

The Columbian AND Bloomsburg Democrat.

BLOOMSBURG, PA. Friday Morning, Sept. 10, 1870.

THE COLUMBIAN has the largest circulation of any paper published in Northern Pennsylvania...

To Our Readers. Our connection with the COLUMBIAN as its editor has ceased...

Mercur's Record. McPherson's Hand-book for 1870, gives us votes in Congress upon important questions...

Duty on Provisions. In the House Representatives, June 9, 1870, the Internal Tax Bill...

Income Tax. In the House of Representatives June 11, 1870, the Internal Tax Bill...

Mr. Potter then moved that the said income tax should not continue to be collected after the year 1870...

Mr. McCarthy moved to strike out all the sections relating to income tax...

He was therefore against abolishing the tax; against reducing it from 3 to 2 per cent...

The Murder Trial. We commend to the attention of the people generally...

Rough on Grant. For several weeks we have practically had no Government...

The State Fair. The 13th Annual Exhibition of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society...

Democratic Congressional Conference.

The Democratic Congressional Conference of the several counties...

CONFERENCE PRESENT. Montour—D. P. Crossley, Dr. Ephraim C. Kester...

Columbia—C. B. McHenry, W. H. Jeeley.

Wyoming—D. D. Dewitt, John A. Sitter.

Sullivan—Hon. James Deegan, John G. Wright.

Bradford—Gen. W. E. Barton, Delos Rockwell.

On motion Hon. James Deegan was chosen President...

The conference proceeded to nominate candidates for Congress.

W. H. Jeeley nominated Charles B. Brockway of Columbia.

Gen. W. E. Barton nominated V. E. Piolett of Bradford.

John A. Sitter nominated R. R. Little of Wyoming.

John G. Wright nominated Geo. D. Jackson of Sullivan.

On motion a ballot was taken by calling the counties in alphabetical order.

The first ballot resulted as follows: Piolett, 2; Brockway, 4; Jackson, 2; Little, 2.

On second ballot the vote was as follows: Piolett, 2; Brockway, 4; Jackson, 2; Little, 4.

The vote in full was as follows: For Brockway, Messrs. McHenry, Jacoby, Crossley, Kester, Deegan and Wright; For Piolett, Messrs. Barton and Rockwell; For Little, Messrs. Dewitt and Sitter.

On motion the nomination of Charles B. Brockway was made unanimous.

A committee of two, consisting of D. D. Dewitt and W. E. Barton, were appointed to inform the candidate of his nomination.

In motion the following letter from Col. V. E. Piolett, which was read in Conference, was ordered to be spread upon the minutes of the Conference:

To the Gentlemen constituting the Democratic Conference of the 13th Congressional District.

GENTLEMEN: You will pardon me for appearing before you in this way. The deep interest I feel in securing a representative for the several counties...

The first object to be attained in your meeting, is harmonious action. Whoever you select as your candidate, will find a great advantage in the moral power secured by a unanimous nomination.

To enable you to reach action of this character, gentlemen named as candidates by the several counties, must be unselfish, and subordinate their desire to be nominated, to a thorough canvass of the merits and fitness for the office of carrying our standard to a successful issue.

The four democratic counties within the 13th district were attached to Bradford, Montour, Wyoming and Sullivan counties by Bradford County would appear to give me, if only by doing so, a union of all the various interests can be secured.

I am, gentlemen, very truly your obedient servant, V. E. Piolett.

On motion John G. Wright and W. E. Barton were appointed a committee to invite Col. V. E. Piolett and Hon. R. R. Little to wait upon the Conference.

These gentlemen appeared and addressed the Conference, pledging themselves to a cordial support of the nomination.

On motion Conference adjourned. JAMES DEEGAN, Pres. C. B. McHENRY, Sec'y. DELOS ROCKWELL, Sec'y.

ADDRESS To the Voters of the Representative District composed of the Counties of Columbia and Montour.

The Conferees selected by the Democratic Convention of Columbia County, to confer with Conferees from Montour County, upon the question of nominating a candidate for Representative; having discharged the duties imposed upon them, desire to present the result at which they have arrived.

After several sessions and faithful efforts by them to secure a harmonious nomination, it will appear by the proceedings of the Conference, that the undersigned to constitute the legal conferees for purposes of nomination. Whereupon they proceeded to make a nomination under regular usage and party law; and now announce it to the people of the District. They have selected a gentleman widely and favorably known, who has held responsible positions of public trust, and whose fidelity and intelligence can be relied upon in the performance of legislative duties.

If supported by your votes, he will not betray his trust. He will represent all the people of the District fairly, and labor also, to promote all the best interests of the State.

The Columbia Conferees greatly desired to secure a harmonious nomination, and put forth their best efforts to that end; but they were not met in a similar spirit by the Conferees of Montour County, who presented a single name for nomination, and refused to name or concur in the nomination of any other. Their right to present a candidate was no more unquestionable than the right of the undersigned to object, and to require that a new man should be proposed. Without this, a conference has no significance or utility, and a meeting of Conferees is a mere farce, or a decision to be practiced upon the people.

The Columbia Conferees were chosen by their County Convention, under circumstances which precluded them from yielding to the demand made by the Montour Conferees, that a particular candidate named by them, and no one else, should be nominated. Before their selection in Convention, and when their names had been proposed in that body as Conferees, one of them, in the presence, and with the concurrence of the other, stated openly to the Convention that if the Convention expected them to vote for Mr. Chaifant, they were about to take the wrong men, and

should choose others. Under this explicit declaration, their choice by the Convention was equivalent to an instruction not to concur in his nomination.

They kept faith upon this point, but being unopposed, either virtually or in form, as to any other point, they felt free in Conference, to support a number of gentlemen, resident in different parts of Montour county, and did so, upon the first day of the Conference meeting. And they would have agreed to other gentlemen of that county, if their names had been proposed to them by the Montour Conferees. This concession to that county was one made in the interests of peace, union, harmony and good neighborhood, and not as an admission of absolute right in that county to the nomination.

Agreement in a Montour nomination being found impossible, by reason of the extraordinary attitude of the Montour Conferees, the Conferees of Columbia county exercised their reasonable right, in presenting a candidate from their own county; and upon the accession of the Montour Conferees from their own county, proceeded to confer upon him a regular and proper nomination. And in view of the larger population and Democratic vote of Columbia county, as compared with Montour, a nomination from the former cannot be thought unreasonable or unjust. It cannot be thought improper or inequitable, that four thousand democrats in Columbia county should obtain representative honors more frequently, than sixteen hundred in Montour.

The nomination of Hon. Leonard B. Ruppert having been regularly and fairly made, is now submitted for the support of the people of the District; in the firm confidence that it will be triumphantly sustained, and that his election will secure harmonious and proper action in future nominations.

IRAM DERR, JOHN A. FUNSTON, Conferees.

Notice of Nomination. BLOOMSBURG, Sept. 8, 1870. HON. L. B. RUPERT, Sir: You are hereby notified that in the Representative Conference held in this place, on yesterday, upon the accession of the Montour Conferees from the Conference, you were duly nominated as the Democratic candidate for Representative for the District composed of the counties of Columbia and Montour. Your acceptance of the nomination so made is respectfully invited.

IRAM DERR, JOHN A. FUNSTON, Conferees.

Letter of Acceptance. BLOOMSBURG, Sept. 8, 1870. GENTLEMEN: Although the nomination tendered me was unthought and unexpected, I accept it thankfully and with a due sense of the honor conferred. In case of election I shall endeavor to discharge the representative duties assigned me, with fidelity and in a spirit of friendliness, courtesy and justice to the people of the whole District. And it shall be with me a leading object to labor with all good men of the State to restore to the Legislature that character for integrity, economy and devotion to the public interests, which characterized it in former times.

I am, gentlemen, very truly your obedient servant, L. B. RUPERT.

To Hon. Iram Derr, and John A. Funston, Esq., Conferees.

Court Proceedings. SEPTEMBER 8, 1870. (CONTINUED.) Report of reviewers vacating a road in Hemlock twp. confirmed.

Alley in the town of Orangeville, confirmed.

Report of reviewers of a road in Catwais township, leading from a public road near Hughes & Son's foundry, to intersect the public road leading from Catwais to Ashland, confirmed.

Report extending Fourth street in the town of Catwais, confirmed.

Road in Mt. Pleasant twp. near the house of Hiram Thomas, confirmed.

Report of viewers of a road in Locust twp. near J. J. Campbell's, confirmed.

Report of reviewers, reporting against a road in Fishingcreek twp. near Wm. Ickler's, confirmed.

Report of viewers of a road in Jackson twp. near Samuel Hartman's. Reported against a road, confirmed.

Report of reviewers not granting a road in Jackson twp., near D. Young's, confirmed.

Report of viewers to vacate a road in Catwais, near the railroad, confirmed.

Report of viewers to vacate a road in Pine twp. near E. Taylor's and E. Eves confirmed.

Report of viewers of a road in Bloomsburg, near O. A. Jacoby's, confirmed.

Report of a road in Franklin twp. near Valentine Voght's, confirmed.

Report of a bridge view in Sugarloaf twp. The Grand Jury concurred with the viewers and the Court approved the concurrence.

Report of viewers of a county bridge between the townships of Hemlock and Mount Pleasant near Little Fishing Creek. No bridge allowed by the Grand Jury.

Sheriff's Deed to Lavina Davenport for lots in the town of Berwick, acknowledged.

Sheriff's Deed to Geo. W. Hoffman, Esq., for an interest in a tract of land in Greenwood twp. acknowledged.

Sheriff's Deed to Polly Brown for a lot of ground in the town of Orangeville, acknowledged.

Sheriff's Deed to Harry S. Marr, for a lot of ground in Montana, Col. Co., acknowledged.

Report of Geo. S. Coleman, Esq., auditor on exceptions to the account of Andrew Fress, dec'd. Committee of Stephen Walp, a lunatic, confirmed n. l.

Acct. of Wm. T. Shuman, Esq., committee of Mary John, dec'd, confirmed.

Acct. for the estate of George Rupp, dec'd, for a rule on Mary Rupp, Administrator of the estate of George Rupp, dec'd, returned to next term.

Rate granted returnable to next term and purchased money not to be paid in the mean time.

Petition of Eliza T. Eyerly for auditor to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the administrator of the estate of Dr. John P. Kluge, dec'd. C. B. Brockway, Esq., appointed Auditor.

Widow's appraisement of John Dallman, dec'd, confirmed.

Widow's appraisement of Daniel S. Vandersick, dec'd, confirmed.

Widow's appraisement of Baltis Esick, dec'd, confirmed.

Widow's appraisement of Jas. Emmet, dec'd, confirmed.

Widow's appraisement of Geo. Keller, dec'd, confirmed.

Widow's appraisement of Jacob Girtler, dec'd, confirmed.

Widow's appraisement of Jacob Artley, dec'd, confirmed.

Widow's appraisement of Michael Lamon, dec'd, confirmed.

In the estate of Thos. W. Young, deceased, on motion of C. B. Brockway, rule on the heirs of the dec'd, to appear at the Dec. term, and accept or refuse the real estate at the valuation, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

Report of sale of the real estate of Benj. Boone, a lunatic. On motion of Mr. Little, C. W. Miller, appointed Auditor, to make distribution.

In the estate of Jacob Eyer, dec'd., on motion of Mr. Fress, rule on the heirs to appear on the first day of Dec. term, and accept or refuse the real estate at the valuation, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

On motion of S. Knorr, Esq., J. B. Robison was appointed Auditor, to distribute the money in Court, arising from the sale of the property of Samuel Scheppenheimer, among the creditors entitled thereto.

Account of Henry Wertman, Jr., executor of the est. of Henry Wertman, dec'd., on motion of Mr. Knorr, M. Whitmoyer appointed auditor to distribute the money in the hands of the executor among the heirs.

A report in the est. of Peter M. Traugh, confirmed n. l. Referred back to the auditor to correct distribution in judgments of Eliza Hess and Geo. K. Hess.

Petition for a review of a road in Hemlock twp. near Levi Wright's. John G. Quick, Peter Evans and Evan Weliver appointed reviewers.

Petition to relay and vacate a road in Sugarloaf twp. near Collins Suttill's. Samuel McHenry, Andrew T. Ickler and A. Hartman appointed reviewers.

Petition for a road in Sugarloaf twp. near Jacob Fritz's. Geo. Hurleyman, David Vocum and John Savage appointed viewers.

Petition for a road in Madison twp. near the house of Wm. Fairman, Wm. Miller, Ed. Ickler and John Morlan, appointed viewers.

Petition for a bridge in Jackson twp. Henry Hess, John Lewis and Montgomery Cole appointed viewers.

Petition for a road in Greenwood twp. near Catharine Thomas'. John Robison Wm. White and John Vanlieu appointed viewers.

Petition to vacate a road in Mt. Pleasant twp. near Philip Klime's. Wm. Eyer, R. Robbins and E. Henry appointed viewers.

Petition for a road in Catwais and Franklin townships. Lewis Metz, Henry Hollenback and Wm. H. Abbott appointed viewers.

GRAND JURY'S REPORT. To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas now comprising a Court of Quarter Sessions of the peace in and for the county of Columbia:

The Grand Inquest of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania inquiring for the body of the County of Columbia respectfully represent that we, pursuant to our required duty, calmly and deliberately investigated all bills of indictments presented for our consideration at this term, and have passed upon them accordingly, that we have examined the public buildings and find them in good condition except windows and shutters in Sheriff's house, which we recommend be repaired, and the windows in the jail be repaired, and also recommend that water pitchers and glasses be placed in the Grand and Traverse Juror rooms. All of which is respectfully submitted. F. L. SHUMAN, Foreman.

SEPTEMBER 10TH. Charles Eyerly vs Margaret Eyerly. Divorce. On motion of Mr. Clark, C. B. Brockway, Esq., appointed commissioner to take deposition of witnesses and the Court ordered notice to be given.

On motion of C. B. Brockway, Chas. C. Leidy of Montour county admitted to practice in the several courts of this county.

Petition of Mason C. Johnson, guardian of Lullie Johnson to set her interest in a house and lot in Light Street, Guardian authorized to sell the ward's interest at private sale.

Petition for a road in Sugarloaf twp. near Ezekiel Cole's. John Zaner, Martin Ammerman and James Edgar appointed viewers.

Petition for a re-view of a road in Bloomburg, near Robbins & Eyer's store. Marcell Jackson, Hudson Owen and I. Bower appointed re-viewers.

Com. vs Richard Palmer, indicted for murder. The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter.

Com. vs Lewis Kantsner, indicted for the murder of Wm. Connelly. A Jury was called. The following gentlemen were sworn and empaneled to try the case: John J. Barkley, Rouben Rigel, Samuel Meers, Jr., Henry A. Miller, John M. Chamberlin, Levi Wright, Jesse Munsch, Geo. W. Poust, Mathias Moore, Isaac Grover, Geo. W. Clark and Perry Backelwey.

SEPTEMBER 12TH. Com. vs Lewis Kantsner. Witness examined on the part of the Commonwealth.

BOSTON, Sept. 8.—The little craft called the City of Bangor, which sailed from Queenstown about eighty days ago reached this port, today, having safely crossed the Atlantic. She is only three tons burden.

Who Are Benefited by the Reduction of Taxes.

The Express has been trying to make a little political capital for Grant's administration by publishing a table showing the amount and character of the reduction of taxes made at the last session of Congress. The figures displayed so exultingly are thus set out by one player:

Table with 3 columns: Sources of Revenue, Receipts in 1869, Reduction. Includes items like Special Duties, Excise Duties, etc.

We do not think the editor of the Express can have examined the above table with any care, though his publishing it twice would seem to indicate that he took more than a mere casual look at it. When scrutinized and properly understood, it must be regarded as anything else than a cause for exultation on the part of Radical politicians. Like nearly all the legislation of Congress the reduction made in the taxes was made in the interest of monopolies, corporations and rich men. The table displayed by the Express shows that nearly all the reduction of taxes over which it croars was made in the interests of capital, and not of industrial pursuits or the laboring classes.

The first item, the abolition of special taxes, (including bankers) amounts to \$10,714,000. The removal of this amount affords no relief to the masses of the people. It only touches a small class of wealthy and favored individuals.

The second item, that of gross receipts, affects railroads and other corporations. It amounts to \$6,784,000. It is that much tax lifted from railroads, &c., but the people will not derive a dollar of benefit from that reduction of taxes. No railroad in the country has lowered its fare, or rates of freight, since the tax on gross receipts was removed, and it is perfectly safe to predict that none will. On the contrary, Tuesday's New York papers inform us that the New York Central Railroad, and a number of Pennsylvania Railroads have combined to raise their rates of freight enormously. This is the report:

At a consultation of Jay Gould, on the part of Erie; Commodore Vanderbilt, on the part of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroads; and Col. Scott, representing the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, a uniform rate of freight from this city to the West by these respective railroads was agreed upon. The rates settled upon exceed the summer charges about seventy-five per cent, and are shown in the following list of first class freight prices adopted on the three roads, taking effect to-day:

Table with 3 columns: Present, Former, Rate. Lists freight rates for various destinations like New York to Chicago, etc.

The following are the rates by steam by way of the lakes:

Table with 3 columns: Present, Former, Rate. Lists steam rates for Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, etc.

To Detroit, Cleveland and Toledo, \$63. To Chicago, \$71. To Milwaukee, \$71. To St. Louis, \$71. To Cincinnati, \$71. To Indianapolis, \$71. To Evansville, \$71. To Louisville, \$71. To St. Louis, \$71. To Chicago, \$71.

The following are the rates by steam by way of the lakes:

Table with 3 columns: Present, Former, Rate. Lists steam rates for Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, etc.

The fare for transportation of cattle from Buffalo to New York, which has been carried on for some months past at the competition price of one dollar per car load, has been increased to \$1.10 per car load.

The third item of reduced revenue that coming from the tax on sales, only affects heavy dealers. It does not touch the retail traders and storekeepers from whom the people buy. It is \$5,801,000 taken off those who could very well afford to pay it.

The next item is that of incomes, and that brings little relief to the masses, for comparatively few of them paid any part of the \$37,243,000.

The reduction made upon legacies, successions, passports and articles in schedule A, which includes watches and gold and silver plate, will bring no relief to the tax-ridden masses.

The last item in the list is stamps. This does not include stamps on the poor man's box of matches, but applies to stamps on notes, checks, &c. With such things the working classes have very much to do, and the relief experienced from the reduction of \$1,850,000 will not be felt by them.

Let the people look at this table, which is now going the rounds of the Radical newspapers; let them study it item by item, and then let them tell us, if any one of them can, how the masses are benefited by this boasted reduction of taxes. The tax on income was a war measure, of doubtful constitutionality, and it affected some people who lived on comparatively meagre salaries. The change in its provisions brought relief to some who could ill afford to pay five per cent of all they received above a thousand dollars; but, with that exception, we fall to see any benefit to the capitalists of the country have been benefited by the reduction made in the taxes by Congress. The truth is the Radicals were true to their theory of Legislation in this as in other things. They protect the rich, favor capital and aid monopolies. The industry and labor of the country is left to bear the burthen of an extravagant government. It needs nothing more than the exhibit which Radical newspapers are now making to show how complete Congress and the administration of Grant are run in the interests of monopolies and certain privileged classes.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 7.—In the game of baseball played here to-day between the White Stockings, of Chicago, and Red Stockings, of this city, the former were victorious by a score of 10 to 6.

The following is the score by innings:

Table with 3 columns: Innings, White Stockings, Red Stockings. Shows run, hit, error statistics.

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Taxing the Necessities of Life.

Disguise it as they may, the radicals cannot conceal the fact that their system of taxation bears most oppressively on the working classes, the toilers who earn their bread in the sweat of their face. The tax-bill passed by Congress, at its last session, whilst it relieves the "upper ten thousand" of most of their taxes, fails to lighten the burden so patiently borne by the working millions.

It strikes some Twenty-four Millions of incomes, which relieves the wealthy only, as none but their well-to-do have an annual income exceeding \$1,000. It wipes out some Twenty-Seven Millions more collected principally from gross receipts of corporations, sales of merchants doing a large business, incomes of circuses, theatres, lotteries, billiard and bowling saloons, banks, brokers, pawn brokers, etc., from legacies and successions and the special tax on banks. The reduction of fifty million of dollars in formal taxation, therefore, only benefits the few, corporately, which "have no souls," millions living in luxury and splendor, merchant princes who make their hundreds of thousands per annum, etc. A slight concession was made to the great mass of the people in the reduction of the duties on tea, coffee, sugar and molasses. It is contended, however, that no reduction has been made on the two last named articles. The estimates of the annual revenues to be derived from these four articles under the new tariff are as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Article, Amount. Lists Coffee, Sugar and molasses, etc.

Estimating the population of the United States at forty millions of people, this shows an annual tax of one dollar per head on the articles of coffee, sugar and molasses, or at a rough calculation, about seven dollars to each taxable inhabitant. When to this are added the duties on articles of clothing, bedding and table linen, on mechanics' and miners' tools, farming implements and school books, not to say anything of the poor man's solace, tobacco, and when these are supplemented by the enormous tariff tax of one hundred per cent, on salt, by stamps on articles of agreement, stamps on medicines, stamps on bank checks, stamps on matches, &c., the sum total of the taxes to be paid annually to the United States government under the new tax laws, by a laboring man with an ordinary family, is not less than \$75.00 per annum.

The loss to the revenue from the repeal of the taxes on gross receipts, sales, legacies and successions, the special tax on banks, licenses, &c., is to be compensated by the increased duties on cotton goods and Bessemer steel. So far as the latter is concerned, it is safe to predict that the custom receipts from importations of that article will be smaller than heretofore. Cotton fabrics and other articles of prime necessity to the laboring man, will, therefore, be relied on to make up the deficiency. The working-classes will be required to shoulder the burden of which the corporations and money-kings have been relieved. Bend your backs, ye farmers, mechanics and miners, ye tillers of the soil, shovellers of the plains and delvers of the earth! The load is prepared for you. Kneel down that your radical task-masters may the more easily impose it.—Patriot.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

Prussian War News. LONDON, Sept. 9.—Notes of a decided character have been addressed to Berlin on the subject of peace, by the Cabinets of St. Petersburg and London. It is said that Queen Victoria has appealed to Queen Augusta in behalf of peace.

BERLIN, Sept. 9.—The Emperor Napoleon arrived at the Chateau Wilhelmshohe on Monday and was graciously received, and with his suite conducted to his appointed residence.

He appeared composed and cheerful. Hearing that a republic had been proclaimed in France, he said: "The Germans on entering Paris will bring order in the machinery of state there." He, however, manifested no vindictive spirit towards his countrymen.

BAUSSETA, Sept. 10.—At his present pace the army of the Prince Royal and the Bavarians should be in their designated positions around Paris by Wednesday next. From these points they will slowly close in upon the French fortifications. A Prussian force was at Compiegne this forenoon.

BERLIN, Sept. 11.—Midnight.—It is reported that the government of the United States is making vigorous and energetic remonstrances with Prussia against the necessity for a further continuance of the present war. Three earnestly written despatches have been received by the minister of foreign affairs to this effect from the authorities at Washington.

BUSSELLA, Sept. 12—4 P. M., via London.—Italy, Austria and Russia are agreed in principle, and have authorized Russia to ask Prussia for an armistice. A dispatch to that effect has been sent by telegraph to Berlin. No answer has yet been received. Lord Lyons, who has heretofore acted as intermediary between France and Prussia, has resigned the task in favor of Senor Olozaga, the Spanish Minister.

BERLIN, Sept. 12.—The ministry of war is in receipt of confirmatory advices of disaster at Lyon, subsequent to the surrender of the city to the Prussians. King William also telegraphed to Queen Augusta, corroborating the intelligence of this latest and most grievous calamity.

The King's despatch states that fifty Prussians and three hundred of the garde mobile were killed by the explosion of the magazine and destruction of the Citadel of Lyon. The Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin was also wounded. Many soldiers of Prussia and garde mobile sustained serious injuries, which received prompt attention.

King William says the disaster was unquestionably the result of treachery.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—The Prussians attacked Toul at eight a. m. on Saturday, and persisted until nine in the evening. They were, however, constantly repulsed, and many of the batteries dismounted. More than ten thousand Prussians were placed hors la combat.

Verden continues to hold out against the enemy. At Montmedy, on Thursday, the garrison gallantly repulsed the Prussian attack. The Prussians have surrounded Meaux. They are in force at Crecy, and are approaching Nancy le Grand. The latter is only nine miles from Paris.

Paris, Sept. 13.—The Prussians in strong force are invading the department of Oise. They are at Compiègne. The Prussian reports that the bridge over the Oise at Creil has been blown up.

Creil is distant, according to minute calculations, about thirty-one miles directly north of this city.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The Express-Engel and the Prince Imperial are still at the Marlborough Hotel, in Hastings. A number of servants of the Imperial household, two carriages, and twenty-three horses, arrived at Hastings, yesterday, by special train. The Prince goes out frequently, and mingles freely with the people, and is already popular with all classes.

Latest News. CORNHURST, Utah, Sept. 7.—A party of men engaged on the new road to connect Cosh Valley with Bear River Valley discovered a huge natural cave with a stream of water running through it toward the entrance. Some of the party with lights penetrated the cave a distance of about twenty miles without discovering any other outlet. In some places the roof of the cave was so high that it could not be seen with the lights they had. They intend shortly to explore this natural wonder thoroughly.

SANTA FE, New Mexico, Sept. 8.—Information has been received of the recent murder by Indians in Apache Pass of Mr. Hoffer, a large German brewer of this city, who was on his way to Tucson to sell a stock of ale. His conveyance and horses were captured.—Special correspondence from Ralston to the New Mexican, says new Indian depredations in the vicinity of Tucson occur every day. A few days since People's train was captured near Fort Smith, four men killed, and everything belonging to the train carried off or destroyed.

LONDON, Sept. 9—6 P. M.—The report of the loss of the English iron-plated ste