Coening



Bulletin,

VOLUME XXIV.—NO. 122.

WEDNESDAY AUGUST 31, 1870.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS for Parties, &c. New styles. MASON & CO., 907 descriptions to DIXED EARTH CLOSETS ON ANY floor, in or out of doors, and POBTABLE EARTH COMMODES, for use in bed-chambers and elsewhere. Are absolutely free from offence. Earth Closet Compony's office and salesroom at WM. G. BHOADS', No. 1221 blarkot street.

MARRIED. TRIOL-CONARD.—On the 12th of August, by Rev. J. Spencer Kennerd, at the residence of the bride, Mr. William H. Triol and Miss Anna Conard, both of this

CALEX.—On Second-day morning, 29th inst., Samuel Caley, Sr., in his 50th 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 Ninth month, at 110 clock. Carriages will meet the 7.15 train from Philadelphia at Media. [New York and Baltimore papers please copy.] papers please copy. I KIRK PATRICK .- On the 28th instant, David Kirk-ATRICATION.—On the son instant, but to attend his theral, from his mother's residence, 623 Arch street, on Thur-day, lst proximo, at 3 o'clock P. M. 2t. MIFFLIN.—On the 29th inst., Thomas Millin.—RULION.—In Obester, on the 29th instant, Job Rulion, in the 71st year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the function, from his late residence, on Fifth-day, 1st prox., to meet at the house at 10 o'clock A. M.

400 EYRE ARCH STREET. Are supplying their Customers with
BLACK BILKS

At Gold 12% Premiu PURE COD -LIVER OIL, CITRATE Magnesia.—JOHN C. BAKER & Co..713 Market st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BOYS SCHOOL CLOTHES.

John Wanamaker, Finest Clothing Establishment.

818 & 820 Chestnut Street. BOX8.BCHOOL CLOTHES

WANTED!

Rent a Furnished House.

In or near Germantown ddress, Box "2803;" Philadetohia P. O

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 and 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department cal treatment and medicine furnished gratuitously

POLITICAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF.

WILLIAM R. LEEDS.

EDUCATION. SPRING GARDEN INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Nos 608 and 611 MARSHALL street,
To be reopened SEPPEMBER 12th
GILBERT COMBS, A. M., Principal.

WEST PENN SQUARE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 5 South Merrick street, (formerly Mrs. M. H. Mitchell's). The Fail Term of this school will begin on THURSDAY, September 15. MISS AGNES IRWIN, Principal. MISS E. L. ELDREDGE'S INSTITUTE

for Young Ladies, 532 Franklin street, will reopen Wednesday, September 14th. an31,1218

A. R. TAYLOR'S SINGING ACADEMY A. SIZ Arch street, will open for the reception of lass and private pupils on Monday, September 5th fleurs from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. and 4 to 7 P. M. laily.

VOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE.

SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN Northwest Penn Square. The school year for 1870 1871 will commence on MONDAY, the 12th of Sep-ther. T. W. BRAIDWOOD. Principal. WM. FEWSMITH'S CLASSICAL AND English School,

Re-opening MONDAY, September 12. Circulars Mr. A. B. Taylor's, 1015 Chestnut Street. au31,lm

BOARDING.

DIEASANT BOARDING.—PERSONS
that have returned from the watering-places and would like to spend a few weeks in the country, will find a plezant and healthy place at Mrs. Dupree's boarding house, at Schonek's Station-on Philadelphia and Trenton Kailrond.

She has a few good vacant rooms left. Terms reasonable. Cars run so that they can go down to the city carly in the morning and return late in the evening. Splendid gunning, fishing and boating.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF CAROLINE GROSS, DEd ceased - Letters testamentary upon the estate of AROLINE GROSS, deceased, having been granted to neutersigned, all persons indebted to said estate arguested to make payment, and those having claim

MISCELLANEOUS.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH. It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrextant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients. It Preserves and Whitens the Teethil Invigorates and Bootles the Gums! Purifice and Portunes the Breath! Provents Accumulation of Tartar! Cleames and Purifice Artificial Teeth! Is a Superior Article for Children! Sold by all Druggets, Winth and Filbert stroots, Puledely

Orster Broilers, Frying and Stew Pans, for sale by Street, below Ninth.

A MILY GRINDSTONES, WITH
Water Pans attached; for sharpening the Cuttery of
Housekeepers; five sizes for sale by TRUMAN, &
SHAW, No. 336 (Eight Thirty-five) Market street,
below Ninth. PEPAIRING OF CLOTHES WRINGERS

I done, and various patterns of them for sale by us Those with cog wheels, viz.: The Universal and Cham-pion we particularly recommend for durability TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Marsei street, below Ninth. Street, below Ninth.

1870. GET YOUR HAIR CUT AT Hair, and whisters dyed. Shave and bath 25 cents. Ladies' and Onlidron's hair cut. Bazers set in order. Open Sunday morning. No. 125 Exchange Place.

A IR TIGHT JARS,

JELLY TUMBLERS. GRIFF IT & PAGE.
Archetreet.

THE WAR IN EUROPE | not pursued, the reason is that you did great

THE BATTLE OF WOERTH.

Incidents of the Fight.--How MacMahon Lost the Battle. [Correspondence of the London Telegraph.] Whatever could have made MacMahon ac cept a battle under the circumstances, I am utterly at a loss to conceive. A glance at the two armies seemed to show how utterly impossible it would have been for the French to do more than hold their own, and even to do this must have cost them dear. But truth compels me to state that the vast superiority in

compels me to state that the vast superiority in numbers was not the only reason why they lost the light.

The Prussian troops are, without exception, in the highest state of discipline; the French are the very reverse. They are brave to a fault. I never knew men fight better, or des-miss death more. I saw one regiment of Zou-

fault. I never knew men light better, or despise death more. I saw one regiment of Zouares, which was 2,000 strong when it went into battle. It lost an immense number of men, and the survivors were finally surrounded by the Prussians.

They fought like devils; and I don't think there could have been two hundred men left when they beld up a white handkerchief, and were made prisoners. The Prussian officers themselves admit the reason why they took so many prisohers to be that the French were all detached, were here and therein small bodies. detached, were here and therein small bodies, and were all cut off in detail. The Prussians seemed to me never to lose their formation; the French seemed really never to have had any. French seemed really never to have had any. Their system, or want of system, might answer very well against undisciplined tribes in Algeria, but as they are they never will be able to face a regular disciplined European army. I repeat that, as regards their bravery, even to a fault, there can be no doubt whatever. But in these days courage is not the only requisite for a soldier.

In saying that MacMahon's information was of the very worst kind. I am merely repeating

In saying that MacMahon's information was of the very worst kind, I am merely repeating what every French officer I have seen since the fight told me. It is hardly to be believed, but it is perfectly true, that the maps of Alsace fornished by the Prussian topographical department to every officer in the army, were unfinitely more correct than those used by the French headquarter staff. But most to blame of all the military departments seems to have been the "Intendance." Prussian officers of all the mintary departments seems to have been the "Intendance." Prussian officers have told me that, if the French army in Strarbourg had crossed the Rhine about the 20th of July, and with a hundred and fifty thousand men had made a forced march upon Mannheim, the results of the campaign would have been very different. have been very different.

I believe the fighting portion of the army

was perfectly ready to move on that day, but there were not two days' rations ready for them. Nay, Thave been told by French prisoners Nay, Thave been told by French prisoners that it was only on the day before the battle of Mac-Weerth that the Chef d'Intendance of Mac-Mahon's army concluded the contract for fresh meat for the men. Some days before leaving Strasbourg many of the regimental efficers told me that the army sincerely hoped the present campaign would be the last in the present campaign would be the last in which the soldiers would be fed by the Intendance, and that it was fully expected they the French would revert to the old system, that worked so well under the First Empire, by which an officer in contract the contract of the co which an officer in each regiment was ap-pointed to purchase food and provide for the cants of the men.

General Trochu to the Parisians.

General Trochu issued the following procla-mation to the Parisians: Paris, Ang. 18, 1870—indabitants of Paris: In the peril in which the country now stands I am appointed Governor of the capital and Commander-in-Chief of the forces charged to defend the city under martial law. Paris embraces the part which belongs to her, for she is resolved to the country of great which braces the part which belongs to her, for she is resolved to be the centre-of-great efforts; great sacrifices and great examples: I come to associate myself in the task with my whole heart. It will be the honor of my life and the brilliant crowning point of a career which has remained hitherto unknown to most of you. I have the most entire faith in the success of our glorious enterprise but it is success of our glorious enterprise, but it is on one condition of an imperious and absolute character, without which our common efforts would be struck with impuissance—I mean good order; and I understand by that not only the tranquillity of the street, but that of your homes and your minds; the deference for the orders of a responsible authority; the resignation in presence of the trials inseparable to the situation; lastly, the grave and collected security of a great military nation, which takes in hand with a firm resolution in solemn, circumstances the conductivity in the conductivity of the security of the conductivity in the conductivity of the c solemn circumstances the conduct of its

destinies.

And I am unwilling, in order to insure to the situation this so desirable an equilibrium to have recourse to the powers which I hold from the state of siege and the law; I shall ask it from your patriotism; I shall obtain it from your confidence in myself, showing to the population of Paris a confidence without limits. I make an appeal to all men, to all parties; myself belonging, as is known in the army, to no other party than that of the country, I call on their devotedness; I ask them to restrain, by their moral authority, the ardent spirits that cannot bridle themselves, and to inflict chastisement with their own hands on those who tisement with their own hands on those are of no party, and who only see in public misfortune an opportunity for satisfying their detestable appetites. And to accomplish my work, after which, I declare, I shall return to the obscurity from which I emerge, I adopt one of the old devices of the province of Brittany, "Avec l'aide de Dieu, pour la patrie!"

GEN-THOCHU.

How MacMahon Rides in Actions. Light a Cigor Afterwards.

The end of the battle of Woerth is thus de-

The end of the battle of Woerth is thus described by a correspondent:

In front of those battalions which had escaped massacre and the shame of surrendering en masse, before those decimated regiments, rose MacMahon, holding his sword by the blade and brandishing it like a club. He wildly spurred a large black charger covered with foam, the third he had mounted. His uniform was torn to rags, his crayat had been carried foam, the third he had mounted. His uniform was torn to rags, his cravat had been carried away, his shirt was open, exposing his breast. This man was superb. He forced his great tlack charger into the circle of fire through which he had just broken. The chasseurs came back with loosened rein; they passed and repassed several times through the enemy's lines, which they overthrew and sabred. The officers took the big black charger by the bridle, the soldiers cried "Vive MacMahon!" and the Marshal, standing up in his stirrups, took in at a glance the field of battle, lit a cigar and organized his admirable retreat. At seven o'clock we were in a capital position, but MacMahon had returned to the front along the valley where the Prussian army, quite exhausted, was unable to pursue its march. This man, who from dawa had been in the saddle, man, who from dawn had been in the saddle, and who had been fighting for thirteen hours and had seen all his orderlies fall, lit another cigar, dismounted and passed three hours in helping the hospital men to attend to the

MacMahon's Address to His Soldiers. Marshal MacMahon published the following order of the day, which, as the French-papers give it, has no date either as to time or place:—

SOLDIERS On August 6th fortune betrayed Soldiers—On August 6th fortune betrayed your courage; but you only lost your position after heroic resistance which lasted nine hours. You were but 35,000 against 150,000, and you were overwhelmed by numbers. Under such circumstances a defeat is glorious, and history will say that at the battle of Froschweiler the French displayed the greatest valor. You met with great losses, but those of the enemy were considerable. If you were not pursued, the reason is that you did great mischief to the foc. The Emperor is pleased with you, and the whole country is grateful to you for having worthily sustained the honor of the flag. We have gone through severe trials, which we must try to forget. The first Corps will be reorganized, and by the help of God will soon take a brilliant revenge.

The Marshal commanding the First corps d'armée.

The Paris Moniteur contains the following on MacMahon :---

In those telegrams, laconic as they are, we find one brilliant individuality, one splendid military figure, a true soldier—we knew him before, at Malakoff and Magenta. This man—this soldier, this lion who combats at the frontier—is MacMahon. From the despatches we found that he fought against several Prussian armies. It is not man against man, but one against ten. He fought not during an hour or a day, but from the 3d to the 6th, in a foreign country, full with enemies. He was almost surrounded, it appears, several times. He attacked those masses of troops, whose fallen ranks were filled up at once. He fought, he resisted, he withstood the shock; there was no disorder in his army. It is grand—solemn—epic!—and the glory of French arms will receive new lustre from this Homeric struggle.

Struggle.

Napoleon's Escape from Capture.

Napoleon's Escape from Capture. [From the Irish (Dublin) Times, August 20.]
It is now no secret that in the course of Sunday last the Prussians on hearing that the Emperor had left Metz on his way, as it was understood, to Chalons, made a dash in the

Emperor had left Metz on his way, as it was understood, to Chalons, made a dash in the hope of capturing his Majesty. It was about half-past three when the Emperor proceeded from Metz to Longueville, where he put up at the house of Colonel Hencegn, his staff encamping on the lawn. Always capitally informed, the Prussians took it into their heads to carry off his Imperial Majesty.

Hiding themselves during the night in the little thickets round the Chateau Frescati and the neighboring farms, they sent a squadron of Uhlans across the railroad, while they opened fire on the village of Moulins, situated to the left of Longueville, in order to intercept all aid. Fortunately for the Emperor the French engineers blew up the railway bridge under this fire, and the Uhlans being cut off, and finding a strong force at Longueville, surrendered. The next night the Emperor passed at Gravelotte in the house of a farmer named Plaisant. Saturday, four A. M., he got into an open chaise with the Prince Imperial and throve away, taking the valley the most remote from the Moselle. As the Prussian gunners were already getting in motion it was found necessary to protect the road with the granawere already getting in motion it was found necessary to protect the road with the grena-diers of the guard and three regiments of

cavalry.

The Emperor passed through Conflaus, breakfasted at Etain and entered Verdun without further molestation. At this moment Marshal Bazaine was engaged in checking the armies of Prince Frederick Charles and Marshal Steinmetz. A staff officer galloped into Verdun with the news of the result, but into Verdun with the news of the result, butthe Emperor had just left for Chalons, with
the Prince Imperial, and hardly any escort.
At the station he asked for a train. "Sire,"
said the station-master, "I have nothing to
offer you but a third-class carriage." "I will
content myself with that," replied the Emperor, who took his seat on the hard board,
refusing a cushion from his carriage.

peror, who took his seat on the hard board, refusing a cushion from his carriage.

He asked for a glass of wine, and the station-master washed out the glass he had just used at breakfast and gave the Emperor a The Prince Imperial, who was greatly fatigued, demanded to wash his hands and face, and performed his ablutions in the station master's glass, using his pocket-handkerchief or a towel.

On the morning of the 17th the Emperor ceached Chalons, and there are divers reports abroad as to the reception he met with in the camp. Some of the evening papers say he has retired to Rheims, and such is the case. The Garde Mobile is said to have flung at him such epithets as "Assassin," &c. The "Crowning Catastrophe" of Napo-leon.
[From the Pall Mall Gazette of August 20.]

Wednesday, the 17th instant, the two armies seem to have taken breath, but on Thursday any hopes that Bazaine might still have entertained of making good his retreat were totally stricken down. The Prussians attacked him on that morning, and after nine hours' fighting. The French army was completely deing, "the French army was completely de-feated, cut off from his communications with Paris, and driven back towards Metz." On that evening or on the following day, the army of the Rhine must have reentered the fortress it had left at the beginentered the fortress it had left at the beginning of the week. Once cooped up there it will be easy for the Germans to cut off all supplies; the more so as the country is already thoroughly drained of everything by the prolonged presence of the troops, and as the investing army is sure to require for its own use everything that can be got together. Thus famine must soon compel Bazaine to move; but in what direction it is difficult to tell. A move to the west is sure to be resisted by overwhelming forces; one to the north is extremely move to the west is sure to be resisted by overwhelming forces; one to the north is extremely dangerous; one to the southeast might perhaps partially succeed, but it would be wholly barren of immediate results. Even if he reached Befort or Besançon with a disorganized army, he could not exercise any appreciable influence upon the fate of the campaign. This is the situation to which hesitation in the second phase of the campaign has brought the French army. No doubt it is accurately known to the government in Paris. The recall of the Mobile Guard from Chalons to Paris proves it. From the moment Bazaine's main forces are cut off the position of Chalons, which was a mere place of rendezvous, and nothing else, has lost all importance. The nearest place of rendezvous now for all forces is Paris, and thither everything must now move. There is no force whatever which could oppose in the field the Third German army, now probably moving upon the capital. Before long the French will find out by a practical trial whether or not the fortifications of Paris are worth their cost. whelming forces; one to the north is extremely

Though this crowning catastrophe has been impending for days it is hardly possible as yet to realize that it has actually come to pass. No expectations went the length of this reality. A fortnight ago Englishmen were speculating on the possible consequences of the French winning the first great battle. The danger to which their fears most pointed was that Napoleon III. might make such an initial success poteon 111. might make such an initial success the occasion of a hasty peace at the expense of Belgium. Upon this point they were speedily reassured. The battles of Woerth and Forbach showed that no theatrical triumph was in store for the French arms. A Sombre Side of Parisian Life.

Paris (Aug. 18) Correspondence of the Daily News. But there is another and more affecting side to the life of this sorrow-stricken city. The mothers, the sisters, the wives, the affianced, of the gallant young spirits who have donned their uniforms and marched so blithely to the battle, how do those bear up in their day of leavy trial? Come with me to the Church of our Lady of Victory, and you shall see them humble, devout, patient, praying for their dear ones, and registering their yows before Heaven. The whole church is full of memorials from those who have suffered and have prayed, whose heart's hunger has been mercifully satisfied, and who have inscribed their gratitude on the sacred walls. I was at this church on the Napoleon the and again this recursion. Heaven. walls. I was at this church on the Napoleon fite day, and again this morning. It had many worshipers on both occasions, tearful women wapt in prayer for the most part, with here and there a priest and an aged man. "In gratitude to Our Lady for preserving a darling child when in great peril;" and then come initials and the date. "In humble thankfulness

for the return of my beloved husband from the war;" "Honor to Our Lady for her merciful intervention" on a day named. "In acknowlwar;" "Honor to Our Lady for her merciful intervention" on a day named. "In acknowledgment of the prayer Our Lady answered, "and so forth, cover a great part of the interior of the church. Each sentiment is given on a small marble tablet, some eight inches by four, and affixed to the walls, or the pillars overhead, so that the place is lined with the records of gratitude. Several of these are too minutely personal for quotation, but all breathe the same spirit, and all helped to give a tender meaning to the bowed figures absorbed in prayer. There were lighted candles and pictures, an officiating priest in vestments, and glittering altar ornaments, and votive offerings. But you hardly see these. The poor women and their sorrows shut them out. These are the passionate cravings for more than human help, the pitiful longing for other and more personal solace than the most brilliant national victory could give; the hum ble shrinking domestic hopes and fears which centre upon Jules or Antoine, his safety and his life. He is warhers living effit.

hum ble shrinking domestic hopes and fears which centre upon Jules or Antoine, his safety and his life. He is perhaps lying stiff and stark with a Prussian bullet through his head even as they pray, but they are upheld, poor souls, by love and faith; they deposit their little gifts in one of the bags held by ladies at the church doors, and go their way serene and comforted. The tumbrils yesterday, for the men about to be wounded, and the church in which prayers for soldiers safety are being offered up to-day—it is hard to say which was sadder. There were no heroines present, and I did not see a single worshiper who seemed capable of playing the Roman. It was all humlity and timid hope; and when one looked round next at the yacant places for the tablets of gratitude, it was with strengthened convictions concerning the horrible barbarism—the relentless wickedness of war.

wickedness of war INDIAN MASSACRES IN TEXAS.

A Captive Mother and Five Children Ransomed...They are from Peoria... The Scalp of a Murdered Father Dan-gled in the Face of His Captive Chil-dren.

The Chicago Republican contains the fol-The Chicago Republican contains the following letter:
FORT SILL, Indian Territory, August 20.—
"Kicking Bird," "Little Heart," "Satanta,"
"Satanc," "Timbered Mountain," "Lone Wolt," with nearly all of the Kiowa braves and their families and lodges and ponies, &c., arrived here on the 18th. They brought in Mrs. Kooger and her five children, captured at Henrietta, Texas, on the Little Witchita, last July, a special despatch in regard to which was sent you at the time. They demanded \$500 apiece for these captives. After they brought them—in—General—Grierson ordered all—the cavalry to saddle, fully arin and equip, and quietly hold themselves in readiness at their stables for instant action. He then went to the Agency, a mile south of here, and demanded the captives at once unconditionally and without ransom. The Indians gave them up. The Quaker agent subsequently raid \$100 aniece for them. at once unconditionally and without ransom. The Indians gave them up. The Quaker agent subsequently paid \$100 apiece for them. Several days ago Kicking Bird and a delegation of these Kiowas came into the post with twenty-three mules which had been stolen from here by their band. They had a council at the Agency, and demanded \$1,000 for each of the captives, and on being told by Gen. Grierson that no ransom would be paid at all, they became exasperated, loaded their captines structure. came exasperated, loaded their carbines, strung their bows, and told him that they would come some time and carry him off. The Quaker agent told them to go back to their camp and return with all their captives and people, and he would pay camp captives would and people, and he would pay them something for the captives, but how much he could not tell. Before leaving, the Indians placed White Horse, a candidate for chieftainship, in front of the council, and said to Gen. Grierson and the Agent: "This is the great brave that lately stole the seventy mules right from under your noses, and scalned the

ight from under your noses, and scalped the bree men near this post, and shot into the cat-le herd, and had your soldiers wild and runthe herd, and had your soldiers wild and run-ning all over the country to catch him. We want you to make a chief of him for these great things. He is the man who captured the wo-man and children, and killed Mr. Kooger, in Texas, &c., and he was the greatest brave in the fight with the Sixth Cavalry in June and July, and has killed many Texans, and burned many houses, and laid waste much ground—make him a Kiowa chief." Yesterday, I saw this red fined lay his leaded round—make him a Kiowa chief."
Yesterday, I saw this red fiend lay his loaded arbine on the counter at the sutler's store, and exultingly count the hundred or more

dollars' worth of sutler's checks which the order of the Indian Agent was procuring for lim. He was "jabbering away" to a group of hideously painted devils, and buying fine double three-point blankets, and other valuable-goods with the reward his conduct had obtained for him from the Indian Agent.

This is no fancy sketch, but the honest truth! The savages—armed with breech-loading reneaters (Speneer and Henry carbines)—who dollars' worth of sutler's checks which the orpeaters (Spencer and Henry carbines)—who crowded the sutler's store and were buying aricles our officers and soldiers could not afford

from the people's money appropriated by Congress, and given them by the Indian Agent, were the ones that have been spreading terror through Texas, murdering, robbing, devastating, and compelling settlers to break up and move south into thicker settlements. When the captives delivered on the eigh-ecuth arrived at this post the sight of the troop cheered them greatly, but when they started for the agency, however, they began a pitcous crying that melted every heart, and one of the Sixth Infantry was heard to exchan feedingly in choking accent, "Only a will boys, to sic. us, and bedad we'd have em! It is approaching the time of the year when the interior Department distributes Indian annuities, and besides the prairie grass."

dian annuities, and besides the prairie grass is dying and rapidly losing its nutrition. Hence the desire for peace. * * * Several children—the sole survivors of massacred families—are still captives, Mrs. Kooger was formerly from near Peoria, Ill., and belongs to Mr. Hampton's family.—Subscriptions are being taken up, and officers' wives here are making clothing for them. Some of the officers decline to subscribe, declaring of the officers decline to subscribe, declaring that it the Indian agent is so far responsible for them as to pay ransom-money for their delivery he or the bureau he represents is responsible for their losses pecuniarily, and must make them good. The family will start for Pecria in a few days. A few days before their capture all the other families at Henrietta had taken the warning given by some of the Sixth capture all the other families at Henrietta had taken the warning given by some of the Sixth Cavalry and removed to Montague, twenty miles south of there. At daylight, without warning, about one hundred Kiowas, having several captives, suddenly appeared before the house while the inmates were dressing, they having just risen; the oldest daughter, seventeen years at age was the first been. seventeen years of age, was the first to see them; she ran into the house from the doorway where she was standing, and Mr. Kooger, seeing the large number, knew at conce that a massacre of his entire family would follow any resistance shown, and thinking to conciliate, he advanced fearlessly and with a hearty "How, how," extended his hand to shake with them. A savage, in prended friendship, seized each hand, and in an instant afterward Kooger was shot through the heart and head. In ten initutes more the family were mounted and tied on ponies, and when swimming the Witchita river near by, Mrs. K., after being thrown from her horse, was seized by two savages, who entertained themselves dousing her under water from time to time, almost drowningher, and much to the merriment of their comrades. Little Charley K., a bright ten year old, showed fight, and with a loaded musket

had drawn bead on one when his father went out to shake hands. -It needs a woman to get Bazaine out of his prison at Metz. An irresistible Sally could de it.-Ec.

THE NATHAN MURDER.

Further Petails of the Arrest of Ryan, the Suspected Nathan Murderer--A Bloody Contin the Prisoner's Valise-His Alarm at the Discovery---Is He " Playing" for Notoriety 7

The New York Herald says:
On Friday last a police officer named Sydney
Conklin was sent to the house of Mr. J. Lord,
136th street and Broadway, Manhattanville,
whose house had been broken open at two clock on the morning of the previous day by ı burglar.

When he went to the house he found that nothing had been taken away, as the burglar was disturbed in his operations by Mrs. Lord, who, hearing a noise, had given an alarm; and the discomfitted thief took his departure, not, however, without leaving on the premises some important testimony in the shape of a valise or courier-bag, which was found to contain a burglar's brace, a bit, a green alianthus club and a linen coat or dister. The goat bore on the sleeve the print of a man's hand in blood, and had besides other marks of blood on When he went to the house he found that blood, and had besides other marks of blood on the breast, both of which had been attempted to be washed out, but without success.

The officer had at first only the print of the man's foot to guide him as to who the would-be burglar and owner of the before named property was, and upon this clue (as reported in yesterday's Herald) he traced and arrested a man named Michael Ryan from Manhattanville to Carmansville, Fleetwood Track, Tremont, Morrisania, Melrose, Mott Haven and to Harlem.

and to Harlem.

He also discovered that from the time Byan left Manhattanville he had made it a practice to call at the houses of the principal residents in each place he passed through and ask if the gentleman was in, and if he received an affirmative answer he would make some rambling story as to his poverty and ill-success in life, in order to obtain money; but where ver he was informed that the "gentleman" was out, he demanded money in a manner that would leave little doubt in the minds of his hearers that he made his demand having his hearers that he made his demand having in view another alternative, namely, that if it was not given him he should take it, or whatever else was near to hand, for himself. It would appear that from the time he left Man-hattanville he had supported himself by this system of acquisition.

system of acquisition.

When arrested in Harlem he was asked what business he had worked at lately, and he replied, "at Mr. Chapman's saw-mils, in Pennsylvania;" but he bad left there—because. Chapman had refused to pay him his wages, for some cause which the prisoner would not explain. As he was being taken in a car through the tunnel in the Fourth avenue, he tried to throw himself out, and said that he would destroy himself rather than "confess." would destroy himsen rather than contess."
This latter remark excited the officer's suspicion that there was more in the case than first met the eye, and when the officer repeated to him the contents of the value, he on me fit the bag?"

The officer replied that they were evidently the keys belonging to it, as they opened it

xactly.

The officer then mentioned particularly the

Blood Stains on the Coat, upon which the prisoner cursed vehemently, and said, "That d—d duster will—hang me." When the name of Mr. Nathan was mentioned the prisoner became greatly agitated, and said again:

"No; I will'die before I will confess."

He asked the officer if he was friendly in-clined toward him, and if he would "stand by lum," and, on receiving the assurance that such would be the case, he again questioned doomed man," or words to that effect.

While in a cell at the Police Headquarters a

while in a cell at the Police Headquarters a photograph of Mr. Nathan's house was placed before him, which he appeared to recognize at once, and remained looking at it for some time with his head resting on both hands in such an attentive manner that the officer felt convinced it was not the first time he had seen the place, and he again urged him to tell what he knew of Mr. Nathan's Murder,

but with the same result—that he "would not confess anything." When taken before Justice McQuade at the Harlem Police Court Mrs. Lord stated that Ryan, whom she recognized in the court, came to her house in Manhattanville on Wednesday afternoon last, at about 4 o'clock," and asked if the "gentleman" was at home, but on being told he was not he commenced asking for money in a threatening attitude, and made such a disturbance that they were compelled to give him a trilling sum to titude, and made such a disturbance that they were compelled to give him a trifling sum to get rid of him. On leaving the house he asked if there was a dog in the yard.

Justice McQuade was impressed with the idea that if Ryan was not the actual perpetrator of the murder of Mr. Nathan the appropriate of the prisoner when questioned

pearance of the prisoner when questioned about it, and when confronted with the bloody coat, &c., warranted him in supposing that he

Knew Something About It,

and with this view he has instructed Conklin to make the most minute investigations concerning him, during which time the prisoner is to be held in jail.

THE CURSE OF DELAWARE. The Results of the Rule of the Saulsburys.

The Wilmington Commercial says:
For some six years Dr. Gove Saulsburyhas been Governor, and for four years more it is hoped to make the brother-in-law of Willard his successor. Beyond, that, Mr. Bewley, of Sinyrna, another intimate of these leaders, is indicated as their man for the place. Ender Sinyrna, another intimate of these leaders, is indicated as their man for the place. Under Governor Saulsbury what has been the situation? Has the State prospered? Let her empty treasury, though swelled by extraordinary and unprecedented taxes, answer. Let her shattered and depressed credit answer. Let her daith, violated by the misappropriation of reventess solemnly set apart to her creditors, answer. Have the people prospered? Let the groans of the depressed agriculturists answer. Let the Sheriffs and Constables of Kent and Sussex show the piles of writs against the impoverished people. Let us hear whether, under the laws of Delaware, passed at the Saulsbury dictation, under the Saulsbury grasp, the citizens have prospered passed at the Saulsbury dictation, under the Saulsbury grasp, the citizens have prospered and grown rich. Still again, has intelligence increased? Let the ruined school system answer. Let the children of the people, unschooled by any public system, answer. Let the fog of ignorance which hovers above the State, invoked by the Ring in their cruel and contemptuous indifference to every appeal for an amended educational system, answer. for an amended educational system, answer. Let the State school funds, shorn of their proportions, and depleted by gross mismanage

ment, answer.
The code of Draco might have shed more blood, but it could have scarcely more depressed the energy and stifled the public spirit breast the could not have bound in chains of a people. It could not have bound in chains more galling the just ambitions of intelligent

Had the despotism of the Saulsburys been Had the despotism of the Saulsburys been established on a broad basis; had it been used to the advantage and good name of the State; had the people prospered; had intelligence advanced; had justice attained new strength; how we might have regarded its claims upon the people of Delaware, we shall not say But, under all the weight of M severity, to perceive that it has been selfish, greedy, cunning and narrow-minded, is to condemn it totally. Draco's system may have had merits; this has none.

-The State Geologist of Obio declares that there are ten thousand square miles of coal deposit in that State.

FIFTH EDITION

4:30 O'Olook.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

An Acepoiated Press Agent Cowhided

FROM WASHINGTON.

. (By the American Press Association.) Personal. WASHINGTON, August 31.—The Commissioner of Patents, Fisher, has returned.

Eand Patents. Patents for 12,500 acres ancient donation ands were issued from the Interior Department to-day.

FROM THE SOUTH.

(By the American Press Association.) VIRGINIA.

Highly Interesting-The Agent of the Associated Press Denounced as a Liar. Associated Fress, at Alleghany Springs, was publicly denounced as a liar, and cowhided for breach of faith in publishing a vote of sympathy with the French passed by visitors at the Springs. The casteration was done by at the Springs. The castegation was done by H. W. Burton, of the Petersburg Index.

FROM NEW YORK.

(By the American Press Association.) Advance in Gold. New York, August 31.—Gold advanced to

FACTS AND FANCIES.

Albany style of announcing an ice machine. —A guest at a Leavenworth hotel ate two dozen ears of green corn the morning he died. -After Napoleon-what? The Prussian army,

-Omaha is putting in the fire alarm telegraph.

-Spitting tobacco on Chinamen from ele-vated windows is a 'Frisco sport. —A Jersey farmer offers to dig potatoes against Weston, one hundred miles in twentyfour hours, up and down the rows.

-Prussia has 359 associations for the improvement of the soil by drainage, irrigation and the building of dikes. -Nearly all the strikes in this country and the disturbances occasioned thereby are led by persons of foreign birth;

—It is proposed to found in Chicago an art gallery, to be free to everybody, and to be kept open in the evening and on Sundays. —It is reported that the New York Tri-bune is having Greeley's old editorial manu-scripts engraved as maps of the seat of war. -It is said that Aristomachus, a noted Roman, devoted sixty years to the study of the

e presume the bee died, or he would not have given up so soon. —Among the grum jokes of the war in Paris papers is the announcement that King William has committed suicide by sitting down on the spike of his helmet.

-An Australian murderer, for whose arrest a reward was offered, sent his wife to betray him, arguing that if £300 was going it should not go out of the tamily.

-Why is a man's trade mark like a certain leading Prussian? Because it is a "biz" mark. The author of the above leaves a wife and twelve small children.

—A man in Oswego, being saved from drowning the other day, rewarded his preserver with a five-cent piece, and disappeared without waiting for his change.

-The service-book in use in one of the Boston churches contains hymns written by Chas. A. Dana, of the N.Y. Sun, and Wm. P. Hurlburt, of the World. —The last book issued in London is entitled "What Shall My Son Be?" One would naturally suppose it should be a boy, but then

you can't always tell. —Boston has a new woman going into the lecture field. Her hair is so red she has to wear fly-nets over her ears to keep the candlemoths from flying in.—N. Y. Democrat. -Domestic discipline is maintained in Dahomey by the dread every wife feels lest her husband may give her to the king for a sol-

—Henry Ward Beecher refers to one of his correspondents as a person evidently who took what is called the "hyper-Calvinistic inoculation.'

-Two men in Rutland, Vt., claim the same woman for wife, and, pending the dispute, the lady declares herself willing to marry either or both, if the sanction of the law could be obtained in the latter area. tained in the latter case.

—Creditor—"How often must I dlimb three pair of stairs before I get the amount of this little account?" Debtor—"Do you think I am going to rent a place on a first floor to accommodate my creditors?"

-A Hartford quack doctor became involved: in a serious complication with his landlady a fews days since in consequence of his failure to pay a board-bill. When the woman found that she could get ro money, she "went through" his specimens with a poker, and destroyed fifty-six glass bottles.

-Students of the war in Boston enjoy splendid opportunities for an examination of the geography of France in the Public Library, which has a map of the country 32 feet square, and, therefore, covering 1,023 feet. which exhibits every village and farm-house

IMPORTATIONS. Reported for the Philad-lphia Evening Bulletin. STJOEN, PR-Brig Planet, Sheppara-297 hhda sugar 50 lbls do 44 lbb-1; mola-ses John Mason & Co. MATANZAS—Schr Gen Connor, Partridgo—343 hhds. sugar 116 bx do John Mason & Co.

MEMORANDA.
Ship Hudson, Anthony, hence for Bremen, sailed from Deal 18th Inst. Ship Stadacona, Cassidy, hence at St John, NB. 29th nstient. Ship Margaret. Boudixen, sailed from Liverpool 18th Ship Margaret. Bondiscap, and City of Cork. Allen. st. for this bort.
Steamers Caiabria, McMickun, and City of Cork. Allen. Steamers Caiabria, McMickun, and City of Cork. Allen. Steamers Caiabria, bonderson, Drunsmond, hence for Stottin, Sailed from Deal 13th inst.
Bark Pulcinella, Trapani, hence at Gibraltar 13th inst.
Bark Geo F Jenkins (Br), Corning, hence at Autworp 19th inst.

ofh inst. Bark Providence (Br), Coalilect, hence at London 19th instant
Brig Hector, Haskell, hence at Halifax 22th inst.
schirs Gustle Wilson, Lincoln, and Ocean Wave, Bryant. hence at Gloucester 29th inst.
Schr J Spencer, Heather, at Boston 20th inst. from.
Georgetown, DO.
Sohr F E Hallock, Hallock, hence at Providence 22th
Instant.

instant.

Schrs S. T. Wines, Hulse: Geo B. McFarland. McFarland, honce, and Flora, from Gardiner for this port, at Nowport 29th inst.

Schr Lavina Beil. Bayles, hence at Norwich 27th inst.

Schr Hazleton. Gardner, from Tauuton; Goddess, Kolley, from Pawtroket, and White Foam, Millises. from Frovidence, all for this port, at Newport 27th inst.

Schr Wind, Brown, from Trenton, at Pawtucket 23th instant

Schr Bachel Jane. Cook, soiled from Pawtucket 20th, inst tar this port.