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THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

COMMENCEMENTS are abroad in the land.

CONGRESS will probably adjourn in a month from now.

TWO of GARABALDI'S grand-sons are named ABRAHAM LINCOLN and JOHN BROWN.

A CHICAGO paper booms Congressman CALKINS for Governor and Speaker.

LIBERIA has acceded to the demands of England in the boundary dispute with Sierre Leone.

IF assassination will strengthen the British power in Ireland, there seems no cause for anglecian sadness,

MISSISSIPPI has 123,710 colored children in school; Virginia 240,980; Alabama 82,007; North Carolina, 89,125.

THE King of Dahomey, one of the most powerful West Africae sovereigns, has invited missionaries to Comassie, his capital.

Hon. JOHN M. LANGSTON, our Minister to Hayti, a few days ago sent a contribution of $225 to the Garfield Memorial Hospital.

THE Kentuckey Legislature has submitted to the people an amendment to the constitution equalizing the taxation for white and colored schools. The World do move.

A FEW Virginia Republicans under the lead of Congressman DEZENDORF, are making a fight against the Readjuster-Republican coalition. They will, however, have little following among the people.

THE Egyptians held themselves in as long as they could, and on Sunday last made an attack on the Europeans in the streets of Alexandria. Many were killed on both sides before order was restored by the soldiery.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette* doesnot unanimously believe in temperance amendments to the constitution. Red eyed law from the legislature is what it calls for. Probably the *Gazette* received a new revelation since the "Pond Law" was knocked higher'n a kite.

IT seems to be pretty conclusively established that JOHN DICKINSON, of Pensylvania, instead of THOMAS JEFFERSON, of Virginia wrote the Declaration Independence. The Virginia manuscript in DICKINSON'S handwriting, as well as documentary evidence from JEFFERSON himself, admiting DICKINSON'S authorship of the paper were recently produced before the Philadelphia Historical Society.

THERE seems to be a unanimity among Ohio Republicans that certainly betokens an earnest and active canvass on behalf of the ticket recently nominated. Now that the temperance question has been partially removed from the issue, by the Supreme Court's declaration of the unconstitutionality of the Pond Law, it is probable that the lines will be more nearly on a party basis than would have been the case had that measure remained on the statute books. And harmony means a Republican victory.

Spanish Duplicity.

THE various laws that have at times since 1870 been enacted by the Spanish Cortes looking toward the ultimate extinction of slavery in Cuba., are practicaly dead letters. No attention is paid to them what ever on the plantations of the interior, and very little in the cities and on the coasts. The laws were doubtless passed more in deference to the public sentiment of Europe and America against slavery, than with any intention to insist upon their scrupulous enforcement.

To-day in the island of Cuba with a population of less than a million and a half people, nearly four hundred thousand are enslaved. And this notwithstanding Spain has been making believe to the world for the past ten or twelve years that she was adopting dilligent and stringent measures for the gradual but early extinction of the evil. But these specious pleas have ceased to deceive any body. The Abolitionists of Spain themselves are aroused and indignant at the false and dishonest course of the Cuban authorities in disregarding the emancipation laws, and call loudly upon the Madrid government to see that they are promptly carried into effect.

We know that in the end slavery will be abolished in Cuba, but every day it continues adds another page of infamy to the worlds history; therefore for decency and humanity's sake the disgraceful anomaly—for Cuba is the only slave country in North America, and save Brazil in the new world—should be promptly effaced. Its continuance is a menace to seven million American citizens, as well as a reflection upon the course of our government in abolishing slavery.

We think at least the non enforcement of the emancipation laws furnishes sufficient grounds for diplomatic inquiry on the part of the United States and all other governments interested in the suppression of the traffick in human flesh. Something should be done to compel the Spaniards to observe their own laws.

CADET WHITTAKER, in his first lecture delivered at Buffalow New York expressed himself as follows:

"West Point has tried to take from me honor and good name, but West Point has failed. I have honor and manhood still left me. I have an education which none can take from me. That education has come to me at a fearful cost. The government may not wish me to use it in her service, but I shall use it for the good of my fellowmen and for the good of those around me. I stand before you untrameled by prejudices, unbound by partisan policies, daring to be iendpendent in thought, independent in politics. Poverty and sneers can never crush manhood. With God as my guide, duty as my watch word, I can, I must, I will win a place in life."

Those sentiments have the rsght ring, and sooner or later Cadet WHITTAKER will be proven innocent of the crime committed by West Point paupers, and through the connivance of officials charged to an innocent man.

HON. FREDERICK DOUGLASS

At Rochester, New York, on Decoration Day.

Below we give a portion of an eloquent address delivered by Hon. Fredrick Douglass on Deeckoration day at Rochester New York:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—You lament, I lament, we all lament the war forced upon us by the propagandists of slavery and caste. Your hearts ache in the contemplation of its hardships and horrors, for war here as elsewhere, was a vast and terrible calamity. But, to estimate properly what was gained and what was lost, a more comprehensive generalization than present space will permit, is required. If the existence of society is more than the lives of individual men, if all history proves that no great addition has ever been made to the liberties of mankind except through war, if the progress of the human race has been disputed by force, and it has only succeeded by opposing force with force, if nations are most effectively taught righteousness by affliction and suffering, if eternal laws of rectitude are essential to the preservation, happiness and perfection of the human race, if there is anything in the world worth living for, fighting for and dying for, the suppression of our rebellion by force was not only a thing right and proper in itself but was an immense and immeasurable gain to our country and the world. Had that rebellion succeeded with all its malign purposes, what would have become of our grand example of free institutions; of what value, then, would our government of the people, by the people and for the people? What ray of light would have been left above the horizon to kindle the just hopes of the toiling millions of Europe? Every despot in the old world would have seen in our manifest instability of government, a new and powerful argument in favor of despotic power. A failure to suppress this rebellion would not only have lost us prestige abroad, but it would have entailed upon us innumerable and intolerable troubles at home. Successful wickedness is contagious, and repeats itself. Jefferson Davis and his rebellion successful would have prepared the way for other rebels and traitors. Instead of one rival and hostile confederacy, in that case this great country would have in time become divided, torn and rent into numerous petty States, each warring upon and devouring the substance of each other. So this one great war of ours may have saved us many wars.

It is said that we might have lived in peace with the so called Confederate States of America. To my mind such peace would have been impossible. If we could have lived in peace in separation, separation itself would have been impossible. If we could not live in peace when we were citizens of the same country, under the same flag, participating in the same government, with the same powerful national motives for cultivating friendly and fraternal relations, it is not reasonable to suppose that peace and amity would spring up between us under separate governments, based upon diametically opposite principles.

To us, the suppression of the rebellion means peace, nationality, liberty and progress. It means the everlasting exclusion from the entire borders of the republic of that system of barbarism which gave birth to rebellion—a system which branded our declaration of independence as a lie, our civilization as a sham, our religion as a mockery, and made our name a by-word and a hissing among all the nations of the earth.

In a speech delivered recently in the city of New Orleans, Mr. Jefferson Davis made the following statement: "As for me, I speak only for myself, our cause was so just, so sacred, that had I known all that has come to pass, had I known what was to be inflicted on me, all that my country was to suffer, all that our posterity was to endure, I would do it over and over again." [Great applause.]

When we see sentiments like these emanating from southern men, and rapturously applauded by admiring assemblies of the people, we may well enough keep in mind the principles and benefits which we sought to sustain; and did sustain, in our struggle with that slave-holding rebellion.

But what of the emancipated class? How stands the case with them to-day? Has liberty been a blessing or a curse? Has their freedom been a credit or a calamity? I admit that on the surface there are some reasons for asking these questions; but plainly enough they are superficial reasons, and are derived from shallow and imperfect reflections.

Unquestionably, the condition of the freedmen is not what it ought to be, but the cause of their afflictions is not to be found in their freedom, but in their former slavery. It does not belong to the present but to the past. They were emancipated under unfavorable conditions. They were literally turned loose, hungry and naked to the world. They had neither home, friends or money, such was their destitution at the start that their enemies consoled themselves with thoughts that hunger and exposure would soon thin them out and possibly destroy them altogether. Those who now carp at their destitution and speak of them with contempt, should judge them leniently, and measure their progress, not from the heights to which they may in time attain, but from the depths from which they have come. They have perished from neither cold nor hunger, and from the last United States census we learn that their increase is ten per cent, greater than that of the native white population of the South.

Twenty-five years ago no child of these people was permitted to attend school and learn to read. Now their are two hundred thousand of these children attending school. The time would fail me to tell of the various efforts now being made to improve the condition of the emancipated class and to place them within the range of an equal chance of life, and to tell you how the opportunities now afforded them are embraced, appreciated and improved.

While, as most of you know, my whole life has been devoted to the work of abolishing slavery and to the further work of making a favorable impression for the colored race on the minds of the American people, when freedom came to the enslaved in the sudden and startling manner in which it did come, I was oppressed with serious doubts and fears that they might, in some way in the intoxication of this new freedom, damage their cause, and invite destruction. The transition from slavery to freedom, from political degradation to political equality, from abject dependence to personal responsibility and self-reliance is seldom made without suffering. What has happened to the West Indies, what has happened in Russia, was expected to happen here, but, happily for us, the trouble here has not been so great as in certain of the countries named.

For one, I am not so much surprised by the shortcoming of the emancipated race as by their success; I do not despair. No man should despair of a people whom neither slavery nor freedom can kill. No man should despair of a race that in the face of a prejudice and a hate more active, intense and bitter than ever assailed California Chinamen, border Indian or Russian Jew, has risen from the ashes of utter destitution, and increased its numbers ten per cent. beyond that of people in the most favored condition,

TABLE GOSSIP.

Fun and fact, with scissors caught,
Have many a pleasant moral taught.

God had not time to attend to everything, so he made mothers.

Next to love sympathy is the divinest passion of the human heart.

The Archbishop of Quebec has issued a letter giving the toilets of the fair sex "particular fits."

Knowledge is said to be a sorrow. If this be true, there are some in the community who must be supremely happy.

Bear through sorrow, wrong and ruth,
In thy heart the dew of youth,
On thy lips the smile of truth.

Mr. Burlingame once said after his return from his mission from China, "There are twenty thousand Ralph Waldo Emersons in China."

Whenever you are angry with one you love, think that that dear one might die that moment. Your anger will vanish at once.—Samuel Rogers.

French women have seven grades of mourning. The seventh, which is for second cousins, also answers for balls and parties. It is a happy combination.

It is estimated that if Bob Ingersoll had undertaken such an enterprise as that of Moses, God's chosen people would have been paralyzed with his mistakes in the first two weeks.

It is now the fashionable thing at dinner parties to have the menu expressed and printed in the old English style, and to have imitations of dishes famous four or five hundred years ago.

THE RESTLESS HEART.

A millstone and the human heart are driven ever round;
If they have nothing else to grind they must themselves be ground.

CREEDS.

Lutheran, Popish, Calvinistic, all
These creeds and doctrines three
Extant are; but still the doubt is, where
Christianity may be.

If you want truth to go around the world you must hire an express train to pull it; but if you want a lie to go round the world it will fly; it is light as a feather and a breath will carry it.

The report of the American Consul at Lyons, France, shows that there has been a decided falling off in the amount of dress silks shipped to America, which means that American ladies are using silks of domestic manufacture.

Beecher says: "Early marriages are the salvation of young men, and if a young women doesn't love you enough to go down and live humbly with you and help you to work your way up, she doesn't love you—leave the torment to somebody else!"

Every day we pass through all the changes of human experience. We are children in the morning, with their fresh young bodies and feelings; we are middle-aged at noon, having seen an end of all perfection; we are old and weary and wornout at night.

Almost everything in Darwin's conservatory, where he found his recreation, was of the moss order. One of his experimets was to plant a shrub with the roots up and make it grow, showing that light and heat were the most essential conditions of growth.

London Punch's tribute to Emerson:

A cheery oracle, alert and quick,
Amidst the joyless voices of the hour—
The dirges cull of singers who are sick,
The peevish plaints of thinkers who are sour—
Its utterance was full of hope and health,
Its silence lessens the world's better wealth.

A historic house in Boston, which has had but one tenant, was never darkened by death or gladdened by the birth of a child, the home of Wendell Phillips for over forty years, before which Dom Pedro, Kalakaua, and the Prince of Wales took off their hats as they drove by, is to be demolished on account of the extension of an avenue.

An interesting "Luther" collection has just been bought by the city of Berlin. It contains nearly 5,000 objects, all more or less connected with the great Reform, and is particularly rich in portraits of Luther at all periods of his life, his wife, children and relations, friends, disciples, princely protectors, enemies, and forerunners in the cause of religious liberty.

Women of fashion wear very little jewelry in the street with the exception of one or two slender bracelets that are worn outside long gloves. Earrings are abandoned for day wear on all but full dress occasions. A jeweled collar button and a cravat bow are worn at the throat, or else there is merely a slender bar pin. The watch is attached to a short chatelaine.

When a "seeking committee" was sent from the Euclid Avenue Presbyterian Church, Cleveland, to search out a proper man for pastor, Rev. Dr. Van Slyke of Kingston, N. Y., had no idea that they visited his Church and quietly sat down to sample the preaching. He was therefore greatly taken by surprise when an official call from the Church reached him, inviting him to become pastor, at a salary of $5,000.

Blanche Roosevelt, in her new book "Longfellow's Home Life," gives a bit of information not generally known when she asserts that that the little absurd nursery rhyme, beginning:

There was a little girl
Who had a little curl
That hung right down on her forehead,
And when she was good,
She was very, very good,
And when she was bad she was horrid—

was written by Longfellow. The genial poet wrote it for his little daughter Edith.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Ohio's Endorsement of President Arthur—Some People Who Want A Negro Territory—Colored Mississippians Emigrating to Mexico—A Trip to Arlington—Miscellaneous Notes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13th.

THE Ohio Republicans in convention assembled while chanting their lament and affectionate regard for the memory of their late co-worker and leader, the heroic Garfield, did not forget in the expression of their sorrow to give vent to their unlimited confidence in the ability, integrity and patriotism of his successor. Thus the Republican forces in Ohio go into the campaign without any bickering between National and State leaders, and the event presages victory in October. That President Arthur's administration will contribute all honorable aid to the success of the Republican ticket, is of course doubted by nobody; and Ohio Republicans having taken a firm stand in favor of law and order in their platform, it would seem that the victory will certainly be theirs. It has long been the duty of the Buckeye State to sound the key-note, and she will doubtless discharge her annual duty this year with alacrity, neatness and dispatch.

Mrs. A. Willson, of Kansas, wife of a prominent banker of that State, is in Washington with a delegation of colored Kansans, urging the plan of setting apart a separate Territory for settlement by colored people. I have not met any of these people, nor do I know the special reasons why they urge such a measure at this late stage in the settlement of our racial question.

It is not difficult however, to divine the real motives and promptings which have led to this rather extraordinary movement.

There were many of the abolitionists and free soilers who were firmly of the belief that the white and black races could not live together side by side in a state of freedom and equality; and, this was doubtless also the belief to a great extent of the ultra pro-slavery leaders. The late Salmon P. Chase and many of his contemporary advocates of emancipation were, to a great extent, of this opinion. Many who gave their aid, sympathies and assistance to the African Colonization Society, were imbued with like opinions, and owing to the fact that civil rights previous to the war were to a greater extent and more universally denied colored people, it became a principle of fixed belief even in the minds of many of the most thoughtful representatives of the race, that they and the whites of the United States could never live peaceably together in the same territory. Hence the emigrating to Canada, the West Indies and elsewhere.

It is pretty safe to say that this Kansas movement for a separate Negro territory is inspired at least by persons who had this belief in racial incompatibility instilled into their minds at an early period of their lives, and who have not yet been convinced by the logic of events that it is a mistake. They are to a certain extent Bourbonistic in their views. They do not forget much, and learn very little. Far be it from me to impugn the integrity of their motives, but it must be apparent to every progressive mind that these advocates of Negro segregation, are resurrecting the politics of twenty-five years ago. The issue they raise now might have had some plausible features about it, but at this day it has none. No more than a proposition to set apart a territory for the Irish, Germans or Russian Jews.

The project is bad in every respect, and it is rather surprising that it should come from such a State as Kansas. The serious consideration of any such a proposition by Congress would seem to indicate a widespread disbelief in the ability of the two races to live peaceably together—a feeling which I need scarcely say, does not exist. Such a movement is especially absurd when made at a time when it seems that our Indian population is beginning to enter upon that era of enlightenment and change that is to absorb them into the universal brotherhood of American citizenship. No, no; we want no Negro, no Caucasian States and territories. We want American States and territories, and American citizens, pure and simple.

A dispatch from Dallas, Texas, this week announces the passage through that city of a party of well-to-do colored people on their way to Chihuahua, Mexico. They are from Mississippi, and go as a prospecting party. It is understood that if the country suits them, and the Mexican authorities are friendly to the project, a large number of colored Mississippians will emigrate thither in the coming autumn.

It is difficult to imagine why these people want to go to a bandit, priest-ridden country like Mexico, unless they have some special interest in the mining, or railroad building, and surely our own country affords sufficient scope for the ambition of almost any citizen in this direction unless he has the capital of a Gould or a Vanderbilt. But going to Mexico is more sensible than the suicidal Liberian mania, which annually numbers a few hundred deluded victims from this country.

Perhaps it is well that this movement toward Mexico has begun; for, like the marksman who aimed his arrow at the moon and penetrated the clouds, these Mexican pilgrims may get as far as Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, and being wearied with travel may conclude to settle down before crossing the threshold of their uncle's domain. In this way a current of colored immigration from the southern States to the sparsely settled Southwest may be inaugurated. The restless energy that will brave the hardships of the Chihuahua mountains, is certainly capable of producing some good results.

In company with Mr. W. F. Powell, of New Jersey, and two interesting young ladies, I made an early before-breakfast excursion last Sunday, to Arlington, the famed home of the Lees. Everybody who has visited Washington has seen the Lee mansion, for it is located on a very commanding bluff on the Virginia side of the river, and is plainly visible from the Capitol, Treasury, or any prominent place in the city. The mansion is a stately old building of *ante bellum* days, two stories in height with eight massive pillars in front, and the usual aristocratic veranda. The grounds around it are very valuable, probably much handsomer now than formerly as the whole estate is now held by the government, and a portion used as a cemetery. More than fifteen thousand soldiers of the late war are buried here, and great care is taken to keep the grounds in fine order.

Here in this mansion lived General Robert E. Lee, *the* chieftain of the "lost cause." It is said of him that he was not a rebel at heart, but held that the allegiance he owed Virginia superior to that due the Nation. He was a colonel in the U. S. Army at the beginning of the war. His friends claim he was offered high command in the Union army, but that is doubtful; though had he remained loyal, there is no reason why he should not have risen to great distinction in the Union cause.

Congress, it is thought, will adjourn about the middle of July. Work is now progressing very rapidly, and as soon as the appropriation bills are passed the session will come rapidly to a close.

Hon. J. R. Lynch has been quite sick of fever for several days past, but is now recovering.

Active preparations are making here for the Press Convention, which commences on rhe 26th. Quite a large delegation of pencil shovers are expected.

Hon. E. W. M. Mackey, of Charleston, S. C., lately admitted to a seat in Congress, although belonging to one of the leading ante-bellum families of that State, is married to a colored lady, whose maiden name was Miss Victoria Sumpter. She was educated at Oberlin, Ohio.

Fifteen young colored ladies graduated at the Miner Normal School last week, under charge of Miss Briggs.

E. R. B.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Egyptian Affairs.

CAIRO, June 15.—The panic is becoming worse hourly. All shops are closed. Some Frenchmen, unable to leave, are fortifying themselves in their houses. Germany and Austria oppose the dispatch of Turkish troops to Egypt on the ground that it would cause fresh outbreaks.

ALEXANDRIA, June 15.—The Khedive expressed the hope that 18,000 Turks will be shortly on their way to Egypt. After the reception yesterday, he informed the Europeans he had divided the town into districts, and made an officer responsible for each. He said 430 ringleaders in Sunday's riot had been arrested, and would be placed on board a ship in the harbor. The Turkish vessel which arrived yesterday brought Osman Bey, Aide de Camp of the Sultan, with instructions to Dervisch Pasha.

Admiral Seymour seized the steamer Marengo to convey fugitives from Egypt.

The Council of War instructed the troops to strictly maintain order. Four policemen have been arrested on the charge of aiding the rioters Sunday. The street quarrel yesterday was caused by a fresh panic, but the Egyptian troops suppressed the disturbance.

Dervisch Pasha expresses full confidence in the loyalty of the Egyptian troops. The Turkish troops, however, are ready to start for Egypt if necessary.

Dervisch Pasha thinks he can settle the difficulty in a few days.

The number of Europeans killed Sunday is estimated at 250. Many were thrown into the sea and are being daily washed ashore. Twelve bodies yesterday and five to-day thus far recovered. All bodies bear the marks of the bludgeon or bayonet wound. Several witnesses of Sunday's riot assert the rabble were preceded by a detachment of gens d'armes, who drew up in the middle of the squre and looked on when the massacre began, and afterward took part in it.

LONDON, June 15.—A dispatch from Alexandria states the Governor and Military Commandant admit they have no control over the situation, and the soldiers only obey their Colonels.

LONDON, June 15.—The British Channel fleet, consisting of five large ships, sailed East from Gibraltar this morning.

The troop ship, Tamar, has sailed for Malta, taking a detachment of marines to reinforce the Mediterranean squadron. It is believed she will convey troops from Malta to Alexandria if necessary.

PARIS, June 15.—Identical instructions will be sent the French and English Consuls and Admirals in regard to the protection to be offered Europeans in Egypt. The instructions are energetic.

The troops at Marseilles and Toulon have been ordered to make ready for immediate embarkation.

Riot in Russia.

CRONSTADT, June 15.—A riot occurred here among sailors and soldiers. Many were seriously wounded. Troops restored order.

Miss Parnell and Earl Spencer.

DUBLIN, June 15.—As Earl Spencer, the Lord Lieutenant, was riding through Dublin to-day, he was stopped by Anna Parnell, who attempted to speak to him. Earl Spencer told her he was unable to hear what she was saying, but that he would talk with her at the Castle.

Miss Parnell writes to the evening papers that she had been shocked to hear that the erection of huts for evicted tenants in the County of Limerick had again been stopped, and that she had asked Earl Spencer whether this report was true. From his pretending that he could not hear her, Miss Parnell believes he was ashamed, and that he would gladly escape from the odious position in which he has placed himself. She urges all who are connected with the building of huts to persevere. If one man is arrested, she says, let another take his place, so as to leave now shadow of excuse for a continuance of this outrage on humanity. She believes that if the people do not show a little determination their children will be murdered by exposure.

Dissolved.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 15.—A ukase has been issued dissolving the Committee for inquiry into the condition of the rural population, and its duties have been transferred to the Council of the Empire and the Senate.

Germany's Military.

BERLIN, June 15.—In the Reichstag, yesterday, Bismarck, replying to the criticisms as to the largeness of the military budget, said the millions of bayonets maintained by Germany's neighbors pointed to the center of Europe as to a magnet. Germany might have coalitions against her as in former times. He had thus far been able to frustrate such coalitions, but only because the strength of Germany was known. In view, he said, of the slightly developed National feeling of our countrymen, the French do not abandon the hope of getting back Alsace and Lorraine.

It is always safe to learn, even from our enemies; but seldom safe to instruct, even our best friends.

FIGHTING FOR FAME.

The Weeden-Maloney Fight Declared a Draw,

After a Shocking Exhibition of Brute Strength and Fistic Science.

Maloney Pounded Out of All Semblance of Humanity Into a Beefsteak,

All of Which Came Off In the God and Morality State of St. Smith.

And None of Calico Charlie's Minions of Law and Order Rise Up to Say Them Nay.

THE RING.

The Fight Between Weeden and Maloney Declared a Draw After Forty Rounds.

SMITH'S FERRY, PA., June 15.—Despite the determined efforts of the authorities, the Maloney-Weeden fight is a thing of the past and a draw. The time and location of the contest has been kept so shady that but little attention was directed to the movement of the "fancy," who made their way in little groups of twos and threes to McKee's Rocks last evening. At the latter place a chartered steamer was ready at 10 o'clock to take the crowd, which numbered about 200, to the scene of action. The beautiful starlight ride down the Ohio was unmarked, save as being particularly orderly for such an occasion. At about 4 o'clock the boat touched shore about 500 yards on the Ohio side of the State line. After considerable discussion the scene of the struggle was chosen in a large meadow on the property of Mr. J. W. Cunningham, right on the State line. A better spot could not have been had, the ground inside the ring being as level as a billiard table and just sufficiently moistened by the recent showers to afford a good foot-hold, to say nothing of its convenience in the case of a heavy back fall by one of the comabtants. When the magic square was formed Weeden, at 5:25, shied his castor and stripped himself, and a moment later was looking around for his somewhat tardy opponent, who had not yet made his appearance. While waiting for the latter Weeden made several large bets favorable to his own success. After waiting about fifteen minutes Maloney made his appearance in full ring costume and took a seat opposite Weeden. Weeden's seconds were Thomas and Evans, while Maloney was handled by Lafferty and Bush. Thomas Brown was chosen referee. Maloney's weight was 132½ pounds and Weeden tipped the scale at 128 pounds. He wore white breeches and blue stockings and a belt of the same color. Maloney's color's were red, white and blue. Weeden became impatient at Maloney's non-appearance and complained that he had come there to fight, not to sit around. As soon as the men were in the ring they shook hands and stood up for the fight.

Round First—The men walked up to the middle of the ring and commenced striking at each other, without any preliminary sparring. A few severe body blows were struck and Weeden went down. First knockdown claimed for Maloney, but not allowed.

Round Second—A terrible left hander from Weeden started the blood over his opponent's right eye. First blood for Weeden. Maloney returned the blow by a rap about the other's eye.

Round Third—Round arm slegging all over the ring, winding up with a knockdown for Weeden.

Round Fourth—Weeden stepped up to the scratch as lively as a cricket, but Maloney's movements were decidedly slow until he got out of his corner. He came up puffing considerably, and his left eye was getting worse, while his nose had begun to swell and bleed. The men countered some rapid and resounding body blows, and after a clinch, Maloney went heavily to the grass.

Fifth Round—The first incident was a drive on Maloney's already damaged eye, which closed it completely. This was followed up by a rattler in the mouth, which filled it with blood. Maloney retaliated with several severe blows on Weeden's ears, which, however, didn't seem to cause any inconvenience. Weeden fell underneath.

Sixth Round—A rap on Maloney's chest was paid back with a knuckler on his opponent's forehead, which drew a little more blood. A clinch resulted in a fall over the ropes.

Seventh Round The men hammered away at each other in short order, Maloney dealing his blows mostly on Weeden's ear, and getting his share of the force on his left eye and nose. Both these organs were in a very dilapidated condition, and the general expression of Maloney's face was woebegone in the extreme. This round was decided in favor of Weeden.

Eight Round—Seven rapid blows on the chest were exchanged, and Maloney got in a telling facer without return. A few heavy body blows were exchanged and both rolled over.

Ninth round—More heavy fighting ended after three minutes in both falling under the ropes, Weeden on top.

Tenth Round—Maloney showed decided signs of weakness, but led off with one of his favorite, powerful cracks on Weeden's ear, knocking him to one side. Weeden recovered quickly, however, and they rapidly exchanged blows on the chest which sounded for the next five seconds like the drum department of the May Festival. Weeden was thrown.

Eleventh Round—Weeden came up laughing and bandying jokes with the spectators, while Maloney's appearance was lamentable, his face being much disfigured and his wind badly broken. Maloney kept his opponent off for a few seconds while he struggled for breath. Then Weeden forced the fighting, and they struck several wild blows until Weeden went down.

Twelfth—Weeden got in three sounding clips in succession without return, two on the ear and one just above the belt. The combatants then exchanged visitations in the stomach and the round wound up with Weeden receiving a stinger in the face that cut his forehead in a very noticeable manner.

Thirteenth—Maloney aimed a wicked one at the other's face, but it was neatly stopped and the Irishman acknowledged a noser and two on the chest, as an attempt to get his antagonist in chancery resulted in a locked fall.

Fourteenth—Moloney put in his left on Weeden's cheek with terrible effect. This was followed by some long range thumping and Maloney knocked the other clear off his feet.

The next three rounds were all in Weeden's favor and his friends were offering odds of two to one with few takers. Maloney was evidently getting tired out and his face was losing all semblance of its original self. In the seventeenth round the Maloney crowd claimed a fowl, declaring that their man had been struck below the belt. The referee declared otherwise amid a great uproar.

Round Eighteenth—Maloney seemed loth to leave his corner, while Weeden was as eager for the affray as at the beginning. The round was in favor of Maloney, however, when the men did get together, he putting in two heavy blows on the body and a wicked drive on the forehead. Before Weeden could retaliate, Maloney dropped to escape punishment. Another claim of foul, by Maloney's backers, caused a row and general stampede. The rest of the fight, though gamely contested by the bruised, bleeding and breathless Maloney, was all in favor of Weeden, who hammered his manly body and face with every conceivable kind of blows, all possessing one point of similarity in that they were very heavy. At the end of the forty-first round Maloney's backers, or some of them, raised a yell of foul. The referee would not allow it, and the ring was taken possession of by an excited mob, and two or three impromptu fights were in progress inside the ropes, amid which the principals and seconds joined hands in the center, and Weeden said in a loud voice to Maloney, "Maloney, are you willing to call this a draw? I don't want to kill a man." Maloney accepted the situation and the fight was so decided. The time of the battle, which was acknowledged by all to be one of the hottest that has taken place for some years, was seventy minutes. With the exception of a bruised right eye, Weeden shows no marks of the ordeal. He passed through and it is believed would have been good for forty rounds more. Maloney, on the contrary, is in a pitiable condition. His eyes are both nearly closed, his nose and mouth are badly swollen, and his face generally has been beaten black and blue over its entire surface. Added to this, his wheezing early in the battle showed that he was not in good condition, and if the fight had continued he would probably have been knocked out of time after a few rounds, especially if blows of such a severe character as those he had passed through were delivered. He was slow in leaving his corner nearly every time after the first dozen rounds, but it was from sheer weakness and not the consequence of any want of pluck or determination on his part to do credit to the national colors worn around his waist. General regret was expressed by the spectators that the mill ended in so unsatisfactory a manner, and many expressions were heard of a wish of another meeting by the boys to be fought out to the bitter end without any outside interference to spoil the sport, and prevent the best man gaining the honors that are his due. During the row at the conclusion of the fight, a man whose name was not learned, drew a revolver from his pocket which discharged prematurely, wounded him in the thigh, though not dangerously. He was taken in charge by friends who brought him to Pittsburg on the next train. While waiting at the railway at Wilks' Ferry for means of conveyance to Pittsburg, two rough-and-tumble fights took place between partisans of the pugilists and pistols were flourished but no shots were fired, the only casualty noted being in the case of the man before referred to who shot himself accidentally.

A Priest Fired Out.

CLEVELAND, O., June 15.—Rev. Father Houck, Private Secretary to Bishop Gilmour, of this Catholic Diocese, was ejected from the Leader office this afternoon, under circumstances which caused a sensation. The Leader is strongly anti-Catholic, and yesterday contained an editorial to which Bishop Gilmour replied by letter, which he sent by Father Houck to the Leader for publication. As it did not appear in to-day's issue, Father Houck went to the office, supposeably for an explanation and the manuscript. The letter is said to contain matter personally very offensive to Mr. E. Cowles, editor-in-chief of the Leader, and when Father Houck called, Mr. Cowles, without waiting to hear the object of the visit, ordered him out, and assisted him so energetically that Father Houck swore out a warrant of arrest for assault and battery.

Army of the Potomac.

DETROIT, June 15.—The Society of the Army of the Potomac made part of a large procession that marched through the principal streets to-day. It was a mile and a half in length, and the line of march was beautifully decorated its entire length.

This afternoon a prize drill took place between ten companies of the State militia, followed by a sham fight. This evening will be the banquet, with toasts and speeches by various prominent gentlemen, which will close the present reunion exercises.

This evening the exercises closed with a grand banquet at Music Hall. The appointments for the occasion were very perfect. Some of them quite unique, especially the toast programme and menue cards, the latter being in the form of an elegant miniature canteen, opening on a hinge with the bill of fare printed on the inside. Ex-President Hayes responded to the toast "Our Country." Ex-Governor Austin Blair, the popular War Governor of Michigan, responded to the toast "The Volunteers." Governor Jerome responded to the toast "The State of Michigan." Mayor Thompson spoke for the city of Detroit. General Daniel E. Sickles responded for the Army and Navy in a somewhat similar strain to that of General Bragg's oration last evening. General Luther S. Trowbridge spoke to the toast, "The Army of the Potomac." General Bragg and John Boyle O'Reilly replied to toasts complementary to them. Captain J. N. Burritt responded for the press, Colonel John Atkinson toasted "The Ladies," and so ended this memorable reunion of the Army of the Potomac, which has been a great success.

A Kentucky Lynching.

LOUISVILLE, June 15.—The Evening Post special from Mt. Sterling says: "A negro named Jim Mitchell, well known about here as a vicious character, waylaid the wife of a respectable farmer named Robert Thomas, at noon yesterday, and ravished her in the most brutal manner. The scene was only two miles from town, and within two hours the wretch was in jail. The husband went through the streets swearing until the sympathy of the citizens was aroused to such a pitch that no effort was made to prevent five men, who, armed with pistols, entered the jail and forced the jailer to deliver the victim, who was taken and hung to a railroad trestle half a mile from town. The body was taken down this morning and buried by the Coroner. He confessed the crime twice, and was fully identified by Mrs. Thomas. Everybody, even the negros, fully justify the decision, sentence and execution of Judge Lynch."

The Balance of Trade.

The excess of imports of merchandise over the exports of April this year was $8,686,522. The excess of exports in April of last year, was $11,706,001.

For four months, ending April 30, 1882, the excess imports was $8,934,874. For the four months, same time, 1881, the excess of exports was $84,834,039.

From the entire year, ending April 30, 1882, the excess of exports was $60,570,766. Same time, ending April 30, 1881, the excess of exports was $258,594,329.

These figures show how rapidly the balance of trade has been changed; and the current of specie has been changed with that of the balance of merchandise. For the year ending April 30, 1881, the imports of gold amounted to $99,144,829, and of silver $11,146,799, while the total exports of gold and silver amounted to only $17,988,752. Now the tide is turned; we are importing very little gold, but the exports in May will probably amount to $15,000,000.

The keeper of a matrimonial bureau in New York makes some astonishing remarks born of his experience in this delightful business. The men, most of them, want money and lots of it; the women are not so particular about that, except widows. Widows are always after money. Generally all the women care for is to get married. They are not even squeamish about the good looks or the contrary of the man. Brunettes are more in demand than blondes. Blonde girls have the reputation of being insipid. Ladies do not like a big mustache. They prefet just a little one. They think it neater.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

On and after Sunday, June 4, 1882.

Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis.
(BEE LINE.)

Depart		Arrive.	
N Y & Bo Ex	4:35 am	L & St L Ex	6:55 am
Union Acc	6:10 am	E G, M & I Ex	12:40 pm
Dayt & Col Ex	11:05 am	Union Acc	3:45 pm
N Y & B Ex	7:15 pm	B., I & S L Ex	6:05 pm
		N Y & S L Ex	10:55 pm

BRIGHTWOOD DIVISION C., C., C. & I.

Depart		Arrive	
4:35 am	12:05 pm	3:50 am	3:45 pm
6:10 am	12:55 pm	8:55 am	6:05 pm
7:20 am	3:55 pm	6:55 am	6:[illegible]0 pm
9:15 am	6:25 pm	10:35 am	10:55 pm
11:05 am	7:15 pm	12:40 pm	
	11:05 pm		

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis.
(PAN HANDLE AND PENNSYLVANIA LINE.)

	Depart.	Arrive.
New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, Pittsburg & Columbus Express	* 4:35 am	**12:15 pm
Dayton & Columbus Ex.	** 11:15 am	** 5:45 pm
New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Columbus & Dayton Express	*SH 5:15 pm	** 10:35 pm
Dayton Express	** 5:15 pm	*SH10:35 pm
Richmond Accommodation	* 4:10 pm	*SH9:55 am

CHICAGO ROUTE VIA KOKOMO.
(P., C. and St. L. R. R.)

Louisville and Chicago Fast Express	** 12:10 pm	** 3:45 am
Louisville and Chicago Express PC	11:20 pm	3:35 pm

*Daily. * Daily Except Sunday. s Sleeping car H Hotel car.

Terre Haute, Vandalia and St. Louis.

Depart.		Arrive.	
Mail	7:30 am	New York Ex	4:05 am
Day Express, p.	12:35 pm	Mail and Ac	10:00 am
Terre Haute Ac.	4:00 pm	New York Ex	5:00 pm
Pacific Express	11:00 pm	Cin. & L. F. L.	3:40 pm

Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago.
CINCINNATI DIVISION.

| Depart. | | Arrive. | |
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