Grening Telegraph

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

MONDAY, JULY 25, 1870.

The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1 o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 24, 35, and 45. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

CAUSES OF THE EUROPEAN WAR. THERE is a substantial agreement between the French and Prussian versions of the immediate causes of the present war. The French allege, rather ostentatiously, that the honor of their nation demanded not merely a withdrawal of the German candidate for the Spanish throne, but guarantees against the revival of his pretensions. In the official circular of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs to the diplomatic agents of France, the premeditated intention of Prussia to refuse such guarantees is stated to be an unpardonable offense, more especially as this refusal is alleged to be part of the policy which threatens to destroy the balance of power in Europe. Napoleon, in his address, does not condescend to discuss particulars. He lays stress upon encroachments of Prussia, her growing power and threatening attitude, and refers to the immediate cause of the quarrel in general terms by stating that Prussia's evasion of the French demands "disclosed the instability of the international understanding." It is a peculiarity of all the French statements that they never pretend to describe the nature of the guarantees demanded from Prussia, while the despatch forwarded a few days ago from Berlin gave an account of their character which, if correct, clearly indicates that Napoleon wished deliberately to insult King William and to leave him no alternative between war and deep diplomatic degradation. The Emperor was anxious to influence the passions of the French people, and to impress them with a belief that they were insulted by proceedings which, according to the German understanding, were in reality a deadly insult to the monarch of their reconstructed Fatherland. Napoleon and his satellites, without making a direct misstatement, put a coloring upon the whole subject which is made up of the half-truth that forms the deepest lie.

One of the most remarkable features of the Emperor's popular manifesto is his allegation that his main object now is to "conquer a durable peace," and to "assist in abolishing that precarious condition of things where all nations are forced to employ all their resources in arming against each other." Hypocrisy is said to be the homage that vice pays to virtue, but we could scarcely have expected the heir of the devastating conqueror who held all Europe in awe for years, who has been embroiled during his own reign in wars with Russia, Austria, China, and Mexico -and whose hopes are all centred in his army-to continue to preach peace homilies at the mement when he is about leading his forces to a mighty conflict of his own creating. The idea that France fights for durable peace on eny other basis than her own unchallenged ascendancy is the baldest impertinence that her present ruler ever attempted to palm upon the public. The advocates of Prussia claim that if she triumphs in the present war the end which Napoleon professes to seek will in reality be attained—that is to say, that the prostration of French dominance will sweep away the old pretexts for maintaining large standing armies in Europe. It remains to be seen who is right in this issue of veracity, but we cannot help thinking that peace would be less likely to be broken, for light and transient causes, if the steady Germans triumph, than if the Frenchmen are furnished with new incentives for future

One paragraph of Napoleon's address indicates that he is ready to play the role of a liberating revolutionist if a combination of monarchical powers is formed against him. He says that the flag he now unfurls is the same which has borne over Europe the civilizing ideas of the great French Revolution: that "it represents the same principles and it will inspire the same devotion." In this age, when men's minds are familiar with the betrayal of the hopes excited by similar declarations three-quarters of a century ago, and when the tortuous career of the present Emperor of France is understood throughout all Europe, no continental community will be so stupid as to confide in these false promises, and we doubt very much whether any Frenchman will be credulous enough to believe them. They will serve rather as the crowning plumage of Napoleon's garb as the great humbug of the age, and they will intensify the determination of his foreign and domestic enemies to hesten his political de-

CONSTABLE McMULLIN'S TROUBLE. On Saturday the friends of Constable McMullin, who was consigned to the County Prison a few days ago by Judge Parson for contempt of court in refusing to obey a writ of habeas corpus, endeavored to procure his release, but the Judge was firm in his determination that the offending officer should suffer a suitable punishment for his outrageous behavior. McMullin, it will be remembered, not only refused to obey the writ, but he used considerable bad language which had a personal reference to the Judge, and in addition to

an unnecessarily violent and tyrannical manner. Judge Paxson very properly characterized this as an aggravated case, and on Saturday, when McMullin's friends characterized a fine of \$300 as a severe punishment, the Judge replied that he intended to make it severe, and the probabilities are now that Constable McMullin will either find some means of raising the money or else will remain in the custody of Superintendent Perkins of the County Prison until he has had an ample opportunity to study out the nature of a writ of habeas corpus. While the officers of the law of all grades should receive the support not only of the courts, but of all well-disposed citizens, when they are engaged in the execution of their duty, the disposition with many men "clothed in a little brief authority carry things with a high hand, and to be a law unto themselves, should be promptly and decidedly checked. That the constables and other officers are often unnecessarily violent and overbearing in their manners, many of our citizens are well aware, and acts of tyranny are frequently submitted to in silence because of the difficulty and aunoyance that an appeal for justice would occasion. When an officer, however, undertakes to refuse obedience to a writ of habeas corpus, and to insult the court that issues it, it is high time that he is instructed in regard to the nature of his responsibilities. The probabilities are that when Constable McMullin comes out of Moyamensing he will be a wiser if not a better man.

REAR-ADMIRAL DAHLGREN'S VIN-DICATION.

WE invite the attention of our readers to the very interesting account of the naval operations against Morris Island, S. C., Fort Wagner, and Fort Sumter, from the pen of the late Rear-Admiral John A. Dahlgren, which we publish to-day. In consequence of the great success of Hamersley's "Records of the Living Officers of the Navy," it was determined to issue a new and enlarged edition. and Mr. Hamersley wrote to a number of the leading naval officers for their opinions on disputed questions. Rear-Admiral Dahlgren was one of those applied to, and he was requested to give his version of the difficulty between himself and Brigadier-General Quincy A. Gillmore. The Admiral accordingly prepared a sketch of the operations of the South Atlantic squadron while it was under his command, and with the permission of Mr. Hamersley we have quoted from his manuscript those portions that relate particularly to the co-operative movements of the army and navy in Charleston harbor. The quarrel between General Gillmore and Admiral Dahlgren was one of the scandals of the late war, and up to the day of his death Dahlgren rested under the imputation that he was totally incompetent as a commander of forces in the face of the enemy. Whether the story he tells will remove this imputation we leave for those versed in military and naval tactics to decide, but he certainly makes out a strong case for himself, retorts upon General the charge of incompetency more with considerable acerbity. If Admiral Dahlgren was in the right and Gillmore in the wrong during the contest before Charleston, the people of the country have a right to know the fact: and the Admiral's vindication of himself is important, particularly in view of the fact that it was prepared for publication but a short time previous to his death, and was evidently intended as a challenge to his calumniators to discuss the subject in all its bearings, now that the war has been concluded and the events sufficiently remote to ensure a calm and dispassionate judgment on the part of the public.

It is sincerely to be hoped that no effort will be spared to bring to justice all the scoundrels implicated in the outrageous assault on a young lady a few nights ago on South Broad street. Three of the ruffians were identified on Friday by their victim, and two more arrests were made on Saturday. If these should be recognized as participants in the assault, there will remain but two members of the gang still at large. No pains ought to be spared to secure them also, and the course of justice should be swift and merciless. There appears to be no doubt whatever that the three men arrested on Friday are guilty, and a prompt trial and the full penalty of the law should be meted out to them. There has been a frightful increase of ruffianism in some sections of the city of late, and it is time that the strong arm of the law was interposed for the protection of orderly citizens. The case under consideration was of such a particularly outrageous character that the severest punishment permitted by our too merciful laws will be insufficient to satisfy ontraged justice, and no quibbles of counsel or pleas for mercy must be allowed to stand between the guilty ones and the direst penalty that the Court is able to impose upon them.

BELIEVERS in the devoutness and Arcadian simplicity of the Russian reasant will be shocked by a story of Russian peasant life told by the Exchange Gazette of St. Petersburg. Eugenia Chubakova having been brought to bed of a stillborn child, put it away in a large box, which the experienced women of the village had told her was the proper thing, under the circumstances, to Two days afterwards she raised the lid of the box to see what had become of the child, found that it had disappeared, and concluded that the "Domovoi," or Spirit of the House, had carried it away. Chubakoff, the husband, and the wise woman who had assisted at the delivery, were of opinion that the Demovoi had taken possession of the body, and it was resolved to keep the whole affair a profound secret. A month afterwards, however, in the course of a family quarrel before witnesses, it came out that Eugenia Chubakova had given birth to an lufant, and that the Spirit of the House had flown away with it. The local authorities heard the story, and instituted at search, the result of which was that a village thief named Vassill was proved to have stolen the missing body, and, acting under the advice of a wizard, to have fried it, in order that out of the fat which fell from it he might make a talismanic candle to assist him in the pursuit of his profession. By the light of the candles made from the fat of a fried baby a thief may ateal as much as he likes without fear of discovery; but this offense he treated his prisoner in , it is necessary that the bany should have been bap.

tined. The light from a candle made out of the fat of a stillborn child is without virtue, and as soon as this was explained to the thief he desisted from the magical process which he had already commenced. Once in possession of a candle made from the fat of a baptized infant the thief has la course of unbroken prosperity before him, the only difficulty in his way being that proverbial one of the first step. How is he to get his first candle by which to steal unperceived his first infant? In a more advanced country than Russia it would, of course, not be necessary for him to stea! the child at all. It would be sufficient to advertise for it.

OBITUARY.

General William T. H. Brooks. The death of General William T. H. Brooks late of the United States Army, took place on July 19 near his residence in Huntsville, Ala. This gentleman and soldier was a native of Ohio and a graduate of West Point in the class of 1841. He performed military service in the Fiorida war, in Texas during the military occupation, and in the Mexican war. In the Mexican war he took part in the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Cherubusco, the slege of Vera Cruz, and the operations before the City of Mexico. He was appointed Brevet Captain from the date September 28, 1846, and Brevet Major August 1847, on account of meritorious conduct. After the close of that war he was on frontier duty until the late Rebellion, when he joined the Army of the Potomac as Brigadier-General of Volunteers. He was present at all the operations of that army until July, 1863, when he became commander of the Department of the Monongahela at the time of Lee's advance into Pennsylvania. While in this position he took the measures which were instrumental in the capturing of Morgan's raiders. In April, 1864, he obtained command of a division of the 18th Corps, Army of the James, and afterwards of the 10th Army Corps. He was in all the battles around Petersburg and Richmond. In July, 1864, he resigned on account of ill health, being then a Major of the 18th Infantry, and purchased a plantation near Huntsville, Ala., where he settled. He had visited a few months ago a medicinal spring for the benefit of his health, and receiving no aid from that source started to return home, from which place he was about six miles distant when he dled.

EBGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Knights of Pythias Again.

Court of Common Pleas-Judge Allison. On Saturday an application was made to reoke so much of the decree of the Court on the 16th inst., in the case of Metzler vs. True Knights Lodge, No. 220, K. of P., which enjoins the defendants not to enforce the pretended order of the Supreme Lodge requiring the members to take a certain obligation that they will never join a certain beneficial order known as the 8. P. K.

In support of the application, Mr. Edgar M. Chipman, of counsel for True Knights Lodge, stated that obedience to the decree of the Court, Metzler, the plaintiff in the bill in equity, had been restored to his position as an officer of the lodge; that subsequently to his reinstatement charges were preferred against him for having violated his obligations and disclosed the recent transactions of his lodge. These charges were now pending, and the defendant Metzler would have a fair and impartial trial according to the constitution and by-laws of the lodge.

The application was resisted by counsel for plaintiff, who endeavored to support their case by an affidavit of one Leader, who was not a member of the True Knights Lodge, and not a party interested in these proceedings. Judge Allison decided that the affidavit was improperly made, and not entitled to consideration, as it was not shown that the party making it had any authority so to do. He further said he never intended at the time the decree was made to restrain the Supreme Lodge from enforcing any constitutional order, as the question was not brought before him at the hearing last Saturday, and he would not now pass upon it. He would, therefore, grant the motion and direct that so much of the decree as related to defendants not enforcing the pretended order of the Supreme Lodge be revoked, and a decree made accord-

DOWN IN A WELL.

Accident in the Family of a Philadelphian-Delights of Country Boarding. The Juniata Sentinel says:-Recently M'Alistersville was thrown into the wildest econfusion. And no wonder, for the life of a child was in imminent danger. A gentleman, a resident of Philadelphia, and a merchant by profession, rather than take his family to the "seawhere there is but little else than "jam" and dissipation, unless one owns a house there chose rather to bring his family up into Lost Creek valley, and amidst its woods and hills and fertile fields find recreation, pure and wholesome, both of mind and body. He took room at Mr. North's hotel, at M'Alistersville. On the morning above stated a small child of his family, while unattended, wandered into the back yard to a well, in the centre of which stood a pump, surrounded by a common board covering. The boards about the stock on the one side had decayed to such a degree that when the child got on them it fell through. It was missed about this time and looked for, and to the awful horror of the lady, who peeped into the well, was seen there on the surface of the water. The cry of alarm was given. Mr. North, with great presence of mind, hastened to the well with a pole, and put it down and twisted it fast in the child's clothing, thereby keeping it from sinking until a citizen of the town climbed down the wall and rescued the little one from drowning. We learn that the whole town was on the street about Mr. North's, expressing their sympathy for the alarmed family. The child received no

-The latest applicant for a divorce in In-diana sets forth in his complaint that his wife had been in the habit of attempting to poison him by sprinkling his bed and clothing with cow-itch. He had been "itching" for a divorce for some time, but failed to screw his courage up to the sticking point until last week.

SPECIAL NOTICES. BTEINWAY & SONS GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

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PHILADELPHIA, July 20, 1870. DIVIDEND NOTICE. The Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the Company, clear of Taxes, from the profits of the six months ending June 30, 1870, payable on and after AUGTST 1, proximo, when the transfer-books will be reopened.

e transfer-books will be reopened.
7 21 10t J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer. 7 21 10t PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAIL-ROAD COMPANY, Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH

PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1870. The obligations of this Company given for premium on Gold in settlement for Bonds or Coupons due April 1, 1876, or those given for the settlement of matured Coupons issued by the East Pennsylvania Paircad Company, will be paid on presentation at nov time on and after the 20th of August rext.

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