Cocning



Bulletin.

VOLUME XXIV.—NO. 121.

TUESDAY AUGUST 30, 1870.

PRICE THREE CENTS

WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS for Parties, &c. New styles. MASON & CO., 907 decomm to Chestnut street. Common description of the control of the control

CALEY.—On Second-day morning, 29th inst., Samuel Caley, Sr., in his 80th year.
His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from Newtown Friends' Meeting House. Delaware county, on Fifth-day morning, the 1st of Minth month, at 11 o'clock. Carriages will meet the 7,15 train from Phyladelphia at Media. New York and Baltimore appers please copy.]

monn, an incomplete the street of the 27th instant, Sitpapers please copy.]

MASSEY.—On the morning of the 27th instant, Sitpreaves A., son of William and Fanny Massey, aged 22
years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to
attend the funeral, from the residence of his father. No.
1417 Filbert street, on Wednesday afternoon, at three
o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

MIFFLIN.—On the 22th inst., Thomss Mifflin.—"
RULOW—In Chester, on the 29th instant, Job Rulon,
the 71st year of his age. n the 71st year of his are. The friends of the family are invited to attend the fu-eral, from his late residence, on Fifth-day, 1st prox., o meet at the house at 10 o'clock A. M.

400 EYRE ARCH STREET. & LANDELL, Are supplying their Customers with BLACK SILKS At Gold 12% Premium.

PURE COD LIVER OIL, CITRATE Magnesia. JOHN C. BAKER & Co., 719 Market at. SPECIAL NOTICES.

CHESTERFIELD AND

Reception Coats. JOHN WANAMAKER,

Finest Clothing Establishment, 818 and 820 Chestnut Street.

OFFICE SOUTH MOUNTAIN IRON FOR COMPANY, NO. 424 WALNUT STREET, ROOM FOR Compans of this Company due September 1, 1870, will be raid on and after that date, at the banking house of Jay Cocke & Co., South Third etreet, Philadelphia, au 30 613

AN ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Catter Farm oil tompany will be held at 12 color k M. on THURSDAY. Sept. 8th. at No. 16. Washington Building: No. 24 South Third at., when the quastien of sale of property will be considered.

and to 2:

A. R. THOMAS, President. HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 and 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department ical freatment and medicine furnished gratuitously

DIVIDEND NOTICES.

DIVIDEND NOTICE. All a meeting of the Managers of the Railroad Car Trust of Philadelphia, held on the 26th instant, a semi-annual dividend of Five Per, Cent., clear of taxes, was desloted, parable on and after the 1st of September, 1870, at the office of the Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Eafe Physisis Company, Trustees, Nos. 329 and 331 Chest-put since

DIVIDEND NOTICE PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29, 1870.
At a meeting of the Managers of the Lehigh Equipent Trust of Philadelphia, held on the 20th inst... semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. clear of taxes, was declared, payable on and after the lat of September, 1870, at the office of the Fidelity Insurance Trust and Safe Deposit Company, Trustees, Nos 329, 331 Chestnit street.

au30 3t

POLITICAL NOTICES.

1870.

- 1870.

SHERIFF. WILLIAM R. LEEDS.

WANTS. WANTED.-BOARD IN A PRIVATE

VV family, or where there are faw boarders, for two adults. References exchanged. Address F. M., Even ing Bulletin office. an30 6t§

REPUBLICAN HONBSTY.

What Grant is Doing ... How is this "for The Union Congressional Committee sends us a statement touching the finances of the country, from which we make the following extract. The exhibit speaks for itself, and shows what the country has gained by the honest, efficient and satisfactory manner in which its affairs are administered by General Grant and his subordinates:

Reduction of Anunal Interest. Annual saving of interest upon principal of public debt paid

\$8,500,000 00 quent upon improved credit... 26,500,000 00 Interest on three per cent. certifi-

cates to be paid under currency

Total annual saving of interest. \$36,862,600 00

when the new series of bonds shall be negotiated. Reduction of Taxes.

The internal taxes and customs duties have, in five years, been reduced to the amount

Reduction of annual expendi-tures, as compared with last year of Johnson's admini-

As compared with last year of Buchanan's administration, upon same basis, the annual reduction per conita is 36 \$56,532,193 67

upon same basis, the annual reduction per capita is 36 cents, 40,000,000 people..... \$14,400,000 00 The efficiency of the services of President Grant has been such that, upon a tax basis of \$45,000,000 less, the collections have been increased \$60,515,953 15, or 41 per cent, and the penalties for frauds diminished 41 per cent. Provisions have been made for the increase and more equitable distribution of the currency. And finally, in addition to these material reforms, consequent upon wise legislarency. And finally, in addition to these material reforms, consequent upon wise legislalation and effective and honest administration, the insurgent States have been restored to the Union, order generally maintained, personal rights adequately secured by Constitutional enactment, the power, endurance and prosperity of the Republic acknowledged and provided for through the patriotism, statesmanship and fidelity of the Republican party.

A most amusing scene occurred the other day at the departure of a Berlin regiment to the seat of war, at a Berlin railway depot. A woman was dividing her farewell addresses pretty equally between two men, and everybody supposed that they must be her husband and her brother. After the train had gone a sympathizing spectator, made the remark to her that it must come very hard on her to lose in this manner her husband and brother at the same time. "Oh, you are mistaken, sir," exclaimed the weeping woman. "It was not my claimed the weeping woman, "it was:not my brother; one of them is my present husband, and the other is a man from whom I was divorced six months ago."

THE PRUSSIAN ADVANCE ON PARIS. Cause of the Delay at Nancy...No" Horrors of War" on the Boute...How the Barch is Conducted...The Disposition of the German Forces.

LONDON, Monday, August 29, 1870.—The special correspondent of the *Tribune* at the Crown Prince's headquarters writes from Nancy on the 19th: "While Steinmetz and Prince Frederick Charles have done so well in their conflicts with the main French army, the Crown Prince has occupied a more and the Crown Prince has occupied a more and more threatening position, as regards the entire French situation. Unless Gen. De Failly can quickly muster sufficient force to cover Central and Southern France, the Empire will be exposed to imminent danger in regions quite unprepared for defence. Once relieved from the possibility of a movement from the northward, the Crown Prince can do very much as he likes in other quarters. True, masses of National Guard and can do very much as he likes in other quarters. True, masses of National Guard and French reserves will soon be marching against him; but without proper equipment, and many of them without breech-loaders, they must go down before the well-equipped German

go down before the wen-equipped Certain armies.

"The situation near Metz cannot be better summed up than by saying that the French army is more than matched by the first and second Prussian armies; and that if these armies should win, though only by a hair-breadth, the Prussians and their Southern all the chird army can do what they please lies in the third army can do what they please with central France. The smaller French for tresses are making a gallant resistance. Pfals burg is already famous for holding out obsti-

burg is already famous for nothing our obsu-nately.

Toul has just successfully repelled a some-what serious attack, which seems to have been made under a misapprefication as to the con-orition of the place for defence. Yesterday morning's attack was met with the greatest vigor by the French garrison; they did not venture on a sortie to follow up their advan-tage, but they inflicted a loss on their assail-ants with, so far as we know, very little loss ams with, so far as we know, very little loss

ants with, so far as we know, very little loss to themselves.

"France does not suffer what is technically called the 'horrors of war.' Young girls stand at the cottage doors in the villages or street corners to see the soldiers pass, and are not harmed by them. The shops open in the towns are not plundered. Peaceable citizens go about their business without fear for life or lithe. It is essentially civilized war in these limb. It is essentially civilized war in these respects. But fruit and vegetables are taken along the wayside, horses are pressed into the service, soldiers are quartered on the people, and large supplies of food are demanded from the local authorities."

and large supplies of food are demanded from the local authorsties."

The same correspondent writes on the 21st from the Grown Prince's headquarters at Vancouleurs celeven miles southwest of Touly: 'While there seemed a chance that Napoleon right win near Metz it was necessary to hold the third army in readiness to march northward, and so while battles were raging near Metz this army lay about Nancy and Luneville, half expecting to be ordered up to support the other German armies. Then came news of the defeat of the French by Steinmetz and Prince Frederick Charles. There was no longer any need to hesitate about invading Central France, and the march was begun of which you will soon hear the results.

"There is a straight and rapid march westward of the third army, supported by other frequent, it is to be said that more than 150,000 men, full of confidence, flushed with victory and splendidly organized, are about to 'beat up the quarters' of the French.

Three or four columns march abreast on some reads. Two parts they may a through the

some roads. Two go by the main road itself, and some roads. Two go by the main road itself, and sometimes two more move through the fields on the right and left; at least one other column makes the adjoining fields, though a little out of order, serve the purpose of the moment. Sometimes there are great blockings and crushes of the moving forces, but on the whole it is remarkable how well the columns are directed, and how carefully their routes are chosen through the invaded province.

1. Like Pfalsburg, Toul is a point of gallant resistance, but not a rallying point for the sur-

Like Pfalsburg, Toul is a point of gallant resistance, but not a rallying point for the surrounding people. The fortress is held, and the enemy passes on without troubling himself to take it. The affairs at Pfalsburg and at Toul are mere experimental attacks, which, however, have given the garrisons opportunities of obtaining distinction. The French authorities seem disposed to avoid unnecessary destruction of property by merely blowing up and knocking down to hinder the Germans. There are no traces of attempts at petty war. There are no traces of attempts at petty war-fare. So far as I have yet seen, the French simply go out of reach when they do not mean to fight in earnest, and leave open towns and villages to be quietly occupied by the advanced by the adva vancing foe.'

The same special correspondent of the Tribune writes from the same place on the 22d: "Everything will turn upon what the French recruits can do. No time will be given to train them. There is rapid concentration of troops under the Crown Prince moving on Chalons. There is ample force to watch Metz. Masses of Landwehr are marching by every road between the Phine and Meuse. Pfalsburg will be left to the Landwehr to besiege; so also will Bitche and probably Strasbourg, and the whole active army of Germany will therefore be available to blockade Metz and capture Paris."

Hyacinthe to the Front.

Hyacinthe to the Front. The following is Father Hyacinthe's letter asking to be assigned to duty in the defences

asking to be assigned to duty in the defences of Baris:
"Monsieur le Maire: The spirit and law of the church forbid a priest from taking up arms except in moments of extreme danger to the country. That danger, if France should not be spared from it, will certainly find all those who are not bound by any obligations, sacred to their office, faithful to their duty as citizens upon the ramparts. In the meantime there is no reason why we should not assist in the nano reason why we should not assist in the na tional defence, by the use of pick and shovel Please to direct me to what place I must go, in order to take part in the earthworks and fortifications now proceeding for the defence of Paris. From to-morrow—aiter mass—I hold myself at your orders."

Good Behavior of the Prussians. Good Behavior of the Prussians.

All who have read the historical accounts of the way in which the French armies plundered and ravisited the people of Germany during the invasions of the First Napoleon, will see reasons to rejoice, in behalf of humanity, that the French soldiers have been prevented from entering Germany during the present war by the strategy of the German commanders and the courage of the German troops. It will be a proud honor for the German soldiers, at the close of the war, to show the difference between their conduct while campaigning in France and the conduct of the

French troops in Germany under the present Emperor's uncle.—*Tribunc*. The Defences of Paris. The work of defence at all the gates of the ramparts round Paris is being carried on with great activity. There are about one hundred entrances in that girdle of fortification, 38,000 matric (results in the contract of the entrances in that girdle of fortification, 38,000 metres (nearly twenty-four miles) round. At each of them not only a large body of workmen is employed, but all the materials for constructing the retaining wall are on the spot. With respect to the two wide bays formed by the Seine at each extremity of Paris—below the viaduct bridge at Auteuil, and above the Pont Napoleon at Berey—the epaulements of the rampart are carried into the shallow water of the river; the oblannel in the centre of which will be defended by plies. The seven hundred or eight hundred embrasures for the cannon in the parapet all

THE WAR IN EUROPE | around the enceinte remain to be made, but | the "Landsturm," which body is only called around the enceinte remain to be made, but with the number of engineers and laborers employed that work will be terminated in a few days. All the platforms for the gunners are in good condition, as well as the refuges for men in the gorges of the ninety-eight bastions. Baron Haussman, the last Prefect, as with a presentiment of what is now taking place, had constructed inside the ramparts about thirty barrack ports and houses for the octroi men, and which may become admirable quarters for the defenders. quarters for the defenders.

The New French Levies. The New French Levies.

The old soldiers called to service by the circular of the Minister of War of August 12 respond with ardor to the appeal made. According to the official despatches, more than 600 presented themselves on Monday in Paris and in some neighboring departments. The number of soldiers liberated, from the age of 25 to 40. exceeds the figure of a million. They number of soldiers liberated, from the age of 25 to 40, exceeds the figure of a million. They will be armed and equipped on their arrival at the chief town of the department. This new reinforcement will very shortly become an accomplished fact. Six thousand custombouse officers have arrived in Paris from the shores of the most of the state. house officers have arrived in Paris from the shores of the north. They are lodged in the Magasino Reunio, Place du Prince Eugene. The total number in France is 22,000, enrolled in regiments and subjected to military discipline. They are all old soldiers inured to fatigue.

to fatigue. The Feeling in Austria.

The Feeling in Austria.

A Vienna letter says:
The reflection of this morning's Newes Wiener Tagblatt are in the following strain:
We omit to describe the feelings which the news from the seat of war must awake in the breast of every German in Austria. A certain prine in our kinsmen, who have done battle so manfully, and who have caused the old proverbial German bravery to be held in honor again, mingled with certain sorrowful and bitter recollections. But a truce to such reflections. ** * Without violating that consideration which one ever must have for the dejected, we can say that the French government and the French generals are playing a role before Europe which is almost comical. It is not to be forgotten that it was France that provoked the war, that it was Napoleon that conjured up the bloody butchery. He might have been satisfied with his diplomatic triumph in putting aside the candidature of the Hohenzollern, a triumph which no man in Europe grudged him. But no; Napoleon desired war at any price in order to strengthen his tottering throne by humiliating Germany. After speaking of the overweening confidence of the French Generals, and their contempt of German troops, the writer goes onto

tempt of German troops, the writer goes on to These gentlemen have experienced the huniliation that the French army has been nearly annihilated by the despised contingents of South Germany. The Austrian army, which was badly enough led in 1866, was by far not so badly beaten as the conquerors of Solferino. was burly enough-lea in 1000, was by lar not so badly beaten as the conquerors of Solferino. The Germans of Austria rejoice at the success of their kinsmen, although they understand very well that the success of Prussia is sure to bring with it, at no distant period, the dismemberment of Austria and the exclusion of the Hapsburgs from the last foot of German soit. They, however, rejoice in the prospect of a great German confederation from Trieste to Hamburg. The success of the German race is the central idea. It has outgrown everything else. Austria, Prussia, South Germany are but accessories. A great united Germany is the watchword. Everything that assists in bringing this about has significance, and everything that stands in its way is to be fought against.

The Empress.

The Empress, in these days of trial, is said to be a model of resignation. One of the gentlemen of her household recounted to admir. to be a model of resignation. One of the gentlemen of her household recounted to admiring listeners in an American salon, a few evenings since, that her Majesty was really noble (reciment digné) in the face of the approaching dynastic crisis—a fact "sublime in abnegation"—saying that if the people believe "we are not governing them for their honor and prosperity, we are quite willing to place the power in hands they judge better." A letter from a London paper, which I chanced to see a day or two ago, tells me that her Majesty's residence at Seven Oaks, in Kent, is being prepared for her reception. Resignation, with an accompaniment of royal villas in England, vine-clad provinces in Spain, and rows of brown-stone houses in New York, to say nothing of diamonds and stocks to a fabulous amount, is not difficult. The Empress lous amount, is not difficult. The Empress bas had all the crown jewels transferred from their usual place of deposit in a large building in the Quai d'Orsay to the vaults of the Bank of France. he Bank of France.

Sorrows of Werther. The former Prussian Embassador at Paris, Von Werther, has been most unceremoniously dismissed from the Prussian Diplomatic service. He showed himself utterly incompetent to fill any responsible position by the manner in which he suffered himself to be kept in the dark in Paris. The people of Berlin, whose wit is proverbial, call this dismissal the second part of the "Sorrows of Werther," (Goethe's great novel.) Bismarck was particularly enraged at him, because the Embassador had conferred directly with the King, without informing the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Only when Bismarck tendered his resignation, in case this diplomatic gossip be continued, The former Prussian Embassador at Paris. in case this diplomatic gossip be continued, did the King make an end to it, but only after a good many blunders had been committed.

German Feeling in Alsace and Lorraine.

There is a good deal of discussion in the German press just now as to whether the people of Alsace and Lorraine still retain any ferman feeling notwithstanding the long period during which they have been under the rule of France. A Bavarian officer, who fought in the battle of Wissembourg, writes to the Presse of Vienna that—

The Alsatians have not the slightest recollection of having at one time been Germans.

One would have thought that they would have preserved something more from the time when their country was one of the most beautiful of Germany than the use of the German language, which, moreover, they speak as badly as French. Every trace of German customs and loyalty has disappeared among them. They are completely Gallicized, and are more fanatical than the French themselves, as their present conduct proves. During the assault on Wissembourg they seconded the French, who defended themselves bravely, by firing through garret windows on our troops.

Even the women took part in the battle; they poured boiling oil and water on our conquering soldiers.

they poured boiling oil and water on our conquering soldiers.

A writer in the National Zeitung, on the other hand, declares, though apparently only on theoretical grounds, that both Alsace and the greater part of Lorraine are thoroughly German in language and customs as well as in race. Alsace, he says, "has retained the German spirit in all its ancient purity, not withstanding the influences of the French Government since the peace of Westphalia;" and the same is the case with the eastern, and especially the northeastern, parts of Lorraine. especially the northeastern, parts of Lorraine, ortunately for us Germans."

Constitution of the Prussian Army Prussia requires that every man capable of penring arms shall receive military instruction and enter the army for a certain number of years. There are some few exceptions, though no substitution whatever is allowed. Each Prussian subject is enrolled as a soldier as soon as he has completed his twentieth year. His as he has completed his twentieth year. His term of service is seven years—the first three in the regular army, and the remaining four in the army of reserve. He then (being 27 years of age) enters the "Landwehr," or militia, for nine years, with liability to be called upon for annual practice and to be incorporated in the regular army in time of war. At the age of 36 he leaves the "Landwehr," and is finally enrolled, until the age of 50, in

upon for service within the frentiers of the country, in case of invasion. Persons enabled and willing to pay for their own equipment, and can pass a light examination, need only serve, however, one year, instead of three, in the regular army, but their liability to serve in the reserve, &c., is not thereby obviated. With few exceptions, the whole male popula-tion of the kinedom may be said to be trained tion of the kingdom may be said to be trained

for warfare.

The strength of the Prussian army upon a The strength of the Prussian army upon a peace footing is about 15,000 officers and 200,000 rank and file, with 73,300 horses. On a war footing these numbers are raised to 760,000 men. The war strength, effected by the calling in for service, or the "mobilization" of the reserve treops, can be consummated in about two weeks time. When the triangle upon the company of 1800 it required. mated in about two weeks time. When entering upon the campaign of 1866 it required less than fourteen days to bring the whole regular army, together with the first levy of the "Landwehr," into the field; and the force now collected on the Rhine has been gathered together with appel colerity. together with equal celerity.

ANNEXATION OF NEWFOUNDLAND. The People Clamorous for Apprexation to the United States...The New Session of Parliament.

the Vented States.—The New Session of Parliament.

HALIFAX, Aug. 20.—The people of the island of Newfoundland are clamorous for annexation with the United States. Meetings are being held privately throughout the island, and the most fervent hopes are expressed that the interests of Newfoundland may soon be identified with those of your great Union. The people generally express the strongest antipathy to the ill-called "Mother Country."

They say their progress is fettered by England, and their dearest interests made subservient to the development of petty schemes. By disclaiming all connection with the Dominion of Canada they have incurred the spite of Great Britain, who despotically punished the people of her oldest colony because they did not espouse her wish to their own detriment, and because they exercised their privilege—the only one ever bestowed upon them and ratified in their regard by England—in rejecting the ill-planned scheme of union with Canada.

Without a reciprocity with the United States, the people of this colony can never reap any benefit from the immeasurable resources which lie dormant through the island. Lead, tin, copper, coal, zinc, small quantities of silver, rock oil, and whole quarries of an unknown and most beautiful species of marble are found in every part of the interior of the country; but no poor man dare place his hand on these valuable gifts of nature; for grasping British monopolists-have secured by grants, at a nominal sum, the lands thoughout the colony whereon minerals have been discovered.

These monopolists for the greater part live in different parts of England, already rich, and are waiting, while the poor laborers of

These monopolists for the greater part live in different parts of England, already rich, and are waiting, while the poor laborers of Newfoundland are starving for want of work, till some gigantic offer is made for the right and title of their possessions in Newfoundland. The Government of Newfoundland receive no revalty from the owners of these ceive no royally from the owners of these mines, and to procure a revenue heavy taxes must necessarily be levied on the people. The people who entirely depend upon the result of the fisheries in consequence of the little encouragement held forth for the cultivation of the land cannot but suffer grievously from taxation. Among the recorded acts of despotism, there Almong the recorded acts of despotant, there is none more palpable and grievous than the removal of the British troops from Newfoundland by a peremptory order of Lord Granville. If it was not an act of despotism and relief all the state of the core and political spite, it must have been the case that England could not afford to leave two hundred men in Newfoundland to protect the peace within her oldest possession, or by removing them, acknowledged her indifference to the possession of the island. If the former be true, England is growing very poor indeed; if the latter be the case, she virtually leaves the people at their own disposal, and that people being unanimously in tayor of annexation ple being unanimously in favor of annexation, they would immediately, on understanding their position, claim the patronage of the United States.

Since the establishment of a local Legisla-Since the establishment of a local Legislature in the colony of Newfoundland this season presents the most unusual political feature. The Parliament of the island are arranging to hold a new session in order to discuss the subject of annexation and the means of providing military protection. It is proposed to organize a State militia, for experience attests that some such body is indispensible. In the year 1832 a great riot occurred which 300 of the British troops could hardly quell. In the year 1860 a political riot occurred, caused by disfranchisement of a popular candidate. Many citizens of St. Johns were killed, and many of the troops wounded. In such an emergency occurring again, a miuss the subject of annexation and the means such an emergency occurring again, a militia or some other military protection would prove absolutely necessary. The convening of the new session is the most important fact which has taken place in the political history of the island.

CURIOSITIES IN COLORADO.

Petrified Forests. From time to time reports have been brought

y surveying parties and frontiersmen of the octified remains of a primeval forest in Cocrado. Small specimens of such petrifactions were picked up by persons engaged in the construction of the Pacific Railroad, and the construction of the Facific Railroad, and the opinion was then expressed by most of those who saw the larger specimens left on the ground, that the trees had undergone the action of fire to a considerable extent before petrifaction began. The exact location and full particulars respecting the largest collection of petrified trees that has yet been discovered are furnished by a correspondent of a Denver newspaper. The place is about 53 miles from Denver, and the trees are found principally in the banks of a "dry sand found principally in the banks of a "dry sand found principally in the banks of a "dry sand creek." The banks are from forty to eighty feet high. A mountain torrent, in tearing out this gulch, has exposed portions of these trees. One tree that has rolled down into the bed of the creek and lies there exposed is about sixty feet in length and six in diameter. It is solld stone, principally agate, with some opal. An attempt has been made to convey thence a portion of about six feet in length of this tree, which was broken off; but the fragment was found too heavy for conveyance, and still remains, the undertaking having been abandoned. Some competent geologist should visit the locality to interpret for the public these sermons in stones. If he could not find these sermons in stones. If he could not find tongues in the trees he might at least make two or three books out of the "dry sand

WOMEN PHYSICIANS IN SWEDEN.

A Royal Decree.

The Swedish newspapers publish in their official columns a Royal resolution, granting to Swedish women the right to practice medicine, after passing the examination exacted from students. A special course will be created for them in the Carolin Institute at the endot this quarter. ted for them in the Carolin Institute at the endof this quarter. The professors of universities
will be forced to take measures by which their
lectures may be attended by persons of both
sexes, and the Minister of Instruction is directed to see that these measures are carried
out. The plea of non possumus raised by the
Edinburgh professors, in answer to the claim
of the ladies to admission to their university
courses, is thus met in Sweden by very summary measures. The knot is out by Government solsaous. ment scissors.

—Dr. Parkes, of London, has been experimenting with the effects of brandy upon a "healthy soldier." He makes out a terrible record of the acceleration of the action of the heart, but the soldier rather liked it.

THE NATHAN MURDER.

Arrest of the Supposed Murderer of Mr. Benjamin Nathau...Re Has Blood on His Shirt, Mrs Worked in Sawnsils, and is a Professional Burglar...ls He the Murderer?

The N.Y. Herald contains the following:
Last Friday morning an officer of the Thirteenth precinct arrested a man named Michael
Ryan on the suspicion of burglary. In the
prisoner's possession, on being searched, was
found a bit, a brace, a screw-driver and a file.
He was questioned with regard to the manner
in which he came by these tools, and stated
in response that before coming to this city he
worked in sawinils at Morristown, N.J., and
in several towns throughout Pennsylvania.
He wore a linen coat when arrested, on the
breast of which were red spots, which, on
closer examinations looked very much as if closer examination, looked very much as if they had been made by a man's

Hands Covered Wish Blood. There was evidently an effort made to obliterate the marks by washing and then ironing, but with poor success. The prisoner was taken before Justice Molenade, at the Harlem Police Court, where the foregoing facts, were Police Court, where the foregoing facts were related in due form, and with the greatest secrecy, to his Honor. The magistrate thought the case looked somewhat suspicious, and at the instance of the officer Ryan was committed on suspicion of burglary to await turther developments. The officer who made the arrest velopments. The omcer who made the array (name not known) went with his captain to police headquarters and gave a full account of the case to the authorities there. When they police headquarters and gave a full account of the case to the authorities there. When they had seen the coat and thought of where Ryan had worked their joy knew no bounds, and they confessed without reserve that this clue was the best they had yet unearthed regarding the Nathan murder. Ryan was immediately

ent for and Brought Before Jourdan

and his detectives to undergo an examination, to which that young Kelly had to submit to at the hands of Fellows, Rollins, Field & Co., was not a comparison. The result seemed to be satisfactory to a certain extent, for the officer who had made the arrest and others were despatched to the different places in which Ryan had worked to ferret out some clue. if nossible, about clue, if possible, about

The Mysterious "Dog,"

as well as to discover all about Ryan himself. To assist them in this rather difficult task the 'suspect's" photograph was taken for their ise. Ryan was then returned to the custody of the keeper of the Harlem Police Court Prison, where he now is awaiting the result of the detectives' investigations. The foregoing facts have been obtained from

A Reliable Source, and are, as far as our informant—is-concerned, correct in every particular. The prisoner is a man about fifty years of age, very nearly, if not quite, six feet in height, and very erect. He is a very active-looking man, his physique showing strength and endurance. He is an showing strength and endurance. He is an Irishman by birth, having been born in Tip-perary, and is now nearly twenty-five years n this country.

THE DISASTER NEAR TRENTON.

ferrible Accident on the Camden and Amboy Railrond...tue Mus Killed.-Several Persons Soriousty Lojured. As the 12.10 P. M. train from Cincinnati, on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, was pass-ing Lawrence Station about four miles from Trenton, yesterday afternoon, an accident oc-curred which cost an old man his life and several others severe injuries. The train consisted of one baggage and several passenger cars, and after all had passed the station except the rear passenger car, a switch parted, throwing that car from the track.

cept the rear passenger car, a switch parted, throwing that car from the track.

The train-was-going-at-full-speed at the time, and as the car left the track, the front of it struck a freight car loaded with guano, completely demolishing both cars. An old man from Vineland, named Kelly, was instantly killed. The rear brakenan, named Geo. Burke, was struck by a portion of the freight car and had his left leg and hip and his right arm broken. His injuries are the mostserious of any of the wounded on the train. A young man with his wife, who were married at Trenton yesterday morning, and had just started on a wedding tour, were somewhat bruised, but not seriously hurt.

A woman sustained a fracture of one of her legs, and a child was badly bruised, and a family named Baker, from Jersey City, were all more or less injured. A gentleman of the family was wedged in between the cars, and when he was taken out his head was found to be badly cut, but not seriously. His lady lost an ear, and the child sestained some painful injuries on her head and limbs. Mr. Baker was lying on the top of Mr. Kelly, who was perfectly dead, and yet he could not extricate himself till the ruins of the cars were removed. None were mortally wounded, unless it be Mr. Burke, the brakeman. The rear end of the forward passenger car was thrown from the track-as the switch parted, and-somewhatdamaged against the platform of the station.

the track as the switch parted, and somewhat-damaged against the platform of the station. The other passengers on board the train were thoroughly frightened. It is very sel-dom that so small a train passes over the road. If the accident had occurred on Saturday, the loss of life and limb would have been greatly increased. The switch was in the present lets. increased. The switch was in its proper place, and lockedso that no blame can be thrown on he switchman for the occurrence. The the switchman for the occurrence. The Trenton physicians were sent for, and did what they could for the wounded. After proper care had been shown them, they were disposed of as follows: The body of the old gentleman who was killed was left at Lawrence to be sent back to his friends. The young the standard counter and the Newark and the married couple came on to Newark, and the rest came through to Jersey City, and were cared for by the officers of the Railroad Company as they severally desired.—X. Y. Times. ANOTHER SECRET TREATY.

Rome, France, and Italy.
The Jesuit paper, the Unità Cattolica, publishes the substance of a secret convention which, it says, exists between France and the Italian Government on the subject of Rome. The North German Correspondent is responsible for the translation. for the translation:
The retirement of the French from Rome

The retirement of the French from Rome does not mean that it is to be occupied by Victor Emmanuel. No; the Italian Government will halt at the gates of the Holy City. Supposing, however, the monarchy were obliged to take possession of Rome, in that case a secret convention between France and Italy would come into force on the day the Italians entered the city. The provisions of this treaty are the following:—The annexation of Rome to Italy is to be compensated by that of Piedmont from Novara to Savona (with the exception of Alessandria) and the island of Sardinia to France; this island France pledges herself to cede to the Pope, and she further agrees, in conjunction with the Italian Government:—1. To pay the Pope a fixed annual pension; 2. To raise a loan, on favorable terms, for the draining of the island and the construction of railways and other public works. Further, in case a revolution should occur in the new State, Italy is to bind herself, as well as France, to suppress it.

—Switzerland is suffering-immensely-under-

Switzerland is suffering immensely under the present war. She has no coal mines and procures her coal from Germany. But coal, grain and a good many other necessaries of life have been declared contraband of war by the South-German Governments, and are not suffered to pass the border. In consequence, all factories in Switzerland have been com-polled to suspend operations. The Swiss press pelled to suspend operations. The Swiss press is almost unanimous in its condemnation of

The census-takers have finished the siege of Troy. The population was reduced to figure

FACTS AND FANCIES. Plain Language from Truthful James.

(TABLE MOUNTAIN, 1870.) (ABBLE HOUSTAIR, 1010.)

Which I wish to remark—
And my language is plain.—
That for ways that are dark
And for tricks that are vain,
The heathen Chinee is peculiar.
Which the same I would rise to explain.

Ah Sin was his name : All Sin was his name;
And I shall not deny
In regard to the same
What that name might imply,
But his smile it was pensive and child-like,
As I frequent remarked to Bill Nye.

It was August the third;
And quite soft was the skies;
Which it might be inferred.
That Ah Sin was likewise;
Yet he played it that day upon William
And me in a way I despise.

Which we had a small game, And Ah Sin took a hand; t was euchre. The same He did not understand; But he smiled as he sat by the table,
With the smile that was child-like and

Yet the cards they were stocked
In a way that I grieve,
And my feelings were shocked
At the state of Nye's sleeve;
Which was stuffed full of aces and bowers,
And the same with intent to deceive.

But the hands that were played By that heathen Chinee, And the points that he made, Were quite frightful to see—
Till at last he put down a right bower;
Which the same Nye had dealt unto me.

Then I looked up at Nye, And he gazed upon me;
And he rose with a sigh,
And said, "Can this be?
We are ruined by Chinese cheap labor"
And he went for that heather Chines;

In the scene that ensued I did not take a hand, I did not take a nand,
But the floor it was strewed
Like the leaves on the strand
-With the cards that Ah Sin had been hiding;
In the game "he did not understand."

In his sleeves, which were long, He had twenty-four-packs— Which was coming it strong, Yet I state but the facts; And we found on his nails, which were taper,
What is frequent in tapers—that's wax.

Which is why I remark, And my language is plain,

That for ways that are dark,
And for tricks that are vain,
The heathen Chinee is peculiar—
Which the same I am free to maintain.

F. Bret Harte, in the Overland Monthly.

Fox-hunts upon the promenades of New Albany, 1nd., area fashionable amusement. -Columbus, Obio, has a blue Moselle. His clerk ran away with his wife.

-In spite of the Pacific Railroad, the veloci pede has just reached Kansas City. -A cotemporary says Eve was the first

- A California phrenologist is authority for the statement that George Francis Train's kull is that of a Napoleon. -Cincinnati consumes 13,500,000 gallons of water daily, and that in the lager beer sea-

- Kate Field is writing up Dickens in the intervals of boating in a blue dress at New-

-Connt Joannes says that the last time he addressed the public the house was so still that he could have heard a man think. -A Western paper concludes a long obitu-ary notice with the announcement that "seve-ral deaths are unavoidably deforred."

—An Irish statistician estimates that weeds-cost that country nearly \$6,000,000 a year. This dosen't include widows' weeds. -It is reported that the fall fashion for lahats will be a funnel-shaped arrangement, with the small end behind.

-Photographs of Edgar A. Poe are being sold in Richmond for the benefit of his only surviving sister, who resides near that city. —A Lancaster county, Pa., official has sued another for charging him with wearing a. c woman-killing moustache."

-The increase alone in the inhabitants of London during the last thirty years exceeds the entire population of the kingdom of Greece, brigands included.

—It is an Indiana paper that says "but few-readers in the United States of Napoleon's despatches that the soldiers were full of clank know that the word means beans." -An employé of a German paper in Cincinnati celebrated the latest news so enthusinastically, that he didn't know when he tumbled.

ever the press and was subsequently taken up. -Chippewa Falls, Wis., is reported to be excited over the discovery of a gold minethere. The chief obstacle to the mining is that they are obliged to blast through four feet of solid silver to get at the gold!

Some of the French medical journals are advocating the plan of burning instead of burying the bodies of those killed in battle, to obviate the danger to the public health of interring so many corpses together. -New Haven hackmen are discouraged be-

down-town, instead of paying them, they turn around and thank the drivers and promise to remember them in their prayers.-N. Y. -The admirers of Burns will be greatly interested in the reproduction of the original manuscript of his "Tam O'Shanter" and "Lament of Mary Queen of Scots," by the photo-

chromolith process, with an introduction and -A Pittsfield (Mass.) man whose benevolent heart wouldn't allow his cat to die of a fish-bone in its throat, hit it over the head with a hammer, and, not hitting hard enough, only knocked the bone out—the cat now being

as active and musical as of yore. He will hit harder another time. -The French seem likely to succeed in ac-—The French seem havey to succeed in accomplishing their grand strategic object, which is, apparently, to lure the Prussians within the walls of Paris, and then fall upon them while they are in an unsuspecting condition. Or if not at Paris, then later at Havre or

Dienne. The Portland Transcript says the following inscription is to be found in a graveyard in a neighboring town, on a stone erected by a much widowed man to the memory of his four wives, whom he thus economically consigns to eternal bliss in two lines:

"Here lies Susan, Betsey, Rebecca and Jane, Forever and ever in Heaven to reign."

-At his recent visit to Stuttgart a deputa-At his recent visit to Stuttgart a deputa-tion of Lutherans waited on the Emperor of Russia at the Castle of Berg. By some care-lessness of a servant a large vase was upset. At this sudden noise the Emperor jumped back, and laid his hand on his sword. It is a side, business to receive religious deputations. risky business to receive religious deputations.

in Russia.