Coening



Bulletin.

VOLUME XXIV.—NO. 118.

FRIDAY AUGUST 26, 1870.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS for Parties, &c. New styles. MASON & CO., 907 de30/mw tf5 TIXED EARTH CLOSETS ON ANY foor, in or out of doors, and PORTABLE EARTH OD MOUVES, for use in bed-chambers and elsewhere. Are absolutely free from offence. Earth Closet, Com-), for use in bed-chambers and closer form offence, Earth Closer Com and salesroom at WM, G, BHOADS, No ap29-tf§

MUIB.—John Muir, in the 18th year of his age. His friends and the triends of the family are invited to ttend his funeral, from the residence of his brother-in aw, M. A., Wurts, 4103 Baltimore avenue, on Saturday afternoon, 27th inst., at 3 o'clock.

WRIGHT.—Suddenly, on the 1st instant, natelde, near Bergen, Norway, George I. Wright, so at F James
A. Wright, in the 18th year of his age.

u of 400 EYRE ARCH STREET.

Are supplying their Customers with BLAUK BLAUK SILKS At Gold 12% Premium.

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

COOL

Comfortable Clothing

JOHN WANAMAKER'S,

818 and 820 Chestnut Street

GRAND VISITATION

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR (IN FULL UNIFORM) TO ATLANTIC CITY,

On Friday, August 26th, 1870, BEMAINING UNTIL Monday Afternoon, 29th.

The various Commanderies of Knights Templar have chade arrangements for a repetition of their visit to Adantic-City-this senson leaving VINE Street Perry at 5.20 P. M.

On Friday, August 26. Programme while at Atlantic City. PRIDAY EVENING.

Complimentary Hops will be given at each of the Hotels by the proprietors. SATURDAY.

A19 A. M. will report at headquarters, in full dress for parade on the beach.
A18 P. M. the "Grand Knights Templar's Be epiton!" will be given at besiquarters, under the auspices of Corene Commandery, preceded by a display of fireworks illustrating Masonic emblents. SUNDAY.

Rev. Sir WM. H. JEFFREYS, E. G. P., of New Jer-

MONDAX.

At 9 A. M. will report at headquarters, in full dress, for the Grand Review before the Grand Officers.

Sir WM. WALLACE GOODWIN, P. E. C. Cyreno Commandery and E. G. C., of New Jersey, will have General Headquarters will be at the Sca View Excur-

Round Trip Tickets, good from Friday afternoon until Monday afternoon, inclusive, \$3 00. nu25-strp!

NESQUEHONING VALLEY RAIL-BOAD COMPANY-Office, 122 South SECOND NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Semi-annual Payment of interest on the capital stock of this Company under the lease to the LEHIGH COAL AND RAYUATION COMPANY, at the rate of TEN PER CENT. per annum, or TWO-AND A-HALF DOLLARS per share, clear of taxes, will be made at this office, on and after THURSDAY, september 1, 1570.

Subscriptions will be received for a limited amount of additional stock.

au25 tsel; W. B. WHITNEY, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE PENNSYLVANIA

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company will be held at their Office on MONDAY, the 5th day of September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when an election will be held for nine Directors, to serve for the enguing year.

WM. G. CROWELL,

au25 tse5 W.B. WHITNEY, Treasurer.

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

—Biedical treatment and medicine furnished gratuitously

PULITICAL NOTICES.

1870.

SHERIFF.

WILLIAM R. LEEDS.

READQUARTERS UNION PUBLICAN OITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, 1105 OHESTNUT siteet.

AUGUST 25, 1870.—The various Ward Executive Committees are requested to meet on or before TUESDAY, August 30, and adopt such measures as will insure a complete canyass in their respective Wards.

By order of the Union Republican City Executive Committee. JOHN L. HILL, President,

M. C. HONG, Secretaries.

EXCURSIONS.

BECK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND, No. 1, WILL GIVE A Grand Excursion to Long Branch,

Saturday, August 27, 1870, Leaving Philadelphia, from WALNUT Street Wharf, at BY SPECIAL TRAIN over Camden and Burlington County and New Jersey Southern Railroads, giving parties

Eight Hours at Long Branch, and an opportunity of viewing the Trotting Matches at Monmouth Park, and the Encampment and Dress Parado

Ninth New York Regiment,

Colonel James Fisk, Jr., Commanding. Fare for the Excursion Tickets will positively be limited. They should there fore be purchased at an early date.

They can be procured until 7 o'clock P. M. of the day They can be procured until 7.0 clock P. M., of the day previous to the excursion, at the office of Beck's Band, 823 Market street; Chas. Brintzinghoner, 935 Market street; Enos O. Renner, 501 Girard avonue; J. C. Helm, 1216 North Tenth street; Ticket Office, 823 Chestnut street; also, Camden and Amboy Railroad Ticket Office, Walnut street wharf, any day previous to the oxcursion, and on the morning of the excursion, au25 2trps.

The Steamer Arrowsmith will run as follows until the close of the season:
Leaving Arch Stroet Wharf on SATURDAY, 27th WEDNESDAY, 31st of August, and FRIDAY, the 2d of Leaving Cape May at RA M Spotember, at 9 A. M.

Loaving Cape May at 8 A. M., on MONDAY, 22th August, and THURBDAY, September 1st. Fare, §2 25.

Excursion Tickets for the round trip, §2 50, good any day during he balance of the season.

au23tsetrps

[By Cable.] FRENCH MISREPRESENTATIONS EX-PLODED.

The Crown Prince Still Advancing...
MacMahon's Movements Known to the
Prinsians...They are Considered of
Little Consequence.

LONDON, August 25, 1870.—The arrival of the King at Bar-le-Duc is the best comment on the French stories assiduously spread in Paris that the Prussians were "caught in a trap" at Metz. MacMahon's movements are known to the Prussians, and they do not think them of enough consequence to delay the advance of the Crown Prince, or prevent the detachment of parts of Steinmetz's and of Prince. Frederick Charles's forces to strengthen the column moving on Paris. The Prussian front now stretches thirty or The Prussian front now stretches thirty or

forty miles, the main column apparently marching by Bar-le-Duc and Vitry, while the left wing has enveloped Chaumont and Brienne (from 25 to 40 miles southward of the line of march of the main column).

The French War Office privately assert, nevertheless, that MacMahon and Bazaine are in ertheless, that MacMahon and Bazaine are in full communication and pursuing the Prussians—which anybody may believe who likes.

London, August 25.—We are still in the dark as to the real position of both armies. The air is full of rumors, but there is no authorities. thentic news. The government here is just as much at sea as the public. Speculators have the control of the matter for the time. Every

the control of the matter for the time. Every hour has its own story. A special telegram just received by a person in authority announces that MacMahon left the camp at Challons this morbing with his whole force, burning all the forage he could not remove. The telegram ends abruptly, and it is clear that the French authorities will permit no intimation of future movements to be sent by the wires out of France.

That Bazaine is in communication with MacMahon by Montmedy, or was so on Mon-day afternoon, I have positive assurances from an English officer who was allowed to leave Sedan, thirty miles beyond Montmedy, at that time, in order to make his way by Charleville and Vireux into Belgium. He saw and recognized a Prussian officer of his acquaintance in a second control of the second control o saw and recognized a Prussian officer of his acquaintance in a squad of prisoners at the railway station, on their way westward. My informant had been vissiting friends near Flize, in the Ardennes, came into Sedan, was permitted to be there only long enough to get away by special favor on a luggage-vian of the railway, and saw nothing of movements of troops either way, though the place was full of men of the three arms. of the three arms.

At Parls a great battle is hourly and confidently expected.

The belief there is that, as the result of the battles of the 16th, 17th, and 18th, Bazaine muted his centre with the left wing.—World. of the three arms.

THIERS ON THE WAR.

France Not Ready for the Conflict.—The Government Accused of Incapacity.

In the session of the Corps Legislatif on the lith inst., as briefly sunamarized by cable, M. Keratry demanded a parliamentary inquiry on the war, which was not conceded, and M. Guyot-Montpayroux inquired who was in command of the army. Count Palikao answered, Marshal Bazaine, and then M. Thiers rose. His speech, which is now of special significance, as he has been since Wednesday a member of the Committee of Defence, was as follows:

1 apologize to the Chamber for intervening I do so only to calm the motion of all by defining the question at issue. The Minister of War, in telling the Chamber who commands the army, has recognized a right belonging to the Chamber, always incontestable, and which it is urgently necessary to exercise at present. [Tres bien, tres bien.] Yes, the country must know that tres bien. Yes, the country must know that the Chamber is acting with vigilance, and the Chamber is acting with vigilance, and that it renounces no part of the power which it desires it should liberally command. [Warm approval from the Left.] I have rejected the proposition of M. Keratry, first, because, in the agitation of the moment we cannot be just [tres bien, tres bien]; and next, because Marshal Lebeutf, whom I amount we remark that the proposition of the moment we cannot be just [tres bien, tres bien]; and next, because Marshal Lebeutf, whom I desired personally but where blindness. and next, because Marshal Lebeuf, whom I respect personally, but whose blindness I deplore, is no longer Major-General; he is in the field, and we should be silent for the moment. [Renewed approbation.] But it must not be concluded from our attitude that we are indulgent toward the blindness which gave us war. The world is surprised at our disasters, a fact at once cruel and consoling for us. When we were fighting against the coallition, we were exposed to defeat, but the greatness of the conflict preserved the national honor. To-day we are contending only with one power, and the world is astonished at our reverses. What is the explanation of this? France was not ready! [C'est vrai! Tris blien! tris bien! Fifteen days ago I did not say all. I had formal proof that France was not ready! [Noise.] I never did a more patriotic act in my life than on that day. [Applause on the Left.] No! France was not ready, and it is important that it should be be known. It is the only explanation of our reverses. It was the strongest motive I had for opposing the war. No! we were not ready. I told the Ministers so, and that is why I deplored the vote for war. Well, gentlemen, I pray you, I supplicate you, that your attitude now shall mean only this! we are not men, I pray you, I supplicate you, that your attitude now shall mean only this: we are not calm enough to be just; we do not desire to

withdrawa single brave soldier from the field but we do not convey that France was in our opinion ready

Count De La Tour—She was not, but she is going to be.
M. Thiers—What other explanation can be

given for recent events than this: France was not ready, and the Government was inca-pable! [Interruption.] If you wish to shield these men, you compromise the country Très bien, très bien, I do not certainly desire to overwhelm unfortunate men, and add to the sorrow which must fill their hearts; but men must not be defended at the expense of the country. [Applause on several benches.]
M. Haentjens—No one defends them.
M. Jourdain—This is not a time for recrimi-

nations; it is a time for action. [Noise.]
M. Thiers—Once more I ask the Chamber not to make the world believe that France was ready. France and all nations see the he roism of our soldiers; but there was absolute incapacity in the management of affairs. Let us not weaken an explanation which shields us in the eyes of the world. [Renewed applause

on the Left.]

The President—The incident is closed.

The Chamber proceeded to consider the question of arming the National Guard

General War Notes. —A writer in the Constitutionnel says the Emperor has set the example of stripping for the fray by sending back from the front a large amount of the baggage with which he took the field, and that the army has likewise been greatly lightened. The Prussians move with no further hindrance than a bag of extra-cartridges, and live on the country as they cartridges, and live on the country as they march; taking provisions, cattle, horses, forage, money, and any other necessary or attractive thing. Already they have taken much

-When the soldiers heard Marshal Lebœuf —When the soldiers heard Marshal Lebour had ceased to be major-general of the army, and was replaced by General Trochu, "Vive Trochu!" they exclaimed. "Now that we have him, let us alone; we shall soon pay back the Prussians, with interest, the thrashing they gave us at Freischwiller."

The erceinte, or rampart, encircling Paris was begun in 1841, and measures twenty-five miles in length, with ninety-eight bastions. Outside the rampart are fourteen strong forts, Outside the rampart are fourteen strong forts, the names of those on the left bank of the Seine being Ivry, Bicetre, Montrouge, Manvres, Issy and Mount-Valerien; and those on the right bank, La Briche, St. Denis, Aubervilliers, Romanville, Rosny, Nogentsur-Marne, La Faisanderie and Alfort.

—A Metz letter says the appointment of Marshal Bazaine was very agreeable to the French army. The soldiers began to smile forthwith. Marshal Lebœuf and General Frossard were at once put aside. General

Frossard were at once put aside. General Changarnier's arrival was also hailed with pleasure. The old soldier came without luggage; horrowed a tunic from this one, a kepi from that, procured him a horse somewheres, and straightway visited the camps, where the troops saluted him.

—It was desired to send the Prince Imperial home to his mother from Metz, but at he bare suggestion his tranquillity broke down

and he began to cry. On which he was allowed to remain at the play.

The knowledge of the French districts shown by the staff of the German army is considered wonderful. Not only do they know every village, but they can tell at once the amount of stabling to be found in it, whether there is a large clurch or school room in which there is a large church orschoolroom in which men or horses can be quartered. They are well informed as to the accommodation to be got in France, and the staff can say at once how many horses can be stabled in every village from the frontier to Paris.

The war is, of course, producing the usual number of marvelous compounds. A French-chemist, it is reported, discovered a composition which has the property when it his the

chemist, it is reported, discovered a composi-tion which has the property, when it hits the mark; of bursting that which contains it, of instantly decomposing atmospheric air, and uniting with the oxygen therein to produce a cloud of fire throughout a radius of some yards in extent. Contact with water, contact with any element containing oxygen produces with any element containing oxygen produces similar effects. In three hours a quantity of this substance may be prepared to surround

an army of 10,000 men with a sheet of flame.

—The Grand Duchess of Baden has, says a lady writing from Heidelberg, begged all the ladies who offer themselves as nurses to come in plain dresses and caps—no curls, chignons, &c. This has put a stop to the romantic young ladies and those who do things from vanity, &c. Plain night-caps, without even lace on them, are not becoming. You see ladies in dark blue lined dresses going about; only a white collar dresses going about; only a white collar; sleeves loose, wide, but buttoned at the wrists. Those who belong to the Kuche fur Frankenpflege have a small low of narrow sating riband, with "Frauen-Verein Krieg, 1870," printed on it, pinned to their left side. Those who belong to what is called the Reserve, who will be made use of in either capacity, nurse or cook, &c., wear a green bow, the nurses a blue one, and those who attend the linen department a white one. Each hoshitel has a white flag with a red cross, and the regular hospital nurses, men and women, doctors and dressers, wear a white band round the left arm with the red cross on it.

The Coming Disaster. The Crown Prince has at least 150,000 well-trained troops with him, and so far as he is concerned, the regular armies of France might as well not be in existence at all. He will have to encounter suddenly raised levies, recently armed and fasting at every dised. poorly armed, and fighting at every disadvantage. What could the Austrians do vantage. What could the Austrians do with the muzzle-loader against the needlewith the muzzle-loader against the needle-gun? Even French valor, proved on many a bloody field, could not conquer against such terrible odds. Is it to be supposed that a Gov-ernment responsible for the practically defenceless condition of France, can withstand the storm of indig-nation which will heak, more it, when once withstand the storm of indig-nation which will break upon it when once the great problem of the war is decided? The the great problem of the war is decided? The people now are intent only upon turning back the tide of invasion. Whether they will be successful or not we shall not attempt to predict, but it must be said that appearances are all against them. France was no match for Germany, and if Napoleou was not aware of it, the campaign of 1866 might have taught him a lesson. There might have been a different story to tell if a Republic had organized the French armies. As it is, we are called upon to behold a "miliary promenade to Paris."—N. Y Times.

German National War Song. The following is a translation of the new Rhine song, which, set to an inspiriting tune, has fast become the "Marseillaise" of the present war :

AM RHEIN-(THE RHINE WATCH.) A roar like thunder strikes the ear, Like clang of arms or breakers near, "On for the Rhine, the German Rhine! Who shields thee, my beloved Rhine?" Dear Fatherland, thou needs not fear, Thy Rhineland watch stands firmly here.

A hundred thousand hearts beat high, The flash darts forth from ev'ry eye, For Teutons brave, inured by toil, Protect their country's holy soil. Dear Fatherland, thou needs not fear, Thy Rhineland watch stands firmly here. The heart may break in agony.

Yet Frenchman thou shalt never be. In water rich is Rhine; thy flood, Germania, rich in heroes' blood. Dear Fatherland, thou needs not fear, Thy Rhineland watch stands firmly here.

When heavenwards ascends the eye Our heroes' ghosts look down from high; We swear to guard our dear bequest And shield it with the German breast. Dear Eatherland, thou needs not fear, Thy Rhineland watch stands firmly here.

As long as German blood still glows, The German sword strikes mighty blows, And German marksmen take their stand, No foe shall tread our native land. Dear Fatherland, thou needs not fear Thy Rhineland watch stands firmly here.

We take the pledge. The stream runs by; Our banners, proud, are waiting high. On for the Rhine, the German Rhine? We all die for our native Rhine Hence, Fatherland, be of good cheer, Thy Rhineland watch stands firmly here.

THE NEW YORK ASSOCIATED PRESS.

The Happy Family. The Tribune treats its partners in the Associated Press as if they were common pirates. It repeatedly asserts by indirection that the other members of the Associated Press steal ts news, when the fact is that under the cles of copartnership all despatches from abroad coming to any member of the Association are the common property of all the members on paying their prescribed share of the cost. Yesterday the Tribune stated editorially.

torially: "Our single deepatch concerning the battle of Gravelotte cost us (notwithstanding the great reductions in the cable tolls) \$2,280 in old for the mere transmission from London

This statement is simply an untruth. The Sun and Herald, which printed the same report, pay each \$760 gold, the same amount as the Tribune pays—no more, no less.—N. Y.

—A Chicago paper gravely announces that "chewing gum is made at Podunk, Mass., of gum arabic, resin and coarse fats," and adds: "Any kind of fat, even that of dead dogs, is used in the manufacture, and when all the ingredients are placed in boiling kettles, a small quantity of the most nauseous liquid foam is put in to whiten the gum."

OBITUARY.

A certain interest will be excited in the United States by the news that at the battle of Gravelotte; on the 18th, Prince Felix Salm-Salm, major in the Fourth Regiment of Dragoons of the Royal Prussian Guard, was killed while charging at the head of his cavalry. Felix Constantine John Nepomue Salm-Salm, born in 1828, was the second son of Prince William Florentin Salm-Salm, and the brother of Prince Altred, the actual head of the once sovereign family of that name. He early entered the Prussian service; passed thence into the Austrian; and having exhausted the patience, if not the purse, of the Prince, his elder brother, who thrice paid his debts for him at Berlin and Vienna, came to America on a sort of devent vienna, came to America on a sort Prince Felix Salm-Salm.

Berlin and Vienna, came to America on a sort of desperate military adventure at the outset of our civil war. Here he made himself better our civil war. Here he made himself better known than esteemed in the too famous camps of Blenker and about the hotels of Washington, till, fortunately for himself, he fell in with, found favor in the sight of, and married a handsome, dashing, and spirited girl of Creole origin, Miss LeClerc The new princess made up her mind to be a princess indeed. Through her indefatigable exertions of all kinds, her husband was made a Brigadier in the United States army. He served in Alabama and Georgia with no particular distinction, but not without credit. After the war was over he hesitated for some time between accepting a position in for some time between accepting a position in for some time between accepting a position in our regular army and going back to Europe, and finally decided on trying his fortunes in Mexico. He was not at first well received by Maximilian, then nearing the close of his hopeless imperial experiment. But the calamitles of 1867 threw him into close relations with the unfortunate Emperor, who finally made him his first aide-de-camp. He went with Maximilian to Queretaro; behaved most faithfully and gallantly in that dark hour of with Maximilian to Queretaro; behaved most faithfully and gallantly in that dark hour of treachery and despair; was captured with his master, and would doubtless have been shot with him had not his wife displayed, in the service both of her luckless husband and of his more luckless emperor, a fertility of resources, a daring a persever new and a girl onse more mckless emperor, a fertility of resources, a daring, a perseverance, and a skill worthy of any heroine of romance. The Princess finally succeeded in saving her husband's life. He suifered an imprisonment of nearly a year at Vera Cruz, from which also by her influence and energy he was released in 1868. She then went with him to Europe, where she fought and won a still more arduous battle form him by securing not only his readmission to him by securing not only his readmission to the social privileges of his order, but his ap-pointment to the high rank which he held at the time of his death in the Prussian army. His brother was induced by her to make this possible by paying once more the Prince's debts in Prussia. His debts in make-this possible by paying once more the Prince's debts in Prussia. His debts in Austria it would have been too much to expect should be unnecessarily settled; and Prince Felix took up on his return an attitude towards the House of Hapsburg which made such a settlement unnecessary by making it practically inpossible for him to reside if he had wished to in Vienna. He published last year a curious sketch of the career of Maximilian in Mexico, in two volumes, which is full of interesting personal incident, and may be considered, "under proper reserves," as a valuable contribution to the history of one of the most dramatic and least understood episodes in the annals of our time. Prince Felix claimed to have been named by the Emperor Maximilian the executor of his character and his correspondence. This claim he pressed, but pressed in vain, on the Emperor Francis Joseph, who declined to surrender to him the letters of his murdered brother. The Princess survives her husband, and resides with the family of his rother, at Anhalt, in the Prussian States.—

CRIME IN THE WEST.

Highway Robbery in Missonri. correspondent of the St. Joseph (Mo.)

nighway robbery:

While we were sitting in the road exhighway robbery.

While we were sitting in the road examining field notes, to my surprise a man had ridden alongside of us who immediately demanded our pocket-books. On looking up I aw a revolver pointed at us, evidently in arnest, while he insisted on the immediate delivery of everything in our possession, saying he was "desperate as hell, and would as lief kill three or four as not." The coveted pocket-books were handed out with much hesitation, till some one said he had left his at the house in his content. nestation, till some one said he had left his at the house in his coat. A bright thought entered my brain, and I made the excuse that mine was also in my coat at the house. The man with the revolver then said, "go fetch it quick." This afforded mesa very plausible excuse to leave the crowd, which I did without hesitation. hesitation.

"As soon as a safe distance was reached I taced about to observe the progress of events. I saw him compel Johnson to strip even to his shirt. I started back for arms. After the robber hard started to pocket books he rode leisurely a few rods away, when he stopped and seemed to examine his booty, and then proceeded on his way. proceeded on his way; but when he had gone about eighty rods from us, in fair view, he met a footman, which proved to be George Newcumber, a peddler, in the employ of Win. Rifle, of Bay county. He took from him five dollars and a gold watch.

"In the meantine we had obtained some

arms and commenced pursuit, but the high-wayman was well mounted and we were afoot. We had, however, sent a messenger back to rally the neighborhood and obtain as many rally the neighborhood and obtain as many horses as possible. At about two miles we met Edwin Reed, who had been robbed of \$6 and a watch. By this time horsemen beganto arrive, and the neighbors were being aroused. At about three miles we found he had also robbed James Shoemaker of \$15. At this time, as near as we could calculate by reports, we were only about twenty minutes behind the robber. Fresh horses were plentiful, and the pursuit became vigorous. Within an the robber. Eresh horses were plentiful; and the pursuit became vigorous. Within an hour horsemen came within hailing distance of the man, and ordered him to halt, but ho urged his horse to his full speed, flourishing who should approach within range. But the tresh horses were too much for his jaded animal, and he dismounted and took shelter in a cornfield belonging to Joseph Nash. Fences were thrown-down, and directly Wm. Allen, who had charged on horseback, was surprised by the discharge of a revolver at not much more than arms-length from him-The robber fired a second shot which was his last. He received a well-aimed shot in the breast, and fell a dead man without speaking. Before he went through our crowd he had robbed Squire Smith."

The Rag Pickers' Doctor.

Late Vienna papers relate the close of a somewhat noteworthy life—of the doctor of the rag-pickers of that city. This man, who was for the last years of his life the acknowledged doctor to the rag-gatherers' guild, was in earlier life a physician of the best society a physician of the newest facility, an ornation of the acknowledged that the physician of the newest facility, and ornation of the proportion solong. He was ment of the aristocratic saloons. He was unfortunately addicted to drink, and, after losing his great practice in the higher circle and then in the middle class, he at last found himself the physician to the rag-pickers. He was followed to the grave by the whole guild, and some two or three of his earlier friends.

-At Oswego a drunken man laid down to sleep, and was covered with several loads of hay, by a farmer who was building a stack. The hay smelled so bad the stock wouldn't eat it, when it was moved, and the sleeper was found. When they woke him it was the opinion of the doctors that he had been dead about ten days .- N. I. Dom.

SAD DROWNING CASE.

A Man and His two Daughters Drowned in the Eric Canal.

The Troy Times gives this account of a sad affair that occurred near Cohoes on the 22d;

"William Barnard, a farmer who lived in Saratoga county, about three miles north of the village of Crescent, together with his two daughters young women about twenty-two the village of Crescent, together with his two daughters, young women about twenty-two and twenty-four years of age, started yesterday with a horse and carriage to make a visit to some friends in Cohoes. They remained with their friends until almost 10 o'clock in the evening. At that hour they started for their home, expecting to reach there before midnight.

"When they had gone about half a mile north of the boundary line of the city, and about half that distance above the Cohoes Company's dam, the horse was frightened by a row which placed itself in the centre of the road and refused to stir. The road at this a cow which placed itself in the centre of the road and refused to stir. The road at this place runs parallel with the Eric canal and is close by the tow-path. When the cow was first seen, Mr. Barnard, probably apprehending that the horse would make some demonstrations, grasped the reins tightly so as to be ready for an emergency. His precautions availed nothing, for when the animal first caught a glimps at the cay be ready caught a glimpse of the cow, he reared up on his hind feet with almost force enough to break the shafts, and continued his demonstrations, backing up slowly but with fatal sureness in the direction of the canal. Mr. Barnard still continued his efforts to subdue the animal, but

they were useless. "A moment later and the three persons were struggling in the canal. Their struggles were of brief duration, for in another moment they were all drowned. A man employed as a deck hand on the canal boat T. C. House, a deck hand on the canal boat T. C. House, which was coming down the canal, witnessed the effort of Mr. Barnard to control the horse, and when he saw the ending of the struggle he went to the spot as rapidly as possible. He was too late to be of any assistance to the unfortunate persons who were in the water. He plunged into the canal however, and brought plunged into the canal, however, and brought the horse and carriage ashore. Then he raised an alarm and a crowd was soon at the raised an alarm and a crowd was soon at the scene. Efforts were made to recover the bodies, and about midnight the grappling hooks brought to the surface the body of Mr. Barnard. During the night the body of the eldest daughter was also found, and this morning about ten o'clock the third and last body

was secured. o'Mr. Barnard was apparently between forty-five and fifty years of age. He was an appright man and a reputable citizen." Biggs.

What Biggs of Delaware Has to Say When Biggs was nominated for Congress by

When Biggs was nominated for Congress by the Delaware Democrats at Dover the other day he made a speech. The Wilmington Commercial gives the following report of it:

The Convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for Congress, when George T. Kay, of Sussex, placed in nomination was made unanimous. George T. Kay, of Sussex, It. F. Gootee, of Kent, and A. O. Newton, of Newcastle, were appointed a committee to wait upon the candidates and inform them of their nomination. In a short time they retheir nomination. In a short time they re-turned with Mr. Biggs amid much enthusism, and he being introduced by the President. thanked the Convention for the high honor-conferred upon him, and predicted the suc-cess of the Democratic party of Delaware by a larger majority than ever given before (!) His public acts and votes are recorded, and are a part of the history of our country, and he was proud to have them indorsed to-day by the Democracy of Delaware. He said that the Democracy, es-pecially of New Castle county, had a wily foe-to contend with. In addition to the former opposition the enemy was strengthened by the votes of the negroes. A voice—"Do you want the nigger vote?" "No!" says Mr. Biggs. "I sail under the white man's flag, and belong to the white man's party." He want the nigger vote?" "No? says Mr. Biggs. "I sail under the white man's flag, and belong to the white man's party." He threw himself upon the support of the white people of Delaware, and by them would he be elevated, or with them would he fall. He stated that if the people knew as he did of the corruption and extravagance of the Black Republican Congress, they would arouse en masse, and take Grant with his corrupt Cabinet, and Congress, with the exception of the Democratic members, and throw the

the Democratic members, and throw the whole corrupt mass into the Potomac river.

"I stand here," he said, "in the presence of this people and Almighty God, and proclaim the Fifteenth Amendment a monstrous fraud."

He gave his description of the San Domingo massacre, and predicted that similar curses would follow in this country. He said in 1860 our nation was the most happy and prosperous on the face of the earth; in 1870, there were none so corrupt, degraded and humiliated. Hear, Oh, Earth, and give ear, Oh, Heavens! He said in the Senate of the United States sat dirty, thisying, lonsy niggur preacher cent a dirty, thieving, lousy nigger preacher, combing his lousy wool in that august body. My B. dweit at considerable length on the extravagance of the present Congress, and his remarks in attempting to expose the high taxes caused considerable of merriment to the Congress, and the considerable of merriment to the Congress of the respective of the respect vention, a majority of the members evidently thinking it equal to a circus.

A BRAVE WOMAN.

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A Woman Rescues a Man from Drowning. The Boston Herald says: "On Sunday a party from Charlestown, consisting of Mr. Thomas McLaughlin, the oarsman, his wife and Mrs. H. E. Trimble, wife of Captain John Trimble, were spending the afternoon at Hull, when the former procured a small boat and took the ladies out for a pull round the bay. They had been out but a short time when Mr. McLaughlin complained of a bad feeling in the head, and requested the ladies, who were both accustomed to boat sailing, to take the oars, which they did, sculling the ing in the head, and requested the ladies, who were both accustomed to boat sailing, to take the oars, which they did, sculling the boat for a considerable distance; Mr. McLaughlin in the meantime sitting in the stern. In a few moments he swooned and fell backwards into the water, which at that point was some forty fathoms deep. Mrs. Trimble immediately jumped to his resaue, and as he came to the surface threw him an oar, which he was unable to notice, as he presented a livid appearance, and was apparently in a drowning condition. Discovering his helpless state, and appreciating the importance of quick work, Mrs. Trimble, who had a slight knowledge of the art of swimming, sprang from the boat into the water, a distance of some six or seven feet, and succeeded in classing Mr. McLaughlin around the body with her left arm, keeping him and herself at the surface about eight or ten minutes, and until the arrival of a boat containing two soldiers from Fort Warren, who took the drowning man into their boat, the heroic lady refusing to he faken in met. who took the drowning maninto their boat, the heroic lady refusing to be taken in until after he was secured.

"The whole party were then pulled ashore and taken to the Oregon House. Mr. Me-Laughlin was soon restored to consciousness The cause of his illness was attributed to a sun

The cause of his illness was attributed to a sunstroke. The guests of the house were anxious to express their appreciation of the heroic conduct of Mrs. Trimble, which took the form of the present of a sum of money, which was gallantly done by Dr. Warner. A handsome sam was also offered her by Mrs. McLaughliu, which she declined accepting.

"Mrs. Trimble is the wife of Captain John Trimble, of the brig Timothy Fiolds, now on a passage from Washington, D. C., to this city, and the above is not the first instance of her coolness and bravery. She has been her husband's companion on his voyages for twenty-one years, and on one occasion last spring, while off Nassau, N. P., the vossel they were in (the schooner Emily Willard) became disabled, and her husband being confined to his cabin by sickness she took charge of the vessel, and thought the crew mutined she kept, them in subjection and brought the vessel safely into port.

THE DIVORCE MARKET. Statisties and Memoranda of the Bust-ness in Chicago.

The Chicago Evening Mail says:
During the period of twelve months from March, 1863, to March last, the total number of divorces applied for in the Recorder's Court was 447, while in the Circuit Court during the same period the number petitioned for was 36, and in the Superior Court, for the six months from Japuary fir July, 1869, the number asked from January fo July, 1869, the rum ber asked for was 86

same period the number petitioned for was 36, and in the Superior Court, for the six months from January & July, 1869, the raun ber asked for was 86.

The beginning of the year seems to be a favorite time for separation from numfizad bonds. While in the six months preceding the average number of divorces applied for was about 40 a month, in January last the number rose to 70 in the Recorder's Court. The same phenomenon is visible in the Circuit Court, where during the hot summer months the number of petitions is the smallest, ranging from 2 to 4 a month, and rising in January to 7 and 8. The causes for which divorces are sought are; as we have said, very numerous, embracing every ground of action known to the law of Illinois. Desertion figures very prominently as a reason for the perition; in the shifting and migratory character of a large part of our Western population, there are special temptations to the commission of this offence, and the cases are very numerous of faithless Benedicts who, carried away by the restless, roving spirit by which the very atmosphere of our Western timbs: seems pervaded; quit Chicago in quest of other fields of enterprise, and leave their wives and families behind them as useless incumbrances. Another very common cause of action is continued intemperance on the part of the husband—sometimes that of the wife—which the law of our State looks upon as a form of cruelty sufficiently aggravated to warrant a divorce. Incompatibility of temper is not held to be a valid ground for legal separation, but as this rarely exists without manifesting itself in some of the forms known to the law as constituting cruelty, the facilities for divorce seem to be as extensive and unrestricted as need be wished. One unpleasant and not very creditable peculiarity of our State law is the prosecution of the suit, from the use or possession of his own personal and real property. This is an inequitable feature of the law as the day or losses, and in addition to that, the wife has power to enjoin him, during divorce by the knowledge that the proceeding will not cost them a cent, and that while they

FACTS AND FANCIES.

may be pecuniarily the gainers by the action and free to dispose of their charms elsewhere

—Sure death for bugs—jump on 'em. -The United States Consul at Nuevitas has won \$40,000 in the Royal Havana Lottery. -The snow-shed fire in California burned up \$15,000 worth. —Goldwin Smith is proposed for the Presidency of the Iowa State University.

-Joseph Strauss, who died last month, left

Jones, aged 100, has just eloped i'n Canada -Madame Patterson Bonaparte is writing her memoirs.

—A liberal translation of "Temps , Fugi?" is "few get time." -There were 343,577 dead letter's entombed at Washington last month.

-Undertakers are said to be a r nean set, always wanting to serew you down. -General Forrest is busily enga ged in build-

-Berlin actresses are going out with the army as vivandières. -The first man killed in the Luropean war was a Prussian custom-house off icer.

-Chase and Stanton are to suffer bronze libels at the hands of Clark Mill's. -- Illinois has knitting factori es that use up 65,000 pounds of raw material a.t each batch. —A special train on the Illiu ois Central has carried just 874,395 pounds of fruit this sea-

—It is estimated that the whole number of codfish caught annualy on the Newfoundland coast is 140,000,000. —A man in Boston is so short that when he is ill he don't know whether he has headache or corns.

—Instead of "good morning" as a form of salutation in Indiana, "How is your chills and fever" has been substituted. -Galveston, Texas, is ambitious for a public library, and would like a dictionary and spelling-book to begin with.

—In spite of the Tientsin massacre, six

young men of Chicago have been ordained missionaries to China. -Croquet is becoming as fixal as base-ball.

A nice girl was sunstruck the other day while at that game.

—Chinoa, Ill., doesn't waste time a pro-hibiting the sale of liquous but-just puts on a \$500 license fee and makes money. -A curt epitaph in a Western church-yard

reads thus:

"Here lies old Satter,
And that's what's the master." safely offered a prize of \$200 to the first Gen-man sailor who distinguishes himself in a

-We are told that General Prim is expected at any moment to fly from Spain. In that event we may consider Prim as a Spanish fly.

Louisville Courier Journal.

—A New Orleans court has decided that calling a man "small potatoes" doesn't render it legal to knock him down with a water-

-Two Kentucky editors recently laid down the pen for the pistol and had it out in the street. Five dollars and costs setaled the matter. -The Suez Canal has a constant current

running through it from the Medsterraneau to the Red Sca; but it doesn't carry as many ships with it as could be wished. -A menagerie baboon got into a bank at Allegheny, the other day, and there was a run out of that institution rather than on it until

the keeper came along. —A modest music-dealer was recently non-plussed by a lady as stout as Purepa-Kosa who inquired: "Have you Put me in My Little

-The Earl of Shaftesbury says that " if His Holiness the Pope had a wife she would not allow him for an hour to remain in the belief that he was infallible."

—A Chicago man, while confined to his bed and suffering mental derangement, was married to his servant girl, who procured a license and a preacher, and had the thing properly done. Now he has recovered, and wants a divorce. divorce.

—An entomological old gentleman, disgusted at what he saw in his soup, said:
"Here, waiter, here's a—a—a caterpillar in this soup!" Waiter—"About the time of the year for 'em, just now, sir."