

Ebening

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Binomo Bitcoi, tear of Amint and Dainoingo streng t70 clock. Wister's Woods, below Germantown, 40 clock. Germantown avenue and Nicctown lane, 40 clock. Nicctown lane and Germantown Ballroad, 654 o'clock. Thirty-sixth street and Lancaster avenue, 50 clock. Cuopersville, 60 clock. Iti

A CURIOUS HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

Alleged Restraint of a Lady in a Convent.

OPEN AIR SERVICES UNDER

the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Asso b, SABBATH AFTERNOON (D. V.), at the fol-

VOLUME XXIV.-NO. 113.

RIXED EARTH CLOSETS ON ANY foor, in or out of doors, and POBTABLE EABTH COMMODES, for use in bed-chambers and elsewhere. Are absolutely fros from offence. Earth (loset Com-pany's office and salesroom at WM. G. BHOADS', No. 1221 Market street. ap29-tfs OPEN AIR OPEN AIR OF A Christian Ase-ciation, SABBATH AFTERNOON (D. V.), at the fe lowing places : Market House, Second and South streets, 3 o'clock. Connetery Lane, Kensington, 4 o'clock. Markit House, Secord and South streets, 3 o'clock. Cemetery Lane, Kensington, Second street, above York, Seventh and St. Mary Streets, Gray's PAXSON. Gray's PAXSON. Fourthand Bainbridge St., Nneteenth and Ridge avenue, Fourthand Bainbridge St., Nneteenth and Ridge avenue, Fourthand Bainbridge St., Nneteenth and Ridge avenue, Fourthand Bainbridge St., Seventhad Bainbridge St., Nneteenth and Ridge avenue, Fourthand Bainbridge St., Seventhad Bainbridge St., Broad and Anaster streets. Broad and Arch streets. Broad and South streets. Twenty-second and Federal streets, Washington avenue, above Front street. Front and Dauphin streets. Emcline street, rear of Ninth and Bainbridge streets, at 7 o clock.

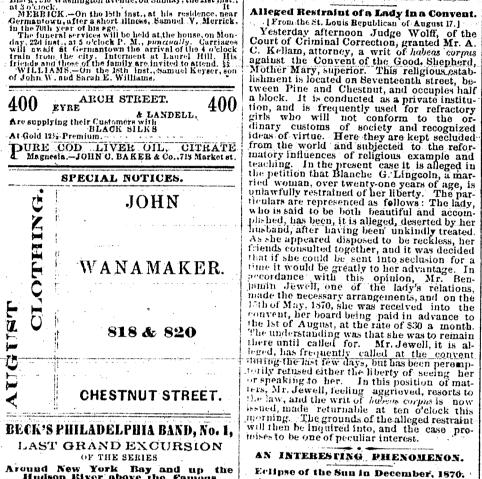
DIED.

DHLD. COFFMAN. —On the 17th instant, after a lingering lil-ness, Joseph Coffman, aged & years. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Chalkley Hall Lane, below Wheat Sheaf Lane, Twenty-fith Ward, on Monday, the 22d Instant, at 1 o clock. In terment at Laurel Hill Gemetery. DALETT.—On the 18th instant, stochus, daughter of Henry C. and Estelina Dallett. DAVIE—On the 18th instant, of consumption. John Davis, son of Rev. James M. Davis, in the 33d year of bis age.

The rotatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother, 1527 Pine street, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock. EVANS,=On the 18th Justant, David Evans, agod 61 Verys.

WANS.2001 the 18th Instant, David Lyans, ages of Years. The relatives and male friends of the family are re-spectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence. No. 464 Miarshall street, on Mouday.22d inst., at 10 o'cleck A. M., without further notice. FUNK — On the 19th inst., Laura Warren, daughter of West and Diaria Funk, aged Zyears and 5 days. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mrs. Maria Black, 210 Washington avenue, on Sunday, the 21st inst., at 30 clock. On the 19th inst., at his residence, near

Hisck, 510 Washington avenue, on Sunnay, the 21st sines, at 3 o'clock. It MEBBICK.—On the 15th inst., at his residence, near Germantown, after a short illness, Samuel V. Merrick, in the 70th year of his sgc. The funeral services will be held at the house, on Mon-day, 224 inst., at 5 o'clock P. M., puncically, Carriagos will await at Germantown the arrival of the 4 o'clock train from the city. Interment at Laurel Hill. His iffields and those of the family are invited to attend. is ... WILLIAMS.—On the 18th inst., samuel Keyser, son of John W. and Sarah E. Williams.



Around New York Bay and up the Hudson River above the Famous Palisades, or furse hours at Central Park, New York. Leave Philadelphia, from WALNUT Street Wharf, a

by Canden and Amboy Railroad, making quick time to FARE FOR THE EXCURSION:

Single Tickets. Sentleman and Lady.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1870.

By Cable.] SUNDAY'S BATTLE AT METZ.

A Tribune Correspondent Witnesses the Engagement---A Successful Trapsetfor the Prussians---tirent Losses on Both Sides---The Forces Engaged---Retreat of the French.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 19.—The special cor-respondent of the Tribune at Metz writes on Monday (15th): "Yesterday we thought ourselves shut up

"Yesterday we thought ourselves shut up here, and all chance of sending letters gone; for we got nothing, even from Paris. But this morning I hear that a post will start for the capital, and I take my chance of your getting what I am able to tell from the inside of a town which is surrounded by armies—whether French or Frussian does not much matter so

French or Prussian does not much matter so far as news is considered. "At 11 o'clock on Sunday Bazaine effected a-grand-recomnoissance with one division of Ladmirault's corps. At 2 a battle commenced on the right at Borney. Till 4 o'clock it was of no great importance. Then, the Fourth Army Corps, forming the first line of battle, accomplished a manœuvre intended to de-ceive the Prussians into the behef that it was retreating. This was accomplished by 4.15. "The Prussians fell into the trap, rushed for-ward and attacked with surprising vigor. The Fourth Corps, whose retreat to the left was a mere feint, fell at once on the enemy's fiank, while MacMahon on the right attacked simultaneously. The Prussian attack mean-time had been developed in great force on the French centre.

French centre.

"The movements on both sides were effected "The movements on both sides were effected with singular precision, and the whole specta-cle was like a review at Chalons. The Prus-sians advanced in close column against the French line, which their artillery, splendily served as it was, had vainly attempted to shake. The French officers consider that the Prussian infantry was relatively inferior to the Prussian artillery. The needle-win is heavy

Prussian infantry was relatively inferior to the Prussian artillery. The needle-gin is heavy and appears to incommode the Prussians. greatly when climbing aheight or moving rapidly over broken ground. "The soldiers, themselves, are active. They fire lying flat on the ground, seeking cover from every irregularity; but do not use their knapsacks as the French do, to make little ramparts in front of them and rests for their guns. It is true of this, as has been said of the other battles of Woerth and Ferbach, that the Prussians fired with great deliberation, while Prussian fired with great defiberation, while the French rattled away as fast as they could discharge their chassepots. The regiments most closely engaged were the Sixty-inith, Ninetieth, Fofty-fourth, Sixty-fifth and Eighty-fifth third, Fifty-fourth, Sixty-fifth and Eighty-fifth of the line, the Eleventh and Fifthereth foor third, Fifty-fourth, Sixty-fifth and Eighty-fifth of the line; the Eleventh and Fifteenth foot chasseurs, and the Eighth, Ninth and Tenth batteries of the First Regiment of artillery. Those which suffered most were the Forty-fourth and Ninetieth of the line, and the Fir-teenth foot chasseurs. The Forty-fourth espe-cially was terribly shattered, while the Eighty-tith, though in the thickest of the action, lost but thirty-live me killed and wounded The but thirty-five men killed and wounded. The Colonel of the Forty-fourth was killed; the Colonel of the Third horse chasseurs and Colonel of the Third horse chasseurs and Gens. Duplessis and Castamer were wounded. "As it is impossible to leave the town, and this action was fought, or at any rate begun, at some distance ontside the fortifications, I cannot pretend to give you the account of an eve-witness, nor. a complete account. at all. The above details are chiefly gathered from officers coming into town after the fight was over. At the beginning I followed a froop of bussars as far as permitted, and what I saw of Astronomers in all parts of the world are. now husy in making their preparations for ob-serving the eclipse of the sun on December 21-22, 1870. Although it will not be visible in hussars as far as permitted, and what I saw of the fight was from a hillock close by the walls.

THE WAR IN EUROPE of opinion that the Marshal commands the entire force, from the fact of General Trochu having been relieved and placed in command of Paris

of Paris. MacMahon's old force consisted of what re-mained of his own corps (the First) after the battle of Woerth, the Fifth corps, under Gen-eral Failly, and the corps of General Donay, recently stationed near Belfort. In addition he must have the fourth battalions of each regiment of the army which were in depot when the invasion began, and which were an-nounced as concentrating at Chalons. These nounced as concentrating at Chalons. These are all troops of the regular army, and must certainly number at least 125,000 men. alliar ce.

To these must be added such of the Garde Mobile as have been organized. It was claimed by the French, before MacMahon and Bazaine's armies were divided, that there were 200,000 men at Chalons. If this state-ment be correct the army now under Mac-Malhon must be your strong. It must be of ment be correct the army now under Mac-Malion must be very strong. It must be, at least, as strong numerically as the army of the Crown Prince, which is stated at two hundred and fifty thousand. We are, therefore, in-clined to the opinion that Mac-Mahon will give battle to the Crown Prince, though not at Chalons. It is altogether possible that the French have already advanced from that place to the fort-rees of Vitry-le-François, near the junction of the Paris and Metz and Paris' and Basle-rail-roads. But whether it be there or not, we the Paris and Metz and Paris and Basle rail-roads. But whether it be there or not, we ought certainly to hear of the whereabouts of the Grown Prince before Tuesday next. At present his whereabouts are enveloped in complete mystery. No reports of his army come to us from Paris and none from King William's headwarters. William's headquarters. Any speculation as to the probable route, his forces are taking would, under the circumstances, be a mere waste of time.

General Trochu.

The World says: The appointment of General Trochu to the military command of Paris is one of the boldest minitary command of Paris is one of the boldest steps yet taken by the Emperor. It has had the effect which it was intended to have, of reconciling Paris to the government of the Count of Palikao; and it will undoubtedly do more towards strengthening the resistance of France to her invaders than any other mea-sure which has been adopted since the disas-ters of the eastern frontier. But precisely be-cause it strengthens France and medice Paris cause it strengthens France and pacifies Paris does it menace the "personal empire" with final dissolution. General Trochu is a man of great military

genius and ability, who has been kept as far in the background as his surpassing abilities would permit because he has never given his cordial support to the Imperial government. He is neither a republican nor a royalist, as such, but a soldier who understands the prin-ciples of liberty sufficiently to regard them as the sole foundation in modern times of durable mational strength. This the properties therein rational strength. This the people of Paris

They look upon him in the present crisis of the nation and the government as they looked upon Cayaignac in the tremendous, days-of June, 1848, when a provisional government far weaker and more incapable than the gov-ernment of Napoleon trembled and hesitated before an enemy more terrible that mestated vent of new disasters to the French army, Trochn would almost certainly pass from the military government of Paris to the head of In the event of victory over the invaders,

he will become the irresistible standard bearer of a really free and responsible administration of the government. Meanwhile, and as a military measure only, his command of Paris assures to Marshal Bazaine the fullest and

suddenly offered her his hand, and to the universal astonishment not alone of France, but of all Europe, raised to the position of Em-press a woman of doubtful descent and of an equally doubtful past.

with him for eighteen years, and has apparent-ly, it is true, contributed very much to its splendor; but if Napoleon now looks back over this period, and calls himself to account for the influences which since then have been brought to bear upon bin from the site of his wife and hy means of her her better back wife, and by means of her have been made effective, he can scarcely de otherwise than curse the hour in which he entered into this

THE SALT SUPPLY OF THE SOUTH. Some Free Trade Nonsense.

Some Free Trade Nonsense. The Chicago Republican says: Probably the richest and most nonsensical piece of free-trade bosh is that which repre-sents the Southern cotton States as suffering for a supply of salt to use as manure, and which they cannot obtain, owing to the "oti-ous tariff." A few facts will sufficiently dis-pose of this absurdity. On Bayou Teche, Louisiana, there is a de-posit of rock salt, covering hundreds of acres, of unknown thickness, but worked to a depth of about twenty feet, which is quarried like stone into blocks of any size, and which can-not cost two cents a bushel to break up and prepare for delivery on a steamer. It is, in effect, a ledge, but slightly covered with earth, and when that is removed, is a solid crys-talized mass, entirely pure. A railway of six or eight miles would suffice to deliver it on board a boat, as easily and readily as coal is delivered from the most open seam worked in or eight miles would suffice to deliver it on board a boat, as easily and readily as coal is delivered from the most open seam worked in the United States, and at a cost not exceeding one dollar per ton. The Teche is navigable at all seasons about seventy miles. It empties into Atchafalaya or Berwick Bay, near Brashear City, and a railroad connects that place with New Orleans, a distance of eighty-three miles, so that either ships or cars can be loaded at little cost. Western Texas is filled with salt basins, from which the water has evaporated, and

from which the water has evaporated, and square miles are covered with layers of solid salt, from two to four feet in thickness, which costs only the quarrying and hauling. If to this is added deposits all along the coast, and the water of the Gulf itself, which is a highly concentrated brine, the chances of suffering from a lack of this material in the lower

from a lack of this material in the lower States will be apparent. In the Indian territory, the gypsum beds form a vast geological deposit. A stream of brine known as Salt Run is formed by a great number of salt springs, and, if used, would furnish a supply for the whole United States. As yet, no wells have been struck, and the brine runs to waste, except as the Indians manufacture small quantities for their own use. There are also vast saline deposits in Nebraska, Arkansas and Virginia, which it is scarcely worth while to allude to. It is just possible that some of the Southern planters import small quantities of kelp, or sea, weed, as a manure, ou of kelp, or sea-weed, as a manure, on account of its iodine, soda, potassa, and perhaps other chemical qualities, but that they import sait at any price from abroad, when the home supply is too great for any market, would be a mystery of commerce, and as likely to be true, as that the Northwestern states carry coal to Pennsylvania. An im-mense bed of phosphate of lime has recently been discovered near Charleston, South Caroheen discovered near Charleston, South Caro-lina, and its use, combined with other mate-rial, is likely. to dispense largely with the necessity for guano. Indeed, the South lacks no element of wealth or fertility, and needs only a stimulated industry to supply not only herself, but the balance of the Union, with an ullimited cupating of the bast of fartilizary uslimited quantity of the best of fertilizers As there is no tariff at all on "dung salt," or that which is fit only for manure, what ter-rible sufferings the revenue laws must inflict on cotton-growers! And how distressed for argument must a cause be that can find noth ing worse to complain about. The planter must smile at his supposed saltless condition.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

Three Singers. Of poets and of singers That ever sang to me, Of minstrels and of psalmists, I best of all love three: The waves that move incessant On the unresting main, The winds from o'er the mountain, And the falling of the rain.

What say you, O storm wind? And what say you, O sea? Read me the rune, O drops of rain, That so beguileth me! In vain my heart has studied Your ever-flowing song, Its cadences of sadness, Its monotone of wrong.

Yet still ye keep repeating Yet still ye keep repeating In such an earnest way Your tale of some disastrous year, Of some unhappy day. The wild winds shout it seaward, The surf. back to the land; The rain affirms the story; Yet 1 cannot understand.

There are tears for some great sorrow, There are sighs for some great woo, And sobbings for unheard of things That happened long ago, With hintings of the future, And some long-waiting plan Of grave and fearful moment To the shuddering heart of man.

- So I listen to the singing Of these weird singers three— The shifting wind, the crooning rain, And the angry-shouting sea; But so cunningly the Master Hath made their music flow, That we never till the ending Shall the mystic meaning know.

-Meet for repentance-tough beef.

-A suffering but humane Buffalonian proposes a national asylum for organ-grinders. -Chicago magistrates are accused of taking: vine with the blondes behind the scenes. -The Café Napoleon, in Berlin, had to chauge its name speedily, the other day. -Dumas is in Madrid, to write up a history of Spain on commission.

-England adds \$500,000,000 to its wealth very year.

every year. —A Saratoga belle who dresses nineteen. times a day has gone into a decline. So has her father. He declines to pay his notes. -It is reported that a Washington Alder-man runs a barber-shop at Long Branch. He might be at a worse business.

-Imagine a more melancholy spectacle than a lot of hens trying to roost on a clothes line.

-Now that King William is going to turn. Emperor, the Prussian army, to a man, will "Kill for Kaiser."

-An American is using his life insurance policy as a passport with great success in Germany

-The Prussian agricultural societies have ap-plied for permission to use the inmates of the prisons in barvest work. -A New Yorker is said to have imported, \$2,000 worth of Irishswallows-probably mean-

ing peat whisky.

-It is announced in a Vermont paper that a icane Real is the commander of the French army -A Californian is suing a nice but wilful girl tor \$10,000 damages in the way of breach of promise. -The Duchess of St. Albans is acting as z. olunteer organist to a country parish church in England. -A resident of Delavan, Wisconsin, has a genuine copy of Ben. Franklin's newspaper, dated February 11, 1723. -One of the editors of the Springfield Republican offers to "walk" at agricultural fairs at one-half the price charged by Weston. -Alfred Elson has undertaken the task of walking back and forth from Augusta to Lewiston, Maine, a distance of thirty miles, every day for a week. -A Montana paper has a telegram announcing that "the French Mediterranean fleet has arrived at Burst, and will go north to ioin the balance of the fleet." -Several young ladies of Elkhorn, Wis., re--Several young ladies of Elkhorn, Wis., re-cently demonstrated their belief in the doc-trines of Lucy Stone Blackwell and Anna Dickinson, by starting on an excursion into the country without male incumbrance. -The patriarch Auber and the widow of Scribe have given to the French Patriotic. Subscription their rights of £20 per night each time Masanello is given, coupled, however, with the condition that the "Marseillaise". must be sung after the opera. -It is said that the mitruilleur is much the same machine as that which inspired a Texas Kanger, at Atlanta, to offer to stand off ar hundred yards and let the inventor turn the hing loose at him for six weeks at two dollars and a half a day. - A gentleman named Ripple has been sub-sisting on boiled corn for several years, in ac-cordance with the desire of a spirit, who once appeared to him, and promised a long lease of the wearder to him, accordance to see a fail te, provided he would renounce the use of all other kinds of food -The late Dr. Auzias Turenne, a Norwe and physician, following the example of the late Dr. John C. Warren, of Boston, has di-rected in his will that his body, be dissected and his skeleton cleaned, articulated, and hung up in the suggest hung up in the museum of the Medical School at Christiania. -The Paris Figuro has the following hit at does not know how to do. -"Olive Logan," says an exchange, "turns: up her nose at the Yo-Semite Valley." There's another great peak for Bierstadt to paint (unless Olive has already painted it enough.) — Chicago Post. But surely it is better that she should turn up her nose at the valley, than that she should turn up the valloy with her nose. -in reansas the old settlers are very fond of roast dog, and new comers are soon initiated into a liking for that diet. But prairie dogs are not like the eastern curs. They are very small. In form and color they are almost are -In Kansas the old settlers are very fond of are not five the easient curs. They are almost pre-small. In form and color they are almost pre-cisely like our ground squirrels, and a tull-grown one is no larger than a red squirrel. They have a busby tail, and subsist wholly upon vegetation. They are pretty little oreatures, with soft, pleasing, gazelle-like eyes, and are quite agreeable as pets. and are quite agreeable as pets. —A gentleman who has been traveling for some time in Camas Valley, Oregon, informs a Douglass county maper that while exploring; the mountains in that vicinity, he discovered; a wall upon the top of one of the mountains. He says it was laid with great care and nre-cision; that it was composed of square slate rock, neatly cut, and was about twelve feet long; and was, in some places, two feet high. He could find no trace of slate rock in the vi-cinity, and the fact of its being interlaid with a hard substance resembling red olay, leads one to suppose that it is the work of man. No one in the vicinity knew of its whereabouts, and it was by mere accident the explorer dia-covered it, so thickly was it enveloped in covered it, so thickly was it enveloped in brush.

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

FARE \$13, ROUND TRIP. S3 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. BONER, 37 South Front Street. WM HOPKIN, Germantown E. M. FIRTH, Germantown. N. VAN HORN, 811 Chestnut Street. aul83trp*

MUNDY'S Thirteenth Annual Moonlight Excursion то

ATLANTIC CITY.

On Saturday Evening, August 20, 1870. Last Boat leaves VINE Street Ferry at 8 o'clock P.M. Tickets, \$1 40, round trin. Tickets, SI 20, round trip, For sale at Trenwith's Bazar, 614 Chestnut street Win, Mann's, 105 South Fifth street, and Vine Street auto Street

CHEMISTRY, BOTANY, PHYSIOL-ogy.-A Physician desires to give instruction in cone of the above branches, in one of our schools. Ad-dress, "S." 2003 Walnut street.

GERMANTOWN SEMINARY FOR LS YOUNG LADIES, Groep street, south of Walnut Jane will reopen, September 14th. Professor W S. FORTESCUE. A. M., Principal. an2) lm§ HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 and 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department. Medical treatment ad medicine furnished gratuitously to the poor

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SIXTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Past 10 A. M. and at 8 o'clock P. M. It* REV. JAS. F. McCLELLAND WILL preach in the Arch Street M. E. Church, Broad street, below Arch, Sunday morning, at 10% o'clock.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Washington square, -Rev. Wm. O. Cattell, D. D., President of Lafayetto College, will preach to mor-row at 10% o'clock A. M. EVENING SERVICE AT SPRING

EVENING SERVICE AT SPRING Garden Hall, northwest corner Spring Garden and Thirteenth, to-morrow weening at 75,12, M. Sermon by Charles Campbell, on "Christ's Fatth." 11

FIRST REFORMED CHURCH, Roy. Thos. X. Orr, Pastor. Services at 10/2 A. M. and

Samuel Durborrow will officiate and preach.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWEN-tieth and Chorry streets.—Service (Choral) and Sermon, to morrow evening, at 8 o'clock. At this ser-vice the seats will be free. audest?

UNION SERVICES, CENTRAL Dependence of the second secon

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN Church, Locust street, above Fifteent CALLY ALLY ALLY TERIAN CONTRCL. LOCUES street, above Fiftheagth - Services to morrow at 10% o'clock. The congregations of the West Spruce Street and Calvary Prosbyterian Churches West Spruce Street and Calvary Prosbyterian Churches Will worship togethor. Rev. F. F. Ellinwood, D. D., of New York, will preach.

HACK LOFE, will preach. HALL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN Association, 1210 Obestinit street. The Monthly meeting of the Association will be held next MONDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock. Essay by ROBT. H. HINGKLEY, Jr., Esg. Subject: The work of Young Mon's Christian Associations, in large cities. Question for discussion-Should our Pub-lic Libraries be opened on the Sabbath. Vocat and in-strumental nusic under. the direction of Prof. JOHN BOWER. public are invited. lt.

21-22, 1840. Although it will not be visible in the United States, it has been suggested that some of the American observers of the last eclipse besent abroad for the purpose of taking part in the observations of the one in ques-tion, and Congress has already appropriated \$29,000 to the Coast Survey for the purpose. Great praise was awarded by foreign phystcixts. to-the American astronomers for the excellence of their work, and especially for the remarkable photographic pictures that were taken, and at so many points; and it is urged that these same gentlemen, or a selec-tion from them, would be admirably fitted for a renewed investigation of the kind, since their experience of the first phenomenon would en-able them to utilize their time to better advan-tage during the second. According to a recent writer this eclipse will begin in the North At-lantic Ocean; the line of central and total eclipse, moving in a southeasterly direction, crosses Portugal a little to the south of Lisbon; passing over part of Spain and the Mediterrasicists to the American astronomers for passing over part of Spain and the Mediterra-nean Sea, it enters Africa near Oran, and soon afterward attains its extreme southern limit, the shadow of the moon, now moving in a northeasterly direction, leaves Africa, and crossing the island of Sicily, the south of Turkey, the Black Sea, and the Sea of Azof, disappears; the penumbra of the moon, de-creasing rapidly, leaves the carth with the set-ting sun in Arabia. The sun will be centrally and totally eclipsed at noon in lat. 36 deg. 38 min. N. long. 5 deg. 1 min. W., a little to the northeast of Gibraltar.—Harper's Magazine.

AN IRISH BRUFE.

Outrageous Treatment of the Daughter of Professor Anderson in Ireland. A few weeks ago one of the daughters of Prof. Anderson, the "Wizard of the North," being in the last stages of consumption, wassent, with a sister, to a house in Dundrum ter rest and in the hope of prolonging her life. Mr. Armstrong, the householder, wasignorant of the fact that his lodgers were daughters of a conjurer. On discovering the awful circum-tance hereigned a conjuter. On the overing the awin direm-stance, he seized the opportunity when her sis-ters were away in Dublin on professional busi-bess, which would prevent their getting back to Dundrum before 11 o'clock, and forced his way into the sick girl's room, where, after much in-sulting language, he announced his intention of locking his doors at 10 o'clock and not achief locking his doors at 10 o'clock and not admit ting any one afterwards. The poor girl was dying of consumption, and her only com-panion was a young lady who was obliged to return to Dublin that evening. It is scarcely to be wondered at that this conduct on the part of Mr. Armstrong should have thrown the invalid into a state of great agitation. As he was deaf to all entreaties both of Miss Flora was deaf to all entreaties both of Miss Flora and her friend, the poor girl got up, and, only partly dressed, left the house in company of her friend, driving five miles to the Rotunda (where her father and sisters were perform-ing). Meantime Mr. Armstrong, being "a man of his word," locked his door at a quar-ter past ten. The sick girl was taken first to the doctor's and thence to the house of her friend, where she died on the following evening here where she died on the following evening, her death having been undoubtedly hastoned by the shock resulting from Mr. Armstrong's virtuous horror of "professionals." The Pro-fessor, on going to demand his daughter's pro-fessor, on going to demand his daughter's pro-ter on the shock resulting the reference mention. perty, and being met with a refusal, assaulted Mr. Armstrong, and repeated his assault, in a very mild manner, in the presence of the po-lice. For this, of course, he was arrested, and on being taken before the magistrates was three Professor. But the magistrates was con-tended with Meridian and the poor father had re-covered from the shock of his daughter's death he might give him a more effectual thrashing, wanted to swear the peace against the Professor. But the magistrates were con-tention with Mr Anderson more were tented with Mr. Anderson's mere word.

-A large public meeting, under the au-spices of Minnehaha Lodge I. O. G. T., was held in Olinic Grove, East Nottingham Town-ship, Chester county on Thursday last. About 8000 present was the set of 8,000 persons were present. This day has, About 8,000 persons were present. This assemblage was called to order by George. B. Passmore, and J. M. Dickey was chosen Oliairman. Addresses were delivered by Hon. James Pollock, General Joshua T. Owen, Rev. Wm. E. Moore, Rev. Orr Lawson, Rev. Mr. Porter and Mr. Oharles Heritage. and Mr. Charles Heritage.

-The female voters of Wyoming announce that they will support for Gongress any man of good moral character and in favor of woman's fraichise, desiring no other issue, either political or domestic.

Previously, I was seated in a cafe with some officers of the hussar regiment. A staff offi-cer came to summon the regiment; in five minutes it was in motion. It halted at first at the hillock above-mentioned. On a sudden signal it went tearing away to the front. In a moment more the artillery on both sides had covered the entire valley of the river, as well as the whole visible works in front and the ground beyond, with a thick cloud of smoke. There was nothing to do but to return to

"By 81 o'clock in the evening a bulletin was placarded in the streets saying, 'The firing is nearly over. The Prussian lines extended three leagues. Ground is gained in every di-rection.' It does not say by whom the ground was gained. Officers who came back later from the field maintained that victory rested with the French ; that the Prussians had been out-generaled and lost heavy, while the French

outgeneraled and lost heavy, while the French were comparatively little exposed. "But a Prussian officer who had been taken prisoner and who came into a café on parole with a French officer told a different story. Said he, 'You might better surrender at dis-cretion. We are more than 100,000 strong. You will be crushed. As to the battle, you had your own way at first, for we believed there was only a division in front of us; buty you know what the end was." "It is difficult to question even officers closely, so keen are yet the suspicions about spice; and to ask whether the French army

pies; and to ask whether the French army and suffered a defeat would be to expose nyself to instant expulsion, or worse. Hence I can give you only such particulars as are collected in the ways I have mentioned. Asy Frenchman, I believe in the success of French arms ; but I know not why the advanced columns are withdrawn again under the walls of the for-

^(7683,1) "This morning, Monday, there were re-ports of heavy artillery toward Thionville; but all is again quiet. We only know that Sunday's conflict was not decisive, and that another battle is imminent. The troops are never at rest. Manœuvres in one direction or another are going on constantly. Orders have just been issued that no civilian shall have the city on any pretext.

have fust been issued that he cryman shall be ave the city on any pretext. "Two shots from Fort St. Quentin have just demolished the head of the Thionville rail-way bridge at Metz station. I am told that it was done to cut off a detachment of 500 Prussians encamped at Montigny, who attempted to cross the Moselle and were seen from the fort. Montigny is a mile and a quarter disant from Metz

"At seven this morning two Prussian cuiras-iers entered the town; they were followed by four others. Breakfast was served to the six, and paid for. They promenaded the town till eight o'clock, and then withdrew, not only numolested by any body, but carrying off two prisoners—a St. Cyr pupil, and one orderly, This will give you some idea of the dash and "Last night we thought we heard the Prus-

sians shouting victory, notwithstanding the defeat we believe they suffered. But it seems some of their regiments sing hymns nightly with accompanianents from these military bands—a custom they have preserved from the battle of Leuthen, where they advanced to the charge singing Luther's hymn. They fol-low it with hurrahs. We heard them distinctly.

"The Emperor and his staff, as well as the Prince Imperial, are at Longueville. As I write there passes a closed carriage escorted by a picket of Hussars in command of a Cap-tain of the Staff. It contains a Prussian envoy reconducted to his own lines. Our officers say that he brought a request for an armistice, and admitted that the Prussian losses -were considerable; but he did not tell his errand to hem or to me.

The Crown Prince's Movements...The Situation at Chalons. The New York Herald says

the Crown Prince. It is undoubtedly moving on Chalons, and the question now arises whether the French forces there are strong enough to give battle. Marshal MacMahon's

west persistent reinforcement of his armies at Chalons. The two commanders are in con-stant communication by telegraph; and Paris, under Trochu, is made a part of the mighty forces fighting for France at Chalons under Bazaine.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE.

The Princess Wasa, Napoleon's First Be-trathed...The Anstriau Emparor's De-signs...The Wiles of a Beautiful Ad-venturess...The Course of a Great Life Changed.

Changed. From the Staats Zeitung.] Had not the original plans of Mapoleon in regard to his marriage been frustrated by the Austrian Court, his life might have taken a very different course, and there might now be no necessity of his despairingly bewailing the fact that through foreign counsels he has al-lowed himself to be ruined. He wished to marry his cousin, Princess Wasa, grand-daugh-ter of the Grand Duchess Stephanie of Baden, and had already offered her his hand on the and had already offered her his hand on the occasion of a visit to Baden. His suit vas accepted, but with the condition that ived in Vienna apart from his wife, should give his consent. Napoleon thereupon turned to the Emperor of Austria with the request that he should undertake the wooing of the ride from Prince Wasa, but he received an inswer to the effect that this was not per-nitted by-the laws of etiquette, inasmitch as he Prince was offly a colonel in the Austrian

This, however, was merely an excuse, since ranz Joseph was determined to prevent the oposed match at any price. He therefore outrived, to influence Prince Wasa to posiively refuse his consent ; and, while Napoleon til hoped on, a match between the Grown time of Saxony and the Princess was quickly

rought about by the intrigues of the Austrian ourt. Napoleon was deeply moved and ex-perated at this, and upon first learning that als, his darling project, had been frustrated, e gave utlerance to the memorable words, Les souverains de l'Europe se souviendront le moi." (The Princes of Europe shall have ause to think of me). It is true that at a later day the Emperor of de m**oi**?

Austria had only too much cause for regret-ting the share-which he had taken in this affair; but for Napoleon, the result was much worse from having perhaps the only real heart-th dosire ha area available representing teh desire he ever experienced repressed in this rude way. Even though the woman whom he had desired to make Empress of the French had by no means distinguished herself for

connect qualities, yet her modest, bashful, al-most dependent nature would have been a guarantee that she would never have en-deavored to overstep the limit of her duties, never have labored to secure a government which would have made of the highest inter-acts of France a plauthing for how humors and ests of France a plaything for her humors and elfishness

But this was the result of the second choice which Napoleon then hit upon. Among the many adventurers of rank who happened to be in Paris at the time of Napoleon's great political stratagem, there was a certain Countess Montijo and her daughter, who had created a sensation and drawn the attention of Napoleor sensation and drawn the attention of Napoleon toward themselves by their extravagant style of living, as well as by the beauty of the daughter. Napoleon had drawn these women to his new court, and had indulged in every kind of gallantry toward the daughter, who, however, had quickly given him to under-trad that denite her courter the was just

stand that, despite her coquetry, she was just as careful of her honor as he was of his, and would vield in no way to his passions unless When now the proposed match with the Princess Wasa turned out a failure, Eugenie contrived to procure an invitation to Com-piegne, and there, in the free intercourse with

The New York Herald says: It will be observed that in the reports of the several engagements which have been fought the Crown Prince. It is undoubtedly moving the Crown Prince. It is undoubtedly moving the Crown Prince is made of the army of the crown Prince is made of the per-tional powers, in so alluring him that he, still to allor in the report of the several engagements which have been fought the crown Prince is made of the army of the crown Prince is made of the army of the crown Prince is made of the the army of the crown Prince is made of the army of the crown Prince is the report of the army of the crown Prince is the report of the army of the crown Prince is the report of the army of the report of the former plane. sensitive over the result of his former plans, and with the firm determination of meeting the crowned princes of Europe as a parvenu,

THE FIRE-DAMP EXPLOSION AT SCBANTON, PA.

Eight Men Seriously Injured.

Eight Elen Serionsly Tojured. The Scranton Republican, of the 18th instant, gives the following additional particulars of the fire-damp explosion in the shaft of the Royal Brook Coal Company, at Dunmore: The only men in the shaft at the time were ten rockmen, who were engaged in the middle vein, blowing down roof. It appears that the way had haratefore wead a softwar laws and men had heretofore used a safety lamp, and continued to take this precaution against accident for a long time, but, never finding any damp, finally abandoned it. On Tuesday even-ing, when the men left their work, there was ro appearance of damp, and they consequently went to work yesterday morning with confi-dence; but when the foreman of the gang went to show the men their work for went to show the men their work for the day the damp caught fire from his lamp, and eight of the ten were more or less severely injured. The following are the names of the men : Joseph Greggs, very badly, and will possibly not survive; Christopher Vickwin possibly not survive; Christopher Vick-ers, iseverely, but not fatally; F. Hoggins, James, Howell, William Bromley, Thomas Mästers, John Robbins and Isaac Killoway, not dangerously: The blame for this accident probably falls upon the man who abandoned the use of the safety-lamp, and we should hink that the numerous accidents occurring continually would awaken the miners to a sense of the risk to which they are continually xposing themselves by entering the mine, vihout safety-lamps. The two men who es caped uninjured owe their preservation to their presence of mind by throwing them-scives instantly upon the ground when they discovered the danger.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Collision on the Connellsville Railroad... One Man Fatally and Three Others Slightly Iojured. A Pittsburgh paper says : As the eastward bound express train on the

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad was ap-proaching McKeesport Station, yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, the front passenger car came in collision with the front side of a box car, which had been left on a siding, and which had been pushed out on the main track by some unknown person or persons, after train No. 13 had passed west. The collision staved in the corner of the passenger car, in-juring one man fatally, and three others slightly. The engineer of the express train way un-

able to see but a short distance ahead, on ac-count of a reverse curve at that point. When he made the discovery that the box car was out too far, and that he could not clear his coaches, he was unable to stop his train in time to prevent a colligion to the stop his train in Dr. Phillips, the railroad company's surgeon, with two assistants, was on the ground promptly to care for the injured, and no pains are being spared by the company to make them as comfortable as possible. The names of the injured could not be ascertained.

WHAT TO DO WITH THE INDIANS

WHAT TO DO WITH THE INDIANS. Why Not Petrify Them? The editor of the Sioux City Journal has seen the petrifaction of a portion of a cedar tree and a turtle from the Bad Lands of Dakota. He learns that birds flying over these lands fall and are petrified, and that Indians who have attempted to explore them never re-turned to tell their experience. All petrified, it is supposed. Why wouldn't that be a good reservation to set off for turbulent Indians? They might be driven there and nature would finish the job by petrifying the whole of them. It is to be hoped the War Department will consider this solution of the Indian problem.