MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1870.

WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS for Parties, &c., New styles, MASON & CO., 907 descript atreet. PIXED EARTH CLOSETS ON ANY floor, in or out of doors, and POBTABLE EARTH COMMODES, for use in bod-chambers and olsowhere. Are absolutely free from offence. Earth (loset Company's office and salesroom at WM. G. BHOADS', No. 1221 Market street. DIED.

BENSON—On Friday, August 5th, at Cape May, lexander Benson, ir., in the 40th year of his age.

His relatives and the friends of the family are invited attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1925 pruce street, this (Monday) afternoon, 8th instant; at 5 clark MITCHELL .- On Saturday, August 6th, 1870, Archi-Mitchell, he male, rejetives of the family, are invited to attend funeral, from his late residence, No. 1313 Contes et, on Wednesday morning, the 10th instant, at 9 clock.
NEALLIS.—Suddonly, on the 7th instant, Mr. George callis, in the 70th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully vited to attend the funeral, from his, late residence, to, 1334 Loudbard street, on Wednesday afternoon, the histoata Funeral services at Balem M. E. Church, ruer of Lombard and Juniper streets, commencing recisely at 4 o'clock. corner of Lombard and Juniper streets, commencing precisely at 4 o'clock.

NORTON—On Thursday, August 4th, Charles F.
Norton, at his country residence.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, 121 Arch street, or Tuesday morping, 9th just, at 10 o'clock.

PEPPER—On the 7th instant, at Tinicum, Jacob Papper, in the 6th year of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Tuesday, at 3 o'clock P M.

SCATTERGOOD.—On the 7th inst., Edward Garrett, son of Thomas and Sarah G. Scattergood, agad 7 months. The interment will take place from the residence of his grandmother, Aligail B. Garrett, Upper Darby, Delaware country, Pa., on Fourth day, the 10th instant, to meet at 3 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Kelleyville on the agrival of the train leaving Thirty-liest and Market streets at 2-30.

400 EYBE ARCH STREET. Are supplying their Customers with BLAOK SILKS & LANDELL, At Gold 1214 Premiu

OURE COD LIVER OIL, CITRATE Magnesia JOHN O. BAKER & Co., 713 Markef st. SPECIAL NOTICES.

GENTLEMEN'S

FURNISHING GOODS

The Finest in Town.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

818 and 820 Chestnut St.

OLD BETHEL

CAMP MEETING.

Barnsboro Station, on West Jersey Railroad Trains leave Philadelphia from foot of MARKET treet at 330 A. M., 11,45 A. M., 3,80 P. M., 5,45 P. M.

BETURNING, LEAVE CAMP, 6.12 A. M., S.13 A.M., L.35 P.M., 4.58 P.M. and 10.05 P.M.

Excursion Tickets, good during continuance of the W. J. SEWELL, Sup't.

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 and 1520 Lombard street, Dispensive Department.

— Medical treatment and medicine furnished gratuitously of the poor

PULITICAL NOTICES. 1870.

1870.

SHERIFF,

WILLIAM R. LEEDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICES.

DIVIDEND -MCCLINTOCKVILLE PETBOLEUM COMPANY, No. 47 Waluut The regular Quarterly Dividend of Three Per Cent.

The regular Quarterly Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the reduced capital, free from State tax, was declared; also, an extra dividend of Seven Per Cent., being surplus earnings, both puyable at the office of the Company on and after MONDAY, the 15th Inst.

Transfer Books to close on the 6th inst. and reopen on the 15th mst.

GRO. W. ALTEMUS.

au. 6 13 3t-rp5

Secretary and Tressurer.

EXCURSIONS.

Brandywine Summit Camp Meeting.

Tralus leave Depot

Broad and Washington Avenue,

Via Phila. and Baltimore Central R. R.,

daily at 7.00 and 10.00 A. M., 2.30, 4.30 and 7.00 P. M. On SUNDAY at 8.00 A. M.

Excursion Tickets, good from August 8th to August 20th, One Dollar,

HENRY WOOD, Supt.

au3 m w s 3t -They have cast a cannon at Reading, Pa., that will shoot a ball ten miles. The only trouble with it would be in case your enemy got within three miles of you, he would have to march back seven miles before he could

enjoy any fun being killed. -The Troy Times thus comments upon a French victory: "Henri Rochefort is the first French fort captured. He was taken by a policeman on Wednesday. The trouble was that he kept his vocal embrasure open constantly, and was all the while blowing up the Government."

PALE SEAL OIL-1,200 GALLONS Pale Seal Oil, landing from schooner G. S. Adams, for sale by EDWARD H. ROWLEY, 16 South Front au3-tf RIGHT VARNISH AND VENICE TURPENTINE.—100 barrels Bright Varnish; 30 do. Venice Turpentine. For sale by EDW. H. ROW-LEY, 16 South Front street.

POSIN 120 BARRELS ROSIN NOW Clanding from steamer J. W. Everman, from Charleston, S. C., and for sale by UOOHRAN, RUSSELL & OO. SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—322 BARRELS Spirits Turpentine now landing from steamer "Pioneer," from Wilmington, N. O., and for sale by OOCH BAN, RUSSELL & CO. 111 Chestnut street.

M'MAKIN'S ATLANTIO HOTEL, OAPE MAY. Rebuilt since the late fire, and ready for Guests. Open during the year, Is directly on the Sea-Shore, with the best Bathing Beach of the Cape. Terms for the Summer: \$3 50 per day, and \$21 00

Der week.
Coach from the Depot, Free. No Bar,
JOHN MCMAKIN, my24-tu th s3m§

DELLEVUE INSTITUTE, FOR YOUNG LADIES, ATTLEBORO, BUOKS COUNTY, PALA The next school year commences SEFTEMBER, The next school year commences SEFTEMBER, And Catalogues and information may be had of J. J. Grahame, Twelfth and Filbert streets; Gilbert Combs, A. M., 608 Marshall street, H. R. Warriner, Esq., 28 North Seventh street; J. C. Garrigues, 603 Arch street, and S. A. Potter, of Cowperthwait & Co., No. 623 Chestnut street. W. T. SEAL, Principal.

THE WAR IN EUROPE

[By the Atlantic Cable.] BETURN OF THE PRINCE IMPERIAL

A Special Train Sent for the "Noble Infant."

PARIS, Aug. 7, 1870.—La Liberté says: "A special train left the station at 5½-o'clock this evening to bring back the Prince Imperial We have strenuously urged his return, and we are glad that it has been decided upon. In the grave crisis through which we are passing the enemy should find opposed to him the breasts of men. The camp should no longer resemble a court out of place." a court out of place."

THE FRENCH NAVAL EXPEDITION.

The French Government Selzes the Transatiantic Steamers. The Expedi-tionary Force. Danish Reutrality a Biere Fretence. Etshore a Base for the French Fleet. Gunboats Sent in Sec-

London, August 7, 1870.—The special correspondent of the Tribune at Cherbourg writes on the 5th instr. The transport fleet will comprise not less than 120 vessels. The preparations will still take eight days. The Government has not more than twenty two ships of its own, and faller notes said of all the transport of the contractions. its own, and takes possession of all the trans-

The expeditionary corps has been strengthened, and will include 12 battalions of marines, each with one battery of artillery and one battalion of Turcos under Gens. Rebout and Martine Company of the co tin. The main force consists of 40,000 line troops of various regiments. Gen. Trocku being commander in chief.
It is well known here that Danish neu-

It is well known here that Danish neutrality is only ostensible and temporary. The Danish Government cannot with-stand the enthusiasm with which Admiral Bouët-Willaumez and equadron have been received at Copenhagen. The known sympathies of the people, the secret mission of Cadore and the arrival of the French affect coincide too exactly to leave any doubt what the course of events will be. Not many weeks, perhaps not many days will pass, before the announcement-of-an alliance, offensive and defensive, between France and Demark. Meantime between France and Denmark, Meantime Equest blockades the Baltic, and when the

the bole squadron assembles will bombard Hamburg, Kiel, Stettin and Dantzic.

The service for revictualing and resupplying the facet is to be organized at Elsinore by French officers who left Cherbourg on the 3d in L'Hirondelle. The Danish Government is believed to have authorized this taking Elsinore as a base of French operation—an act nore as a base of French operation—an act more significant than any declaration.

Before entering the Baltic, Bouët captured two gunboats at the mouth of the Elbe and himbarded Wilhelmshaven, but only to try the guns of the iron-clads. No landing was

the guiss of the iron-clads. No landing was attempted.
Eleven river gunboats were sent in sections on the 2d inst., from Toulon to Strasbourg. The new gunboat invented by Farcy, sent from Cherbourg to Strasbourg. Is a small vessel—nothing more than a floating gun-carriage—the to carry the largest Brion gun, and drawing three feet of water. As this letter closes, a great part of the expeditionary forces is arriving.

PRUSSIAN BEPORTS.

PRUSSIAN REPORTS.

Frankfort as Loyal to Prussia as Berlin. Loxnon, Aug. 7.—The special-correspond-nt of the Tribune writes from Frankfort on he 4th. The people of Frankfort regret that the King did not come to receive manifestations of enthusiastic loyalty, and to see that Frankfort is now as faithful as Berlin. The King's proclamation was heartily welcomed.

Secret Treaty.

The following is a translation of this now celebrated document:

"DRAUGHT TREATY. "His Majesty the King of Prussia and His Majesty the Emperor of the French, judging it useful to bind closer the ties of friendship which unite them, and so confirm the relations of good neighborhood which happily exist be-tween the two countries, and being beside con-vinced that to attain this result, which is, moreover, of a kind to insure the maintenance of the general peace, it is for their interest to come to an understanding on the questions concerning their future relations, have resolved to conclude a Treaty to the following effect, and have in consequence nominated as their representatives the following persons,

"His Majesty, &c.

"His Majesty, &c.
Who, after exchanging their full powers,
which have been found ingood and due form,
have agreed on the following Articles:
"ABT. I. His Majesty the Emperor of the French acquiesces in and recognizes the guins made by Prussia in the course of the last war waged by her against Austria and that

"ART. II. His Majesty the King of Prussia or Luxemburg; and for this purpose His Majesty will enter into negotiations with His Majesty the King of the Nertherlands with the view of inducing him to cede his sovereign rights over the Duchy to the Emperor of the French, on the terms of such compensations as shall be indeed a dequate or other ation as shall be judged adequate or otherwise. The Emperor of the French, on his

ide, engages to assume whatever pecuniary charges this arrangement may involve.

"ART. III. His Majesty the Emperor of the French shall raise no opposition to a federal union of the Confederation of North Germany with the States of South Germany, excepting Austria, and this federal union may be based on one common Parliament, due re-cryation, however, being made of the sover-

eignty of the said States.

"ART. IV. His Majesty the King of Prussia, on his side, in case his Majesty the Emperor of the French should be led by circumstances to cause his troops to enter Belgium or to conquer it, shall grant armed aid to France, and shall support her with all his forces miliand shall support her with all his forces, mili-tary and naval, in the face of and against every power which should, in this eventuality,

declare war.

"ART. 5. To insure the complete execution of the preceding conditions, His Majesty the King of Prussia and His Majesty the Emperor of the French contract, by the present Treaty, an alliance offensive and defensive, which they solemnly engage to maintain. Their Majesties bind themselves, besides and in particular, to observe its terms in all cases when their respective States, the integrity of which they reciprocally guarantee, may be threatened with attack; and they shall hold themselves bound in any like conjecture, to undertake without delay, and under no pretext to decline, watever military arrangements may be enjoined by declare war. military arrangements may be enjoined by their common interest comformably to the terms and provisions above declared."

HOLLAND.

The Annexation to Germany Idea.—The Secret Treaty,
In the English Parliament, July 28, Sir Tol-

lemache Sinclair was to ask Mr. Ottway whether he believes the statement said to have whether he believes the statement said to have been made use of by Napoleon, that M. Bismarck asked him what compensation Frauce, would expect if Germany annexed Holland. The Paris correspondent of the London Telegraph says: "The government will to day utterly deny that it ever thought of the annexation of Belgium."

The London Times July 28, says the anthenticity of the treaty is admitted on both sides. So much, once for all, is certain, that there are

So much, once for all, is certain, that there are discrepancies in the scounts of the originand degree of importance to be attached to the proposed convention. Upon the subject

wuch more must be told and weighed before anything like certainty can be attained. The London News considers that Prussia has The London News considers that Prussia has attested but not explained the minute. The French government has both attested and explained it; but on any explanation they are both guilty of entertaining hostile, prospects under cover of friendly professions, and there is not much to choose between them.

The London Telegraph has no wish to assume the test of this extraordinary decomment, but

DIGHT HOUSE

the truth of this extraordinary document, but common fairness bids it admitthat the interval which has passed since it last wrote has tended rather to remove than to confirm its doubts as

The London Post expresses its opinion that the treaty is Bismarck's handiwork.

The London Standard thinks it is proved to be a clymsy but malicious forgers, and denies that the proposals have been addressed by the Freuch government to Berlin as a compromise of the present difficulty. It mes with doing all that is possible to involve England in a war.

STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE OF PARIS the Position of Paris in the French Military System.

A military, view of the security of the French capital is summarized in the following statement complled from a French journal, which endeavors to tranquilize the public There are four routes, in a military point of

view, which an invading army might adopt in advancing from Germany upon Paris: 1. By crossing the French frontier between Strasbourg and Luxemburg, and then advancing in a direct line on Paris. 2. By crossing the Swiss territory situated below Strasbourg, and the saling by the realized of the Saint and Swiss territory situated below Strasbourg, and marching by the valleys of the Seine and Marne on the capital. 3. By a movement from the north passing the fortress of Metzand reaching Paris by way of the valleys of the Seine and Marne. 4. By advancing through Belgian soil, in a direct southern line through the valleys of the Cies and Aisne on brough the valleys of the Oise and Aisne on

The first course is regarded as a military impossibility. France being protected on the bast by the great natural defences of the Assess mountains, the Moselle River, the Ardennes mountains, and the River Meuse, apported by many fortified places, among which is the stronghold of Metz. Dismissing, them, any speculations which this route in ay suggest, we arrive at the second pure of advance toward the French one of advance toward the French capital. If in this case the Prussians were to violate the neutrality of Switzerland and attempt to advance upon Paris from the southeast, they would find themselves contionted by the fortress of Lyons, which has tionted by the fortress of Lyons, which has been strengthened and rendered very secure since the period of the first Empire. Before arriving at that point the invading forces would have to capture either Belfont or Langres, both of which occupy commanding positions on the ground through which an army advancing from Switzerland should pass. The third route is the most feasible, and consists in military phrase of furning the for-

sists, in military phrase, of turning the for-resses on the northeast frontier, including Metz, and then by continued successes ar riving on the river Marne, from whence there is no formidable obstacle to an advance toward the immediate neighborhood of the apital. But an invading force could not, on account of Metz and Strasbourg, wisely adopt bis course. The French army if defeated, could take refuge in Metz and thence harass be rear of the invaders, who would be open the rear of the invaders, who would be open to similar attacks from Strasbourg and places of less importance. The fourth route, by way of Belgium, is secured by defences which the reverses of 1814 proved more imperatively ne-

The French calculated that even if an enemy should arrive in the vicinity of Paris her for-ofications are practically impregnable. Thirty cars ago, under the administration of M. years ago, under the administration of M. Thiers, these defences were completed, the roject being regarded with special favor by Louis Philippe, who took an enthusiastic interest in fortifications. Another resource is found in the population of Paris, now numbering 2,000,000, who, by acting in concert with forces operating in the rear of the invalers, might overwhelm them. Such was the hope of Napoleon I., but in the altered circumstances of his time it proved impracticuinstances of his time it proved impracti-

HAGENAU.

The Scene of the French Defeat. Hagenau, the principal city of the arrondis-ement of Strasbourg, with 11,500 inhabitants, satuated in the middle of the forest of Nour, is situated in the middle of the forest of Nour, and is a place of garrison of the fourth class. I his town, the name of which has been variously spelled Hacheneau, Haganae, Hagenovia of Hagenoa, has its origin in a castle belonging to the kings of France, and which was unlt in the twelfth century. In 1154 Fredetick I had the town surrounded by fortified walls, and there defended the crown, the ceptre, and the sword of Charlemagne.

These glorious relics were secretly purloined

These glorious relics were secretly purloined by the Bishop of Spire and taken to Castle Triefels. The German emperors had there a palace, and often sojourned there. It was in the castle of Hagenau that Richard Cœur de Lich was kept a prisoner by the Emperor Henry IV. The Thirty Years' War brought much misery on the place, and during it the enhabitants were reduced from 1,300 to only 2.50. The fortifications were razed in 1673 by the order of Louis XIV., built up again a year liter, and after that destroyed three times. In 1705 and 1744 the Austrians took the place, but did not hold it long. The Kleber Promenade, laid out in 1811 in honor of the birth of the King of Popular and proven the content of the King of Popular areas by the received the content of the King of Popular areas by the content of the King of Popular areas by the received the content of the King of Popular areas by the received the content of the King of Popular areas the content of the content of

wirth of the King of Rome, is very handsome, and extends towards the Porte de Strasbourg. The city is the seat of a college, has a con-iderable number of industrial establishments, and is altogether in a flourishing condition. In leaving Hagenau one reaches at once an open farming country, with the horizon minited on the left by the Vosges Mountains. Soon the woods inclose the traveler on

ides, and the city disappears entirely from view. PRAYER FOR PRUSSIA.

The Proclamation of King William The Prayer Inserted in the Liturgy. The Neuc Preussische Kreuz-Zeitung contains the following proclamation of the King of

Prussia in reference to the day set apart for prayer: I am compelled to draw the sword in consequence of a wanton attack which must be warded off with all the strength at the command of Germany. It is a great consolation to me, before God and man, that I have not in any way given occasion for the onslaught. My conscience is clear as to the origin of this war, and I am confident before God of the justice of our cause. The conflict is earnest, and it will entail heavy sacrifices on my people, and on Germany at large. But I depart for war, looking up to an all-knowing God, and appealing to His all-nowerful help. conscience is clear as to the origin of this war

ing to His all-powerful help.

Already I have occasion to thank God that, at the first whisper of war, all German hearts were animated by one feeling—a feeling of indignation at the attack, and of glad trustfulness that God would grant victory to the lightful guest. ness that God would grant victory to the rightful cause. My people in this conflict will-stand by me as it stood by my father—who now rests in God. With me they will make any sacrifice to restore peace to the nations. From my youth I have learned to confide in the omignetic of God's gracious halp.

injy youth I have tearned to confide in the ominjotence of God's gracious help.

In Him I hope, and I call on my people to
have the like confidence in Him. I bow before God in acknowledgment of His mercy,
and I am convinced that my subjects and my
countrymen will do likewise. For this reason I
appoint that Walnesday the 27th of Fulls he appoint that Wednesday, the 27th of July, be kept as an extraordinary general day of prayer, when divine service shall be celebrated in the churches, and public business shall be suspended in so far as the pressing neces-

sity of the times shall permit. I also appoint that, during the continuance of the war, in every public Divine service, prayers shall, be offered up that the every public Divine service, prayers shall, be offered up that God may lead us to victory, that He may make us merciful even to our enemies, and that He may graciously conduct us to a peace that will secure the honor and lasting independence of Germany.

BERLIN, July 21-7570 WILLIAM STAR THE Examplisation of Germany and the Examplisation of Hermany and the King's command, that on Sunday, the 31st, in all public services, the following prayer shall be inserted in the Liturgy:

Almighty and merciful God! Lord of hosts! we beseech Thee for Thy all-powerful succorfor our German Fatherland. Go to war with the German armies, and bless their weapons that they may overcome the enemy. Lead us

that they may overcome the enemy. Lead us to victory, and grant us mercy, that we may show ourselves to be Christians, even to our snow ourserves to be christians, even to our enemies. Let us soon make peace that will securely guarantee the honor and indepen-dence of Germany. Be the strong protection and defence of our German Fatherland."

Oribaldi Ou Hand. A letter from Florence, in the Independance Belge of the 25th ult., mentions a rumor that Garibaid had offsted the Prussians the support of an Italian volunteer legion of which he would have the kommand. The writer scarcely believes the story, but there is no doubt, he says, that unless France very speedily withdraws the army of occupation from Rome, we shall see a repetition of the attempt. Rome, we shall see a repetition of the attempt of 1867 under circumstances much more fa-

vorable to its success.

The Indipendence correspondent fully believes the negotiations are in progress for the evacuation of Rome. It has been remarked that Count Vimercati, who was always the confidential agent employed between Napoleon and Victor Emmanuel, has just arrived at Florence. He is reported to have brought with him an autograph letter from the Emperor to the King, and the people will persist in believing that the communication refers to Rome.

One thing is certain, (the writer adds) France is risking a great deal in the way of displeasing the Italian people if she does not embrace the present opportunity to leave Rome. It seems a suggestion has been made that the Romans should be invited to deternine by a plebiseitum whether they will keep the Pope or exchange his Holiness for King Victor Emmanuel.

Denmark Threatened.

It was reported on the 26th, from Paris, as the belief in authoritative quarters there, that the French fleet would proceed to Copen hagen, take possession of the Danish fleet, or rather press it into the service of France, and then, with this additional force. Denmark's neutrality broken, and with the entire Danish nation supporting the joined fleets, repair to Stratsund

Hence it is considered not at all improbable that, as many military authorities have ex-pected lately, the French would make a formidable first attack on their enemy in Pom-erania, and at the memorable point where Marshal Saxe met Charles XII. The special injunctions to the Paris papers in regard to the Baltic fleet, on which the Siecle made some strong comments to-day, tend to confirm this rumored plan, which, I repeat, I have from an exceptionally good source BUSSIA.

Probable Alliance with Prassia---Eng-land Must Fight for India. The Paris correspondent of the Bluedard

I find an universal opinion prevalent that Russia will take part with Prussia, and then Lugland must bon gre mal gre cast in her lot with France to save her communications with monly reported that Russia had declared war, and this probability seems the sole link which at the present moment binds France to Eng-

Frenchmen say that England ought to have Frenchmen say that England ought to have backed them in this quarrel. But for the leading journal to take up a tone of intensely injured humanity, and to fly at the throat of France, as it has done, has provoked a most better feeling that I firmly believe would be terribly hard to quench.

A PLACE FOR BRIGHAM YOUNG.

Marital Matters in Java. The Mormons would do well to emigrate to Java, if we may credit the following account of Javanese customs, given by one of the French princes, who has recently visited that

"In the interior of Java are several small native rulers or sultans; and these personages, though really under the entire control of the butch, insomuch that their letters are carried Dutch, insomuch that their letters are carried to the Residency for examination before being delivered at the place, keep up all the externals of the most profuse Oriental luxury. Their courts are a blended confusion of rich colors, notably rose color, scarlet and blue, and of sandal wood, gold and diamonds. Sultan Sousouhounan IX is only twenty-eight years old; he is of elegant figure, his complexion a pale green, his eyes large and haggard, with great painted eyebrows. This young man, whose petticoat and vest made him look like a tropical parrot, was surrounded by three hundred cousins and n-phews, and four thousand great lords and efficers, on all fours! He had been married at twelve years of age, and his thirty-third son, officers, on all fours! He had been married at twelve years of age, and his thirty-third son, a howling baby of a day old, was brought in to be shown the French visitors. This, in fact, was the child of the Grand Sultana, and was destined to pass over the heads of his thirty-two brothers, and to inherit his father's throne. As to the little sisters, they were forty-eight in number, and were dressed in diamonds."

THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.

The Charges Against Dr. Lauaban. The Methodist of Angust 6th returns to its substantiation of the assertion that the Committee of the Book Concorn did entertain charges against Dr. Lanahan, which has been denied by the Western Advocate. The Methodist quotes from the recent articles in that paper, and also in the Christian Advocate, to show that the Committee at its session in June did decide to put Dr. Lanahan on trial for his that the Committee at its session in June did decide to put Dr. Lanahan on trial for his exposure of the frauds in the Book Concern, and that they debated the ways and means of proceeding to the arraignment of him. Both of these journals took it for granted that he was to be tried, and remonstrated against the postponement of the case until October. The Western Advocate argued that one month would be sufficient to allow Dr. Lanahan to Western Advocate argued that one month would be sufficient to allow Dr. Lanahan to prepare for his defence, and as the Bishops would be at leisure in July, then would be the proper time for his trial. The Methodist says that by the publication of their reachest. by the publication of their resolutions th Committee have held Dr. Lanahan up as an accused man, and the denial now made that the charges were entertained can only increase the painful feeling which has been excited by

their proceedings. A Rochester dressmaker fell in love with a rich young man, unbeknown to him. She strove to make herself worthy of him by an assiduous course of plano, French and Italian, but never told her love, and just as she got nicely finished, he up and married another

They have opened a Merchants' Exchange in Lafayette, Indiana. The Journal says: "It is now in full blast," and gives the following summary of the trade: "A shot-gun and a fresh milch' cow changed hands Saturday morning. A full set of upper and lower teeth and a bushel and a half of ripe apples will be offered this forendon. Business is business."

LYNCH LAW IN COLORADO.

Murder and Han, ing in Kit Carson. A letter from Kit Carson (Colorado) to the Denver Tribune says Denver Tribune says:

Editors Tribune: There was a man by the hame of Milton H. Straight (a carpenter), who was working for the K. P. R. Y. as foreman in charge of a tank-building crew at this place. He was working about one half mile from town. He came to town on the 27th and went into a house of ill repute and commenced a row. The Deputy Sheriff went to arrest him and he drew a knife on him and arrest him, and he drew a knife on him and then ran into a house near by and secured a

Henry rifle and started for the place he was at

Henry rifle and started for the place he was at work. On the way he passed through the office of the S. O. Mail Company, where the agent, Col. W. S. Stone, was.

Upon entering the office he demanded protection from the Colonel, and also demanded a revolver, all of which Colonel Stone declined to comply with. He then cooked the Henry rifle and put it to the Colonel's breast and threatened to shoot him, but did not do so, but passed on to slice thin, but did not do so, but passed on towards his work. When he arrived at the tank, he tried to raise a muss with the men who were working under him. He threatened to shoot several of the workmen with the Henry rifle. There were two men hauling

to shoot several of the workmen with the Henry rifle. There were two men hauling water with a wagon and pair of horses for the Perry House, and they drove to the well near the tank to load with water; as they drove up, this man, Straight, attempted to take one of the horses out of the team, and the man that was driving (whose name was Dan O'Connell); said "Let those horses alone, it you please," and jumped out of the wagon and took the horses by the head. As he did so Straight struck him on the side of the head with the Henry rifle, and broke his skull. The men at the tank and a lot of soldiers who were camped near by rushed up and took the gun from him, and secured him from doing further harm. Mr. O'Connell lived until about two o'clock the next morning, and spoke but once, and that was immediately after he was injured. Straight was taken in charge by the Sheriff, and h avily ironed, and kept until the morning of the 28th, when he was brought before the Justice's Court, warved an examination and was remanded to prison to await his trial at the remanded to prison to await his trial at the next term of the District Court. The jail being out of repair so that it was not safe, the prisoner was locked up in a room in the second story of the Court-House, and the tolowing hight some seventy-five or eighty men disguised, broke the lock off the door and tool aid Straight out and hung him to a railroad bridge, about four hundred yards from the Court-House.

Court-House.

The next morning Esquire Johnson summoned a coroner's jury and held an inquest on the body. The following is the verdict of the Coroner's Jury:

Territory of Colorado, county of Greenwood, ss.—An inquisition holden at Kit Carson, in Greenwood county, on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1870, before Theron W. Johnson, Justice and Acting Coroner of said county, prop. A. D. 1870, before Theron W. Johnson, Justice and Acting Coroner of said county, upon the dead body of Milton H. Straight, lying there dead, by the jurors whose names are hereunto subscribed; the said jurors upon their oath do say that Milton H. Straight came to his death by hanging at the hands of person or persons to this jury unknown. In testimony whereof, the said jurors have hereunto set their hands, the day and year altoresaid.

A. V. Brookie,
M. W. Stewart,
W. Somre berger,
M. Bloomfield.
The killing of O'Connell is the first death by violence in Kit Carson. There are very few railroad towns in the western country that bave escaped the scourge of desperadoes in this respect as long as this place has this respect as long as this place has.

THE IDIOTIC JUMPER.

The Jumper's Views During and After His Jump.

"Frank Thorne," or Comstock, who nearly made himself a subject for an inquest by jumping from an elevator in Buffalo, is slowly recovering. The Express says:

"Frank Thorne" is now able to appreciate the awful jump he made better than he had any idea of before; in fact it seems to us that his trevieus conceptions of what he intervied.

this previous conceptions of what he intended to do were very undefined; he has tried the experiment, and now rejoices that he is not cood for coroners to dispute over. He father resented the assertion made by one of our contemporaries of his extreme trepidation, saying, as we in our report of the affair stated Saying, as we in our report of the affair stated, that he retired from the plank after first taking his stand upon it for the reason that it was too springy; he admits having beer nervous to some extent, but defies the production of a person who would not be under the circumstances. The jump, he said, was made as fairly as he could desire, and he attributes the manner in which he struck the water to the impossibility of any human body descend-ing that distance and maintaining its perpen-dicularity. While in the course of his descent his feelings are hard to be described, he says he did not think much of anything in particular, a sort of drowsy sensation stealing over him. When his body commenced to lose its upright position he was fully conscious of the fact, and drew up his arms, as seen by the spectators, for the purpose of regaining his perpendicularity. He also told us that he was fully conscious when he stroke the matter. conscious when he struck the water, knew that he was badly hurt, and knew when he came up that he must swim for life or death, and therefore struck out manfully as before described.

We asked Comstock what he now thought We asked Comstock what he now thought of jumping from extreme heights as a healthy occupation. "Well," he replied, "I hardly know what to think; I rather guess I had better hang up my fiddle. I have made a big jump and now let somebody beat it." The fact was very evident, to both him and us, that he would not be in a condition to attempt the fact of jumping from the hard bridge at the feat of jumping from the new bridge at the Falls on the 13th, even if he still counter manced the idea. He was somewhat troubled with the fear that people would accuse him of backing out through trepidity, but confessed the conviction that the jump if made would result in certain death. result in certain death.

Although in a painfully uncomfortable condition, there is every probability that he will soon fully recover, and will be able to be about before many days have elapsed.

DEFALCATION IN NEW ORLEANS.

Cotton Factor Leaves with \$150,000 The New Orleans Republican says:
We stated yesterday morning that a commission merchant had absconded from the city after borrowing twenty-eight thousand dollars, and mentioned the rumor that he had

dollars, and mentioned the rumor that he had obtained forty or lifty thousand dollars on forged bills of lading.

The name of the party referred to is George B. Shute, cotton factor, of No. 47 Baronne street. It is now said that the defalcations have been discovered to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars.

hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. Shute had been in business in this city Mr. Shute had been in business in this city for twenty years past, and enjoyed a high character as a business man. It is said that he had shipped nearly forty thousand bales of coton last season. For a day or two before he disappeared, he had obtained large amounts of money on forged bills of lading and proforma drafts. He had also borrowed large sums from merchants. The Citizens' Bank is a sufferer to the amount of over \$10,000. Mr. Shute disappeared on Saturday, and his ab-Shute disappeared on Saturday, and his absence excited no remark until Monday evening, thus giving him over forty-eight hours'

He is an Englishman by birth and married a Creole lady in this city many years ago. Both his wife and family are now in England,

and it is supposed that he has storted to join them. His arrangements were so made astorive him the opportunity of reaching New York in time to catch a steamer for Liverpoot, but there was a delay of twelve hours by some acthere was a delay of twelve hours by some accident to the train, and it is possible that he may be arrested in New York. It is believed that a large amount of the money is now deposited in banks in this city, subject to his

THE COURTS.

QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Paxson.—Chas. Angling was convicted of a charge of cruelty to a horse. It was shown that while his horse was attached to a cart and standing still he was attached to a cart and standing still he head saveral times. was attached to a carr and standing still ne-struck the animal over the head several times— with the buttend of a heavy whip. The heat-ing was not for the purpose of urging the horse forward or backward, as it was testified that the defendant held the horse and did not llow him to move either way while hitting

him.
Sarah Ward, a girl of about 12 years of age, was convicted of a charge of stealing a silver watch. She had been engaged as a servant, and stealing the watch, left the house.
Wm. Johnson, colored, was convicted of a charge of stealing a bale of wool. He entered a warehouse on Front street; and shouldtring the bale was walking away when overtaken and arrested. His excuse was that he had been sent for the wool by a party who met him on the street and pretended to be connected with the store. nected with the store.

PACTS AND FANCIES.

[For the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

BY J. G. BRINKLE.

Among thy vines I stray, fair France. The sunset glows between the trees. pon a hill-top, as in trance, I loiter. With the autumn breeze The dry leaves dance.

The tangled sweetbriar clumps embower The mountain side with stalk and shoot; The wild thyme shows its reseate flower, And round the white thorn's ruddy fruit The shy birds cower

That crowns its time-worn summit bleak, And seems, as twilight's shadows tall, A rugged streak. The vane upon the village spire That peeps above the linden's bough,

Blends with the feudal donjon wall:

The outline of a chalky peak

Has glittered in the sun's last fire. The Angelus is tolled, and now Toil's sons respire. The sunset tades from gold to grey, And dies athwart the landscape dim; he stars shed out a misty ray,

And scattered autumn insects' hymn A plaintive lay. The dews of heaven, like Nature's tears, Descend in silence and alone. Night comes with supernatural fears, A dirge is in the breeze's tone

When midnight nears. If death were but an endless sleep, And fortune, honors, learning, art, Led but to slumber, long and deep, To quit such scene Thou couldst but weep!

A Seasonable Parody Three women went waldling out into the surf, Out into the surf at Newport town; Each wore a bath suit of the very best, Costing as much as a wedding-gown.

For men must work, and women must lave,
And what men earn their wives dou't save,

Though husbands they be moaning. Three brokers sat up at three high desks, And balanced their books as the sun went,

And balanced their books as the sun went down;
Each "poring" o'er ledgers that wouldn't come straight,
Each wrapped in a study disgustingly brown.
For men must sweat, and women keep cool,
And woman will ever be fashion's fool,
Though husbands they be moaning.

Three names are struck from the Gold Board's books, Three brokers' sign-boards are taken down; Three men are busy "seeing their friends,"
Borrowing money to get out of town.
For men must break if women must waste, And it costs a deal to be "people of taste,"
So good-bye to the fools and their moaning.

—An English paper speaks of the mitrail-leuse as a 'bullet pump." — Quoquinnapissakesosanagnoc House is the tittle of a new hotel at Hampton Bear

-- Nitro-glycerine bas made its mark upon -Five million bushels of wheat is credited to East Tennessee.

-Cologne is a famous watering place-Cologne-watering. -One hardware firm in Boston hasn't sold a pair of skates in two weeks. -They have two kinds of cholera in Indiana—hog and chicken,

A street paying contractor in Savannah is named Cash. He ought to make money as laborers work cheap for cash. -Among the Cheviot Hills of Scotland they boast of sheep whose wool will measure eleven and a half inches.

-A Boston Sunday paper has the announcement: "One dollar per year; clergymen a dollar and a half." —Terrapin Tower, the old lookout at Niagara, is partly undermined and must soon go over the Falls.

-Plain hanging is played out with those Western reporters. They tell of a man's "spirit being choked out of his mortal casket at the end of the hangman's cord."

-The author of "Put me in my little trundle-bed" joined the Connecticut Fat Men's Association last week, and weighs 270 pounds

He would lie heavy on the stomach of a trun-—A young man in Georgia eloped with a young lady. Her father and brother walted for them on their return and began shooting. The bridegroom replied, and he now has no brother in law.

—The absence of Scottish characters is a. noticeable feature in the works of Charles. Dickens. No novelist of the present day has abstained so regularly from sketching Scottish-

Military life didn't agree with an Italian Sergeant, named Camolli, who recently mustered himself out at Gaeta by standing in front of a twelve-pounder and pulling the lanyard.

-A printer boy shook the spirit hand as it

emerged from the Davenports' box, in Cincin-nati, and singularly enough one of the bro-thers' hands was found besmeared with printer's ink. -The English papers report that in an action brought against the proprietor of Lloyds paper for damages for not inserting a newspaper advertisement correctly, the verdict was for the defendant, with costs, on account of the illegibility of the writing.