The Sun.

FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1873.

Amusements To-Day.

American Institute Hall—Concert.
Booth's Theatre—As You Like It.
Bowery Theatre—Dream of Life.
Bryant's Opera House—Christy Minstrels.
Central Park Garden—Concerts.
Fifth Avenue Theatre—Majestic Mitch.
Grand Opera House—Big Bear.
Niblo's Garden—Sparkling Brown.
Olympic Theatre—Divorce Fair Play.
Theatre Comique—Dan.
Tony Pastor's—Variety Dramas.
Union Square Theatre—Cast.
Wallack's—Max.
Wood's Museum—Dan'l Druce, Blacksmith.

Terms of The Sun

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Five copies to one address	8 00
Weekly, per year	1 00

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Business Advertisements, per line	40c.
Two lines	80c.
Three lines	$1 20
Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths, per line	75c.
Notices of Meetings, Societies, Lectures, Concerts, Auctions, with Advertisement, per line	50c.
Reading Matter, with Advertisement, per line	$1 50
Business Notices, with "Advertisement" after it, 1st or 2d page, per line	$2 50
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Advertisements in Sunday Sun, 50 cents per line.	
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More About the Salary Steal.

While it is hardly possible to criticise or condemn too severely the infamous legislation by which Congress plundered the Treasury for back pay and the President doubled his salary, kindred outrages in the same bill must not be allowed to escape in silence. They serve to expose more fully the enormity of the offence which was perpetrated in the closing hours of the late session, by a conspiracy of corrupt influences representing every branch of the Government. All the great salaries in the offices of Congress and the departments, which had been gradually growing for years past, were raised without a pretext of justification, for they were already exorbitant in view of the service rendered.

It became understood that the President would not sign a bill by which Congress was to be benefited unless his office should be included. And on the other hand, his influence was needed to brace up weak members, who had a strong instinct of the storm of indignation which would be raised through the country. So the leaders, the President, the Cabinet, and a few others combined together and fixed the increase to be distributed among themselves. Then the order was given, the line formed, and the opposition conquered. It was a victory over the people by the Republican party, prostituted to a venal purpose.

The figures are instructive and deserve to be kept constantly in view. A comparison of the rates of salary between the 30th of June, when the fiscal year will expire, and the 1st of July, exhibits the audacity of the spoliation. Take the most prominent examples furnished by the act making appropriations for the executive, legislative, and judicial expenses of the Government, dated March 3, 1873:

	June 30, 1873. Salary.	July 1, 1873. Salary.
President	$50,000	$50,000
Vice-President	8,000	10,000
Speaker of the House	8,000	10,000
Chief Justice	8,500	10,500
Eight Justices, each	8,000	10,000
Secretary of State	8,000	10,000
First Assistant Secretary of State	3,500	6,000
Second Assistant Secretary of State	3,500	6,000
First Assistant Secretary of the Treasury	3,500	6,000
Second Assistant Secretary of the Treasury	3,500	6,000
Assistant Secretary of the Interior	3,500	6,000
Superintendent of the Census	4,000	5,000
Commissioner of Customs	3,000	4,000
Commissioner of Indian Affairs	3,000	4,000
Commissioner of Patents	3,000	4,000
Commissioner of Land Office	3,000	4,000
Solicitor of the Treasury	3,000	4,000
Judge-Advocate General, Department of War	3,000	4,000
Assistant Treasurer, New York	3,000	4,000
First Assistant Postmaster-General	3,000	4,000
Second Assistant Postmaster-General	3,000	4,000
Superintendent Money Order System	3,000	4,000
Superintendent Foreign Mails	3,000	4,000
First Auditor	3,000	4,000
Second Auditor	3,000	4,000
Third Auditor	3,000	4,000
Fourth Auditor	3,000	4,000
Fifth Auditor	3,000	4,000
Sixth Auditor	3,000	4,000
First Chief Diplomatic Bureau	1,800	2,500
Second Chief Diplomatic Bureau	1,800	2,500
First Consular Bureau	1,800	2,500
Second Chief Consular Bureau	1,800	2,500
Chief Bureau of Accounts and Indexes, each	1,800	2,500
Assistant Keeper of the Stationery	1,800	2,500
Additional compensation to reporters of the House and Senate, per folio for the first 200 words each, besides $5 each granted in another form, in lieu of their regular pay by the folio, will be per cent. on the total		

This proof of profligate waste of the people's money is overwhelming, and deserves to drive from public life every man who had a hand in the iniquity. But it did not stop here. After putting up these salaries beyond all precedent, then they turned round, as in their own case, and voted this unwarranted increase to date back two years. Here is the provision for this deliberate plunder:

"And it is hereby provided that the increase of compensation to the officers, clerks, and others in the employ of the Senate and House of Representatives provided for by this act shall be paid to them by the present Congress, and the pay of all the present employees of the Senate and House of Representatives, including the employees in the Library of Congress and those under the Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds, now employed in the Capitol building and also the House reporters, whose pay has not been specifically increased by this act, holding their places by appointment under the respective officers thereof or by the authority of the Committee of Contingent Expenses of the Senate or the Committee of Accounts of the House, be increased fifteen per cent. of their present compensation on the amount actually received, and payable to them respectively from the beginning of the present Congress or from the date of their appointment during the present Congress, and who shall be actually employed at the passage of this act, and the amounts of money necessary to carry the foregoing provisions into effect are hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated."

After dividing a million and a half of shameless plunder between the two wings of Congress, the beneficiaries then opened the Treasury to every officer and underling, having first taken care to augment the pay enormously. When it is remembered that these employees do not average more than four months and a half of work during the year, the extent and nature of the robbery will be more fully realized. Except the back-pay steal, to which this is a fitting pendant, nothing so barefaced and flagrant in the way of such legislation has ever before been ventured. It was quite worthy to crown the career of the Credit Mobilier Congress, over which SCHUYLER COLFAX presided at one end and JAMES G. BLAINE at the other.

Terrible Mortality from Snake Bites in India—Is there no Antidote?

The annual loss of life in India from snake bites was 14,529 persons in 1869, and it still continues as large. By some authorities it is computed at a much higher figure. Prof. FAYRER of Calcutta says that in some years as many as twenty thousand persons are killed by snakes in Hindostan alone.

At one time bounty money was paid on every snake brought in or killed. This system worked quite well, but the Indian Government found that the natives would often bring in harmless snakes, and would not kill the cobra, as they regarded it with superstitious awe. The system was given up; but it is now proposed that a price shall be set on the heads of the most venomous serpents by the Government. In any event, no matter how many snakes are killed, there will always remain enough of them to cause the death of thousands in East India every year unless some sure and quickly-acting antidote is discovered and made generally known.

In the discussion which has taken place in England during the last eight months in regard to the treatment of snake bites several widely divergent views have been advocated. Inspector-General BUTTER of the Bengal army retired list, who has seen thirty-eight years of Indian service, says that brandy and laudanum in excessive doses, short of narcotism, with ligature of the limb and compulsory locomotion, is the proper treatment, and one that he has successfully acted upon in India. This simple remedy was published, he asserts, in Bengal nearly fifty years since, and was speedily and implicitly adopted and successfully practised by isolated indigo planters and native landholders. Gen. BUTTER, in a recent letter, says:

"It was when in medical charge of the Gorruckpore Light Infantry in 1838, that I had my first and most extensive experience of the peril from venomous snakes. That district was then much overgrown with underwood, and swarmed with snakes. In levelling the banks of a useless tank in my own grounds I killed a dozen cobras in a single morning, and thirty altogether.

"Let me make this appeal to your Indian correspondent. If in Calcutta, let him inquire of a member of the family of RAJA KALI SHANKAR GHOSAL whether he remembers his experience on this subject. The Baboo complained to me, when I was civil surgeon at Benares, of the great loss of life in his vicinity from snake-bite, and seemed astonished at my surprise that I thought the remedy was universally known, and I then gave him a detail of the treatment, adding, of course, that if the deadly symptoms recurred the treatment was to be recommenced. Some time afterward, when returning his visit, I was met by him that he had cured about 20 cases of snake-bite, and that one was then under his treatment. He showed me the injured man, and asked me whether further treatment was required. As the man seemed perfectly recovered, I said—No, omitting my former caution about the repetition of the treatment in case of need. Unfortunately the Baboo took my answer too literally, and afterward told me that the man had died. Again, encountering Mr. R. NICHOLSON, then an indigo planter near Azimghur, and now sub-deputy opium agent there, and knowing how useful he was in giving medical treatment to his neighbors, I asked him what he did for snake bite. He promptly answered, "Just your treatment—I never lose a case." "Let me add once incident, which may, I would fain believe, attract a little public attention. In 1824, looking out from the verandah of my house, I saw a man in a sepoy's undress, running toward me from the regimental lines. He fell just as he reached the steps leading to the house. I found him bleeding from two lacerated wounds in the right ankle, and in a state in which his pulse, his skin cold and clammy, I concluded, to reddible as it might seem, that he had been bitten by a venomous snake, and immediately gave him the usual remedies. After some time his pulse returned, and when he opened his eyes I thought fit to question him and asked him whether he had not before been under my treatment. "Certainly," he said; "last year I was bitten by a snake and brought to you in an insensible state, and recovered. Just now I was crossing the parade, and observed a large cobra on my right hand; I thought it was the same which had pursued me, and in two successive springs hit me, as you see. I did not stop a moment, but ran straight to your house, knowing that this was my only chance for life."

The cobra de capello or hooded snake—so called from its habit of dilating its neck so that the head appears as though covered by a hood—is one of the most deadly of East Indian snakes. Its poison is said to be less virulent than that of the American rattlesnake, however, and if this is so, there is no reason why the alcoholic treatment of Gen. BUTTER should not be successful, as there are many well authenticated cases of similar treatment for rattlesnake bites in this country in which the patients recovered.

Mr. SKINNER, who was lately Commissioner of Public Works in the island of Ceylon, states that forty years ago when he was employed on the Quartermaster-General's staff in Ceylon he cured on two occasions men who had been bitten by the tic polonoa—the most deadly poisonous snake on the island—by simply cauterizing the punctures with his knife, heaping a charge of gunpowder from the flask in the wound, and then blowing it up. The operation was repeated several times. It was an impromptu expedient, rendered necessary by the fact that they were in the field and no other means were at hand; but in the first case the patient was well enough to return to his work in two days, and in the second the man was walking about in the evening.

The two most thorough and scientific of those who have devoted years to the investigation of the snake question are Prof. HALFORD of Melbourne and Prof. FAYRER of Calcutta. The experiments and studies of these gentlemen, however, have not led them to the same conclusion. Prof. HALFORD's system of treatment consists in the intravenous injection of ammonia; a solution of ammonia—one part liquor, two parts distilled water—is thrown directly but gradually into the patient's blood by puncturing any superficial vein. In 1870 of sixteen cases treated by Prof. HALFORD in this way all but one resulted in a cure. It has been suggested that as the injection could only be made by a skilled hand, a few drops of ammonia in water—fifteen to thirty-five in a wine glass of water—taken internally might have the same effect.

On the other hand Prof. FAYRER, who after devoting years in India to the thorough investigation of snake bites, has for the last few months been prosecuting it still further in England, assisted by an eminent physician of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, has finally announced it as his conclusion that no positive antidote for the bite of venemous Indian snakes has yet been discovered. He considers all the hitherto reported cases as exaggerated or erroneously stated. Many of them he has inquired into and sifted, only to find that there was nothing in them. But his researches and experiments have led to one beneficial result. He thinks he has discovered a system of treatment in which it is very likely an antidote to the poison of Indian snakes will be found. His method is that of an artificial respiration to be kept up continuously and carefully for hours. If it can be continued long enough until the effect of the poison has been worked off, it is most likely that the wounded person will recover. In experiments made on dogs the action of the heart has been kept up after the apparent death of the animal for nine, ten, and twenty-four hours; and in these instances death ensued ultimately only because owing to the lack of assistance the artificial respiration and warmth could not be kept up. The London experiments have now been discontinued on account of the extreme difficulty which Prof. FAYRER found in obtaining sufficient quantities of the poison of the cobra and other Indian snakes.

It has been stated that in India the bite of the poisonous snakes is far more virulent and deadly than the bite of the Australian poison snakes; and the great success of HALFORD's system of intravenous injection in Australia and its failure in East India would seem to prove this alleged difference in the virulence of the snake poison of the two countries.

That there is certainly a difference not only in the intensity of the poison, but in its very character is apparently shown by the symptoms of the bitten persons. In Australia the brain is affected; loss of consciousness, sight, and hearing ensue at once; while in India the spinal cord is primarily affected and the brain only secondarily; the motor muscles and the nerves of respiration are attacked, paralysis and a sensation of strangulation are the invariable symptoms.

Dr. FAYRER deserves great credit for his long and conscientious efforts; and should the commission suggested by him be appointed by Government to continue this investigation their work will probably end in success.

The Spanish Republic.

As was clearly inevitable from the very day a republican form of government was proclaimed in Spain chaos or a general anarchy is imminent there.

Partly from experience, partly because the wish is father to the thought, and partly, possibly, because many active elements and conditions peculiar to our race and country, and which have liberally contributed to our own material and intellectual growth, are generally overlooked, we on this side of the Atlantic consider that the embodiment of the principles of self-government in a republic is an unquestionable proof of progress toward the attainment of human happiness. But constitutions, like everything else, to be of value must be in the hands of those who know how to use them advantageously. A spectroscope would be useless to a Feejee Islander, and a lancet might prove a dangerous instrument which handled by an Ethiopian.

The last census published by the Spanish Government furnishes data by which to judge the probability of the success of a republic in that country. In a population of a trifle over sixteen millions, the census states that over twelve millions can neither read nor write; that of the four millions partly educated about three millions can both read and write; while some five hundred thousand can only read, and the others only sign their names. Even the officials under the monarchical system made, if possible, a still poorer show, for of four thousand alcaldes mayores—mayors of cities, towns, and villages—only about one-half or some twenty-one hundred, could read and write. Either, therefore, intellectual progress is not necessary for the existence of republican institutions, or Spain is not fit for them.

But the Iberian peninsula suffers from other indigenous and ineradicable evils. The peninsula has never been ruled by a single king; and the peoples composing it are as distinct in race, beliefs, character, pursuits, customs, laws, religion, and interests as can well be imagined. Part of what we nowadays call the republic of Spain was united in 1469 by the marriage of FERDINAND and ISABELLA. Catalonia was obtained by conquest from its owners, the Counts of Barcelona; Andalusia and other southern provinces by conquest from the Moors, the best civilizers of whom Spain could ever boast. The Basque provinces, comprising Biscay, Alava, and Guipuzcoa, were ceded to Spain by treaty; but the Basques have never to this day surrendered to any central government the right either to make laws for them, to collect taxes from them, or to recruit the army from among them; nor has any king of Spain ever claimed any higher authority over them than that of Lord of Biscay.

These several separate origins have ever caused, and must cause, intestine feuds in Spain, since roads are few and intercommunication difficult and unfrequent in their country, the Spaniards attach a greater relative importance to the local rights to which their particular village, township, or commune is entitled than to the dynasty seated on the throne in Madrid, or even the form of government to which they are supposed to adhere. The success of a republic—even a federal one—in Spain would necessarily be dependent, first, upon respecting and protecting each and all of these local and provincial privileges, of itself no easy task, as many of these privileges would be found to be diametrically antagonistic; and, secondly, in persuading every Spaniard that his interest consists in ceding part of his self-government to a Cabinet in Madrid and amalgamating himself in the ruling of the country with people whom he during his lifetime and his forefathers for generations have considered their bitterest enemies.

The republic, though desired by FIGUERAS, ORENSE, CASTELAR, and other short-sighted bureaucrats, who foolishly choose to believe the Spanish people fitted for it, owes its existence to the corruption of the court of ISABELLA. It was deferred some two years by the absurd foreign occupation of the throne. It was ushered in with a loud flourish of trumpets, of which the keynote was the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico and promises of all sorts of reforms in Cuba. The music, though transmitted in its original to our State Department, whose head was turned by it, fell dead on the nations of Europe who know Spain best. It now turns out that no slave has been freed in Porto Rico, and that the Captain-General is powerless to undertake any reforms in Cuba.

Finally, the fathers of the republic, conscious that it is unsuited to the present condition of Spain, resign in a body; a new ministry of men absolutely unknown is proposed, accepted and turned out in a day; and because in a country of sixteen millions, no other man can be found acceptable to the people, FIGUERAS as a last makeshift is requested to undertake the Presidency again.

With an empty and utterly bankrupt treasury, with a Carlist army occupying several of its northern provinces, with mutiny among the troops throughout the country, with an invincible insurrection in Cuba which has already destroyed the flower of its army, nothing is possible to Spain but general civil war, terminable only by foreign intervention.

Stop the Supplies!

The dodge resorted to by the Kelloggites of Louisiana to excuse their failing to fulfil their promise to pay the interest on portions of the State debt at the time they had fixed proves what a shameless and faithless cabal they are. To give a legal coloring to their trick, KELLOGG got his Attorney-General to procure from one of his corrupt Judges an injunction forbidding the payment.

To put a fair face upon the cheat, KELLOGG pretends that all the money to meet the interest is now in the treasury. This may be true, and it may not. Those who know the usurpers the best will doubt whether they have the money in hand, while few will hesitate to believe that if they have really got the money, their object in obtaining an injunction is to afford them an opportunity to steal a good share of it during the delay and confusion consequent upon the judicial proceedings.

While KELLOGG and his thieving gang are at the head of affairs in Louisiana, the only safe course for prudent men to pursue is not to invest a single dollar in Louisiana bonds and securities. The Kelloggites are not one whit better than cutpurses and highwaymen. They usurped control of the State by fraud and force, and are now trying to accumulate riches by stealing its funds. Have nothing to do with them!

Some of the people refuse to pay taxes to these KELLOGG swindlers. This is right so far as it can be peaceably carried out. There must be no insurrection, no riots, but only passive resistance to the payment of money to men who have no right to collect it. In old times, when the English people determined to overthrow an arbitrary Ministry, the House of Commons used to refuse to vote the supplies. Let the oppressed people of Louisiana follow this example so far as possible. Let them resort to every peaceable expedient to withhold supplies from a horde of plunderers, not a few of whom doubtless deserve hanging, and a good many of whom ought to be sent to the Penitentiary.

Are They a Set of Thieves?

Mr. LEAR, a Republican member of the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania, has squarely stated in the Convention the truth that the Republican party in that State "is governed by a set of thieves." To this assertion the *Bucks County Intelligencer*, an organ of Grantism, takes exception. "That there are unworthy Republicans in office," says that journal, "few will deny; and all honest members of the party are free to expose and denounce them."

Has the *Intelligencer* ever heard of one WILLIAM H. KEMBLE, and is it aware that he has declared under oath that he is the author of the following letter, which expresses the sincere sentiments of what he calls his heart?

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
HARRISBURG, March 20, 1867.

"MY DEAR TITIAN: Allow me to introduce to you my particular friend Mr. GEORGE O. EVANS. He has a claim of some magnitude that he wishes you to hear him in. Put him through as you would me. He understand, in addition, division, and silence. Yours truly, W. H. KEMBLE.

"To TITIAN J. COFFEY, Esq., Washington, D. C."

This man KEMBLE is the chosen representative of the *Intelligencer*'s party in the National Committee, by which the movements of the organization at large are directed. Does he not in the foregoing letter avow the doctrines and principles, and commend the practices, of thieves? Is there any difference between the spirit, ideas, and purposes of this letter and the spirit, ideas, and purposes of every pickpocket, burglar, forger, or highway robber in the land? And what have honest members of the party done, what has the *Intelligencer* done, to expose and denounce KEMBLE and his infamous principles? Have they even made an attempt to turn him out of his place in their National Committee?

As long as such a wretch as this KEMBLE, avowing such doctrines, continues to be the representative of Pennsylvania in the National Committee of the Republican party, so long Mr. LEAR or any other independent citizen will have the right to aver that the party in Pennsylvania is governed by a set of thieves.

Senator FRELINGHUYSEN of New Jersey has returned his back pay to the Treasury, and believes one well. But what have the Senators from New York done with theirs? Mr. FENTON announced some time ago that he would not take the money himself, but we have not yet heard that he has turned it back into the Treasury, and Senator CONKLING has said nothing; and, so far as is known, has done nothing on the subject. Has he taken the money, or has he ordered it to be paid back where it rightfully belongs?

The Hon. FRANK L. MBARD, the eminent Western minstrel and pokerist, encouraged by his success in getting $500 from a Chicago politician for the services of himself and band in singing the praises of GRANT within the limits of Cook county during the late Presidential campaign, has carried into execution his threat of suing the Republican Executive Committee for payment for similar services in the State of Illinois at large. He has entered suit in the Supreme Court against the Hon. CHARLES B. FARWELL (a great pokerist), the Hon. JONATHAN YOUNG SCAMMON, and other members of the State Campaign Committee, to recover the sum of $10,000 for his services in electing GRANT, claiming that sum as due to him in addition to the sum of $500 which at the expense of some litigation, he has already secured. A Chicago journal says that the plea which Mr. FARWELL will probably offer in defence is that an agreement was made with LUMBARD that he should take for his services all that remained of the campaign fund after the committee had got through with it, which will not be likely to have a favorable effect on a jury with a taste for music and fair dealing. It is understood that LUMBARD is prepared to offer in evidence extracts from numerous Administration organs in which the important influence which his powerful baritone voice had upon the popular ear and vote last fall is fully recognized. One of these journals in complimenting the performance of LUMBARD's band just before election used the following decided language: "The song of 'B. GRATZ B.' is FRANK's friend on the extreme left, Mr. HUBBARD, more clearly demonstrates the unfitness of that distinguished individual for the Vice-Presidency than any argument could do it, and FRANK LUMBARD, with his everlasting fun and humor, never fails to get the largest audience in just the right condition of mind to listen and be benefited by the speech which follows." And then the same journal in a sudden burst of appreciative enthusiasm adds: "May FRANK live until his moustache grows down to his waist, and may no trouble or misfortune ever affect his happy disposition!" With a scrapbook full of such notices FRANK would undoubtedly make a strong impression on any ordinary Illinois jury and stand a good chance of getting a verdict for thumping damages in his favor. Under all the circumstances, about the safest way for the Hon. CHARLEY FARWELL to get out of the difficulty in which he finds himself would be for him to offer FRANK to make it $20,000 or nothing, try a friendly game of poker to settle which it shall be, and let the best man win. Mr. SCAMMON could stand by to see fair play.

The Kentucky Press Association have invited Mr. MURAT HALSTEAD of the *Cincinnati Commercial* to deliver the address at their annual meeting next year. We congratulate both parties upon this happy choice. Mr. HALSTEAD is not only a handsome but an eloquent man and journalist. He is versed alike in the philosophy and the practice of his profession, but what is still more important, he has constantly before him one of the most illustrious examples of professional excellence to be found in the world. We refer of course to Deacon RICHARD SMITH of Cincinnati. That gentleman is universally admired as a newspaper writer and manager, and is renowned all over the United States for having cultivated and preserved the virtues of true goodness amid trials, temptations, and misfortunes such as fall to the lot of few. With such an ideal before him HALSTEAD will deliver a great oration, and the Kentucky Press Association will receive an amount of instruction that will make their anniversary of 1874 memorable forever. Their proceedings could not conclude more appropriately than by raising a fund to procure a full length portrait of Deacon RICHARD SMITH, the truly good man, to adorn the hall in which they are wont to assemble. We subscribe $5 toward that fund.

Why does President GRANT keep Gen. SCHENCK in office as American Minister in London? Did the Little Emma people at the right time put a proper quantity of their stock where it would do the most good?

The best appointment yet made by Mayor HAVEMEYER is that of OLIVER CHARLICK for Commissioner of Police.

A disrespectful journal says that JOHN A. BINGHAM, the Credit Mobilierist and back-pay grabbist, has one qualification for the Japanese mission, namely, blatherskite. This does injustice to GRANT's latest choice. BINGHAM has other qualifications, and among them is a capacity to drink more Bourbon whiskey without getting absolutely drunk than any other citizen, not excepting Gen. GRANT himself. Let us be just to all our foreign ministers.

The *New York Times* is publishing some excellent and very instructive letters on the Ring of rascals that rule and rob Philadelphia.

How Secor Robeson Uses the Navy.

The steamer Juniata of the United States navy was recently thoroughly fitted out at considerable expense and put in commission to make deep sea soundings. Subsequently her orders for this duty were revoked, the outfit for deep sea sounding was landed, another vessel assigned to perform that service, and the Juniata was ordered to be put in readiness to take Senator Conkling and his family on an indefinite cruise. Under these orders furniture, china, and linen for the cabin to a considerable amount were purchased and put on board, and the ship was generally put in readiness to receive her distinguished passengers. Now it is understood that this cruise has been abandoned, though no reason is given for it, and there being no other service required for which the Juniata is suited, she is to be sent off in search of the missing Polaris.

This whole business has a mysterious look. It savors of Secor Robesonism. We remember very well the influential service rendered by Senator Conkling in defending the gross corruptions that have characterized the present administration of the Navy Department, and can understand the jolly Secretary's desire to reward his advocate by treating him to an extensive junketing tour at the nation's expense. But we can hardly understand Robeson's stupidity in going so far in making preparations to reward the Senator without first consulting that gentleman on the subject. He might have known that such a Senator would certainly be chary of accepting so publicly, and at public expense, a reward for defending official plunderers.

Mr. Beecher a Growing Man.

From Bonner's Ledger.

Mr. Beecher has been a growing man in point of salary, as he has deserved to be. From "The History of Plymouth Church" we learn that his salary was at first, in 1847, $1,500, to be increased on the third year to $2,000. In 1850 the salary was $2,500; in 1855, $12,500; in 1860, $20,000. The pew rent in 1861 was $11,157; in 1865, $26,000; in 1868, $48,000; in 1872, $50,000. In 1868 a quartette was introduced, whose aggregate salaries, with that of the organist, are $7,000. The helper—a clergyman who does the pastoral work—and the sextons receive $5,500, making the whole amount of salaries $63,000. There are several denominations elected annually. The number of members increased from 31 in 1847 to 3,900 in 1872. The number of Sunday-school pupils was, in 1872, 1,300, besides some 800 connected with mission schools.

The Brooklyn Bridge Company Out of Money Not Enough to Last a Week.

The Hon. Henry C. Murphy told the stockholders of the Brooklyn Bridge Company yesterday that the object of the special meeting was to consider the propriety of calling for another instalment of the stock, as the funds were getting low. He believed there was barely enough in the treasury to carry the work through for another month.

Judge McCue—Is there any special use in making a call so far as the two cities are concerned?

The Chairman—If the work is to be impeded or stopped we shall at least know where the responsibility lies.

Mr. Stranahan—I move that an instalment of 10 per cent. be called for. As I understand, it is the ninth instalment.

The Chairman—Payable when?

Mr. Stranahan—Payable the 1st of July, unless a better date can be suggested.

Mr. Wheeler—I would suggest, if our money lasts long enough, that we call the 1st of July, if it is possible, in addition to one.

Mr. Kingsley—We have money enough to carry us five weeks if we do not pay the bills which have been rendered.

Judge McCue—What does the Executive Committee recommend?

Mr. Stranahan—That an instalment be called for.

After a brief discussion the subject was referred to the Executive Committee.

Mr. Murphy then resigned the Presidency of the Board, and Mr. Stranahan was appointed in his place.

The Bowles Brothers' Bankruptcy—A Meeting of their Creditors.

BOSTON, June 12.—In the bankruptcy case of Bowles Brothers & Co., a hearing was had to-day before Judge Lowell upon the question of the creditors accepting or rejecting the offer made by Nathan Appleton for a composition.

The offer was read by John C. Ropes, Esq., counsel of the assignee, and was very voluminous and complicated. It then stated the amount of Mr. Appleton's assets as compared by him, and it was estimated at less than $200,000. The assignee, Henry A. Stevens, reckons the assets of Bowles Brothers & Co., when collected, to be from $500,000 to $600,000.

A Van Wagenen, Esq., of New York, himself a creditor, and counsel for many creditors, was present, and objected to the acceptance of the offer. He was willing to be on behalf, and in behalf of the creditors he represented, to accept fifty per cent. outright of their claims.

The assignee stated that he presented the offer as it was made by Mr. Appleton, and he placed the responsibility of its acceptance or rejection upon the creditors. The offer being disposed of by the creditors, and being considered upon their acceptance, was not passed upon by the Court.

Mr. Charles Bowles, who was present at the hearing, defended the firm from partial and deprecatory remarks, urging its immediate release from law and ruin, and unceremoniously Mr. Appleton's offer with a plan for finishing the gradually exhausting case the debtors. For this purpose he asks another meeting of creditors for final action.

Furnish the Boys with Bathing Houses.

To the Editor of The Sun.

SIR: The boys of the Tenth Ward feel proud in having THE SUN as a champion for their rights. Last night, while bathing in a secluded place, we were threatened with arrest. The authorities should certainly furnish us with ample facilities for bathing. We are working boys, and desire to grow up healthy, strong, and clean. Our homes are not provided with the modern improvements, and unless the authorities are spurred up to build immense bathing houses like unto Cyclopean beehives on the Sound, we will have to go unwashed.

J. SAVENY, M. HARRIS,
J. BARRETT, L. GREEN,
J. MURPHY, M. MAY.
Tenth Ward Working Boys.

A Beluge in a Palace Car.

On Tuesday the passengers in the palace cars attached to the New York special day train on the Central Railroad had a rare experience. At Schenectady the locomotive had taken a supply of water from the tank, but the keeper of the tank house had omitted to shut off the water, and as the palace cars passed the crane pipe they swung round, the water pouring in through the ventilators on the roofs. Many of the ladies' rich and costly dresses were spoiled. The conductor afterward went through the car and told the ladies whose dresses had been injured to hand out their bills and the company would buy every one.

Mr. W. A. Wilkins, (Hiram Green, Esq.) has purchased the *Rochester Times*, and made a spicy, entertaining newspaper of it.

MATTERS IN CUBA.

Trouble among the Editors—The Slavery Conundrum—Horrible Barbarity—Reinforcements Needed—Spaniards Acknowledging that They are Lost.

Correspondence of The Sun.

HAVANA, June 7, 1873.—The editor of *La Constancia*, Don Juan Gelpi, is—well just as if a wasp had stung him on the end of his nose—and he has good reason to feel uncomfortable. Some say that it is because his colleague of *El Tribuno* said the other day, "Well, gentlemen, since you think yourselves the only persons competent to issue patents of Spanish nationality to those who do not choose to oppose the Spanish Republic, the editor of the *Tribuno* invites you to shoulder a musket and go to the jungle and kill the fools who persist in shouting 'Death to Spain!'"

The editors of the *Diario*, *La Constancia*, and *La Voz de Cuba* have maintained a sepulchral silence. Not one word has any one of them dared to say in reply. Of course it is all bunkcome on the *Tribuno's* part, for he is no more likely to shoulder a musket than any of the men he so bombastically challenges. They are all tarred with the same brush, and belong to the Home Guard Club. The Cubans look on and enjoy the deep dissensions between the Spaniards, as the latter have chuckled over the squabbles among the Cuban emigration in your city.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

A telegram received yesterday from Madrid was particularly pleasing to the Cubans. It stated that Figueras had solemnly promised that slavery should be abolished in Cuba and Porto Rico. A few of the leading pro-slavery men were serenaded in the evening, and declared that Spain might decree what she pleased, they would know how to prevent emancipation. One of the causes which induced the *Diario* to draw in its horns was the counter-protest of the volunteers who espouse the policy of the *Tribuno*, because when the *Diario* hinted at the use of carbines the volunteers replied that they had carbines also, and perhaps more than their opponents, the officers, who claimed to represent them. However, that deep enmity exists between the slaveholders and the republicans there is no doubt, and the Cubans say, and not unreasonably, that this is worth to their cause more than a hundred victories. *Divide et impera.*

BARBARITY.

The infamous report of the burning of Agramonte's corpse has been confirmed. After burying it they disinterred it, filled it with petroleum, and set fire to it. In their cold-blooded deeds of brutality these Spaniards of modern Spain are easily recognized as descendants of Philip II. and the Duke of Alva.

In war news the week has been as silent as the Sicilian vespers, but there are rumors that there has been very hot work near Manzanillo, and the best proof of it is the following enigmatical report of it in the *Diario* of the 3d inst.:

"By telegraphic despatch received on Saturday from Santiago de Cuba, it is known that Col. Camino came up with and defeated the enemy at Punta Gorda; he then continued his march to the Sierra de Bvamo, to which point Modesto Diaz is also marching with his forces. They were in Manzanillo, as by information given by seven volunteers who were taken prisoners at Dumaval, and who managed to escape. The army of Camillo and forces of the Second Brigade of Montaner are on the way to Manzanillo to attack the enemy."

From the above it appears that the Cubans are in Manzanillo; and it is known, moreover in private circles that the defeat referred to as suffered not was by the Spaniards, who lost four officers and many men killed, and whose force was completely scattered. I hope to furnish details in my next.

THE ARMY.

The following will give you a vivid idea of what an easy task Sp in had to perform in reinforcing her army in this island. One hundred and eighty Carlist prisoners arrived in the last Spanish steamer. They were guarded by forty volunteer artillerists, because they refused to come out. The artillerists, before agreeing to escort the Carlists, exacted three conditions from the Government: 1. That they should be sent home by return steamer; 2. That they should receive full pay, the same as if serving in Cuba, during the voyage; and 3. That one year's service should be credited to them. The Government was forced to accept everything they asked for; it was impossible otherwise to find an escort; all of which clearly demonstrates the high state of discipline and subordination existing in the Spanish army. The Carlists have been well received here. They are well dressed, they smoke good cigars—a thing, of course, they had never seen before—and many a dollar finds its way slyly into their pockets. But alas! Black Jack, whom the Cubans have christened *El Partido*, is bring in wait for them, for the rainy season has already set in in full force, and alike Carlists, republicans, conservatives, and all Spaniards must succumb to it.

The Captain-General denies having sent in his resignation, which proves that the information I gave you had leaked out somewhere.

The day before yesterday a lot of pasquinades were stuck on the walls about the city headed:

"BULL FIGHTS BY NIGHT,"

but his Excellency had the troops kept within the barracks and then sent for Col. Bonifacio Jimenez, commanding the regiment of Light Infantry. On his arrival he said to him, "I have given orders that on the very first outbreak that occurs, blood shall flow plentifully, and the first head that will roll will be yours." I saw the police collecting the pasquinades, and I know the fact of the troops being kept in their quarters.

THE ROTTEN SPANISH BANK

has been winged again and badly this time. It drags on a mere miserable existence and has given up, as worse than useless, its mania of drawing upon Havana for funds to the United States. The merchants saw through the farce and cannot be fooled again. Gold is selling at 41 per cent. premium, and sterling at 53 premium, with upward tendency.

It is not unlikely that before the end of the year we shall witness numerous failures of firms which to-day were considered first-class. Within a few days Don Francisco Pedro, a planter and by common repute a very wealthy one, has failed for one million, and many of his creditors will have to follow suit. The greatest want of confidence prevails in all mercantile circles. The houses of Mes. Gandara & Co., provision dealers, army contractors, has suspended payment because the Government owes it over a million of dollars and cannot pay. The Banco Mercantil is always in a great strait. It probably lent the Government $200,000 and has only been able to recover $25,000, with a mighty poor show for ever getting the balance.

MORE FIGHTING.

I stated above that the political thermometer was at boiling point at Manzanillo. The patriots are incessant in their operations, and early this morning the *Diario* announces another lot of very recent occurrence. The affair must have been very serious to induce the paper dares to publish the following telegraphic despatch:

"Our losses consist in one field-superior officer, one major, two officers, and seventeen men killed, three officers and fifty men wounded, and one chief, one officer, and ten soldiers wounded."

The Spaniards stare at each other on the wharf, in the streets, in the cafes, grow hard, and whisper with white lips, "We are lost." Your readers doubtless by this time understand Spanish arithmetic. You have only to multiply the above figures by ten at least, and the truth will give about the correct figures.

Philadelphia's Shame.

From the New York Times.

The State House row combination includes the following interesting list of officials: William S. Stokley, Mayor; William H. Leeds, Sheriff; Theodore Walton, Recorder of Deeds; William M. Bunn, Register of Wills (Surrogate); William B. Mann, District Attorney; Matthew W. Quay, Secretary of State; R. W. Mackey, State Treasurer; and William H. Kemble, President of the People's Bank of *the embezzlement, defalcation, and silence* notoriety. It seems at the first glance astounding that such an array of high officials should really form part of a disreputable combination; but New Yorkers may remember Hall, Connolly, Bradley, Brennan, Sweeny, Garvin, &c., and see there they are in the same plight as Philadelphia is. Stokley has the reputation of being a better man than his associates, which might be expected. The controlling powers would naturally put in nomination for such a position some one that decent men could vote for. He has lately been endeavoring to break up the lottery and gambling business here, and thereby finds himself unmistakably in opposition to officials who stand near him.

All is not Lovely.

From the Press.

Leading Republicans of Virginia are complaining bitterly about some of the Federal appointments recently made in that State. It is