteen years after. Though our aged friend has been spared from year to year so long, yet a few short years at most, ir may be but months, must number her too with the departed. It may then be well said of her as it was of another,

"Till like a clock worn out with eating time The wheels of weary life at last stood still."

-A case of feminine daring is related of a Virginia belle, who rode to the edge of a pre-cipice, and defied any man of the party with whom she was riding to follow her. Not a man accepted the challenge; but a tantalizing youth stood on his head in his saddle and dared the lady to do that.

---" Does your officiating clergyman preach the Gospel, and is his conversation and car-riage consistent therewith ?" was a circular from a Bishop to a church warden of his diocese. A veteran near by replied: "He preaches the Gospel, but does not keep a carriage.'

THE NEW CASTLE FIRE.

Fuller Particulars.

The following from the Wilmington Com-mercial contains some particulars not included in our despatch, about the fire in New Castle yesterday

At about ten minutes past 10 o'clock, last At about ten minutes past 10 o'clock, last night, a fire broke out in the Stockton House, at New Castle, and advanced with fearful rapidity. The Good Will Engine, belonging in the town, was quickly on duty, but the flames had already made such progress that it could attempt no more than to save the sur-

flames had already made such progress that it could attempt no more than to save the sur-rounding property, and the large hotel build-ing was rapidly and entirely destroyed, together with an adjoining house belonging to Miss Sally Ritchie, of Louisville, Kentucky, and occupied by J. H. Rogers, Esq. The flames at one time spread so rapidly that it was feared that all the houses on Water street would be destroyed, and the telegraph operator made unsuccessful efforts to getmes-siges to Wilmington, Chester and Phfladel-phia. At this time, however, a heavy rain fortunately commenced falling and checked the flames, and the firemen were able to con-tine the fire to the two houses destroyed. fine the fire to the two houses destroyed

The Stockton House is the largest hotel in the town, and is situated on Water street, near the river. It was insured for \$3,500, but in what company our correspondent there does not inform us. This will not cover the loss. not inform us. This will not cover the loss. The hotel has been unoccupied for some time.

CRAIG IN BOSTON.

Reception of the Philadelphia Come-dian. The Boston Transcript says: Mr. Robert Craig, a burlesque actor of con-siderable talent, made his appearance at the Museum on Tuesday night in the farce of the Dress Relieurs and the burlesque of DonJuan, bath pieces we believe owing their orther Dress Rehearsar and the ouriesque of Dono and, both pieces, we believe, owing their author-ship to Mr. Craig, although we have seen something very like the farce before, and in the matter of burlesque it would seem impos-sible to obtain anything new. The main obthe matter of burlesqueit would seem impos-sible to obtain anything new. The main ob-ject of the farce being to display Mr. Craig's powers of imitation, it was in this respect eminently.successful. The imitations of Jef-ferson as "Rip Van Winkle," of Charles Dickens and the reading of the trial scene from Pickwick, and others, were remarkably clever. His great others, were remarkably clever. His great success in this way, however, was the imita-tion of Stuart Robson, which was so true and irresistibly droll that it, was received with shouts of laughter and applause. In the bur-lesque, Mr. Craig assumed female attire and performed the part of Haidee, which he made up with a greater degree of refinement than most burlesque actors. Don Juan abounds immusic, and the singing, solos and choruses, were much above the average. The audience was universally pleased with Mr. Craig, and insisted upon his repeating everything, Tukes paid similar compliments to some of the performers. There is no doubt of the son.

son.