Daily Evening Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

there and 14/16 is the

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. PETHERSTON. Publisher.

VOLUME XXI.—NO. 123.

THE EVENING BULLETIN PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING (Sundays excepted),

AT THE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING, 607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION.

GIBSON PEACOCK. ERNEST C. WALLACE, F.L. FETHERSTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON, CASPER SOUDER, JR., FRANCIS WELLS. The BULLETIN is served to subscribers in the city a cents per week, payable to the carriers, or \$8 per ann

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED Fisnos.—Acknowledged superior in all respects of any made in this country, and sold on most liberal terms. NEW AND SECOND-HAND PLANOS constantly on hand for rent. Tuning, moving and packing promptly attended to. Warerooms. Its Chestnut street. jels-3m;

MARRIED.

WALKER-TRIEBELS.-On the 29th inst., by the Rev. Win. Catheart, Joseph G. Walker to Jennie E. Triebels, daughter of P. W. Triebels, Esq., all of this city. DIED. BATTERSHALL.—On the 29th instant, Maurice, infant on of J. W. and Camelia L. Battershall, aged 5 months

and 17 days.

The funeral will take place on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock. BELL.-On the 19th inst, Thomas Bell, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 2020. Chestnut street, West/Philadelphia, on Tuesday, Sept. 3, at 2 o'clock.

BURNS.—At Bordentown, on the evening of 29th, Miss Gertrede P. Burns.

BLRNS.—At norgenowin on the examine of sent active P. Burns.)
Due notice of the funeral will be given.
CUMMINS.—On the evening of the 2sth instant, after a lingering illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, lease Comming Sr., in the 78th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence No. 63/Christian street on Monday afternoon, Sept. 2d. at 2 o'clock, without further notice.
DRINKER.—In New York, on Wednesday morning.
28th inst., John Darleux Drinker, aged 37 years, 8 months and 55 days. 25th Inst. John Darieux Drinker, aged of years, command is different and in the different and is different a

fuger, relict of the late captain and the respectively exacts.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the fundant from her late residence. En Quien street, on Saturday afternoon, at 3 yelook. To proceed to Old Pine Street Church. 2t STELERFT. On the 25th instant, Samuel Wylle, twin and the Rev. William and Jane S. Sterett, sged 2 words and 3 days. son of the Rey, William and Jane S. Sterrett, aged 5 months and 3 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the parents, No. 2131 Vine street, on Monday afternoon, Sept. 2d. at 5 o'clock.

EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND ARCH, ARE opening for the Fall Trade of 1267.

Markot Shawls, ordered goods, Poplins, new colors, and litch Plaids, Black Sike, superior grades, Plain Sike, of all qualities.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SIXTH street, above Green, Rev. R. W. Henry, D. D., Paster, will reopen Babbath next, September I. Preaching by the Paster at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers welcome.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL UNITA-rian Church, corner of Tenth and Locust streets, will be open for religious services next Sunday (Sept. 1st) at 10% A. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES. PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences THURSDAY, September 13th. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 11th), or on TUESDAY, July 30th, the For circulars, apply to President CATTELL, or to

Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN. Clerk of the Faculty.

Easton, Penna., July, 1867. NOTICE TO TAX.PAYERS.—A PENALTY OF One per cent., will be added upon all City Taxes for the year 1857, remaining unpaid after the first day of September next. Two per cent. after first day of October, and Three per cent. after first day of December.

RICHASD PELTZ. Avg. 22, 1867. [au24 6t rp]]

FAMILIES ABOUT CHANGING THEIR REdicates for cleaving the city, can receive the highest cash price for old newspapers, books, pamphlets, rag, etc. Wrappers always on hand and for sale by E. HUNTER, 613 Jayre street. Orders will receive prompt attention, by mail or otherwise.

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 AND 1520
Lombard Street, Dispensary Department—Medical treatment and medicines furnished gratuitously to the

The Issues in Canada. (From the Montreal Herald, August 28.)

We have reason to believe that people in all parts of the Dominion, not least in the sister provinces, are looking forward with both interest and anxiety to the election contest now going on in Montreal West. Apart from the great personal popularity of Mr. McGee, the contest is in some sense viewed as one between Fenianism and some sense viewed as one between Fenianism and good order. We find this impression coming to us in our correspondence from the extreme parts of the Dominion, and there is reason for it. It has been remarked (by Mr. James Smith, among others) that Mr. Devlin has made no derial or condemnation of Fenianism. He has not, of course, avowed himself a Fenian. He will deny that he has been an avowed one; but he knows full well the character of his support, which has split off from Mr. Mc-Gee, and he deals with Fenianism very tenderly accordingly. At his last West meeting in Victoria square he had Mr. David, advocate, to speak for him. Mr. David gave a very mild and neat definition of Fenianism as applied to the prisoners Mr. Devlin defended at Sweets burg. He said they were "brave men, whose pa-triotism had unfortunately led them rather too far into danger; and that it 'redounded to Mr. Devlin's honor' that he had been so 'successful in his efforts to relieve them from their difficulties." He abused the British Government in the most

sion." The speech of Mr. David was uttered in French. It is the ground on which the suffrages of the French speaking electors of Montreal West were asked for by Mr. Devlin, and on which Mr. Devlin should be defeated. The electors had better look the issue thus put fully and squarely in the face. There is no blinking it. There is no pretence of denial or explanation of the correctness of the report of Mr. David's speech, which has now been published two or three days, and been a subject of conver-

outrageous terms, describing it as the "common tyrant of Ireland and Canada, both of which

countries are groaning under the yoke of oppres

sation in the streets.

If we turn to the East, and look at the character of Mr. Lanctot's opposition to Mr. Cartier, we find that it is based on communism, intense hatred of British connection and open preference for a connection with the United States. In other words, to borrow a term from an evening contemporary, it "is French Fenianism of a malignant sort."

malignant sort."
In politics there is no middle feature. Every on pointes there is no mindue teature. Every voter must support one principle or the other in issue in the elections. In Montreal East, it is Mr. Cartler and the Dominion, i. e. working out on our separate career, under the protection of Britain, on one side, and Mr. Lanctot and demagoguism, communism and annexation on the other. In Montreal West the issue is nearly the same. Mr. McGee represents the Dominion and British connection on one side; Mr. Devlin such views as those set forth by Mr. David on the other. And every newspaper and voter who does not support the one does support the other, whatever hypocritical professions may be made to the

that have been rained by neglect could be strung together, they would reach thrice round the world. There may have been some excuse for world. There may have been some excuse for this have in days gone by, when there was no absolute safeguard against dental decay in existence, but there is no applogy for it now. Fractionart Sozodont, the world-renowned antisoptic dentifrice, as certainly protects the teeth against decay, as oil prevents steel from rusting, or water arrests the progress of fire. of several square miles; extending along the

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1867.

THE CATACOMBS OF PARIS. feet under ground, and notwithstanding the | would march a body of soldiers to the capitol | to taking a revolver from the prisoner, and giving [Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.] immense difficulties arising from this cause, as PARIS, August 4th, 1867 .- "Light," "careless," well as on account of the decidedly unfavorable frivolous." are, in the English language, epiposition, chosen only because no better could be thets synonymous of "French." The Germanie found, the enterprise proved extraordinarily nations of Europe have the fixed notion that the successful-a wonder of art. Yes, the Catacombs chief desire of their Gallie brethren is the gratifiof Paris teach us a double lesson. They give us cation of the appetites and passions. The cause the striking illustration of the frailty of the huof this notion lies in the fact that the French do man body, and they show us to what great results not belong to the class of men the combinations of our mind may lead, when Do cream and mantle like a standing pond;" intended for a useful purpose, and executed by an aggregate of individuals to whom union lends and their purpose is not strength. Among the numerous inscriptions — to be dressed in opinion upon the stone pillars of the structure, there is Of wisdom, gravity and profound conceit." none more appropriate and more true than the The philosophy of Democrites has, it is true, one which calls to us: "Man, know thyself!"

obtained more adherents among the descendants

of the Latin than those of the German tribes; but

vital importance the French take the lead of

European nations. It was not in the year 1215,

it was in the year 1789, that the power of despots

received its fatal blow; it was not the Magna

Charta, it was the French revolution that broke

Strapgers visiting Paris relate of its theatres, its balls, its cafes, and too often forget that it pos-

sesses a Louvre, a Bibliothéque Imperiale, a Sor-

bonne. Paris has its Pantheon, where we may meditate upon the end of all human greatness; its

Catacombs, where we find that human misery

has its term. For the thinker, the Catacombs of

Paris have more value than those of Rome. There

Death is the sole ruler. In their wildness,

in their lugubrious grandeur, they impress

us with the desponding feeling of our littleness,

that we must so soon succumb in the unequal

war which every day we wage against him.

With horror we behold the power of the icy

monarch, and no sun shines to throw a light upon

the gloomy picture which our mind views.

Here, the aspect is different. Yes, here also the immense power of Death is manifested. Here, also, we are impressed with the idea that we are but as a drop of water in the ocean. At the

nought; that, although our body be frail and ephemeral, the products of our mind are pow-

erful and lasting. Here, in the Catacombs, in

the very realms of Death, we have the conscious-

It was in the beginning of July when I visited

the Catacombs. It was at noon, and a small

party had already collected itself at the Barriere

de l'Enfer, where the entrance to them is situated.

The weather was unpleasant. The sky was

threatened every moment to burst into rain.

A disagreeable wind added to the discomfort.

The scene itself was, independent of the weather.

far from making an agreeable impression. Wild

and desolate is the ground upon which the en-

trance to the Catacombs is situated. The French

have found for it the characteristic name "Bar-

rière de l'Enfer." A large gloomy house is the

only sign of human presence in the vicinity;

thorns and thistles and poisenous plants are the only diversities offered by nature. Upon this

ground a small number of men and women.

solemn and serious, have gathered. Every one

holds a candle in his hand, and looks anxiously

The ominous door is opened, one by one the

visitors light their candles, are counted, and pass

within it. Our turn arrives, and we are put un-

der the same process. After entering, a flight of

steps, seventy-five in number, must be descended.

and then we reach the long passages leading to

those containing the skeletons. The former are

so narrow and so low, that no two men can walk

abreast, and that many are compelled to bend

the head, so as not to come in contact with the

ceiling. Let us now cast a glance upon the cu-

A deep silence reigns. The sounds of the steps

are muffled, and come but intermittingly to the

ear. The forms of our companions are not dis-

cernible in the darkness of the subterranean

corridors. Only small lights are seen as far as

the eye can reach, and these glide along slowly.

The scene has the appearance of a proces-

sion of ghosts. Upon the ceiling we no-

tice a broad black stripe, which serves as the

thread of Ariadne, through the labyrinthic

windings; and truly there exists, perhaps, no

better representation of the labyrinth of the

Grecian legend than the Parisian Catacombs. We find ourselves carried along with the rest of

the party, from left to right, from right to left,

evading one passage and turning to another,

without knowing any other reason than that the

mystericus thread wills it so. After a march of

nearly ten minutes, we arrive at the galleries of

the skeletons. A remarkable spectacle, rendered

imposing by its associations, now opens itself to

our view. Here, closely packed together, are the

remains of the actors upon the great scenes of

which history has kept the record. As in the

game of chess, we place kings, queens, knights

and bishops upon the field, let them fight their

battles, and then put them in a dark box-the

conqueror and the vanquished indiscriminately-

so appears to us the way of the world, as we

cast our eves upon the mass of skeletons, now

undistinguishable one from another, and which

at some previous day, walked through the path

of life as we do. Here are some that have per-

ished in the wars between France and England,

and witnessed the exp oits of Joan d'Arc. Fur-

ther on are those who fell in the religious wars of

France. Beyond them are the remains of those who, on the ever memorable St. Bartholomew's

night, aided in the terrible work of exterminating

their heretical brethren. A little later, we come

to the galley in which we see the skulls and what

is left of the other parts of the skeletons of the

liberators of France and of Europe, of those who

Considered from the architectural point of

view, the Catacombs are among the most remark-

able buildings of the world. They form an area

whole Faubourg St. Germain. They are about 80

gave up their lives in the revolution of 1789.

rious scene.

towards the small iron down towards the small iron do

covered with lead-colored clouds,

the yoke of nations forever.

reflections. We have arrived at the steps leading is not the logic of Democrites as correct, as proto the door, and must await its opening. found as that of the lamenting philosopher? We teel now the oppressing air, and No, the French are not frivolous. Had the the consciousness of being underground marks French character been studied in its deepitself forcibly. The door opens, we mount, and ness, the general ideas regarding it would after being again counted, step out and find never have been enabled to gain ground. ourselves under the wide firmament, inhaling It has been considered as of a superficial nature with pleasure the fresh air in deep draughts. because it has been superficially examined. The

An unexpected halt suddenly terminates our

ISAAC L. RICE. Pupil of the Conservatoire.

reproach, from its very nature, falls back upon those who originated and support it. Yet even the supposition that the satirical philosopher is DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN NEW YORK. the only one possessing disciples among the Destruction of a Distillery--Three Men Badly Burned---Pour Horses Burned to Death---Loss Estimated at French is erroneous. France glories in its Corneille, its Racine, its Bossuct. In matters of

About \$140,000.

[From to-day's New York Herald.] [From to-day's New York Herald.]
Shortly after four o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in the large distillery of Joseph Sickels, Nos. 43, 45 and 47 First avenue. The flames spread with astonishing rapidity, commencing in the basement, and in the space of fifteen minutes the flames were leaping from floor to floor, until the whole edifice was enveloped in the fiery element. Captain Mount, of the Seventeenth precinct, and a large force of police were quickly on the premises, and, aided by the were quickly on the premises, and aided by the firemen, they extricated three of the workmen, who were at the time so much confused by the smoke that in a few seconds they must have ished. One was taken out from under the iron gratings in front, and the other two were dragged out from the rear of the building. James Golden, who was badly burned on the face and hands, was conveyed by the police to his residence, 139 Goerck street. The other two men were not so much injured, and they were sent to their bornes.

The whole of the building is a mass of ruins. It was seventy-five feet on First avenue, and It was seventy-five feet on First avenue, and eighty feet deep, valued at \$50,000. The stock was estimated at \$50,000, and the machinery at \$60,000. The building was owned by Solomon Sinms, and the machinery by Simms & Heller. The following are the insurances:

On building — Mechanics, \$5,000; Bowery, \$5,000; Atlantic, \$5,000; St. Marks, \$2,500; Lafayette, \$3,500. Total, \$21,000.

same moment, however, we see that we are not On machinery—Relief, \$2,500; State of New Jersey, \$2,833; Commonwealth, \$1,060; Firemen's Fund, \$833; Montank, \$2,500; Jefferson, \$2,500; Greenwich, \$1,666; New York, \$2,500; Hamilton, \$2,500; Williamsburg City, \$833. Total, \$20,131.

There is \$1,500 insurance on horses and harness in the Park Insurance Company. The four horses burned to death were rated at \$1,000.

The total loss may be estimated at about \$140,000. ness of possessing a mind—the nobler part of ourselves, for which Death has no sting. He is enthroned here, but man has built him his palace. At the same time and at the same place we perceive our weakness and learn where lies our

The origin of the fire seems to be at present not very well explained. One story is that the men were doing something to the gas meter, and the light caught the gas, causing an explosion, which fired the building. Another account is that the fumes of the alcohol came in contact with the light. The matter will no doubt be investigated.

The President and Mr. Langston. The Washington Chronicle of yesterday prints

the following:

It is reported on trustworthy authority that J. M. Langston, of Ohio, a colored lawyer, visited the President on Saturday last. The conversa-tion transpired somewhat as follows:

President—Mr. Langston, I have determined pon the removal of Gen. Howard because of the partisan way in which he has administered the affairs of his bureau. He is fanatical and ambitious. I want somebody in sympathy with the colored people. Langston's reply was, in effect, that he believed that the colored people were generally satisfied with Gen. Howard's administration, and that he (Mr. L. Fwould be sorry to see him displaced.

He expressed the hope that the President had The President said that he had decided to re-The President said that he had decided to remove Gen. Howard soon, and wished a colored man if he could find one altogether suitable. He intimated by his manner that Mr. Langston could have the position if he would accept it. He gave him a week to consult with the colored people

as to their wishes. as to their wishes.

By the advice of some of his friends Mr.

Langston called upon Gen. Grant yesterday, and repeated in substance the conversation with the President, and asked the General's advice as to his acceptance of the position of Commissioner. Gen. Grant replied that, under the circumstances, he considered it in every respect unadvisable for Langston to accept the place of Commissioner; that if Gen. Howard were removed, Mr. Langston could not hope to give greater satisfaction in the administration of the affairs of the buaffairs of that he was fully satisfied Gen. Howard had done his best, and had committed no act which would not bear rigid scrutiny; but if he (Grant) were to remain Secretary of War, and Langston should be appointed, he would aid him to the best of his ability. Gen. Grant, in conclu-sion, said nothing had been said to him about the removal of Gen. Howard; but if it were accomplished, for reasons already stated, it would be inexpedient and of no practical benefit to the colored race for Mr. Langston to accept the position. Mr. Langston then urged Gen. Grant to do all he could to have Gen. Howard retained for the good of the colored people, as he was satisfied he had been their true friend, and stated that looking to the good of the colored people and to the interest of the Government, he could not consent to accept the position, and that he would not accept it for the further reason that he fully believed it to be offered to facilitate the remove of Gen. Howard, and to embarrass the best in-terests of his race. In this connection it is proper to state that during the interview be-tween Mr. Langston and Johnson, the latter stated that he felt compelled to remove General Howard, and denounced him in very earness terms. He intimated that the removal would occur very soon, and was particularly urgent in his desire to persuade Mr. Langston to accept his

The Situation in Washington. The correspondent of the Boston Advertiser

sends the following interesting items from Washington:
One of the secret reasons for sending General Canby, with his radical principles, to relieve General Sickles, appears to be a desire of the President to remove General Canby from the command of the Washington District. This has command of the Washington District. This has come to the surface in connection with the fact that ten days ago the President had about decided to place General Rousseau in command here. This, it is understood, he was finally dissuaded from doing, although it is believed here that General Rousseau has only delayed salling for Sitka that he might learn the issue of passing

Sitta that he might learn the issue of passing events.

Notwithstanding General Grant's efforts to have Colonel Gordon Granger sent to his command, the President has kept him here, and of late he has mentioned his name in connection with the contemplated changes. Before Congress adjourned, Colonel Granger is known to have declared that it was an unconstitutional body, and that if he were Andy Johnson he body, and that if he were Andy Johnson he

and disperse it.

Persons well versed in the condition of affairs Persons well versed in the condition of affairs in Maryland, and who have spent considerable time in counties in this vicinity, state that the opinion is very common there that the President intends to resist impeachment by force, and that nearly all the rebel militiarisen confidently expect to be called upon. As a significant coincidence, this opinion appears to have sprung up soon after Montgomery Blair's late visit to Annapolis. The name of Jerry Black is also very generally used as one of those committed to this line of Presidential defence.

ine of Presidential defence. The Intelligencer prints a communication this morning in which the writer, after predicting that the South will send twenty-five negroes to the next Congress, adds these qualifying words:

If one ever convenes. The President still refuses to give out General Grant's letter concerning the removal of Mr. Stanton, although the latter has withdrawn all

Maryland rebels have forcibly ejected from her house a lady who had purchased property on the Potomac some distance below this city, and who had opened a home for disabled soldiers, white and black. General Howard has applied to General Grant for military protection of property.

MURDER IN LANSINGBURG, N. Y.

A Woman Thrown from a Carriage into the Public Street and Killed-strangely Mysterious Case.

Thoy, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1867.—A terrible and mysterious woman murder was committed in the adjoining town of Lansingburg last evening.
A partial statement of the facts so far as ascertained has sent a perfect thrill of horror through-out these surrounding communities, the de-tective experts up to this time having afforded the public no satisfactory clue as to how the dreadful circumstance took place. At about eight o'clock last evening a gentleman named Bulson, while walking along State street, in Lansingburg village, had his attention attracted by groaning noises proceeding from a passing cartiage. Sergt. King, of the Metropolitan police, was at once notified by Mr. Bulson of the strange incident, and at once gave chase to the carriage, the guilty occupant of which had by this time discovered the pursuit, and turning into a dark street, made his escape, only after having thrown the holdy of a divisor side variety and the contraction. the body of a dying girl from the carriage upon the highway. Upon retracing his steps the police sergeant discovered the body of the girl dead by sergeant discovered the body of the girl dead by the street side. A little further on a considerable bundle of clothing for female use was found, consisting of a jockey hat, skirt, under-clothing and a handkerchief marked "Carrie." There is no doubt that the girl was thrown from the carriage, as already stated, and thus met her death, though she could have lived but a very short time anyway. The stated, and thus met her death, mough she could have lived but a very short time anyway. The remains were at once removed to the station-house, where they were laid out for identification. Soon after the occurrence two relatives of Miss Annie Conners, of Cohoes, appeared and identified the body as that of a relative of theirs by that name though there was a want of nosiby that name, though there was a want of posi-tiveness in the identifying. It was subsequently ascertained that Miss Conners was at home, alive

The remains were finally ascertained to be those of a well-nigh unknown woman named Carrie-Hubbard, a beautiful creature, formerly residing at Pittstown, in this county, which place she left some time since for Lansingburg, where she last lived for several months past. Chief Detective Lemuel Hurlburt is now at Pittstown solving out the antecedents of this last unfortunate. She could not have been more than ninenate. She could not have been more than nine-teen years of age, and was about five feet in height, with a florid complexion and auburn hair. A post mortem examination revealed unmistakably the fact that Miss Hubbard was, previous to her being thrown from the carriage, the victim of a most rough and unsuccessful attempt at malpractice, and that when it was ascertained that she was beyond hope of recovery, and must die within a very short time, she was violetty, thouse when short time, she was violently thrown upon the street to the end that the detection of the living might be avoided. A coroner's jury was empanelled this morning, before which appeared a sister of the deceased, who had not seen her since last November, when she was employed in

dress-making.

Two witnesses testified that they saw the deceased ten minutes before she died, near a Mr. Tracy's ice house, a man holding her hands and remarking that he could do nothing for her, after which the stranger, with his victim, entered

The doctors testified that the post morten dis-closed a dreadfully diseased condition consequent upon-malpractice. A Pittstown woman testified that she had employed the deceased, but dis-charged her on the ground that she was not strong enough to do the work. She regarded her as of good character, and never knew of her keeping

male company.

A man named Burt Gardner, living at the house of the last witness, Kate G. Groff, left there at about the same time as the deceased. He has een sent for and will be examined this evening. Gardner is described as a tall, slim young man, with dark complexion, but not dark hair, wear ing a straw hat and light spotted clothes.

Murder in New Castle, Delaware.

Minder in New Castle, Delaware.

(From the Wilmington Commercial, Ang. 29.)

About 8 o'clock, last evening, James Booth, commonly called "country Jim Booth," to distinguish him from a very respectable relative of his, a resident of New Castle, shot a colored man named William Smith, killing him instantly. Booth immediately gave himself up and was committed to jail, and last night Sheriff Herbert summenal the Coroner to hold an inquest on the mitted to Jan, and tast night should at inquest on the remains of Smith. Coroner Bellew went over early this morning to perform the duty, and summoned a jury.

The testimony taken indicates that Booth had

had a quarrel with John W. Smith, a grand-child of the murdered man, and after attacking the boy in the street, followed him to Smith's dwelling, in the street, followed him to Smith's dwelling, striking him on the way with a club. The boy ran in and closed the door, when Booth approached the window, and after a few words with the old man, took aim with a pistol, and fired, the bullet passing through the latter's heart. He staggered and fell, dying almost immediately. Booth then went to the Sheriff's office and gave himself up. He is described as being a singular and eccentric man, not supposed to be quite himself up. He is described as being a singular and eccentric man, not supposed to be quite compos ments. He was in the habit of drinking and at times became violent and dangerous. He is not without means, being the part owner of a large farm near New Castle, the management of which is, however, not in his hands. Smith, the murdered man, was known as a very quiet, inof-

murdered man, was abown as a very quiet, interfensive person.

It is by no means improbable that the recklessness with which the murderer regarded human life was in this case partially produced by the feeling which more respectable and better known members of his party have been trying to in-flame against the colored people.

The following is some of the testimony taken

before the jury: John M. Smith (colored boy) testified as follows: Between 8 and 9 o'clock on the evening of Aug. 28th, I was in front of Miss Bouman's house; as I got opposite the pump Mr. Booth struck me; I then ran; Mr. Booth followed me; as I went in the door he struck me again; I went in and shut the door: Wm. Smith came down stairs and said down at the window; I said James Booth struck me; Wm. Smith asked what he had done it for, I told him, nothing that I knew of; Booth said "in he pokes his head out of that window I will show he pokes his head out of that window I will show him what for;" Booth then came towards the window; as he was opposite the door, by the tree, I looked out and saw him pointing a pistol; I saw the flash, and heard the report; William Smith jumped from the chair and wont towards the front door, holding both hands to his becast, saying, "I'm gone. I'm shot;" I then ran for a doctor, and Booth ran towards the 'rallroad. Sheriff Horbert testified that the prisoner had come to his office and asked to be locked up at 15 minutes after 9, on the evening of Aug. 28th. Mr Joseph A. Vining, prison-keeper, testified

it to the Sheriff.

Dr. John Merritt, who made a post morten examination of the body of the deceased, made

the following report:
"I do hereby certify that upon examination of
the body of Wm. Smith, negro, before the Corover's inquest, held by Coroner Bellew this day. I found a gun-shot wound from a ball about a 1/2 inch in diameter, penetrating the heart, and pas ing through the upper part of the right side of the heart, from which wound the said Smith

the neart, from which wound the said Smith dicd."

The verdict was, "that the deceased came to his death by a gun-shot wound, by the hands of James Booth."

THE INDIAN WAR.

The Indian Peace Commission. YANKTON, D. T., Aug. 22, 1867.—At Omaha, the Capital of the State of Nebraska, and head-quarters of Gen. Augur, commanding the District, the Indian Commission tarried for a few hours, for the purpose of taking the evidence of Gen. Augur and others in reference to Indian affairs. The General estimates the number of troops necessary to enable him to wage a successful campaign against the Indians in his district at twenty thousand (20 000) three-fourths affairs. at twenty thousand (20,000), three-fourths, fif-teen thousand (15,000) cavalry. He also esti-mates the same amount, or number, necessary in Gen. Hancock's district, south; the same for Gen. Francock's district, south; the same for Gen. Terry's district, north; sixty thousand (60,000) troops, forty-five thousand (45,100) cavalry, required to subjugate or exterminate the Indians on our Western plains, and in the mountains

General W. S. Harney, a member of the Indian Commission, one of our oldest Indian Egiters, who served in Florida, in the Black Hewk war, and on the plains for years, estimates the number and on the plains for years, estimates the number necessary to put down the Indians at one hundred thousand (100,000) men. He makes his estimate from a thorough knowledge of the capacity of the Indians for war, and often refers to the campaign in Florida as proving the courage, shrewdness and determination of the Indians whom pressed into an extremity and the when pressed into an extremity and compelled to resort to arms as their only means of self-preservation. In Florida the nation expended fifty millions (\$50,000,000), fought the Seminoles six years, and were then forced to buy them off-never succeeding in conquering

On the plains and in our mountain fastnesses. with their facilities for rapid movement, knowledge of the country, no cities, towns, or other trains to guard and protect their means of com-municating intelligence from one to another, their originality of attack, and capacity for soon their originality of attack, and capacity for soon understanding the plans, and preparations of their opponents, they can resist an army of one hundred thousand men for at least five years. As hundred thousand men for at least five years. As our people are in the wrong in this whole matter, and by our Government failing to provide means to prevent an Indian outbreak, it may be well to make an estimate of the cost of prosecuting a war of extermination against the few thousand Indians now on the Western plains and in the mountains, and to ask if there is not a better way to settle the difficulty than by going to war. On the plains it is said to cost about two millions (\$2,000,000) a year to support a regiment of cavalry. Eighty regiments will cost one hundred and sixty millions (\$160,000,600) per annum. The twenty regiments of infantry, artillery, &c., will cost at least twenty (\$20,000,000) more—one hundred and eighty millions (\$180,000,000). In five years it will cost to subjugate or exterminate the Indians, nine hundred millions (\$900,000,000) of dollars. It will be impossible to estimate the cost at less

It will be impossible to estimate the cost at less than five hundred millions (\$500,000,000), or one hundred millions (\$100,000,000) a year. Is the country prepared for this addition to the national indebtedness and consequent reduction in value of Government bonds, merely for the purpose o answering the demand of some of our frontic settlers for the extermination of the Indians And this when we are in the wrong, and when every honorable man is forced to admit that the Indians are justified in their resistance to our army. If they were in the wrong, entirely so, I should advocate the policy expressed years ago by one of our Presidents, "Millious for defence and not one cent for tribute," and insist on con-quering our enemy at whatever cost of life or

The Indian is capable of civilization, if proper efforts are made, and a fair chance is given him. The present policy of our Government is calculated to keep him as he is for all time. Heretofore, when they have asked for plows, we have sent them red ochre; when they have begged that their money might be invested in the purchase of agricultural implements, looking-glass and other trash have been sent to them. dians have become civilized where they have had a fair trial; and in some States they are not only all the rights and privileges of other citizens of the United States. What has been done for one the United States. What has been done for one can be done for all—whatever may be said to the contrary by designing men, who demand extermination of the Indians.—N. Y. Tribune.

The Episcopal Question of Discipline. The controversy between the High and the Low Church factions in the Protestant Episcopa community, touching Dr. Tyng's breach of disci-pline, is still carried on with all the bitterness and obstinacy characteristic of theological dis-putes. The friends of Dr. Stubbs appeal to the canons and rubries in support of the correctness of their views, while Dr. Tyng and his advocates maintain the right of Episcopal ministers to preach wherever they receive a call. "all canons, rubries, pastoral letters, and prohibitions to the contrary notwithstanding." But though the contrary notwithstanding. But though the canons and rubrics of the Church may favor the High Church party and bear hard on Dr. Tyng, public opinion and the custom of the age are, beyond question, on the side of the Doctor and his Low Church adherents. Of this even his accusers seem to be growing sensible, since, accusers seem to be growing sensible, lince, though as persistent as ever in defence of their argument, they yet deem it prudent to compro-mise the matter and retire from the conflict with as little disgrace as possible. The evangelical party manifest no disposition to let them off thus asily, but avow their determination to proceed to the "most extreme issue," in order to secure a full and unqualified decision on Dr. Tyng's course. It is no longer with the solitary case of Dr. Tyng that the Committee or Convention will have to deal, if they go on with the matter, since two more Episcopal ministers have recently oftended in the same way as the aforenamed Doctor—the Rev. John A. Parsons of the Diocese of Dolaware, by preaching in the Dutch Reformed Church at Hackensack, and the Rev. Robert Mc-Murdy, editor of the New York Freemason, by officiating at Roseville, near Newark .- N. Y

The Drought in Western New York [From the Rochester Union, Aug. 37.] There are as yet no signs of rain, and the drought continues. Each day adds to the number of citizens who are without water and who

are suffering in consequence of the absence of this essential element for the various purposes of life. How much longer it may please Providence to editione this drought no man can tell.

It is now nearly a month since we had more than a sprinkle of rain. Unless rain comes soon our corn and potato crops will be materially damaged. Already the potato tops hereabouts

are drying up for want of moisture; corn begins to wilt, and the blossomed buckwheat looks poorly. In the gardens cucumbers are already poorly. In the gardens cucumbers are already killed, unless they have been watered frequently, and so of the squashes; and tomatoes and cab bages are suffering.

The Jones and McCoole Fight.

8r. Louis, August 20. Large crowds of roughs and others left here this afternoon to witness McCoole and Jones fight. Betting here is all in favor of McCoole. The railroads are running excursion trains at reduced farea. McCoole took FACTS AND FANCIES.

PRICE THREE CENTS!

Nashville, Tennessee, has never used gas. -Japan has ordered \$10,000 worth of military

accontrements from San Francisco. —Some Brown University students have walked (4)0 miles this season for the fun of it. -The great-grandmother of Gen. Grand is in the newspapers.

-Redschid Pasha burnt a monastery and threw a sick monk into the flames. —Peter Zower shot Mrs. Helly dead in Guilford; Ill. She looked unkindly upon Peter's suit to her daughter

—An Italian Countess, beautiful and dashing, has been arrested at Paris for saucily riding in front of Louis, at a military review.

Rather fine music boxes are now sold for one-dollar. The art of making them has been greatly simplified of late.

—Charles A. Dana, George Ripley and George Wm. Curtis were once enthusisetic Fourierites of the Brook Farm school. Barkis was willin', and it is also stated that Bigler, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, will "take" a position in the Cabinet, if it is tendered.

The Labor Congress ask Congress to appropriate twenty-five millions to establish the eight-

It is supposed the new planet discovered by Professor J. C. Watson, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, will be called after him. Watson a name? -Miss Swan, at Portland, Maine, weighs-four hundred pounds. She is engaged to a gentleman weighing only one hundred and fifteen.

—An exchange calls Hon. Alexander M. W. Ball the Silas Wegg of New Jersey, and says he recently evinced a great disinclination to drop into peetry in a friendly way."

— Spain is financially, socially and politically going to the bad, and the people's freshest trouble is a Sunday law which shuts up the markets and leaves the bull fights unmolested.

—The Japanese are very neat in their persons, even the poorest man and woman of that polite and fidy nation wash themselves from head to foot daily at the public bath rooms.

—In the native town of Edward Everett, a new avenue called by his name has been opened; and in the sign post a daguerrootype likeness of that distinguished man has been inserted.

—John G. Saxe can extemporize humorous verse with great rapidity. He will ride along the country and weave into passable poetry all the objects of interest along the route.

—A western paper thinks that Bonner values Greeley and Beecher very highly, since he estimates the two together as worth about half as much as the celebrated "Dexter." much as the celebrated "Dexter."

—Dickens is said to be a "sort of partner" with his Boston publishers, and is collecting his stray stories, which have never yet been volumed, for a permanent setting in the Diamond editions.

—A lady in St. Louis polished her husband with a stick of wood; he reciprocated with a revolver. The affair not being fatal to either was a great disappointment to spectators.

great disappointment to spectators. -Roguish boot-blacks in this city offer to pollah boots for five cents, and when they have put the shine on one demand ten cents before they touch the other.

The Dutch artist, Joseph Israels, in addition to the medal awarded at the Paris Exposition, has been named by the Emperor a Chevaller of the Legion of Honor.

Blacque Bey, in his reception speech at the White House, spoke of the democratic affinities of his country and the United States. He alluded probably to the popular fondness for turkey.—
New Bedford Mercury. -A party of divers at Nashville booked on to

what they supposed was the safe of a steamer sunk some twenty years ago. After long and hard labor they succeeded in raising an old cooking-stove.

—A Pennsylvania youth of nineteen chose for the partner of his joys and sorrows a maiden of fifty summers, and tore her from the arms of her parents, moving off in the middle of the night to be married. —A meteor, seventy feet in diameter, fell into Lake Ontario last week. A captain of a schooner saw it and was transfixed—with fear. It made a terrific report as it reached the water, and its ligh.

was intensely brilliant. General Butler is building a solid red granite residence at Gloucester, Mass. The site he had chosen for his summer residence is a magnificent one, with its rock and ocean views: A shell road leads up to it from the highway.

-The Washington Star says that "parties about us, usually well posted in regard to public affairs, offer to wager that Gen. Grant will not remain in the War Department beyond Saturday next.

Lord Cowper recently gave a breakfast at his country-seat in England, which was attended by fourteen hundred guests. He will be likely to break unusually fast if he does this sort of thing

-Hat-makers at the Paris Exposition, can make a hat from a rabbit skin in fifteen minutes. France furnishes fourteen millions of dollars worth of rabbit and hare skins per annum, of which she exports one half. Si two millions worth of felt hats per annum, and nearly half a million of silk hats.

-England sends salmon, trout and lobsters to Paris; Holland sends salmon, shrimps, eels, pike and carps; Switzerland, trout from lake Geneva; Prussia, salmon and tront, and the west of Germany immense quantities of prawns. Three hundred and fifty thousand cart loads of vegetables went into Paris last year.

The Rev. Dr. Stubbs has published a card in. relation to the charges preferred against the Rev. Mr. Tyng. He says: "There is no personal feeling involved in the case; it is no party measure; it is not a local matter. It is of common interest, and affects the whole church in the whole

country. -An Ohio genius has just given to the world a. —An Onio genius has just given to the world a volume of poems, from which we extract the following specimen:

"I am an American maiden::

My eyes are blue and mild;

My liplets are lovely and rosy—

My heart is undefiled."

—The Protestant Christians in Egypt are suf-fering persecution at the hands of the Greek Pa-triarch at Osloot. Some of them have been bastinadoed. All who pead Protestant books are cursed and excommunicated. The Beirut publi-cations are ordered to be burned. Protestant

schools and services are being neglected in consequence. -A tremendous swarm of grasshoppers recently vielted San Gorgonio Pass, California, and its vicinity, and stripped the fruit trees of their foliage, devoured the grass and every kind of herbage, and made sad havec in the gardens. The swarm was so vast as to cover the ground, trees, and every bush and leaf. When they left, it is

asserted, their flight sounded like a hurricane. -At Canton, Missouri, the other night, a burglar entered the premiees of the Recorder, Geu.

D. Moore, and selzed upon his pantaloous, with
the General's cork leg therein, carried them into
the street, where they were found next morning,
minus a pocket-book with a twenty-dollar bill, some small change, the key to the General's safe,

-A daring inventor is to bring the fresh air up to London, like the milk, and the meat, and the drinking water. Mr. Thomas, of Deptord, a carpenter, sees his way to a plan of pumping pure and cold rural atmosphere into the capital. The pure air is to pass through iron tunnels: the cold air is to go through through ice houses; iron pipes are to branch off the various streets and roads, while smaller pipes are to be furnished for the houses, &c.