empire. Is it not possible for us to find a lesson in this for ourselves? There is certainly room for improvement. But we suppose the spoilsmen are as yet too strong.

Striking at the Root.

We have been trying by various methods to suppress what has come to be called "the social evil." The police have occasionally made active descents upon houses of questionable reputation and have made victims of the poor fallen female portions of humanity who find their wretched homes and degraded living therein. This is not the way to correct the mischief. Indeed, it is a very cowardly way, to say the least of it, to deal with the question—this hauling up of unhappy women before police courts, thus adding to the private shame of their lives the public shame of a useless exposure and a temporary punishment. It does no possible good in the way of correction, and yet this seems to be the extent of the appliances used by our police authorities. The Grand Jury of Cincinnati have adopted a wiser course. They have struck at the root of the evil by indicting a number of rich landlords for renting houses "for illicit purposes." The Grand Jury, having no doubt ascertained the fact that these property owners knew full well the purpose for which their houses were to be employed, and having ascertained also that they receive double the rent for this class of houses, have indicted them as the parties responsible for the vice festering within. As to how much of the responsibility rests upon the owners who rent houses for such uses in all our large cities, there can be very little doubt. They do not hesitate to demoralize whole neighborhoods to gratify their avarice. It is worse than useless, therefore, to organize police raids upon the wretched inmates of these establishments while the law permits the owners to hire them out with a knowledge of what uses they are to be put to. Ignorance cannot be urged as a plea in defence, for the rent roll will show how much more profitable the wages of sin are to the landlord than the income derived from houses engaged in legitimate business. The Cincinnati Grand Jury have taken the right view of the subject in striking at the chief malefactors, and it would be well if their example were followed in other cities, our own especially.

Summer Politics and Local Suggestions.

During the summer months, when everything else is "lone and dreary," there is a great deal of fun and flummery mixed with common sense and shrewdness displayed at the watering places. But even the schemes laid there are not likely to hatch unless they are met by a gentle response from the press. The Presidential succession will, of course, be discussed everywhere, especially at all the sulphur springs and in the salt water. But here in the State of New York the question "Who shall be the next Governor?" will be prominent. We yesterday gave an article from a Yates county republican paper showing that in its opinion De Witt C. Littlejohn would be the most available person for the republican nomination for Governor. Mr. Littlejohn is pretty well known as a legislator. Perhaps we might say that what he does not know about Albany is not worth knowing; but his policy is the policy of the republican party—that is, the policy of the minority party in the State. Therefore Mr. Littlejohn's services in the gubernatorial chair might as well be supposed to be dispensed with so long as the intention of the people is that the present incumbent shall be his own successor. Let us hear more from our country friends.

MEXICAN REBELS ON THE RAMPAGE.—We published yesterday a special despatch by way of Havana of some very funny proceedings of the Mexican rebels at the seaport town of Guaymas, on the Gulf of California. On the 28th of May the town was surprised and taken by the revolutionary force under Colonel Vascanno, the troops being landed from what had been an English gunboat. The invaders carried off to sea from the Custom House, the arsenal and merchants a large amount of plunder in money, merchandise, arms, munitions of war and provisions, loading with their booty two or three vessels in the harbor, with which, towed by their old gunboat, they put to sea and made good their escape. Other ports along the gulf, it was supposed, would next be visited by this revolutionary party and levied upon for contributions towards the establishment of a "Northwestern Mexican Republic." Of course all these Mexican revolutionary adventures simply mean plunder; but where are Juarez and his army all this time? Poor Juarez has his hands full of revolutions in other quarters, and so it will be till Mexican anarchy is ended by "manifest destiny."

THE TIME HAS NOT YET COME.—It is expected that the report on the petition of the Orleans princes will be presented to the Chambers on the 2d of July. It is confidently stated by the Paris journals that the government will not, at least for the present, permit the exiled princes to return to France. If the Orleans family are willing to accept the situation and thus recognize the present dynasty it seems hard that they should not be allowed to come back. If they do not accept the situation they have no right to expect permission to return. It is manifest, however, that their presence in France would not contribute to the comfort of the Emperor. The time may come when their presence in their own land would neither injure nor annoy the Emperor. But that time is not yet. Say what they may they are rivals of the Bonapartes. In our judgment they are better out of France than in it. So long as they are in exile they gain rather than lose.

GENERAL NOTES.

A farmer raised 3,000 bushels of Irish potatoes this year on ten acres of land on Buffalo bayou, near Houston, Texas. At one dollar per bushel—a low figure—the crop is worth $3,000. This beats cotton at fifty cents a pound.

Word was sent to the city marshal of Augusta, Me., that a fellow was selling "tickers" from a wagon in Market square. He went to arrest him and confiscate his stock and found himself the victim of an atrocious pun. The man was peddling horse whips.

The Society of Alumni of the University of Virginia will meet at nine o'clock on the morning of the 29th inst. At eleven o'clock the same day Mr. George H. Pendleton will address the literary societies and on the 30th Governor John W. Stevenson, of Kentucky, will address the alumni, followed that afternoon by the annual alumni dinner.

A gold-headed cane was voted to the "most popular liquor dealer" at a church fair in Dubuque, Iowa, last week. In another town out West, about the same time, the "most popular liquor dealer" in the place got a welt over the head with a big stick in the hands of an infuriated wife, whose husband the aforesaid "popular liquor dealer" had repeatedly made drunk.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

The Irish Movement in Cork and Gibraltar.

NAPOLEON'S HEALTH.

Roumanian Sensationism and Reported Murder.

SPAIN.

Conspiracy Against the British in Gibraltar—An Hiberno-Iberian Movement—Parliamentary Vacation.

LONDON, June 26, 1870.

Telegrams just to hand in this city from Madrid state that the Spanish capital is deeply excited by the discovery of the existence of a plot there having for its object the blowing up of the British government powder magazine at Gibraltar.

Fenianism is supposed, according to the report now current, to be at the bottom of this conspiracy. The ringleader has been arrested.

The Spanish Cortes has closed the Parliamentary session for the vacation.

Abdication of the Ex-Queen.

PARIS, June 26, 1870.

Queen Isabella yesterday signed her abdication of the throne of Spain in favor of her son, the Prince of Asturia.

Marshal Bazaine and the other dignitaries were not present, but they had previously witnessed the will of the Queen, which was made before the abdication, that it might have the weight and validity of an act of a sovereign.

Emancipation.

MADRID, June 26, 1870.

The Spanish Cortes, before its final adjournment, passed a bill for the gradual emancipation of slaves in the Spanish colonies, differing from Senor Moret's original project in the following respects: All slaves over sixty (instead of sixty-five) years of age are immediately liberated. The guardianship held by their former masters over slaves born since 1868 ceases on proof of abuse or castigation on the part of the master, or upon the marriage of the slaves. Children under fourteen years of age are to go with their mothers, married couples shall not be separated; and punishment by the lash or azote is absolutely prohibited.

Provision will be made by supplementary legislation to meet such cases as may neither be covered by this bill nor left to the discretion of the government.

IRELAND.

The Street Tumult in Cork—Riot and Attacks on the Military—Artizan Triumph.

CORK, June 26, 1870.

The disturbances here continue, although the troops and police occupy the streets in force. The rioters offer no resistance to the troops but annoy the police.

When driven from the streets the rioters occupy the housetops and thence hurl tiles and stones at the policemen.

One of the latter to-day was knocked from his horse and badly injured.

A shoemaker's shop was attacked yesterday by a large mob, but was successfully defended by the troops.

A large number of persons have been arrested.

The authorities are acting with moderation. They have forbidden processions within the city limits, but have given permission for the holding of a public meeting in the Park.

ENGLAND.

Education.

LONDON, June 26, 1870.

A large deputation of London workingmen yesterday waited upon Mr. Forster, who explained to them and defended the Education bill now before Parliament.

FRANCE.

Napoleon's Health.

PARIS, June 26, 1870.

His Majesty the Emperor Napoleon has been advised by his physicians to go to Contrexville for three weeks and take the mineral baths there, the waters of the place having a great repute for the alleviation, even cure, of diseases of the bladder and urinary organs generally.

Orleanism.

PARIS, June 26, 1870.

The Committee on Petitions in the Corps Legislatif propose that the recent communication of the Orleans Princes relative to their recall be formally laid before the government.

Asiatic Diplomacy.

PARIS, June 26, 1870.

The Chinese Embassy will be received to-morrow by the Minister of Foreign Affairs. At the end of the week they will go to Madrid.

GERMANY.

Vindication of the Law.

LEIPSIG, June 26, 1870.

Alvah Lake, of Memphis, Tenn., has been sentenced to four years' imprisonment for an aggravated assault on the American Consul here.

BELGIUM.

The Cabinet Crisis.

BRUSSELS, June 26, 1870.

The King of the Belgians has summoned the Baron d'Anethan to Brussels to form a new cabinet, and the Baron has consented to undertake the task.

ROUMANIA.

Another Excitement from the Principalities.

LONDON, June 26, 1870.

A rumor has been in circulation on the Continent that Prince Charles of Roumania had been assassinated, but dispatches from Bucharest announce that it is false.

AFRICA.

Mercantile Facilities.

LONDON, June 26, 1870.

Advices from Cape Town announce that the new docks in Table Bay have been completed, and are open for shipping.

CUBAN MARKETS.

HAVANA, June 26, 1870.

The following is the report of the Havana markets for the week ending Saturday:—

Sugar has been active; the business was large; prices were stiff. The market yesterday was quieter, but steady, and prices closed unchanged. Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch standard quoted at 8¼ a 9 reals per arroba; Nos. 15 to 20 at 9½ a 11½ reals; molasses sugar dull; little business done on account of scarcity of stock; Nos. 7 to 10 quoted at 6 a 7¼ reals. Muscovado sugar firm; holders demand an advance; fair to good, 8 a 8½ reals.

Exports of sugar for the week from Havana and Matanzas, 44,000 boxes and 6,000 hhds., including 12,000 boxes and 5,000 hhds. to the United States. Stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 466,000 boxes and 14,000 hhds.

Freights closed buoyant; captains demand higher rates; sugar per box to the United States, $1 50 a $1 67½; per hhd., $5 50 a $6 40; molasses, per hhd. to the United States, $3 a $4 25; freights per ton to Falmouth and orders, 42s. 6d. a 45s.

Bacon declining, owing to heavy arrivals. Of coal oil the market supplied. Flour declining, in consequence of heavy receipts; quoted $8 50 a $10 per bbl. Hams active; salted 24c., sugar cured 26½c. Lard active; kegs 20¾c., tins 23¼c. Lumber—market well supplied with white pine, which is quoted at $28 50; pitch pine in demand at $27 a $30 per M. Potatoes in demand; quoted at $6 to $7 per bbl. Tallow in demand; sales at 12c. a 12½c. Box shooks quiet at 9 reals. Hoops $40 a $50 per M. Yellow wax in demand, selling at $8 75 a $9 per arroba; white wax steady at $12 a $12 50 per arroba.

Exchange on London, 15 a 15¼ premium; on United States, in currency, short sight, 7 a 8 discount, in gold, 5 a 5½ prem.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Revolution in the Argentine Confederation.

PARIS, June 26, 1870.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* publishes an account of a battle which took place between the Argentine troops and the insurgents in the province of Entre Rios. General Lopez Jordan commanded the rebels. His cavalry made a brilliant charge and broke the Argentine right wing, but the latter rallied and defeated the rebel infantry.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Base Ball Match—Consolidation of Pacific Railroads—Heavy Lawsuit in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 26, 1870.

A base ball match was played here yesterday for the championship of the Pacific Coast, between the Silver Star Club, of Nevada, and the Eagle Club, of California. The latter won by a score of 34 to 16.

The Central and Western Pacific Railroad Companies have consolidated under the name of the Central Pacific. It is stated that the Pullman Palace cars will be discontinued on the Central Pacific road after the 7th of July.

S. J. Elliott has sued Ben Holladay and C. Temple Emmett for two million dollars. He asks the appointment of a receiver for the property of the copartnership in the Oregon and California Railroad.

NEW YORK.

The New Court of Appeals—No Cases to be Heard in July.

BUFFALO, June 26, 1870.

The *Courier* will state to-morrow by authority that the new Court of Appeals will hear no cases in July. The Commissioners will hold a term for one week only, beginning on the first Tuesday in July. No cases will be forced on. No default will be taken; but when both sides are anxious to have a hearing they will no doubt be heard, so far as that one week will allow.

The subscription to the Buffalo and Washington Railway up to Saturday night amounted to $410,000, leaving only $90,000 to be subscribed to make the city of Buffalo subscription available. The road will undoubtedly be soon built.

The New Prison Commission—Robberies on the Central Railroad.

ALBANY, June 26, 1870.

Governor Hoffman has appointed the following persons under the concurrent resolutions of the last Legislature commissioners to visit the several prisons and report on the question of convict labor:—E. C. Wines, Secretary of the Prison Association; Thomas Fender, Lodge 105 Knights of St. Crispin, representing the Workingmen's Union, and Michael S. Meyers, of Auburn.

For several months past quantities of freight transported by the Central Railroad have been abstracted from the packages, and the matter was placed in the hands of detectives. On searching four houses in West Albany yesterday at each were found secreted large quantities of shoes, boots, rubber goods, dry goods, hats, caps, furs, boxes of plug tobacco, ladies' writing desks, &c. A switchman, named Stephen Manahan, was arrested and he made a full confession, implicating others—brakemen on the freight trains. The brakemen have made their escape, but will be pursued. The robberies, it is estimated, have amounted to many thousands of dollars.

Fire at Clifton Springs—Drowning.

ROCHESTER, June 26, 1870.

On Saturday afternoon the business portion of the village of Clifton Springs was almost entirely destroyed by fire. Several dwelling houses, as well as public buildings, were burned to the ground. The aggregate loss will be over $75,000. The insurance will not reach one-fourth of the loss.

Alexander Fargaharson, a boy, eighteen years of age, was drowned in the Genesee river this afternoon. His body has not been recovered.

FIRE IN READING, PA.

Destruction of the Car Shops of the Reading Railroad Company—Loss $115,000.

READING, June 26, 1870.

This morning the new and extensive car shops of the Reading Railroad Company in North Sixth street were destroyed by fire which originated in the oil and common waste closet. Shortly before three o'clock the flames were discovered by one of the watchmen who gave the alarm, but in about half an hour the entire building was enveloped. The shops were erected in 1865 and were the finest in the country. They were 710x68 feet. The walls were built of stone and spanned by three roofs of slate. The buildings cost about $116,000. The buildings contained wood planing, cutting and dressing machinery of the newest and most improved patterns, which were totally destroyed, together with 100,000 feet of finished lumber, four passenger cars, eighteen wooden coal cars, half a dozen freight cars, &c. Three hundred workmen were employed, nearly all of whom lost their tools. The boiler house was uninjured. Three million feet of lumber adjoining the shops escaped destruction. The loss is estimated by the company at from $110,000 to $115,000; insured for $25,000. The origin of the fire is not positively known. The theory has been advanced that it was the result of spontaneous combustion, but facts warrant strong suspicions of incendiarism. Rebuilding will be commenced at once. The work of repairing and constructing the company's cars will not be impeded.

ILLINOIS.

Petition from Chicago Grocers Against an Early Removal of the Tariff on Coffee, Sugar, Tea, &c.

CHICAGO, June 26, 1870.

Forty of the leading wholesale grocery houses of this city have united in a petition to Congress that in the event of a change in the duties on sugar, coffee, tea and spices, said change shall take effect on December 31 next, and not sooner, for the following reasons:—First, these changes will necessarily inflict a loss upon all holders of sugar, coffee, tea and spice out of bond, both by the lowering of values and the interruption of trade; second, nearly all the holders away from the seaports are holders out of bond from necessity either because of the absence of bonding facilities or of the nature and exigencies of business. Third, This embrabes almost innumerable dealers, large and small, throughout the country. Fourth, It is, therefore, we conceive, only proper that a time should be chosen for the lowering of values, when the loss would fall least heavily on these numerous dealers, viz: where the stocks are light and trade least active. Fifth, during the fall the stock is the heaviest because trade is the heaviest and it cannot be otherwise. At December 31, stocks are light and for various reasons self protection in a considerable degree is possible.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Proceedings of the Convention at Indianapolis—The Coming General Conference.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 25, 1870.

At the afternoon session of the Convention a communication of greeting was read from D. Edgar Sampton, Secretary of the London Association. J. C. Havemeyer, of New York, and Mr. F. Bruno, were heard with reference to the evangelical alliance to be held in New York. The place of holding the next annual convention was argued, and Washington selected by a large majority. The selection of the time for holding the convention was referred to the Executive Committee.

The next question for discussion was "How can the work of the Association be more successfully carried on in the smaller towns?" The discussion was opened by Mr. Moore, of Massachusetts, who was followed by Messrs. Carr, of Indiana; Mott, of Pennsylvania; Blanchard, of Nova Scotia, and others.

Among the resolutions reported by the Executive Committee, and adopted, were the following:—

Resolved, That T. James Clayton, of Montreal; J. O. Wood, of Edgerton, New York; Hon. J. N. Harris, of New London, Conn., and Austin Abbott, of New York, be and are hereby appointed delegates from the Young Men's Christian Association of America to the General Conference of the Young Men's Christian Association, to be held at Amsterdam on the twenty-fifth day of August next.

The Executive Committee are authorized to appoint additional delegates.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee, in the name of this Convention and of the associations of America, transmit to the General Conference, to be held at Amsterdam, a letter of fraternal greeting, and that they request the Conference to concur in recommending that the second Sabbath in November be observed as a day of prayer for the blessing of God upon the Young Men's Christian Associations throughout the world, and that they suggest that a circular announcing such recommendation be signed by the representatives of the Conference and of this Convention.

This session closes the business part of the Convention. The delegates will occupy the pulpits of nearly all the churches to-morrow at morning and evening services, and at night a union meeting will be held at the Academy of Music.

THE GREATEST LONGEVITY YET.—The mother of Tom Bee (colored), of Corpus Christi, Texas, died last week. She was born in Virginia in 1737, and was 133 years of age at the time of her death. She was a servant of Washington's mother, but never "nursed George," and had only lived in Texas fifty years.

WASHINGTON.

The Military Committee to Investigate Ben Butler's Affairs.

Official Correspondence on the Subject of the French Cable.

New Postal Arrangements with British Colombia.

WASHINGTON, June 26, 1870.

The Tax and the Tariff Question.

The Senate Finance Committee at its meeting yesterday considered the Tax bill and agreed to restore the tax on gross receipts and on legacies and successions. The tax on these items amounts to about $18,000,000 per annum, and it is considered that this will go far towards restoring the amount which will be lost by abolishing the income tax. The committee regard the vote in the Senate on abolishing this tax as final, and no attempt will be made to restore it. The tariff part of the Tax bill was also considered, but the committee did not get further than the tax on sugar, which they agreed to restore. To-morrow they will settle the question about the tax on tea and coffee, and the indications are that they will also be restored. The committee will endeavor to call up the bill to-morrow, and there will be a contest as to whether the Senate will proceed with the Tax bill or take up the St. Domingo treaty.

Butler to be Investigated.

Ben Butler appeared before the sub-committee on Military Affairs yesterday relative to the investigation which has been ordered into the manner in which the managers of the National Home for Soldiers and Sailors have spent the money entrusted to them. Butler is the president of this institution, and this investigation was gotten up by Butler's friend, Farnsworth, who alleges that there have been some irregularities about the management of the institution. It is probable that the committee will not go into the investigation until the next session. Butler says there are no irregularities, that everything has been done squarely, and he is ready to lay before the committee all the books, papers and evidence they want to satisfy them that what he says is correct. It will be necessary for the committee, however, to examine other witnesses less interested than Butler, if they want to get at all the facts.

Prospects of the Apportionment Bill.

An effort will be made to-morrow in the House to bring up the Apportionment bill, with a view to passing it under a suspension of the rules. Pennsylvania and New York have united with the New England States in opposing the bill, and it will require the full strength of the West and South to overcome this opposition. Both the New York and Pennsylvania republicans are fearful that if the bill become a law it would tend to increase the democratic members of the House from those States. New England is against it because it would likely result in cutting down her representation in the House.

The Brooklyn Nuisance Controversy.

Secretary Robeson has returned to the Naval Board their report to him on the subject of the alleged factory nuisance opposite Brooklyn Navy Yard. This leaves the question to be determined by a more thorough investigation, in which both sides of the controversy will be heard.

The French Marine Cable.

The correspondence in relation to the French marine cable has just been published. The Minister of Foreign Affairs on the 31st of March last addressed the following note to the Minister at Washington:—

The government of the Emperor consents to the modification of its contract with the French Cable Company in the sense of the relinquishment of the privilege (that is, consents to relinquish the privilege) agreeably to the views of the Washington Cabinet. It likewise desires, in arranging this matter, to come to an understanding with the government of the Union in order to fix a maximum of thirty-seven francs fifty centimes as the price of a despatch of ten words, and to impose this condition on all the companies.

Mr. Fish, in reply to Mr. Berthemy, April 14, 1870, says:—

The President is gratified to learn that the French government have adopted the views prescribed by him on the subject, and that they have revoked the grant of exclusive or monopoly privileges. He understands the relinquishment of the exclusive character of the grant made to the projectors of the present cable to involve the concession and acknowledgment of the full and equal rights of any cable which may be established by authority of this government to land upon the French shore, and to connect with and enjoy the same privileges and facilities for forwarding, transmitting and delivering its messages over the lines established on French territory and of connecting with extra territorial lines, &c., that are or may be enjoyed by the present French line or by any other hereafter to be established. In case the intent and effect of the relinquishment be other than as above, or in case it is not to be construed as granting or contemplating en tire reciprocity and equal facilities, the President desires to be informed. He approves the idea of fixing a maximum rate of charge; possibly that suggested may be proper; but on this point he reserves an opinion. He will be glad to co-operate to produce such a result; but either legislation by both governments or an arrangement by treaty, or both, may be necessary to effect this.

Mr. Berthemy to Mr. Fish, June 15, says:—

Referring to my verbal communication on this subject I have the honor to inform you that the company in whose favor I have been directed by my government to ask for authorization to land on the coast of the United States the submarine cable designed to connect this country by telegraph with France had renounced the exclusive privilege which was insured to it by the first contract. The treaty establishing this new situation has just been signed by the Minister of the Interior and Mr. Erlanger.

Mr. Fish in reply, June 18, says:—

Understanding this relinquishment in the sense expressed in my letter to you of the 14th of April last, I have to say that in consequence of this the opposition which the Executive Department of the government has hitherto made to the landing of this cable is now withdrawn, and that I shall transmit the information which you have communicated to me to the appropriate committees of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, to which these bodies have respectively referred the proposed legislation on this subject.

New Postal Arrangements with British Columbia.

Arrangements have just been concluded for an exchange of correspondence between the United States and the provinces of Vancouver's Island and British Columbia, to take effect on the 1st of July, prox. The rates of postage chargeable on the correspondence so exchanged with the provinces in question, on and after the 1st of July next, are six cents per each half an ounce or fraction thereof on the prepaid letters sent, and ten cents on the unpaid letters received. Letters insufficiently paid are to be transmitted as wholly unpaid; but if one or more full rates shall be prepaid the number of rates fully prepaid shall always be allowed, and the deficient postage only rated up for collection on delivery. The prepaid letters received in either country from the other are to be delivered free of all charge whatever. Newspapers, pamphlets, magazines and all other articles of printed matter are to be charged the regular domestic rates of postage to and from the frontier line in the United States and in the provinces respectively.

Survey of Townships in Utah.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received returns of the survey of a number of townships in Central Utah, extending over an area of of nearly 200,000 acres. These townships embrace a large extent of excellent agricultural lands, abundantly supplied with timber sufficient for the wants of the settlers along the slopes of the mountains. Numerous quarries of lime and red sandstone furnish inexhaustible quantities of excellent building materials. Fillmore City, situated on the southwestern part of the township 21 south, range 4 west of the Salt Lake meridian, contains about 1,200 inhabitants. Cedar Springs, a village of about 200 inhabitants, is situated in the north western part of township 20 south, range 4 west.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, June 26, 1870.

The following officers have been dropped from the rolls of their respective regiments on their own application and ordered to their homes:—

Brevet Major A. H. Andrews, Nineteenth Infantry, and Brevet Major George L. Choisy, Twenty-fifth Infantry.

Brevet Colonel Charles Sutherland, Assistant Medical Purveyor, has been ordered to New York to assume temporarily the duties of Chief Purveyor of the United States Army.

A MIDSUMMER SABBATH.

Getting Away from the Heat—Sunday Excursionists—Prince Erie's Palace Pleasure Boat—A Royal Ride on the Hudson—Appearance and Personalities of These Seekers After Fresh Air—Perspiration, Parasols and Pocket Handkerchiefs—Cases of Coup de Soleil.

Saturday night closed hot and sultry, with a steel blue haze that is not mist or light, and fevered its windows to catch the faint New York threw open breeze that hardly stirred the leaves which seemed as listless as willows on a sheltered pond.

PANTING, RESTLESS, PERSPIRING HUMANITY had dreams of Alaskian icebergs, and imagination pictured the pleasures of chasing polar bears and dodging walruses over avalanches; but a wandering fly or musical mosquito, large and obtrusive, would wake the dreamer and bring him back to the sweltering city. Parched morning came, and gave promise of another day of heat, such as the stokers must feel that work on the world's engine. The HERALD was eagerly seized and a pleasant and varied prospect in the excursion list presented itself to spend the Sunday either on Long Island's "sea-girt shore," New Jersey's shady nooks, Staten Island's verdure clad hills, the Sound, with its picturesque islands, or on the many delightful landing places up the lordly Hudson, that flows through terraces of green that seem to impart their hue to the limpid waters. Nor is there lack of conveyance: the only fault is an embarrassment of choice. Here is a goodly list that may bring excursionists to every variety of scenery of hill and plain, surf and still water, meadow and bluff, grove and beach. In fact, New York is surrounded by an epitome of European landscapes, and from the far-famed bay of Naples to the domestic beauties of an English watering place there is to be found a counterpart not far from this metropolis.

JIM JUBILEE'S JAMBOREE.

Prince Erie seems to have but one ideal in everything he desires to achieve, and that is "the magnificent." Should he ever condescend to get drunk, collapse in his railroad schemes, cowhide his traducers, or fail as a military genius, he will unquestionably do it on a "magnificent" scale. His latest whim, however, is a decidedly laudable one, and was realized to the full yesterday, when his magnificent palace steamboat, the Plymouth Rock, made her first excursion trip up the Hudson. It was unquestionably the finest excursion of the many thousands of similar ventures that have been made from this city during the past few years in which Sunday picnics have become so very popular. The Plymouth Rock, the most gorgeously fitted and embellished vessel that ever ploughed the waters of the Hudson was announced to leave for Poughkeepsie at eight o'clock yesterday morning, stopping at intermediate places, and returning to this city at eight o'clock in the evening. The programme, with the exception of the last clause of the contract—to wit, the return at eight o'clock—was fulfilled to the letter, and upward of fifteen hundred persons of all ages and both sexes enjoyed themselves as excursionists have never before enjoyed themselves in this State. True, the route and the scenery were the same gorgeous panorama of natural beauties with which New Yorkers who love their lordly Hudson are familiar. The same majestic blue river, gleaming under a warm June sky, and alternately flecked and shaded by cooling clouds of fleecy whiteness; the same ever changing kaleidoscope of emerald foliage and beetling cliffs, the same scenes of historic and romantic interest. But the crowning beauty of the trip lay in the fact that all these charms were enhanced a hundred times by the circumstance that the beautiful pleasure barge which bore the excursionists through these scenes was replete with every luxury and refinement that art could suggest or financial liberality compensate for.

The Plymouth Rock, with her gorgeously gilt and painted panellings, her saloons and staterooms embellished with sofas, ottomans, cushions and lounges of the richest textures, her windows shaded by the most delicate and ornate tapestries, her floors yielding carpets luscious with softness, her stairways flanked by bronze statuary of the most delicate and fantastic moulds, these were the surroundings from which the delighted passengers surveyed and contemplated the serried walls of the Palisades and the peaks of the Highlands, the historic reminiscences of West Point and the verdured-clad domes of the jagged Kaatskills.

All day long the fifteen hundred souls who freighted the noble craft were amused, edified, charmed by the beauties in which they were buried, while rich music from the Ninth regiment band and from an orchestra in the grand saloon vied with the fragrant breezes in soothing tired brains and lulling the indolent senses into a calm of *ennuyee* and abandoned ease. Then Prince Erie himself was on board and was the cynosure of all eyes. There was a fascination about that man and everybody wanted to look upon the genius whose name has been in everybody's lips for the past year or two. But it is useless to call attention to the scores of enchantments which this trip afforded to those who participated in it. It was princely regal, the full measure of enjoyment afloat. Every cloud, however, has a leaden side, and it was unfortunate that in this day of pleasure an alloy should have interposed which marred the general enjoyment at the last. Instead of returning to the city at eight o'clock last evening it was midnight ere the vessel reached her dock foot of Murray street. She is a vessel of mammoth dimensions, 345 feet in length and upward of 5,000 tons burden, and made too many intermediate landings on the trip. These consumed so much time that she was four hours overdue solely on account of the difficulty experienced in making the landings with such an unwieldly vessel. Under full headway she is Elysium, but in making a small dock at a riverside town she is a bore. She delighted her passengers all day, and sent them to their homes weary, exhausted and worn out by a day of prolonged enjoyment. If she essays such a foor next Sunday she should not attempt to make more than one intermediate landing place.

OTHER EXCURSION PLACES.

The steamer Sylvan Stream took a goodly crowd to Harlem, High Bridge and Karle's Park. The Sylvan Grove was crowded with pleasure parties going to College Point, Whitestone, City Island, New Rochelle and Glen Cove. The Sea Bird had a large complement of pleasure seeking New Yorkers for Sandy Hook, the Highlands and Red Bank. The Sleepy Hollow carried away a living cargo bound for Newburg, Cornwall, Cold Spring, West Point and Yonkers. The General Sedgwick, bound for Keyport, landing at Elizabethport, Union, Rossville and Port Amboy, was remarkably well patronized. The Pope Catlin with music, steamed away to Rockaway Beach. The Thomas E. Hulse brought crowds to Pleasant Valley and Fort Lee, and the Antelope for Peekskill, threaded her way up the river with a motly throng of gay dresses, flirting fans and straw hats. All seemed to breathe a little more freely when the boats reached the middle of the stream. As for the Newark boat, the Thomas P. Way, she was crowded by a lot of phenomenal people who had actually come to the heated city from the comparatively cool country for the purposes of enjoyment.

APPEARANCE OF THE EXCURSIONISTS.

It was amusing to watch the eager groups on the wharves waiting to get on board the vessels trying to keep off the sun with parasols and umbrellas. Young ladies were changing their fans from hand to hand in order to use their dainty pocket handkerchiefs to wipe the oozing perspiration that would keep coming, notwithstanding the frequent application of the moistened piece of cambric. Here was the agitated mother burdened with a listless babe, and her husband beside her was impatiently awaiting until he got aboard, which was no sooner accomplished when off he rushed to lave his parched throat in amber lager, buy the baby a piece of sponge cake and take the "missus" a bottle of ice cool lemonade. There was the cheap dry goods clerk in his Sunday best, casting captivating glances at a couple of pretty girls, whose acquaintance he will probably make before the excursion ends. These young ladies are full of ejaculations about the heat of the weather, which certainly formed a capital subject for conversation, and those interested in the doings of Old Sol were hazarding meteorological opinions about the heat of former years. Everybody was anxious to crowd on the prow of the vessel except a few old stagers, who knew that, with such a thing, the place would soon be as hot as the place where brimstone is dirt cheap. The obese German gentleman, with an enormous cotton handkerchief, is certainly an object of commiseration, and, like a Dutch

Falstaff, sweats to death,
And lards the lean earth as he walks along.
Were it not for laughing I should laugh at him.

Then there is the vrow, who puffs along and admires the "shootiful place" where she and the kinder are going to have lager, rarebiches and sweitzer kase under the greenwood tree, which reminds them of the forests of the Fatherland. Pat is good-humored, and baffles blarney with the "baker's man," who has the cheek to charge him "tin cints for a bit o' pie." These happy excursionists, stealing a day from life to live, have left the

HEAT OF THE CITY

for country breezes. Everybody but the people from the rural districts, who invariably visit the metropolis on the hottest of days, are out of town or in the blind-shaded rooms, with cheap or expensive fans, as greenback circumstances may allow. The soda water fountains are surrounded by an eager crowd, waiting their turn, and the young man who acts as high priest is perspiring at every pore, and, were he not making money, would like to be laying off on the beach at Coney Island. The mercury stood at enormously high figures, as may be seen from the following statement of the thermometer, as noted at Hudnut's pharmacy, in the HERALD buildings:—

	1869.	1870.		1869.	1870.
3 A. M.	74	84	3 P. M.	85	95½
6 A. M.	75	83	6 P. M.	82	90½
9 A. M.	77	88	9 P. M.	78	81
12 M.	83	93	12 P. M.	76	79

Average temperature yesterday 87½
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 79
This is an average of five degrees higher than Saturday, which was a prize stove among heats. The heat of the body's blood at half-past three was the same as that of the surrounding atmosphere. Who among the unfortunate members of the "Can't-get-away Club" but envied those perspiring people on the docks embarking for sparkling surfs, breezes, sails and pleasant groves? The

CASUALTIES

Resulting from the heat, as reported by the police, are as follows:—

Thomas Commorton, about thirty-two years of age, was found sick in the street by officer Files, of the Twenty-second precinct, and died while being conveyed to Bellevue Hospital. Coroner Schirmer was notified.

James Morrissy died suddenly in Ryan's boarding house, Broadway, near Manhattan street. Coroner Keenan was called to hold an inquest on the body.

Coroner Schirmer was called to the Morgue to hold an inquest on the body of ——Fogarty, thirty-six years of age and born in Ireland, who died in Bellevue Hospital soon after admission. Deceased was found in Marion street on Saturday afternoon, suffering from the extreme heat, and properly attended by the Fourteenth precinct police.

Hartz Fritzer, of 438 West Thirty-eighth street, was overcome by the heat yesterday afternoon at Thirty-sixth street and Eighth avenue, and was taken to his home.

Mary J. A. Conners, of Boston, took lodging on Saturday night at 169 Eldridge street, and was found dead in bed last night. She is supposed to have died from the effects of the excessive heat.

THE WEATHER THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

WASHINGTON, June 26, 1870.

To-day was the hottest of the season. The thermometer ranged from eighty-six to ninety-five degrees in the shade.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 26, 1870.

For the past three days the average height of the mercury in the hottest seasons has been ninety-six degrees in the shade. To-day it has stood at ninety-four. The weather is cooler to-night, with signs of rain.

SCRANTON, Pa., June 26, 1870.

The heated term has full sway here. The mercury has been over ninety degrees for several days. To-day it marked ninety-four degrees, the hottest point yet reached. Friday afternoon Thomas Edwards, of Spring Brook township, died from sunstroke in this city. A boy named Morris was also prostrated while at play Saturday afternoon.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1870.

To-day was one of the hottest ever known here. Thermometer ninety-eight in the shade.

BANGOR, Me., June 25, 1870.

The thermometer to-day reached 103 degrees in the shade.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 26, 1870.

An extraordinary change in the weather has taken place here in the last thirty hours. The thermometer at two o'clock yesterday recorded 103, and to-night it has fallen to sixty-seven.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

A boy named Gaven, aged five years, was run over by a train on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad, at Lackawanna, yesterday. His head and one arm were cut entirely off, and his brother, aged seven years, had one arm cut entirely off.

The Judson building on Mill street, in Rochester, was partially destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The occupants were James H. Kelly, lamp manufacturer, and Justus Judson, maker of steam governors. Loss $15,000. Insurance $6,000, held by Mr. Judson.

At six o'clock last evening at Sidney, Neb., Benjamin Hindsley, a man in the employ of the Union Pacific Railroad, on the bridge train, while uncoupling the engine from the car caught between the engine and a projecting derrick on the car crushing his head and killing him instantly.

A bold attempt at burglary was made and frustrated at eleven o'clock Saturday night, in Forney's *Press* building, corner of Chestnut street. Three men were caught in the act of cutting through the floor of a second story room to get into the jewelry store on the first floor. After a sharp pursuit the burglars escaped.

TRUE SOUTHERN INDEPENDENCE.—A correspondent of the Augusta *Chronicle* gives the following account of a most remarkable man:—I have now in my mind's eye a planter in Baldwin county who has not bought a [illegible] of bacon this year, and he says he will not have to buy either article this year. He has had everything to contend with that any other planter in the county has. How did he do it? He made corn enough to do him; he made some cotton; he had his pigs watched daily and locked them up in a log house at night. That's the way he did it. No factor's raven pokes his black and ponderous bill in his face and croaks, "Face the music, November 1, 1870."

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The Hamburg mail steamship Hammonia will leave this port on Tuesday for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at twelve o'clock noon.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for Europe—will be ready at ten o'clock in the morning.

Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

Stafford's Iron and Sulphur Powders invigorate the body and purify the blood.

A—X—A—X—A—X—A—X—A—X—A—X—