

VOLUME XXIII.-NO. 108.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1869.

PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE.

Putnom's for September, sent us by Turner Bros., is a light and varied number, floated by h good deal of fiction, and exhibiting an entertaining menagerie of authors from almost every part of America; the principal paper is by Mr. Henry C. Lea, of this city, whose studies of monastic celibacy have a European fame of the choicest kind: it embodies the continuation of his researches into the effects of monachism on the intellect, and is entitled "Monks aud Nuns in France." From Mr. Lea's investigations it would appear that modern France, under the direct patronage of the Empress and the laisser aller policy of Napoleon, is a veritable hot-bed of monastic institutions, in every respect worthy of the middle ages. We extract :

CATHOLIC FRANCE.

The tortuous policy of Napoleon III., in his efforts to consolidate a new dynasty, his alli-ance with Rome, the influence of the Empress and her ghostly advisers, and the dread of pro-voking the opposition of a most powerful net work of organizations, ever on the verge of disaffection, lead the Government to bestow its favor on the religious congregations. Every forward step gives vantage ground for another advance; the power of attraction increases with the mass, and the growth of the monastic propriations, is progressively rapid. So uictly has all this been managed, and carefully have results been concealed, so carefully have results been concented, that few persons are aware of the pro-gress already made, or of the danger to which liberal institutions are exposed by the reac-tionary tendencies of so vast a body, con-trolling so many sources of influence, owning trolling so many sources of influence, owning fealty directly to the papacy as its superior, and sworn to carry out the principles of the Encyclical and Syllabus. A recent writer, however, M. Charles, Sawestre, has had the patience to investigate the subject thoroughly, and the hardlhood to publish the results in a deeply interesting volume, where the heavi-ness of official documents and statistics is induced by the paraking wold sense of the lightened by the sparkling good sense of the comments with which their significance is il-

lustrated. In 1789 statistics, which M. Sauvestre considers trustworthy, show that the monastic orders of Franze under the *ancien régime* com-prised but 52,000 men and women. From the census of 1801 it appears that at that date there were in France, officially recognized, 103,119 persons of both sexes bound to conventual life and distributed among 14,032 houses, be-sides a large and indefinite number belonging to congregations which had not as yet off-tained recognition by the State. It would thus appear that the ground lost at the Revolution has not only been regained, but that its boundaries have been doubled. ders of France under the ancien regime combut that its boundaries have been doubled How rapidly this growth is increasing, is evident when we see that in the eighteen is criticent when we see that in the eighteen years of Louis Philippe's reign, but fourteen authorizations for the founding of new con-gregations were granted, while in the first eight years of the second Empire, from 1852 to 1800, 981 were recognized, being an average of 119 new orders per annum. In the approaching great (Ecumenic Council of Latin Christianity, well be interacting to observe the correspondence of it will be interesting to observe the enormor Influence which the papal court will derive from the numberless and energetic adherents which it has thus so laboriously recruited and organized.

This prodigious activity of the monastic snirit in France is the more impressive, since spirit in France is the more impressive, since tew of these countless orders are devoted, as of old, merely to religious contemplation and ascetic observances. The practical tendency of the age manifests itself in the vast propor-tion of those who are enrolled as laborers in the tasks of charity and benificence. Thus the total specified above is to be divided as follows 71.728

for which she drew up under divine inspirafor which she drew up under divine inspira-tion. She was endeavoring to induce her con-fessor, at that time a canon of Amiens, to un-dertake this labor with her, when, after an in-terval, Bouland sought her out and took the enterprise upon himself. As a preliminary, they made together a pilgrimage to La Salette, to implore of the Virgin her final confirma-tion of the work which they had undertaken, and on this occasion their conduct towards each other was such as to arouse suspicion that each other was such as to arouse suspicion that

cach other was such as to arouse suspicion that they were connected by warmer bonds than merely mystic sympathies. Bellevue, near Versailles, was selected as the seat of the new community. The Bishop of the diocese prudently held aloof, but other prelates of high rank were found to lend it their countenance, and many pious souls cagerly joined in the *Euvrede la reparation des ämes*.

cagerly joined in the Gruvrese tareparation acs ances. After a while reports began to circulate that the practices of the sisterhood were hardly consistent with received ideas of religion, and even of decency. The Abbé Bouland pro-fessed to cure diseases arising from demonia-cal possession, and his remedial methods are absolutely unfit to be repeated. Still, Adèle's communication with the Virgin continued uninterrupted, and the house became a sort of theological tribunal, to which numbers re-sorted in order to have doubts resolved, or delicate cases of conscience settled; while new orders frequently submitted to the oracle their proposed rules, in order to secure for themselves the favor of the Mother of God. Complaints generally became numerous as

themselves the favor of the Mother to Sectire for themselves the favor of the Mother of God. Complaints generally became numerous as to the scandals and immoralities perpetrated within the holy walls of the *Réparation des ames*, but the ecclesiastical authorities cau-tiously abstained from action. At length there was a direct charge of swindling brought against the inspired Adèle and her spiritual counsellor, and the police irreverently seized them. It appeared in evidence on the trial that a certain brotherhood of monks had quietly amassed from their alms a little trea-sure of a thousand francs. After canvassing many projects for its employment, they finally determined to take the advice of the Virgin, and the superior applied to Adèle. She wrote to him for a personal interview, and on his arrival, the Abbé Bouland ordered her to seek her accustomed monitress. She retired, and in a few moments returned with the information that the Virgin com-manued the money to be lent to the Keure with the information that the with the information that the Virgin com-manded the money to be lent to the *Œuvre de la répriration des âmes*, promising to reward obedience with blessings and to punish refusal with damaation Virgin

with damnation. The worthy prior returned to his brethren The worthy prior returned to his brethren with the message, and urged compliance. Some of them hesitated, however, and ad-dressed the superior of La Trappe for his ad-vice. He recommended acquiescence, and, feeling sure of purchasing the favor of the Virgin, the community handed over the money. Notwithstanding the divine charac-ter of the transaction, to pacify some incredu-lous recalcitrants, it had been agreed that the loan should be secured by mortgage on some lous recalcitrants, it had been agreed that the loan should be secured by mortgage on some real estate supposed to belong to the *Repara-tion des ames.* The mortgage was not forth-coming, and, after fruitless demands, appeal was at length made to justice. Unfortunately for the defendants, their principal witness, the Virgin Mary, could not be reached by a sub-pano, and the case went against them, both in the lower court at Versailles, and on their ap-peal to a higher jurisdiction in Paris. In July, 1865, the final hearing took place, when after a patient investigation in which their whole career was thoroughly examined, the Abbé and his impired votaress were sacriligionaly condemned for swindling; but, to the last, condemned for swindling; but, to the last, they both energetically maintained the divine character of their mission, and the faith of many of their followers remained unshaken.

The contributors to the September number

martyr, the ex-exile, the poor, defeated can-didate for United States Senator, do about if ? Well, well, we have an easy job on our hands now. We had hoped to record the nomination of a man who had not become so used to de-feat and slaughter as to be utterly worthless as a candidate. But think of Pendleton! The Democracy are whipped by 40,000 majority in advance advance.

CRIME.

POISONING AFFAIR IN LOWELL,

Physician and his Family Marrowly Escapes Annihilation by Strychnine, Lowert, Mass, Aug. 13th, 1869.—The "City LowELL, Mass., Aug/13th, 1809.—The "City of Spindles" is just now excited over an at-tempted wholesale poisoning case, wherein a Miss Minerdeliberately essayed to send to king-doni come a whole family. It appears that for ten or twelve years past Miss Louisa W. Miner-has been an intimate friend of the family of Dr. Jenness of this city, visiting his residence every Saturday and remaining over Sunday. The visits of the woman had always been kindly received, and having a large measure of confidence in the honesty and good intentions of the visitor not the least jot-of suspicion had ever been entertained of her. Miss Miner, had also assisted about the Doc-Intertions of the visitor not the least jot of suspicion had ever been entertained of her. Miss Miner, had also assisted about the Doc-tor's house in cases of sickness in the family, remaining out of the mill for that purpose. During the past month, however, the visits of the woman to the house had been less fre-quent. On the 5th of July last she was at Dr. Jenness's house, intending to remain there during the day, but learning that another ac-quaintance of the family, whom she did not like was expected there to spend the day, she said that if this person were invited she would be the ruin of the family. The person was invited, and Miss Miner went away. Once since, before last Sunday, she came to the house while the family were at the beach, her visits having been less fre-quent. The particulars stated about the mak-ing of the pies were substantially correct. She knew that the Doctor was coming home on Monday and she wished one pie saved for him and two sent to his family at the beach. She left the house on Sunday night. Miss Miner was arrested on Tuesday night. As an evidence of her presumption and boldness it evidence of her presumption and boldness it may be said that she called at the Doctor's residence on Tuesday afternoon (while the officers, unknown to her, were on her track), and the Doctor being absent, she asked the domestics if they ate any of the pies. They answered "no; we didn't like the car-away seeds in them." She then asked " was there anything else in them you didn't like?" Tuesday morning the development about the pies being fully made and Miss Miner arrested, the family got up and arranged to go to court the family got up and arranged to go to court after breakfast. The Doctor said he would have nothing but a cracker and a cup of tea, as he was afraid to eat anything in the house. During the whole night previous he had felt a severe burning sensation in the stomach, During the whole night previous he had ten a severe burning sensation in the stomach, and the other persons in the house were nearly or quite prostrated by the same feel-ing. He drank one cup of tea and ate half a cräcker, and others in the house partook of the same breakfast. Soon after the burning sensation increased, and some of the domes-tics may acted with vomiting. Dr. Lenness tics were seized with vomiting. Dr. Jenness became aware that the sugar or tea had been also poisoned, and getting into his team drove at once to Dr. Gage's, office and called for im-mediate help. He became unconscious while there, but antidotes being administered re-vealed the fact that strychnine in consider-able quantity had been swallowed, and then the Doctor was relieved. Dr. Gage then went poste-haste to Dr. Jenness's residence, where the members of the household were found

when the irons had cat into the flesh, and his wrists, swollen to twice their ordinary size, presented a frightfully ulcerated and gangre-nous appearance. When the vessel reached Portsmouth the condition of O'Brien's wrists was such that at first amputation of both hands was felt to be necessary to safe his life. But under the skillful manipulation of surgeon Gorgas, at the Naval Hospital, the inflamma-tion was assuaged, and the Irands, were saved. The captain of the Pawnee (Clitz) denied all knowledge of these punishments, beyond the confinement of the men in double irons. The

counsel for the executive officer, Lieutenant-Commander H. B. Seeley, intimate that he Commander H. B. Seeley, infimate that he knew nothing of these fortures, but that the master-at-arms, a petty officer, inflicted them without authority. Thus the spectacle is pre-sented of cruel and unlawful-punishments in-flicted on board of a public vessel of the navy, during a period of about thirteen days in all with both the commanding and executive offi-cers affecting to have known nothing; about it Not a word of information touching; these unauthorized punishments reached, the Navy Department through the ordinary official channels. But Charles Cowley, a Boston lawyer,formerly Naval Judge Advocate, took the affidavit of Turner and Simmons, who em-ployed him as their counsel, and forwarded it ployed him as their counsel, and forwarded it to Secretary Robeson, with a request for a court-martial. About the same time Henry.

to Secretary Robeson, with a request for a court-martial. About the same time Henry P. Rolfe, United States District-Attorney for New Hampshire, sent a letter, to Secretary Robeson touching the torture of O'Brien. Both of these documents were referred to a Court of Inquiry, which was convened' at Portsmouth, consisting of Captain Guest, Commanders ReCawley and Wills, and Com-mander Temple, Judge Advocate. Mr. Cow-ley and Mr. Rolfe appeared before, this court in behalf of the complainants. The proceedings of this court have been conducted with the secrecy common with such: tribunals. But the facts above recited were incidentally elicited in the examination of Shorter; and the same facts, in greater detail, must have been brought out before the Court of Inquery. That court has completed its labors, and will, without doubt, be followed by a Naval General Court Martial, before which al who were concerned in the infliction of these tortures will be brought for trial.

THE PRATT CASE IN NEW YORK.

Explanation of the Situation.

Explanation of the Situation. A New York paper contains the following: The position of Marshal Barlow in the Pratt case; before resorting to the extraordinary measures of surrounding himself with a de-tachment of artillery, was as follows: Having arrested J. H. Pratt, charged with murder at Jefferson, Texas; he sent the prisoner before United States Commissioner Osborn for a pre-liminary examination, to ascertain whether the charges against him were well founded and sufficient to justify the Commis-sioner in holding him for trial. Not being ready to proceed at once with the hearing, the Commissioner committed the prisoner without hall, and set down the case for the next day. Meanwhile Pratt ap-plied and obtained through his counsel a writ of habeas corpus from Judge McCunn, of the superior Court. It happened that this writ was made returnable at the same time that the examination of the prisoner was to take place before Judge McCunn, after obtaining per-mission from Mr. Commissioner Osborn, the argument on the writ was heard, and two days thereafter. Judge McCunn was bis do. argument on the writ was heard, and two days thereafter Judge McCunn gave his de-cision, discharging the prisoner from the custody of the Marshal Mr. Barlow says that Judge McCunn, a State officer, has not the power to compel him, a United States officer, to discharge the prisoner. Whereupon, Judge McCunn writes for a war-

sext March, at which ballots marked "Charter" will be deposited by the friends of the proposed change, while its enemies will deposit ballots inscribed "No Charter." This plan of consolidation, when first discussed. deposit callots inscribed "No Charter." This plan of consolidation, when first discussed, was ridiculed by a majority of the leading citi-zens in hearly all parts of the county; but as its navantages are daily more and more ap-preciated, it seems to have now but few oppo-nents, and it is probable that the act will be indorsed by a large popular vote.

THE BOTABLTY.

The Momens When the San was Whelly Hidden. The moment when the Ectipse was total is described by a letter dated. Westport, Ky., as

ollows:--All this time the crescent of the sun had been growing smaller and smaller, and I think most of us had begun to think that probably little more would be seen than we had wit-nessed. But just then a faint silver point was seen in the western skies, 20 degrees or more from the obscured sun. There was Venus. But in a moment more, as we ware looking terrard from the obscured sun. There was Venus. But in a moment more, as we were looking toward, the now dim western hills, far away, gloomy and terrible, came that which has well been called the "Awful Shadow." It swept like a terror, or like that other "shadow drended of man"-death Itself. A single glance to the sui shows only the aarrowest rim of light. A single glance more at the shadow and it is right at hand. The glory of the spectacle that followed I do not hope to describe. I had thought that the descriptions I had read in the newspapers and magazines were the joint products of ima-

and magazines were the joint products of ima-gination and rhetoric. Fol-de-rol I had deemed them. But the glorious sight that burst upon our vision was one never to be forgetten

forgotten. The light passed away instantly. It was like the snuting out of a candle in adark room. And the very moment it was entirely concealed burst forth the corona. I have seen it com-pared to the glory round the heads of the saints, but never was this anreole of the masters like the glory that burst from behind the moon. At the very moment of the total obscuration two meteors were seen, and Mercury, a point of golden light, 6 degrees away from the sun, burst upon the vision. The stars also appeared in the East, marking with their great white light the place of the stately constellations. Off in the northwest a bank of clouds, hitherto unseen was revealed lighted de write with the Off in the northwest a bank of clouds, hitherto unseen, was revealed, lighted alp with all the glory of sunlight, the red, purple and crimson colors predominating. The darkness is like no darkness of earth. It is a darkness that can be felt. A friend tries to find the hour by a gold-faced watch, and fails. 'Another at-tempts to read the figures on a thermometer, but he is unable to do it.: Once more -I look, 'back at the sun, and then, to be seen even without the aid of the telescope, on the south-ern limb of the moon, is a "red, blood-like protaberance." One more elance at the earth. ern limb of the moon, is a "red, blood-like protuberance." One more glance at the earth. All is dull and ghastly. One more glance at the stars. Arcturus, Lyra and Regults are to he seen, besides Venus and Mercury. One more glance at the sun. There are Balley's beads on the right of the moon, a string of gems marking the coming of the light. And even as we look there, comes a flash, and a blinding, dazzling, overwhelming light. It is like nothing else than the breaking loose of great reservoirs that had long beendammed

It is like nothing else than the breaking loose of great reservoirs that had long been dammed —grateful, warm, genial, blessed light, it came streaming torth, giving life, and joy, and health, and peace. It seemed like a resurrec-tion. It seemed as if the habiliments of the grave had been thrown aside, and in the gar-ments of everlasting youth the earth had been decked. The shadlow fied away before the sudden burst, the old moon became the new, and once more it becam its solenin movement and once more it began its solemin movement around the earth, and with the earth around

PRICE THREE OENTS

FACTS AND FARMLER

-Minnie Harek will be paid \$8,000 for five months' singing in Vienna

-Twelve distinct railroads and in course of construction in Minois. -Milwaukee claims 90,000 peeple, of whom, it is said 89,919 drink lager. -Mme. Anna Bishop has arrayed in England.

-Blondin is performing at the Mast London Theatre.

-M. Harry Placide, the veterans comedian, has been very ill, but is now slowly recovering: -The Boston Post asks if the OFinese willnot bamboo-zle us.

-Mrs. Stowe's article on Lady Byron will appear, it is announced, in the September: Atlantic.

"The "Lunkheads" and "Darnsd'Stock-ngs" are the champion base-ballists of Leckngs

-Notre Dame de Paris, a new opera, by Sig-nor Campana, is to be produced at St Beters-burg this fall.

-Mrs. Frances D. Gage has been stricken with paralysis, and is in a very critical condi-

-A new school of medicine appears in Springfield, Massachusetts, which is styled the "Baunscheldtism, or the exanthematic method of cure."

-One of the London hospitals situated disar a theatre threatens an injunction against the latter because the orchestral playing injures the health of the patients.

There is, a recent bequest, by a rich Eng-lish cheesemonger, of \$150,000 for opening the Crystal Palace on Stinday, and \$50,000, to the ociety againsta State religion.

-Eleven Egyptian cavalrymen, who over-slept themselves, and appeared late at morning parade, had their heads taken off / with cline tars, to teach them a lesson.

-The King of Bavaria intends to celebrate the birthdays of Gluck, Mozart, Beethoven and Weber by a grand performance at the Munich Theatre Royal.

-John Lee, anactor 80 years of age, recently, played Shylock at the Richmond Theatre, England. He was at one time the private sec-retary of Edmund Kean.

-Lydia Howard, an infant phenomenon of five years of age, who delights the discrimi-nating audiences of Great Britain, objects to burlesques because it forces her to "make an exhibition of herdegs."

-The Cincinnati Commercial says that the fall of the temperature during the eclipse fiwas. and of the temperature during the connect in Demor-cratic bosons when Rosecraps's letter dedin-ing the nomination for governor was made. chown.

-M. Bordier, a French historian, having in--M. Bordier a French historian having im-dertaken to prove that such a person as Wil-liam Tell actually existed, has been effectually demolished by M. Rilliet, the learned muthor of "Origines do la Confederation Suisse?" who shows beyond a peradventure, that the mythical hero of Switzerland is nothing but a myth.

-At Rouen recently a valuant officer of the National Guard was decorated by the emperor, "Sire," he exclaimed, with effusion, "I ami yours in life and in death. I served your un-cle faithfully. I have received two wounds; one in the leg and the other at Wagram?"-here the Empress giggled audibly, and the yeteran's speech cause for an about transition veteran's speech came to an abrupt termina ion.

-An old lady, recently, in a Massachusetts. court, before which she was brought as a wit-ness, when asked to take, off her, bonnet, ob-

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created by modern civilization.

MODERN NUNS-THE LITTLE SISTERS. It may well be doubted whether, if we could strip history of its legendary orna-mentation, it would show more heroic exaltation of purpose or more perfect abandonment to the will of God than the career of the Po tites Sours des Pauvres.-

In 1840, at Saint Servan, in. Britany, two young peasant girls, the eldest one not yet and then the ground floor of a tavern, where twelve beds were established as an asylum for the poor and infirm, to be maintained for the poor and infirm, to be maintained by begging alms. These came in slowly, and the infant enterprise seemed desperate, when Jeanne conceived the idea of going around every morning with a basket to collect the re-fuse remnants) of food rejected by the careful housewives of the little vil-lage. This humble and self-denying zeal attracted attention, and contribu-tions became more frequent, yet their vicissi-tudes were many, and more than once the strugging community seemed to be on the struggling community seemed to be on the point of extinction. Still the reliance of the four helpless women on Divine succor never faltered, and in after times they loved to relate how often God had rescued them when human help seemed hopeless. Once their little stock of linen was exhausted, at a time when some of reliance. They appealed to the Virgin. On Assumption day they raised a tiny altar and spread before it the half dozen tattered chemises which formed the sole supply of the establishment—for sheets they had none. Th spectacle touched the hearts of the charitable, and the hour of distress passed away. Poor, penulless servant girls took off their finger-rings and hung them on the neck of the infant Christ, who, seated on His mother's knee, in a group three inches high, presided over the little altar. Richer votaries made more subspectacle touched the hearts of the charitable stantial offerings, and the wolf was kept from the door.

the door. As their labors attracted attention, new sis-ters joined them. Branches were established in the larger towns, where they commenced as the founders had done, with no other basis than reliance on Divine assistance, and were more speedily successful. Rennes, Dinan, Tours, were thus in turn occupied, and in 1849 the order extended itself as far as Paris. If now has fifty-five houses, aumbers a thou-sand members, and owns more than twenty-five millions of france invested in real estate. Yet, the sisters have never abandoned the nye minions of tranes invested in real setate. Yet the sisters have never abandoned the humble functions to which the order was con-secrated in its infancy. When an establish-ment is newly founded, the sister carries around every morning the basket in which she gathers the broken victuals of the rich for the support of her noor invalids. the support of her poor invalids.

VERY CUBIOUS CASE-THE HOUSE OF THE "HEALING OF SOULS."

In 1854, Adèle Ohevalier, a novice, at Soissons, was cured of congestion on the brain by the special intercession of the Virgin. The miracle was followed by a succession of revelations and "voices." These were so important that the Abbé Bouland, her care-taker. traveled to Rome to lay the matter before Pius IX. and the College.

What was the result of this mission does not clearly appear, but, during his absence, Adele continued constantly to receive revelations from the Virgin. Among these was one com-manding her to found a new religious order-the Usure de la réparation des ames-the rules

besides Mr. Lea, and the scrap-editors-R. H. uite sick, but they were soon relieved Stoddard, Bayard Taylor and F. B. Perkins,are in full as follows :

Mrs. I. T. Butts, W. I. Paulding, Mrs. Nath'l Mrs. I. T. Butts, W. I. Paulding, Mrs. Nathi Hawthorne, ("Newstead Abbey,") F. S. Coz-zens, Edgar Fawcett, R. B. Kimball, D. B. St. John Roosa, M. D., Col. T. A. Dodge, Caro-fine Cheesbro, Pres. P. A. Chadbourne, Prof. Schele de Vere, Fenimore Cooper, ("The Eclipse," unpublished M. S.,) S. F.Cooper, Vincent Colyer, and "Lucy Fountain."

POLITICAL.

PENDLETON.

The Press on his Nomination.

The Press on his Nomination. The nomination of Mr. George H. Pendleton as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio lends interest to the political contest in that State, and seems to be looked upon there, and perhaps elsewhere, as a challenge for the Democratic leadership in the next. Presiden-tial contest. In this view of the case the com-ments of the Ohio press upon the subject be-come interesting.

ments of the Ohio press upon the subject be-come interesting. The Toledo Commercial remarks: This is a nomination which, we think, all must admit to be eminently "fit to be made" —as appropriate, in fact, as that of his prede-cessor was inappropriate. For the Ohio De-mocracy to make a standard-bearer of a promi-nent Union soldier was shocking to every sense of fitness; but to take one of the two men, who, until discarded by their constit-uents; stood shoulder to shoulder in opposi-tion to war measures in Congress, and insulted the national sense with harangues in approval of rebellion, was just what they did in 1863, and nothing could be more fit than to take the other, as they have, in 1889. The Vallandigham men wanted one of that stripe nominated on the 7th of July, but not succeeding, rather than take a man not known to have been butspoken against the war-like to have been outspoken against the war-like Ranney-they, determined to go out of the party and nominate a Union soldier. Pendle-ton might have been nominated then, but he refused. But in the declination of Rosecrans, refused. But in the declination of Rosecrans, that experiment broke down, and now the pendulum swings back to the other extreme, and takes Pendleton. They have now a repre-sentative man, who will not desert them, and the people know where to find him and them. The Cincinnati Gazette observes: He deserves well of his party far accepting the nomination, and the party is fairly entitled to his services in this strait. And it was also a necessity to Mr. Pendleton; for if he has as-pirations for the next, nomination to the Presi-

pirations for the next nomination to the Presi dency, it would not do to let his party lose Ohio through default of a desired candidate. And whether the State went Republican without him or with him, would have about the same fatal effect on his chances for the Prewithout hard of factor in the hard a boot the same fatal effect on his chances for the Pre-sidential, nomination. It was a case in which he had everything at stake, and therefore it was fit and necessary that he should take the standard. Mr.Pendleton's nomination will make the canvass lively, whereas it threat-ened, to be excessively dull. Mr. Pendleton enters into the canvass in the desperate hope of making Ohio a base of his operations for the Presidency. He can promise no good to the people of the State. His party is bound by no defined principles, and is incapable of un-dertaking 'any reform. It has not even the virtues that come easy to the opposition; for wherever there is corruption, Democratic or gans give it their sympathies. It presents to us a representative of all its unfaithfulness to the nation in its struggle for life, and of all its subsequent recklessness of political principles.

the nation in its struggle for life, and of all its subsequent recklessness of political principles. The Sandusky Registersays: The Democratic, State Central Committee of Ohio have taken the power into their own hands and placed in nomination for the office; the vain contest for which an honest man has just refused, the great advocate of repudiation; Geo: H. Pendleton, one time candidate for Vice President, and one time badly defeated by Seymour for the empty honor of being the Democratic candidate for President. Now what will Vallandigham say? What will the

CRUELTIES IN THE NAVY. Tortures Inflicted Upon Seamen on Board the United States Steamer Boaru . Pawnec.

The last cruise of the United States sloop of-war Pawnee terminated with her arrival at Portsmouth, and on the 21st of July she went out of commission. About a month be-fore her arrival, while on the voyage from Rio Janeiro, Acting Assistant Surgeon Henry, C. Ecstein was robbed of money and jewelry amounting in value, it is said, to about \$700, which were taken from his stateroom while he was It has become totally clear, since the of the Pawnee, that a colored man asleep. arrival named Robert Shorter was the party guilty of the theft, a portion of the stolen jewelry havin the Portsmouth jail awaiting the action of the Grand Jury of the Umted States Circuit Court on the charge of larceny upon the high seas; but no one suspected Shorter during the royage. Roderick W. Turner and John A Simmons

two of the wardroom boys of the Pawnee, both colored, were suspected of the theft, and with corored, were suspected of the theft, and with the view to extort from them a confession of guilt they were both confined in double irons. For forty-eight hours consecutively they lay upon the deck upon their breasts and faces, their ankles ironed together with one pair of irons, their wrists 'ironed together with another pair, their feet bent up behind them, and both nairs of irons being and both pairs of irons being tred together behind their backs. A more painful position cannot easily be conceived. At the end of these forty-eight hours they were raised from the deck, put to stand up back to back with their ankle irons till upon them, the arms of each being bent backwards around the body of his comrade in torture. At each meal bread and water were allowed them, with ten minutes' suspension of punishment to enable them to cat it No other suspension of torture was allowed. No other suspension of torture was allowed, not even when the calls of nature had to be answered. Consequently the fore peak where they were confined became insufferably filthy and the whole crew were made, in a measure, partakers in the punishment. A most docile and subnissive set of men they must have been or they would have risen in mutiny on so ex-treme a provocation. For four days these men were kept iroued haud and foot and bound together back to back. The intens heat of the place increased their sufferings, and sleep became almost impossible. Sim-mons testified before the United States Comof Shorter, that both he and Turner offered all their wages for the entire cruise to the mas-ter-at-urns if he would suspend their punish-ment for a single hour. But no suspension was allowed, and day and might the cries of the tortured ones rung in the ears of the crew, calling for release or death.

Suffering without sleep induces domentia. On the sixth day of his punishment Simmons became wild and insane, and the sufferers were parted. Simmons was still kept in irons. Turner was not only kept in irons, but his wrists were ironed behind him, and tied or triced up to one of the beams above his head. In this condition for many hours he remained In this condition for many hours he remained, tied up so closely that his toes barely touched the ship's dock, his body hanging chiefly by the wrists, till his brain became giddy, and he made a confession, which is believed to have been fake, that he had stolen the gold and jewelry, and had given them to a white sailor named Patrick O'Brien. When his reason re-numed to him Turner writtend the namied Patrick O'Brien. When his reason re-turned to him Turner retracted the confession which his tortures. had wrung from him; but notwithstanding this retraction, and notwithstand-ing O'Brien denied all knowledge of the lar-ceny, and none of the stolen things could be be found on him. O'Brien was seized, con-fined in double irons, in the same manner as the others, and tied up by the wrists so tightly that most of his weight hung upon his wrists. For three days and nights he was kept thus,

rant for the arrest of Marshal Barlow for a contempt of court, and the latter, who now has Pratt safely ensconced within the walls of

Fort Schuyler, says he will not be taken. He hears that the warrant is in the hands of de-puty sheriffs for execution, and forthwith he sends to General Grant for protection. Gene-ral Grant replied about as follows :

GRANT'S ORDER. General Barlow, United States Marshal, South-ern District of New York: I hereby direct you to maintain the laws of the United States, and to resist all efforts to take the prisoner, J. 'H. Pratt, from your oustody, whether by order of Judge McCunn or any other officer in any. of the State Courts. I also authorize and request you to use all means to resist: the attemnt to effect your arrest and stop the execution of the laws of the United States.

the laws of the United States. U.S. GRANT, President. On receiving this Marshal Barlow sent to General McDowell, at Governor's Island, and asked for a detachment of troops to protect him from arrest by the sheriff. General Mc-Dowell responded by ordering battalions from companies C, D, and M of the First Regiment United States Artillery, to proceed to the Marshal's office, in Chambers street, under the command of Capitain E.G. Shaw. The men Marshai's omice, in champers street, unter the command of Captain R. G. Shaw. 'The men, numbering forty-seven privates and four offi-cers, marched into the Federal building be-tween five and six o'clock yesterday morning.

RATHER TOO PRACTICAL.

A Scientific Man on Sunday School

The N. Y. Tribune asks: Is all the emotion to be taken out of the fresh, morning lives of the little children? We thought the editor, of the *Providence Jour*and a sensible man, yet he permits an astro-nonical writer in his newspaper to say, on the authority of Mr. Huggins, of the Royal, Astronomical Society, "that children should. no longer be taught the verses of the hymn:

'Twinkle, twinkle, little star; How I wonder what you are!' " Wonder no longer, my child!" said this

odious Huggins; for we know the composi-tion of the star. It is a sun composed of many to for the same ingredients that compose our sum-and the planets of the solar system. Some elements, my infant, exist among them which are unknows to 'us; some of our familar sub-stances are entirely wanting in them; there is no gold in the sun, no silver in Aldebaran, no hydrogen in Betelgenx." hydrogen in Betelgeux." Poor child! What a rapture for it to know

that there are no specie payments in the sun! that Aldebaran comes to the meridian at 9 that Aldebaran comes to the meridian at 9 o'clock on the 10th of January; that the name is of Arabic origin; and signifies "He led the way." that it is (so to speak) the eye of the constellation Taurus; that its longitude is 6.32.9. of Gemini, and its latitude 5.29.40, south —this charming lesson to be followed by a general statement of the R. A. and Declina-tion of Taurus, with remarks upon the Ple-iades and the Hyades—" ilways remembering, my little dears; that the first is on the shoulder and the latter in the face of the Bulk." And as and the latter in the face of the Bull. And as for the stars, it is nonsense to say that they

"Forever singing as they shine, The hand that made us is divide.""

"If they could have sung at all, dear children, Mr. Gilmore would certainly have had them at the Boston Jubilee."

Proposed Consolidation of New Jersey Citles.

The citizens of Jersey City and a great part of Hudson County have had under consideraof Hudson County have had under considera-tion for some time past an act passed by the New Jersey Liegislature "to consolidate and make into one city, to be called Jersey City, the cities of Jersey City, Hudson City, Hobo-ken, Bergen, the town of Union, and the townships of North Bergen, West Hoboken, Greenville, Bayonne and Weshawken, and part of the township of Kearney." This act is not to take effect without the consent of a majority of the citizens in the oities and towns affected by it, and a vote will be taken on the 24th o ings in the society .- N. Y. Post,

the sun.

PEACHES.

Honvy Shipments from Delaware. The Wilmington Commercial says: On Tuesday 100 car loads of poaches went to Philadelphia and New York over the Delaware

Philadelphia and New York over the Delaware and connecting railroads, on Wedenesday, 75 Gar loads, and on Thursday, 80 cav loads, in all during the three days 255 car loads, equal to 127,500 baskets, or 4,080,000 pounds. The failing off, from Tuesday's shipments is doubletess partly due to the large shipments by steamers from Dona, and other points along the bay, but probably more largely to the fact that prices are at present so low that freight, ex-penses and commissions consume them and leave nothing to the shipper. Many of the peach growers are much dis-couraged, but some of the largest are still-hopeful that when the best fruit comes prices from be obtained which will pay the shippers.

Nearly all the peaches thus far shippers. Nearly all the peaches thus far shipped have been either Hale's or Troth's Early, and about been either Hale's of Troin's Early, and about the only merit either variety has is that it is early. The large luscious fruit is yet to come, and growers believe it *nust* command a better price than that now being shipped. If the present prices continue to be the

ruling ones, the growers will have to organize into a close corporation and thoroughly systematize shipments so that the markets of the o low again. This probably cannot be done in time to do any good this year, but it is be-lieved it is practicable if sufficient time is allowed. Growers can better afford to fatten pigs on peaches than sell them at present prizes; and many of them are doing so:

THE RISSING BESINESS.

Ministerial Indulgence. At the trial of the Rev. S. P. Lynn, at Pitts-burgh, a few days since, for "Ministerial Kiss-ing," the Rev. Dr. Mokinney said on the ing, matter of kissing. "I know very well what the views of young ladies are. I at least know what they were forty or fitty years ago. Some of them struggle very hard against being kissed. Some of them, in fact, make a deal of struggling. At least they used to in my time. Then, again, others of them are kissed, and don't make any complaint."

We suppose, according to the opinion of the venerable Doctor of Divinity, those of "them that are kissed and don't make any complaint," do not make any trouble about it among the clergy. If we understand this case of the Roy. Mr. Lynn, he was waited case of the Rev. Mr. Lynn, he was waited upon and called to account for kissing two young ladies while pastor of Westminster Church, Cleveland, When the properly ap-pointed committee waited upor him and asked him what he had to say in regard to the matter of kissing the two young ladies, he re-miled he had only this to say, "that he kissed one of the young ladies because she dared him." to and the other because he wished to." This was frank and chalid; and as Jacob kissed Rachel because he wished to, the matter might have been dropped. But, probably, some of the members of the church who were no longer in the dew of youth felt as some of the elder brothers and sisters of a religious society did, one of whose peculiarities was to greet each other with a bass at their meetings. Among other with a first at ther meetings: Among thera were a young man and a very pretty girl, "whose lips," probably, as the noet hath it, "were like strawberries half snothered in cream," and when they net they, of course, saluted each other with the regeneration kiss. After some weeks, at one of the usual meet-ings, a staid and venerable brother said: "That while they regarded kissing as very proper, it had been observed by him, as well as by some of the venerable, and mmarried sisters present, that the young brother and sis-ter when they meet were in the halit of kiss-ing with rather the nuch of an *uppetite*; and they thought; with such young people, who were not always considerate of the feelings of the maiden sisters, that hereafter the acous to meet salutation mights very properly be toined salutation might verg properly be omitted, else it might create unpleasant teel-

ness, when asked to take, off. her, bonnet, ob-stinately refused to do so, saying, "There is no law compelling a woman to take off her bounet." "Oh?" imprudently replied one of the judges, "you know the law, do you; per-haps you would like to come up and sit here, and teach us ??" "No, I thank you, sir," said the woman tartly, "there are, old, women enough there now." —The great ship canal which is to connect Amsterdam with the North Sea, at a cost of 27,000,000 guilders, is now once inore, in, pro-gress, the Government of the Netherlands having relieved the contractors of certain/alfin-cultics which for a time hindered the work. The canal will be about fifteen miles in length.

Childs which for a time hindered the work. The canal will be about fifteen miles in length. The Zuyder Zee is to be shut out from Ann-sterdam, and the Fampus dam by which this is to be effected is already half finished, and the locks and shuces connected with it are in-progress. By this undertaking Holland, will add one more to her grand engineering works, but it appears to be an English firm awashold the contrict. the contract.

-That feudalism is not yet extinct in, Pris--That feudalism is not yet extinct in, Fras-sia is shown by an extraordinary incident which has just occurred near Hoheustein, in the Hartz. The estate of, Werna, in this dis-trict, has for centuries been in, possession of the Spiegel family, though it was held in fee of the Count von. Stolberg-Stolberg. Last spring the present occupier of the property publicly denied the featly, and as such dealal, according to the old feudal law, would de-prive the lord of his rights, Count von Stol-berg immediately called upon Herr von Spiegel to give up the estate. The latter re-fused, and made all, the necessary pre-parations for defence. The gate was barred the laborers on the estate, were drilled every day and taught to fire at a target, sentries ivere posted at various, places and relieved every two hours. A large placard, has been posted up at the gate with the inscription: "No thoroughfare for robbersknights," It is said that Count. Stolberg will shortly arrive with a band of armed men, to take forcible possession of the property, and people are curious to know how this mediaval, century will end. sia shown by an extraordinary incident endi

BOOKS OF THE WARK.

The Seven Curses of Londess. By James,

The Seven, Curses of Londers, By James, Greenwood, the "Amateur Casual." 12 mos, pp. 226. Published by Fields, Osgood & Cas, for sale by Turner Bros. & Cos. Sermons Preached at Trinity Chapel, Brish-ton, by Rev. Erederick, W. Exbertson, M. A. Two vols., 12 rao, with, portrait. Published by Fields, Osgood, & Cos, for sale by Turner Bros. & Go. Bros. & Go.

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Bros. & Go.
[Knickerboaker-Editions]
Irvings' Life of Washington, Vol. 5. Rublished by G. P. Put-nam & Son, for sale by J. K. Simon, Ageut, No. 29 South Sixth strengt.
Putnam's Magazine, new series. Bound yolumes 1st, 2d and 3d, from January, 1868, to June, 1869. Sold by Duffield' Ashmean; Bulletin of the National Association of Wood Manufacturers, 5m July, 1869. Il Penhorton Square, Boston, --Putnam's Magazine, for Sep-tember, from Turner Bros. - De Will'SSc-penny series of the best music. for voice, and plano, Nos, 13 to 16. No.13 Frankfort street, Hoston, -Duffeld Ashmead's Literary Bulldon, for Jafy;

AMUSEMENTS.

-At the Arch, to-night, Daprez & Beile-dict's Minstrels will give a 2020-olass enter-tainment. This troupe is, we think; about the best that has visited this city for many years. It contains more musicians and impres good It contains more multicase and impre good actors than any other with which we are ac-quainted, and their gentle jasts have the merit of freshness and novely. These who fortu-nately have visited the Arch during the pre-sent week will comprehend the importance of the statement, when we say that "Benedict has raised his fifty thousand." The rouge will remain at the Arch another week. —The Walnut will begin the fall senson this evening with a new play entitled Dail. This

evening with a new play entitled Dath." This drama will be produced in splendid style, with new scenery and a great cast.