

FIRST EDITION

Prussia and England.

Diplomatic Difficulties.

German Captures and French Losses

Naturalizing the Indians.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

PRUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

Diplomatic Difficulties—Curious Charge Against a Prime Minister.

In the issue for Great Britain the North German Correspondent—Bismarck's organ—we find the following curious statement:—

"Earl Granville, in his note to Count Bernstorff, on the 15th inst., states that the Royal Commission who 'sic' inquired into the neutrality laws of 1867, had decided that to prohibit export (sic) of munitions of war was impracticable and impolitic." We have carefully examined the 'Report of the Neutrality Laws' Commissioners referred to, which was presented to both Houses of the British Parliament by command of Queen Victoria, in 1868, and we find in it no such decision as that attributed to these 'eminent jurists' by Earl Granville. Their report does not contain one word on the subject of the prohibition of the exportation of munitions of war. It was decided that the object of the deliberate intention to mislead Count Bernstorff and the public, it is our duty at least to expose the gross misstatement made by the Foreign Office.

It is singular enough that Earl Granville's reference to the report in question supplies us with an additional argument in support of the remonstrances of North Germany; for at page 48 of an appendix to the report we have found a very clear exposition of the laws in force in France with reference to the exportation of arms and munitions of war from that country. The information must be considered authentic, having been supplied to the British Government by Monsieur de Moustier, in his capacity of Minister of Foreign Affairs, under date of February 29, 1867. It appears from the official documents communicated by M. de Moustier that the exportation and transit of arms and munitions of war to belligerents are strictly prohibited, and infractions of the law severely punished. Had Great Britain followed the practice of France, the previous infractions of neutrality of which North Germany complains would not have occurred. The population of France would not have been supplied with hundreds of thousands of rifles for the slaughter of our citizen soldiers. For the delectable we held Great Britain to be bound by the rules of French law, and Earl Granville's plea of unfairness is a mere transparent subterfuge.

PROFIT AND LOSS.

German Captures and French Misfortunes—A Terrible Resumé.

The Staats Anzeiger publishes the following account of the captures of men and material by the German armies since the beginning of the war:—

The reconnaissance and out post fights which formed the prelude of the war were of course accompanied by only slight losses, as at Gersweiler, Ludweiler, Sturz, and the encounters in the neighborhood of Sangerhausen, Niederrborn. The 2d of August, when the town of Saarbrück was temporarily abandoned on the Prussian side, cost the French 6 officers and 67 men. The engagement at Wissembourg threw 30 officers and 1,000 men into the hands of the victor, and also 4 mitrailleuses, 15 four-pounders, 7 eight-pounders, 31 muniton wagons, 13 baggage wagons, and 14 infantry cartridge carts. In the battle of Woerth the French lost 100 prisoners, with 400 officers, 2 eagles, 6 mitrailleuses, 23 cannons, 400 horses, the baggage and tents of two divisions, and two railway trains of provisions. On the same day they lost at Spicheren and on the following days at Reichshofen and Saargemund 256 prisoners, 4 guns, 40 portmanteaux, an encampment, various magazines, 10,000 woolen counterpanes, 40,000 cwt. of rice, coffee, sugar, rum, wine, and biscuits; also boots, military caps, gaiters, and tobacco rations—of these last 1,600,000. The strongholds which surrendered to German troops in the month of August were 103 men, with 80 horses and great stores of arms, etc.; at Liebenberg 3 officers, 280 men, 7 guns, 2006 muskets, 30,000 cartridges, gunpowder, etc.; at Lutzelstein muskets and munitions, 200 guns, 1000 men, 1000 horses, and before Metz, compared with the great sacrifices which they cost on our side, had not such considerable material success as the previous and subsequent combats, for the enemy was always able to save his material, the shelter of the strong fortifications, Vionville, however, notwithstanding 16 cannons, fell into our hands. The fight at Sedan brought us 3000 men, Gravelotte 54 officers and 3000 men prisoners, and for their total loss on all three days 25,000 men is by no means too high a figure. On advancing further, the French army consisted of 114,000 men, and 16 cannons, fell into our hands. The capture of Nouart, Beaumont, and Sedan, before the capitulation of the last named place, gave us about 80,000 prisoners, as well as a large number of eagles and guns. That at Beaumont caused the enemy to lose 1000 men, 1000 horses, 11 mitrailleuses, 23 cannons, and his encampment; that at Sedan before the capitulation a loss of 26 guns, two eagles and 25,000 men. The capitulation of Sedan brought us the marshal, 39 generals, 230 staff and 2000 other officers, and 84,450 men, besides 14,000 wounded, all the fortresses, these regiments, 70 mitrailleuses, 330 field and 150 fortress guns, and 10,000 horses. The remainder of the army, about 14,500 men, with 12,000 horses, cannons and gun carriages, were dispersed on Belgian territory.

The losses of the French in the beleaguered or invested fortresses cannot yet be ascertained. It is only known that the garrison of Strasburg, in a sortie on the 3d of August, lost three cannon, and in another on the 3d of September one officer and four men as prisoners. The magazines and supplies which fell into our possession by the capitulation of Laon have not yet been published, but include twenty-three cannon and many muskets. Adding up these various successes, the losses of the enemy and the prizes of the German armies in the present campaign, not yet of two months' duration, exclusive of killed and wounded, are:—One marshal, 39 generals, 350 officers, 104,750 men, and 14,000 wounded in Sedan; 10,280 horses, at least 55 eagles, 162 mitrailleuses, 480 field and 150 fortress guns, over 400 standards, several pontoon magazines, railway trains, dress and equipment articles, forage and provisions. To this enormous total the prizes taken at Toul and Strasburg have now to be added.

Full returns from the Thirteenth Congressional district elect Mercer, Republican, by 118 majority. The Pennsylvania delegation in the next Congress will stand 13 Republicans and 7 Independent Republicans to 10 Democrats. The present Congressional delegation consists of 18 Republicans and 6 Democrats.

A NOVEL EVENT.

Fifty-one Indians Naturalized in Minnesota.

Paul P. Pease, of a long date says:— "Yesterday morning a scene took place in the United States District Court, in this city, which caused a good deal of curiosity, and which, from its novelty, was extremely interesting. The scene consisted of the naturalization of fifty-one Indians, the Winnebagoes, four of whom made application, but three were not able to pass the required examination, and were therefore not naturalized.

"In 1862, when the Sioux were meditating their bloody attack upon the white people of this State, they entered into an agreement with the Winnebagoes, a part of which agreement was that the latter should assist the Sioux in their attack upon the whites. The Winnebagoes, however, failed, for some reason, to fulfill their part of the agreement, and took no part in the outbreak. After the attack of the Sioux was put down, and peace restored, it was thought desirable to remove the Winnebagoes further west, and most of them were sent about seventeen hundred miles up the Missouri river. They were authorized to land and find the soil barren and everything uninviting. After remaining there a short time most of them went to Kansas and Nebraska, and a few of them returned to the reservation in Blue Earth county, where they have since remained. Those who were naturalized were duly composed in part of those who remained on the reservation in Blue Earth county, and in part of those who came from the Missouri reservation.

"The principal object these Indians had in being naturalized was to obtain the title in fee simple to the lands they now occupy. The title to them is in the United States, though the Indians, by acts of Congress, occupy them in severalty, and for the time being, own them without the power to convey. Recent legislation, however, has authorized the naturalization of Indians upon the conditions that they successfully pass the same examination that foreign born persons who are naturalized are required to pass, with the additional examination as to their having adopted the habits and modes of life belonging to civilized people. By the act of Congress it is also required to satisfy the court that they are prudent and able to manage their own affairs, and support themselves.

"Fifty-one of those who appeared in court yesterday were able to satisfy Judge Nelson with reference to the points named, and were accordingly received. They were accompanied by her daughter, grand-daughter, and great grand-daughter. She was formerly the wife of the well-known Nick Bolloin, a Frenchman, and one of the first agents to that tribe.

"One of the Indians was David Twigg, and he was the son of General Twigg, who surrendered a portion of the United States forces in Texas in the beginning of the Rebellion.

"Previous to making these original proprietors of the soil American citizens, Judge Nelson addressed a few words to them upon the change in their relations. "This extraordinary scene was witnessed with a great deal of curiosity and interest by a large number of people who never before saw an American citizen made out of an Indian. It is expected that before the next election in this State occurs they will be fully informed with regard to the tariff, and that when election day comes they will be able to vote with that degree of intelligence upon that subject which is prudent and is able to manage his own affairs. Good thing."

FRENCH WAR LOSS.

The New Demands on Towns and Departments. The correspondent of the Economist at Havre writes:—

The prolongation of hostilities will of course necessitate, or at least be a pretext for, new loans of money and departments. Havre, for its part, after raising 300,000 francs, is now trying to get, and no doubt will obtain, 1,000,000 francs; and the neighboring department of Calvados, though entirely agricultural, is demanding 3,000,000 francs. The department of La Vendee, which is the only one of the country not to be invaded, asks for 1,800,000 francs, even when there were hopes of peace, determined on having 10,000,000 francs, and probably will now consider a large additional sum necessary. In a word, all France is seized with the mania of borrowing for military purposes, and the total of her requirements, when made up, will be startling. The extreme scarcity of small notes and coin is grievously felt in every commercial town, particularly as regards the payment of wages to workmen and laborers. At Lille, it has been ordered at least in the point of being remedied by the issue of private paper money destined to circulate exclusively in the locality. It is probable that the example set by Lille will be extensively followed. At French towns already proposed to issue small notes, with, however, this difference—that they shall be guaranteed by a committee of the principal manufacturers, and that it shall fix the amount to be granted weekly to each employer. At Rouen the matter is under consideration. At Lyons, it is expected that the total of the number of bankers and merchants should subscribe among themselves a certain sum in notes—say 1,000,000 francs—to be lodged in the branch of the Bank of France, and stamped with the word 'deposited' to prevent them from going into circulation—and that small notes of five francs and ten francs, to the amount of them, should be issued under the guarantee of the bank.

The Freemasons of Troy have organized an insurance company, with three classes of members, and a fee of \$2.00 to be paid on entering, and at the death of a member each remaining member of his class pays \$1.10 into the treasury, \$1 of which goes to the family of the deceased. No other fees or dues are required.

The Storey, of the Chicago Times, has been sued for libel by Mr. Croby, and others of the Crosby Opera House in that city. An idea may be formed of the damages expected from the fact that counsel have—according to the Chicago Republican—already received \$4000 as retaining fees.

The divers who visited the wreck of the United States war ship Housatonic, off Charleston harbor, a short time since, say they found the little torpedo-boat that was commanded by Lieutenant Vanuxem, and the bodies of her crew, and having on board the skeletons of the eight men who volunteered for the enterprise.

At a meeting of the Cleveland, Ohio, Board of Trade, held last week, resolutions were passed favorable to the early construction of a ship canal with a capacity equal to the passage of vessels of 1500 tons burden, to connect Lakes Erie and Ontario. Competent engineers estimate the cost of the proposed work at \$5,000,000.

The Irish in California sometimes allow themselves to be easily affected by leading rumors. The Hibernia Bank, at San Francisco, was recently subjected to the trying ordeal of a "run," through some foolish rumor of its incapacity to pay 100 cents on the dollar. This makes the third time that it has suffered from a similar inconvenience.

A fashionable individual who had patronized the Boston hotels rather liberally for some time past without troubling himself about money matters, was discovered to be an accomplished swindler, and taken in charge by the Chief of Police. He was supposed to be a German Count until his trunks were found to contain nothing more valuable than bricks, stones—not precious—and pieces of wrapping-paper.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Odd Fellowship in the West.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Important Naval Orders

To-day's Cable Quotations.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Orders.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Captain A. K. Hughes is ordered to command the receiving ship Ohio at Boston; Commander Bancroft Gherard to command the Jamestown; Lieutenant-Commanders P. J. Harrington, George H. Wadleigh and Walter Abbott, Lieutenants H. C. Wisner, T. C. Terrell and Wm. V. Reisinger, Masters J. H. Paine, Walton Goodwin, R. E. Carmady, J. G. Hyde and Wm. H. Jacques, to torpedo duty at Newport, Rhode Island; Second Assistant Engineers G. W. Stevens and Hugh H. Pickinton, to examination for promotion.

Captain J. A. Parker is detached from the Boston Navy Yard and ordered to the command of the steamer Franklin, attached to the European fleet.

Captain Andrew Benson is detached from the receiving ship Ohio and ordered to the Boston Navy Yard.

Lieutenant-Commander Ira Harris is granted six months' leave of absence.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Tennessee Odd Fellows. MEMPHIS, Oct. 18.—The Grand Encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Tennessee met here yesterday. P. L. Phillips, of Nashville, presided. Twenty-three encampments were represented. The Grand Lodge meets here on Wednesday.

Committed for Murder. LOUISVILLE, Oct. 18.—William and Henry Klein and Jesse Jones have been committed, without bail, to answer the charge of murdering A. T. Avery, the man who was so mysteriously murdered near Middletown, Ky., recently.

FROM THE WEST.

Fatal Railroad Accident. ST. LOUIS, Oct. 18.—A construction train on the Toledo, Wabash, and Western Railroad, having on board about forty laborers, ran over a cow near Vienna, Illinois, about four miles from here, last evening, and one platform car was thrown from the track. William Fitzmorris and Thomas Crane were instantly killed. Lawrence Darkin and Thomas Conway were fatally wounded, and several others were badly hurt.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Fatal Accident. HELENA, Montana, Oct. 18.—Martin Stevens, late of California, was killed here on Saturday afternoon. He fell down a shaft sixty feet deep, and was not found until yesterday morning. The shaft had five feet of water in it.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations. LONDON, Oct. 18.—11:30 A. M.—Consols for money 92 1/2, and for account 92 1/2. American securities quiet. Stocks quiet. Liverpool, Oct. 18.—11:30 P. M.—Consols for money 92 1/2, and for account 92 1/2. American securities quiet. Stocks quiet.

New York Produce Market. NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Cotton quiet and springing off. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping. No. 1 at \$1.35; No. 2 at \$1.30; white Michigan, \$1.50; corn dull and drooping; mixed Western, \$1.25; oats quiet. Petroleum quiet at 9c.

Baltimore Produce Market. BALTIMORE, Oct. 18.—Cotton strong at 15 1/2 @ 16 1/2. Flour firmer. Wheat steady; Maryland, \$1.45 @ 1.50; No. 1 good to prime, \$1.40 @ 1.45; No. 2, \$1.20 @ 1.25; corn dull; white, \$0.90 @ .95; yellow, 70 @ 80; Western, \$0.85 @ .90; mixed and white, Oats, \$1.25 @ 1.30; provisions unchanged. Whisky 80c @ 90c.

Italian Rome. Protest of the Papal Government. Cardinal Antonelli has sent to the members of the diplomatic body in Rome a protest against the recent proceedings of the Italians. His Eminence says:— "In presence of this fact, which has been accomplished before the eyes of all Europe, and by which the sacred principles of all law, and specially of the law of nations, have been trampled under foot, His Holiness has directed the undersigned Cardinal Secretary of State to object and protest loudly, as he now objects and protests in his august name, against the usurpation and sacrilegious spoliation of the dominions of the Holy See which has been accomplished, declaring at the same time that the King and his Government responsible for all the damage which may result to the Holy See and to the Pontifical subjects from this violent and sacrilegious usurpation. His Holiness, moreover, has ordered it to be declared by the undersigned now declares in his august name, that this usurpation is deprived of all effect, is null and without any value, and that it can never in any way prejudice the incontestable and legitimate rights of the dominion and possession, whether of the Holy Father or of his successors; and if force prevents the exercise of these rights, His Holiness intends and wishes to preserve them intact, in order to resume, at his own time, their actual possession. In informing your Excellency of the present order of the Holy Father, of the unqualified protest which has taken place, and of the protests and objections which follow it, in order that your Excellency may bring the whole to the knowledge of your Excellency's Government, the undersigned Cardinal cherishes the hope that this Government will feel that strong interest which is due to the supreme head of the Catholic Church, who will in future be placed in such circumstances that he will no longer be able to exercise his spiritual authority with that full liberty and entire independence which are indispensable to him."

THIRD EDITION

The Latest from Paris.

Waiting for the Attack.

The Prussian Reinforcements

Further Talk of an Armistice.

Russia as a Mediator.

Yellow Fever in the South.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Anniversary of the Battle of Leipzig. LONDON, Oct. 18.—The Times to-day, in an editorial on the Continental situation, reminds its readers that this is the anniversary of the battle of nations which occurred near Leipzig on the 18th of October, 1813.

The Expected Bombardment of Paris. It has been generally understood in the German camp that the bombardment of Paris from all the batteries simultaneously would be opened on this anniversary day, which is so full of glorious remembrances to the Germans, and which has been regularly celebrated for years. The world is waiting for the events of to-day.

The Anglo-American Ambulance Corps has left Versailles for Orleans, where there are three thousand wounded French and Germans. Some of the journals here to-day print short letters, dated at Paris, October 1. They contain no news.

The German Army in France is maintained by constant reinforcements, and it is estimated that there are fully six hundred thousand armed Germans on French soil.

Nothing has yet been heard from La Ferre St. Aubin. At the last accounts a battle was imminent at that point.

Gambetta has Left Tours for the French Army in the Vosges, which is to be organized for the purpose of resisting the German advance on Lyons.

The Prussians still occupy Meung quietly. They have made no demonstration against Blois and Tours, and it is not believed that they will at present.

The following despatch has just been received here:— PARIS CALM AND COLLECTED. VALENCIENNES, Oct. 18.—Ribota, an attaché of the Foreign Office, has just arrived here from Paris. He says the people are calm and hopeful. Politically, affairs are unaltered. The resolution seems to be common to all the Prussians now investing the city to screen themselves behind their powerful batteries.

The Best Gunners in the World. So tremendous is the French fire that the plains are absolutely swept by it. The best gunners in the world are collected in the Paris fortifications. The marines never miss their mark at six thousand metres. The Prussians are threatening the immediate bombardment of Paris. This is impossible, for so long as the French forts outside are so well served no enemy can approach near enough.

The Manufacture of Arms is actively going on in Paris. Thiers in France. LONDON, Oct. 18.—M. Thiers has returned to France.

Russia as a Mediator. LONDON, Oct. 18.—It is reported that Russia tenders her offices for mediation, and that Austria and England are anxious for peace.

Hamburg and Bremen are threatened by the French fleet, and the excitement in those cities is intense.

Harmers of an Armistice are current in banking circles here, and stocks are advancing.

FROM THE SOUTH. Yellow Fever at Mobile. MOBILE, Oct. 18.—There have been twenty deaths from yellow fever since the last report. The Can't-get-away—a Club of this city—have expended all their funds in relieving those afflicted with the plague, and it now appeals to the liberality of our absentees and the generous-hearted everywhere for assistance. Without such assistance the Club will be compelled to suspend operations. We are a sorely afflicted people.

FROM NEW YORK. Extensive Fire. PITTSBURGH, Oct. 18.—Parker's flouring mills in this city were burned at 1 o'clock this morning. The loss is \$100,000. Insurance, \$40,000.

A lodge of colored Masons has been organized at Des Moines, Iowa.

One-third of the vines of the celebrated Cucamonge Vineyard, at Los Angeles, Cal., have been destroyed this season by grasshoppers.

The expenses incurred for the keep and improvement of the six public parks of St. Louis during the month of September foot up \$131,909.

Three copper mines of Michigan—Quincy, Hancock, and National—produced an aggregate of 187 tons of metal during the month of September.

Several thousand beautiful lake trout, collected in the private pond of Hon. A. C. Mattoon, at Oswego, were recently poisoned by some maliciously-disposed person.

An ex-justice of the peace and a lawyer were recently arrested at Buffalo, charged with the joint larceny of a trunk. After two "examinations" the prosecution fell through, and they were discharged.

Two Italians were recently arrested by Canadian detectives in the Three Rivers district for coining base five, ten, and twenty cent pieces. They pleaded, in extenuation of the offense, that it was impossible to procure work at their legitimate trade—casting brass images.

Michael Edmonds, Sr., of Monmouth, Va., is now the oldest freeman in the United States. He has attained his one hundred and fourth birthday, and has been a chewer and smoker of tobacco for ninety years. His molars lived to the age of one hundred and three years.

A BABY SHOW.

Baron's Old Sensation Revived—Twenty-seven Proud Mothers Koter for the Prize, a Memphis has had a baby show, which was a grand success. We take the following account of it from the Aetna of the 14th inst.:

After nurses and babies had all been collected in rear of the judges' stand, the secretary called them into the arena in the order in which they had been entered, and the babies belonging to the

Twenty-seven Ladies were carried into the ring for the inspection of the bachelor judges.

Ranged in front of the northern grand stand stood the nurses with their little charges in their arm or in little carriages, and the sight was a peculiar one. There were babies of all ages, and of all ages, that is to say of all months under twelve, for Wheeler, Pickens & Co., in presenting the beautiful little perambulator, had distinctly bargained that it should be presented to the finest baby under one year old on exhibition at this fair. The blue-eyed blondes were in the majority, although there were many brunettes, dark-colored and placid. The boys seemed to be livelier than the girls, and laughed and "crowed" in a manner that was delightful to behold. The mammae tried every subterfuge to make their babies staid, laugh, and crow, and sundry combs and cakes were called into requisition. One blue-eyed lad of about ten months was very attractive, and his efforts to swallow a scarlet worsted ball four inches in diameter excited universal admiration.

FINE BABIES. The task of the judges was no ordinary one, but they faced the music like men, and gazed the juveniles nearly out of countenance while examining their "points." Health, strength, "heft" and good looks were all taken into account, and the judges moved silently and steadily along the line, their every motion and every word being eagerly watched by nurse, papa and mamma.

SOME OF THE BABIES. The task of the judges was no ordinary one, but they faced the music like men, and gazed the juveniles nearly out of countenance while examining their "points." Health, strength, "heft" and good looks were all taken into account, and the judges moved silently and steadily along the line, their every motion and every word being eagerly watched by nurse, papa and mamma.

stared at the portly figure of Mr. Hamilton as he marched at the head of his forces, and looked as if they had a slight glimmering of what it was all about, and they looked up smilingly, while others presented sombre faces, with tears in their eyes and mouths all a-bout. It was indeed an interesting sight, and many broke through the rope guards and eagerly rushed into the ring as if to look upon a baby was not an every day occurrence.

After the judges had carefully scanned the groups they retired for consultation, and then ordered the following babies, according to numbers as given above, to be separated from the general group. Nos. 3, 4, 6, 10, 25 and 26, being placed respectively by Mrs. J. C. Johnson, Mrs. R. W. Ainslie, Mrs. John Mitchell, Mrs. R. McGuire, Mrs. C. H. Cavan, and Mrs. Joseph Musro.

THE JUDGES TOOK ANOTHER FOND LOOK of the fortunate lad dozen and again retired for consultation. They seemed to have nearly all agreed on the same baby, for the consultation was brief, and Dr. Perkins, the superintendent of the arena, came forward, took little Mary Ainslie in his arms, attached to her right arm

THE BLUE RIBBON. placed her in the prize baby carriage, and Col. J. G. Baidentine, Grand Marshal, gallantly held the lucky little lady round the arena amid the huzzas of the assembled multitude, while

THE UNLUCKY BABIES were carried solemnly out of the ring. After the PRIZE BABY.

had been shown all around it was taken in front of the grand stand, but the noise around proved too much for its nerves, and the Grand Marshal and his assistant shouted lustily for the nurse. So ended the great baby show of the fair.

AN INCIDENT is worth relating. A planter from Mississippi, rejoicing in the name of Brown, crowded in among the bevy of anxious mothers surrounding it, and after viewing its beauties awhile, remarked in a jesting sort of a way that he would bet \$100 that his baby would get the prize. This was calculated to arouse the ire of the aforesaid anxious and fond mothers. One of them came up to the booster "like a little man," and offered to wager \$100 that he had no baby which was exactly the true of the aforesaid Brown, who suddenly subsided amid the laughter of his friends and of the bystanders generally.

FULTON VS. TILTON. A Card. OFFICE OF THE BROOKLYN "UNION." Monday Morning, Oct. 17, 1870.

Rev. Justin D. Fulton: Sir, I have just read with wonder the reports in the New York papers of your remarks to your Boston congregation yesterday on the issue pending between you and me. These reports, assuming them to be correct, compel me to say, in point-blank English, that I stand ready to prove:

First, that you did go into a larger beer saloon and drink larger beer after preaching; and

Second, that your narrative of your interview on Saturday last with my informant and myself is as false as your denial of the original charge.

Having threatened me with libel, you announce the withdrawal of the suit. This is because you dare not go forward with it. I challenge you to meet me in a court of justice.

THEODORE TILTON.

—Two families, the occupants of frame houses, narrowly escaped destruction by a landslide a few days since, at Mount St. Vincent, on the southern base of the Pocones. One hundred and fifty feet of earth was carried into the creek.

—Five hundred women of Ontonagon county, Wis., have worked in the fields as laborers this season.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE USUAL WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT is rather favorable, but the improvement is not of a marked character. There is an increase in the deposits of \$285,055 and in the loans of \$43,771, but on the other hand there is a decrease in the legal tenders of \$578,473 and in specie of \$26,326, making an aggregate loss of reserve of \$305,398. The amount of business done was over \$3,000,000 less than the previous week, which is due to the dullness at the Stock Board and the falling off in general business. The rates to-day are comparatively steady.

The gold market is quiet and shows a further downward tendency, owing to the increase in cash gold. The sales opened at 113, and after reaching down to 112 1/2, closed about noon at 112 1/2.

Government bonds are dull but very firm at last night's quotations. At the Stock Board the business was very light, but prices continue steady. Sales of City 6s at 102 1/2 @ 103 1/2 for the new bonds.

Reading Railroad was very quiet, with sales at 44 1/2 @ 45; 60 1/2 was bid for Pennsylvania; 27 for Philadelphia and Erie, and 39 b. o. for Catawissa preferred.

In Canal shares there was considerable activity in Lehigh, which sold from 38 @ 39 1/2. No more sales recorded.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHERS, No. 49 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1861, 113 1/2 @ 114 1/2; do. 1862, 112 1/2 @ 113 1/2;

do. 1864, 111 1/2 @ 112 1/2; do. 1865, 111 1/2 @ 112 1/2; do. 1866, new 110 1/2 @ 110 3/4; do. 1867, do. 110 1/2 @ 110 3/4; do. 1868, do. 110 1/2 @ 110 3/4; do. 1869, do. 109 1/2 @ 109 3/4; U. S. 8s 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 112 1/2 @ 113 1/2; do. 1870, 112 1/2 @ 113 1/2; Silver, 107 1/2 @ 108; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 86 1/2 @ 87; Central Pacific Railroad, 86 1/2 @ 87; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 78 1/2 @ 79; MESSRS. WILLIAM FAINTER & CO., No. 26 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1861, 114 1/2 @ 115 1/2; do. 1862, 113 1/2 @ 114 1/2; do. 1863, 112 1/2 @ 113 1/2; do. 1864, 111 1/2 @ 112 1/2; do. 1865, 110 1/2 @ 111 1/2; do. 1866, 109 1/2 @ 110 1/2; do. 1867, 108 1/2 @ 109 1/2; do. 1868, 107 1/2 @ 108 1/2; do. 1869, 106 1/2 @ 107 1/2; do. 1870, 105 1/2 @ 106 1/2; U. S. Pacific RR. Co. 1st Mort. Bonds, 86 1/2 @ 87; do. 2d Mort. Bonds, 86 1/2 @ 87; do. 3d Mort. Bonds, 86 1/2 @ 87; do. 4th Mort. Bonds, 86 1/2 @ 87; do. 5th Mort. Bonds, 86 1/2 @ 87; do. 6th Mort. Bonds, 86 1/2 @ 87; do. 7th Mort. Bonds, 86 1/2 @ 87; do. 8th Mort. Bonds, 86 1/2 @ 87; do. 9th Mort. Bonds, 86 1/2 @ 87; do. 10th Mort. Bonds,