WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS for Parties, &c. New styles. MASON & CO., 907 de30fmwtff Chestnut street. Chestnut street. Chestnut street. Common and Portable Earth Common and Common and

BOSWELL.—Suddenly, on the 16th instant, J. Servos. inlant son of John and Elizabeth Boswell.
BULLOCK.—In Germantown, on the 17th Inst., Margarette, wife of Charles Bullock.
Funcral services at her late residence, Harvey street, hear Wayne street, Gormantown, on Tuesday, the 19th instant, at 8 o'clock A. M. Interment at Wilmington, Delaware. DIED. lelaware. FITLER.—Suddenly, on the 17th instant. Mary Won-erly, infant daughter of U. H. and E. B. Fitler, aged 2 norths and 10 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, Frankford avenue and Harrison street, Frankford, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to ord, on Tuesdey afternoon, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to earel Hill.

McCREIGHT,—Suddenly, on the evening of the 17th not. John McCreight, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Lodge 61, A. Y. M., are particularly invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother-in-law, No. 133 Pine itreet, on Wednesday afternoon, the 20th instant, at 4 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

RIEGEL.—Off the 18th instant, of whooping cough, Bessie, infant daughter of Josiah and Ella Riegel, aged one mouth.

507. North Seventh street, on Wednesday morning, at 16 o'clock.

ROYER.—On the 16th instant, Josephine D., wife of Martin Royer, and daughter of Elizabeth and the late John Brown, aged 33 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 347. North Tenth street, on Tucaday afternoon, the 17th instant, at 3 o'clock.

STORK.—(In the 18th instant, Mrs. Catharine Stork, widow of Henry, Stork, aged 35 years.

Her male friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Tucaday afternoon, 19th instant, at 5 o'clock, from No. 25 Kouth Kinth street.

WEDEKIND.—On the 17th inst., after a lingering illness, Gustave Wedekind, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and male friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 838 North Broad street, on Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock.

one mouth.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to extend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, which was the funeral of the funer

North Seventh street, on Wednesday morning, at 16

WILLIAM HEACOCK, FURNISHING

ARCH STREET.

FOR DEPARTMENT L. MENS WEAR.

CANVAS DRILLS FADDED DRILLS. SCOTCH
CONVAS DRILLS FADDED DRILLS. SCOTCH
CONSTRUCTOR CONSTRUCTOR FOR SUITS. PURE COD LIVER OIL, CITRATE Magnesia.-JOHN C. BAKER & Co., 718 Market st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

VESTS.

JOHN WANAMAKER'S.

818 and 820 Chestnut Street.

NOTICE.

Application will be made by the undersigned to the Despatiment of Highways. No. 104 South Fifth street, on THURSDAY, the Soth inst., at 12 o'clock M., for a contract for paving Reece street from York to Dauphin. All persons interested may attend at the time and place if they think proper. The following named persons have signed a contract for add paving: Patrick Kelly, Wm. Winters, James Wireman, Tobias Wireman, A. K. Heyerland, Abram White, Jacob S. Fredericks. Sarah Schover, John A. Finletter, J. H. Cassady.

Jyli 24 23:315 Gontractor. NOTICE.

ROCCA PAVEMENT. This new pavement for Sidewalks, Court-yards. Damp Cellars, Floors for Breweries. Mait Houses, &c., has been very successfully tested in New York, and is now being laid on Groeu street, west of Twenty-third. It is hundsome, durable, and cheap.

Property owners are respectfully requested to ex-amine it.

M.Y. STONE WORKS.
Office No 628 Seventh avenue;
je28 lm lp § Philadelphia Office, 412 Library street. THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAIL-BOAD COMPANY will, until August let next, pay off at par and accrued interest any of their first nortgage bonds, due in 1873, on presentation at their Office, No. 303 WALNUT street.

JUNE 23, 1870. L. CHAMBERLAIN, Treasurer, je21 intrps

P. P. C.—ON ACCOUNT OF UNEX-pected events, Miss DIOKSON will not re-open her School, and she bids her appreciators a kind fare-HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518

and 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department. Medical treatment and medicine furnished gratuitously DIVIDEND NOTICES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY-OFFICE 227 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

PHILADELPHIM, June 29, 1870.

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 preferred and common stock, clear of National and State tuxes, payable in cash on and after the 22d of July next, to the hothers thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 7th of July next. All payable at this office. All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD, jeeg.lmrp

Tressurer.

PULITICAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF.

WILLIAM R. LEEDS.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH. is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice.
Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teethi
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifics and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Oleanses and Purifics Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Ohlidren!
d by all Druggets. Is a Superior Article for Children | Sold by all Druggets, A.M. WILSON, Proprietor, 3 and by rps Ninth and Filbert streets, Philadelr

mhl ly rps Rinth and Faport Streets, Philadely

BUSINESS. ESTABLISHED

1930.—SCHUYLER & ARMSTRONG,
Undertakers, 1827 Germantown avenue and Fifth st.

D. H. SCHUYLER: ; [apli-lyrps] S. S. Armstrong HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING TEETH WITH FRESH NITROUS OXIDE

TEETH WITH FRESH NITROUS OXIDE GAS.

"ABSOLUTELY NO PAIN."

Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, 911 Walnut at. mh5.1yrps

FOR TRAYELERS. NEAT, SMALL ALARMS; will awaken at any hour.

FARR & BROTHER, Importors, 1627-tfrp. 324 Cheginus street, below 4th.

SAAC NATHANS, AUCTIONEER' AND Money Broker, northeast corner Third and Spruce treets, \$250,000 to Loan, in large or small amounts, on plannonds, Silver-Plate, Watches, Jewelry, and all goods of value. Office Hours from A. M. to 7.P. M. Sessiblished for the last Forty Years. Advances made in arge amounts at the lowest trarket rates. See No Consection with any other Office in this City.

THE WAR IN EUROPE

THE DEBATE IN THE FRENCH LEGISLATURE.

The Effect of the Speech of Thiers.

The Press Censorship in Paris

London, July 17, 1870.—The first glimpse of the true history of the declaration of war is obtained to-day from the Paris papers con-taining the report of Friday's debate in the Corps Legislatif, of which the accounts by telegraph were no better than caricatures After the Due de Gramont's declaration, a demand was made for the despatches. Ol-livier, after refusing to give them, was com-pelled to admit that France had finally declared war on account of the Prussian despatch communicating to the European Courts the King's refusal to receive the French Embassador; and that this despatch, thus made the basis of war, had not been seen by any French Minister. The Government had, in fact, declared war on what purported to be an abstract of that despatch, supplied by two French spies, whose names were withheld.

When war was announced the Left refused to join in the shouts of the majority. When the majority voted an extra war credit of 500,000,000 francs, the Left again sat silent. The majority thereupon, began a vehement

M. Thiers said: When such a demonstration is made, I wish to say why I did not rise with the majority. I believe I love my country. If there was ever a solemn day it is this. When war shall be declared nobody will grant When war shall be declared nobody will grant to Government more readily than I the means of conquering. My patriotism equals yours. We are considering a declaration of war made by the ministry of the tribune. Does such a declaration concern the ministry alone—not us? Our duty is to reflect The resolution you have just adopted is the death of thousands of men. One instant. I beseech you, of reflection? Bethink you of May 8, 1856. You refused then to hear me when I sought to show you what was about to happen. Let that recollection persuade you to listen now. The principal demand of the Government has been conceded [Interruption.] My-conscience tells me I fulfil a duty in resisting imprudent passions, and repretion.—My-conscience tells me I-fulfil a duly in resisting imprudent passions, and representing soberly the country's interests. Is this a time for you to break the peace on a mere question of susceptibility? You are sheding torrents of blood for question of form. I ask for the despatches upon which resolution for war has been adopted. If I had the honor to govern my country I should have wished to give it time for reflection. I regard wished to give it time for reflection. I regard wished to give it time for reflection. I regard this war as an imprudence and its occasion ill chosen. More than auybody else. I desire reparation for 1866. No doubt Prussia has deceived us. [Interruption.] You do not understand that I discharge the most painful duty of my life. I pity you; insult me if you will; I will endure everything; but you do not fulfill your whole duty; and that is ruly I sell for till your whole duty, and that is why I call for

M. Ollivier, briefly replying, refused the despatches absolutely. M. Gambetta renewed the demand, saying: Lon put the responsibility of war on a de-

M. Ollivier: "I will read two despatches, but not the signatures, for our agents would be sent away.

M. Ollivier then read part of one depatch confirming the refusal of King William to receive the French Embassador, and two despatches from French agents abroad, giving the substance of Bismarck's circular. The circular itself M. Ollivier did not pretend to produce. He concluded by saying: "We go to war with a light heart and confident in our army."

After an interval and other questions, M. Ollivier said: "We will tell the whole truth. What we could not endure was the semi-official communication to all Europe of the rejection of our Embassador, all the more significant because done in the most courteous cant because done in the more signin-terms." "The right," says La Liberté, a vehe-ment war organ, "received M. Ollivier's speech with consternation." M. Thiers at-tempted to reply, but was interrupted. Duvernois-War is due to Cabinet

M. Thiers—It is to a blunder that we owe war. M. Ollivier has evaded the question. Prussia ought to have been attacked when she desired to unite the German States; then war desired to unite the German States; then war would have been legitimate, and we should have been sustained. I blamed Sadowa at the time; to-day the world demands legitimate complains. Prussia also has committed a fault in negotiating with Spain; yet Prussia wished peace, and we have war. If we had still to require the renunciation of the Hohenzollern candidature, I should be with you, but now that we have obtained that, we demand something else. You had not only obtained your thing else. You had not only obtained your result; you had form and substance both; yet you say Prussia has not yielded in form, and we have been insulted. Public opinion will turn against us; the journals of Europe will be against us. Prussia would never have re-sumed this candidature. It would have been Due de Gramont-Why, then, did she not

promise?
M. Arago—Because you challenged her. M. Thiers—She refused because you began all. I know well that I shock your feelings, but I know there is the heart of the question. I have heard my opinions echoed on all sides. Great clamors here arose, and M. Thiers, in reply to the interruptions, declared that "he would only yield the tribune to violence." He then resumed: We no longer live in the peace-at-any-price times; to demand war at any price is the servility of a courtier. But I

am of no party.

M. David accused Thiers of wanting patriotism, and bringing misfortune upon France.

[Cries of "Order!" on the Left... M. Thiers—Misfortune upon France! It is not I who have caused it. It is they who would not listen to our warnings; you who voted Mexico and Sadowa. Had you but permitted us to discuss now under a liberal régime, would you refuse to hear me? You shall not

hinder me from speaking; my duty is to pour light on a great fault.

Nothing could be so significant as such a speech from Thiers, who has constantly shown a jealous dislike of Prussia, a readiness for war on any reasonable pretext, and a belief that France ought to do as she likes in Europe. Not one word of this speech was allowed to reach England by telegraph. There has been a syste-matic effort to deceive Europe about public opinion in France respecting war and to deceive France about the opin ions of Europe. Telegrams to English papers during the past week have misrepre-sented the tone of the French independent sented the tone of the French independent press and suppressed the manifestations against war. The French telegrams declared that the French press was all for war. This is true only of the Government organs. The Debats, Temps, Rappel, Siecle, Reveil, and Cloche are all strongly opposed to it. The most eminent. Republican leaders were for peace! Louis Blanc, in the Temps and Rappel, protested with matchless vigor and ability against this last imperial crime. Even journals like the Figaro, mere

immense majority of the provincial journals resisted the war. The demonstrations on the Boulevard were police work; the students took little part in what was attributed to them. took little part in what was attributed to them. A letter in the Rappel shows that the disposition of the Liberal party, as a whole throughout France, is against the war, but they can no longer oppose it. Popular or not in its origin, the war fever runs high for the moment, and not even the French exiles want to see France beaten. Telegrams to the French papers similarly misrepresented the English press. Some journals at the beginning were inclined toward France, in the hope that Prussia would yield, and the telegrams give what was said against Prussia but suppress everything against France. The press censorship was never more active and unscrupulous. In spite of its first wavering, the English press now, without exception, charges France with the responsibility for war. The Duc de Gramont's statement, with all its falsehoods, imposes on nobody. The interview between Benedetti and the King is perfectly understood as a premeditated in the proposition of the proposition

The interview between Benedetti and the King is perfectly understood as a premeditated insult by Benedetti, and a violation of every diplomatic usage, while Prussia's dignified attitude under repeated provocations has her the sympathy of Europe.—Tribune.

THE EXCITEMENT IN NEW YORK.

The topic of discussion everywhere vesterday was, of course, the impending struggle in Europe. In public places, in the family circle and in the street, wherever two or three chanced to meet, the probabilities and the possibilities of the great contest were talked of in the light of such illumination as each individual was able to throw upon it. vidual was able to throw upon it, and divers and diverse views were expressed as to the is-sue. Business men whose interests are here sue. Business men whose interests are here spoke chiefly of the effect of the complications upon our own commerce. Those who had no other arguments to offer in support of their particular ideas, offered to bet larger or smaller sums, in proportion to the length of their respective purses, upon the side of that Power whose victory they deemed certain. Our adopted' German citizens, on the one band, and our adopted French citizens on the other, manifested, of course, greater interest in the matter than the rest of us, and were often able to discuss the situation more intelliten able to discuss the situation more intelligently. The newspapers were sought for and read with avidity, and the latest news was deread with avious, and the latest news was devoured with greediness. Mention was made in prayer and sermon in a great many churches of the great subject in which all feel a greater or less interest. The public were even more anxious than they were on the day before to learn what would be done by the pations who are immediately involved in the nations who are immediately involved in the difficulty. The principal inquiry yesterday, as on the day before, was what effect the war would have upon American commerce, and much regret was expressed that Congress had not taken some definite action on the Navigation bill before adjournment. Had that bill passed it would have permitted owners of coreign steamships to transfer them of the second foreign steamships to transfer them at once to the American flag, and thus prevent any diffi-

The Hermann.

The first effect of the war was felt Saturday, when the agents of the Bremen steamship Hermann received an order from Lloyd's, about 12 o'clock, ordering the detention of the steamer, which was to sail at 2 o'clock. The order was couched in the following language, and was not attended by any explanation what-

OELRICH, New York: Hermann must not The agents here had received a despatch carly in the morning directing them to send the vessel. Then it was supposed that Napo-leon had arranged the details of his policy respecing the freatment of private property, and that the steamers flying the North German flag would not be molested. But it appears the owners on the other side were not willing to risk their vessel, and accordingly ordered her detention. Or course the vessel did not

The Mails.

The Postmaster-General early Saturday morning telegraphed Mr. Taylor, Assistant Postmaster in this city, as follows; in reply to a request for information:

William B. Taylor, Assistant Postmaster, New The Mails.

York—If war, exists, we cannot undertake to protect North German steamers carrying our mails. Should the steamers be captured, the mails would be reclaimed, and forwarded as speedily as possible. as speedily as possible.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster-General.
As soon as Messrs. Oelrich received the depatch ordering the detention of the Hermann spatch ordering the determined the learning they notified the Post-office authorities, and the fact was telegraphed to the Postmaster-General. Late in the afternoon a reply was

General. Late in the afternoon a reply was received ordering the mails of the Hermann to be sent by the next English steamer.

The Bremen Line.

The North German Lloyds have now in port the Hermann, which was to have sailed yesterday; the Frankfort, which was to sail on Thursday next, 21st; and the Weser, whose sailing day is next Saturday, 23d. The Hanover is now due here, and her sailing day is the 28th; and the America is on her way, and her sailing day is the 30th. These steamers must he idle at an expense of about \$1,500 per day, unless they are sold, and offers to purchase unless they are sold, and offers to purchase have already been made. The Hermann had a total of 130 passengers booked for this voyage, who went to the dock to go on board, and there learned for the first time that the vessel would not sail. They were greatly disap-pointed, but there was no help for them, and they returned whence they came to make another start next week on some vessel carry ing a neutral flag. Messrs. Oelrich state that passengers can receive their money back, and the office will remain open, though the steamers will not sail.

The Treaty of Paris.

There is considerable interest felt now to know what the laws of nations are with re-spect to private property at sea in time of war. During the Crimean contest England and During the Crimean contest England and France gave six weeks' notice of an intention to blockade ports, but it is not thought probable that Napoleon will observe that precedent, but that he will be governed by the treaty of Paris, which was agreed to April 6, 1856, by all nations, except the United States and Mexico. The following are the provisions of the treaty:

1. The course is that all piracy is abolished.
2. The neutral flag protects enemy's merchandise, with the exception of contraband of

3. The merchandise of a neutral, with the exception of contraband of war, cannot be seized under the enemy's flag.

4. The blockade must be effective, viz., shall be executed by sufficient power, so that no intercourse can be had with the coast of the

The Prussian Minister's Orders. The Consul-General of the North German States received the following from the Prussian You are directed to caution German ships

against French war vessels. Subsequently the following was received: No official advice except the order I have ent you. GEROLT.

A German War Meeting. A meeting of prominent Germans was held in Beaver street Saturday, and, after electing ex-Governor Salomon, of Wisconsin, as chairman, resolved to hold a mass-meeting at Stein man, resolved to noid a mass-meeting at Steinway Hall on Wednesday evening next, when distinguished speakers will discuss the policy and cause of the North German Confederation. Steinway Hall was tendered gratis for the purpose by Mr. William Steinway, and protested with matchless vigor and ability against this last imperial crime. Even journals like the Figaro, mere organs of what is popular to-day, have given but doubtful support to the Government. An ing was fixed on Wednesday, the 20th inst.

THE NAPOLEON ORGAN IN NEW YORK.

The following is from the Courrier des Etats The following is from the Courrier des Etats
Unis of Saturday:
Alea jorta est! War is déclared between France and Prussia, and the
two greafest military Powers of the world are
about to burl themselves against each other in
a terrific conflict, of which the destines of
Europe are at stake. War between France
and Prussia means the most formidable collision that the ages have ever witnessed, notexcepting even those gigantic battles of excepting even those gigantic battles of the Republic and the First Empire, which made as many wounds drip blood as could be opened in the loins of humanity. But let us for a moment silence the transletions for a moment silence the tumultuous emotions that awake in us, in order to contemplate the that awake in us, in order to contemplate the situation with that coolness and calmness which an hour so solemn requires. Two great nations are about to rend each other until one of them succumbs. We scorn false particism, and are free to confess that the enemy who confronts her is worthy of France; that, far from despising that foe, we regard her as very formIdable, and it is with lively emotion that we estimate the gravity of the peril to which the rude test that our country is about to undergo exposes us. But whatever our patriotic preexposes us. But whatever our patriotic pre-occupations may be, we do not feel inclined to utter harsh reproaches and offensive to utter harsh reproneness and onensive accusations. The conflict now preparing is, in our opinion, a fatal necessity which had to be met with resignation sooner or later; it is the last instalment of a debt bequeathed to the present along with the heritage

to the present along with the heritage handed down by a mournful past. Unfortunately, in politics, interests at stake easily become transformed to the condition of anger, and two nations getto fancy that they deter used other who were the conditions. they detest each other—when they have, in-reality, only mutual claims to regulate. It is from this point of view, for our part, that we-look upon the struggle that has begun between France and Germany; and, whatever may be the result we believe that the two nations may each, on its ownside, defend what from its point of view it considers its right and its duty, without ceasing to esteem one another for the good qualities which distinguish both, and for the services that both have rendered to humanity such, too, we trust, is the thought that will guide other nations in their appreciation of the combat that they are about to witness. To this end we appeal particularly to the American people, not for its exclusive sympathy, but to request of it an amiable impartiality, which the old ties of cordial feeling that unite the two nations give us a right to expect. France has no hatred against Prussia; she has profound affinities and aspirations in common with Germany. But France has her legitimate influence to maintain, her legitimate pride to defend. The treaties of 1815 placed her in a position somewhat diminished, indeed, but which, by a balance, more or less exact, of the Powers who at that time parceled out Europe between them, at least left her safety assured and her honor unimpaired. There have been many changes since then, but none which seriously affected the equilibrium established by the treaties; none that could be a source of uncasiness or a threat for France. Sadowa came, and the advantages which Prussia such, too, we trust, is the thought that will

casiness or a threat for France. Sadowa came, and the advantages which Prussia reaped were even accepted as the legitimate and natural fruit of her victory. This situation this completed fact, has been sanctioned by treaties, and a new setting has been given by common accord to European policy. France, as no one will deny, has scrupulously respected this situation; she has neither impaired nor sought, in the slightest degree, to impair it; she has not, in any wise, interfered with the action of the Prussian Government, or rather the Confederation of North Germany, operating on itself. She has North Germany, operating on itself. She has we think, she was wrong—as to leave unexe-cuted certain pledges stipulated in the negotiations of which she became the guarantor, when the execution of I her patience so far—and there. those pledges concerned only third parties, and did not directly interest her own honor or her own security. But this patience was made subordinate to one condition, viz. that Prussia would not extend her power so far as

to make ours undergo a fresh curtailment, rela-tively speaking, and that we should not have to behold the limits openly laid down for the ambitious tendencies of our neighbor over-stepped by successive encroachments by occult and fortuous wiles. We will not here retrace the marches and countermarches of Prussia, her stealthy invasions, and her persevering ather stealthy invasions, and her persevering attempts to envelope within the circle of her intuence, and even of her direct domination—nationalities and sovereignties not included within the regions of her recognized annexations. We have but to recollect the latest intrigue that she set on foot, or at least favored, and which was to deliver up our Southern frontier to her in contempt of the rights and traditions that make the independence of the nation in question an essential condition of nation in question an essential condition of our safety. In the presence of this exorbitant pretension, which is a decisive manifestation of the jealous spirit that animates Prussia, France has but one position to assume, and that is to demand guarantees against any worlds. tees against any possible surprise in the fature.
Well, these guarantees could be of but one
kind. We cannot have our ears continually with these guntantes courses continually on the alert to hear in what direction Prussia is digging her mines, and it is out of the question for us to be on hand to check her every time upon the verge of her covetous desires. There remains to, us, then, only to make sure of an extension of our national

boundaries; to compensate for the aggrandizement of our adversary. Such is the meaning of the war now opening. The right is one our side; the world cannot refuse to see it, but France feels it, and that is enough. At this hour the hearts of all French. men beat in unison. "To the Rhine" is the cry of the whole nation. United as it is now, as it has always been, and as it always will he in any great question of national honor and security, it is invincible. May God protect our arms. Vive la France.

PARAGUAY.

The Brazilian General Camara has written a letter to an Argentine paper respecting the death of Lopez. He says:

"I was among the first who, on coming to the bank of the Aquidibaniqui, saw Lopez, fallen and almost lifeless on the other side.

Near Lopez were two officers who died sword in band defending him to the last, and some one other, who succeeded in escaping perhaps to surrender later. The former I ascertained afterwards were Majors Estiogarriba and Vargas, who were shot by the riflemen who came after me to the lank and who men who came after me to the bank, and who on foot, to be received, not as a liberator, but as an implacable and rancorous enemy. I owe it to my honor as a soldier, to my name and my country, I owe it to history and to my conscience, to declare truthfully that Marshal Lopez died fairly, and in full pos-session of his senses. When I stooped to take the drawn sword from his hand he made a movement to wound me, and replied in a firm and arrogant tone, 'I die sword in hand for my country.' I then ordered a soldier of the Ninth Battalion to disarm him, and it was in the struggle with him he expired, without receiving a further wound.".

-The diamond diggings on the Cape of Good Hope are paining out well. A Koranna found a gem worth \$4,500, and traded it off, in his guileless simplicity, for a \$600 wagon, The wife of Jules Favre, the celebrated French Deputy, has died suddenly. Only a few years ago his could marry his wife, who lived separated from her husband, according to the forms of the law. The loss of his be-loved wife and companion was a hard blow for the speaker of the Opposition.

PHILADELPHIA FIREMEN.

Correspondence of the Wilmington Commercial.]
PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—Your readers have all seen accounts of the disgraceful fireman's riots of last Sunday, and I have no intention of giving that wretched story over again. But the event does suggest certain thoughts which it may be well enough to give expression to here. And these again really centre in the here. And these again really centre in the question of a paid or volunteer fire department. It is about time that the gentlemen whose hobby it is to run to fires should know that they enjoy that hobby purely upon sufferance. The better judgment of citizens declared long ago for the paid system, and but for a sort of tenderness for old associations, the wholesale fire junketings would have been before now suppressed. But although Philadelphia could not willingly depose the old Fire Boys, she is not to be everlastingly imposed on. The best of tempers will wear out. It is hard for one who has not lived here to understand the peculiar feeling which citizens have for firemen. It comes in most part from understand the peculiar feeling which citizens have for firemen. It comes in most part from the fact that in old times the business was eminently respectable. The most reputable of the old Quakers even used to lend their enthusiasm and energies to the exciting contest of mind and muscle over matter. The old "United States," "Hand in Hand," "Philadelphia," "Phonix," and many others, were such companies. The red-shirted fire boy of the neriod bears no more resemblance to

of the period bears no more resemblance to the patriarch of 1812 than one of Hamlet's celebrated pictures resembled the other. It is not mere tradition, but is substantiated by evidence in every solid man's family, that the old "States" at every alarm of fire would run with a large proportion of bread birrat the with a large proportion of broad-brims at the rope. The Quakers were in fact for many years our most efficient firemen. And Qua kerism then meant something, as far as form Do you not think it must have been divert-

ing to have seen the "States" start out for a run in those days? She stood then—as, indeed, she does now-what with steam and fire deed, and does now—what with steam and the bully, all that is left of her—in Old York road, near Vine street. In the times I speak of they did not have fires oftener than once a fortdid not have fires oftener than once a fortnight, and even then always in the most decorous part of the twenty-four hours. But see
the young Quakers, brisk and gay, running to
where the ingines play! It would be better
than any play with which I am acquainted to
see it. There is so much in association. It is
difficult in this latter degenerate age to imagine "shad-bellies" and "bell-teazers" a hold of
a fire company's rope. There is a containing a fire company's rope. There is a certain in-congruity about the idea, and Herbert Spencer says that these incongruous ideas cause

And do you suppose these young Quakers shouted and bellowed; and gave frantic orders which nobody else obeyed; and—perhaps—swore a little just like their lineal descendants? I think that there can be no doubt but that they indulged to a limited extent, at least, in these little amenities of the Fireman's life. in these little amenities of the Fireman's life.

It would, in fact, be hard to say where the fun
would come in, unless this latitude and these
licenses were allowed. But all the same, and whether or not the young Quakers behaved like the Rough of the present era, it must have been exasperatingly funny to have seen them running to fires, or more comical yet to have seen them fighting the flames from the gal-leries of the old hand-engines.

This was the way the respectability of the volunteer system was secured in Philadelphia, and this is the real secret of opposition which friends of the paid system have to encounter. Nearly every family is bound to the post by some tradition bearing on the matter, which it is hard to uproot. Every one born of parents—as a new slang word has it—that is, whose pedigree is at all satisfactory—had a grandfather whose delight it was to stand in a grandfather whose delight it was to stand in a line and pass leather buckets to a machine that would squirt in a week perhaps as much as one of our improved steamers will throw in an hour. Yes, our inveterate consewatism comes in here. New York cares nothing for traditions when they stand in the way of progress. San Francisco and Chicago have no traditions. They are not afraid to institute the Paid Fire System—they do it and they find their profit in it. With us it is different, largely, I believe, from the reason I have given. But even here prejudice must grandfather whose delight it was to stand in a have given. But even here prejudice must give way to such continued outrages as those of this week.

I can give you a fact which has not appeared in the city papers. The "Good Will"—(what's in a name!)—had procured a small piece of in a name!)—had procured a small piece of cannon, which was just being brought on the ground when the fighting was suppressed. I mention this to show the bloody disposition of the rioters. I almost wish that howitzer could have been fired a few times. It would have rung out the demise of the lumbug volunteed five department in Philadelphia. inteer fire department in Philadelphia.

THE SHOOTING OF M'COOLE.

A Painful Operation---His Fighting Days Over. [From the St. Louis Republican, July 13.]

The shooting of Mike McCoole in his own saloon ou Monday night has created quite a sensation within the realm of the fancy, particularly owing to the mystery about the affair, and the probability that the Irish giant's righting days are over. The scene at the office of Dr. Hodgen, where McCoole was properly to have his resulted. brought to have his wound attended to, had an element of the pathetic in it that was realized by those present. The stalwart form of the prize-fighter tested a movable couch or chair to a degree it had never before done. He lay stretched out at full length, with his head reclining on his right arm while his left. He lay stretched out at full length, with his head reclining on his right arm, while his left arm, bare and gory, was being operated on by Dr. Hodgen. Tom Kelly held McCoole's left hand, while Billy Carroll and John Powell walked about the surgery much exercised, and declaring they would sooner have a leg cut off than suffer the pain their friend was doing. When the doctor discovered the place where the ball had lodged, he had to cut an opening on the opposite side of the arm to where the ball entered, and occasionally pieces of bone would be drawn out which had been of bone would be drawn out which had been shattered by the ball. The doctor had to feel his way, and as bones were caught by the instrument inserted, McCoole would make an ejaculation with an earnestness which was excjaculation with an earnestness which was expressive of the agony endured, but he bore the trial manfully. Once he remarked to Kelly that when the bones were caught it went through him, and Kelly responded that as he held his hand he felt every shock. An inquiry was made of Dr. Hodgen as to the extent of the injury, and he replied that McCoole would have a stiff arm.

McCoole (anxiously)-Will it never be as good as it was before? Dr. Hodgen-No. McCoole-Never?

Dr. Hodgen-Never as good as it was be fore.

McCoole (with a sigh)—That settles it.

Nothing more was said upon this matter, and
McCoole lay deeply meditating. The conviction flashed over his mind that his righting-

days were over, and the reality of his sadnes could not be doubted. Dr. Hodgen had not had such an arm before Dr. Hodgen had not had such an arm-before him for many a long day, seen in the massive symmetry for which McCoole's limbs are remarkable; it shows very clearly his immense strength. Every now and then McCoole bit his lips, but bore the operation with wonderful coolness; and conversed freely with those in the room. He was emphatic in his declarations that he knew nothing about the affair. He occasionally asked Dr. Hodgen to let him rest awhile and to desist temporarily in his efforts to extract the ball.

-Dickens kept five Newfoudland dogs and named them after characters in his works. His favorite was called Bumble.

efforts to extract the ball.

FACTS AND FANGLES.

-Mrs. John Wood has brought out Paul Pry at her London theatre, and is playing "Phæbe."

-A farmer in Dubesque county, Iowa, hurvested his crop of barley ninety days after date of sowing.

—A Missouri editor declares that he never will quit editing while God gives him strength to swing a pencil or stick a moral cockle bure under the crupper of loyalty and sham piety."

—A Cincinnati policeman shot a woman instead of his escaping prisoner, and another drubbed a captive awfully in a cell to punish him for resisting arrest. -A guide at Stratford-on-the-Aven lays claims to patronage on the ground that ite personally conducted Artemas Ward to the tomb of Shahespeare.

of Shakespeare.

They tell actory of a Maine man whose horse balked, and would not move for five hours, when the man put in the time by sitting on a stump and reading a Testament, and never swore one single swear. We will but money the man had an impediment in his appechias well as in his progress, or he would have been heard from on the subject of horses.

heard from on the subject of horses.

—At Conneaut Ralph Wright created a momentary sensation by splitting his wife's head in a fatal manner with an axe, burning his house, and then hanging himself. It is, said this wrong act of Mr. Wright has seen red to rather demoralize the "domestic happiness of the family. Out in Omaha or Chicago such an act would not be noticeably unusual.

—A hundred and fifty Wisconsin editorstook an excursion in Iowa, and all complaint because the cooks at the Burtis House, at Davenport, in cooking scrambled eggs, scrambled the hen and all right in together, with out removing feathers and things. Some editors are so particular you can't take any comfort.

are so particular you can't take any comfort

with them.

—Chicago is rapidly approaching New York; in the character of her city council, of whom the Chicago Times says: "If the debates, or rathen the 'jing-jangle' of their meetings were reported verbatim et literatim, they would be found to be full of bad grammar, slang, profanity, personal abuse and senseless confessions of ignorance, corruption, carelessness, irresponsibility and neglect."

—An infuriated subscriber writes to the Cleviland Leader as follows: "I shall take the Leader, probably, till I can find a paper that does not publish base ball matters. They are base in more senses than one. A pack of lazy devils going round the country playing ball for money! While at it, you may as well crack up dog fights, bull fights, bull baiting, and 'seven up' for money. as professional and seven up for money, as profession base ball."

-The editor of the Marietta Register is getting into hot water on the woman suffrage question, and proceeds to define his position in this highly diplomatic manner: I. If a woman is disposed to argue with us

n favor of woman's suarage, we are in favor f it also.

II. If the lady happens to be against it, we are against it likewise.

III. If it is a mixed assembly of ladies, one or more on each side, they may have the row among themselves—we holding the bon-

—The following description of a base ball-pitcher in action will be appreciated by all who have watched this important member of the nine: "On receiving the ball he raises it in both hands until it is on a level with his left eye. Striking an attitude he gazes at it two or three minutes in a contemplative way, and then turns it round once or twice to be sure that it is not an orange of coconnut. Assured that he has the genuine article, he then winks once at the first baseman, twice at the second baseman, and three times at the third baseman, and after a scowl at the short-stop and a glance at the home-plate, finally delivers, the ball with the precision and rapidity of a cannon-shot."

—In the way of practical poetry there are not many stanzas that convey a more direct lesson than the following, which gives instruction "how to replenish the church treasury:" Let Annie buy one ribbon less
And Fanny give one ring;
Grace sacrifice one change of dress,

One sash and fancy string. Let Julia from her next new suit One lace-trimmed ruffle spare; The time required one such to flute Let it be spent in prayer. [Blessing

invaluable.] Let Mesdames A, B, C and D, Their households watch with care; Each save from waste (theft!) one ounce of tea. One needless luxury spare [50 cents per week x4-1]

Let Kate and Rose each take her turn, With their wise ma's consent, Each for one week, three dollars earn (As Bridget left in Lent.)

Let Mary once with Jane forego Their pleasant carriage drive [55 saved], And help dear sister Abbie sew [earned \$5], Thus save and double five.

Let Susie save her furs with care To serve next winter's cold, And guard her dress from stain and tear, That she may give her gold. Let Lizzie stop and think again,

Ere she concludes to buy,

This diamond's cost might sure lost men!
I'll give its price—and try."

e e again, list a grapase e annique e caracaga A few translated facts and fortuities:

-Our readers have not forgotten the case of —Our readers have not forgotten the case of Mr. Richard Ficken, who shot a misoneyous boy so wantonly in this city last Halloween. A case almost identical happened during the last carnival season at Saint-André, a French village near the town of Lodève. We read in the Arenir Lodèvois: "A most unhappy affair transpired last week at Saint-André. The youths of that locality have an unlucky trick of knocking at the doors of houses during the of knocking at the doors of houses during the final days of the Carnival, and throwing into the face of the person who opens thema handthe face of the person who opens thems handful of bran or some other innocent but offensive projectile. Last Monday a number of young boys tried this game more than oace on a gentleman named R.—. The latter became exasperated, and in a moment of rashness, fired his gun. One of the lads was slightly wounded; the other, named Malayal, was seriously injured, and died two or three days, after. Mr. R.— was arrested and taken to the prison at Lodeve. He is a man of middle cage, and of the esteem of his neighbors, but age, enjoying the esteem of his neighbors, but of an excessively violent disposition. He is said to be almost insane with caspair at caus-

ing such a terrible calamity."

—A wandering, and indeed mendicant, republican makes it his business to cultivate illustrious exiles. The other day, penetrating into the retreat where Barbes eats his heart in solitude, he obtained a loan of a hundred francs. He has tried to do the same by Victor Hugo. But the author of the Misérables is readier to tie his purse than untie it, as every one knows. Meaning to escape by a sly trick, the poet said to the interviewer: "Have you change for five hundred francs?" "Un-doubtedly," said the visitor, who knew with whom he had to do, and, returning four hundred francs, slipped the bank-note into his pocket. Which beat?

-The brilliant-Princess-of-Metternich has just blessed her spouse with a daughter, the third. They call them the three graces. The prince, unappreciative, entitles them his three disgraces.