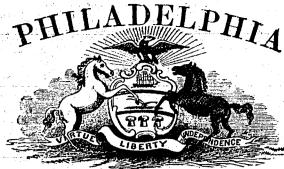
Coening



Bulletin.

VOLUME XXIV.—NO. 112.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1870.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS for Parties, &c. New styles. MASON & CO., 907 de30/mw tf§ TIXED EARTH CLOSETS ON ANY floor, in or out of doors, and PORTABLE EARTH COMMODES, for use in bed-chambers and elsewhere. Are absolutely free from offence. Earth Closet Company's office and salesroom at WM. G. RHOADS', No. 1221 Market street.

EVANS.—On the 18th instant, David Evans, aged 6 The relatives and male friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 64 Marshall street, on Monday, 22d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

FUNK.—On the 19th inst., Laura Warren, daughter of West and Maris Punk, aged 2 years and 6 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mrs. Maria Black, 510 Washington avenue, on Sunday, the 21st inst., at 3 o'clock. ock.
On the 17th instant, William Hay, in the 65th his age. nale friends are respectfully invited to attend his , from his late residence, 306 South Eleventh on Saturday afternoon, the 20th instant, at 3 funeral, from his late residence, 396 South Eleventa street, on Saturday afternoon, the 20th instant, at 3 o'clock.

MERRIOK.—On the 15th inst., at his residence near Germantown, after a short illness. Samuel V. Merrick, in the 70th year of his sge.

The funeral services will be held at the house, on Monday, 22d inst., at 5 o'clock P. M., punctually. Carriages will await at Germantown the arrival of the 4 o'clock train from the city. Interment at Laurel Hill. His friends and those of the family are invited to attend.

400 EYRE ARCH STREET. Are supplying their Customers with
BLACK SILKS
At Gold 123; Premium

DURE COD LIVER OIL, CITRATE Magnesia.—JOHN C. BARER & Co.. 713 Market at. SPECIAL NOTICES.

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

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

Niegara Falls. FARE SIS, ROUND TRIP. 83 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. RONER, 37 South-Front Street, WM HOPKIN, Germantown, E. M. FIRTH, Germantown,
- N. VAN HORN, 511 Chestnut Street, auls 5trp*

MUNDY'S Thirteenth Annual Moonlight Excursion

ATLANTIC CITY.

On Saturday Evening, August 20, 1870. Last Boat leaves VINE Street Ferry at 8 o'clock P.M. Tickets, 81 to. round trip.

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518

and 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department.

Medical treatment and medicine furnished gratuitously

PULITICAL NOTICES.

1870.

SHERIFF.

WILLIAM R. LEEDS.

IMPORTATIONS. Reported for the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin. LONDON—Brig Fassforn, Harris—460 tons chalk S L lerchant & Co.

MARINE BULLETIN.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA-August 19.

Bes Marine Bulletin on Inside Page. Steamer, W Whillden, Biggins DAY.

Steamer W Whillden, Riggins, 13 hours from Balti-nore, with mase and passengers to A Groves, Jr. Steamer Mayflower, Fults. 22 hours from New York, with mase to W P Clyde & Co. with indee to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer A. C. Stimers, Lonney, 24 hours from New York, with mase to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Decatur, Dennis, from Sassafras River, with peacher A. Crowes, Franklin, Pierson, 11 hours from Sassafras River, with peache tos A. Groves, Jr.

Brig. Flassier (Br.). Harris, 60 days from London, with chalk to S. L. Merchant & Co.

Schr. B. Seaman, Seaman, from Kennebec River, with fee to Knickerbocker Loc Co.

Schr. Win K. Hall, Thompson, from Alexandria, with coal oil to captain. Schr B Senman, Seaman, from Kennebec River, with ice to Knickerbocker Jec Co.
Schr Wm K Hall, Thompson, from Alexandria, with coal oil to captain.
Schr Helen M Taber, Bowman, from New Bedford, with ndse to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr B F Meany, Lewis, irom Portland, Conn. with brown stone to W Struthers & Son.
Schr E B Everman, Lloyd, from Gardiner, Me. with lee to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Annie Murchie, Newell, from Preston, Me. with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Florence, Sanders, Choptank River.
Schr Jo Henry, Dilks, Fall River.
Schr Sarah Clark, James, Fall River.
Schr Sarah Clark, James, Fall River.
Schr Sarah Clark, James, Fall River.
Schr BA Fishor, Turner, Lynn.
Schr Jos Hay, Hathaway, Wareham.
Schr Jos Hay, Hathaway, Wareham.
Schr Jos Datweiler, Grace, Chester.
Schr Mary Ella, Thomas, Portsmouth.
Schr GO Morris, Richards, Milton, Mass.
Schr Rachel Jane, Cook, Providence.
Schr B H Jones, Irons, Providence.
Schr B H Jones, Irons, Providence.
Schr B H Jones, Irons, Providence.
Schr J Vanusch, Vonng, Lynn.
Schr Taylor & Mathis, Cheesman, Boston.
Schr J A Pursons, Young, Lynn.
Schr J A Pursons, Young, Roston.
Schr J A Pursons, Young, Roston.
Schr J T Weaver, Weaver, Boston.
Schr J T Weaver, Weaver, Boston.
Schr Jas Bradley, Harlord.
Schr Benj Gartside, Sinnford New Haven.
Schr Bonj Gartside, Sinnford New Haven.
Tug Thos, Jettenn, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W P Clyde & Co.
Tug G B Hutchings, Davis, from Havro de Grace, with a tow of barges to W P Clyde & Co.
Schr S Hotchkiss, Hodgen, Boston, Lennox & Burgess W P Clyde & Co.

MEMOBANDA.

MEMOBANDA.

MEMOBANDA.

MEMORANDA.
Ship Guardian, Walls, cleared at New Orleans 14th inst, for Liverpool, with 348 bales cotton. Steamer Saxon, Sears, hence at Boston at 934 AM tomer Missouri, Edwards, for Havana, cleared at Stoamer Missouri. Edwards, for Havana, cleared at New York vesterday.

Bark Josepha (N4). Fredrichs from London for this port, was spoken 16th inst, int 40 27, len 70.

Brig Chimberaze, from an Eastern port for this port, was spoken 16th inst 40 miles ESE from the Highlands. Schr Neison Hall, Jones, cleared at N York yesterday for this port.

Schr Anna E Safford, Hanson, hence for Pawtucket, at Providence 17th inst.

Schr Anna E Bafford, Champion, and American Kenter Schraft B Clavyon, Champion, and American Kenter B Champion and Champion Research B Clavyon Champion and Champion Research B Clavyon Champion and Champion Research B Champion Research B Clavyon Champion Research B Champion Research B Clavyon Champion Research B Champion Research B Clavyon Champion Research B Clavyon Champion Research B Champion Research B Clavyon Champion Research B Champion Research B Champion Research B Champion R Cha

at Providence 17th inst.
Sours J B Clayton, Unampion, and American Eagle,
Shaw, sailed from Providence 17th inst. for this port.
Schr Richard Law, Eldred, hence at Stonington 17th

Schr Richard Law, Eldred, nence at Stonington It in Instant.
Schr Oloud, Seaman, from New Bedford for Trenton, at Newport 16th inst.
Schr Goddess, Kelley, from Pawtucket for this port.
Sailed from Newport 16th inst.
Schr Mary Riley, Riley, cleared at Savannah 16th inst.
for Jacksonville, in ballast, to load for this port.
Schr Harry Lee, Bennett, hence at Newport 17th Inst.
Schr Armenia, Galo, hence at Bristol 17th inst. From Dighton, for this port after repairing on the railway.

THE WAR IN EUROPE

(By Cable.) ALARM AT CHALONS.

Ratirond Torn Up Within Twenty Miles of the Camp. No Porce There to Resist the Victorious Prussians.

London, August 18.—The special correspondent of the Tribune at Chalons writes on Monday (15th): "This is the Emperor's birthday but no holiday. An alarm was sounded this evening at 10 o'clock and artillery were not in motion."

put in motion.

"They went forward to Blesme (28 m les S.E. of Chalons and 8 miles E. of Vitry, on the railroad from Chalons by way of Vitry and Nancy to Metz, and at the junction of the branch railroad to Chaumont). There they found that the railway was cut, and they fell back. No railway communication exists between Chalons and either Metz or Verdun.

"We do not know where the Vergel, main

"We do not know where the French main army is, but the Prussian vanguard is yearer Chalons than Bazaine is. There is no force here can Bazaine is. There is no force here catons than Bazane 18. There is no force here capable of resisting an attack. So far nothing but the cavalry of the Prussians is heard of; but they were yesterday within twenty miles of Chalons, and were destroying the railway

THE BATTLE OF WOERTH.

Edmond About's Experience...Interview with Marshal MacMahon After the Battle.

PARIS, Tuesday, Aug. 18, 1870.—Edmond About describes the scenes after the battle of Woerth as follows: Woerth as follows:

"One sees solid regiments, who proudly retreat, while a few bad soldiers, disbanded, lost, demoralized and disarmed, throw themselves desperately into each by-path. I arrived just in time to stop three wretched Turcos, mounted on artillery horses, as they were entering an old quarry with the hope of making a short cut from the field. Our artillery must have been roughly used, so many caissons pass

a short cut from the neid. Our artiflery must have been roughly used, so many caissons pass along the road without guns. But here come one or two regiments of the line, quite firm, tolerably complete in numbers, rifle on shoulder, and knapsack on back. Behind them Marshal MacMahon,

Marshal MacMahon, calm, dignified, almost smiling, and fresh as a rose. I salute him as he passes. He responds without noticing me. One of his aids, M. d'Alzac, names me. Then the old hero stops, and tells me quite simply the story of his defeat, thus: "I had only 35,000 men, and I found 150,000 in front of me. We have given way before numbers. They have killed or wounded about 5,000 men. But we shall have wounded about 5,000 men. But we shall have our revenge. Explain this to the public. But where are you going in that direction? To Sayerne, I reply. 'You will be captured. The Pressians will be there in two hours,' says the General. 'I have my wife and children there,'

General. I have my wife and children there, I answer. God preserve you. Do not fail to say that the morale of the troops is excellent. We shake hands.

"I exchange a few pleasant words with M. "Alzac, and I search vainly in the ranks of the staff as it moves on for the laughing and windly face of M. He Vorne, officer of ords. hie stan as it moves on for the laughing and kindly face of M. de Vogue, officer of ordenance. This fine young man, full of promise, was killed by a bullet through the forehead, and Gen. Colson with a bullet through the heart. Both of them were struck down by the side of the Marshal, who was reckless of his life. Last comes life. Last comes

A Regiment

A Regiment
of Turcos, the most complete and finest of the
three. These fellows have not thrown awaytheir knapsacks nor their arms. One of the
first comes out of the ranks and clasps me
around the neck. It is Albert Dury, a fellow
journalist, and the excellent fellow begins by
teding me: I have been to your house, it is
empty. All your people are safe but you,
I, as you see, am firm as a post. Oh,
my poor friends. What a disaster. We will repair it, though.
He runs off and disappears in the motley
crowd of his comrades. A little further on I
saw a civilian dressed in a short coat of grey
velvet, who marched like an officer between
two companies of the line. It is M. Guildran,
the artist of the Illustration, an old friend of

the artist of the Illustration, an old friend of the day before yesterday. He carries his portefolio across his back, and to-morrow morning at Pfalzburg he will, no doubt, make a sketch of this shameful retreat.

"At the Gates of the Saverne the panic-stricken are flying along the railway or are hiding in the gardens; but some good regiments of the line are tramping in steps through the streets. Their passage, calm and courageous, is not over before 11 o'clock at night. These last belong to the Fifth Corps. They reached Reichshoffen too late to give battle. I find the little town a prey to a panic really fabulous. Marshal MacMahon arrived there on Saturday night at 11 c'alcel followed. there on Saturday night at 11 o'clock, followed by the remains of his army, and preceded by a swarm of breathless fugitives. In the twinkling of an eye Saverne saw itself filled with the First Corps, which the foe luckily believed to have retired upon Bitche. They messed together where they could—those most fortunate, in the houses of their townsmen; those who had brought away their knapsacks and camp equipage, under their tents; many upon the pavements and in the fields under heaven's canopy. The and in the fields under heaven's canopy. The night was passed in terror. If the enemy had known how to profit, by the opportunity, he might have made 10,000 or 15,000 prisoners at one blow. The population was only half reassured by the presence of troops broken down, starved and discomfited. Some families got off by the mail train at midday, the last that went from Strasbourg."

VON MOLTKE'S STRATEGY.

Metz to be Left in the Rear, Masked by Two Prussian Corps---600,000 Prussians Marching on Paris---No Peace till Paris is Taken.

London, Thursday, Aug. 18, 1870.—A special correspondent of the Tribune at the head-quarters of the army of Prussia (known as the "Army of the Rhine," under command of Prince Frederick Charles) writes on Friday, 12th: "Should the French not accept battle outside of Metz, two corps will be left to mask the fortress, and the main body will march toward Paris. The Prussians have at least 600,000 men advancing on French soil least 600,000 men advancing on French soil, and as many more in reserve. All talk of peace before the occupation of Paris is

What Thiers Says.

The following is the translation of a private letter from M. Thiers, published in London: Sin: I thank you for the letter you have lone me the honor of writing concerning the circumstances through which we have just passed. I have always believed that France would be led to resist the ambition of young and conquering Prussia, but I have always been of opinion that this ought only to be done when the necessity was obvious, and when all European nations would hold us to be in the right. Policy and humanity equally counselled such a course. If in demanding the production of the despatches I had been to obtain twenty-four hours' respite think my fellow-countrymen, having time for reflection, would perhaps have decided in favor of peace. I was unable to succeed, and now, always faithful to the flag of my country, it only remains to me to pray for success, while desiring that this may cost humanity as little suffering as possible and lead to a durable

The Bismarck Assault on England.

A violent anti-English article appeared in the North German Gazette (the Berlin organ of Count Bismarck) on Wednesday. It charges England with "being a French arsena for the manufacture of cartridges to shoot down the

sons of Germany," and reminds Englishmen of the loss that would follow to their commerce if Prussia allowed France to absorb Belgium. The refusal of the British Govern-Belgium. The refusal of the British Govern-Harper's Weekly says: Belgium. The refusal of the British Government to consider coal as contraband of war is also causing considerable diseatisfaction in Prussia, as the movements of the French fleet would be seriously retarded if the export of coal from England were prohibited. The London Post is very irate at the unmistakable menace contained in Count Bismarck's mouthpiece, and reminds Prussia that in the event of her violating the neutrality of Belgium, the first to resent the outrage would be the Power whose commerce and prestige she has threatened to extinguish. Another Berlin paper published yesterday a still more significant menace, by stating "that the people of Germany were asking whether England wanted another Alabama question."

THE SECRET TREATY.

Earl Granville's Report to the English House of Lords—Bismarck's Despatch. In the House of Lords the Earl of Malmesbury asked the government if they had any further information to give in reference to the Projet de Traite, which was published in the

London Times.

Earl Granville said that Count Bernstoff had placed in his hands, yesterday, a telegram-from Prussia, of which he would read an Eng-lish translation:

lish translation:

Berlin, July 28, 1870.—From Count Bismarck to Count Bernstoff:—Your Excellency will be good enough to communicate the following to Lord Granville: The document published by the Times contains one of the proposals which have been made to us since the Danish war by official and unofficial French agents, with the object of establishing an alliance between Prussia and France for their mutual aggrandizement. I will send the text of an offer made in 1866, according to which France proposed to aid Prussia with 300,000 men against Austria, and to permit Prussia's aggrandizement by six or eight millions of aggrandizement by six or eight millions of subjects in return for the cession to France of the district between the Phine and the Moof the district between the Rhine and the Moselle. The impossibility of agreeing to this course was clear to all except French diplomatists. On this proposition being rejected, the French government began to calculate upon our defeat. France has not ceased to tempt us with offers to be carried out at the cost of Germany and Belgium. In the interests of peace I kept them secret. After the Luxemburg affair the proposals dealing with Belgium and South Germany were renewed. M. Benedetti's manuscript belongs to this period. It is not likely that M. Benedetti acted without the Emperor's sanction. Finally, the conviction that no extension of territory was attainable in conjunction with us must have matured the resolve to obtain it by fighting usattainable in conjunction with us must have matured the resolve to obtain it by fighting ustable to be solved the transfer of the solved that, had not this project been made, public after our armament on both sides were complete, France would have proposed to us jointly to carry out M. Benedetti's programme against unarmed Europe, and to conclude peace at Belgium's cost. If the French, Cabinet, now required the solved transfer in which the solved the solved that the solved that the solved the solved that the solved the solved that the solved the solved the solved that the solved the solved the solv armed Europe, and gium's cost. If the French Cabinet now regium's cost. If the French Cabinet now regium's cost. If the French Cabinet now regium's cost. If the French Cabinet now repudiates aims, for our participation in which
it has uninterruptedly labored since 1864,
either by demands or promises, this is easilyto be applained by the present political situation.

BISMARCK.

A Queer Sort of Theory.

The Freeman's Journal, the leading Catholic-journal of this country, takes the following atterly preposterous view of Napoleon's dis-

asters:
Under date of July 30th, the Papal Government at Rome has addressed to all its agents, at home and abroad, its declaration of complete neutrality in regard to the war pending between France and Prussia. How are the globemoughest Catholic or Protestant, that have declared this a war of religious creeds, going to get over this? Do they claim to understand Catholic interests better than the Holy Father and the Court of Rome? Some do! And we

pity their self-conceit.

We believe in no Divine right lines of succession to temporal thrones. Nor do we be-lieve in any Heaven-given prerogative, for any temporal power to be God-chosen pro-tector of the Holy See. France has had this place for a long time. But it looks as if, under the Carbonaro Napoleon III., she is about to lose it.

about to lose it.

What happens? His best marshals are found unprepared on the field of battle. Soldiers are found without cartridges when attacked the soldiers are found with. about to lose it. by the enemy. French armies are found without videttes to warn them of coming attacks. The French armies, without any regard to their well-known martial magnificence, are crumpled up and slaughtered, by wholesale

by the Prussians.
So much for the Napoleon dynasty that

So much for the Napoleon dynasty that abandoned the Pope, and was instantly abandoned by the Lord of Heaven, whose Vicar on earth the Pope is. Et nunc intelligite regis erudinimi oui judiastis terram!

Rome can do without Louis Napoleon, and without France! Let the French be sure of that! But Louis Napoleon is gone, without Rome and the Pope. The only reason for the existence of the rule of the man called Louis Napoleon was that, at certain times, and to a very beggarly extent, he gave the protection very beggarly extent, he gave the protection of glorious France to the Papal independence. In these last weeks he has, like a craven nountebank, deserted this role that h playing in compliance with French Catholic entiment and demand. Mr. G. W. Curtis says in Harper's Weekly for

The most powerful argument in historical experience for the practical superiority of the popular form of government was the composure with which this country, at the end of a terrible civil war, endured the assassination of its Chief Magistrate. There was a great shock, profound sorrow and indignation, and public inequility immediately settled over the trage-ly like the deep sea over a stone cast into it. It may be truly said that there was no apprehension of any interruption of the operation of the government. There was merely a curious looking to see if perfect provision had been made for its continuance in the event of the assassination of all the chief officers. The secret of the public security was that the Government represents the popular will.

The folly of Cæsarism, of any form of personal government, in a modern state of high civilization, is now apparent. The Plébiscitum has been cited as proof of the essential popularity and consequent strength of the empire. What are the facts? In 1852 Louis Napoleon was elected Emperor by nearly 8,000,000 of votes against less than 300,000. In 1870 his title was confirmed by a yote of 700,000 against title was confirmed by a vote of 7,000,000 against 1,550,000. Louis Napoleon sald, "The nation has settled the question." This was at the end of May. In the beginning of August he loses a battle, and the question proves to be wholly unsettled. His throne totters not from the threat of a foreign foe, but from domestic has threat of a foreign foe, but from domestic hos-tility. Yet there has been no serious change of public opinion. In the spring Louis Napoleon said, "I give you the alternative—my empire or anarchy." France could not, of course, vote for anarchy, and itsupported the empire as the least of two evils. But the empire was not the choice of France.

If seven millions of Frenchmen had really and honestly supported the Napoleonian dynasty in May, does anybody suppose that a military reverse in August would have endangered it? On the contrary, nothing would have so strengthened it. The effect of the first defeat in this war is to show the utter hollowness of the Napoleonic system; and, whatever the future chances of the campaign may be, every thoughtful man must see that may be, every thoughtful man must see there is no hope of permanent tranquillity in France until the Government is really in accord with the people. But this accord can

Harper's Weekly says:
In the present war there is really but one party in this country as elsewhere. It is a war in which Napoleon is on one side and the rest of the world on the other. The large number of citizens in the United States of German birth naturally sympathize with their fatherland, and eloquently express that sympathics with the sympathic express that sympathics with the sympathic express that sympathics with the sympathics. German birth naturally sympathize with their fatherland, and eloquently express that sympathy. Some of the leaders of the Republican party, with which they are generally allied, have declared their interest in the German cause and their ardent hopes for its success. But such sympathy is in no proper sense partisan. It is the instinctive feeling of all intelligent men. They perceive that this is really a war waged by Louis Napoleon for his own private personal interest, although under really a war waged by Louis Napoleon for ms own private personal interest, although under the name of France. And they acknowledge the simple truth of King William's declara-tion:—"I am compelled to draw the sword to ward off a wanton attack." It is a great conso-lation to me before God and man that I have in no way given a prefer for it. My con-

ward on a wanton attack. It is a great consolation to me before God and man that I have in no way given a pretext for it. My conscience acquits me of having provoked the war, and I am certain of the righteousness of our cause in the sight of God."

The whole moral sympathy of the United States, therefore, is against the wanton breaker of the peace of the world. But we are, of course, neutrals in action, although not in feeling. Nor is there anything more comic than a sermon upon the necessity and propriety of neutral feeling; or a suggestion that, as we are neutrals, our moral sense must be suspended. It was not suspended when Turkey tortured Greece, in 1823; nor more recently when the same power was throttling Crete. Yet our sympathy is hardly likely to display itself, as that with France was displayed in 1793, by raising a liberty cap in the New York Exchange, draped with the united tlags of two countries. It is not a sympathy which will disturb international relations, because it comprehends the criminal folly of because it comprehends the criminal folly of taking a part in every quarrel.

HOW THE MORMONS VOTE.

Democratic Tricks at Salt Lake--Some Heavy Repeating. Heavy Repeating.

Although it is now many years since Brigham Young and his elders left the haunts of civilization for the wilderness of Salt Lake, they show a skill in political chicanery that puts even the Tammany chiefs to the blush for their awkwardness and lack of skill. A Salt Lake City correspondent tells some things which will surely result in converting many Democratic wire-pullers to active advocates of woman and eyen childhood suffrage;

"The Mormon women voted pretty generally, in some towns depositing two votes to

woman and even childhood suffrage.

"The Mormon women voted pretty generally, in some towns depositing two votes to each one cast by the men. As the Territorial election statute prohibits any one from voting who is not a taxpayer, it follows that these women votes are illegal. A word as to the way the Mormons vote. They have always voted, without regard to the citizenship of the voter, in many instances, where they had a special end to serve by polling a large vote, voting for their children, born and expected: for their friends, present and absent; and sometimes for their mules. At one little town, far south, last Monday, it is said that the Bishop, upon receiving a despatch from the Church to vote early and often," told his people that they ought to return 500 votes. At monthey had got 412, and the census return shows that there are but 150 men, women and babes in the settlement. At another place a judge of election coolly tore up a Maxwell ticket and threw it under the table instead of depositing it in the ballot-box. Calling to two orthodox brethren within hearing, this same Judge proceeded to deposit two ballots for them, and, soon after, they marched his same Judge proceeded to deposit two allots for them, and soon after the mand soon after the mand soon after the mand soon after the mand soon after the manual of the soon after the manual of the soon after the so bations for them, and, soon after, they marched up to the poll and voted themselves. Here in town three men, apostates, who had been naturalized by the Probate Courts, and had voted on the strength of such naturalization natter, they marched voted on the strength of such naturalization for years without question, were informed that their papers were good for nothing, as none but the District Courts had power to naturalize. How would it do to set aside as illegal the votes of all polygamists and their wives? If our opposition to polygamy means anything, why not? And all those cast by unnaturalized citizens, including those naturalized by the Probate Courts? There is little doubt, if this could be done, that Maxwell would be elected. could be done, that Maxwell would be elected,

DISRAELI AND THE ROTHSCHILDS Appearance of the Author of "Lothair." A London correspondent of the New York

Passing down Piccadilly a few afterdoons ago, I saw the author of "Lothair" alight from his barouche, in which was seated "Viscountess Beaconsfield," at Baron Rothschild's plendid mansion. I could perceive no differ-nce in his appearance since I saw him two vears ago; he has the same easy walk and lithe figure. Probably he is the best known public man in London since the days of Lord Brougham. He is not in the least like any one else and the worth the rest like any one else, and the worst memory for faces could not fail to retain a recollection of his. Baron Rothschild's mansion stands next to that of the Duke of Wellington, which it quite overshadows, at Hyde Park corner, and has not long been completed. It is, on a princely scale, and the interior has been fitted "at defiance of expense," to use the phrase-ology of that monarch of auctioneers, Mr. George Robins. The house "gives," at the back on Hamilton Gardens, an aristocratic back on Hamilton Gardens, an aristocratic triange of land nipped in years gone by from thyde Park. The Rothschilds have taken root very kindly in English soil, and their rural palaces at Gunnersbury and Mentmore are on a scale of splendor similar to the house in town. They enjoy here a high reputation for liberality in all well authenticated objects of charity, and mix in the highest society.

THE NOBLE RED MAN.

Curious Peculiarities of the Pinte In-The Great American Desert still claims an

existence, with its one thousand miles of North and South length and its one hundred miles in East and West breadth, and Captain John Moss, Superintendent of the Piute Mining Company, further claims that he knows that a large faction of the Piute Indians dwell therein. This "Desert Indian" living where a running stream is almost entirely anknown, where all is southern the property of the proper where all is sand and rocky mountains, with where all is sand and rocky mountains, with almost a total absence of water in the air, so that the solar heat is fearful in its intensity, ranging from 120 to 160 degrees Fahrenheit, and where there are stretches of one hundred miles without grass or water, must needs be hollow-cheeked, thin, lithe, and active; and his necessities render him superior in endurance, quickness, sagacity and intelligence to all neighboring tribes.

We are told that they have wonderful capacities to eat, that seven of them ate overy bit, even to the marrow, of a large horse, from

pactics to eat, that seven of them ate overy bit, even to the marrow, of a large horse, from a o'clock in the afternoon until 10 o'clock the next morning. Also that a party of them started after a train across the desert, eating every one of the thirty horses that perished by the way, and coming out on the other side as at as seals. After thus gorging themselves they can go for days without eating. They travel in the scorching heat of the desert from seventy to eighty miles a day without diffitravel in the scorching heat of the desert from seventy to eighty miles a day without difficulty, and two months ago a "Desert Indian," carrying express, traveled 120 miles in twenty.

Unfortunately this wonderful race is disappearing, so that they may never be found again.

-An observer says that "children are not so well-behaved since the mothers have taken to wearing high-buttoned boots."This is supposed to be a jest on the disuse of slippers for spank-

ANOTHER CHAPTER OF ERIE.

Shadow of a Great Strategic Move-ment...Threatening Consolidation of the Morigage Debt...Startling News for Stockholders...Burt Flanked...The Present Management Entrenching

The New York Herald says:
The New York Herald says:
Financial circles have been somewhat stirred recently by a rumor that the Erie management intended some grand coup. With a view to determine the importance of such a rumor a Herald reporter called at the gilded

view to defermine the importance of such a rumor a Herald reporter called at the gilded palace of King Corporation, on Twenty-third street, yesterday, to ascertain what the meditated mancuvre amounted to. Everybody, however, showed an alacrity of ignorance on the subject, and the main spring, Mr. Gould, went under cover on hearing a Herald reporter wanted to review him, and declined giving an audience. The employes, taking their cue from the manager, bluffed off all questions, and seemed to move aboutas mysteriously as scouts on a picket line. Failing to acquire information in that quarter Wall street was next tried with more satisfactory result. There it was learned that it was the intention of the Erie management to create a consolidated mortgage on the property of the company. The following is

company. The following is

What is Feared.

The genius of Fish and Gould has never been more perfectly demonstrated than in the successful way in which they have succeeded in getting through the Legislature acts to perpetuate their control of Eric. The famous Classification bill, which has almost become a political issue, does not need reference here. Again, at the last Legislature, a bill was introduced granting them the privilege of availing themselves of the legislation of other States into which their franchise extends, the effect of which would have been that even if Mr. Burt had succeeded in procuring the repeal of the Classification bill in this State the present Eric management could have conpresent Erie management could have con-tinued their tenure of office by classifying under the law of Pennsylvania.

During the same session a bill was introduced, but not passed, whereby a majority of the mortgage creditors of any railroad in this State could obtain control of the road by a State could obtain control of the road by a summary process of foreclosure, to be followed by the organization of a new corporation under their direction. The Herald financial article called attention to this bill at the time of its introduction, and suggested that it might be intended to subserve the interests of the present Erie management in enabling them to strengthen their hold upon the road. This notice, however, failed at the time to excite more than the ordinary daily comment in finotice, however, failed at the time to excite more than the ordinary daily comment—in financial circles, the general impression then being that the bonded debt of Erie was mostly held by outsiders. Interest in the subject has, however, been revived by the publication in a weekly journal of the following advertisement: Notice is hereby given, as required by law

Notice is nereny given, as required by law, that it is the intention of the Erie Railway Company to create a consolidated mortgage on the property of the Company.

M. SMITH, Assistant Secretary.

This important notice has since appeared in other journals; but the circumstance of its first nublication in a weekly paper, and one

first publication in a weekly paper, and one not particularly addressing itself to the financial world, has increased the curiosity felt as to its precise meaning.

The Funded Debt.

The present funded debt of the road is \$23,338,800.

amounts to \$18,367,500, and probably this only, it is believed, would participate in the general consolidated mortgage. In this event the Buffalo Branch bonds and the English debentures, with all the debt of the company below the fifth mortgage, including stock, both common and preferred, would be in danger of becoming valueless.

A Railrond Coup d'Etat.

If at any time it suits the convenience of the majority of the mortgagees, which is very

majority of the mortgagees, which is very likely already the present management, to likely already the present management, to take forever possession of the road, all they require to do is to fail to pay the interest on the mortgage when due, and then to foreclose such mortgage. By these proceedings the whole of the stock, common as well as preferred and all the other indebtedness of the common would be thrown out and es the common would be thrown out and es the common would be thrown out and es the common would be thrown out and esthe or

company would be thrown out, and so the entire property would pass into the full lega ownership of the holders of such mortgage bonds, who could form a company among themselves. themselves.

The interpretation put upon the notice given above in Wall street is that the entire of this debt of over \$23,000,000, which is supposed to be now mostly, if not entirely, owned by the present Erie management, is to be funded in one single mortgage, intended to cover the cr

present Erie management, is to be funded in one single mortgage, intended to cover the entire property of the Erie railway.

It will thus be seen that this great road, its valuable franchises, immense equipment, representing millions, and with yearly gross earnings amounting to \$16,721,000, is placed within the grasp of any capitalist or clique of capitalists who can get possession of the majority of its mortgage debt, only amounting to about eighteen million dollars, in the event of any interruption in the payment of the inany interruption in the payment of the in-terest, which even might be brought about any time by collusion, thus offering the strongest temptation to conspiracies against the interests of its real proprietors, the stock-

A GYESY TRICK.

A GYPSY TRICK.

How They Mesmerized a Lady and Pillaged Her Residence.

[From the Rutland (Vi.) Herald, August 15.]

There has been for some days past an encampment of what may be called gypsies, in Rutland, their camping-ground having been changed from time to time if not from day to day. On Saturday last two of them called at the residence of Mrs. Hubbard, a widow lady, residing on the corner of Wales and West streets, with some baskets, which they offered for sale. Upon Mrs. Hubbard's declining to purchase they entered into conversation with for sale. Upon Mrs. Hubbard's declining to purchase they entered into conversation with her, and one of them, observing that she had a small bunch on her forehead, proposed to remove it. Mrs. Hubbard informed her that it originated with an injury she had received some years ago, and that as it had affected the bone it could not be remedied, whereupon one of the gypsies made a pretence of examining the bunch, and commenced passing her hands over Mrs. Hubbard's face. This is the last she remembers of the transaction at the time. On the next day, Sunday, tion at the time. On the next day, Sunday wishing to use some money, she went to the place where she was in the habit of keeping it, but could not find any, and upon further search it was ascertained that a dozen silver spoons and some other articles were missing.

Mrs. Hubbard then remembered that she was unconscious at the time these two women left, and that there had been during the rest of the day a strange feeling of diggings in her beat day a strange feeling of dizziness in her head, and her suspicions were at once aroused that she had been magnetized by these women, and that, taking advantage of her unconscious condition, they had taken the money, silver, &c., with them. Procuring a team she started in the direction of their encampment, and taking advice proceeded to procure a search-warrant and an officer. While doing this she was probably observed

While doing this she was probably observed by the women, for, on returning to her house to get ready to go with the officer, and while up stairs, the two women came into the house, left a bundle on the table, and simply remarking that "it was all right; they had only borrowed it," or something to that effect, went away. Upon opening the bundle all of the missing articles, as well as the money, with the exception of some two or three dollars, which was in silver, were found. It is supposed that the women noticed Mrs. Hubbard going to different places, and thinking that she suspected them of the theft, and not having had time to properly secrete the articles, ing had time to properly secrete the articles, took this method to avoid a prosecution.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

—They are getting petroleum from sandstone in Missouri.

-Kansas newspapers find time to talk female suffrage.

The Sonoma county (Cal.) wine crop for this year is estimated at 1,000,000 gallons. —A Detroit antiquarian has Robinson Cru-soe's clock, or one just as good.

-Walt Whitman is engaged upon more Leaves of Grass."

—A pitched battle—when both parties try to blacken each other. The mania for going to sleep with one's head on a railfoad track has reached Illinois.

The sweetest of strains—trying to lift a

pretty girl an a horse. -Two girls near Carlinville, Ill., have taken a contract to cut fifty cords of wood

A young man in Illinois has eloped with the second wife of his own uncle. The "Rushing Thunderbolt" is the name of an Erie canni-boat.

The frigate Sabine is to be tied up at Charleston and left to rot. -Dr.-Wolf, of Zurich, and other European physicists are setting on foot a movement in favor of the decimal division of time.

The "Chaucer Society" of England expects to complete its edition of that poet in. about ten years.

-Two hundred bales of silk recently passed through Omaha, shipped direct from China to London. —A Maine farmer gets up an hour before daylight so as to put in twenty-five hours a.

—A Kansas town isso hard up for the necessaries of life and death as to have to advertise for a doctor and druggist.

-" Who will care for mother now?" has been translated into both French and Prussian. —The eloping wife of a Missouri farmer left a note requesting him to "raise" her three-children.

—Napoleon now knows the reason that the river on which Metz stands is called "the blue

It is said that the son of a Prussian nobleman is keeping a lager-beer saloon in Osh-—Omaha has feasted its collective eyes upon

ton of silver bricks. But they were on the way to London. -Among the Frenchmen prodded from Hamburg by Prussian bayonets in the rear, was Capoul, the tenor.

-A Richmond Jenkins threatens to kill a printer because he put an "h" into the "black skirt" of a White Sulphur belle. —One of the amusements of Long Branch is to watch the New Jersey mosquitoes open... clams with their bills on the shore.

-The whole town of St. Cloud, Minn., recently turned out to hunt the only rat ever seen north of Minneapolis. —Brigham Young is again a lone widower-He has been obliged to have an extension put on his hat, to grow the weeds on.—New York

—The Baltimore postmaster is making a fuss-just because little boys, fish letters out of the street boxes and supply their place with mud-

-Fifty barrels of pickles was one of the items of supply for the lowa soldiers' reunion at Des Moines, and of cheese more than six

The St. Louis Democrat asserts that in Chicago men are employed to take the names of travelers daily arriving at the several hotels, and add them to the census list. —The British troops withdrawing, the noon gun at the fortress of Kingston, Canada, was discontinued August 4, after having been fired

—Since the breaking out of the revolution of 1863, 981 Poles have been executed, and over 1,000 of those transported to Siberia have died from hardship and privation.

—George Francis Train says he will stop Chinese immigration in thirty days. Probably he will circulate in China the intelligence tha he is yet talking on the Pacific coast. -A bust of Bismarck, the face blackened,

was found hanging from a lamp-post in Nash-ville, the other morning, with this note at-tached: "Captured and hung by order of the K. K. Full moon in blood." —A Western paper remarks, with great point and truth: "And again, one of Napoleon's chief objects is undoubtedly to perpetuate the Napoleonic dynasty, while King William can have no such object in view." —A great many Americans are offering their services to Napoleon and Bismarck. They all

want to shed some patriotic gore as sutlers. They are capable of making the most fearful charges on the enemy. —Georgia will soon contest with Indianathe title of "divorcists' paradise." A Mr. Johnson has introduced a bill into the Legislature, making "dissatisfation" a cause for

-Pennsylvania has produced 28,000,000 barrels of petroleum in ten years; and a larger quantity has been brought from the bowels of the earth during the last year than was brought forward in the heighth of the oil -The Prussians are not using Napoleon just

The Prussians are not using mapoieon just right. He has been to great expenses to get the Chassepot guns, to be used at long range, and the unaccommodating Prussians won't stay at long range, but get right up close, so he can't use his guns. This conduct cannot be too much condemned.—N. Y. Democrat. —The Susquehanna Railroad has been discharging a lot of conductors because they stole over three-fourths of the receipts. One would

suppose conductors would learn after a while that no well-regulated road allows their conductors to keep over half they take in. But some people can't bear prosperity. —Within the last few years the progress of religious enlightenment throughout the East has been very great. Forty years ago a complete copy of the Old Testament could not be found in the city of Jerusalem. At the present time there are twenty-four Protestant schools in Palestine in which one thousand.

schools in Palestine, in which one thousand children are taught the Bible. children are taught the Bible.

Here is a pleasing example of the manner in which female loveliness is appreciated in the chivalrous South. The Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer says: "The beautiful Miss Anna Shorter, daughter of the Hon. Eli Shorter, of Eufaula, was at Athens during the late Commencement, and contributed no little share to

the beauty, wit and intelligence of those present who were noted for these qualifications. She is a belle, and nothing shorter." At Zurich the question of admitting female students to a share of the highest scientific education, and of university diplomas, seems likely to be practically solved. At present fourteen ladies attend the lectures of the Faculty of Medicine concurrently with the male students; and last year two ladies, one Russian and the other English, passed their examination for the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

cine. -A new regulation for the French army is not likely to be immediately popular, especially among the raw recruits who compose the Garde Mobile. The Journal Officiel says: "It having been ascertained by science that horse-fiesh is palatable and wholesome food, all horses killed on the field of battle, instead of being left to rot, are, so far as practicable, to be brought to the regimental butchers and served out to the troops as meat rations."