FIXED EARTH CLOSETS ON ANY floor, in or out of doors, and PORTABLE EARTH COMMODIES, for use in bed-chambers and olsewhere. Are absolutely free from offence. Earth Closet Company's office and salesroom at WM. G. BHOADS', No. ap29-115

CLARK.—On the 9th instant, at the residence of his mother, High street, near station, Gomantow. Heary Edgar Clark, son of the late Dr. John Y. Clark, aged ne relatives and male friends of the family are re-tfully invited to attend the funeral this (Thursday, Frectfully invited to attend the Tuneral this (Trursday) niterneon, at 3.0 clock.

HOLLOND—At Cresson, Pa., on Tuesday, August Dth. 1870, Harriet Hollond, of Philad-liphia Tuneral from her late residence, 1214 Walnut street, On Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

MAR'IN.—At her residence, in Wilmirgton, Del., on the 5th instant. Mrs. Saille E. S., widow of George H. Martin, in the 50th year of her age.

SHAFFNER.—On the 10th instant, Mary E., wife of John Shaffner, Jr., in the 25th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to ettend the funeral, from the residence of her flushand. 1833 Wallace street, on Friday, 12th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Interment at South Laurel Hill.

400 EYRE ARCH STREET. Are supplying their Customers with BLACK SILKS.

At Gold 1914 Premium.

DURE COD LIVER OIL, CITRATE Magnesia.-JOHN C. BAKER & Co.. 715 Market st. SPECIAL NOTICES.

John	
Wanamaker's	818
	and
Finest	\$20
Clething	Chestnut
	St.
Establishment,	

CONGRESS HALL

CAPE MAY, N. J., August 9, 1870. undersigned, visitors at Cape May, appreciating niform courtesy extended to the traveling public by

Messrs, BROWN & MULLINER,

Donductors on the West Jersey Railroad.

Desire to show their appreciation by tendering them a COMPLIMENTARY HOP

On Tuesday Evening, August 16th. Through the kindness of J. F. Cake, Congress Hall

Dining Recorded Hassis	er's Orchestra have been
tiered for the occasion:	
E. C. Enight.	E.J Etting.
E W Con.	Thomas Birch.
John Thomas.	W. W. Juvenal,
Win. Fraly.	R. B. Thompson,
Wm. F Donaldson.	W. H. Beulir gs.
John Davis.	Samuel P. Millet.
J Nellyala	John-Peirce.
R. G. Dobbins,	Jacob G. Neafie.
M Hall Stanton.	John F. Comits.
Wm. Anapach.	Jerry McKiblins.
R. W Dryden,	Joseph Riegel,
E Morris	J. F. Cake.
E. Morris. J.r. F. G. Fmith.	E. T Perkins.
Dr. R. M. Townsend.	John Thomas Jr
Charles Potts.	Some It They're
John Weish.	John T. School.
7 74 33 (1	Inmed Bealante
C. I Dichardson	From Sam J Randall
E. D. Welf	Therid Sware
Charle, Rubicam.	Fon. Sam. J. Randall. Pavid Swarz. W. F. Potts
George Gordon,	Chas. Duffy.
	Samuel Josephs.
George Fryer,	Jno. C. Bullitt.
J. Harwood.	Geo. J. Boitou,
Wm. F. McCully.	Samuel Cooke.
Wm. D. Kendrick,	painter Cooke.

Can be procured in Philadelphia of CHARLES auli 5trps

OLD BETHEL

CAMP MEETING. Barnsboro Station, on West Jersey Railroad

Trains leave Philadelphia from foot of MARKET Street at 5.00 A. M., 11,45 A. M., 3.30 P. M., 5.45 P. M.

RETURNING, LEAVE CAMP, E.42 A. M., S.13 A.M., 1.38 P M., 4.58 P.M. and 10.05 P.M.

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

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD COM-WEST JERSEY KARDINGAR.

PANY.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semisummal dividend of Five Per Cent on the capital stock
of the Company, payable, clear of national tax, to the
stockholders of this date on and after TIESDAY.

August 16th, 1870, at the office of the Treasurer, in
Camden, N.J.

The stock transfer books will be closed from the date
hereof until TUESDAY, 16th instant.

GEORGE J. ROBBINS, Treasurer,
dull 515

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 and 1222 Lombard street, Dispensary Department.
—Bledical treatment and medicine furnished gratultously
to the poor

POLITICAL NOTICES.

1870. 1870.

SHERIFF.

WILLIAM R. LEEDS.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT ngs of solid 18 karat fine Gold—a specialty; a ment of sizes, and no charge for engraving FARB & BROTHER, Makers, if \$24 Chestnut street, below Fourth

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.

Killed by a Fall. The Buffalo Courier of the 8th says "that the residents in the neighborhood of the interthe residents in the neighborhood of the intersection of Canal and Commercial streets, Buffalo, were quite startled Saturday evening, about half-past eight o'clock, by the sudden crash of a falling wooden awning over the front of Diebold's store. Upon repairing to the spot they found the body of, a man lying in the midst of the wreck, who, upon examination, proved to be quite dead. It seems that a man named Thomas Hines, a boatman who lived in Rome, while in an intoxicated condition, fell asleep on the window-sill of the sarge brick building over Diebold's store, and while in this unconscious state, fell out, alightwhile in this unconscious state, fell out, alighting on the awning as above stated. with which he struck must have been great, as the awning was completely shattered, and the unfortunate man was instantly killed Hines was a young man, but we are unable to say whether married or single.

—A California paper says: "Rufus Long, a monte dealer, cut his wind-pipe with a razor at Ely. There was a woman at the bottom." It must have been a mighty big wind-pipe, or a small woman at the bottom of it.—Ex. —M. Albert Wolf, one of the most brilliant writers on the staff of the Paris Figuro, is a

accounts of the two or three petty encounters and affairs between advanced posts of which you will have already heard. But all present intelligence goes to show that some time will most probably yet elapse before anything se-Prussian, and has retired to Interlachen, until

THE WAR IN EUROPE

LETTER FROM PARIS

Napoleon and the Prince Imperial Leaving Paris ... The Secret Treaty ... Muzzling the Press-Regency of the Empress ...I roops Moving.

-[Correspondence of the Phila-Evening Bulletin.] PARIS, Friday, July 29, 1870.—The Emperor and the Prince Imperial, with Prince Napoleon, left St. Cloud yesterday morning at 10 o'clock for Metz, where their arrival has been since announced and a proclamation published to the army. The party did not pass through Paris or along the Boulevards, as was expected, but took the circular railroad and avoided the town. The consequence was that there were no popular demonstrations, and we missed the curious spectacle of a Napoleon III. and a Bonaparte being conducted through the streets of his capital by his faithful subjects singing the Marseillaise! It is very for tunate that the people for the most part know only the first verse of the famous revolutionary hymn. Some of the following stanzas contain allusions which are hardly suited to royal or imperial ears. In the public recitations which have taken place at the theatres and elsewhere, all such offensive expressions as those which relate to the death of kings and other tyrants have, of course, been carefully expunged.

The Secret Treaty.

The publication of the Franco-Prussian treaty has made a prodigious noise here; and though no one believes that the document is absolutely authentic in the sense that it was drawn up and approved by both governments as the accepted basis of future action, yet most people do suspect and believe that there is "something in it;" and that some such arrangements entered into those "pourparlers" which the Journal Official itself admits to have taken place between the two governments. In fact, people suspect that these two big bullies would have been only too glad to patch up their own differences and come to an understanding between themselves, at the expense of their smaller neighbors, if they ould only agree about terms. But we are still in the dark on the subject, and especially with regard to the main point of whether the proposed conditions in the draft treaty came from France or Prussia..

Who is Guilty. France says they emanated from Bismarck mself." But from Berlin it is asserted that the document which has been published is inthe hand-writing of M. Benedetti. The latter minister is said to be already in disgrace for not having sooner made known to the Duc de Gramont the despatch which he (Benedetti) himself wrote to M. de La Valette, in March, 1869, and on which the Duke (having found it out himself) bases his allegation that Prussia at that time pledged her word of honor never to sanction the candidature of Prince Leopold-If, in addition to the above lapsus, M. Benedetti has so far committed himself and his government as to reduce to writing, in his own such a document as the one in question, and then allow it to get out of his possession. it must be confessed that French diplomacy

has been sadly at fault. Muzzling the Press. The newspapers here are furious at being 'muzzled." The Figure publishes sensation articles headed "The Law of Silence" full of abuse of M. Ollivier, his new press-law and his circulars to the law officers of the Crown call ing on them to enforce it strictly. A great many other journals are protesting vehemently against the same measures, and some are for combining together to publish no news from the frontier at all, either official or unofficial, and to take no notice either of defeat or vic

Scanty News. The news to be furnished by the Government certainly promises to be meagre enough. There is to be a news-office opened at the Ministry of the Interior. Each of the Paris journals is "invited" to "accredit" one of its staff to this office, which "will be open from 8 A. M. till midnight," and will communicate all the official news" as it arrives. Will it communicate "all" the news which arrives? I have great doubts myself of the fact, and so apparently have the journals and the public. But, at any rate, by this means a beautiful uniformity" of intelligence will be secured, and the public mind will not be harassed by

ontradictory statements! The state of siege has been declared in the Departments of the Moselle and the Haut and Bas-Rhin, and woe be to the unfortunate news-monger who shall henceforth be caught in those parts " without a pass from Roderic Dhu"! He must stand the chance of meeting

with rough treatment. Regency of the Empress.

The Empress, as you will have learnt, is appointed Regent, to act according to instruc. tions entered in the Book of State, in accordance with the Napoleonic traditions of the First Empire. Before leaving, the Emperor wrote to the National Guard of Paris to say hat he "trusted to its patriotism and devotion o maintain order in the capital, and watch over the safety of the Empress." I suspect the "patriotism and devotion" spoken of will depend largely upon the tidings to be published by the news-office at the Ministry of the Interior. The opinion is universal that Napoleon fights for his crown.

The Evacuation of Rome. The news of the evacuation of Rome by the French troops is spoken of as authentic by the semi-official press, but is not yet confirmed in the official journals. The ultramontane and religious journals are furious at the supposition. The Univers says that "all Catholics will be deeply wounded," and that to entrust Rome to the Italian government is a "detestable mockery." The Monde threatens France with the direct vengeance of Heaven if she sacrifices Rome to Italy. Many persons here believe that as soon as ever the French troops have quitted Rome Garibaldi will appear once more upon the scene of his former exploits.

Skirmishing. It would be useless for me to repeat here the rious takes place. The Prussians are said to have almost disappeared from the frontier,

and are evidently not disposed to be the attacking party. The French army will have to go in search of them; and to cross such a river as the Rhine and traverse such a country as that between Coblentz and Mayence, and advance into the very jaws of the German quadrilateral, are not operations to be done in

The first battalions of the garde mobile narched to the railway station yesterday on their way for the camp of Chalons, where they are to be massed and exercised. They are composed chiefly of young men out of stores and offices. Their brand new uniforms satvery awkwardly upon them, and they had a very undisciplined and, I thought, not very willing look. When enrolled they were taught to look upon the duties required from them as a " mere matter of form," and now they suddealy find them converted into a very unpleasant reality.

THE IMPERIAL IMBECILE.

Napoleon Blind to His own Incompeteu-cy...He is Determined to Retain the Command-in-Chief of the Army.

London, Wednesday, August 10—Evening.
—The latest "official" despatch, dated Metz,
August 9, evening, states that the Emperor
went that morning to the headquarters of
Marshal Bazaine, who resumed command of the troops "concentrated at Metz." This is an indirect way of contradicting the rumor that Marshal Bazaine was to be made Generalissimo of the whole Army of the Rhine.

The Emperor is blind to his own incom peteucy, and, disregarding the universal out-cry against it, will cling to the chief command of the army until another defeat exhausts the national patience. He gives out that he never will return to Paris alive, unless as a con-

The New Ministry. Another despatch from the same source

says:
The incoming Ministry is immeasurably worse than the outgoing. Its appointment is a reckless defiance to public opinion, and I do not believe it will last a week unless a great victory should be gained by the French, which is not at all upon the cards. This population is in no mood to be ruled by the Cassaignac

and Jerome David clique, and the garrison of Paris is not strong enough and not united enough to put down any popular rising.

"The National Guard, as they sit at the tables in front of the cafes, say openly that all the Generals who have brought France to her present state, and above all the General-Com-manding-in-Chief, must be changed. Accord-ing to the latest news the Emperor has not re-signed himself to giving up the pernicious command against which all France clamors."

[By Mail.]

The Latest Aspect of Affairs. Order prevails in Paris, and the people are evidently becoming more and more united in defence of their country. The fact, however, that the Prince Imperial has been sent to London, and that the Empress's jewels have been sent with him, betrays the distrust of the uture which exists in the inner Imperial circles.

As an indication of the unanimity which prevails in Paris in regard to the prosecution of the war, it is worth while to notice that Deputy Keratry, one of the most inflexible of all the "Irreconcilables," has brought forward an tre "Treconchables," has bronght forward a proposition in the Corps Legislatif for an extraordinary levy of troops. It would probably be as much as any Deputy's life was worth to propose the relinquishment of the struggle at this stage. The assurances which have reached us from one or two bitterly prejudiced sources, that this war was unpopular in France, are put to confusion almost every hour by the news which comes from Paris. The Provinces as well as the capital are overflowing with enturing the capital are overflowing with enturing the large over the people are cyying. In the large of the provinces well as the Prusse — a very casy thing to cry, but a very difficult thing to accomplish.

Position and Strength of the French Forces at the Scene of Hostilities, The Courrier des Etats Unis of yesterday ontained a special despatch from its Paris correspondent, dated the 9th inst., in which the following report is made: Gen. Frossard's corps has entirely rallied under the walls of Metz. Contrary to the reports of the enemy Gen. Failly's corps has not been engaged, but is also within the entrenched camp of Metz. By the addition of the Third Corps under Gen. de Caen. Gen. Bazaine has now under its immediate orders at Metz. 150,000 men. The Fighth Agree or Imperial Guard is in

The Eighth Corps, or Imperial Guard, is in chellen from Metz to Nancy, while at Nancy there is part of the Fourth Corps under Gen. Ladmirault. Marshal MacMahon has at Saverne, where he was instructed to stop, the remains of the First and Seventh Corps, numbering about 50,000 men. The Sixth Corps, under Marshal Canrobert, has arrived at chalons ready to enter the theatre of hostili-All these form an army of 350,000 men. xclusive of the Garde Mobile, which has commenced to enter Lorraine. This report is exceedingly reassuring under the circum-

Victor Hugo on the War and Woman's Duty. Victor Hugo has addressed the ladies of

hernsey as follows:
Ludies: Again some men have condemned a Latter: Again some men have condemned a part of the human race to death, and a desperate war has commenced. This is neither a war of liberty or of duty, but a war of caprice. Two peoples are about to destroy each other for the pleasure of two princes. While thinkers are perfecting civilization, kings are perfecting war. This will be a frightful one. Some chefs d'actore are announced—a gun that will kill 12 men; a cannon that will kill 1,000. It is no longer the nure and free, waters of the s no longer the pure and free waters of the great Alps that are to flow in torrents into the Rhine, but human blood. Mothers, sisters, daughters, wives, shall weep. You are all about to go in mourning; some because of their own troubles; the rest because of the misfortunes of the others. Ladies-what carnage! what a conflict must

follow the meeting of these unfortunate com-batants! Allow me to address you a prayer. Since the ignorant forget that they are brothers, be their sisters: come to their aid, and make lint. All the old linen of our houses which is of no use can save the lives of the wounded. It will be fine to have all the women of this island employed in this fraternal work; it will be a glorious example and a great benefit. Men do evil; let you women supply the remedy; and since on this earth there are bad angels, let. you be the good ones. If you resolve to do so, and commence, in a short time you will have a considerable quantity of lint. We shall then make two equal parts, and shall send one to France and the other to Prussia.

An African Changarnier Asks for a Commission.

[From the London Times.]

The French papers state that the Emir Abdel-Kader has addressed the following letter to the Minister of War: "Praise be to God. To the very valiant Marshal of France, Minister of War: Excellence We have Leave to the the

of War: Excellency—We have learnt by the voice of fame that France is about to make her powder speak against her enemies, the Prussians (whom may God contound), and that your very powerful Emperor Napoleon III. (upon whom may Heaven shower its bounties) has determined to place in the front ranks of his brave soldiers the sons of French

"He who has fought against the French would be the last of believers if he did not in this coming war place himself at the service of his adopted country; his tried sabre claims the honor of being among the first to march

The following is the text of the decree of the Emperor, conferring on the Empress the title and powers of Regent :

"Napoleon, by the Grace of God and the na-tional will, Emperor of the French, to all whom these presents may concern, greeting: Wishing to give to our well-beloved consort, the Empress, a proof of the confidence which we have in her; and having the intention to place ourselves at the head of the army, we have resolved to confer, and do hereby confer on the Empress the title of Regent. to exercise the functions of that charge as soon as we shall have left our capital, in conformity with our instructions and orders, as we shall have given them in the general directions of the service which we shall have established, and which will be transcribed on the book of the State. Our intention is to communicate to our Ministers the said orders and instructions and that in no case the Emand instructions, and that in no case the Empress can depart from their rigor, in the exercise of her functions of Regent. We desire that the Empress shall preside in our name overthe Council of Ministers. We do not, how-ever, intend that the Empress-Regent shall authorize by her signature the promulgation of any daw other than those now pending before the Senate, the Legislative Body, and the Council of State, referring on that subject to the orders and instructions above-mentioned; we order our Keeper of the Seals, Minister of Justice and Public Worship, to communicate the pre-sent letters-patent to the Senate, which will inscribe them on its books, and publish them in the Bu letin des Lois.

Given at the Palace of the Tuileries, this 23d

NAPOLEON. EMILE OLLIVIER, Minister of Justice. day of July, 1870. [Countersigned]

THE PRUSSIAN KING. Monarch of Men--- A Magnificent Front.

[From the London Times.]
There was a gleam of helmeted heads and plumes and of orders and uniforms around the Queen as the train passed on, and some said, "There is the King," and others said, "It is the Crown Prince," but the glimpse was transient and the clouds of dust which fol owed in our track on this most dusty of railroads put all in eclipse. In another hour or so we were in Berlin, and emerged into streets filled with men in plain clothes proceeding in some sort of military order, with small escouts of soldiery, to the railway station. Many of these wore decorations—medals, i bands and crosses—which spoke of service in Schleswig-Holstein and in Bohemia. They were sober, orderly men, quiet, unexcited, and perhaps all the more anxious to fight hard to end the campaign because they had been called away so suddenly from hearth and home—men mostly of twenty-live and up-wards, several in each band belonging ap-parently to the well-to-do band pelonging ap-class of artisans. Large cavalcades of horses in better spirits were led off in tours in the same direction.

Detachments of troops were passing all day down the Lime-tree walk, and at 2 o'clock the King drove through the streets to the station in a Prussian drosky, and was received with uncovered heads and a buzzing sort of suppressed cheer as he passed. He "looked every nich a king," plumed and helmeted in strictes seddier tunic—a real mans analym of the days when kings led subjects to battle. What a fine old head and front it is!

and it would not surprise one very much to learn that in an hour of stress that old man, ith his piercing blue eye and open brow, and ine lip, curved under his massive white moustache, would cut the Gordian knot of a constitution with a swift sure sword. Certainly be is not the sort of man one would like o worry corum populo in a watering place. And then he has a faith: "he believes," and he is sure that He in whom he believes has placed his cause beyond the reach of human

It is observed, nevertheless, that the King s not in his usual joyous spirits. He speaks with devout confidence, and trusts in the ustice of his quarrel; but his Majesty is grave. the Crown Prince, too. seems, it is said, to seel the influence of the tremendous events which are impending, and surely if the designs of Prussia were warlike the royal family can-not have regarded them with favor or have participated in the desire for a conflict which muses them so much anxiety, although they o not express any apprehensions as to the ultimate result.

National Union--From "Beyond the Seas."

The King of Prussia issued the following

roclamation July 27, evening:
On the occasion of the approaching struggle
or the honor and independence or Germany,
have received from the communes, the cororatious and private persons of all classes of he Fatherland, and from all the circles of its hildren, even from beyond the seas, so large number of manifestations of devotedness but I feel compelled to proclaim loudly that second, and to add my thanks and the samange that I respond to that fidelity of my Jerman people by my unalterable steadfastness. The love for the common country, the large manifest that I common country, the nanimous uprising of the German races of its princes, has set aside and reconciled all interences and discord. Germany, more inted than ever, will find in that fact as in is right a guarantee that the war will bring a arable peace, and that from the bloody see ill spring a blessed harvest for liberty and erman union.

The New French Ministry. We publish upon an inside page a sketch of the new French Premier. Following we give rief sketches of other prominent members of

Prince Henry de la Tour d'Auvergne, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

This Minister is descended from one of the most ancient and distinguished families of France, dating back from Alfred, created Court of Auvergne by Charles the Simple King of France, during the latter part of the minth century. Many of the members were tamous as statesmen or soldiers, and the entire line has held a prominent position in France for nearly 1,000 years. The genealogical his-tory of this family is a most interesting one. The subject of this sketch, Prince Henri Godfrey Bernard Alphonse, is the chief of the branch of Lauraquais, into which the house has nerged, and is now known by the title of

has merged, and is now known by the title of Prirce de la Tour Auvergne-Lauraquais. He was born at Paris on the 23d of October, 1823, his ather being Prince Charles Melchior Philippe Bernard. At the time of the coup d'état. in 1852 he was a young man of twenty-nine years of age, and was distinguished for his abilities, diplomatic and otherwise.

By promptly giving in his adhesion to the empire he was received into the Tayor of the Emperor Napoleon, and after the lapse of a converse was now a pender of France holdw years was named Senator of France, hold ing that position with credit. In August, 1851 he married to Emilie Celeste de Monteult des Iles, by whom he had one child, a boy, born in June, 1852. His wife died at Florence on the 8th of March, 1867, and he has not mar-

the 8th of Maron, 1007, and he has not have red again.

Before 1863 Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne held no special diplomatic position under the empire, although he frequently took an active part in the political affairs of France. On the 13th of October of that year, however, he was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St.

Against the Prussians. The Emir Abd-el-Kader, therefore, begs your Excellency to lay his humble petition at the foot of the glorious throne of Napoleon III. (to whom may God grant victory). From the servant of God, Abd-el-Kader, Ben Mali Edden Broussa, 6 Radia et Isam of the year of the Hegira, 1237."

The French Regency--Napoleon's Decree Appointing the Empress Regent.

The following is the tory of the degree of the of his office with as much skill and fact as any of his office with as much skill and tact asany of his predecessors.

Rigault-De Genouilly, Minister of Ma-The newly-appointed Minister of Marine is an admiral of the imperial navy. He was born at Rochefort, on the 12th of April, in the year 1807, and admitted to the naval school of France in 1825. He entered the navy in 1830, was captain of a frigate in 1841, a member of was captain of a frigate in 1841, a member of the Admiralty in Paris in 1853, and Rear Ad-niral of the naval brigade operating against Sebastapol in 1854. In the year 1856, he was despatched to command the fleet in the China seas, and there co-operated with the British at the capture of Canton in 1857. He was promoted Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor in 1855, and created Senator in 1860. In the month of January, 1862, he took command of the squadron in the Mediterranean, and was named admiral January 27, 1864. He was Minister of Marine in 1867. The Admiral has paid much attention to the development of the French iron-clad fleet, and is a practical as well as a scientific officer. He is a writer as well as a navigator, and has edited some two or three

popular works in Paris. Baron Jereme David, Minister of Pub-lic Works.

This eminent statesman was born in Rome, June 30, 1822. He was appointed a Captain June 30, 1822. He was appointed a Captain soon after joining the army, and as soon as he engaged in political life he was speedily elected Mayor of Langon, and memoer of the General Council for the cauton of St. Symphorien. He has occupied the position of member of the Corps Legislatif for the Department of the Gironde since 1859, and has been a Vice President of the Corps for several years.

Joseph Brame, Minister of Public Instruction. struction.

M. Joseph Brame, for a long time favorably known in French political circles, was born at Lille, January 9th, 1808, and was elected a member of the General Council for the Council of Czycoing. He was called to be a member of the Corps Legislatif of the Department du Nord in 1857, and proving an acceptable representative to his constituency was reelected in 1863, and again in 1869. He has since achieved a deserved reputation as the author of "L'Emigration des Indes."

Napoleon's Predictions.

In 1839 Napoleon wrote a remarkable work, Les Idees Nupotéoniennes, in which he gave a prophetic glance at the future wars of Europe. He said:

"One nation is urged on against another, and the one is employed to accomplish the subjection of the other. The French liberate the Italians from the yoke of Austria, Germany and England remain neutral, for what do they care about the Austrians in Italy? I hat is the first war. When the power of Austria is broken, then comes the turn of neutral Germany and Prussia—without Austria but with the aid of the Italians."

That is the second war: by which the Ger, man question, the Rhine and Danish question-the Scheldt alluvium question—that is, the incorporation of Belgium and Holland in France—will be solved. The third war will be directed against England. The object or pretext will be to free the oppressed nationalities, the Jish and Scotch as wall as the object. ties, the Irish and Scotch, as well as the colonies, from the English rule—to break the power of England on sea, and to dismember of ships of war must help. Then the great Western Empire of the Napoleon dynasty will be complete, and the other half of the world, the Eastern Empire, is Russia, against which, after she has been the ally and the auxiliary, the last war will be declared.

The second of these wars has begun. Are the rest to follow. The first Napoleon said that in fifty years Europe would be Republican or Cossack. Prophets are apt to burry things. The French soldiers going to the front call the Germans Cossacks. The end of this war may be the union of France and Germany—of all Western Europe, prejust Physical Care France. Western Europe—against Russia, or Eastern Europe and Asia. In these complications America is scarcely mentioned.

MURDER IN ERIE COUNTY.

A Man Poisoned by His Daughter's Para-

[From the Eric Dispatch, Aug. 9th.]
Yesterday afternoon vague rumors of a terrible aftair at Walnut Creek reached us, but it was not until late last evening that anything definite was known here. The following are the facts: Louis Hartman (brother of Peter Hartman the gunsmith, of this city), a farmer, about forty-five years of age, lived at Walnut Creek, about four and a half miles southeast of the city. He was a widower and had a laughter between thirteen and fourteen years old, but as large as most girls several years

Charles Gottlieb Kraenger, a young man about twenty-two years of age, worked for Michael Knochel, a neighbor of Hartman's. It was more than suspected that Kraenger was on terms of criminal intimacy with Hartman's girl, and became the subject of neighborhood talk. On Sunday night, Kraenger and the girl had been in the barn about nine o'clock and then went to the house. Her father was then in bed. Some of the neighbors came to the house to rout young Kraen-ger out, but were deceived by the girl as to his whereabouts, and while they were up stairs, she let him out from where he had been hiding behind the pantry door. Yesterday morning he was there at about half-past seven o clock and stayed about the premises. That is all that is known until the girl's father, Louis Hartman, was discovered to be dead, on the porch, between eleven and twelve o'clock. The supposition, based upon subsequent facts, and given previous to the examination of the corpse by the surgeon, is that either Kraenger, or the girl at his request, had given Mr. Hartman a drink from a bottle furnished by Kraenger. The girl denies knowing anything of it. Kraenger offered to treat John Roemer and Joseph Hensler from a bottle he had, and gave the bottle to Roemer. Hensler declined and told Roemer to hand the bottle back. He did so, and Kraenger spirted some of the contents at Hensler. It struck him on the right side of his fear and clitch fall on his beauty. his face and a little fell on his breast. His right eye is burned out, and the place on his breast has the fiesh burned to a crisp. The girl got a little on her dress, and it burned holes wherever it touched. The neighborhood was soon aroused, and one man named Schimpf drew a bead on Kraenger with his gun, but some woman prevented him from

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Man Drowned off the Month of the Brandywine---His Body Not Rocovered Last Saturday at noon the sloop Dexter, with a bay party aboard, left Philadelphia. On Sunday last, at half-past one in the morning, as she was lying off the mouth of the Brandywine, John McAtee, one of the party, fell overboard, and was drowned. Deceased tell overboard and was drowned. Deceased was a single man, about 33 years old, five feet six inches high, of sandy complexion, with moustache and goatee, and pock-marked. On his left arm was picked a crucifix and his whole name. All efforts to recover his body have been so far unavailing. Should it be discovered, the finder will conter a favor by reporting the fact to the Chief of Police.—Will. porting the fact to the Chief of Police,-Wil-

FACTS AND FANCIES.

—Anna Dickinson's triends deny that she ever planned, or thought of planning, a joint lecture tour with Olive Logan.

—A swarm of bees settled on a man in Illinois and settled him.

—An Indiana girl took her father's horse to aid her elopement, and was arrested for stealing the animal by her grieved parent. —A floating match is the latest Long Branch nonsense. The winner lay on his back three liours and forty minutes.

-Eight cents is the regular fee of a "regular" Chinese doctor. -Wild Bill has been again killed by an

Omaha paper. —A Frenchman has invented a machine to hitch on a gas-burner, that will do washing, cooking, ironing and many other things. It is about two Bridget-power.

—An Iowa man aptly advertises: "Kerosene and coffins."

—Parisian ladies carry summer musts of lace and perfumery. —If you are ever invited to breakfast with Queen Victoria remember that five P. M.

-Chicago tells of luscious large baked mosquitoes on her eating-house tables, and Jersey is dying of envy.

-Pressed for time-Egyptian mummies.-N. O. Times.—A man in New York is glad that his silver wedding is over, as he had to return thanks for two hundred and six ice-pitchers.

-A gentleman at Scranton lest his-nose by trying to look into a room where he

—An inventor of a "machine to facilitate narriages" has sent a model to the Patent marriages" has sent Office at Washington.

A country paper had a heading in its war news, "The Bombardment of Hanner." It was written "Hanover," but the compositor has a girl by the name of Hanner. -An indignant husband at Richmond drove

an intruder to the top of the house, where he had the choice of stepping out of the window, or looking into a six-shooter just entering the door. He jumped. -A Pittsburgh magistrate, who is also an undertaker, dispenses justice in his wareroom, with the parties seated on coffins.

-Charles Black, who murdered a man and his wife in Mississippi, was identified and arrested in Indiana by means of a tax receipt. This should serve as a warning to all murder-

ers not to pay their taxes.... -Rev. Olympia Brown wrestled with the Apostle l'aul in the recent Woman Suffrage. Convention at Saratoga. She was the most voluble of the orators, and was relied on to fill

up all the intervals. -One hot night, recently, the sleeping-car on a train gaye a sudden lurch, and threw the occupant of an upper berth into the aisle. His companion suddenly awakening, shouted to him asking if he had fallen from his bed. 'No," was the reply, "I've just melted and

-Butler's Dutch Gap Canal has become a

-Butler's Dutch Gap Canal has become a buge frog pond, and is tilled with the liveliest kind of frogs, whose bind legs find quick sales in the East at big prires. Half the residents in the county are "frogging" that pond, and all of them are growing rich. Benjamin is said to be meditating a suit for royalty.

-A place called Mountain View, Virginia boasts of corn seventeen feet high. The Cleveland Herald remarks that such stalks might win as "low" in a game with Ohiocorn; but would have no show for "high," as the Buckeyes-raise it to twenty-one feet and over. Uponne feet and over. Upon this the Leavenworth Times says: We believe they raise very fair corn in Virginia and Ohio, but if it grows no higher than that mentioned above, the less said about it in the newspapers the better. It is not unusual in Kansas to see ears of corn that measure eight feet, and is can only be gathered by the use of ladders, or by cutting the stalks down with an axe, as they fell trees in Maine.

-Mr. Spurgeon made remarks at the laying of a corner-stone of a Baptist chapel a week or two since, in which he said: "It makes me sick at heart to find out the great seers who have been telling us we are getting near the millennium. It seems to me they are something like the Irishman who could foresee backwards. I wish these kings of the earth would sometimes do their own fighting instead of getting their soldiers to fight for them. It would not be a bud idea if Nonlean them. It would not be a bad idea if Napoleon them. It would not be a bad idea if Napoleon and the King of Prussia would come over to England and fight it out. I am quite sure the police would wink at the matter, and for my own part I would be quite willing to hold their coats, and I would cheer each one on, and say Hit him hard; I think he deserves

A FEARFUL TRAGEDY.

A Dastardly Murder in Euffalo.

The Buffalo Courser of the 8th says:
Last evening, about half-past eight o'clock, news came to the police that a murder had been perpetrated among the denizers of what is known by those living across the creek as the island, which is the neck of land formed by the Blackwell canal and the bay. The inhabitants there are of the lowest class, cur off from inter-course with their fel-low beings in the city except by ferriage, and outlawed from all the amenities and decencies of life by the grossness of their tastes. They live in filth, and literally from hand to mouth. Even among themselves they say of them-selves: 'We are a hard set,' and even the in-habitants of the far-famed 'patch' cannot dis-pute the palm with them in this respect. "The nurderer was a young man named Michael O'Keers, who is described by those

who know him as an utterly desperate character, a sort of Ishmael, even among his neighbors recognized as one to be feared and dreaded, and the victim was an old man named Mahoney, who lives on 'the island,' about opposite to the foot of Indiana street. As soon as the news of the murder was brought to the police station No.1, which was promptly done, Captain Donahue had the island surrounded, and O'Keefe was arrested by Officers Wolf and Gorman, substantially as detailed in his attidavit below. Our reporter visited the scene of the fatal encounter within an hour after its occurrence, and at that time the murderer was in the custody of the police. The two men were near neighbors, but one shanty separating their domiciles. Mahoney was about seventy years old, and is reported to have been quiet and inoffensive, except when in liquor. The general Cain-like character of O'Keefe is as we have stated. It appears that the two were in a saloon of the lowest order, a few steps from their houses, kept by a Mrs. Speigel. After going out a quarrel began, partially the result of some old grudge, in which Mahoney seems to have been

the aggressor.

"The moving cause, according to the testimouy of John Foley and John A. Pattan, taken last night before Superintendent Doyle, both of which waterside characters were present at the fray, was a pipe belonging to Maboth of which waterside characters were present at the fray, was a pipe belonging to Mahoney which O'Keefe had captured. In a drunken way, according to the testimony of these witnesses, the old man imbediely attacked O'Keefe, who appears to have struck him rather unwillingly. Afterwards the testimony is that Mahoney followed up O'Keefe, who struck him again, knocking him down, and this second blow was fatal. The body showed no marks of violence except those which might be produced upon an old man by a blow from the fist of a muscular young man."