FIXED EARTH CLOSETS ON ANY floor, in or out of doors, and PORTABLE EARTH COMMODES, for use in bed-chambers and elsewhere, are absolutely free from offence. Earth Closet Company's office and salesroom at WM. G. BHOADS', No. Little distance is about thirty miles, and from the Little distance is about thirty miles, and from the

LONGMIRE.—On the 19th instant, Ella, wife of Nathaniel Longmire, in the 53d year, of her age... The male friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her huband, 1825 pring Garden etreet, on Thursday, the 21st instant, at 0 clock A. M. Joing Varion street, on Inursasy, the 21st instantial of clock A. M.

McCREIGHT.—Suddenly, on the evening of the 17th inst. John McCreight, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Lodge 51, A. Y. M., are particularly invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother-in-law, No. 1534 Pine street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 26th instant, at 4 octock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

RIEGEL.—On the 18th instant, of whooping cough, Bessle, infant daughter of Josiah and Ella Riegel, aged one month. one month.

one month.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 207 North Seventh street, on Wednesday morning, at 10 507 North Seventh street, on Wednesday morning, at 10 c clock.

STOKES.—Suddenly, on July 11th, at Montgomery,
Ala. Janes S. Stokes, in the 26th year of his age.

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
Tuesday afternoon, 19th instant, at 50 clock, from No.
255 South Ninth street.

WEDEK IND:—On the 17th inst., after a lingering illness, Gustare Wedekind, in the 76th year of his age.

The relative and male friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late
residence. No. 803 North Broad street, on Wednesday
morning, at 90 clock.

ROWER'S SARSAPARILLA MEAD! Drink for the Million! Five Cents,

Healthful—Nutritious—Refreshing,
BOWER,
Sixth and Vine.

WILLIAM HEACOCK, FURNI UNDEBTAKEB, 207 Filters street, I chased the right to use Br. A. G. Beed & Co Corpse Preserver, which does away with the feeling of having one's friends packed in ice.	. w Patent
400 ARCH STREET. EYRE & LANDELL LE DEPARTMENT L, MEN'S WEAR CANVAS DRILLS, PADDED DRILLS.	400 scotch
CHEVIOTA CASSIMEBE FOR SUITS. BURE COD LIVER OIL, CI Magnesia.—JOHN C. BAKEB & Co715	CORDU-

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WANAMAKER,

NEGLIGEE COATS.

They save Inexpensive Z More Costly and Cool,

NOTICE.—THE DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL COMPANY, AND THE CAMBEN AND AMBOY BALLRUAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY On and after August 1st, 1870, the Stockholders of the above Companies of July 15, 1876, are cuttilled to a dividend of Five Per Cent, payable at No. 111 Liberty street. New York, or No. 206 South Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.

TRENÇON, N. J. July 18, 1870. jy19-12t ROCCA PAVEMENT.

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

Property owners are respectfully requested to examine it. mine it.

N. Y. STONE WORKS,
Office No 638 Seventh avenue;
je23 lm lp 5. Philadelphia Office, 412 Library street.

THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILpay off at par and accrued interest any of their first
configer 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.

my3-tu the 3mrp\$1 207 CALLOWHILL STREET. HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 and 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department.

—Medical treatment no medicine furnished gratuitously

DIVIDEND NOTICES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY-OFFICE 227 SOUTH FOURTH STREET. TAILINGAL COMPAN I - OF FIG. 221 SOUTH FOURTH STREET. PRILADELPHIA, June 29, 1870.

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 taxes, payable in cash on and after the 22d of July next, to the holders 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,
Treasurer.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

1870.

SHERIFF,

WILLIAM R. LEEDS.

AUCTION SALES. JAMES A FREEMAN, AUCTIONEER,
(No. 422 WALNUT sureet.
ADMINISTRATORS) SALE.
VESSEL PROPERTY AT AUCTION. SCHOONERS HATTIE PAGE, VRAIE, L. Q. C.
July 27, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Exchange, by order of the Administrators of L.
Q. O. Wishart, dec'd—
1 16 Schooner Hattle Page, 297.34 tons.
§ Schooner Vraie, 279.63 tons.
§ Schooner Vraie, 279.63 tons.
The above vessels are all well built, are now profitably engaged, and are worthy the attention of persons seeking investment.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. NATIONAL CAMP MEETING AT OAKINGTON, MD.,

AT OAKINGTON, MD.,
Commencing TUESDAY, July 12th, 1870, and continuing
ton days.
Trains for Camp Grounds will leave Philadelphia
(Sunday excepted) at 8.39 and 11.45 A. M., and 4.00 and
11.30 P. M.
Round trip tickets, at reduced rates, can be purchased
at 228 OHESTNUT Street, or at Depot, BROAD Street
and WASHINGTON Avenue.
19712trn5

CONDENSED MILK, EAGLE BRAND— The very best article for travelers, infants, &c., Nestle's Milk Substitute, Patent Barloy, Fresh Oat Mosi, Bermuda Arrowroot, &c. Liquid Rennet and Fluvoring Extracts, Forsale by JAMES T, SHINN S.W. corner Broad and Spruce b'fosts,

THE EXCITEMENT IN NEW YURK.

POSITION OF THE BELLIGERENTS

NEW YORK.

[From the World.] There is no diminution in the intensity of the feeling in this city in view of the momen-tous events in progress on the other side of the Atlantic. All New York, and especially all the foreign element among its citizens, was on the tiptoe of expectation yesterday, anxious to catch the faintest whisper of intelligence from the seat of war, and looking momentarily for the announcement that the first blow had for the announcement that the first blow had been struck by one or the other of the imposing forces now massed on the banks of the Rhine. A suggestive and amusing fact which is prominently noticeable upon the occasion of every such crisis as that which now attracts the world's attention is, that just as great emergencies call forth great leaders, so do those same emergencies call forth from their previous and becoming obscurity great talkers, who develop with surforth from their previous and becoming ob-scurity great talkers, who develop with sur-prising rapidity into pompous and self-suffi-cient debaters upon grave themes of states-manship and warfare with a glibness and a grace truly surprising in view of their recent fiedging. So, yesterday, throughout the city there were found in bar-rooms and in gardens, on the street and on the house-top, incipient diplomats and embryo warriors dis-cussing with preternatural gravity and most amusing technicality, the gravest issues of the war, and rapidly settling with a word, and to their own satisfaction, at least, the profound-est questions of international law and comity of strategic novements and combinations, of of strategic novements and combinations, of historical parallels and probable results. The war was followed with prophetic eye through

war was followed with prophene eye through all its details to its conclusion, and each little orator brought his war to a result that eminently satisfied himself and listeners.

The newspaper offices were thronged all day by persons anxious to learn the latest ridings by cable, and as the bulletins were disciplinately containing were the latest containing were the latest containing were the latest containing were the latest and as the sulleyed. played containing news they were quickly surrounded and the news eagerly read, and it many cases excitedly discussed. Among th Germans and French the excitement is in-tense, and the interest felt extends also to the Americans, particularly among those having business and other connections abroad.

The German Steamers and the United States Mails. The agents of the Hamburg steamer Silesia bave decided to despatch her to-day, and she will sail at 2 P. M. from her dock at Hoboken, with a full complement of passengers, calling at some point in either Ireland or England. The French steamer will also sail on her re-

gular day.

Postmaster Jones received a telegram from
Postmaster-General Creswell, instructing him to send the German mails by the Cunard line, and giving him instructions in regard to their harmonious passage across the Channel to their destination. All mails, until further notice, will be taken in the same manner. Two vessels, the Frederick Schuyler, load-

ing for Prussia, and the Atlanta, loading for one of the North German ports, received orders at Hunter's Point; where they were taking in a cargo of oil, to have the oil removed, as they would not sail on account of the war.

Yesterday was "red hot," not only with the heat of the sun, but with excitement. The street was full of rumors all day, but the more exciting were in the morning when it was re-ported that Russia had taken sides with Prussia in this contest, and, almost in the same breath, came a despatch that there had been a battle in France between the French and Prussians in which the latter were dereated; also, that the French fleet was moving up the Rhine. This news had its effect, and everybody was worked up to boiling heat, and became as excited as if they had just seen the mercury stand at 110 in the shade.

Foreign Exchange.

A visit to the shipping offices down town revealed the fact that consequent upon the war there was no market for Continental ex-change. Shippers could not draw against the war there was no market for continental ex-change. Shippers could not draw against the bills of lading, because their correspondents on the other side were supposed to be in want of all the money they had to sustain them-selves, and were in no condition to pay even just debts promptly. From the fact that no goods were being sent over to the ports of countries now at war, there was nothing to draw against. Besides this, parties who had friends on the other side would be expected to sustain them by remittances, rather than cripple them by drawing exchange upon them All these things combined made the market for exchange on Continental ports flat and un-

The Gold Excitement in Wall Street.

[From the Herald.]
The Gold Room was yesterday the scene of an excitement only surpassed in the days of our late war and during the culmination of the famous gold corner of last September. The apartment was wedged tight with the brokers, who, in the midst of the sweltering heat, frantically bid gold up to 123 on the report which came second-handed from London that Russia had joined Prussia in hostility to France. / The immediate cause of the advance was the fear that this alliance would stimulate a further decline of our securities in the foreign market. While there is no doubt that in the derangement of European finances which will follow the war our bonds will be the best infollow the war our bonds will be the best investment for foreign capital, and that a reaction will certainly ensue in their favor, the market is rendered extremely sensitive by some of the speculative foreign bankers, who bought gold and sold our bonds at the first sign of war last week. They purposely exaggerate the situation abroad as against our securities, in hopes of buying back large quantities of bonds which they sold on speculation and also to enhance their profit on the gold which they bought so profusely on the outbreak of hostilities. War in Europe means a profitable market for everything we can ship a profitable market for everything w there. When we have overcome the first and very natural depression in our securities abroad, arising out of the shifting of capital in such a crisis, we shall be the creditor country with Europe, and require settlement of the balance of trade by shipments of gold this

POSITIONS OF THE BELLIGERENT ARMIES.

The cable despatches report some of the positions occupied by the opposing forces. Of the places mentioned the most important at the present moment is Saar Louis,

which the French are reported to be bom-barding. The town is much smaller than Saarbruck, having less than five thousand inhabitants. It is, however of far more importance as a strategic position, threatening as it does the flank of any army moving upon Treves or upon Neunkirchen. It is situated on the left bank of the Saar, and is essentially a French place. Founded by Louis XIV., it was strongly fortified by Vauban, and remained in possession of France till 1815, when,

French frontier about five. Saar Louis is approached from France by three roads, two of which meet near the frontier on the Prussian side. One of these is directly from Metz and the other from Thionville. The third road is from St Avold, on the Metz and Manheim Railroad. Avoid, on the Metz and Manheim Railroad. On the German side Saar Louis is connected by roads with Trèves, of which it is really an outpost, with Mayence and Manheim. Unless cut off by a French force moving upon Saarburg from Thionville, the Prussians, if beaten, can fall back upon Trèes. Should they be cut off they have an easy retreat to the village of Lebach, and from thence to almost any direction in Prussian. At most any direction in Prussia or Bayaria. Saar Louis there is an arms manufactory, and

several lead and iron mines in the vicinity

the working of which forms the chief occupa

tion of the inhabitants. which the Prussian forces are said to occupy, is a town situated in the department of Trier, or Treves, on the left bank of the river Saar, and about forty miles south southeast of the city of Treves, and some three miles from the French border. It is connected with Metz, St. Avold and Forbach, in France, by the railroad running from Metz to Manheim, and is some seven miles west-northwest of For-bach, where a fight is reported to have taken place. Saarbruck is also thirteen miles southcast of Saar Louis, and if it be true that the French are bombarding that place the Prusrench are bomograing that place the Prussians cannot well maintain their position in the first named town. Saarbruck is connected with the right bank of the Saar by a stone bridge. It has a population of about 9,000, engaged principally in the manufacture of woolen cloths and in mining, there being extensive mines of iron and coal in the vicinity. The town was founded in the tenth century and was given to he Church of Metz by the Emperor It was afterwards governed by Counts till 1820, when it was attached to the duchy of Nassau. At one time strongly fortified, it became an object of attack on the part of the French, and was repeatedly taken and re-taken. In 1676 its fortifications were disman-tled. During the wars of Napoleon it suffered severely, and was annexed to the empire. By the treaty of Paris of 1815 the place was ceded to Prussia, by whom it has since been held. As a military position it is not formidable.

Neuburg, in Rhenish Bavaria, is a small village on the Rhine, some fifty miles southeast of Landau, and less than ten miles from the French fortified city of Lauterburg. It is also within easy distance of Carlesruhe. Here a Prussian force is also reported to be stationed, but the place has no strategical importance whatever.

Rastadt. where the soldiers of Baden are concentrating, is one of the strongholds of South Germany, although the town itself is quite insignificant, the population hardly exceeding six thousand. Its fortifications, however, are of great extent and immense strength. Rastaut is situated in Baden, on the right bank of the Rhine, four-teen miles_south-southwest of Carlsruhe, and teen miles south-southwest of Carlsruhe, and is on the Basle and Manheim Railroad. It is about ten miles southeast of Lauterburg and thirty miles northeast of Strasburg, but has no enect road uniting it with either place. In 714 a treaty of peace was concluded at Rastadt between France and Austria; by Prince Eugene and Marshal Villars, thereby ending the war of the Spanish succession. In 1797 a congress, composed of plenipotentiaries from congress, composed of plenipotentiaries from France and Germany, met to negotiate a treaty of peace. Their session lasted until 1790. On its dissolution the French plenipoentiaries, Roberjeot and Bonnier, started on their return to France and were assassinated Austrian cavalrymen when a short distance from the city. The present tortifications of Rastadt were commenced in 1841. In 1849 the garrison mutinied and the town had the honor of being the last place held by the German republican revolutionists.

Under the leadership of Microslawski it held out for a time against the forces commanded by the Prince of Prussia, but finally surrendereck Singe then its fortifications have been vigorously bushed forward and are now exceedingly strong. where another Prussian force is reported, is to Hesse Darmstadt, on the railroad running from Frankfort northward through Glessen, etween which places it is situated. As the cillage is at least forty miles from the nearest

CATASTROPHE AT BALUIMORE. Explosion of a Steam Boiler.

robable that the cable despatch errs.

point on the right bank of the Rhine it is

The Baltimore American of last evening O'Donnell's wharf, at the foot of Frederick O Donnell's whari, at the toot of requesters street, was the scene of a terrible explosion this morning. A boiler, in the large sugar refinery of Mr. F. W. Brune, which from on O Donnell's wharf, and extends back to Long Dock, was blown to pieces about 93 o'clock, completely demolishing the rear building and strewing the wharf with the fragments. Two men were seriously injured and three slightly

In order to give a fair understanding of the accident a description of the building is necessary. The main building is about two hundred feet in length and five stories high. In the rear of this building and attached to it is the boiler-house, a two-story building fronting on Long Dock. In the south end of this building the explosion occurred. There were eight large boilers close to each other. The one next to the wall was defective, and the water had been taken out of it preparatory to having it repaired. The engineer, either not being advised of the condition of the boiler or

through mistake, turned on the water, and the explosion was the result. The two-story boiler house is a complete wreck. The roof was litted into the air, taking the interior of the upper story with it, the walls were shattered, and within was a pile of debris in which bricks, pieces of iron, charred timbers and broken machinery were indiscriminately mixed. Persons who were standing near say that the explosion was like the report of a cannon, and was followed by a crash that shook the whole wharf.

Following the first explosion there was a terrible apprehension that the other boilers would explode, and not many were bold enough to venture into the boiler room. country explode, and not many were bold enough to venture into the boiler room. Officer Reiley, of the Middle District, ran into the building, opened the doors of the furnaces and raked out the fires. In performing this gallant act his hands were severely

burned.

The fire alarm was given, and in a few minutes the firemen were on hand. Ropes were drawn across Dugan's alley to keep back the crowd, and soon a lively stream was playing on the smoking ruins. The firemen then began to clear away the wreck, and to drag out the burning timbers. A great crowd had gathered on the whorves and when the firemen thered on the wharves, and when the fremen began to probe their hooks into the ruins an impression gained ground that they were looking for the remains of the victims of the the accident. There were repeated assurances from the relief and these than the relief and there there are relief. from the police and others that nobody had been killed, but the bystanders did not credit

the statement. Thomas Hays, one of the firemen, was in a French place. Founded by Louis XIV., it was strongly fortified by Vauban, and remained in possession of France till 1815, when, with a great deal of other territory, the allies transferred it to Prussia. Here Marshal Ney, the "bravest of the brave," was born. Saar Louis is strongly fortified, but can be commanded by artillery, and is not impregnable to assault. Nevertheless, it is very strong, and if well defended may delay the

escaped, but his mind was so confused, and he was suffering so much from his wounds that he could give no very intelligible account of what had occurred. His residence is No. 22

What had occurred. His residence is No. 22
East Lombard street.
Thomas Baldwin, a laborer at Tobacco
Warehouse, No. 1, was passing along the street,
and was struck by a flying barrel. His injuries are not of a serious nature. His residence s No. 22 Lombard street.

James Nolan, a hand employed on the schooner Four Sisters, lying at the Long Dock, was standing on the wharf opposite the engine room, and was knocked into the water by a flying missile. He was assisted out of the water

by a young man, and taken to the schooner, when it was ascertained that he had been struck on the knee and slightly wounded.

A poor woman, who was picking up stray pieces of coal along the street, was struck on the bead by a brick, but she was able to walk away, and it is supposed that she was not much

away, and it is supposed that she was not much hurt.

Mr. Samuel Day, wood-dealer, had a very narrow escape. About two minutes before the explosion he was seated in a chair on the shady side of Dugan's alley, but had left it and stepped into his office. The chair was broken to pieces by the falling bricks.

There are two or three of the workmen at the Sugar Refinery whose names it was impossible to ascertain. At the office everything was in confusion, and the clerks declined

sible to ascertain. At the office everything was in confusion, and the clerks declined giving the reporters any information.

A fragment of the boiler five feet long was blown across the street through the door of the cotton warehouse (lately Tobacco Warehouse, No. 2,) now leased by the Baltimore Warehouse Company, and deposited among the cotton bales in the lower story. It carried some burning embers—with—it, and in an instant the cotton was on fire. The employes, assisted by the firemen, rolled the smoking bales into the street, and where they were treated to enough of water to saturate them

bales into the street, and where they were treated to enough of water to saturate them thoroughly. About forty bales were injured, some of them entirely destroyed.

About a quarter after eleven o'clock in the morning smoke was observed issuing from the roof of the north part of the three-story building belonging to the State, immediately south of the retinery, formerly used as a portion of Tobacco Warehouse No. 1, but now occupied for the storage of cotton in bales. At first there was but a small quantity of smoke issuing, but in the course of a few moments it greatly increased in volume, and rolled densely out of the garret windows, accompanied with flames, which soon after enveloped the upper portion of the building. A general alarm was sounded, and the entire Fire Department of the city was soon in active serpartment of the city was soon in active service. After several hours' labor, the firemen succeeded in subduing the flames, which threatened the destruction of the south wing of the building, used for the storage of to-

NEWPORT. R. I.

The Season and the Celebrities. A letter from Newport says: Count d'Herisson has concluded to re-

main through the season and has taken rooms with Perrier, the French consul. Au-gust Belmont and family have just arrived, and George Francis Train is also here. Durant, the President of the Pacific Railroad, is the guest of Mrs. Train, the same as last season, and will remain at her villa during the summer. His fine steam yacht, the Minne-bala, is in the harbor.

The new French Minister, M. Prévost-

Paradol, is coming here next week with his family. He has a very handsome and accomplished daughter who is desirous of seeing hashionable society at the watering places.

Anna Dickinson is at the Cliff House. She gallops up and down the avenue on a fine gallops up and down the avenue on a fine steed in a manner which shows her to be a lover of the sport. She rides well, and appears to excellent advantage horseback. Her costume is dark green, very plain, and instead of the ugly tall hat, pre-scribed by fashion, she wears a becoming little velvet cap.

Manton Marble is here for the summer, and there's no end to the newspaper, correspondent.

there's no end to the newspaper correspondnts, among whom are some prominent Jen-

Kate Fieldis on the Point, in " Moss Bank' cottage, and is met in bathing or boating costume a greater part of the time. She is passionately fond of the water, and owns a bonny blue boat which she manages herself. costume is neat, and though approaching Bloomer style somewhat, is convenient and pretty. Her hair she wears flowing, and it hangs about her shoulders in great abun-

At the Ocean House there are about two hundred guests, and a very large number is expected by to-morrow's boat, Sunday being the day for arrivals. It is said that there are three times the number of people here now there were any previous time at this early stage of the season. Lander's band discourses explain the stage of the season. of the season. Lander's band discourses ex-cellent music at the Ocean House, and it is very lively in that vicinity evenings. Few persons realize the expense of good music at a hotel. Three thousand dellars will hardly over it for two months.

The display exceeds anything seen here for years at the hour of driving. The new road is dusty, and the riding is confined to the avenue proper. The sight from the Ocean House plazza is one such as is rarely witnessed. The tinest horses in the country are here, and there is a disposition evinced to make as much show as possible. Every style of vehicle, from tiny dog and goat carts to lumbering landaus go by in brilliant procession, the occupants arrayed in the richest and most gor-

eous attire.

Mr. Fisk's turnout, so far, takes the lead but there are those in prospect which, it is said, will quite eclipse it. I have already described this magnificent team in a former letter. Two black horses and two white, a black and white leading, a three thousand dollar harness, with a hundred silver-plated mono-grams ornamenting it; an English drag with three out-riders and Mrs. Fisk, gorgeous in blue velvet or plush, made up the establish-ment as it appeared on Friday night. It has only been out once, and it made a sensation, even among the staid aristocrats, who so far forgot themselves as to turn their heads for a second look. The animals are powerful but fleet, the coachman is an "artist," and royalty itself could desire nothing more. Mrs. Train has her four-in-hand in reserve yet and rides in a handsome barouche after a tine pair of bays. G. F. T., in letters of gold,

conspicuously figure on the harnesses, the bits having huge gold-plated platter-shaped ornaments on either side, bearing the monogram. "Good For Trane," exclaimed a verdant youth, exultantly, after studying the matter for a time; "that must be it, sure!" Miss Susie drives a pretty little pony in a small open phaeton, the finest juvenile turnout so far. This establishment is also mono-

G. Griswold Gray has a six-in-hand, but has not yet appeared on the avenue with it.

Dexter Bradford, of New York, drives a fine pair of bays tandem, and George F. Lyman, of Philadelphia, has a span of dapple grays

valued at \$6,000:

The oblong, salmon-colored canopies, fringed with blue, are very fashionable and very pretty. The umbrellas, which are very ugly, are not as stylish as last season. Most of the straw phaetons are now canopied. A little girl from the far West, where this style of carriage is not used at all, exclaimed, while driving on Bellevue for the first time, "Why, mamma, everybody rides in their clothes-baskets here!"

The willow phaetons are more common this year than ever hefere.

—In his ode on the conversion of the Marquis of Bute, the Italian monk Pasquale Francis predicts the ultimate return of England to the Romish Church.

RUSSIA AT WASHINGTON.

The Personnel of the Legation. Donn Piatt writes to the Cincinnati Commer

al as follows:

States by Mr. Constantine de Catacazy, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias- and as old Bruin's court circu lar informs us, by Madame de Catacazy, as ber cards assert, "ree-Baronne-Fitz-James de Berwick"—assisted by a First Secretary, Mr. Waldemar de Bodisco, nephew of a former Minister, Mr. Boris Danzas, Second Secretary,

Mr. Bodisco, attaché, son of the former Minis-ter, and a Chancellor or chief clerk.

Monsieur Catacazy is rather a remarkable looking man, yet scarcely to be considered handsome. Short, and somewhat stout, his head is a rounded termination to his spine, and resembles a bullet, or would, but for the prominent pugnacious ears, that at once put an end to the idea of fixed ammunition. Monsieur Catacazy is a Greek by birth, a Yankee in little shrewdness, and a diplomate by profession. This, you perceive, makes a composition that would stonish no one to see my Catacazy slip up at any time. He is shrewd, his absurd letters and speeches to the contrary, notwithstanding.

notwithstanding.
Some years since he was attached to the le-

Some years since he was attached to the legation here as one of its secretaries. During the Crimean War he was employed in the Foreign Office at St. Petersburg, and is said to bave ingratiated himself in the contidence of the present Russian Secretary of Foreign Affairs in a variety of ways.

The salary of the Russian Minister here is twenty-five thousand dollars a year, in gold, together—with—allowance for table money. Catacazy spends it all without doubt, as he lives in good style and drives a handsome equipage, while Madame Catacazy is said to be the most elegantly dressed lady in Washington. Like elegantly dressed lady in Washington. Like all Russians, he has a passion for gaming, and rumor says that the private roulette table is rather conspicuous; of the truth, or falsity, of this last bit of gossip I do not hold myself responsible, as my associates are not of the sort to enable me to solve the doubt.

Letter writers of last winter have made you acquainted with this name. I doubt, how acquainted with this name. I doubt, how-ever, whether they have made you acquainted with the lady. She has been lauded for her youth and beauty. Such descriptions would not enable you to identify her in a reception, or at a ball or concert. Truth compels me to say that the Madame is not young, and as for beauty that is a matter of taste, and each one must be left to judge for himself.

But it is a part of the intense snobbery that

must be left to judge for himself.

But it is a part of the intense snobbery that makes this little diplomatic corps omnipotent and insolent in Washington, to go wild over everything connected with its absurd existence, and now it is our chorus to sing the praises of this lady, and these social parasites that go to make up fashionable life in Washington fairly break their worthless necks in a struggle for presentation to the Catacazys, all the time well aware that at no Court in Europe could Monsieur Catacazy take the social position that he holds here.

THE COURTS. Professional Bail.

QUARTER SESSIONS-Judge Paxson.-In ac QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Paxson.—In accordance with the notice of yesterday, a hearing was held this morning in the case of Geo. Rankin, charged with subornation of perjury. August Meyer was brought from the dock to the bar of the Court and sworn. He testited as follows: George Rankin asked me to go bail for Notley; he told me that the woman was poor and would give \$25; he told me that there was no danger, as Norney had been in Court before and got off: I went of about in Court before and got off; I went off about in Court before and got off; I went off about my business, and saw in the paper that the bail was \$1,200, and I said I did not like that; I was bail for "Long John" and Mr. kankin told me I should not say anything about it; I had been bail for two persons; I net Mr. Rankin in the savare and backets as met Mr. Rankin in the square and he asked me how high bail I could go, and I told him I could go for something if there was no trouble; I did not tell him how much I was worth; I was worth about \$1,900; he told me it made no difference how much bail I went: I made an arrangement to meet Mr. Rankin at 2 o'clock; I went to alderman Kerr and went bail for \$1,200, and the next day I went bail in this

court; he told me not to tell that I was bail for any one else.

Cross-examined—I am a shoemaker and work at my trade; never went bail before until I came down to this crowd; I did go hall some six or seven times before: the first before Alderman Kerr, in an assault and bat before Alderman Kerr, in an assault and battery case. The witness gave the several occasions he was bail, and added: The first time I went bail, Sam. Wall asked me to go the bail, and got \$10 for it; the second time the man himself asked me to go bail; didn't get anything for going the bail; the third time Mr. Noyes got me to go bail, and got \$5 for that, he put it in my pocket; that was to pay me for my trouble; my property is worth to me for my trouble; my property is worth to me about \$1,800 or \$1,900; it is on Philip street, between Dauphin and Susquehanna; when I went bail here it was for Peter Nor-

when I went bail here it was for Peter Norney; Geo. Rankin saw me about that; I did see Mrs. Nornay, the wise, before; Geo. Rankin showed her to me; Mr. Cambel le was with her; George Rankin did not tell me she was a poor woman with four children, and wanted to get her husband out, but he did say she would pay \$25, as she was poor, but he wanted his share; before I came up to go bail I saw George Rankin, and told him I didn't like to go bail again, but Rankin said that made no matter, and if they asked me if I was bail before I need not say anything; I knew Rankin when I was going bail before; he had asked me to go bail for a whisky distillery; when I was first arrested I told Mr. Sharkie that Rankin got me into this trouble.

At the close of the testimony Mr. Hagert

At the close of the testimony Mr. Hagert asked the Court to hold Mr. Rankin to bail to answer the charge of subornation of perjury, and for obstructing the course of public justice.

tice.
After an argument from Mr. Wm. B. Rankin in opposition to the binding over, the Judge held the defendant in \$5,000 to answer the charge of subornation of perjury.

-There is a French librarian near Berkeley square, London, who has taken the trouble, for the sake of his female subscribers, to mark in his catalogue with an asterisk all those novels which a mamma may allow her daugh

—An eccentric man in Scotland lately died, and his will was broken on the ground of in-sanity, the decisive bit of evidence lying in the fact that he used to throw open his every Sunday morning and play the fiddle while the people passed to church. That was enough for the twelve good Sabbatarians and true who formed the jury.

-The Aurora (Indiana) Independent is authority for the following: "The excessive heat one day last week expanded the rails on the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad so that some of them were bent nearly dou-ble; and others curled into the shape of an S."

—Nearly one-third of a page of the City Hotel register, at Providence, R. I., was occu-pied the other night as fellows: "George Francis Train, America, 56 hours from Canada, 470th successive lecture, course of 1,000."

-The fearful report comes from Salt Lake that the steamer which set out to explore that mysterious outlet has never been heard of since. Probably it will next turn up in the China seas,

Lis Edmund Yates really writing a sequel to his novel "Wrecked in Port," which is to be named "Preserved in Spirits?"—Lippus.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

Margaret Fuller.

From the Ode celebrating her Birth-day, written for the New England Women's Club, and read May 23, 1870.]

BY C. P. CEANCH.

While others stood aloof and smiled with

Of one to new and noble effort born; Or, from tame rounds of fashion and of westh,
Turned, glancing back by stealth,
And wondered,—then but slowly, faintly praised
The exuberant soul that dared to flash and

soar

Reyond the petty bounds
Of their trim garden grounds,
She with wise intuition raised
Her image of ideal womanhood,
The incarnate True and Fair and Good,
Set in a light but seldom seen before,
While, with the early watchers in the dawn
Of intellectual faith, her hopeful eyes,
Patiently waiting, from the crowd withdrawn,
She saw a newer morning rise,
And flame from cloud to cloud, and
climb

climb Across the dreary tracts of time. The garnered wisdom of the pastshe drew Into her life, as flowers the sun and dew; Yet valued all her varied lore But as the avenue and door That opened to the Primal Beam,

And sense of Truth supreme.

Her sweet persuasive voice we still can hear,
Ruling ber charmed circle like a queen;
While wit and fancy sparkled ever clear Her graver moods between.

The pure perennial heat Of youth's ideal love forever glowed Through all her thoughts and words, and over flowed

The listeners round her seat. So, like some fine strung golden harp, Turned by many a twist and warp

Of discipline and patient toil, And oft disheartening recoil,—
Attuned to highest and to humblest use,—
All her large heroic nature
Grew to its harmonious stature, Nor any allotted service did refuse: While those around her but half understood

While those around her but half understood

How wise she was, how good,

How nobly self-denying, as she tasked

Heart, mind, and strength for truth, nor

nobler office asked. -From the Atlantic Monthly. -A small Indiana town has one schoolhouse and eight base-ball clubs.

-A Chicago lady, three weeks married, wants —Miss Symes, a wealthy lady of Montreal, now in Rome, has given the Pope \$8,000.

-General Thomas L. Price, of Jefferson City, Mo., is dead. —A French theatrical manager has supplied bis house with a mechanical claque, in place of hiring men for that duty.

—Another daughter of Lola Montez (?) is now reported to have made her debut as a daneuse in Germany. -Nevada is excited over a "sea-monster"

which some one has dug up on a mountain out--A hen in Provincetown celebrated the

Fourth of July by picking at a torpedo until it exploded and blew her head off. -An enthusiastic American proposes to send word to Prussia that our countrymen hope for "a vigorous prosecution of the war." The champion family for moving now resides in Barton, Vermont. It has moved forty

one times in seventeen years, or about once in five months. -Russia doesn't say much, but her 566,491 new breech-loaders and her half a million cartridges per day factory entitle her thinking to who little —Cincinnati had 298 divorce suits pending during the past year, of which 113 were decided. Wives were the petitioners in 115 of

-Richmond, Indiana, has a curiosity in the shape of a pig with one head, but two distinct bodies from the shoulders back. The head has four ears and each body four legs.

—The Chinese shoemakers at North Adams embrace several capital chess-players. They repay the teachings of their young American friends by instructing them in that scientific s by instructing them in that scientific and engrossing game.

—A portable tin merchant called at a house in New Haven, the other day, and, among other traps, he produced the "McFarland Sauce Pan," the "Richardson Muffin Rings" and the "Abby Coffee Pot." -From statistics recently published it ap-

pears that, reducing currency to gold, the average rate of wages paid in the United States in 1869 was 24.36 per cent greater than in Great Britain in 1867-8. -A London letter, describing Minister

Motley's Fourth of July party, says: "The singular beauty of some of the American ladies was more talked about by the English guests than the Declaration of Independence." —Bachelors have a new dignity in Georgia. The Supreme Court of that State has decided that a bachelor is a "family," and, being so, he is, of course, the "head of the family," and as such entitled to the privileges of the Homestead act.

-In speaking of Dickens; Mr. E. P. Whipple, in his address at Amherst College, scathed certain "unco guid," Fulton, Dunn, etc., by saying that the critic will most influence the people who will have no touch of Peckaniff in his ethics, or of Chadbandin his rhetoric; will not decide on a brother's morals on the basis of low gossip, nor deal out damnation by uncertain hearsay.

-The total receipts of the theatres, dancingrooms, concerts, and other places of public-amusement in Paris in May, amounted to 1,225,332f, being a decrease of 474,898f, com-pared with the previous mouth. From this it would seem that even in the gay Paristan, capital amusements are not well sustained in the warm season. Even were the heat not excessive, the shortness of the evenings and the outdoor attractions of a summer evening n Paris operate directly against the attractions

-A Buffalo bard thus compliments Chicago: Two heen to the North, I've been to the South,

But man may travel and afar go

To the jumping-off place ere eyer he will find A town to compare with Chicago.

Oh, Sodom was some, and Gomorrah was

great, And in Venice each man's an Iago, But the beautiful town that rakes

Is the elegant village, Chicago.

—The continued absence of rain, says the London Times, of July 2d, is causing extreme inconvenience in many parts of France, besides inflicting serious loss to the farmers and graziers. The Crown forests have for the most part been thrown open to the farmers, in order that their cattle and sheep may obtain what little feed can be found there. In Paris, it is feared, the water supply may be seriously affected, and notices have been issued urging the greatest economy, and threatening a discontinuance of the supply in cases where wanton waste is proved. It is said that the river Loire has never been so low within the memory of man as it is at the present time. Sand banks appear in all parts, and navigation has become almost impossible. On Sunday last the steamer from Nantes could not as cend higher than Angers. -The continued absence of rain, says the cend higher than Angers.