Evening Bulletin.

PHILADELPHIA

VOLUME XXIV.—NO. 99. THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1870. PRICE THREE CENTS.

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. BROADS', No. 1221 Market street. ap29-tf§

DIED.

SMITH.—In the city of Charleston, S. C., on the 29th of July, 1870, Sarah Pogson Smith, in the 96th year of her age, born at Woodside House, Essex, England, daughter of John Pogson Smith, Esq., and widow of the late Judge Peter Smith, of Petersboro', New York.

STEMAN.—Suddenly, on the 2d inst., at his late residence, 1929 Camac street, Peter Stoman.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday morning, 6th inst., at 10 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Glenwood Cemetery.

400 ARCH STREET. 400

EYRE & LANDELL,

Are supplying their Customers with BLACK SILKS

At Gold 12½ Premium.

PURE COD LIVER OIL, CITRATE Magnesia.—JOHN C. BAKER & Co., 715 Market st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SUMMER STOCK

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AT

JOHN WANAMAKER'S,

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☞ Natatorium and Physical Institute,

BROAD Street, below WALNUT.

Swimming School for both sexes and all ages.

PUPILS RECEIVED AT ALL TIMES.

The most timid persons taught to swim in from 6 to 10 lessons.

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.

On and after to-day season tickets will be reduced fifty (50) per cent.

Persons desirous of taking lessons that object to joining the regular classes, can make arrangements for strictly private lessons on moderate terms.

For further particulars, call or address

J. A. PAYNE & BRO.

jy30-tu th s 4trp*

☞ HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, 1102 CHESTNUT STREET.

At a Meeting held on Wednesday, July 27, the following, among other proceedings, was adopted:

Resolved, That the Convention to nominate a candidate for Representative of the First Representative District be RECONVENED, and a Sub-Committee of Three be selected from this City Executive Committee to effect the permanent organization thereof.

In accordance therewith, the Delegates elected to said Convention will meet at the S. W. corner of SIXTH and DICKERSON streets, on THURSDAY, August 11, at 10 A. M., for the purpose of placing a candidate in nomination.

By order of the Republican City Executive Committee.

Attest: CHARLES W. RIDGWAY, Vice President, presiding.

JOHN McCULLOUGH, O'BOND, } Secretaries.

jy28-th fs-rp6t§

☞ CEDAR CHESTS AND FUR BOXES ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER.

M. THALHEIMER,

my3-tu th s 3mrp§] 207 CALLOWHILL STREET.

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

EXCURSIONS.

CAMP MEETING AT OCEAN GROVE, NEAR LONG BRANCH.

Trains leave Philadelphia, Walnut Street Wharf, via Camden and Burlington Co., and New Jersey Railroads, At 7.00 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, including Stage from Long Branch to Ocean Grove and return, $5 25, for ROUND TRIP.

Tickets can be procured at Office, 828 Chestnut street, or at Walnut street Wharf before departure of trains.

W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28, 1870. jy29-6t§

THE COURTS.

QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Paxson.—In the case of John W. Baldy, *alias* Welsh, and Wm. H. Duncan, charged with the commission of an outrage upon Miss Jervis, on South Broad street, on the night of July 14th, the jury yesterday afternoon rendered a verdict of guilty.

Charles Balentyn, a journeyman baker, pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing a silver watch from Gotlieb Fritz, by whom he was employed.

Louis Henry pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing a ball of yarn from the store No. 310 Market street.

Henry Jones and Michael Touldne, two boys, pleaded guilty to the charge of the larceny of a horse and wagon from Chestnut Hill, which were taken from them as they were in the act of selling them.

Oswald Mitzel pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing a silver urn from the Harmonie Singing Society, and a horn from the Liedertafel Society. He stole the articles at night, and when arrested, dug the urn up from under the root of a tree in Franklin Square, and told where he had pawned the horn, so that it might be recovered.

ANOTHER SENSATION.

Is it Silver or What?—A Peculiar Spring

[From the Saginaw Courier.]

A point about half way between this city and St. Louis, Gratiot county, and a short distance from the Gratiot plank road, was the scene of unusual excitement during the past week. On Friday, last week, while laborers were engaged in digging a well at the locality named, eighteen feet from the surface, a strata or bed of granite rocks was struck. This bed of granite is made up of fragments, large and small pieces, having a gravelly appearance. There was no dirt or sand. Pieces of this granite rock, or granite formation, were preserved on account of their peculiar appearance and remarkable weight. The piece shown to us has the appearance of quartz, of granite, agate, and sparkled in places with what seemed to be silver sand. Several pieces were taken to Saginaw City, and one was brought to this city. It has been examined by a number of gentlemen who profess to be, and should be, posted in such matters, who assert that the glittering substance is genuine silver. As stated before, this discovery has created considerable excitement in the neighborhood, and several parties are on the ground digging. A small piece of silver taken from the large quartz brought here, is now in possession of a gentleman of this city, for a test. From what we have learned of this matter, we are unable to give an opinion, nor can any one, probably, at this time, say that silver in paying quantities can be found on the ground.

There is one peculiarity about the well that might be mentioned. Shortly after this granite or boulder formation was reached, the well began filling with water, until the whole was completely filled and the water bubbling over. The water is in constant motion, not unlike an eruption, and a peculiar gas with a strong smell issues from the ground. Those who have visited the oil wells of Canada say that the smell is unlike that found in the oil regions, where the gas is so strong that it can be used and burned the same as that manufactured at the works.

—The new Crispin shoe company in North Adams have begun operations with good prospects of success.

ATLANTIC CITY.

Fancy Dress Carnival at the Excursion House—Brilliant Scene.

[Correspondence of the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 4.—The grand carnival and bal masque came off at the Sea View Excursion House last night. Great preparations for the affair had been in progress for several weeks past, and the gentlemen who had charge of the affair left undone nothing which would add to the attractions of the occasion or the pleasure of the guests.

"The City by the Sea" was already pretty well filled with people. It is estimated that the present population is larger than it has been at any one time before, since Atlantic City was founded. In order to accommodate those who desired to visit the place merely to take part in the festivities of last night, Mr A. H. Boardman, the very popular Conducter of the Express train, had to add several cars to his train yesterday afternoon, and the later train also brought an extra lot of passengers.

The large and convenient ball-room at the Sea View House was very tastefully decorated for the occasion. At the upper end of the room there was a handsome fountain, surrounded by tropical plants. The pillars and chandeliers were all neatly entwined with evergreens and bunting, and the walls were decorated in a similar manner. From each chandelier several small silk flags were hung, and between the chandeliers were suspended cages containing canary birds. In the centre of the room there was a fountain of perfumed water, and along the ceiling there were numerous hanging-baskets containing rare flowers. The entire arrangement of the decorations was done in the most tasteful manner, and the appearance of the room was very fine.

Nine o'clock was the hour fixed for the opening of the ball, but long before that time the passenger cars running to the Sea View House were crowded, and carriages were carrying guests from the various hotels. The porches and sitting rooms of the house were soon filled. A lot of fine fireworks were then set off by Prof Jackson.

The ball was opened at nine o'clock precisely, with a grand march performed by the combined orchestra—the dancing music being under charge of William E. Brill and the promenade band under Prof. H. Oberkirsch. The Master of Ceremonies and Floor Managers, clad in black dress coats, white vests and white pants, led off. Then followed a long line of ladies and gentlemen with and without masks. The number of those who appeared in fancy costumes was quite large. The Goddess of Liberty, Paul Pry, Mercutio, Lalla Rookh, a Duke, Louis Napoleon, two or three Quakeresses, a Count, some cavaliers and English jockeys, a couple of demons, and a few old women all appeared in the gay throng. There was also a sprinkling of Yankees, school-boys, peasant girls, vivandieres, monks, nuns, &c. The ladies who were not in fancy costume were all dressed in a rich and elegant manner, and the gentlemen mostly appeared in full ball dress. During the march the scene was novel, interesting and brilliant. The entire floor was occupied with promenaders, and three rows of benches on each side of the room were fully occupied by spectators.

The march concluded, the dancing began. The programme was very well arranged, and the door managers performed their duties in a careful and satisfactory manner. Everybody had the fullest opportunity for enjoyment, and while the floor was always filled with dancers, there was no over-crowding of sets in quadrilles or collisions in waltzes, the consequence of too many participating.

The attendance at the ball was exceedingly large, and totally beyond the expectation of the Committee of Arrangements. It is estimated that the number of people inside and outside—for many were satisfied to congregate about the windows and take a peep through the blinds—was between three and four thousand.

About midnight the guests began to disappear, but many remained until the programme was concluded, the dancing having been continued until an early hour this morning. Everything passed off in the most agreeable and satisfactory manner, and nothing occurred to mar, in the slightest degree, the pleasure or enjoyment of the guests.

This bal masque was not only successful in every particular, but in the decorations of the ball-room, the number of the participants, the variety of fancy costumes, and other many pleasing and attractive features, exceeded anything of the kind ever given at the seashore.

All of the gentlemen engaged in making the arrangements of the affair are entitled to praise for the excellent manner in which they discharged their respective duties, but much credit is due to Messrs. Charles Schnider, Wm. F. McCully and Wm. D. Kendrick, who, by their personal efforts and zealous labor, contributed so much to add to the success of the festivities.

The following is a list of managers, &c.:

Master of Ceremonies—Charles Schnider.

Floor Directors—Louis Ricketts, G. W. Crist.

Floor Managers—Wm. F. McCully, B. F. Ducomb, W. P. Mange, J. McCully, Jr., Chas. Jefferson, Wm. D. Kendrick, George A. Eno, Arthur Orr, R. E. Epstein, J. S. Borgenski, H. C. Van Beil, D. B. Aitken, A. W. Grant.

Committee of Arrangements—John C. Black, S. T. Lineaweaver, Hon. John F. Starr, Wm. Wetherill, M. D., John Rommell, Jr., Hon. James M. Scovel, E Claxton, William M. Stuart, H. Whiteman, John W. Wallace, Jas. B. Dayton, Joseph N. Peirsol, John F. Starr, Jr., D. H. Mundy, C. C. Haffelfinger, E. Kretzmar, L. Ricketts, R. M. Mitcheson, D. C. Spooner, Arthur Orr, John Godbou, T. J. Beckett, G. W. Middleton, J. G. Whiteman.

Reception Committee—Robert Frazer, D. E. Patterson, Geo. Woelpper, Bodine Coffin, T. H. Bedloe, A. Schauffer, John W. Wallace, R. M. Mitcheson, Geo. W. Hinkle, Geo. H. Macy, Jacob Keim, J. H. Clements, B. H. Brown, A. H. Boardman, Geo. D. Glenn, Jos. H. Borton.

Committee on Decorations—John C. Black, Louis Ricketts, H. Whiteman.

Finance Committee—H. Whiteman, S. T. Lineaweaver, John C. Black.

Committee on Music—John S. Paul, S. T. Lineaweaver, Wm. E. Brill.

Railroad Committee—Robert Frazer, D. H. Mundy, H. Whiteman, L. Evans, E. Collings, J. G. Whiteman.

DICKENS'S SONS AND DAUGHTERS.

Some Interesting Facts.

The London *Figaro* supplies some facts concerning the family of Dickens that have not previously been mentioned in connection with his death:

"Though so much has been written and said about Charles Dickens, it may not be generally known that he had ten children, two only of whom are dead. Two were daughters—one of whom is Mrs. C. A. Collins, and the other unmarried. The single one bids fair to be a good novelist; already three stories from her pen have appeared in *All the Year Round*—'Aunt Margaret's Trouble,' 'Mabel's Progress' and 'Veronica,' and have gained a deserved popularity. Of the six sons, the eldest conducts *All the Year Round*, and has made a few efforts in various magazines; one, the youngest, is still at college; one is in the navy; two are sheep-farming in Australia, and one is in India. Those who know Millais's picture of 'The Black Brunswicker,' may be interested to know that the lady there depicted is a good likeness of Mrs. Charles Collins."

THE WAR IN EUROPE

Latest War News—The British Government Knew Nothing About the Secret Treaty.

[By the Atlantic Cable.]

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 3.—The *Daily News* gives an important contradiction to the statement of the Paris *Debats* respecting the secret treaty. The *Debats* says that the treaty was not secret, but, as project reduced to writing and vaguely formulated, it was within the cognizance not only of the Governments of France and Prussia, but of the English and Belgian Governments.

The text itself, it is said, was in the hands of the English Government from the very beginning. To this the *Daily News* responds, without any fear of well-founded contradiction: "We take upon ourselves to assert that our Parisian cotemporary is misinformed. The text of the projected treaty was never in the hands of the English Government, and first came under their eyes when it was published in the *Times*."

The *News* suggests that any member of Parliament who wishes to be officially assured of the absolute ignorance of the Foreign Office, has only to put the question to elicit a distinctly negative answer.

Napoleon Attended in the Field by His Physician.

A special from Paris, writing on Tuesday, says that Dr. Nelaton joins the army on the pretext of organizing an ambulance corps, but everybody knows that he goes as a special attendant upon the Emperor, the state of whose malady does not permit him to dispense with his most trusted physician.

The Fortifications of Paris to be Put in a Condition of Defence—Hopes of a Short War and French Victory Dying Out.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 4, 1.30 A. M.—The correspondent of the *Daily News* in Paris writes, on the 2d inst., that the enthusiasm for the war has entirely disappeared in that city. It is now evident that war with Germany means a prolonged struggle against 1,000,000 of armed combatants determined to defend their own country, and if possible to give the French such a lesson that hereafter the Emperor's peculiar mode of making his reign an era of peace by attacking his neighbors will be rendered impossible.

The announcement that the fortifications of Paris are to be placed in a condition of defence, and the Emperor's admission that the war will be a long one, have singularly dampened the ardor of those who imagined that within a fortnight a glorious peace, which would re-establish the supremacy of French arms, was to be signed in Berlin. The Parisians are still told that the Germans are trembling at the idea of encountering *mitrailleuses* and *Turcos*; but these legends have lost their effect. G. W. S.

[By Mail.]

Spanish Opinion of the War.

The Madrid correspondent of the *Times* says:

Whatever may happen, I must inform you that public opinion is divided here on this matter. Some wish France may prove successful, while others Prussia. But the journals carefully abstain from sympathizing with one or the other, strongly advise the government to observe a strict neutrality, and express a wish that the war may be confined to the Rhine.

If Russia, which is not probable, should throw her sword into the scale, it might happen that, from Lisbon to St. Petersburg, and from London to Constantinople, Europe would be the prey of a general conflagration. In anticipation of events, our Republicans have met in order to look into matters and see what line of conduct they ought to adopt in case the map of Europe should be altered by the victory of either of the combatants. I can assure you that all have been unanimous in deploring the blindness of the men in Spain who would at any sacrifice seek for a King in Prussia, without suspecting they were throwing a brand of discord which might one day be prejudicial to the interests of Spain. They also regret that the Cortes should have been dissolved at so critical a period, and have decided that the Republicans should be, by means of the press, urged to organize themselves, in order to be prepared for all future events, and be in a position to repel any foreign monarch that the conquering party might attempt to impose upon Spain.

The pretender, Charles VII., is said to have gone to Paris incognito. M. Olozaga was informed of the fact, and hastened to ask the French Government to order him to leave France. He is now on the frontier of Spain, where his partisans are busily at work, as well as in Portugal. If they rise they will, as they have always done, cause a useless effusion of blood, for they are in a great minority in the country.

The French Occupation of Rome—Ultramontane Views.

The Paris *Monde* (Ultramontane) of July 18, makes the following comments on the contemplated evacuation of Rome: To abandon Rome to-day would be to certainly deliver it to the revolution, to repudiate the policy followed for twenty years, and to sell the Vicar of Jesus Christ for a price scarcely above the thirty pieces of the Gospel. Those who believe the French Government capable of this infamy do injustice to its foresight, as well as to its probity.

Is it about to select the present moment to inspire alarm in Catholic consciences, and create a fear that a war commenced by treason is not to terminate gloriously for our flag. Napoleon I. also at a certain period of his history sacrificed the temporal power to his policy; some time after the Spanish war broke out, which was the first of the reverses of the Empire, and the prelude of the Russian campaign. These great examples remain engraved in the minds of the people, and there is no fear that at so short a distance they will be forgotten.

Beside the alliance of Italy purchased on this condition would weaken the government within more than it would fortify it without, because it would break the bonds which attach it to a party in France, and like a tree without roots it would fall at the first shock. It is even making little of Italian honor to make at this hour such a calculation; it is to make of Italy a political free lance; offering his sword for sale to all Europe, fighting against Austria to have Venetia; against France to have Rome. France has made her, armed her, and admitted her among nations. It matters not; all these recollections are not to be weighed as equal to a single city. If Italy was capable of this ingratitude she would be as dangerous for her allies as for her adversaries, and in that case it would be in order not to recall our army of occupation but to double it.

"For Waterloo."

Le Pays says: "It is for the past, for the present, and for the future that we are about to fight. It is for the past—for Waterloo, a lugubrious name, which reached us like a sob echoed by two generations of men. It is for the present, for a cold and premeditated insult. It is for the future, in order to prevent Prussian steeds from coming to browse on our corn, and their masters from ravishing our daughters. And how noble is this mission of France!

"She fought at Alma and Sebastopol to save Turkey. She fought at Solferino to deliver Italy. And now her generous hand is stretched forth to burst the bonds of Germany. Men of Hanover and Denmark, who for four years have held out your suppliant chain-laden hands, hope now! Ye Saxons and Bavarians, who tremble for your independence, take courage! France is coming, France is approaching; you are going to be free. This is not a war of conquest, nor a war of invasion, it is a war of deliverance and of honor."

L'Opinion Nationale declares that "France never used her sword in the service of a greater cause, for this cause is her own; it is her preponderance in the world that she is called upon to maintain. The question is whether, as Prussia innocently flatters herself, France, with all the grand recollections and glorious hopes which she represents, is about to descend to the second rank, and to yield the first place to the domineering, rapacious and cynical spirit of Prussian policy."

"The question is, whether the nation which, since the Crusades, has put her hand to all great causes, which has not only labored at her own deliverance, but aided in the deliverance of the United States, of Belgium, of Greece and of Italy, is going to allow herself to be supplanted by the egotistical Power which professes and practices, without concealment, the maxim that might is right. It is not only the future of France, but that of Europe itself, which is involved in this solemn conflict."

Hard on Napoleon.

The Prussian Press is very earnest, and, it must be said, somewhat abusive. The *Berliner Börsen-Zeitung* credits Napoleon III. with "an eminent capacity for crushing the freedom of his country, and a diabolical contempt for all human laws," and now "the worn and wasted autocrat demands additional hetacombs," but "Louis Bonaparte may happen to find himself at the termination of the contest, as he well merits to be, dethroned, dishonored and disavowed, alone with his torturing gout and the pangs of an evil conscience. To bring this about Germany will strain every nerve, congratulating herself that a catastrophe has at length come to put an end to the chronic state of apprehension which threatened to become the permanent condition of Europe."

The *Zukunft* calls for a French revolution: "If there is ever a right of revolution this is a case in which it ought to be exercised; and the French nation must bear the responsibility of all the misery and bloodshed which their Government brings upon the world. Let the French nation, in the last moment, make themselves the masters of their own fates, and give the other governments a healthy lesson for all coming times."

The Saarbruck Affair.

The N. Y. *Tribune* agrees with our views that the skirmish at Saarbruck has no significance. It says:

The affair at Saarbruck was of even less importance than appeared by the first reports. It was the intention of the Prussians to abandon the town on Sunday last, but the movement was delayed until the advance of the French on Tuesday. Only two companies of Prussians held it and picketed the heights, which, from the south side of the Saar, command the town and the valley.

The hills on the north side of the Saar at this point appear to be two or three miles back from the river, and to these it seems the Prussians have retired. If the French attempt to cross in force at this point they will have to cross the valley to find the enemy strongly posted on the hills beyond, a situation not unlike that of Gen. Burnside at Fredericksburg in front of the enemy on Marye's Heights.

There is nothing whatever in the despatches to indicate that the French intend to cross the Saar at this point in force, or that the Prussians in giving up the town to French pickets have abandoned their line of defence from Treves and Saarlouis eastward to the Rhine. The French reports glorify the capture of Saarbruck as an important achievement, but they are evidently framed with the design of amusing Paris during the long and inexplicable delay in advancing.

Intensity of German Enthusiasm.

A European correspondent of the New York *Post* says:

Since 1813, the German national feeling has never been so earnestly and deeply aroused as it is at this moment. For days the desire of all Germany was for peace; no one had the slightest idea that France would declare war against Prussia. When the telegram announcing that "the war is declared" came, a feeling of sadness, I might say, overspread the whole German heart; but this was followed at once by a universal feeling of deep indignation at Napoleon's threats, and an enthusiastic acceptance of the gage of battle, the marks of which I have shown above. It remains to give you a few extracts from the German press, to show you how deep and universal the feeling is.

The war cry in Paris, "To the Rhine," was answered at once by all Germany with Becker's celebrated Rhine song: "Sie sollen ihn nicht haben, den freien deutschen Rhein." (They shall not have the free German Rhine!) The Germans forgot their own quarrels and enmities in the hour when the news came that the French were moving on the Rhine; for the German national pride and love of existence is centered in the possession of that river.

Baden, Wurtemberg, Bavaria and Hesse did not hesitate a moment to declare their intention to support the North in the contest for the Rhine; and the new provinces forgot all their past misfortunes in their anger at the conduct of France and their zeal for the national cause. In Cassel, the capital of Hesse-Cassel, the King, on his way home to Berlin, was enthusiastically cheered to lead Germany on, and when he arrived at Berlin a hundred thousand people met him and shouted lustily "To the Rhine."

In Frankfort-on-the-Main, where two weeks ago the King of Prussia was the most unpopular man in Germany, the national feeling is shown everywhere; the troops marching through the city are greeted and cheered by many thousands of the inhabitants, and on the evening after the declaration of war the youth of the city paraded the streets, and assembled in one of the public squares, where they sung the national hymn and "The Watch on the Rhine." Never was there such a revolution of public opinion and feeling; and all are ready to fight for the fatherland and the Rhine.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

Another Theory for the Protracted Stay of Dr. Livingstone in Africa.

[From the Detroit Post.]

A letter has been received in this city from a Detroit lady now sojourning in Syria, which assumes to shed some new light on the mysterious detention of Dr. Livingstone in Africa. The writer made the acquaintance of Captain Burton, British Consul at Damascus, a man noted for his travels both in the New World and the old, and in a position to be well informed as to the tribes of Central Africa and Dr. Livingstone's adventures among them.

He says the doctor's recent stay of two years or thereabouts, like all other troubles, had a woman at the bottom of it. He was first persuaded, much against his wish, to marry a rude and blustering native princess, and when he afterward proposed to leave Mrs. Livingstone, in order to prosecute still further his topographical investigations, his fond father-in-law and mother-in-law interposed such strong objections that he was virtually kept a prisoner, and thus it happened that the honeymoon was so outrageously prolonged.

The Captain says the reason this fact had never been made public is that the doctor's friends, feeling outraged by the transaction, have succeeded until recently in keeping it secret. The letter adds that "Captain Burton himself married the handsomest woman in England," so that he can hardly be moved with envy toward his fellow traveler, and as he speaks fourteen different languages, his capacity for telling the truth would be considerable.

—A popular theatre is to be built in St. Petersburg, the price of admission to which is not to exceed ten cents.

THE SILVER SPRAY DISASTER.

Additional Particulars—Statement of the Second Clerk—Loss Estimated at $100 000.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Aug. 2.]

The city was again shocked yesterday morning by the intelligence of another disaster to her marine interests, and the tragic death of several of her well-known river men. The first news of the disaster was received about nine o'clock, and from that time till late in the evening the greatest anxiety prevailed to learn the fate of those on board. The majority of the crew resided in either Cincinnati, Covington or Newport, and the fact, of course, contributed in a no small degree to keep up the feverish excitement which prevailed. The facts in the case, while being sorrowful enough, are not, we are pleased to say, as bad as at first reported. The ill-fated steamer Silver Spray was built at Brownsville, Penn., and finished at Pittsburgh in January, 1864. She was 155 feet long, 37 feet beam, 6 feet hold, and had a capacity of 550 tons. She was built by Captain Shuman and others, and received the machinery of the old W. J. Maclay, with the exception of the boilers, which were put in new. She continued in the trade for over a year with the old machinery; but in 1865, as it did not appear to work well, it was removed, a new outfit being furnished from C. T. Dumont's shop in this city. When built her machinery consisted of three boilers, 38 inches in diameter, 26 feet long, with two flues. She had two lever engines, with 17-inch cylinders, and five feet stroke. The machinery put into her at Dumont's shop consisted of two lever engines, with cylinders 18 inches in diameter and 6 feet stroke. Her boilers were the same, we believe, as first put into her. By inspectors she was rated as B No. 2, and was worth at the time of the accident between $12,000 and $15,000. After using her for some time she was sold by her builders to Captain Fenton and others, and by them transferred to Captain John S. Patterson, who owned her at the time of the accident. The Silver Spray, under command of Captain John S. Patterson, her owner, and running under the auspices of the Cincinnati and New Orleans Packet Company, left here on what has proved to be her last trip, on Saturday night, July 9. She had a good cargo, and her downward trip proved to be a most successful one.

She left on her return trip on Monday, July 25, with a fair trip, and having the barge Monarch, well laden, in tow. She was in command of Capt. Jourdan, Capt. Patterson for some reason or other having returned to this city by rail. Her cargo and that of the barge embraced between 200 and 300 tons, and included nearly 300 crates of crockery. The steamer passed Memphis on Sunday, and reached what is known as Pacific Place, just thirty-five miles above that city, shortly after midnight. It was at this point the explosion took place. Mr. Singleton, second clerk of the boat, says that the explosion took place at precisely the time the watch was being changed, and that in an instant both the boat and barge were enveloped in flames. Nothing was left for those who were not killed outright but to plunge into the river and make for land, the nearest point of which was more than 300 feet from the burning steamer. The night was very dark, and this, together with the intense excitement which prevailed, was the cause of so many lives being lost, which under other circumstances might have been saved. Most of the books of the steamer were lost, and there is a rumor current that $5,000 in currency, which was in the safe, is also missing. How true this is, we are unable to state.

The Spray, as we have already said, was valued at $12,000, and was insured for $10,000. The Insurance Companies will not probably be liable for the loss, they having a clause in all policies exempting themselves from loss in all cases of explosion. The barge Monarch, which the Silver Spray had in tow, was valued at $4,000 and was insured for $3,000. This loss will probably have to be paid, and Capt. John Kyle, President of the Eureka Company, signifies his intention of doing so at an early date. Immediately after the explosion both the Spray and barge floated down the river about two miles and grounded on a sand-bar, where they burned to the water's edge. They are both a complete loss.

NIAGARA FALLS.

Where the Cataract will be in 5,000 Years.

The beauty of mathematics will be apparent to the naked eye from calculations which we find in *Harper's Magazine*. The writer has been to Niagara Falls, and he informs us as to some little matters which it is well to fully understand. "As the fall recedes a little more than a foot a year," says the contributor, "by examining the character of the rocks and the dip of the strata, we can predict the appearance which Niagara will present for 200 centuries, providing that in the meantime no change takes place in the present order of nature. Thus, in 5,000 years the main fall will be a little above the head of Goat Island; the American fall will have disappeared and Goat Island will be an island no longer. The height of the fall will then be twenty feet less than it now is. Another 5,000 years and the height of the fall will then be reduced by forty more feet. In 10,000 more years the gorge will have lengthened back to the head of the rapids, and all that constitutes the present Niagara will have disappeared. There will be no great cataract; but in its place a rapid, with a descent of 250 feet in four miles." It may be well enough to discourage sensitive Americans regarding their greatest natural curiosity; but there are vast numbers who will exclaim of the person who worked out the above, that they are "confounded mean." Suppose the calculations are true; what is the use of making them, anyhow?

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

Mysterious Occurrence.

[From the Middletown (N. Y.) Press, Aug. 2.]

Mr. Ira Dorrance, United States Mail Agent, sends us, from Cochecton, the following particulars of a mysterious and murderous occurrence which took place at Bethel, Sullivan county, on last Saturday night. Between eleven and twelve o'clock on that night, Joseph Coit (formerly a driver of the Middletown and Monticello stage) was horribly cut and hacked with an axe, by some party unknown, and for what motive the bloody assault was made is a mystery. Coit was cut badly about the face and back. He was asleep at the time the murderous assault was made, in the house formerly occupied by Thomas Aiklam. A servant girl was alarmed by the screams of Coit, and in her fright jumped out of the window and leaped from the stoop of the house, by which she was so much injured that she cannot live. No clue has yet been obtained as to the party who committed the assault, and it is hard to conjecture its object. Nothing is missing from the house. Some suppose that robbery was intended, and that the noise made by Coit and the screams of the woman caused the robber to beat a hasty retreat. Neither Coit nor the woman were expected to live at the latest accounts.

Merchants' Insurance Company of Chicago.

AGENCY AT PHILADELPHIA, August 4, 1870.

—*Editor Bulletin:* We beg leave to correct the report of the heavy loss of this Company by the recent fire in Peoria, Ill. The Merchants' only had $3,500 at risk on all the properties destroyed. If, however, their loss had been as large as that stated in the newspapers, it would have been cheerfully and promptly met. The assets of the Merchants' are over $875,000.

SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

—Americans are said to be the greatest wearers of gloves of any nation in the world.

—California's proudest boast just now is a four-legged chicken.

—An Indiana miner is the luckiest man to fall heir to $60,000 in England.

—They say Fanny Fern will stop writing after this year.

—Washington Irving's biography has appeared in a German translation in Berlin.

—A bear broke away from a menagerie at Kansas City, last week, and made it warm for the crowd.

—Two Indiana boys went gunning, and one seeing a rabbit, fired, and brought down his companion.

—Miss Likelike Kewaukeaseowawmekaka leads the choir in the Kawalahoe Church, Sandwich Islands.

—A Newark thief defied arrest by arming with a bar of red-hot iron. The officers didn't strike while that iron was hot.

—A London newsboy has been arrested for obtaining money under false pretences, in crying "Death of the Emperor Napoleon."

—Janauschek's English is now so nearly perfect that it is thought she will have no further use for the German, except to dance it.

—Not long ago somebody started a newspaper called *The Eye of Mississippi*. That eye is now closed in death.

—A western paper thinks this a good year for lions—the circus kind, that chaw up bands, keepers and lemonade peddlers with healthy regularity.

—It has been discovered that the war-maps now being published in the papers are made by putting cheese on a pine board and letting rats gnaw it.

—Some workmen in tearing down a house in Jay county, Indiana, found $1,270 in gold and silver. It is feared there will not be another old house standing in Jay county in a week.

—A Southern editor finds it necessary to remind its readers that the phrases "done come" and "done gone" are more simply and correctly expressed by the words "come" and "gone."

—The last "mineral spring" has been discovered in Nevada, which throws up pure chicken soup. If the soup is not better than some boarding-house soup, we don't blame the spring for "throwing it up."

—A Detroit lady who eloped from her husband has returned, and, the papers say, is resting from her fatiguing journey, her husband doing the housework. That man is a Christian, or a confounded fool.

—Atmospheric brakes are now in operation on several of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railway cars. Trains on which this brake is used can be stopped almost in an instant.

—That New Haven man who fixed up a tub in which to cool himself off in his well, having tested its contrivance, says he'll "dever cowdcil dobody to suspend hibself dowd a well." We suspect he's not so well as he was.

—The tobacco monopoly of the French Government pays well. In fifty-six years, or from 1811 to 1867, the net profits of the Government Tobacco Establishment were about $900,000,000, or an average yearly income to Government of over $16,071,000.

—The Elmira boys who started for Baltimore in a skiff, with three baskets of champagne, a keg of lager, a demijohn of whisky, and a loaf of bread, have arrived there. The loaf of bread was in a good state of preservation.

—A Trenton paper makes the improbable announcement that on a recent visit of the editor to the Capitol building, he found two of the State officers reading the Bible. Of course, no one puts confidence in any such statement.

—A bottle of Rhine wine, corked and sealed, and the glass globe of a lamp, still perfect, have been recovered from the wreck of the United States transport Housatonic sunk in Charleston Harbor by a rebel torpedo during the war.

—A Utica lady supposed she swallowed three false teeth, got sick, and just as she got ready to die a neighbor's boy found the teeth in the back yard, where she had a coughing fit, when she recovered, without a coffin fit.

—McKean Buchanan is up at Milwaukee playing *Hamlet*, and a paper there says: "He forced the impression at times upon his audience, that before them stood the real *Hamlet*." Those Milwaukee people were always pretty easily forced.—*Ex.*

—A passenger on the Albany train put his head out the window at Spuyten Duyvil bridge, and when he took it in his head wasn't on. He was the most surprisedest man you ever saw. His funeral occurred the next day.—*N. Y. Democrat.*

—The Sons of Temperance, in Trenton, N. J., had a can of ice-water prepared for a meeting on a recent hot evening. Some unregenerate member added a bottle of whisky, and they drank it all up. They never noticed any unusual taste till it was all gone.

—Smith looking over the garden fence of his friend Jones, late on Saturday afternoon, saw Jones in the act of digging angle worms. "Jones," said he, "I hope you are not going to break the Sabbath." "No," replied Jones, as he drew out a fat fellow, "I expect to make a whole day of it."

—The Western papers having positively asserted that Mr. Simmons was killed by a mowing machine, his bereaved widow comes out in a card demanding a retraction, as "the lamented Mr. S. met his death while repairing the hog-pen, and I do not want a false impression to go abroad."

—A California editor has been interviewing a cinnamon bear. He describes the conduct of the interviewed as touching in the extreme, so much so that he was constrained to leave with him several locks of hair, his overcoat and a portion of his right hand, as keepsakes, in memory of the occasion.

—A story is told, illustrating how fast cities are built up in the West, to the effect that a traveler laid down on a vacant lot in Chicago to sleep, and in the morning found himself in a cellar, with a five-story building built over him. Occasionally you will find an old fogy who doubts that story.

—You have all read the affecting story about the Albany lady who has not spoken to her husband in twenty years. Well, the reason is, he has been dead just that length of time. It seemed, all the time since we read that item, as though there was some "catch" in it, as no woman could stand it that long unless she had an impediment in her speech.—*N. Y. Dem.*

—An Indian meal at Detroit consisted of a herring, a bologna, some crackers and an apple. After giving his squaw and papoose a slice of bologna, Big Injun flung the balance of the bologna into his mouth. The crackers followed like lightning, the herring went, down bones and all, and, as the harvest apple went rattling down his classic throat, "dad" leaped to his feet with a "whoop! Gimme a cent—get lager beer!"

—It is said that the King of Sweden's brother is in Chicago, and has been there for some time, in needy circumstances. He is a son of Oscar I. and an actress by the name of Hoggvist, and a perfect picture of Carl IV. He is not allowed to go into the Swedish army, or in any public office, on account of the Queen Dowager's hatred toward him. He can be seen at most times at 81 South Wells, in the emigrant office. His name is H. Jalmer Hoggvist.