ANTICIPATED INVENTIONS.

[From All the Year Round.]

Scarcely any important invention starts at once into being; usually, it has had a long period of preparation, by men who reaped no profit from their labors. The world considers the inventor to be the person who gives the capital touch which imparts practical value to an original idea, whether or not he himself reap any portion of that value, and whether or not he be really more clever than the preliminary inventors who cleared the path for him. Dr. Johnson, looking out of his window in Bolt court, one evening, saw a haughtier man trundled to light a lamp; he did not succeed until there was a good deal of black vapor over the door, whereupon the great lexicographer said, "Ah! One of those days we shall see the streets of London lighted by smoke." Was not the real idea of gas-lighting in Johnson's mind at that moment? And yet we do not call him an inventor. Long before Johnson's time, Dr. Clayton, about 1690, distilled coal in a retort, producing what he called "phlegm, black oil and spirit," this spirit was gas, which he confined in a bladder because he could not condense it into a liquid. He was went to amuse his friends with burning this gas as it issued from the bladder through holes pricked with a pin. This was a century and a half before the streets were lighted by it.

The Marquis of Worcester's Century of Inventions is a well-known repertory of new and strange contrivances. He wrote this book in the time of Charles the Second, and adopted the name "century" because there are a hundred projects described. It is rather, the projects are asserted for none of them are so clearly detailed as to enable an artisan to work from them. The range of subjects is something amazing. Ships to resist any explosion; projectiles, and boats to work against wind and tide, might be taken to prefigure our iron-clads and steamboats. Large cannons to be shot six times in a minute, and a pistol to discharge a dozen times with once loading, certainly seem very much indeed like repeaters. A brass-mould to cast candles is a verbally exact description of the means now used in making moulds for candles; the simple substitution of pewter for brass. A machine for dredging harbors, and a machine for raising ships for repair, are assuredly among the ways and means of modern hydraulic engineering. An apparatus for lighting his own lamp or candle at any predetermined hour of the day or night, was recently displayed in the metropolis. Is one of the Workingmen's Exhibitions; whether the ingenious fellow who made it had read the Marquis of Worcester, we do not know. A calculating machine for performing addition and subtraction, was made a hundred and fifty years after the Marquis had talked about it in his book. A toy that will flatten and bake cakes, without anyone looking, exactly expresses what Mr. Sopwith achieves with his Monocleid cakes; new chemical inks for secret writing; new apparatus for semaphores or signalling; explosive projectiles to sink ships; an instrument for teaching perspective; a method of fixing shifting sands by means of a cross-bar; a shoot off two arrows at once; flying machines; an endless watch to go without winding up; these are novelties which are sufficiently mentioned. It is difficult to decide how far the Marquis had gone towards actual perfection of many of these contrivances; whether he worked out any of these contrivances, either in his own mind or on paper; that he did not always advance so far as working models may be safely supposed. Nevertheless, he is believed to have made a model of something which is the most important of modern engine; and he is known to have had a German artisan, Casper Kaitoff, in his employ as model-maker and mechanic. The village of Ingliga Castle, in Monmouthshire, is told of an ingenious mechanic who contrived for the Marquis (who was lord of the castle in the times of the Civil War) contrived to buffet the Roundheads and befriend the Royalists on a critical occasion.

The beautiful art of photography is not so modern, in its leading principles, as most of us are in the habit of supposing. It was known nearly a hundred years ago that certain chemical substances are blackened, or at least darkened, by exposure to light; Scheele discovered this fact in relation to chloride of silver, and Ritter to nitrate of silver. Sir Humphrey Davy, Dr. Wollaston and Mr. Wedgwood actually obtained photographs in 1802, by taking advantage of this scientific discovery. Camera obscura was provided, through the lens of which the sun's light was admitted; the light was focalized on a small sheet of paper, prepared with a colored device or picture; and then it fell on a sheet of paper rendered sensitive by nitrate of silver. It was found that, according to the depth of color through which the light passed, so did the paper become more or less darkened; reproducing the picture not in colors, but with due gradations of light and shade. In this way photographs (as we should now call them) were produced of patterns, figures, woody fibres of plants, wings of insects and delicate designs of lace. But the affair died out, and was not revived for a long series of years, owing to this fact—that no *fixing* process had then been discovered. The photographs darkened and darkened day by day, until no picture of any kind was left. Those who consult the dark-lantern of Nature nearly seventy years ago; but they failed to hit the remaining fourth; therefore they are not honored as the discoverers of photography.

Not the least noteworthy of these instances is that which relates to the electric telegraph. The Jesuit Strada, in 1617, speculated on the possibility that there might, some day, be found a species of cabinet or magnet possessing much more wonderful properties than those long known. He supposed it to have such virtues "that if two needles be touched with it, and then balanced on separate pivots, and the one be turned in a particular direction, the other will move sympathetically with it." If, then, two persons were possessed of two such magnetic needles, and settled upon a pre-arranged code, they might talk at any distance. The merely imagined such a stone, but did not venture to predict that it would ever be found. The same idea was developed somewhat more fully by Henry Van Etten, in 1690, very likely after reading Strada: "Some say that by means of a magnet, or such like stone, persons who are distant from each other may converse together. For example, let there be a dial at Paris, and a dial at Rome, if each had a needle touched by a stone of such virtue that as one moved itself at Paris, the other should be moved at Rome; then let Claude and John have a similar alphabet agreed upon between them, and let Claude in the evening, Let the needle make three turns and a half to signal that it is Claude, and no other, who wishes to speak with John. Claude wants to signify, 'Le roi est à Paris,' and makes his needle stop at C, then at a, then at e, i, and so of the rest. Now, at the same time, the needle of John, agreeing with that of Claude, will go on moving and stop at the same letters; so that he can easily understand or notice what the other wants to signify to him." Van Etten gave a diagram, showing the dial, needle, pivot, alphabet, and the way of working out the idea. He was very candid and honest, however, for he added: "It is a fine invention; but I do not think there is a magnet in the world which has such virtue." And he implied a danger: "Besides, it is inexpedient, for treasons would be too frequent, and too much protected." A pleasant paper in the *Spectator* gave a new turn to this idea, pointing out how two lovers could carry on a sentimental correspondence, whenever they were separated them. Each lover must have a dial, with the requisite magnet, and all the letters of the alphabet; but, beside these letters, "I think," several entire words which have a tender, or a pastorale epithet: as flames, darts, die, language, absence, Cupid, heart, eyes, being, dear, and the like. This would very much abridge the lover's pains in the way of writing a letter, as it would enable him to express the most useful and significant word with a single touch of the needle." Those who have witnessed the action of Wheatstone's dial telegraph will perceive how closely this odd conceit of the writers of former days approximates to the actual results of scientific invention; for there are not only the letters of the alphabet around the dial, but there are also single signs to denote complete words. The cardinal point of difference is this: that the professors imagine some kind of occult mystical connexion between the two dials; whereas, in the practical telegraph, there is a copper wire, with or without an overlooping cable, extending from one to the other, be the distance ten yards or ten thousand miles. It was in 1745, so far as is known, that a wire was first made to convey an electric impulse to a considerable distance; Dr. Watson stretched a wire across the Thames near Westminster bridge, and sent an impulse through it from one observer to another; it was, however, merely a shock; not a signal to be interpreted by intelligent people. The first *talking* through a wire appears to have been effected in 1787; when M. Lamond, a French electrician, arranged two electrical machines in two rooms of his house, and a wire connecting them. He agreed with Madame Lamond that the peculiar movements of the little pith balls, excited by the electric current, should denote certain letters or words; and thus a kind of conversation was carried on by working the two electrical machines in turn.

These who are old enough to remember the Great Exhibition of 1851, held in the Crystal Palace, in Hyde Park, may recall to their mind the attention which was bestowed at that time on some stanzas by Chaucer, pointed out by one of his admirers as a prophecy of that grand display. Striking it certainly is, in many respects. The House of Fame, consisting of some two hundred lines, is a fanciful description of a mighty assemblage held in a palace of glass; and considering that Geoffrey Chaucer wrote it four hundred and seventy years before the Great Exhibition was held, there was quite temptation enough to quote it. The poet, in a dream, fancied he was

> Within a temple y-made of gla[illegible]
> The sonne shone, we wonne, sat, stood, or lay,
> Some on a rained dais on the opening day (1st of May) of the Exhibition. Look at Chaucer's words:
>
> In this hasty and rich place,
> All on high above a dais,
> Sate in a See imperyall,
> That made me at first day royall
> A feminine creature
> That never found I by Nature
> Wa-sche another one I saie.

Of course Her Majesty would not have accepted Chaucer's guise as strong as this; but we may pardon it in the poet. On the Exhibition day some grand choral and instrumental music, composed expressly, and this was excellently prefigured by the poet:

> And the heavenly melodie
> Of songes full of armonie
> I heard about her throne of song.
> Ne ne was there no instrument
> Of musyke, that hit ne stunt
> Then the nave of the palace, full of the gay trappings and the notable personages which marked the opening-day!
>
> Then saw I stande on thother side,
> Streight downe to the doores wide,
> From the dais, many a route
> Of menall that shone out full cleire;
> But through they were of ful cleire,
> Yet were they made for great noblesse.

If we want a prediction of all manner coming to the palace of glass, the following looks very much like it:

> Then gane I loke about and see
> That there cause enu'ring into the hall
> A right good company withall,
> And thief of sondry regions,
> Of all kind of conditions
> That dwelle co yearth under the Moone,
> Poor and riche.

And when we remember that the exhibitors at that grand display competed for such fame and honor as prize medals, honorable mention, and the admiration shared by millions of visitors, it only requires a little stretch of the imagination to believe that even addressing the Queen in the following words:

> "Madame," said they, "were we
> Folke that here beseechen thee
> That thou grantest us now good fame,
> And let our works have good name;
> In full recompensacion
> Of good working, give us good renoun."

The language here is a little modernized from Chaucer, but the quaintness of style is preserved. These passages certainly go towards justifying the pleasant popular idea that Chaucer pre-invented the Crystal Palace and the Great Exhibition of 1851.

Defoe threw off many thoughts which read very much like anticipations of the London University, the Foundling Hospital, the Royal Academy of Music and the Metropolitan Police. But these are not so much inventions as establishments. In the same light perhaps may be regarded John Hill's scheme for a Penny Post, broached in 1659. Jasper, a Westphalian peasant, may be said to have prefigured or suggested railways and locomotives, at a date when he certainly never saw such things; and perhaps it would even seem that just beginning to think about them in England. In 1669 he wrote: "A great road will be carried through our country from east to west, which will pass through the forest of Bodelwyddan, and by this road carriages will run without horses, and cause a dreadful noise." There was Van Etten, already mentioned, who put forth schemes having a remarkable resemblance to real inventions of later date: such as the air-gun, the steam-gun, the hydraulic press, and raised letters for the use of the blind. The differential thermometer, quite a modern invention as to actual construction, was very correctly pre-figured by the Jesuit Lana in 1675. Daniel Schweinton, who wrote a thick quarto volume of descriptions in 1636, may assuredly be credited with a kind of pre-invention of the centrifugal pump, the diving bell and the diving-dress. Defoe's Captain Singleton, in his imaginary journey in Africa, sketches a central lake which leaves a strong resemblance to one of the lakes of Paris, and John Speke, Baker, Burton and Livingstone have been exploring during the last few years. But this, if worth noting at all, was a pre-discovery not a pre-invention; and it is surmised that some Jesuit had previously marked down some such lake on a map, either as a mental creation or as the result of investigation.

The story of the stomach is so well known that we need do little more than advert to it. Bacon seems to have suggested about 1476 and 1618, for moving boats on rivers by means of paddles or wheels; and some of them were tried upon; but the revolution was brought about by mechanical means, not by steam power. Papin, the French refugee, certainly had the true idea in his mind, in 1690, when he said: "Without doubt paddles fixed to an axis could be most conveniently made to revolve by air cylinders. It would only be necessary to furnish the piston-rod with teeth, which might act as a toothed wheel, properly fixed to it, and which, being fitted at the axis to which the paddles were attached, would communicate a rotary motion to it." Jonathan Hulls actually did make a small steamboat in 1736, or at least a model of one; it failed, but it may have had some influence, nevertheless: "There is said to have been a popular verse joked at Canpden, in Gloucestershire, where Jonathan Hulls lived, and where his great-grandson was living in 1851, to the effect that:

> Jonathan Hulls,
> With his paper skulls,
> Invented a machine
> To go against wind
> But he, being an ass,
> Couldn't bring it to pass
> And was ashamed to be seen.

The civility and the poetry of this production are about equal.

There was a bit of jocularity in one of the magazines, about half a century ago, which told of wonderful inventions likely to be published in the papers of (say) the year 4707. The inventions are supposed to have to speak of a war between the Northern and Southern States of America, in which the belligerents attempted the over-with an army of one million four hundred and ninety thousand men. The reality, eight years ago, approached nearer to the actual wording of the extravagant idea than the joker could have possibly supposed. But he goes on to quote, from the supposed newspaper of 4707, the following paragraph: "General Congreve's new mechanical cannon was fired last week at the seige of Georgia. It discharged in an hour eleven hundred and forty balls, each weighing five hundred pounds. The distance of the objects aimed at, was eleven miles; and so perfect was the engine that the whole of these balls were lodged in the space of twenty-pounce feet." Of course, in the year 1871 it was mere reckless fun to talk of such calibres, weights of balls, amplitude of range, rapidity of fire, and accuracy; but our Armstrongs, Whitworths and Palliesers could tell us how startlingly and wonderfully we are advancing towards results which are least analogous if not exactly similar. Again: "Dr. Clark crossed the Atlantic in seven days." A fiction. But how near our Cunard steamers constantly bring it to reality!

AN INCIDENT OF THE REBELLION.

Visit of an Ex-Confederate Regiment to Cape May—an Instance of the Spirit Shown Connected with it, and a Suggestion.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Herald: On the night of the 4th of this month, I was at Maryland regiment, General Herbert, will leave Baltimore on a visit to Cape May, by way of Philadelphia. On their arrival in the latter city they will be met at the depot by the Eighth Pennsylvania regiment, Colonel Gray, and after partaking of breakfast and marching through the principal streets, they will embark for Cape May, by way of the Delaware. The visit of the Fifth regiment goes further to show that the sentiments of the North are stricter than anything that has taken place since the cessation of actual hostilities between the armies of the North and South. The regiment was the pride of Stonewall Jackson's army corps; it was the advance of Jackson's corps, under General Elsey, in his march from the Valley of Virginia to reinforce Beauregard at the first battle of Manassas. It here happened a little incident which is worthy of mention. General Herbert, then Major, commanding the Fifth, came across on that memorable day a wounded officer of a New York regiment, lying exposed to the heat of a midsummer sun, badly wounded. After giving the wounded officer water and moving him to a shady place the officer handed to Major Herbert the likenesses of his little children and his wife, together with some gold he had about him, with the request if it were possible for Major Herbert to ever find his wife, to have the goodness to deliver these tokens to her, with his last words on earth, which the Major promised to do. It was two years after this that the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., took place, and among the wounded that fell into our hands was Major Herbert. He was taken to the hospital from the field and received every attention from the volunteer nurses who were ever present in behalf of suffering humanity; and this being the first time since the incident at Manassas in his power to find the wife and little ones of the dead officer, the Major hunted up the address of the family and found out that the wife of the officer was one of the volunteer nurses then in one of the hospitals of Gettysburg. The money and tokens were at once restored to this almost broken-hearted lady, who had been widowed by the war, and Herbert was relieved of his trust, which for two long years had never left his person.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Mesmerizer—Case—Mr. Fiske's Reporters to Promote Bail.

[From the London Daily News, June 30.]

Mr. Marshall, the solicitor to Fiske, who stands committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court, for being concerned in the Bedford Park and others, in dressing in female attire, appeared at Guildhall, yesterday, before Sir Thomas Gabriel, to put in bail for the appearance of the prisoner Fiske, in pursuance of an order of Mr. Justice Byles, directing that he might be admitted to bail in two sureties of £500 and himself in £1,000. The first surety qualified, but the second, although competent as far as means were concerned, had not been properly secured. He stated that he knew Mr. Fiske, Sr., and the family very well; but he had never seen the prisoner. Sir Thomas Gabriel said, at whose solicitation he became bail for Fiske? The witness said, Mr. Darling had directly spoken to him, and Mr. Nunns, of the American Consulate, had asked him indirectly. Sir Thomas Gabriel said he had no objection to accept the bail if Mr. Pollard (who appeared on behalf of the Treasury) would take the responsibility upon himself. Mr. Pollard said he had no desire to throw any difficulty in the way of accepting bail, but he had never seen the prisoner. Sir Thomas Gabriel said that was just the difficulty he felt, for how was it possible he could surrender the prisoner if he did not know him, supposing he did not surrender voluntarily. Mr. Pollard said that was the point to be got over. As far as he was concerned, he would not object, but he could not take upon himself the responsibility of accepting the bail. Sir Thomas Gabriel said neither could he. Mr. Maddick said he saw the difficulty they were in, but if the point was not conceded, Fiske would have to lie in prison until the trial. He was here among strangers, where he knew nobody in a position sufficiently responsible to be security for £500, and where he did know them they were out of the jurisdiction of the Court. Besides, his worship must be aware how very reluctant many persons were to have their names mixed up with a case like this. Sir Thomas Gabriel said he could perfectly understand why very or people would consent to have their names connected with a case like the present. Mr. Maddick said that it was only because the second bail had known the father and family of the prisoner that he had consented to become bound for him, and if he were not accepted, there would be no alternative for him but to remain imprisoned. Sir Thomas Gabriel, after a long discussion, declined to accept the second person offered as bail, and the application stood over until another could be produced.

CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.

CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, July 8, 1870.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia on Thursday, the 7th day of July, 1870, the annexed bill, entitled "An Ordinance to Create a Loan for a Railroad Bridge," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE TO CREATE A LOAN FOR A HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the City, sufficient money for a House of Correction, five hundred thousand dollars, for which interest, not to exceed six and a-half per cent. per annum, shall be paid half yearly on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; but the said certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificate of City loans, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if it be required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan is free from taxation, and that the interest is payable free from all taxes.

Sec. 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, pledged and appropriated, all the income of the corporate estates and from the sum raised by taxation for interest on and pay the loan and said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per cent. on the par value of said certificates so issued, shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes for a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be directed to publish in the daily newspapers of this city daily for four weeks, the ordinance reported to the Common Council on Thursday, July 7, 1870, entitled "An ordinance to create a loan for a House of Correction," and the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the date of the first publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers containing the day in which the same shall have been made.

jy7-2t] JOHN ECKSTEIN, Clerk.

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IMPORTANT TO BUSINESS MEN.

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CAPE MAY DAILY WAVE,
For the Summer of 1870.

The publication of the Sixth Volume of the "DAILY WAVE" will be commenced on or about July 1st, and will be issued every morning (Sundays excepted) during the entire season, and full reports of the Hotel Arrivals and Local Events of this fashionable watering place will be given, with great care in the Wave.
Business men will find the "DAILY WAVE" a most advantageous medium for advertising, the rates for which are as follows:
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They are secured by a first mortgage on 5,600 acres of coal lands in the Wyoming valley, near Wilkesbarre, at present producing at the rate of 200,000 tons of coal per annum, with works in progress which contemplate a large increase at an early period, and also upon valuable Real Estate in the city.
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is a quick, safe and effectual remedy for BLEEDING, BLIND OR ITCHING PILES, CONSTIPATION OF THE BOWELS, &c. Its peculiarities consist in its being a vegetable preparation, free from Mercury, Liver and Kidney, and imparting healthy vigor to the whole alimentary canal. It is specific in its action, completely controlling the circulation of the blood in the hemorrhoidal veins.
It has the double advantage of being harmless and unobtrusive, so that its operations are unknown to others.
The afflicted can rely with the utmost confidence in the unbroken chain of testimonials which will be published in introduction to a more indication of local testimony.
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Plain and Galvanized
WROUGHT AND CAST IRON PIPE
For Gas, Steam and Water.
FITTINGS, BRASS WORK, TOOLS,
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Pipe of all Sizes Cut and Fitted to Order.

CARD.
Having sold HENRY B. PANCOAST and FRANCIS MAULE my entire interest for several years past the Stock, Good Will and Fixtures of our RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT, at the corner of THIRD and PEAR streets, in this city, that branch of our business will be continued by them under the firm of PANCOAST, MAULE & WOLSTENCROFT, WROUGHT AND CAST IRON PIPE, BRASS GOODS, TOOLS, &c., &c., &c.
CHAS. H. BROOKE.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

SIX vessels, with yellow fever on board, are now quarantined in New Castle, Delaware.

The strike in Mulhouse, France, has extended to all classes of workmen.

The Mutual Base Ball Club, of New York, beat the Pastime, at Baltimore, yesterday, by a score of 31 to 8.

GEORGE B. WILLIAMS, of Indiana, has been appointed Second Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in place of Wells, resigned.

THE Navy Department has ordered that the iron-clad station at New Orleans be discontinued, and the vessels towed to League Island by way of Key West.

AMONG the Senate confirmations yesterday were Charles T. Gorham, of Michigan, as Minister to Holland, and Porter C. Bliss as Secretary of Legation at Mexico.

HON. BENJAMIN H. BREWSTER, of this city, was married at Washington, yesterday morning, to the daughter of the late Hon. Robert J. Walker.

THE vessels of the New York Yacht Club will rendezvous at Clifton, Staten Island, between the 20th and 25th instant, to meet the Dauntless and Cambria.

GLAUDE HAMILTON, an actor, was found drunk last night in the White House, at Washington, yesterday. It is supposed that he died of apoplexy.

MIKE MCCOOC, the notorious pugilist, was shot and severely wounded in the left arm, during a fight in Illinois, on Monday, at St. Louis, on Monday night.

THE Georgia Legislature, which met on Monday, after the adjournment, continued in session yesterday, but nothing of importance was transacted. In the Senate, a motion to adjourn *sine die* was tabled.

AT BALLSTON, N. Y., yesterday, William Woods, an old citizen, and ex-Deputy Sheriff Gregg during the anti-rent riots, was discovered in his house, defence claimed that the posse was merely a hostile mob.

AT NORWICH, Conn., yesterday, a little girl was accidentally shot by her father, Rev. Gregory, a boy of 13 years. He was shooting at a mark, and she ran across his line of sight as he fired.

The fifth national annual camp-meeting of the Methodists of the Delaware and Washington, near Hayre de Grace, Md., terminated. The attendance is estimated at from eighteen to twenty thousand.

AT Boston, yesterday, a package of $4,000 in U. S. bonds was stolen from the office of Jas. B. Brewster, broker, and Co., bankers, while a gentleman was drawing a check to purchase them. The thief was a well-dressed stranger.

A MEETING of prominent Germans was held in St. Louis, on Monday night, at which it was stated that the feeling of hostility between France and Prussia, to send an address to the people of Germany urging them to unite against the power of France.

A SUNDAY-SCHOOL excursion train returning in Richmond, Ind., on Monday night, was thrown from the track by a fallen tree, about 12 miles from the city. Four cars and the engine were smashed, and one hundred yards of the track torn up. One of the excursionists was killed, and a number were injured.

A HOT occurred at Elm Park, New York, yesterday, between several hundred Irish Catholics and Orangemen, the latter celebrating the Battle of the Boyne. The laborers were armed with pick-handles, and pelted themselves with pistols. Two men and a boy were shot dead, and many others were wounded.

A DESPATCH from Richmond, Va., states that Sunday night, the convicts, Pass and son convicts, who were working on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, were being marched to their cabins, when a volley was fired from one of the guard, named Swartz, and also one of the guard, named Swartz, and several of the convicts were wounded, and two of them escaped.

THE SPANISH QUESTION.

Active Preparations for War.

PARIS, July 12.—Telegrams from Emperor Napoleon, after a lengthy conference with his ministry, state that the King of Prussia, has decided to refuse to accept the withdrawal of Leopold from the candidature of the throne of Spain, which is guaranteed by the King both as the head of a State as well as of the family of Hohenzollern.

PARIS, July 12.—The Emperor Napoleon arrived at the Tuileries to-day, and presided over the council of ministers. Rumors of resignations, it is expected, will be communicated to the Chambers this afternoon. Great anxiety is manifested to ascertain their action.

The Parisian journals have reports of immense armaments in progress in Germany, and represent that the roads to the frontier are encumbered with military stores.

Even in the Grand Duchy of Baden, the military activity is remarkable. Railway transportation has been suspended, 25,000 infantry and 5,000 cavalry can reach the frontier in one day. Hostile demonstrations have been going on in the forests of Rastadt and on the common roads. In Western Prussia, sergeants are recruiting Prussians and are drilling young soldiers in the handling of arms.

Advices from Madrid state that a special envoy had been sent to Russia, says it is incorrect; but a messenger has gone to Vienna to propose an offensive and defensive alliance between France and Austria. The answer of Austria has not yet transpired.

Minister Olivier left the hall of the Corps Legislatif at 3 P. M., and had a conference with the Duke de Gramont and the Prussian Ambassador, and returned. It was expected that the Government would issue a formal declaration in the Chamber to-day, as all the Ambassadors were invited to attend, but none was made after the return of Ollivier.

Deputy Duvernois submitted an interpellation to the Government to what guarantees could now be demanded to prevent future complications, to which an answer will be returned at the proper time.

Military activity is unabated, and the feet is under orders for sea. It will be commanded by Admiral de la Gaviere. Gen. Douay is ordered to march on Luxembourg with an army of 60,000.

LONDON, July 12 P. M.—A private message was received at eight o'clock to-night from Paris, stating that Prussia's final reply was friendly.

MADRID, July 12—Midnight—Prince Antoine of Hohenzollern has withdrawn his claim to the throne in consequence of the withdrawal of the candidature of his son Leopold to the throne of Spain.

BERLIN, July 12.—A semi-official announcement was made on the Berlin Bourse this afternoon that Prince Leopold will be allowed to accept the crown of Spain on the condition that the alliance of the south-German states, conjointly with Germany against France.

FLORENCE, July 12—In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday Minister Venasta, being questioned on the general situation of Europe on the Spanish question, said the relations of Italy thereto, said the Italian Government cooperated with the other Powers in their efforts to maintain peace, but he declined to make any further explanations. He was still hopeful, however, of the favorable result of the endeavors of the Powers. He considered any discussion as to the conduct of Prussia under the present circumstances as inopportune.

Forty-first Congress—Second Session.

In the United States Senate yesterday a conference report on the bill to provide for the pay of the jurors of the United States Courts was agreed to. The Sunday Appropriation bill was passed at the evening session.

Soon after the rejection of the conference report on the Funding bill and the appointment of another Conference Committee, the House of Representatives adjourned.

Concentration camp.

"Man, being reasonable, must get drunk!" Many people except that as an axiom who never read Horace, or any other who wrote it. On that head, says *All the Year Round*, the moo-t forlorn of all study of savages are at such civilized folks; and some extremely curious, let alone nasty, concoctions does human ingenuity hit upon in its desperate desire to produce a leverage that will cheer and inebrate. The cocoanut tree is a great boon to thirsty man, giving the weary traveler a draught of pure water, rewarding the early riser with a cup of sparkling toddy, and delighted lovers of strong potations with its potent wine. The tree bewonge is compiled in the fruit; the less innocent ones are made from the sap of the tree. The operations of the Cingalese toddy-drawer are very interesting. He binds all the shoots bearing embryo nuts firmly together, cuts off the sunrise to unrise, ties them in a earthenware vessel holding about a gallon, and so leaves matters for four hours, when he returns to unrise to unrise. When the time is up the chatty is lowered, carefully and cautiously, lest some of the precious goes on, until the flow of sap is exhausted. The liquor thus obtained looks like milk and water, and tastes like weak soda water and milk slightly flavored with cocoa nut. In a few hours rapid acetous fermentation takes place, and by midday the sap becomes toddy, resembling a poor acid cider, and the tipsy natives are fond of it. Thereupon the same source supplies the subjects of the Rajah with a beverage to be handled—Mr. Boyle says it looks like thin milk, and smells like the tuberose and tastes like a fine cream, while its flav