Evening Bulletin.

PHILADELPHIA

VOLUME XXIV.—NO. 114. MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1870. PRICE THREE CENTS.

WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS for Parties, &c. New styles. MASON & CO., 907 Chestnut street. de30fmw tf§

FIXED 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. ap29-tf§

DIED.

ADAMS.—On Staten Island, on the 19th inst., of typhoid fever, John Q. Adams, in the 62d year of his age. Funeral on to-morrow (Tuesday) morning, from the New York Depot, West Philadelphia, at 11.45 A. M. All friends are invited.

MERRICK.—On the 18th inst., at his residence, near Germantown, after a short illness, Samuel V. Merrick, in the 70th year of his age.

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 ARCH STREET. 400

EYRE & LANDELL,

Are supplying their Customers with BLACK SILKS At Gold 12½ Premium.

PURE COD LIVER OIL, CITRATE Magnesia.—JOHN C. BAKER & Co., 713 Market st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FIRST-CLASS

Merchant Tailoring

DONE WITH

GREAT { DESPATCH and PROMPTNESS

AT

WANAMAKER'S,

818 and 820 Chestnut St.

BECK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND, No. 1,

LAST GRAND EXCURSION

OF THE SERIES

Around New York Bay and up the Hudson River above the Famous Palisades, or Three hours at Central Park, New York.

Leave Philadelphia, from WALNUT Street Wharf, at 7½ o'clock A. M.,

Thursday, August 25, 1870,

by Camden and Amboy Railroad, making quick time to South Amboy.

FARE FOR THE EXCURSION:

Single Tickets..... $2 50

Gentleman and Lady..... 4 00

In order to avoid delaying the special train, and to INSURE COMFORT TO PASSENGERS ON THE BOAT, the tickets will positively be limited.

Tickets should therefore be purchased at an early date. They can be procured until 7 o'clock P. M. of the day previous to the excursion, at the office of Beck's Band, 825 Market street, Chas. Brintzinghoffer, 935 Market street, Enos C. Renner, 601 Girard avenue; J. G. Heim, 1535 North Tenth street, Ticket Office, 828 Chestnut street; also, Camden and Amboy Railroad Ticket Office, Walnut street wharf, any day previous to the excursion, and on the morning of the excursion.

ap20-6t w8t§

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, SECOND DISTRICT, PA., 716 WALNUT street.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20, 1870.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Annual Income Tax for 1869, Tax on Watches, Carriages, etc., and Special License Tax for the year ending April 30, 1871, are now due and payable at this office until September 20, 1870.

This district comprises the First, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Twenty-sixth Wards of this city.

WM. B. LEEDS, Collector.

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 and 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department.—Medical treatment and medicine furnished gratuitously to the poor

POLITICAL NOTICES.

1870. 1870.

SHERIFF,

WILLIAM R. LEEDS.

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HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, NO. 1105 CHESTNUT STREET.

At a meeting of the committee, held on SATURDAY, August 13, to consider the report of the sub-committee in the matter of the dispute as to the nomination for Congress in the Second Congressional district, after hearing the evidence submitted, it was unanimously decided that Hon. CHARLES O'NEILL was the regularly nominated candidate of the Republican convention of that district.

Extract from the minutes.

JOHN L. HILL, President.

Attest: JOHN McCULLOUGH, M. C. HONG, } Secretaries. 1t*

TO RENT.—DESIRABLE COVERED COAL YARD. No good will, excellent location, large capacity, immediate possession, rent low. Brick office, stable and scales complete. Location, S. E. corner Twelfth and Washington streets. Apply 416 North Twelfth street. au 22-6t*

AMERICAN DIVORCES.

An English Judge Declares them Invalid in England.

In the English Court of Probate and Divorce a week or two ago, Lord Penyance made the following remarks upon the case of an English woman, who, living in the United States, separate from her husband, had procured a divorce in Iowa, her husband remaining in England and knowing nothing of the matter:

"It seems to me to be neither just nor expedient that a woman, whose domicile is English and whose husband's domicile is English, should, while living separate from him in a foreign State in which he has never up to the time of the divorce set his foot, be permitted to resort to the local tribunal, and without any notice to her husband except an advertisement which he never saw, and was never likely to see, obtain a divorce against him behind his back. No case has ever yet decided that a man can, according to the law of this country, be divorced from his wife by the tribunals of a country in which he has had either domicile or residence. He has never submitted himself, either directly or inferentially, to the jurisdiction of such a court, and has never by any act of his own laid himself open to be affected by its process, if it ever reaches him. A judgment so obtained has, therefore, in addition to the want of jurisdiction, the incurable vice of being contrary to natural justice, because the proceedings are *ex parte* and in the absence of the party affected by them. It follows that the marriage upon which the petitioner founds her claim to a decree is invalid, and the petition must be dismissed."

—The census-takers of California don't appear to be making much progress. They have been engaged in the work for more than two months, but have not succeeded, so far, in accomplishing more than two-thirds of it. The difficulties surrounding the task are explained in the following despatch sent to San Francisco from a census-taker: "Mercury 110 degrees in the shade, and no ice. James Vance was nearly drowned in crossing Pitt river, losing nearly all his papers. In Del Norte county it has been raining hard. John Daly, in San Joaquin, was nearly devoured by savage dogs in an isolated portion of that county."

—A son of Lord Brougham has swept away his fortune and is bankrupt.

—Manistee, Michigan, has a plum orchard of forty acres and 6,000 trees.

THE WAR IN EUROPE

[By Cable.]

The Situation at Metz and Paris---Further Details.

LONDON, Aug. 21, Night.—The King of Prussia's announcement of a victory at Rezonville on Thursday is contradicted by official statements in Paris yesterday.

No doubt of a serious engagement to the south of Metz on that day, in which the French performed marvels of heroism, and were winning the battle, when their ammunition gave out. They fell back in good order and without any pursuit to Metz. The battle was without decisive results.

It is agreed on all hands that the losses of the Prussians on Thursday, as in all the recent engagements, greatly exceed those of the French.

King William announces a loss of 40,000 men on Thursday alone, and this confirms a report from Brussels that one whole corps of the army of General Von Steinmetz was literally cut to pieces. The magnificent Prussian cavalry, in the language of a Belgian officer, no longer exists.

It is believed if the French are beaten they will march at once on Paris, where Trochu is making immense preparations to receive them. If the Prussians are beaten, Bazaine, who remains between Metz and Verdun, will move at once into Rhenish Prussia.

The French Press on the Situation.

PARIS, August 21.—The *Constitutionnel*, in its issue of yesterday, says:

Our reverses at first surprised and frightened us. We started for victory too reliantly. We have received a hard lesson; we have found the enemy more powerful than we expected, and ourselves not as ready as we were taught to believe. The evil is not without remedy. We were mistaken at first; but we shall use all our means now, under the painful experience we have realized, to assemble our forces and repair our faults. If any consolation be possible in our reverses it is the thought how great the peril our brave and impetuous army would have run had we invaded. Where would we now have been if the battles in the Vosges had been fought near Coblentz or Mayence? We may now successfully resist because we are near our resources. We are on the defensive, but we are on our own ground. Could the man who directs the Prussian army have foreseen that we were so ready to repair our errors, and so determined to repel invasion, he would have awaited, and the Prussian army would be less compromised.

THE DEFENCE OF PARIS.

The French Forces Organized by Gen. Trochu.

The *Courrier des Etats Unis* of Saturday contained a special despatch from Paris stating:

The army just organized by Gen. Trochu at Chalons numbers 250,000 men, of whom one-third are regular troops. The remainder is formed of the reserve and Garde Mobile, who have been carefully selected and disciplined. The example of the veteran troops will stimulate them to perform heroic deeds.

Gen. Trochu is at this moment organizing the army intended to defend Paris. This, it may be imagined, is an arduous task, considering that there has arrived here, within three days past, 30,000 men of the National Guard and Fire Brigades of the suburbs, who know little of military life. However, every one is at his post; different corps are forming, and the experienced soldiers are regulating matters satisfactorily. If the enemy comes he will receive a warm reception—first, before Paris, between the Seine and Marne; then under the walls themselves of the capital, where there is an intrenched camp formed and already occupied by a division of the regular army. The appearance of Paris recalls, excepting the barricades, the time of the insurrection of June, 1848. Soldiers of the National Guard and troops going to the field are encamped on the streets, squares, and public gardens. Aids-de-camp and bearers of despatches pass each other in all directions.

The headquarters of Gen. Trochu are at the Elysee, and as formely under Cavaignac, the fate of Paris is entirely in the hands of her military protector. The Emperor is not of much account at this moment. It is said that he is at Rheims, where the Prince Imperial is also.

Gen. Trochu yesterday summoned all the general officers having important commands to the Elysee. He dictated them instructions which are very severe respecting spies, who are to be shot within 24 hours.

No news is allowed to be published respecting the movements and position of MacMahon and the troops of the former Army of the Rhine.

[By Mail.]

How the French Papers Took the First Prussian Victories---Excerpts from the Paris Journals.

The excitement in Paris on Sunday, Aug. 7, was tremendous. All the papers recognize the gravity of the situation. The *Soir* says:

"The present is not a time for discussion. It is a time for action. The uncertainty in which we find ourselves connot be endured a day longer. At the moment when the Cabinet deliberates and edits the news, the enemy advances, perhaps by forced marches, toward the capital. Hesitation is not now possible. It is not proclamations which the people demand; it is guns. It is necessary to arm the nation at Paris, in the departments, everywhere. It is necessary to open the arsenals, to take arms from them, to distribute them to every eligible man. It is twelve hours since the Government heard of our reverses. What efficacious measures has it taken? We have the Garde Mobile. We have the National Guard. We have the companies of firemen. It is necessary that this evening these numerous battalions should be mobilized. It is necessary that this evening all citizens in arms should be placed under the supreme command and responsibility of an experienced military chief, charged to form from them an army of reserve, intended to go to the succor of that which is at close quarters with the enemy. Whether this chief be Gen. Changarnier or Gen. Trochu is of little importance. But what we have indicated must be done within twenty-four hours. Otherwise the people will, of their own supreme will, take into their own hands the defence of the country. *Salus populi suprema lex.*"

The *Liberte* says:

"Doubt is no longer permitted; let us look the situation in the face with all the necessary calm and energy. Our country is not in danger, but its soil is being trodden by the enemy. Our parents, our friends, our brothers of Alsace and of Lorraine have the enemy at their hearths. All France will quiver with indignation and rage at the announcement of this news. Let us await the battle which will take place to-day or to-morrow without doubt—let us await it with confidence. Our army has its revenge to take. It will take it! All France has to-day arisen; to-morrow, if it is necessary, it will be under arms."

The *Journal des Débats* writes:

"The Government comprehends, we do not doubt, the gravity of the situation. France, on its side, will show itself in the height of danger, and Government is sure of being understood the moment it appeals to the patriotism and the energy of all. Our country, thank Heaven! has come safe and sound out of the rudest tests. A first success of the enemy, far from frightening us, ought only to make us feel more vividly than ever the necessity of being united and calm. Let us, then, have confidence in this valiant army which a momentary reverse will not be able to move, and let us prove to it that the patriotic inspiration by which it is animated runs at this moment through all France."

L'Histoire has the following:

"We have been defeated! Let us face with a calm eye and firm heart the situation made for the country by the double and sad defeat of Marshal MacMahon and Gen. Frossard. No discouragement! No fainting! The hour has come for great measures and manly resolution. Nothing is lost, nothing is compromised. As it did eighty years ago, our country will raise, if necessary, fourteen armies with which to repulse the Prussian invasion. Let us remember that the victories of Valmy and Jemmapes were preceded by the defeats of Longwy and Verdun. France of 1870 will not forget she is the daughter of France of 1792."

City Excitement in Paris---Extraordinary Scene on the Boulevard---"To the Lamp-Post."

[From Galignani's Messenger of August 8.]

The scene on the boulevards on Saturday was most extraordinary, and the excitement intense. The following is an account of what took place:

A rumor, having its origin at the Bourse, ran like wildfire through Paris, to the effect that the corps of Marshal MacMahon had gained an immense victory, that the French had made 25,000 prisoners, including Prince Charles himself, had taken thirty pieces of cannon and were masters of Landau. These evidently exaggerated statements were eagerly welcomed; all Paris seemed to come out of doors; the great thoroughfares became crowded; flags were hung from all the windows, and off the Boulevards circulation became impossible; on the steps of the Bourse a dense crowd assembled, singing patriotic songs and shouting "Vive la France!" These persons then hurried to the boulevards and increased the general enthusiasm. Mme. Gueymard and Colin, of the Grand Opera, being recognized in an open carriage, going to rehearsal, were loudly cheered, and, standing up, sang the "Marseillaise" in grand style, the people joining in the chorus with extraordinary zest. In another place Mme. Sass sang the same hymn, and was obliged to give it again and even a third time. But shortly after a report began to prevail that the whole story had been concocted by speculators in the stocks, and then a tremendous reaction ensued.

A vast crowd rushed to the Bourse and invaded the building, uttering menaces against the Agents-de-Change and the Coulissiers. These latter were obliged to seek for safety in their room of meeting, the general throng vociferating against the fugitives. In the end, at a quarter to three o'clock, the Commissary of the Bourse ordered the building to be cleared. Meantime the crowd in the streets dispersed, somewhat ashamed of their unfounded demonstration in honor of a victory which only existed in imagination, and a body of young men went through the principal streets ordering the inhabitants to remove their flags on the instant, as the news was not true. At a quarter to four an enormous crowd assembled in front of the hotel of the Minister of Justice, asking for explanations concerning the false rumors circulated at the Bourse. M. Ollivier appeared on the balcony of the hotel, and with great energy assured the persons present that the whole affair was an unworthy manœuvre, and prayed the population of Paris to give their confidence to the government, which would not fail to publish immediately any news that might arrive from the seat of war, and that while the troops were shedding their blood on the frontier he hoped the population of Paris would preserve their calm. His discourse was received with much applause, and the crowd dispersed amid cries of "Vive la France." An immense crowd continued to promenade on the Boulevards on Saturday night, sometimes singing and sometimes shouting "Vive la France!" but without any attempt at violence. Towards ten o'clock a number of persons arrived on the Place Vendôme, and stationed themselves on the footpath near the houses. The entry to the place was barred by a cordon of policemen at the top of the Rues Castiglione and des Petits-Champs.

About half-past ten a long column, singing the "Marseillaise," and with a tri-colored flag at their head, descended from the Boulevards, shouting, "Ollivier!" "Ollivier!" to the air "Des Lampions!" They crossed a body of National Guards, to whom they attempted to give an ovation, but the honor was declined. The sergents-de-ville forced the band to retrace their steps, and the troops, having given the ordinary summations, evacuated the place. Yesterday crowds also assembled, singing the "Marseillaise," although without any disorderly bearing. At about three o'clock a column of young men, numbering about 1,000 or 1,500, proceeded along the Boulevard to the Ministry of Justice, carrying two long poles, between which was suspended a piece of linen, on which could be read in large letters these words: "Aux armes!" "Les citoyens demandent des armes!" "Viva la France!" The police had no difficulty in dispersing them. Later in the evening a crowd assembled in the Place Vendôme crying for arms, and towards 11 o'clock became so dense that all passage was impossible.

In reference to the scene on the Boulevard the Council of Ministers addressed in the afternoon the following proclamation to the population of the capital:

AUGUST 6, 6 P. M.—*Inhabitants of Paris:* You have been justly agitated by an odious manœuvre. The guilty party has been arrested and a judicial inquiry commenced. The government is adopting the most energetic measures to prevent that such an infamy shall be repeated. In the name of our native land and in the name of our heroic army, we call on you to be calm and patient, and to preserve order. Tumult in Paris would be a victory for the Prussians. As soon as any well authenticated intelligence arrives, whatever may be its nature, favorable or disastrous, it shall be at once communicated to you. Let us be united and have only one thought, one wish and one sentiment—the triumph of our arms.

This document bears the signature of all the Ministers.

Napoleon's Dark Record---The Crimes of the Empire.

The New York *Post* says of the *coup d'état* by which Louis Napoleon placed himself on the throne:

The dark lines of the *coup d'état* are not to be exaggerated or deepened by rhetoric. It stands alone in history, the most gigantic and appalling act of defiance against God and man yet known. Involving, as it did, the breach of every bond men hold sacred, and the violation of every right they cherish, it is fitting that it should be recalled in all its horrid features now, when "the whirligig of time brings round his revenges."

The cold-blooded murder of men, women and children, to the admitted number of three hundred and eighty, and probably of many more, for no crime but unwillingness to see the constitution overthrown by a traitor, was the measure which struck Paris with terror, and assured success to the plot. Nay, many, perhaps most of them, were not even opposing the President, but were mere lookers-on, and were slaughtered for no purpose but to produce terror. Yet this crime sinks to a small thing in comparison with the systematic corruption of the civil and military service of a great nation; the studied and persistent removal from power of all its great and good men, and the promotion of ready tools of treason to their places; the perversion and degradation of the moral sense of the public; the transformation of a free government into a military despotism; the suppression of free thought and speech, and of all the natural impulses of a great people, robbing them of national education, of a spontaneous growth of art, literature and eloquence, and of a healthy, political development; all to gratify one man's reckless ambition.

It is one of the literary men of the second empire who has summed up the principles on which it was founded, which have guided the whole career of the Emperor, and which his example has done so much to spread through society, in these words: "Without scruple, use women for your pleasure and men for your advancement." The life of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte has been one long comment upon this text, one continuous illustration of this inversion of the moral law. It is the "imperial idea;" and history would lack one of its most important lessons if such a life should continue to appear brilliant and successful to its end.

The Pleasure Grounds of Paris.

No surer indication could be given of the alarm that is felt by the existing Government at Paris for the safety of that capital than the order which has gone forth for leveling the Bois de Boulogne and the Bois de Vincennes. Nothing less than a lively apprehension that the siege guns of the Crown Prince of Prussia would soon be heard from the outer fortifications, would have brought the commander charged with the security of the city to so extreme a measure.

The Bois de Boulogne and the Bois de Vincennes are situated at exactly opposite points of the environs of Paris. The former park is the pride and glory of *la belle ville*, where the giddy Parisian population conjugates the verb *s'amuser* all the year round. There they walk, ride, drive, skate, picnic and dine. There the lorette parades her attractions, and there the irascible editorial fraternity fight their duels. The Bois de Boulogne has an area of two thousand acres, with promenades and roadways of more than forty miles' circuit, and has been beautified at the most lavish expense. Artificial cascades, mimicking the wildness of nature, fall over rocks transported from Fontainebleau, the water flowing out of lakes constructed with the strictest regard to the picturesque. Upon the margin of these lakes rise Swiss chalets and Chinese pavilions, so disposed in relation to the wooded shores and newly-built hills behind them as to produce the most striking effect. At one end of the Bois there is the loveliest little windmill in the world, and at the other is the race-course of Longchamps with its snowy booths and ample stands for the Court and the people, while in the very centre is the beautiful Pré Catelan, offering its restaurants and open-air theatre for the gratification of the public. What the Bois has lacked since 1815 is forest. The primitive trees that covered the sandy soil in the days of the first Revolution were all cut down when the allied armies bivouacked on the spot after Waterloo. For many years the sterile, uninteresting plain, thus denuded of its timber, ran to waste, and was covered over at last with a stunted growth of weak and unthrifty saplings. In 1852 the work of adorning the Bois de Boulogne was begun with energy by the present Emperor, who has spent enormous sums in transporting thither magnificent forest trees, and now, sad to relate, just as it had begun to show fine clumps of wood, and here and there depths of shade, the advance of the ruthless Prussian renders a total destruction of the Bois a military necessity. Great will be the distress in the Faubourg St. Honoré, the Jockey Club will lament, Fifine will shed tears, and the Emperor will see with the bitterest regret the fairest flower with which he had decked his capital torn from her brow.

The Bois de Vincennes, upon the eastern boundary of Paris, differs in all respects from the Bois de Boulogne. It is a park of considerable extent, covered in great part with noble woods which it seems almost a crime to cut down. Some years ago the Emperor began to lay it out in walks and drives, and to adorn it, for the benefit chiefly of the shopkeepers and their wives, who dwell in the region of St. Antoine and *Pere la Chaise*. But the work was discontinued, and the open spaces of the ground have since been exclusively devoted to the heavy gun and shell practice and artillery manœuvres of that *grande armée* which has proved so untrustworthy a reliance in the hour of danger.—*N. Y. Post.*

BERANGER ON THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

A correspondent of the N. Y. *Mail* says:

DEAR SIR:—The enclosed I cut from a newspaper during one of the political troubles of France after the birth of the Prince Imperial, also several years before the death of the old poet. It is the only copy that I have ever seen.

The Brave Beranger.

The old singer is again in the field, and is taking revenge for the slavery in which his beloved France is held. French compositors who have lost their living by the system of suppression, are finding a new resource in copying these verses of the bard and other clandestine productions. Though not printed they are chanted in every cafe in Paris in spite of the police. How delicately withering is this last epigram on the Imperial Prince:

Il est Hollandais par son pere,
Il est Ecossais par sa grand mere,
Il est Anglais par alliance,
Il est Espagnol par naissance,
Quelle malheureuse chance,
Qu'il ne manque a l'enfant de France
Que d'etre tant soit peu Francais.

A Dutchman through papa,
A Scot through grandmamma,
And English by the peace, he comes to clench,
A young Spaniard through his mother,
'Twould be pleasant to discover
That this child of France were just a little French.

FIERCE BATTLE WITH INDIANS IN TEXAS.

The Sixth Cavalry and the Comanches---Fifteen Indians Killed--Many Wounded---Two Soldiers Killed and Ten Wounded.

[From the Waco (Texas) Register.]

By parties from Fort Richardson we are placed in possession of the details of one of the most serious engagements that has taken place on our Texas frontier for sometime. On the 6th, General Oakes, commanding at Fort Richardson, ordered a detachment of the Sixth Cavalry, consisting of two commissioned officers, one acting assistant surgeon and fifty-three enlisted men, under command of Captain C. B. McLellan, to proceed to Rock Station, sixteen miles from Fort Richardson, where, it was reported, the Indians had lately attacked and destroyed the overland mail.

On the morning of the 7th, Captain McLellan and his command started on a scout, which continued for four days. On the night of the 10th, the command camped on the North Fork of the Little Wichita, and on the 12th started in an easterly direction. When four or five miles from camps the advance guard reported four or five Indians in sight moving in a southerly direction. It was not long till a company of Indians were discovered, largely superior in number to the troops.

A charge was ordered, but when within about five hundred yards of the enemy two other bands were discovered about equal in strength to the first discovered, and also a large number of scattered Indians on both flanks. In view of the greatly superior numbers of the Indians, and from fear that the pack mules and guard in the rear would be cut off, a halt was ordered and fire opened upon the Indians, which was promptly returned. Though the command was soon surrounded, and a galling fire from carbines and pistols poured in upon it from all sides, it maintained its position for some half an hour. But it was soon evident that the only hope of escape from annihilation was a carefully guarded retreat to some more defensive position. The command was dismounted and fell back slowly, closely followed by the savage hordes who continued to pour in their fire from every available point, but which was returned with frequent effect. The retreat continued in this way four or five hours. The middle fork of the little Wichita and south fork of the same stream were forded. Not until the latter stream was reached, about 4 o'clock in the evening, did the Indians abandon their pursuit.

Of the command, Corporal John Givin and Private George Blum, both of Company K, Sixth Cavalry, were killed.

The following is the list of the enlisted men wounded.

Sergeant Wm. Winterbottom, Company A; Corporal John Conners, Company H; Privates Albert Ford and Gustave Smith, Company H; Private W. B. Gallagher, Company D; Privates Robert Stewart and Ben Aury, Company H; Private Conroy, Company L; Private Samuel H. Waggoner, Company A; Private Peter Brainreider, Company K.

A CATHOLIC CONVENT CASE AT ST. LOUIS.

Answer to a Writ of Habeas Corpus.

The St. Louis (Mo.) *Republican*, of the 19th inst., gives the particulars of a case brought before the Court of Criminal Correction of that city, in which the Lady Superior of the House of the Good Shepherd was served with a writ of *habeas corpus* to procure the body of a young lady named Blanche C. Lingcoln, who was said to have been restrained of her liberty. The answer to the writ was as follows:

In response to the writ, the Superior President of the Convent of the Good Shepherd, now here, produces in Court the body of Blanche C. Lingcoln, and avers that she has no authority whatever to detain or confine, or in any manner to restrain the said Blanche C. Lingcoln of her said Blanche Lingcoln's liberty; and for further answer said respondent avers that said Blanche is not restrained of her liberty by respondent or any of the officers or employés of said Convent of the Good Shepherd; and the said respondent further declares that the said Blanche remains in said institution of her own free will, and at and prior to the service of the within writ has been informed that she is free to depart therefrom whenever she pleases; and having fully answered, she prays hence to be discharged with her costs.

MOTHER MARY, of the Sacred Heart.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, the 18th day of August, 1870. Witness my hand and notarial seal.

MATHEW O'REILLY,
Notary Public, St. Louis.

Mother Mary, the Lady Superior, Mrs. B. C. Lingcoln, and Mr. Garesche, the attorney for the defence, were in attendance at the Court of Criminal Correction at 10 o'clock, but in consequence of the sickness of Judge Wolf, no court was held that day. Mr. Garesche filed his return and the ladies left the Court-room. The Marshal adjourned the Court until this morning. Previous to leaving the Court, Mother Mary asked Mr. McFall to allow one of his deputies to accompany them to the convent, which was readily acceded to. The party then left on the Market street cars.

As was anticipated, this case has excited a deal of attention, and there was a rather numerous and expectant company in Court yesterday. Mrs. Lingcoln appears to be quite satisfied with her treatment at the convent, and instead of wishing to leave there, prefers a prolonged stay, as is evinced by the fact that, possessing uncontrolled freedom, she returns to her adopted home. In person Mrs. Lingcoln is about the medium height, has black eyes and hair, dark complexion, with regular and prepossessing features. It has been previously stated that Mrs. Lingcoln, who is twenty-three years of age, has been unhappy in her conjugal relations. Her husband, from whom it appears she is now living apart, was connected with the police of this city. She was sent by her friends to the House of the Good Shepherd in the month of May last. Since then Captain Benjamin R. Jewell, a cousin of hers, who assisted to place her in the convent, states that she wrote to him expressing a disinclination to remain at the convent, and asking to be released. Acting on this letter, the Captain, who is a well-known pilot, went to the convent and requested, or, may be, demanded, that he should see his relative. Some misunderstanding arose, and the Captain was refused admission, whereupon he resorted to the ordinary process of law, with the result above mentioned.

SEIZURE OF A STEAMSHIP.

Alleged Violation of Neutrality Laws.

The steamship Florida, loading at this port with military stores, arms and ammunition, was seized on Saturday evening, by United States Marshal Sharpe, for alleged violation of the neutrality laws. The vessel is held to await the further order of the United States District Court, and the claim of her owners will probably be heard to-day. The Florida is of 600 tons burden, and was known as the Penguin, gunboat, during the war. It is positively stated that she is fitting out for Vera Cruz. Whether she is really intended to aid the Prussians, the French, or the Cubans, her seizure seems a remarkable circumstance. She is not likely to be long detained, unless those loading her have been unusually stupid. The neutrality laws allow almost as ample license as can be desired. Our citizens may sell and ship arms and ammunition to whomsoever they please; only if they attempt to run a blockade they do so at their own risk. There is as yet no information as to the special reasons for the seizure of the Florida. It may have been supposed that her armament was such as to fit her for privateering; but this is not the case. Aside from the trifling armament bought with her from the United States Government, she has nothing with her but a small rifle for land service and a little boat howitzer. Nor does it seem clear how, if she had treble these warlike equipments, she could be prevented from clearing from Vera Cruz, unless the authorities have some secret but convincing proofs of bad faith.—*Tribune.*

—An ingenious scheme to get "summer food" is that of the editor of the Blair (Iowa) *Register* who offers to send his paper one year to the person who will send to the office the largest water melon.

—California papers are trying to make the weather endurable by publishing an account of how a man there has been frozen to death in August. There must have been a coldness in his family.

—"You have forgetton something," said a loyal Canadian to the officer engaged in dismantling the forts at Quebec, as the last cannon went on board ship. "What?" was the reply. "That," answered the Canadian, pointing to the flag flying over the citadel.

—A Vancouver editor gets in a blow at one "who tried to raise twenty-five cents to send a telegram to the United States Senate to prevent his (the editor's) confirmation," as Register of the Land Office. It seems, however, that the influential politician couldn't raise that sum.

—Some of the Fall River children are decidedly India rubbery in their composition. The *News* chronicles the fact that a five-year old boy of that city was thoroughly gone over by a stone roller on Monday without sustaining particular injury.

—During the past year, 1,750,000 pounds of zinc were turned out by a company at St Louis. The capital required for such an enterprise does not exceed $350,000.

FIFTH EDITION

4:30 O'Clock.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON

The Strength of the Prussian Armies

FROM NEW YORK

THE RAILROAD CONTEST

FROM THE WEST

FROM WASHINGTON.

[By the American Press Association.]

The Prussian Reserve---Opinion of the Prussian Minister.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Baron Gerolt says that from the information he has received he judges that King William has in reserve at least as many men as have up to this date participated in the fighting. These are intended for use in case of Prussian reverses.

Land Sale.

During the present month 32,560 acres of land have been sold in Minnesota.

Treasury Balances.

Treasury balances at the close of business to-day are as follows: Currency, $37,744,584,-07; Coin, $102,613,531 27; Coin Certificates, $33,822,000.

Naval Advices.

WASHINGTON, August 22.—Advices received here from the school-ship Savannah, from Funchal, Madeira, says all on board were well, and that they will be in Hampton Roads about the 5th proximo.

Advices from the Delaware, the flag-ship of the Asiatic squadron, at Singapore, state that she is homeward bound.

FROM NEW YORK.

[By the American Press Association.]

Marine.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—Steamship Pereire, from Havre, arrived at this port, this morning.

the Railroad War---Advance in Freights.

Jay Gould, Commodore Vanderbilt and Col. Scott have made arrangements for fixing a uniform rate of freight charges on the Erie, New York Central and Pennsylvania Central Railroads from this city, Boston and Philadelphia to the West. The schedule of prices on first-class freight was raised, to-day, to nearly one hundred per cent. The transportation of live-stock has been increased between Buffalo and this city to one hundred and forty dollars per car-load.

The Erie and New York Central are said to have agreed not to extend their contracts with the United States and American Express Companies. No advance has yet been made in passenger fares. It is thought a division of business will take place based on equitable share of profits. The Erie earnings are made up of freight and live stock, and the other two trades are passenger. This latter arrangement has been broached, but has not yet been agreed upon.

FROM THE WEST.

[By the American Press Association.]

ILLINOIS.

Suit for $150,000.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Mrs. Williams, late Mrs. Senator Douglas, has commenced an action against the executors of the Douglas estate, alleging fraud in the management. She seeks to recover $150,000, wrongfully withheld.

A White Stocking Dismissed.

Craver, of the White Stocking Base Ball Club, has been dismissed for alleged frequent and gross violation of the rules. He publishes a letter this morning and denies his guilt.

The Champion Thief.

The meanest thief in America lives here. He met a poor little boot-black yesterday, and gave him a package to deliver to a mythical number, exacting all his money—90 cents—as security, and then departed.

Western Peach Crop.

SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 22.—The peach crop in Southwestern Illinois is very large. The range of prices for fair to choice ones is twenty-five cents to two dollars per bushel.

MICHIGAN.

Political.

DETROIT, Aug. 23.—A county canvass held for the last few days renders certain the renomination of Congressmen Stoughton, Blair and Conger. Of Mr. Ferry's re-nomination in the 4th, and the nomination of Henry Wateron in the first, there has been no doubt for some time.

OHIO.

The Labor Congress.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 22.—The Labor Congress, owing to the discord which arose in considering the constitution, was obliged to continue this week.

Mr. Wolff, of Virginia, drew up and submitted a new constitution, on which it is thought all the delegates could agree.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

[By the American Press Association.]

MASSACHUSETTS.

Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, August 22.—The fire on Lewis's wharf, on Saturday afternoon, caused by lightning, at No. 18 destroyed a number of bales of wool belonging to A. A. Cobb & Co.; a lot of paper-stock owned by G. Grant & Co., at No. 25 and 26, 185 bales of cotton belonging to Manning & Sears were partially destroyed.

The cotton was valued at $17,000, and fully insured in Hartford companies.

Several hundred bushels of Canada oats, consigned to William B. Reynolds & Co., were damaged by water; also, a lot of crockery, owned by Richard Briggs, was slightly damaged. The buildings were owned by the Lewis Wharf Corporation and were well insured.

IMPORTATIONS.

Reported for the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

CHARLESTON, SC—Schr J M Fitzpatrick, Smith, 350 tons phosphate, Charleston Mining & Mfg Co.

PORTLAND—Schr Wm Arthur, Hutchinson, 34,000 feet No 1 inch pickets, T P Galvin & Co.

—An Indiana woman is building a $30,000 hotel at New Albany.

—An English court has decided not to heed a divorce granted in Iowa.

—Miss Griffin is called an "agapomaniac" in Chicago.

—A Milwaukee editor says: "Honest to God is the best policy."

—A negress took the prize for dentistry at the Texas State Fair.

—*On dit* that the Prussian blue up the bridge near Strasbourg. There was certainly color for the report.

—Ten thousand dollars is the amount of damage a St. Louis lady thinks was done her silk dress in a horse-car.