Cocning



Bulletin.

VOLUME XXIV.—NO. 111.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1870.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

PIXED EARTH CLOSETS ON ANY floor, in or out of doors, and FORTABLE EARTH ODM MODES, for use in bed-chambers and elsewhere. Are absolutely free from offence. Earth Closet Company's office and salesroom at Wil. G. BHO ADB', No. 1221 Markets street.

HAY .- On the 17th instant, William Hay, in the 68th ear of his age.
His male friends are respectfully invited to attend his uneral, from his late residence. 306 South Eleventh treet, on Saturday afternoon, the 20th instant, at 3 o'clock. MEBRIOK.—At his residence, near Germantown, af-ter a short illness, Samuel V. Merrick, in the 70th year It as north interest, contact this age.

Due notice will be given of his funeral.

MORRIS.—On the morning of the 17th instant, Israel

V. Morris, in the 93d year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the fueral, from his late residence, City avenue, near Lanaster avenue, on Seventh-day morning, the 20th inst., t 8½ o'clock, without further notice. Interment at bld Haverford Ground.

400 EYBE ARCH STREET. Are supplying their Customers with BLAOK SILKS At Gold 12½ Premiur

SPECIAL NOTICES

JOHN	Boys,
WANAMAKER,	Youths,
818 and 820	Gentlemen
Chestnut	Coolly
St.	Clad.

NOTICE TO K. T.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18th, 1870.

We exceedingly regret to announce to you that the contemplated visit of the Knights Templar to Atlantic City to-morrow is unavoidably postponed, solely for the reason that the present unprecedentedly crowded state of the hotels renders it utterly impossible that suitable accommodations be made for even half the large number of Sir Knights and ladies who had accepted the invitation. This fact could not be known until the last moment. after every detail had been perfected and of the trip received by telegram from the Right Eminent Grand States Hotel, Congress Hall and the Ocean House promise accommodations one week later, and the 26th will therefore be fixed upon to go. Same train.

Thanking you for your kind appreciation of our efforts, we are, Sir Knight, yours, faithfully, in the bonds of Christian Knighthood. I. LAYTON REGISTER,

WM. WALLACE GOODWIN.

MITCHELL EXCURSION Goes August 23d, 1870. Stops Two Days at International Hotel,

Niegara Falls. FARE 813, ROUND TRIP. 93 PER DAY at HOTEL

Get your Tickets by Saturday from WM. F. SMITH, 112 South Fourth Street. R. M. FOUST, 112 South Fourth Street. H. S. BONEB, 37 South Front Street. WM/ HOPKIN, Germantown. E. M.:FIRTH, Germantown N. VAN HORN, 811 Chestnut Street.

TO NOTICE. THE WEST JERSEY RAILROAD COMPANY WILL RUN THEIR Last Local Excursion for this year to Cape May,

Ou Friday, August 19th, 1870. Last Boat leaves MARKET Street Wharf at 6 A. M. EXOURSION RARE. Tickots for sale at 528 CHESTNUT Street and MARKET Street Wharf. W. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

MUNDY'S Thirteenth Annual Moonlight Excursion

ATTONNTIC CITY, On Saturday Lyming, August 20, 1870. Last Boat leaves VINE Street Ferry at 8 o'clock P.M. Tickets, 81 60, round trip. fickets, 31 50, round trip. for sale at Tranvith's Bazaar, 614 Chestnut street; m. hlann's, 105, 25 mth Fifth street, and Vine Street orry.

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 and 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department, of the Boot

POLITICAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF.

WILLIAM R. LEEDS.

THEAD QUARTERS REPUBLICAN
OITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, NO. 1105
CHESTNUT STREET.
In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Republican City Executive Committees, they warious Republican Ward Executive Committees will elect three publican Ward Executive Committees will elect three publican Ward Executive Committees will elect three dolegates from each Ward to a Convention, to be held in the Old County Court House, Sixth street; below Chestnut, on MONDAY, September 12, 1870. Lord the purpose of revising the rules for the government of the Union Republican Party. By order of Countificate.

JOHN McGullough, Secretaries. JOHN McCoultough, Secretaries. aul3 s tu th 3ts

—A young man at Quincy, Illinois, named Davidson, in trying the amusement of walking a hundred hours without eating or sleeping, was paralyzed. He is now sleeping in the valley, a hundred hours without walking. THE WAR IN EUROPE

WAR CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from a Philadelphian Abroad. [The following is an extract of a letter under date of August 1, 1870, received in this city from Mr. H. G. Mochring, a citizen of Philadelphia, now residing in Frankfort:], Napoleon's Mistake.

I was in Belgium, at Ghent, when suddenly the declaration of war took place! I at once started for Frankfort, and barely, with trouble, arrived here. Napoleon speculated on the jealousy of South Germany against Prussia, or, to be precise, of Bavaria, Würtemberg and Baden against that power, and imagined he would have them as allies. He further supposed Saxony would be apathetic at best, whilst Hanover, Nassau, Hessen and a number of smaller States would openly join the French. He hoped, moreover, for the aid of Austria and Italy, and with all these delusions he wickedly declared war without the slightest cause or reason.

Words cannot describe how much he was mistaken! At the word that the French were to enter Germany to possess themselves of the left borders of the Rhine, it was like a flash of Eghtning over the whole of Germany, and the thunder of indignation arose from North and South, from East and West! All internal dissensions were forgotten! The old spirit of 1813 burst forth in a blaze of national enthusiasm and patriotism! The whole German nation flew to arms, and amidst the universal war cry not one dissenting voice can be heard! On all sides one hears the beautiful song, "Die Wacht am Rhein."

The German Rising. The whole of the populace capable of bearng a musket nocked to the unfurled banners of Germany, and a spectacle is presented which baffles all description. The plan of Napoleon to hurl an army, simultaneously with his declaration of war, into South Germany, was completely thwarted, as Baden, Bavaria and Wurtemburg forthwith declared war and sent their troops to the frontier. The brave Badensers blew up the bridge between Strasbourg and Kehl, and the French, instead of a sudden surprise and quick and easy sucess, found themselves obliged to entirely change their campaign plans, and to concentrate for greater force. This has delayed their onset until now, and this delay is fatal to their chance of any success. Within the days that have elapsed, the Germans have thrown at least an army of 500,000 men on the frontiers. and still-troops are pouring forward in a pertect avalanche. Whilst I write these lines an army of enormous size and power is passing before our windows; it is the army of the middle districts of Germany, (Magdeberg, Merseberg, &c.,) and Saxony. It has been passing all day and night for two days now. and appears to have no end! It is in trains of forty-five to fifty cars each, drawn by two locomotives, all full inside, and outside on the roofs of the cars soldiers are clustered like

At the station they stop for a few minutes, and are treated by the citizens with beer, bread, cold meat and cigars. Yesterday I volunteered my services to the Committee. All the boys of about twelve years of age are given by their parents to act as aids. For several hours I had three cars out of each train to take care of, a train arriving at very short intervals. I had one man and four boys to help me, but it was very hard work. Still it was very interesting, and gave me a fine opportunity of seeing the material of a Prussian army, and I must confess a more splendid body of men mortal never looked upon. The Twelfth Hussars were particularly fine. They were not only splendidly-built young men, but also the handsomest fellows one could see, and their fine manners showed that most all were of good family. A young officer thanking me for my activity in seeing my section particularly well cared for, we exchanged names: he was Prince Henry of Pless. In another train I had Jaegers, consisting of every man a forster or huntsman, splendidly armed with rifles. This train having to stop a little longer, I asked them, after they had taken their lunch, for a chorus, and they sang "Die Wacht am Rhein," and a hunting-song, or 'Jachtlied," in beautiful style. Another train of particularly gay boys is just passing our windows. They have decorated their car with evergreen. This enormous army is a reserve of about 300,000. After this has passed, another army of some 250,000 will arrive, as second reserve, to remain here in Frankfort and environs.

Practical American Sympathy. The whole of Frankfort has received notice to prepare to receive this army en quartier. Although, as an American, I could demand exemption from receiving troops, I know full well they (the soldiers) will apply at every house, and I cannot reconcile it to my feelings to turn a poor, tired, hungry man from my door; besides my sympathies and feelings are all with Germany in this struggle, and, as besides I have my business here, I feel it right I should do all' in my power, so I have bought a number of military beds, &c., and have arranged a story of my house to take some soldiers and one or two officers, and intend providing liberally for them, and before each man leaves I am going to give them a flask of mandy. cigars, &c. The enormous power of the Ger. man army, not only in its numerical strength, which will undoubtedly be one and a quarter millions, but in its perfect organization and equipment, and particularly in its splendid material, all being perfectly trained, powerful young men, will, in my opinion, overwhelm the French.

The full power of all Germany is being put forth at once, and the result will be seen in a very few days. But how sad, how fearful to think, of the enormous number of these fine young men who will be killed or maimed. While writing this I noticed cars containing. Northern Cavalry stopping in front of our windows. I went down with young Corliss, who is stopping with us, to talk to the boys. One fine young fellow, his face the perfect embodiment of sturdy honesty and good-heartedness, got out, at my request, to receive some cigars and brandy; he was the only one who could talk Hoch-Deutch, all the rest being Platt. They were all from Holstein and the neighborhood of Hamburg, and this young fellow was from the immediate vicinity of Haniburg. It made one's heart bleed to think that such a good-hearted, honest fellow was being led to the slaughter field. When the signal came for the train to start, he reached out both his hands, one to Corliss, one' to me, with hearty expressions of thanks, and even Corliss burst out with a string of deep execrations on Louis Napoleon and the rascality of the French Ministry.

Guard Cuirassiers are passing now-men of enormous size and strength.—Hark! a roar of cheers. Saxon artillery with a black, red and gold banner elevated on the top of the middle car of their train. Now another train full of merry, witty Berliners; they have chalked all kinds of inscriptions on their cars: "Express to Paris direct," &c., &c., and their fun causes roars of laughter among the lookers-on. They pass, and regiments of Pommern follow There is brawn and muscle in each of those fellows enough to make up half a dozen Frenchmen! All Germany is pouring forth, and such a splendid force of fine young men The most heartless person cannot look on unmoved. Who will take care of the widows and orphans? Germany is not a wealthy country like the United States. Oh! if I were only over there I would go round in all the shops and machine establishments, and beg dollar for dollar until I got a sum sufficient to alleviate some of the misery! Surely one dol. lar from every man in America who has sympathy for the German nation is a sum which no one would miss, and how much good I could do with it here.

[By Cable.] THE PRUSSIAN SUCCESSES CONFIRMED.

The Main French Army Retreating...
Prussians Barassing their March...
Bazaine Near Verdun...No Prospect of
a Great Battle for Some Days.
LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 17, 1870.—In the
absence of Prussian telegrams there is nothing to show what forces, either Prussian or
French, remain near Metz; but there can be
ittle doubt that Bazaine, after hesitating till
it was almost too late, has withdrawn the it was almost too late, has withdrawn the main body of the French army westward, and that the Prussian forces have hathat the Prussian forces have harmssed his retreat by unremitting attacks on his flanks and rear. In such circumstances no general or decisive engagement would be fought unless the Prussians had moved rapidly enough to cut off the French retreat. The Prussians seem to have crossed the Moselle both above and below Metz, large forces remaining at the same time before that city, and there is no known base for Palikno's statement in the Corps Legislatif that the Prussian attempt to cut off Bazaine had failed, for there is no evidence that it had been made in such force as to compel Bazaine to choose beuch force as to compel Bazaine to choose be-tween abandoning the direct line to Chalons and accepting battle.

and accepting battle.

The latest accounts place Bazaine at Etain (a village twelve miles E. N. E. of Verdun); but the French appear to have no information as to the disposition or strength of the Prissian columns threatening his march. If it be true, as the French give out, that Metz is held by a mere garrison, it may be many days before a great battle can be forced by the Prussians or accepted by the Fronch at any point west of Metz. Meantime there is likely to be, as during the last three days, a continual succession of encounters between the heads of Prussian columns and the rear guard of the russian columns and the rear guard of the French.-Tribune.

French.—Irroduc.

England Bound to Protect Belgian Neutrality.

[From the London Spectator.]

The air is loaded with rumors about Belgium. Our deductions from them all—from Mr. Gladstone's speech, from Lord Granville's speech, from the military preparations, and from the attitude of the Belgian government—is that the British Cabinet has resolved to protect the independence of Belgium if necessary is that the British Cabinet has resolved to protect the independence of Belgium if, necessary by force; that this resolve has been communicated to both belligerents, and that assurances tolerably satisfactory in character have been obtained. What those assurances are will be explained to Parliament before the session ends, an event said to be fixed for next Saturday.

ends, an event said to be fixed for next Saturday.

Nevertheless, the government, being quite in earnest, on Tuesday demanded £2,000,000 and 20,000 additional men, and obtained them, only seven members of the crotchetiest and peace-societiest kind, voting in, the negative. The recruiting offices are already thronged, the arsenals are at work; the artillery, which has been discreditably starved in the matter of horses, is to be brought up to its full strength; and the iron-clads in reserve are to be commissioned. All this is well, even if we have not to fire a shot; but, as we have explained elsewhere, we could wish to see a little more consciousness of the magnitude, of his task in Mr. Caldwell. If Lord Lawrence could only speaks what a War Minister he could only speak) what a War Minister he would make!

The Situation.

The Tribune has the following upon the attitude of the two armies:

It is clear only that the French have retired slowly upon Verdun, harassed at every step. The Prussians moving by parallel lines and seeking continually to interpose a strong column between Bazaine and MacMahon, whose the of retreat is a score of miles further, south than that of Bazaine have seized every opportunity to strike at the retreating columns. The continuous and repeated engagements itude of the two armies

portunity to strike at the retreating columns. The continuous and repeated engagements of which we have had intimations for the last two or three days have doubtless been brief, desperate combats between the heads of the Prussian columns and exposed portions of the French. Their results are not fully known. The French claim the advantage in one of these combats, said to results are not fully known. The French claim the advantage in one of these combats, said to have been fought at Grayelotte on Tuesday; but the advantage ganied was nothing more than the maintenance of their ground. If the statement that Bazaine's army was at Elan be true, it is clear that one result of these frequent attacks was to force the French from the ruin attacks was to force the French from the main Can the French reach Chalons, and can

Can the French reach Unalons, and can they hope to make a stand there? These are the surmises which will naturally suggest themselves as long as the present silence is maintained. The purpose of the Prussians is, of course, to push Bazaine from his direct line of retreat, by Verdun and Châlons, to Paris. of retreat, by Verdun and Chalons, to Paris. To accomplish that is to secure for themselves the shortest line to Paris, and to that end every effort of the victors will be directed. The position of the French army is certainly a precarious one, and the announcement that the Prussians are between it and Chalons would create no greater aston-ishment than the statement, made little more than a week ago, that the French lines on the Saar, had been broken and MacMahon defeated. If he succeeds in reaching Chalons, Bazaine's condition will not be greatly improved. MacMahon may join him there, as their lines of retreat converge at that point; and he will have added to his force two hundred the property of the state of th and he will have added to his force two quin-dred thousand men. But the men are not sol-diers to stand in an open field on an unfortified plain before the deadly fire of the needle-gun. To his own broken army Bazaine would thus add a demoralized mass capable only of eating, and be forced to continue the retreat from Chalous to Paris. Either alternate seems a terrible one for the French army.

-It is said that General Von Falkenstein has arranged an elaborate system of telegraphic communication with all the stations along the Prussian coast. A portion of the French fleet having appeared off Skagen on Friday, the General was informed of the circumstance from various quarters within a few seconds.

The Soir tells a story of a conscript who, the other day, asked his sergeant how far it was to Berlin. "Berlin, conscript, is 350,000 Prussians off." This mode of measurement was not forescen in the metrical system.

-The trains passing from Belgium into Prussiafare now unloaded at the frootier as the lines are mined on the Belgian side, and it is feared that a violent shock might cause in explosion. Gen: Garibaldi has telegraphed in reply to an inquiry about an advance on Rome: "The day that there will be some chance of success you will receive orders."

THE EMPRESS IN ENGLAND.

A Fair Hit.

The Baltimore Gazette has evidently officia information about the reported flight of the Empress Eugenie to London. It says:
"The London Echo, an evening paper of small circulation, has the unspeakable honor of announcing, without qualification, that the Empress Eugenie accompanied by the Prince Empress Eugenie, accompanied by the Prince Imperial, has arrived in London, and has taken suburban lodgings (furnished?) at St

taken suburban longings (turnished:) as S. John's Wood.

"We may add, as equally authentic, that the first week's rent was paid in advance, and that two well-known friends of the family escorted the illustrious fugitives from the rail-road station, and gave their joint assurances to

corted the illustrious fugitives from the railroad station, and gave their joint assurances to
the landlady, Mrs. Smithers, that her new
lodgers were 'respectable.'
"We are furthermore privileged to state
that the lodging house in question is a detached residence of brick and stucco, of the
cockneyan order of architecture and of elegant design. It has gas and water laid on
and the usual domestic conveniences. The
Empress is lodged on the first floor front. This
apartment, though small, is snug, and is ren-

and the usual domestic conveniences. The Empress is lodged on the first floor front. This apartment, though small, is snug, and is rendered still more cheerful by a portrait of the lamented Smithers in a blue coat with gilt buttons, a buff waistcoat, and a white shirt voluminously frilled. The portrait is regarded by Mrs. Smithers as a great work of art, but the name of the artist is, we regret to say, unknown. The Prince Imperial is lodged on the same floor, but in the rear apartment, and from his windows has the great advantage of an excellent view of the brickyards of the United Britons' Building Association.

4 Finally, we add, as a fact well worth putting on record, that James Tibbs, a pot-boy, who is in the habit of bringing Mrs. Smithers. Her daily supply of beer, was the first to identify the Prince Imperial. The Prince kindly exhibited to him the bullet he picked up after the affair at Saarbrucken. He likewise entered into many interesting details in regard to that skirmish, which, if the youthful Tibbs could remember—we regret to say he does not—the Echo would only be too happy to publish as a valuable contribution to the history of the war, and certainly quite as trustworthy as much that has already appeared in the daily journals."

Curious Propuccy by Talleyrand. To what extent can men prophesy, and is the gift confined to the just made perfect? Talleyrand is made to speak as follows in his Memoirs."

Talleyrand is made to speak as follows in his Memoirs:"

We must not delude ourselves; the European equilibrium, of which we laid the foundation at the congress of Vienna, will not be eternal. Some day it will tumble, but it promises us some years of peace. What threatens to break it up at a period more or less distant are the aspirations which are becoming universal in the centre of Germany. The necessities of defence and of a common danger have prepared their minds for German unity. This idea will continue to develop, and some day one of the great Powers who form part of the confederation will form the desire to realize this unity for its own profit. Austria is not to be feared; being composed of scraps and morsels, and, having no unity at home, she cannot dream of exporting it abroad. It is Prussia, then, that should be watched. She will try the venture; and, if she succeeds, then all the conditions of the balance of power will be changed, and it will be necessary to seek for Europe a new basis and a new organization."

Having examined the more or less difficult circumstances amid which this reconstruction will be effected; M. Talleyrand indicates France as being the nation most interested in combatting the unification movement or in seeking to be compensated for it. All this reads as if written after the fracts instead of many as if written after the facts instead of many

Choking off the French Press.

The Paris Reveil, speaking of M. Ollivier's measures for silencing the French press as regards military matters, reminds the public that not only was truth often concealed under the First Empire, as in the case of the defeat at Trafalgar, which was described to be the dispersion of the French fleet by a gale, but so late as the Crimean war the relations of the soldiers were left in cruel uncertainty with regard to their fate. After having made light of and almost denied the disease and mortality which existed in the army of the East, the Moniteur at length decided several months after the end of the war to publish official statistics of the mortality in the army during the campaign. The report made the total of the dead 62,000 in round numbers. This paper had no sconer appeared than an English military physician with existing and an expense of the military physician with existing the carrier of the mortality in the state of the mortality in the army during the campaign. Cheking off the French Press. dead 62,000 in round numbers. This paper had no sconer appeared than an English military physician who published a scientific work on the Crimean war denied this statement in the Medical Times, and averred that the number of the dead amounted to half as much again as the figure appeared in the Medical Times. ber of the dead amounted to had as much again as the figure announced in the Moniteur. The Medical Times was right, the actual mortality was more than 95,000! M. Ollivier has so far departed from the old system that he will allow all that concerns accomplished faces to be published, and all the official departeds which arrive from the seat of war spatches which arrive from the seat of war will be put at the disposal of the journalists. Miserable Organization of the French Army.

Speaking of the failure of the French army to advance into Prussia, a Paris correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette says: ent of the Fall Mall Gazette says:

Why, then, has no such forward movement
raken place? For this good reason, that, if
the French soldiers were ready, their commissariat was not. We need not go by any of the
rumors coming, from the German side; we
have the evidence of Captain Jeannerod, an have the evidence of Captain Jeannerod, an old French officer, now correspondent of the Temps with the army. He distinctly states that the distribution of provisions for a campaign began on the 1st of August only; that the troops were short of field-flasks, cooking tins, and other camping utensits; that the meat was putrid and the bread often musty. It will be said, we fear, that so far the army of the Second Empire has been heaten by the Second Empire itself. Under a regime which has to yield bounties to its supporters by all the old regular established means of jobbery, it cannot be expected that the system will stop at the intendence of the army. This war, according to M. Rouher's confession, was prepared long ago; the laying in of stores, es-Chalons to Paris. Either alternate seems a terrible one for the French army.

General War Notes!

—The Empress telegraphed to the Emperor saying that she desired to go to Metz to see him, to embrace her son, and to show herself most critical period of the campaigu.

Mortality of Form 'er French Wars. At Marengo the French had 28,000 men the Austrians 50,000, and 13,000 were either killed or wounded. At Auster itz there were killed or wounded. At Auster, UZ there were 90,000 French, 80,000 Austrians and Russians; killed and wounded, 23,000. At Jana, 100,000 French, 100,600. Prussians; killed and wounded; 34,000. At Wagram, 150,000 Fr. uch, 120,000 Austrians; killed and wounded, 24,000. At Borodino, 125,000 French and same number of Russians; loss in killed and wounded. At Borodino, 125,000 French and same number of Russians; loss in killed and wounded, 80,000. At Leipzig, 150,000 French, 280,000 allies; 50,000 killed and wounded. At Waterloo, 68,000 French, 67,000 English; 14,000 killed and wounded. At Solferino 135,000 French and Sardinians, 136,000 Austrians; loss in killed and wounded, 27,000. At Sadowa, 200,000 Prussians, 200,000 Austrians, &c.; 28,000 killed and wounded. And the French paper which gives these figures adds significantly:—"And now there are 800,000 men in presence of each other with improved

men in presence of each other with improved means of destruction." The Germans in Russia.

The Germans in Russia.

The Germans of St. Petersburg have sent the following address to Count Bismarck:

In the metropolis of the great Eastern Empire a handful of your countrymen have met to offer our thanks to the King and yourself for the work you have so nobly begun, and which, under God, you will bring to a happy termination. Our number is small, but it includes Germans from every part of our common country, from the Belt to the Adriatic, and even from free Switzerland. May our union here be a good omen for the future of our native land! Germany forever! King William forever! Bismarck forever!

The following telegram has been received from the Germans of Moscow:

To his Excellency, Otto von Bismarck, Berlin Germans for William Forever.

To his Excellency, Otto von Bismarck, Berlin. Germany forever! King William for-ever! Bismarck forever! Forward with God for our King and country!

THE TRAGEDY AT BINGHAMPION,

Further Payticulars.-The Whole Village Aroused and in Pursuit of the Murderers. The following additional details of the tragic affair at Binghampton have been received: At about 1.30 o'clock in the morning three men crossed the Chenango river and landed in the town of Binghampton, in the rear of a dry goods store kept by the Messrs. Halbert Bros. With the aid of the necessary imple-Bros. With the aid of the necessary implements they effected an entrance into the store from the rear. After having rambled about the place generally and packed a quantity of goods so that they could be easily removed, they came upon a bed in the store in which two clerks, in the employ of the firm were alegn. came upon a bed in the store in which two clerks, in the employ of the firm, were sleeping. Observing signs of restlessness on the part of one of the clerks, the burglars approached the bedside, and while one of them held a burglar's chisel over the clerks in a menacing manner, bade them give no alarm at the peril of their lives. One of them, however, Merrick by name, was not to be intimidated. He grappled with one of the men and bade his fellow-clerk hand him his pistol. A pistol which had been deposited under the pillow to meet an emergency of this kind was handed to the brave young man. He drew the weapon upon the midnight marauders, but it missed fire. While he was again preparing to discharge it one of he was again preparing to discharge it one of the desperadoes shot him through the head. He fell dead at the feet of his companion. As soon as they had committed this deed of blood the three burglars took to their head. soon as they had committed this deed of blood the three burglars took to their heels. They boarded the boat in which they had crossed and proceeded to row to the opposite shore of

Merrick's fellow-clerk gave an alarm. The Merrick's fellow-clerk gave an alarm. The fact that a murder had been committed spread like wildfire through the town. A general alarm was rung and the whole town was aroused. The fire companies turned out in anticipation of a run, but when they found out that one of their fellow-villagers had been murdered, they left their engines standing in the streets and proceeded to hunt the murderers. Half the town had soon assembled upon the banks of the river. At that time the nien had almost crossed. Some men took a boat and started in pursuit of them. Some men had a most crossed. Some men took a boat and started in pursuit of them. Some shots were fired at them, but with no evident effect. The burglars still pursued their course, and, reaching the other shore without apparameters. int injury, are supposed to have effected their

escape. A coroner was notified of the affair and he A coroner was notified of the affair and he took the remains in charge.

The murdered man was a young man about 21 years of age. His parents reside in Hancock and they were notified yesterday by a tellow-clerk of the tragic death of their son. be remains will, after the inquest, be taken Hancock for burial.

Merrick was a highly respected young man, and was soon to have been wedded to a beauti-ul young girl residing not many miles from

ESCAPE FROM THE INDIANS.

Physician Captured by the Savages and Released by a Squaw.

The Corinne (Utah) Reporter says:

By a private letter from Mr. W. L. Russell, lated Salt Lake City, August 10, we learn that dated Salt Lake City, August 10, we learn that Dr. S. B. Merple, who was reported in the Omalia Herald as killed at Bitter Creek on the oth of July, when his party were attacked there by the Indians, has turned up at Virginia City, Montana. C. Penrose, of Jefferson City, Mo., was killed in that fight, but Dr. Merple was thrown from his horse in attempting to rescue Penrose, and captured. The Indians took him across. Sweetwater toward the Big. Born Mountains, and on the 1st of August took him across. Sweetwater toward the Big Horn Mountains, and on the 1st of August they encamped on the north side of Badwater Creek, about ten miles from Wind River. That night, by a young squaw removing his thongs, he escaped, swam the Wind River, and crossed the mountains north of Fremont's Peak. On the 5th he fell in with a party of miners, with whom he came to Virginia City. The Doctor was from Philadelphia, and it is reported there that he was killed with Pen-rose.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

The scarcity of sardines for edible purposes, it is stated; is not due to the descrition of the coasts of France and Spain by those of the coasts of France and Spain by those fish, but to the fact that the sardines are pressed into oil, which is shipped to Liverpool, England, for the manufacture of soaps. Within the last twelve months it is reported that 1,000 tons of sardine oil have been imported into Liverpool, where it sold readily at from \$160 to \$168 gold; a ton of 252 gallons; that is, nine pounds to the gallon. This demand at Liverpool is mentioned as an inducement for Americans to enter into the manufacture of fish-oil.

The longest lived people in the

facture of fish-oil.

The longest lived people in the world appear to be French Generals. Think of Baraguay D'Hilliers growing furious under his seventy-five years at not being sent to the front; Changarnier, at seventy-seven, lamenting in a published card his "bitter sorrow" at notreceiving a command; and lastly, the old Duke de Montemart offering himself and the "attrups I wore at Jena in the first dragoons." The patriotic faith of such iracible old gentlemen has something sublime in it.—N. O. Times.—Before departing for the wars, the Prince

menhas something sublime in it.—N. O. Times.
—Before departing for the wars the Prince
Imperial, who used to wear his hair rather
long and curling, had it cut to the French
military regulations, which is not quite so becoming, but which his mother thought suited
him extremely well. Before leaving he gave
a lock of his hair to all the ladies of the Palace,
The Empress superintended the preparation
of the young soldier's kit, and packed his
trunk with her own hands. As usual on occasions when firmness and energy are required,
she showed to great advantage, and bore the she showed to great advantage, and boro the parting with much fortitude.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE

LETTER FROM ROME.

[Correspondence of the Phila. Evening Bulletia.] Rome, Italy, July 29, 1870.—This has been a week of considerable excitement, and the neports each day have been of the most contradictory kind. In the morning every one balieved the French troops were leaving Civital Vecchia; some, more positive, would say they had already left, and the very same informant who had declared in the morning that the Emperor had need of all his troops, would unblushingly eat his words, when the reports later in the day informed us that the troops were still at Civita Vecchia, and would exclaim: "Oh no, the Emperor will leave them there; what does he want of them? Only a handful! You'll see; they will be left!"

Evacuation of Rome. So in the face of these inconsistencies, what was one to believe? My information from the French Embassy has been uniform, how ever, and the events of yesterday prove tha it is reliable. On the night of the 16th of July, I was told that if the Pope declared the definition of Infallibility, on the following Monday, the 18th of July, the troops would be withdrawn. On Tuesday, 19th, I heard from the same source that the Italian Government would protect the Pope against the Reds, and that an alliance was forming to that effect between the Emperor and Victor Emmanuel.

Yesterday morning General Dumont asked for an audience at the Vatican. When he was received he said he had come to take leave of the Pope. He wished to inform His Holiness that he and all his division of occupation had been recalled, and he communicated to the Holy Father the official despatch received by M. de Banneville, the French Ambassador, which is something like the following:

"The present position of the French Government compels it to withdraw its troops which are in the Pontifical States. Besides, there exists a convention between this Government and the Italian cabinet. The Government of Florence has engaged to defend Pius IX. in the place of France, and to occupy, if need be, the Pontifical territory.

As General Dumont left the Pope. Pius IX turned to his Court attendants and exclaimed: "Let them go! Let them go! But this ime we hope it will be in earnest."

For the threat of withdrawing the French roops has been so often employed, whenever the Papal Government has shown itself troublesome to manage, that the Pope has grown impatient at its too frequent use. The poor old gentleman was sorely tried, but made no remarks or comments upon the insulting information contained in the despatch about: the Italian Government taking the position of protector in the place of France. This is too bitter a thing to speak upon. The Pope could hardly trust himself, I fancy.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the French Chasseurs left Rome. By the 5th of August: the French army or occupation will be gone; then "Italy will belong to the Italians." The next step will probably be a Mazzini-Gari_ baldi invasion; then the Italian troops will have an excuse to come and chase the Chemises? Rouges from the walls of Rome, and "occupy the Pontifical territory!?

Roman Feeling Against the French. The feeling against the French is very strong among the Roman people. The other evening, at the theatre in the Mausoleum of Augustus, there was some slight allusion made to the French in the course of the play, and the hissing which ensued was startling, espe-1 cially in the present state of affairs. But only startling for the moment, for the Roman is not a fighting nature. "Even the dogs will not fight in Rome." There is something in the very air which predisposes one to that sort of peacefulness called by the barbarous cowardice. If the Italians and the Garibaldians come to blows at the gates of Rome, it will be the old story of the wife, the man, and the bear; the Romans will take the wife's stand, " not caring which beats."

French Notions of the Roman Question. It is amusing to hear the French talk on the present occasion. Last evening a French officer, who served for two years in Africa, and carries a ball in his foot as a memory of his service, called to see me, and I entertained. myself and my visitor by drawing him out upon this Franco-Roman question, The French, be it remembered, feel at heart ashamed of abandoning the Pope to the wolflike mercies of the Sardinian, and to hide this they reproach the Papal government. "Voila! the fall of the temporal power," ex-

claimed my visitor, who is a true son of thel Grande Nation and Grande Armee, and ful of that refreshing boasting which sounds very harmless in a Frenchman's mouth, because so childlike and absurd. "Behold the downfall of the temporal power. Ten centuries ago we built it and by us it will be destroyed! We established it out of gratitude to a Pope, who did much for France; it is now destroyed by a French sovereign, who is disgusted with the ingratitude of the Court of Rome. We have submitted to this ingratitude for twenty-two years, but all the time Napoleon III. said we must not act too sharply." I suggested that the time had arrived for,

Italy to become a nation; that there was a growth among nations as with man indiidually. I recalled the history of Savoy and Piedmont, in which the leaven of true national vitality had existed when the rest of Italy was dying out. I spoke of Emmanuel Philibert, who, after the peace of 1559, established his. two united duchies, and made of them a boule vard of Italy. This boulevard has gone ongrowing until it is now the nation, and in pite of King, Emperor or Pope Italy must be one. It is the people nowadays who make. and who destroy; build and pull down. The French Emperor himself says he only follows. where the people lead; so the present state, of affairs is a result of popular infinences too strong for either the Emperor or Victor Emmanuel to resist. They may control, but they cannot arrest, the coming rush of Italians to seize on the capital.

A Frenchman can never hear patiently the possibility of Rome becoming the capital of Italy. Rome has always been the mythical possession of all Christian Emperors as well as Roman. The first Napoleon had the same ambition which agitated the German Emperors of past ages, and his son had for his title King of Rome. So my acquaintance as