CORRESPONDENCE.

OUR POTTSVILLE LETTER.

[Correspondence of the Philada. Evening Bulletin.]

POTTSVILLE, July 25, 1870.—On these hot July mornings we appreciate and commiserate the unhappy condition of the dwellers in cities. With the thermometer, at 7 o'clock A. M., in the vicinity of 80 degrees Fahrenheit, and not enough of air stirring to "move the aspens quivering leaf," we gasp, we faint, we perspire, we seek shady places and say one to another, "Oh, how hot it is!" But by 8 o'clock the heated air begins to rise, the cooler air from the mountain sides move down upon us, and with their coming comes also a feeling of renewed energy, and the business of the day goes on, and continues with a brskiness which, an hour before, seemed impossible. It is warm after that, of course, but we find it easier to endure 90 degrees, with a fine breeze stirring, than 80 degrees with a blanket of lifeless, heated air to breathe and move in.

The present week promises to be one of importance to us, and perhaps to our neighbors, the world at large. The first event of importance which I shall chronicle, this morning, is a battle between the contending forces of France and Prussia, which took place on Saturday night last, in an up-town bar-room. The bar-room, in question, is a "Dutch" tavern, and is located in the rear of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's Hotel, in this place. The battle was fought between the two worthies in an immoral triumvirate, was, I am unable to say. Perhaps he was holding the candle. For the sake of Fatherland (several degrees removed), I am sorry to record that Prussia was obliged to retire ignominiously from the contest, with grief in his heart and mourning in his eye.

In my last I mentioned the fact that the murder epidemic had again appeared among us. Scarcely had the ink of that paper offered before news came of another murderous assault of the most daring and aggravated description.

A young man of 22, named George Fisher, a driver for a Mr. Hughes, of Mount Pleasant, on Friday last, went to Mount Pleasant, on Friday morning with a load of feed. On his return trip, when about two miles from Mount Pleasant, three men stepped out of the bushes by the road-side, and had Fisher halted, ostensibly for a light for tobacco. Fisher replied that he had none, whereupon they asked for money and received the same answer. One of the men on the wagon then struck Fisher, and the other on the ground, and then the second blow was dealt with a brass drew a revolver and fired several shots, one of them striking Fisher in the right thigh and another passing through his body near the heart.

The men attached to the wagons became frightened and ran away. The men jumped off the wagon, and Fisher fell off. The mules went home in a bloody condition, and alarmed the citizens out in search of the driver, whom they met on the way, he having been picked up by a passing wagon. At last accounts he was expected to recover. The wounds the murderers are described as wearing dark clothing, two of them carrying carpet-bags, and the third, who fired the pistols, having in his shirt sleeves, and wearing a slouch hat. Their personal description is not given. It is supposed that they were strangers in the city recently, and arrived in Minersville by rail that morning. Ex-Marshal Brooks is organized a vigilant searcher, headed a party in pursuit of them, but, so far, has failed to find them, berhaps the villains, perhaps, as there was strong talk of trying them in Judge Lynch's court, where *ability* are had to prove, and the chances are that they come once every excedingly slight.

On the same afternoon, a Tamaqua police officer, named Jarogi Koenig, got himself into trouble by attempting to interfere with man's inalienable right to beat his wife. Koenig Sherry was the man whose domestic arrangements he undertook to regulate, and, in doing, having just about enough whisky in him to make him belligerent, drew a revolver and dropped into Sherry, hitting one of his legs in the right side, and another in his left leg. At this juncture the neighbors made a combined attack on the pugnacious George, and the upshot of the matter was, that he is now in Lockhart, he has committed to prison to await trial. George will now have an opportunity of thoroughly reading the meaning of "Fort Ward" as a summer retreat.

The Anthracite Board of Trade will hold a meeting this afternoon to discuss the proposition made last Friday, by Schuylkill District W. L. A., which proposition is contained in the following resolutions:

POTTSVILLE, July 22, 1870.—*Resolved*, That we, the members of the W. B. A., do offer to our employers of Schuylkill county to start on the basis of 1869, for a period of six months, at 10 per Carbon.

Resolved, That when coal brings $3 25, we demand 28½ per cent. of advance; $3 50—30 16½ per cent. of an advance; $3 75—34½ per cent. of an advance; $4 00—37½ per cent. of an advance.

Resolved, That when coal falls below the basis of 1869, say $2 75, we accept a reduction of 8½ per cent.; $2 50—16½ per cent.; $2 25—24½ per cent.; $2 00—32 per cent., and nothing lower.

Resolved, That any miners working on contract after they start, earns over $100 per month, be reduced 10 per cent.; $125 and $150 per cent.; $150 and over—20 per cent.; $200 per month, it there be any—40 per cent.

Resolved, That the above figures be taken from the six grades of coal, pea coal not included.

Resolved, That these rules be handed to F. B. Gowen, Esq., President of the Reading Railroad Co. JOHN SINKY, President.

ETCO. COMETT, Secretary.

Operators here say—"This proposition is 10 per cent. worse than the basis of 1869; for that compensated an advance and decline of 20 per cent. on a $3 basis, while this contemplates a ratio of 30 per cent. on the same basis. If we had worked on that basis, during the months of this strike, there would scarcely be a cleaver operator in the county, at the end. We don't think we'll accept."

But the Philadelphia operators may see it in a different light.

Sinay himself, the county President, is reported as having said at a meeting in St. Clair, on Saturday night, that his proposition was worse for the operators than the basis of 1869. Nevertheless he urged the men to hold on to it, saying "that the President of the Reading Railroad was new with them, and all they had to do was to hold out and they would accomplish their object."

The General Council of the W. B. A. meets here on Tuesday, when something important may be looked for.

Still another convention is announced for some time next week, having for its object the formation of an independent basis. There is "another Richmond" now in the field, and this convention will give utterance to the sentiments of the new party. It is composed of boilers from the W. B. A., politely termed by their late companions, "blacklegs."

The boilers have formed a new Union among themselves, and have very sensibly resolved to attend to their own business and let their employers alone. They will not interfere with the employing or discharging of men or horses; but will pay twenty-five cents per month into a relief fund, and stick honestly to their work as long as possible, or as they think it. Of course, the new organization is composed principally of Germans, too stupid to understand the "thricks of the trade," which their Celtic brethren have detected with so much acuteness and so much profit to themselves.

Pottsville is stirring in the matter of public fountains.

The Borough Council proposes to erect, one, to be supplied from a splendid spring on the Patterson property; and old fogyism, after a protracted beating of its brains for an objection to the innovation, has at last found out the startling discovery that "crowds of improper characters would congregate there nightly, and make it unpleasant for ladies to visit there." Let 'em throng, say I. It is a very small disturbance that can be raised with nothing but water to excite it, and if the "improper characters" must congregate somewhere, I would much rather see them gathered around a pump than in a liger beer saloon. Besides, we pay policemen to look after characters on their good behavior; and, once moved, no such "thronging" has ever been known to there during all the years that an iron spout, on the gutter side of the pavement, has poured forth an unfailing stream of pure cold spring water—unless, indeed, I except the children who are and have been, ever since the spout was placed there, in the habit of stopping in crowds for a drink on their way to and from school. There is no better agent in the *obolishing* of "diseases generally" than a well-regulated public drinking-fountain; and I could readily believe that the water from this crooked iron pipe has washed from the dirty side of old Lord Patterson's account many of the peccadilloes to which we are all liable. I hope the new fountain will be dedicated to his memory. He could not have a better monument.

WICO.

[From the Saturday Review.]

MR. THOMAS HUGHES ON CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

Most of our readers are aware of the existence of Cornell University in the State of New York, if the professorship of Mr. Goldwin Smith (he the only fact with which it is distinctly associated in their minds. They probably, however, are also aware that it is one of the most splendid examples of that munificence of which Americans have some right to boast. Mr. Cornell, a man who rose from the ranks, made a fortune by judicious enterprise, and has given away a very large part of it to found a new University. He deserves the highest honor for his public spirit, and we might well wish to see such an example followed. Men who have won great riches by their own exertions are in all countries more apt to spend them in a manner more honorable to themselves than to their good; and Mr. Cornell is a rare instance of a man whose early disadvantages in regard to education, instead of disqualifying him from making a good use of the fortune which have brought him, spurred for the admirable purpose of providing greater advantages for his successors. Of his motives we know enough with sufficient respect; and we may also fully believe that the University cannot fail to be useful in a country where the higher education is specially in need of encouragement. It appears, however, that Mr. Cornell and his friends have decided to try one or two novel experiments in education, which may or may not be successful. So far as we know, they may have seen over sanguine, but we have no reason to accuse them of being boastful. Any deformities of which they may be guilty in the art of blowing their own trumpets are, however, will be set up on this side of the water. Mr. Thomas Hughes has written an ecstatic article in the current number of *Macmillan's Magazine*, in which he not only takes for granted that the Cornell experiments will be thoroughly successful, but considers that its success will solve certain great difficulties in our English University system. It is perhaps not safe, in such a state of exuberant and buoyant confidence as is the happy result of Mr. Hughes's temperament; to witness the enthusiasm with which he quotes the prophecies of inaugural addresses, as though they were the record of accomplished facts; and the intense geniality with which he calls upon Mr. George Cornell to "strong bodies, steady hands, swift feet, keen eyes," and so on, and therefore it is that they cry "hey for cricket, football, rowing, swimming." We vehemently doubt this theory of the modern rage for athletics; but to proceed. Mr. Hughes knew one young man at Oxford who, being a good athlete, and virtuous, he found himself penniless at Singapore, and had to work his way home by laboring with a gang of Irishmen; another equally ignorant youth of his acquaintance in Africa, and had to learn to mend his own cart; whilst a third is squatter in Australia, and has found his University training of no good to him. The moral is, according to Mr. Hughes, that the Universities should teach crafts—"turning, carpentering or smiths' work." This is, on the whole, one of the oddest references we have ever known. If the old studies are antiquated, provide new ones by all means; but let them be intellectual ones that at least. "The fault of the athletic sport is that it trains the muscles of our young men, and neglects their brains. Mr. Hughes's judicious remedy is that the University should lower itself to the level of its undergraduates, and devoted to teaching the mechanical arts for which alone they are fit. Mr. Cornell's plan, practicable or chimerical, tries to raise the working-man to the level of the student. Mr. Hughes's doctrine is that we should try to make our students into workmen. If his facts are to the absence of intellectual employment are correct, the moral is that our young men should be bound apprentices to blacksmiths or farmers, where they will learn threearts much more effectually than in the shadow of the Bodleian. For our part, we dispute both the facts and the inferences. Athletics may, in a high degree, such as chemistry and geology, which bear upon agriculture and engineering, should receive some attention, we could hardly imagine a more retrograde step than that of turning Oxford and Cambridge into big blacksmiths' shops.

The other great lesson to be learnt from Cornell regards the discipline of the students; and here Mr. Hughes seems to have missed the real moral almost completely as in the other instances. At Cornell it is proposed, wisely or not, that the students shall be formed into a kind of military organization, and that discipline should be left chiefly to them. Mr. Hughes is filled with admiration, and applies the doctrine for this fashion. The Head of a College is topsy all his time on one student, or two students, and then to make a speech to his young men in hall. He is to give them a sweet smile, and a kind word, and to feel for them upon their honor for the future. "The butery-hatch, the larder, the library, the kitchen" (rather an odd collocation) are all to be left open at night, and in the charge of students. They are to preserve the college property, but are to let the Head "have the name of one gentleman in each staircase," to whom he is to look for the maintenance of proper discipline, and who will be accountable for it to the governing body of the college property." After this ingenious plan has been adopted, Mr. Hughes ventures to say that "the willow-pattern plate belonging to the college would be broken, and that the reading men would be left in undisturbed possession."

Now there is one little hitch which occurs at first sight. Suppose the willow-pattern plate is broken, or, say, a valuable bust destroyed, what is to be done? If the gentleman in question is not responsible in any real sense of the word, he must have some power of enforcing order. But why should he be a better authority than the tutor of the college? The tutors ought to, and most frequently do, exercise a strong moral influence over the undergraduates, owing to their being a few years older, and, we may fairly add, more capable of to take a reasonable view of questions of discipline; and they, in fact, owe a great part of their moral authority to enforcing discipline judiciously and inflexibly. To take away from them the power of doing this, comparatively feeble hands would really be to weaken the college, by making the tutors feel the absence of knowledge for a given price, and removing in many cases the healthiest and most powerful influence at work. The relations between the tutors and their pupils are amongst the most valuable parts of the University system, and to deprive the tutors of a power which they generally exercise to the general advantage would be naturally to diminish their weight with the undergraduates. But, Mr. Hughes will say, the young men will do any mischief when they are on their honor and governed by their own representatives. We willingly admit that young men are often struck more than might be expected by a little bit of clap-trap. But they were accustomed to the system, and a few rowdy and drunken youngsters were assembled together, the mischief would be proper, nor would be no more sacred than the tutor; and one of the two things would happen—the college generally would be demoralized till some interference was necessary, or discipline would be administered as strictly as by tutors, though more spasmodically and irregularly, by lads who were totally unfit to be trusted with the charge. Everybody who has seen the practical working of a University knows how many delicate questions are left to be settled by judicious tutor, with the advantage of a few years' experience, with little risk of any serious mischief and complication if trusted to the impulsive action of a set of youthful prigs or bullies. We will tell Mr. Hughes what we take to be really the main secret of preserving good discipline. In the first place, of course, the tutors must be sensible men, and must treat their half-grown subjects with a judicious blend of friendliness and a mixture of confidence and authority. Secondly, and this is of the highest importance, the tutors must get rid of the black sheep in any college of a hundred undergraduates, a sensible tutor could point to three or four who are really the centres of mischief, and if they are got rid of as occasion serves, there will be little trouble in preserving proper order. This, if we are not mistaken, was Dr. Arnold's practice, as Mr. Hughes appeals to him, and it also appears to be the intention of Cornell University. The Principal of the College is to have on one staircase "the means to get rid of all idle and vicious youths. He could do that he would have no trouble in maintaining discipline, whether he forms the remainder into quasi-military order or not. This would be the chief use to be anticipated from a matriculation examination. Keep out a certain number of the idle and vicious, and the tone of the Universities will be distinctly raised. Boys, to quote a time-honored maxim, will be boys, and we can only try to rule them or leave them to rule themselves. Some boys of average principles will specially bring up to the alternative of rejecting them or relaxing discipline. The abandonment of all attempts at enforcing discipline has a pretty sound, and may be effective with certain classes of boys; but, as a general rule, it would lower the position of the tutors by relieving them of a most important responsibility, and would be a very considerable proportion of the idle and vicious, it would be a most disastrous success. Perhaps we have too many words in illustrating a very obvious truth; and we need only say in conclusion that Mr. Hughes appears to us to be a very unfortunate advocate of University reforms. To meet attacks made by hostile or ignorant critics, and to restore discipline by abandoning the duty to the lads themselves, appear to us to be two of the most objectionable proposals that could easily be made. Luckily for us, we are not very likely to be adopted. Cornell College has attained the right to speak from much longer experience; and, if we have interpreted its principles rightly, it does not even attempt to sanction them at present.

—A German tailor, named Kreitmer, who recently started business in a Western town, performed last week the astonishing feat of walking away from wife, children and creditors with four suits of heavy clothing upon his back. The wife is an object of pity, and there is no doubt the cruel-hearted Kreitmer will be consigned to a similar condition from the excessive heat.

DINING AMONG THE "EMIGRES" IN LONDON.

A contributor to the *Pall Mall Gazette* has been to dine in one of the expatriated French restaurants in Leicester Square:

The absence of external decoration and display proved an attraction to economy which would probably be reflected in the charges and indicated by the society. The remains of a cheap green dado and were filling in panels from the decorposts; the dimness of the coarse window panes remained unobscured, and electric wire blinds that affected to screen the lower ones. In the dark passage you are met by a buxom of scowrs from the Boulevard Saint Denis, with, in spite of the powerful odor of tobacco, garlic and onion distinctly disengaged themselves. Your heart failed you and jumped to your mouth, but you manfully guided it down again, called pride and inquisitiveness to your aid, and passed forward. You were in a long, low-roofed room, so full that it was tables and crowded with customers. The color of the table-cloths did not shock you by any violent contrast to the dingy walls or the gloomy atmosphere. In this instance the laty of the country was a long-drawn, sharp-featured matron, whose haggard outlines would have said little for the cuisine of her establishment, had not the vivacity of her movements and the sibilliness of her tones argued a nature lain in the shadow of the Bodleian. For our part, we dispute both the facts and the inferences. Athletics may, in a high degree, such as chemistry and geology, which bear upon agriculture and engineering, should receive some attention, we could hardly imagine a more retrograde step than that of turning Oxford and Cambridge into big blacksmiths' shops.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

New diamond fields have been discovered in South Africa.

Rome is to be gradually evacuated by the French troops.

THE French subscription at San Francisco for French sufferers by the war amounts to $6,000.

A enthusiastic German meeting, in sympathy with Prussia, was held at Washington last evening.

Westcott's wheelbarrow factory, at Milton Landing, N. Y., was destroyed by fire on Sunday. Loss $80,000.

THE U. S. steamers Tuscarora and Pilgrim, and the monitors Ajax, Wyandotte and Manhattan, sailed from New Orleans for Key West yesterday.

IT is said that 20,000 Germans in New York are ready to return to the fatherland, and that General Sigel offers to lead a division of volunteers in a descent on the French coast.

NEARLY all the business portion of Colebrook, N. H., was destroyed by fire yesterday. The total loss is upwards of $50,000. Sixteen families were made homeless.

GEORGE CHONYER, a prominent member of the Saint-Simonian Society, died yesterday; we found dead at Salt Lake on Sunday. It is reported that he committed suicide.

THE total loss by fire in the American Bank Note Company's building, in New York, yesterday morning, is about $50,000, of which $100,000 is the loss of Mayor & Knapp.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER DOUGLASS advises revenue collectors that stamps issued to date on August 1st are subject to 2½ per cent. tax, these declared prior to that date being subject to 5 per cent.

GEN. ROBERT E. LEE has stated that he will accept the Presidency of Washington College, in Virginia, in connection with the Presidency of Washington College, if the Trustees of the institution elect him.

ONE hundred and fifty Chinese laborers on a plantation near New Orleans mutinied on Sunday, and, seizing Cum Wing, a Chinese contractor, held him as a hostage. He was released by the police, and the leaders were arrested.

At Salt Lake City, on Sunday night, during a reception given by Colonel Anderson to Gen. Augur and staff, a crowd of Mormons surrounded the house and commenced serenading the Colonel and his guests, finally breaking up the party.

Tu is stated from Washington that four or five vessels will be added to our European squadron, to be stationed at Smyrna and Athens.

Neither France nor Prussia will be permitted to buy vessels or war material in this country.

At Atlanta, yesterday, Moses H. Bentley, colored messenger for the New Orleans mint, was robbed of $2,000 in gold and killed Malcom Clathorne, a colored member, the alleged robber. A mutual quarrel was the cause. Bentley is in jail.

GEN. WM. S. HILLYER, formerly of Gen. Grant's staff, who left Saturday for Paris, Europe, is reported to be the bearer of a special message, partly relating to Cuban affairs, to our Ministers in London, Paris, Berlin and Madrid.

A TORONTO despatch says that a gentleman from Montreal has stated that they been actively recruiting for the French army in Toronto, and that most of the recruits have thus far been Canadians. He seems to have plenty of money, having opened a bank account for $60,000.

AT Newport, Saturday, the Tribune refused to publish a statement of the Workingmen's Association by a vote of 5 to 4. The Journal, however, published it, and has resolved to treat directly with the men, and expect a speedy resumption of mining operations.

WHITE of *habeas corpus* for citizens arrested without charge, was issued on the 20th by Judge Kirk last Friday. The Colonel tore up the writ and arrested and still holds in custody the officer serving them. It is said Governor Holden will to-day make some report to the Chief Justice of the United States. Above one of the Almance prisoners.

AT Boston, on Sunday, two men attempted suicide, one because of domestic troubles, the other because he was lodged in the station-house for vagrancy. The latter, a Swede, by name day, Benjamin Robinson. "an old and respected citizen," hanged himself with his "gallus" yesterday. In his case, the only cause assigned is that he "was distressed by the hard times."

THE FRENCH-PRUSSIAN WAR.

PARIS, July 25.—The *Journal Officiel* of this morning contains the following declaration: The Government of the National Defense, in the prosecution of the war, commanders of the French forces will scrupulously regard with respect the rights of neutrals, and the principles of international right, and that they especially conform to the decisions of the Congress of Paris of the Congress of 1856, as follows:

Privateering is abolished. A neutral flag protects an enemy's merchandise, except contraband of war. Merchandise of a neutral, except contraband of war, is not subject to seizure on a foreign flag. The blockade must be effective, although Spain and the United States have not adhered to the declaration of 1856. French vessels will not seize the property of the enemy when such property is found on board a neutral or American vessel, provided it is not contraband of war. France will no longer claim the right to confiscate the property of Americans or Spaniards found on board vessels of an enemy.

The *Journal Officiel* announces that the Minister of Public Instruction has addressed a circular putting in a state of defence and readiness for active service the old fortifications of Paris and forts beyond the present line of works. "The *Journal* also reports that, in spite of the intrediction pronounced by the government, certain journals continue to give news of military movements, to the great detriment of the national cause. The government hoped that the appeal made to their patriotism would be regarded; it is with a feeling of regret if force should be found necessary to secure a recognition of the law.

PARIS, July 25.—The number of volunteers already enrolled in France is 110,000.

It is now tolerably certain that the Comd de Palikao will be commander-in-chief of the army of the Baltic.

The decree of the Minister of Public Instruction, dated the 20th, has been published. Neither France nor Prussia will be permitted to buy vessels or war material in this country.

The decree of the Minister of Public Instruction, dated the 20th, has been published. The action of Napoleon is considered insulting to England. Ignorance of the negotiation is manifested by the English. Saturday the news from Brussels states that the account of the treaty projected between France and Prussia which was printed in the London *Times* is perfectly authentic. The Belgian government has given no official information.

In the House of Lords, Earl Granville, in reply to a question, said that the report that Prussia would cede Luxemburg to France was a fabrication, and he was unable to state where the *Times* obtained the text of the treaty.

Lord Granville said the publication of such a remarkable document it would be the duty of the Government of Belgium and Luxemburg, unofficially, to explain the matter to Europe.

Mr. Disraeli, in the House of Commons to-night, after questioning the Foreign Office in regard to the reported treaty, denounced the publication of the document as a disgraceful outrage on the subject. He declared England could not remain a passive spectator of such a flagrant violation of the guarantee of the extinction of the kingdom of Belgium would be a calamity to Europe. He hoped the government would give all the particulars.

Mr. Gladstone said he was sorry the papers had been published, and regretted that he was unable to give the information required, or explain how the project became public. He hoped the publication would be avoided. Doubtless the powers implicated would explain the mystery.

LONDON, July 25.—Great importance is attached here to the speech delivered by Count Bismarck, who was in the American war, and will act in the Rhine and Moselle, and possibly in the Saar, and the Prussians defend the stream. Each gunboat carries one heavy gun, and each crew is said to have been manned by lieutenant. It is believed that the Prussians have no gunboats.

Everything is quiet in Luxemburg.

PARIS, July 25, Midnight.—The Minister of France at Brussels has insulted before his departure by the populace.

Many priests have volunteered to go as chaplains in the army.

The Cent Gurards left Paris to-day.

Coverage notice to the Minister of the interior has abbreviated a circular to all prefects assuring them that whenever information of a military character reaches the war office it will be furnished to them by telegraph, and that the circulation of such information will consider that no news of importance has been received, and take no notice of rumors which may be spread.

Communication with Germany is easy. The Prussian officers have left they have a million of men between Thionville and Strasburg. Trains are now running between Paris and Metz. The Grand Duchy of Baden sends to all applications a written reply, as follows: "The formal notice of the Prussian prefects of the granting of any authorization to follow the headquarters to any person not belonging to the army of Paris has been received. I have, therefore, no power to grant the request you have done me the honor to make, and can only refer you to the decision of the Major-General of the army."

LONDON, July 25.—Special to New York *Tribune.*—A Paris special writes to the London *News* Sunday evening as follows: "News has been received yesterday and Saturday that the enthusiasm or more distrust of success. The crowds on the boulevards who were ready to die for their country have disappeared.

"Troops are marching through Paris to take train to the seat of war, and they traverse the streets without eliciting a single cheer. Reservists are marching through Paris in groups, almost all of them drunk, and bourgeois stare at them and shrug their shoulders. The aspect of Paris could not be more melancholy if the Prussians were at the gates of the city.

The Minister had also ordered prefects to make ample preparations for the reception and lodging of the wounded.

Austria has issued a proclamation of neutrality similar to that of Italy.

IMPORTATIONS.

Reported for the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.
Matchless—Brig Union, for Brown—188 250 tons Cuba Brown.
Ada—Sch Ada, for Brown—188 250 tons Cuba Brown.
Ida—Sch Ida, for Brown—188 250 tons Cuba Brown.
Ida—Sch Ida, for Brown—188 250 tons Cuba Brown.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

City of Dublin	Liverpool—New York	July 20
Palmyra	Liverpool—New York	July 20
Derbian	Glasgow—New York	July 20
Cuba	Liverpool—New York	July 20
Cuba	Liverpool—New York	July 20
Cuba	Liverpool