THE WAR IN EUROPE.

Fighting All Along the Line--The French Reported Victorious.

TOURS, Nov. 27—Evening.—[Special to the New York *World*.]—Fighting is going on all along the line. The French have carried everything. The Prussians attempted to turn the French right at Glen, on the Loire, and their left at Chateaudun, midway between Le Mans and Tours, but were repulsed in both attempts with great loss.

There was also hard fighting at Vendome with the French left centre to-day, the French driving back the enemy and taking 500 prisoners.

There is no doubt but that a decisive battle has been won by the French.

There is great excitement in this city.

TOURS, Nov. 27.—The report of the repulse of the Prussians at Neuville is confirmed. A powerful movement of the French army from Le Mans has caused the Prussians moving from Alencon to fall back.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The *Times* of this morning contains St. Petersburg despatches of a more pacific tone, and notes a partial return of commercial activity. No collision between Russia and England is now probable. It has been definitely settled that a meeting of foreign ministers of powers interested in the treaty of 1856, shall take place in England in January.

Despatches from Tours announce that a severe and general engagement is in progress. French victories along the Loire are claimed, and it is reported that the Germans have been routed and are retreating.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The feeling in financial circles to-day is much more healthy.

The fears of a rupture in the relations between Great Britain and Russia on the question of the Black Sea difficulty are gradually abating among all classes of people.

The *Times* this morning hopes that the answer to Gortschakoff, which goes forward to St. Petersburg to-day, will be firm and conciliatory.

A protest from the Italian Government was sent to St. Petersburg on Saturday last.

Odo Russell dined yesterday with the William at Versailles. He was well received. Subsequently he had an interview with Count Bismarck. The latter said that while adhering to a conference, and having no concert with Russia, he was surprised at the action of Gortschakoff. Prussia, however, declined to interfere in the matter.

LONDON, Nov. 28—11 A. M.—The news from Paris is more and more meagre and important. The Paris *Pepins* implores the French Government to conclude a peace, the defense of Paris being impossible. The Tours Journals of Saturday speak of the extraordinary activity of the War Department.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—James Stuart Wortley died yesterday, aged sixty-five years.

MADRID, 28.—The Cortes of Chesle and Calonge have accepted the oaths tendered by the government. They have sworn fidelity to the Constitution and been restored to their Captain Generalships.

LONDON, Nov. 28, 2:30, P. M.—The following important despatch is just received here:

TOURS, Nov. 27.—Forneron.—A battle occurred yesterday between Villiers and Saleux near Amiens, in the department of Somme, which lasted all day. The French maintained their positions up to half-past four in the afternoon, when the town of Villiers was abandoned before the superior forces and the artillery of the Prussians. The French, subsequently were beaten at Bovas, a few miles west of Villiers, but at Dury maintained their position until night fall. Three thousand Germans were engaged in the action at the latter places.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 27, via Berlin and London, Nov. 28. The settlement of the Black Sea question may be looked for on the basis of a conference, and the withdrawal of the Russian fleet. After Constantinople and St. Petersburg had been rejected as the seat of the proposed conference London was agreed upon.

Russia is now probable.

BERLIN, Nov. 28. King William has forwarded the following despatch to Queen Augusta, which is just given to the public:

VERSAILLES, Nov. 29. Yesterday, General Manteuffel, with a portion of the 1st Army, defeated the French a few miles south of Amiens. The French lost 1,000 killed and wounded and about 700 prisoners, the Prussian loss is comparatively unimportant.

The Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin is near Le Mans, where Keratry has a French force of 27,000 men.

(Signed) WILLIAM.

LONDON, Nov. 29, Noon.—No important news has been received from France to-day. Thus far there is no confirmation of the reported battle near Montargis.

By the provisions of the new North German Constitution, Prussia has only seventeen votes to be cast by the Confederation. From this fact, it is generally inferred that the future policy of Germany will be peace.

A committee of English Bankers held a meeting last night, and resolved to offer to take the entire new loan of one hundred million thalers, recently authorized by the North German Parliament.

A despatch has been received here from Berlin, announcing that Prince Wittgenstein, the Russian Military Agent in Paris, has been forbidden by General Trochu to leave the city, for fear he will betray its desperate condition.

The feeling in money circles is positive. The *Times* this morning, in an article on the situation, says: "During peace, we stand on the maintenance of peace guarantees and the repudiation altogether of the claim to supercede the obligations of the treaty of 1856, the violation of which we cannot acquiesce in."

The *Times* gives conspicuous places to a number of contributions insisting on the neutrality of the Black Sea or declaration of war.

The Federal Election Law Decided to Be Part Unconstitutional.

Judge Cadwalader, of Philadelphia, in the United States District Court, was on Friday engaged with the trial of Patrick McFadden, charged with illegal voting at the last election, in violation of the act of Congress of May 21st, 1870. The Philadelphia *North Am. ricans* says:

The facts as proved by the government were, that at the last election a member of Congress was voted for at the twelfth division of the second ward, and that in that division the prisoner voted under the name of Frederick Lanelson. There was no proof, however, that he did or did not vote for Congressman, and upon this point arose a very warm argument.

The section of the act under which this case was tried says that where a member of Congress is to be voted for, and a man votes at that election, the fact of his having voted at all shall be *prima facie* evidence that he voted for Congressman. This, of course, throws upon the accused the burden of proving the negative, that he did not vote for that office, before any evidence has been offered by the prosecution to prove the affirmative that he did so vote.

Counsels for the prisoner argued that this was an invasion of the rights of the citizen, and against the maxim of the law that says a man shall be presumed to be innocent of crime until that presumption is rebutted by evidence, and that, therefore, this section was unconstitutional.

Mr. Valentine argued against the position, and in favor of the constitutionality of the law.

Judge Cadwalader held the section to be unconstitutional, and said before conviction could be sustained the jury would have to say that the prisoner had been proven to have voted for Congressman.

There are several other points in the law probably equally unconstitutional, but Judge Woodward of New York, lately sent a man to prison, without a trial, while his lawyers were contesting the constitutionality of the act that Judge Cadwalader here breaks into.

Population of the New England States.

The comparative population of the six New England States in 1860 and 1870 is shown in the table given below. Later returns from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut have slightly modified the totals of these States since we gave the details: -

	1860.	1870.	Increase.	Per ct.
Maine	628,279	626,915	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Hampshire	326,073	318,300	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vermont	315,098	330,551	[illegible]	[illegible]
Massachusetts	1,231,066	1,457,351	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rhode Island	174,620	217,353	[illegible]	[illegible]
Connecticut	460,147	537,454	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	3,135,283	3,487,924	[illegible]	[illegible]

By exchange of territory with Rhode Island some four Massachusetts inhabitants, and Rhode Island gained an equal number. Taking this circumstance into account, the actual increase in Massachusetts since 1860 has been 22,200, or 1.72 per cent., and that of Rhode Island 43,201 or 22.04 per cent.

The following presents a general summary of the aggregate population of the six New England States at each decennial enumeration, with the increase and percentage during each decade, and the percentage of increase in the entire Union during the corresponding period: -

Year.	Pop.	Increase.	Per cent.	Entire Inc. Per cent.
1790	1,016,188	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1800	1,233,351	217,163	21.37	35.02
1810	1,471,891	238,540	19.35	36.45
1820	1,660,588	187,697	12.75	33.13
1830	1,910,837	250,249	15.07	36.89
1840	2,234,822	324,085	16.96	32.67
1850	2,728,116	493,294	22.07	35.87
1860	3,135,283	407,167	14.91	34.20
1870	3,487,924	352,641	11.24	[illegible]

A Ten Mile Ride on a Cow-catcher.

On last Friday evening a man by the name of Nolder, residing near the mouth of Mahoning, was caught upon the cow-catcher of the locomotive of the 6:20 evening Express down train of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, at or near Mahoning, and carried from that point to this place before he was discovered, a distance of ten miles.

When the train stopped at Kittanning, he made his situation known and was released; but with the exception of a cut upon the head or face, from which the blood had flowed pretty freely he received no other injuries.

The world not so far as we could learn, give any account as to how he got on the cow-catcher; and as he took the ride at his own risk, the conductor made no charge.—*Kittanning Sentinel.*

Press Restrictions in Germany.

Dr. Max Hirsch, editor of the *Gewerkverein*, has just been convicted in Berlin of the offence of insulting King William by the publication of an article in his paper complaining of the kind treatment which the ex-Emperor Napoleon III. was receiving at Wilhelmshohe. Dr. Hirsch was sentenced to an imprisonment of two months. King William seems to be influenced by his feudal notions of the "divine right of kings."

New York Married and Social Life.

Two or three facts are thus pictured by the N. Y. correspondent of the Troy *Times*. We hope they are not all true:

* * * I knew of a splendid marriage in which, among other items of display, a half-dozen groomsmen and bridesmaids were put in service. The wedded pair sailed for Europe, and while enjoying the luxury of its gayest capital, the husband detected his wife corresponding with her music teacher, a fine looking German, by whom she had been captivated. He immediately notified the parents to send for their daughter whom he at once abandoned, and pursued his journey eastward. Within six months from her wedding the bride was back in her father's house. That trifling ingredient in matrimony called love is overlooked when the gratification of social ambition is at hand, but the bride will yet find the true master of her heart, and, as in Hogarth's famous series to which I have referred, an intrigue will be the result. In the meantime, while she shares the grandeur of a splendid establishment, she feels that bitterness which gives light to *a blisson*.

Among the more noted of these marriages *a la mode* is that of a public man of considerable notoriety, who was at that time a widower of fifty, with a bad reputation both in social and political matters.—However, he was reputed to be rich, and wealth like character covers a multitude of sins. He offered himself to a young lady who had reached the ripe age of sixteen, and home might be expected to know her price. This was a house in the Fifth Avenue worth $100,000, to be conveyed before the performance of that ceremony which was to unite the affectionate couple.

The deed was executed, but it is more than whispered that just one day prior to this the premises were confidently mortgaged for $65,000. The bride, under these circumstances, might draw consolation from the fact that her honorable and honored husband shared everybody that came in contact with him, and hence such a purpose of sharp practice might reasonably be expected.

Another marriage some years previously excited a great deal of remark. This took place between a distinguished financier and the daughter of an eminent naval officer. In this instance the consideration was not only a deed of a Fifth avenue mansion, but also $100,000 in valuable stocks. This match, as I have said, excited great notice and even censure, owing to the husband's antecedents. Mention is made of an alliance near at hand between a forty-story brown-stone house with carriage and servants, and a fortune on top of it of $250,000 on the one hand, encumbered by 200 pounds of flesh and blood, with the blotted countenance of a rakish widower, ripened on the alley, a chignon and trousseau, a smattering of French and a love of the world, the flesh, and the devil, all done up in the painted form of a fashionable young lady. *New York Express.*

Life Insurance and Suicides.

An action has been begun by Anna M. Buell, relict of the late Jeptha C. Buell, of Cleveland, Ohio, against the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company for the sum of $10,000, and the suit is important, as its result is expected to be a settlement of the law of suicide as applied to life insurance contracts. The main facts of the case are thus given by the *Hartford Post*:—

"Jeptha C. Buell was insured in the Connecticut Mutual Life, for $10,000, on the 22d of March, 1865, and committed suicide by shooting himself with a pistol on the 14th day of November, 1869. Mr. Buell was also insured in three other companies for $10,000 each, making a total insurance of $40,000. Of these three companies the New York Life insures against suicide, and has paid its policy of $10,000. The Connecticut Mutual Life of this city, the Mutual Life of New York, and the Mutual Benefit of New Jersey, do not insure against suicide, and these three companies have combined in the defense against the suits brought in behalf of Anna M. Buell, the case now likely to be carried by either party which is unsuccessful in the Circuit to the Supreme Court of the United States. We shall so get an adjudication of the law of suicide which shall be final and authoritative throughout the United States.

"Jeptha C. Buell was the cashier of the Second National Bank of Cleveland, and embezzled $20,000 of its funds, preferred death to exposure, disgrace and imprisonment. The coroner's jury, as usual in such cases, brought in a verdict that he came to his death by a pistol shot, delivered by his own hand, while in a state of temporary insanity.

"Suicides are greatly on the increase in this country, and it is quite probable that companies will show that the total or partial payment of life policies in case of suicide has largely contributed to their increase, and it seems the question must be a grave one to these companies who insure against suicide lest their policies are a lurid indemnity against the casualty of death, as is their legitimate purpose, or a premium for the commission of the crime of self-murder."

Another Diabolical Outrage by a Negro in West Chester.

We have seldom chronicled the devilish outrage upon Miss Jenny Young. We have now to add to the catalogue another. A young girl passing along Biddle street, near the corner of High, on Wednesday evening last, was accosted by a negro and forced into an adjoining alley, and gagged and raped. It occurred early in the evening, and soon men were on the hunt for the villain, and if that black villain was found, he would have been summarily dealt with.

It may or may not be the same negro that perpetrated the diabolical deed recorded last week. These are not the first cases that have occurred in our Borough. Extreme delicacy in such matters renders it difficult to get hold of them.

What makes it more devilish and culpable is the fact, that, while the victims shrink from public exposure, there are people in our midst who make it a special point to screen the culprits by all manner of stories and devices, and thus become absolute accessories to the crime. Encouraging such offenders by defence and protection, by false and malicious innuendoes, is no better than participation. If these things had occurred in any other place, the world would have been a large reward offered by the authorities. *Jeffersonian.*

Napoleon and the German Artillery.

Very recently Napoleon inspected some Prussian artillery at Wilhelmshohe. The scene must have been an extraordinary one to all concerned. A mounted reserve battery of the eleventh regiment of artillery is in Wilhelmshohe, and Napoleon expressed a desire to see them exercise.—His wish was granted. The exercises were first to have taken place on the 28th of August, just fall of Strasbourg on that day necessitated the postponement until the 30th. At 10 o'clock the exercises commenced, attended by Napoleon, Prince Murat, Nev, Castelnau, Reoke, Bonnal, Hepp and Laurisson, all in civil costume. The construction and management of the guns were explained to his ex-majesty, who criticised several points, but expressed his satisfaction at the manner in which they were handled—as he knew, too, from actual experience on certain battle-fields. The second the prisoner Emperor inspecting the guns he had lors was interesting to be lost, and an enterprising Cassel photographer was on the spot to take the view.

An Oil Farm Yielding $7000 a Day.

Mr. James McCray has for some years owned a farm of 160 acres on the top of a ridge of hills on the east side of Petroleum Centre, Pa. While the Coquette well at the foot of the hills was flowing 1,000 barrels of oil per day, and other wells around it were yielding equally large quantities, Mr. McCray was operating with small leases of lands, and by industry and thrift accumulated $75,000, in blissful ignorance of the streams of wealth lying beneath the hay and oats he prudently cultivated on his own farm. Last April, however, Mr. Jonathan Wheeler drilled a well on this farm that pumped 400 barrels a day, and this well, in those days when 100 barrels is considered a great yield, gave an importance to the property, and attracted crowds to obtain leases. The fortunate owner has now an income of $7,000 a day. There are about 30 wells on the farm, pumping from 50 to 300 barrels a day each. Mr. McCray demands half the oil as royalty, and in some instances receives $1,000 to $1,500 an acre bonus besides.

Stupidity of Red Tape.

A noteworthy instance of official stupidity and red tape has just happened to the St. Louis Post-Office. While a large fire was in progress in that city, the discovery was made that in one of the burning buildings, which was contagious to the post office, a large quantity of whiskey was stored. To prevent an explosion, some one suggested to the postmaster, who happened to be the only United States official on the spot, the propriety of sending a force to remove the whiskey, and thereby save the postoffice from destruction. The latter declined to interfere in the matter except by official order, and actually telegraphed for instructions to the supervising architect of the Treasury at Washington. At last accounts the Secretary and Mr. Mullett were considering the expediency of authorizing the postmaster to call out the fire department.

American Wives of Foreign Ministers.

The American female element will preponderate next winter in the foreign circles at Washington. The new French Minister's wife, Madame Treilhard, was a Miss Hoffman of this city. The bride of the Spanish Minister is Miss Terry, a New York Cuban. The wife of the attache to Austrian Legation was a Mrs. Griffin, and the widow of a brilliant American General. The wife of the Mexican Minister was a Miss Smith of Washington, and that of the Danish representative a Miss Zabriskie of New Jersey. The acting Brazilian Envoy, Mr. Fleury, is also married to an American lady; and the late Italian Minister Cerrutti has become the husband of Miss Noyes of this city; while Mrs. Le Strange, of the British Legation was a Miss Austin of Boston.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Another Dodge of the Whiskey Ring.

A Western paper gives currency to a report that the "whiskey ring" will combine to induce Congress to raise the tax from fifty cents to one dollar per gall. The stills have been kept running constantly for months, and there is an immense stock on hand, on which the profit would be enormous if the tax was increased. When will the country be relieved of the operations of the mammoth combination known as the "whiskey ring?" Its hand is seen in almost everything that comes before Congress, and its touch is deadly to all public reforms unless its demands are complied with. *N. Y. Herald.*

Senator Cameron and the Darkies.

We have been informed of a rich scene which is said to have accurred on the Augusta and Savannah Railroad one day last week. It appears that on last Saturday morning Senator Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, left this city for Savannah. President Bridgers, of the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad had arrived in Augusta about the same time, on his elegant special car, on his way to Atlanta, and learning that Senator Cameron was going to Savannah, courteously placed his car at the disposal of the Senator and his family. The offer was accepted, and the coach attached to the day train on the Augusta and Savannah Railroad. As luck would have it, there happened to be a Radical political meeting at Waynesboro' on that day, and several negroes and a few white men were going down from this city to attend it. One of the negroes, forgetting that he was in Georgia and not in South Carolina, very coolly took a seat in the lady's car instead of the equally comfortable coach which the company provides on all its trains for the accommodation of colored people. As soon as the conductor discovered this he requested the sable citizen to leave the car, and upon his refusing to do so, ejected him, after a stout resistance from the coach. Senator Cameron heard the disturbance and discovering the cause, invited the ejected negro to take a seat with him in his special car. A good many other negroes were also invited into the car, and introduced by Senator Cameron to his family, and requested to ride with them down to Waynesboro'. Of course the colored citizens were too highly tickled not to accept the invitation, and the Senator, his family, and colored guests mingled lovingly until the cars stopped at the Waynesboro' station. The above is from a trustworthy source, and may be relied upon as correct.

On the principle that what is sauce for the African is sauce for the Caucasian, we have also been informed that, on the same day and on the same train, a white man from this city, named Stallings, was compelled to leave the colored people's car.—Stallings is a Radical, and was on his way down to Waynesboro' to attend the political meeting. The conductor very justly decided that as the colored people were not allowed to sit in the white people's car, whites had no right to sit in the colored people's coach.—*Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.*

The Crops.

The report of the department of agriculture for October states that the wheat crop of 1870 is about 14 per cent. less than that of 1869, which was very large. The greatest reduction is in New York and New Jersey. At the west the reduction is from 9 to 20 per cent. Many wheat growers held their crops of 1868 well into the year 1869, not being satisfied with the ruling prices. But, after all, they were obliged to sell at a less price than they could have received in 1868. It is probable that a considerable amount of the crop of 1869 is now held by the growers. In Minnesota and Kansas the grasshopper has committed great ravages, destroying whole fields of wheat and corn in some localities. It is reported that the average quality of the wheat crop is better than in 1869.

The corn crop is the best of the past ten years. The States along the lakes, and on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, have produced very large crops. The aggregate is estimated at thirty-five bushels an acre, or a total of 210,000,000 bushels.

The product of rye is somewhat smaller than in 1869, but the quality is unusually good.

Beans and peas are reported as average crops, the pea crop attracting more attention than formerly in North Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee.

Potatoes yield less than the average yield in all the Atlantic States, and in the Western States north of the Ohio river the depreciation ranges from 15 to 41 per cent.

The sorghum crop has been gathered in excellent condition, though the amount produced has not increased.

The increase in the breadth of the cotton crop was estimated in July at twelve per cent. But the latter part of the season has not proved favorable, and the crop will be no larger than that of last year, possibly lighter. The total is estimated at 3,000,000 bales, or possibly 3,500,000.

Sugar cane promises an increase. The crop did not amount to much during the war, and for two or three years following its close. Now the average condition of the Louisiana crops is considerably above the medium. From Texas the returns are equally favorable. The old cane growing plantations are coming under culture again, and the people in their vicinity are seeing the good effects in their increased prosperity.

The supply of tattered cattle exceeds that of former years. A good supply is reported in the west in fair condition.

Hon. Charles J. Faulkner.

This gentleman announces that he is not a candidate for United States Senator from West Virginia. He says:

"I feel constrained to state that I am at this time wholly incapacitated from holding any office either under the constitution of the United States or under the constitution of West Virginia, thus disqualified under the fourteenth amendment from holding any office, either State or federal, and deprived of all my rights as a voter and a citizen by the amnesty and pardoning laws of this State. I have since the close of the late civil war, taken no active or prominent part in the political struggles of the State or nation; but have been quietly engaged in my professional and agricultural pursuits, looking forward to the day, which I was satisfied could not be far distant, when the progress of Democratic principles would relax and destroy the policy of Republicanism, and would restore both States and individuals to the full enjoyment of those rights and privileges which our constitutional system was designed to secure to them."

Death of Jacob Hoffman, Esq.

The Reading *Eagle* says:

Mr. Hoffman's practice extended throughout all the Common Pleas and Equity Courts in this State, and he was frequently employed in cases before the Supreme Court of the United States. He was one of the best ejectment lawyers in the United States, and had in charge many of the heaviest and most contested land cases in this county, cases involving millions of dollars. We believe he recovered the heaviest judgment, amounting to $104,000, that was ever recovered in Berks county. As a friend he was social and kind, and to his fellow-members of the Bar ever courteous and gentlemanly. His death will be mourned by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

Mr. Hoffman was an old Line Whig, and on the dissolution of that party he joined the Republican party. He was a candidate for Canal Commissioner of Pennsylvania, a candidate for the State Senate against Hon. H. A. Muhlenberg, also a candidate for the Legislature against Henry Stetler, Esq., for the unexpired term to which Jas. Hunter had been elected, but who died before the Legislature assembled.

Wayne McVeigh Coming Home.

The Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* says:

"It is reported that Cameron's illustrious son-in-law, Wayne McVeigh, is coming home from Turkey, without making even a decent pretense of resuming service in the Government of Constantinople. By this operation he will pocket a round sum as his outfit and at least a portion if not all of a year's salary. This operation follows close on the heels of a similar exodus from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for he has pocketed at least one year's salary of $5,000 as one of the Commissioners to revise the civil code of the State, without rendering a particle of service. Practically the Commonwealth and the nation have thus turned into the pockets of the illustrious McVeigh from $15,000 to $20,000, because he is the son-in-law of a man who buys up our Legislatures.

Attempted Lynching in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 29.—Great excitement has existed at Potosi since the arrival of John Armstrong and a lad, Jolly, who murdered the Lapine family in that vicinity some days ago. Threats of lynching were made. Sheriff Breckenridge stationed a posse of 125 men, armed with double-barrel shot-guns, at the Court House, a few steps from the dell where the prisoners were confined, determined to suppress any attempts that might be made in that direction. About 1 o'clock on Sunday morning some forty men appeared at the Jail and demanded the assassins. The Sheriff replied he should protect the prisoners against violence, and ordered the crowd to disperse, which not being obeyed, a volley was fired over their heads. Several shots were then fired by the mob with fatal effect. This fire was returned by the posse, and one of the mob was killed, and the crowd then dispersed. The Sheriff has since taken the prisoners to St. Louis for safe keeping.

National Recuperation.

The eleven States that in 1861 declared their secession from the Union had in 1860 a population of 9,104,321. By the census of 1870 their aggregate population is 10,010,557. This shows an increase, notwithstanding the destruction of life caused by the war. The border States of Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, and Missouri, which had in 1860 3,136,941 population, contain now in 1870 an aggregate of 3,961,264 souls. These figures show the wonderful recuperative power of the American republic.

The Hoboken City Treasurer's Office Robbed of $17,000.

HOBOKEN, Nov. 26.—Burglars effected an entrance into the City Treasurer's office here, last night, and opened the safe with false keys. All the books, about $8,000 City Coupon Bonds, $8,000 in private bonds, together with $1,000 cash were secured.

The Donaldsonville Riot.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 26.—The whites who were arrested at Donaldsonville, charged with the murder of Lawes and Schonberg, have been discharged, and the principal witnesses, colored, arrested for perjury; and R. K. Smith, parish Judge, elect, for subornation of perjury.

Two Men Burned to Death.

HARTFORD, Nov. 27.—On Friday morning a coal bin belonging to Daniel Carter, of Plymouth, was burned, and on searching the ruins the remains of Frank Coafield, aged 22, and Everett Curtiss, aged 33 were found. It is supposed they had been drinking on Thanksgiving day, and entered the bin at night to sleep.

Local Intelligence.

Court of Quarter Sessions.

Tuesday Afternoon.—Com'th vs. John Emanuel, indicted for the larceny of $70, the property of Charles Shroder, on or about the 6th of November. The evidence on part of the prosecution went to show that the prosecutor and defendant roomed together for two nights preceding the robbery, at Kircher's United States Hotel; that during the afternoon the money, consisting of one $20, two $10's and six $5 notes, was missed; that defendant had been twice seen to go up stairs; that when arrested he had but three cents on his person; that he had purchased before his arrest, a watch and chain from Hirsh's jewelry store, and two rings and a key from Zahm's; that he he had given contradictory accounts of the manner in which he came into possession of the property, and also as to the amount of money he had in possession when he came to town; that he had used a $20 note in purchasing the watch, but prosecutor failed to identify it as one of the notes stolen from him. On part of the defence, Sarah Smithgall testified that she had been with defendant, at Kircher's, on the day of the larceny, all afternoon, and that he had not left her, or went up stairs; that they left the hotel about 6½ o'clock, and that she remained in company with defendant until midnight; and that he had failed to return to Kircher's because he had lost his way.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty, recommending the prisoner to the mercy of the Court.

Counsel for the Commonwealth asked that the watch found in possession of the defendant might be handed to the prosecutor, as it had been purchased with a part of the money stolen from him. Counsel for defendant maintained that the property should remain in their possession. The Court decided that it should remain in the hands of counsel for the Commonwealth, and defendant's counsel would take out a rule to show cause why it should be returned to them.

Com'th vs. James Stottz, colored, indicted on the first count for breaking into the house of W. W. Rowan, on Christmas morning, November 12th, and on the second count with an attempt to break in said premises with intent to commit a felony.

The prosecutor testified that about 6 o'clock in the morning named, he heard a loud noise and a jarring of the house; that he looked out of the front and also the back window, but could see nothing; that he went down stairs and opened his back door, and saw defendant hiding himself beneath some old bags under a wagon in a shed, where after some trouble he arrested him; and that on the way to jail defendant was heard lying outside the door.

The first count of be indictment was not pressed, as there was no evidence to substantiate it.

After argument by counsel, the Court charged the jury that they could not convict on the first count, but might on the second, if they inferred from the evidence that an attempt had been made by defendant to enter the premises with a felonious intent.

Jury out when Court adjourned, having received instructions to bring in a sealed verdict in the morning.

Wednesday Forenoon.—The jury in the case of Com'th vs. James Stottz, handed in a sealed verdict of not guilty of the first count of the indictment, housebreaking, but guilty of the second count, attempted housebreaking. Not sentenced.

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Rice and Stone appeared as bail for the appearance of the prisoner from day to day and the case was suspended for the present.

Com'th vs. Deborah Jane Johnson and Evangeline Johnson indicted for the larceny in September last of a feather-bed, a quilt, two bolster cases and a half-dozen knives and forks, the property of Richard Robert Ross, a fellow-boarder, a fellow-lodger, and a brother-in-law, and a near Christiana. All the parties to the suit are negroes of the blackest type, the old man being crowned with a fleece of white wool. A great deal of merriment was created in the Court Room by the gestures and African lingo of the old darkey as he gave in his evidence; but as it failed to make out a case of larceny, and the jury, without went to show that the girls claimed the property taken as their own—it having been given them by their mother before she died—the prosecuting attorney felt compelled to instruct the jury to return a verdict of not guilty.

Com'th vs. George Bertzfield, indicted for the larceny of an axe valued at $2, the property of John M. Tyson. The defendant entered a plea of guilty, with the extenuating circumstance that he was drunk, had the mania-potu, and did not know what he was doing. Having already been imprisoned a month before Court and sentenced to an additional imprisonment of 1 month.

Bills Ignored.—The Grand Jury returned the following bills ignoramused:

John Johnson, forgery and bastardy; Wm. McCulley, assault and battery with intent to kill; Frank Reed, larceny; J. Ross, larceny; Margaret Bonce, larceny.

Wednesday Afternoon.—James Stottz, colored, convicted of an attempted housebreaking was brought before Court, and sentenced to 11 months imprisonment in the county jail.

Henry Birkey, tried at the August term of Court and convicted of seduction, and in whose behalf application for a new trial had been made and refused, was brought before the Court and sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and undergo an imprisonment of six months in the county jail.

Commonwealth vs. Lawrence Reynolds, of Colerain township indicted for the desertion of his wife. The testimony offered went to show that Reynolds left the third husband of the prosecutrix, who had a child by each of her former husbands; that shortly after her marriage with defendant, the two quarrelled about the child, the latter having threatening to send them to the Poor House. She finally left Reynolds, taking her children with her to the Poor House where her third child was born.—The present suit was then brought in behalf of the child, and the Court ordered to pay $1 per week for the support of the child last born, falling in which he shall be liable for further prosecution.

Court adjourned.

Friday Morning.—Chas. Walton, convicted of larceny at September term of court and sentenced to the House of Refuge at Philadelphia, having been up for a week, was brought this morning before Court, having been remanded from the House of Refuge on account of age. His Honor, Judge Long, ordered him to undergo three months' confinement in County Prison.

Com'th vs. Christian Morris, colored, indicted for larceny. Michael H. Kaufman, residing near Mount Hill, in Manor twp., deposed that defendant stole two fish nets from him of the value of $4, some time during last August. On the part of defence it was shown that at the time of the alleged larceny prosecutor was indebted to defendant in the sum of $5, and that the nets were taken in liquidation of this debt. The jury were out until 12 o'clock, when they came into court for further instructions as to the nature of a felony. A verdict of guilty was then rendered and defendant was sentenced to 10 days' imprisonment.

The case of the Com'th vs. Charles Shanaman, indicted for embezzlement, and suspended on Wednesday afternoon to enable the prosecution time to furnish defendant with a bill of particulars of the alleged embezzlement was resumed.

Charles Hirsh, being sworn with hat on, on the Five Books of Moses in accordance with Israelitish form, testified that he was a member of the firm of Charles Hirsh & Brother, of Philadelphia; that in February last he had opened a branch store in Columbia, of which the defendant was to have charge, receiving for his services his board and washing, for the first six months, with the understanding that if the store at the end of that time proved a success, he should receive as a compensation, one-half of the net profits thereafter. Goods to the amount of $3,900 or $4,000 had been shipped to him up to July, at which time the alleged embezzlement took place.

Robert Frank, sworn after the manner of the Israelites, testified that he was the book keeper of Charles Hirsh & Bro. The book of original entries, in his own hand-writing was produced and identified. He proceeded to read the entries of goods shipped to the store in Columbia. Objection was made by defendant's counsel on the ground that certain entries therein are not contained in the bill of particulars or charged to have been embezzled. A general objection was also made to the introduction of any testimony in support of the second and third counts of the indictment, because the articles alleged to have been embezzle are not specifically described, and that the indictment does not allege that the ownership of the property was in the prosecutor. Much time was taken up in lengthy arguments by counsel, on the conclusion of which the Court overruled defendant's exceptions. The witness was recalled, and proceeded to read the various shipments of goods to the store in Columbia, up to the 8th of July. Case not concluded when Court adjourned.

Bills Ignored.—The following bills were ignored by the Grand Jury:

Henry H. Cassel, selling liquor without license; John Carper, selling liquor without license; Israel Hostetter, selling liquor on Sunday; Levi Miller, larceny; Eckert Ream, fornication and bastardy; Evangeline Johnson, larceny; John Cary, receiving stolen goods; Adam Sharp, selling liquor on Sunday; Dan. Mishler, selling to intemperate persons; Daniel Mishler, selling on Sunday.

The Grand Jury having received an application for the relief of the firemen injured at the burning of the Cork Factory, earnestly recommended the appropriation by the County Commissioners of a sum of money not exceeding $500 for that purpose.

Friday Afternoon.—The case of Charles Shanaman, charged with embezzlement, was resumed. The testimony of the witnesses for the Commonwealth was intended to prove that the defendant was not a partner with the Hirsh Brothers, but only an employee, and that in that capacity he had embezzled $20 in money, as charged in the first count of the indictment; and $720 in goods and chattels, as charged in the second count. The testimony of the prosecution was very positive on these points, and the deficit of goods and money positively sworn to.

Testimony on part of the defence was introduced to prove that Shanaman was a partner of the Hirsh Brothers, and that the alleged deficit in his account is covered by his share of the profits, and that the suit left the hotel about 6½ o'clock, and that she remained in company with defendant until midnight; and that he had failed to return to Kircher's because he had lost his way.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty, recommending the prisoner to the mercy of the Court.

Counsel for the Commonwealth asked that the watch found in possession of the defendant might be handed to the prosecutor, as it had been purchased with a part of the money stolen from him. Counsel for defendant maintained that the property should remain in their possession. The Court decided that it should remain in the hands of counsel for the Commonwealth, and defendant's counsel would take out a rule to show cause why it should be returned to them.

Com'th vs. James Stottz, colored, indicted on the first count for breaking into the house of W. W. Rowan, on Christmas morning, November 12th, and on the second count with an attempt to break in said premises with intent to commit a felony.

The prosecutor testified that about 6 o'clock in the morning named, he heard a loud noise and a jarring of the house; that he looked out of the front and also the back window, but could see nothing; that he went down stairs and opened his back door, and saw defendant hiding himself beneath some old bags under a wagon in a shed, where after some trouble he arrested him; and that on the way to jail defendant was heard lying outside the door.

The first count of be indictment was not pressed, as there was no evidence to substantiate it.

After argument by counsel, the Court charged the jury that they could not convict on the first count, but might on the second, if they inferred from the evidence that an attempt had been made by defendant to enter the premises with a felonious intent.

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