

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs. The gelding Fleetwood won the first race at Point Breeze Park yesterday afternoon, and Budd Doble's mare Juno won the second.

The Athletics beat the Olympics yesterday by a score of 27 to 21.

Detective Haggerty arrested yesterday afternoon on Eighth street two pickpockets, one a female, and who are suspected of stealing the pocket-book of Mrs. Bradford.

The Committee on Surveys of Councils agreed last night to report favorably the resolution giving the iron work on the Fairmount bridge to John W. Murphy, and the masonry to John F. Kennedy.

The cigar manufacturers believe that the best way for the Government to obtain revenue from tobacco is by taxing the raw material.

Domestic Affairs. James R. Partridge, of Maryland, has been confirmed as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to Brazil.

The "Treaty of Washington" was ratified by the United States at ten minutes to 11 o'clock last night by a vote of 50 to 12.

The correspondence of the monument to the Confederate dead at Oakwood Cemetery, Richmond, Va., was laid yesterday afternoon. About ten thousand persons were present.

J. J. Chappell, a member of Congress from the Columbia (S. C.) district, from the years 1812 to 1815, died on Tuesday on his plantation, near Montgomery, Ala., after a lingering illness.

The Democratic State Convention met at Harrisburg yesterday. General William McCandless, of Philadelphia, was nominated for Auditor-General and John H. Cooper, of Lawrence, for Surveyor-General. Resolutions were adopted declaring for the submission to the people next October of the question of a State Constitutional Convention; endorsing the speech of Senator Schurz at St. Louis; denouncing the force bills passed by Congress; favoring the reduction of the rate of interest on the public debt; a revision of the tariff and internal taxes, and the abolition of the income tax; opposing the importation of coolies, and recognizing "the provisions of the Constitution as they now exist." Hon. William A. Wallace was elected chairman of the State Central Committee.

Foreign Affairs. Paris was yesterday the scene of fearful slaughter.

The famous palaces, the Louvre and the Tuileries, have been burned by the insurgents.

The financial condition of Hayti is pronounced as highly unsatisfactory, and the new Ministry has been dissolved.

The Reichstag has approved the supplementary clause to the postal treaty between Germany and the United States.

Fires were general in Paris yesterday, and it is thought the incendiaries used petroleum quite freely to aid them in their nefarious schemes.

Terrific fighting occurred yesterday in the streets of Paris, the contestants being mown down by the fire from the windows and barricades and the mitrailleuses.

A despatch from the outside of Paris, dated yesterday morning, says that the barricades in the Place Vendome and Place de la Concorde have not yet been carried, and the barricades at Belleville still hold out against the Government troops.

SAD ACCIDENT.

A Little Boy of Three Years Shot and Instantly Killed by His Brother.

Notwithstanding the frequent and repeated fatal accidents resulting from the careless and reckless use of firearms, it is our unwearying lot to record this morning the fact of a bright little boy, aged only three years, being snatched suddenly from the brightness of life to the darkness of death by the wanton indulgence of parents in allowing their children to use firearms. The sad accident occurred in the village of Port Perry, on the Conneville Railroad, and the circumstances, as related to our reporter by the telegraph operator at the Conneville Railroad, are as follows:—Two little boys, sons of Mr. W. Hill, of Port Perry, aged respectively eight and three years, were playing together, the eldest handling a pistol, when suddenly it was accidentally discharged, the lead taking effect in the body of his little brother and causing death almost instantly. With what a pall the news must have fallen upon the distracted family, and what a warning it should be to parents not to permit their little ones to meddle with loaded firearms.—Pittsburg Commercial, last evening.

Von Moltke in Turkey.

It may not be generally known that in his youth General von Moltke served in Turkey under Sultan Mahmood. An article in the Allgemeine Zeitung by Dr. Ludwig Herrmann, who was in Turkey at the time, gives some interesting particulars of this curious episode in the great Prussian strategist's career. In 1823, after the war with Mehemet Ali, in which Mahmood had lost a considerable part of his dominions, the Sultan determined to reorganize his army after the French model. He endeavored with this object to obtain some French officers as instructors, but the Russian Government objected to this, and he then applied to the Prussian ambassador, Count Knigsmark, for some instructors from the Prussian army. The Count, however, expressed his regret at being unable to comply with this request, and the plan was temporarily abandoned. Two years afterwards Staff Captain von Moltke arrived at Constantinople, having been sent by his Government on a scientific expedition to the East. He was introduced to Chosrev Pasha, the Minister for War, who struck by his abilities, presented him to the Sultan. The latter was so favorably impressed by Moltke at his first audience that he wrote an autograph letter to the King of Prussia, requesting his permission to retain the young captain for some time at his court, as he wished to have his advice on the changes he proposed to introduce in the Turkish army. The King at first gave Moltke three months' leave, and after the expiration of that time consented, at Sultan Mahmood's request, to permit his staying for a short time in the service of the Porte, on the understanding that his place in the Prussian Army should be kept vacant for him. In 1826 the Sultan made Moltke a colonel in his army, and entrusted him with various important duties. At his suggestion three other eminent officers of the Prussian staff and some officers of the artillery of the Prussian Guard were also attached to the army as military advisers and instructors. Moltke himself was attached to the army of Kurdistan under Hafiz Pasha, and greatly contributed to his victories over the rebellious Kurds in 1827, and to the success of his march across the Taurus against Ibrahim Pasha in 1828. On coming up with the enemy, however, Hafiz refused to adopt the plan of battle proposed by Moltke, and Ibrahim then gained a decisive victory over the Turks in the battle of Nisib, upon which Moltke and the other Prussian staff officers resigned their appointments and returned home. The organization of the Turkish army as it existed during the Crimean war was entirely the result of Moltke's reforms.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

There are certainly moments in the history of the world when what is called "good society" does not come out well. Its tendency is to prefer the political calm necessary to the quiet enjoyment of the pleasures of wealth and high social position to the turmoil and agitation out of which often proceeds an improved condition for those who cannot be considered good society. The feelings and utterances of this high class in France at the present time show its peculiar characteristics in a concentrated form. The nonchalance with which the high-born idlers at St. Germain contemplate the struggle going on outside the walls of Paris is noticed with disgust by others besides the Communist journals. A haughty indifference is, however, by no means the only unbecoming state of mind with which they can be reproached. The "repose which marks the ease of Versailles" does not in the least prevent that caste from betraying very strong passions and using very strong language when its interests are interfered with. A correspondent of the Independent Belge, writing from Versailles, says:— "There are here three currents of opinion. That emanating from the assembly is most open to concessions; the second, proceeding from the Government, is also disposed to concessions, but as time goes on it believes more and more in the employment of force. The third I have not spoken of. It is perhaps better to call it disgrace; for a certain reactionary, sanguinary, and unparliamentary is a national disgrace. I cannot repeat to you what I have seen. You could never imagine the violent language of the drawing-rooms, and the hopes entertained there. It reaches such a pitch that I often feel compelled to undertake the defense of the Parisians and breathe more freely in the lobby of the Assembly even when they are full of deputies of the Right."

A petition now before the German Reichstag pleads for the preservation and restoration of one of the most venerable relics of German history and architecture, the ancient Imperial House at Goslar in the Harz. This is, as the petition sets forth, one of the very few remaining edifices of the eleventh century. During the interval of more than two hundred years from 1050 to 1253, it was inhabited by ten or eleven successive German Emperors; it is, further, the birthplace of a German Emperor, and no less than twenty-three imperial assemblies have taken place in it. The whole expense of the restoration is estimated at only 60,000 thalers. There is hardly any doubt of the favorable reception of the petition.

The late war has indisputably established the superiority of the Prussian schooling of officers, its lessons are by no means equally favorable to the asserted necessity of a full three years' training to the men—from a military point of view. We have failed to notice any difference in the bearing, discipline, or fighting of Prussians and South Germans. Yet the latter do not receive nearly as much military schooling as the Prussians. The Badenese, whose army most resembles the Prussian, having been since 1866 remodelled on the Prussian system, and since then constantly under the command of a Prussian general and War Minister, keep their men with their regiments only twenty-seven months out of the thirty-six of nominal service. The Wurtembergers and Hessians limit the period to about two years out of the three, and the shortest training of all is allowed in Bavaria, where frequently eighteen months, rarely more than twenty-one, out of the thirty-six are considered sufficient. And yet these Bavarians have been proclaimed by the Prussians themselves to be models of courage, endurance, and discipline. The great benefit of short service, as related to our reporter by the telegraph operator at the Conneville Railroad, is attested by the South Germans. Not only is the army expenditure brought down to a comparatively low figure—the men on long furlough receiving no pay—but the labor diverted from productive employment is likewise reduced to a minimum, furloughs being so regulated as to dismiss the men at harvest-time and recall them when agricultural work is scarce. The favorable results of the short-service system cannot be otherwise than satisfactory to non-military countries like ourselves. Of course where the army is used as in Prussia—not merely as an arm of defence but as a school for inculcating submission and obedience in civil matters, other considerations come into force. Still the time was when Prussian Liberals would have used these facts as arguments for claiming a reduction of the military establishment, in order to return to the country thousands of hands able to enrich it by productive labor, and to ease the taxpayer of a large proportion of his annual burden.

Another century looms in the distance: that of Nicolaus Copernicus, the astronomer, born on the 19th of February, 1473. Taking time by the forelock, the committee of his native town, Thorn, in Prussia, are already preparing for the great event. Nor will the "Society of Friends of Science" at Posen allow itself to be taken by surprise. Four special points have been decided upon already. These are the preparation of an accurate prize biography of the deceased, the publication of a monumental album, a medal, and an ecclesiastical commemoration, to take place at Thorn. The biographies are to be finished by the 1st of January, 1872, the most successful writer to receive five hundred thalers. They are to be written "scientifically," to be based upon authentic documents, and, above all things, to prove indisputably the much-questioned Polish nationality of Copernicus. So that the candidates will have to start somewhat weighted by a condition which may make their whole labor futile in the end.

Frogs and Science.

It is to be feared that frogs are too sensitive for their own happiness, says the Pall Mall Gazette. In the Lancet of last week is a report of a lecture on experimental physiology by William Rutherford, M. D., F. R. S. E., during the delivery of which he exhibited certain interesting experiments. "Observe this frog," said the lecturer; "it is regarding our manoeuvres with a somewhat lively air. Now and then it gives a jump. What the precise object of its leaps may be, I dare not pretend to say; but probably it regards us with some apprehension and desires to escape." The frog had some slight reason for apprehension, for the lecturer proceeded, "I touch one of its toes, and you see it resents the molestation in a very decided manner. Why does it so struggle to get away when I pinch its toes? Doubtless, you will say, because it feels the pinch and would rather not have it repeated. I now behold the animal with the aid of a sharp chisel. * * * The headless trunk lies as though it were dead. The spinal cord seems to be suffering from shock. * * * Probably, however, it will soon recover from this. Observe that the animal was now spontaneously drawn up its legs and arms, and it is sitting with its neck erect just as if it had not lost its head at all. I pinch its toes, and you see the leg is at once thrust out as if to spurn away the offending instrument. Does it still feel? and is the motion still the result of the volition? That the frog did feel there appears to be no doubt; for Mr. Rutherford related that having once decapitated a frog the animal suddenly bounded from the table. He then returned

to the animal immediately under observation, pinched its foot again, the frog again "resenting the stimulation." He then thrust a needle down the spinal cord. "The limbs are now flaccid. * * * We may wait as long as we please, but a pinch of the toes will never again cause the limbs of this animal to move." This frog being done for, the lecturer continued, "I take another frog. In this case I open the cranium and remove the brain and meninges oblongata. * * * I thrust a pin through the nose and hang the animal thereby to a support so that it can move its pendent legs without difficulty. * * * I gently pinch the toes. * * * The leg of the same side is pulled up. * * * I pinch the same toes more severely. * * * Both legs are thrown into motion." Having thus clearly proved that the wretched animal could suffer acutely, Mr. Rutherford observed: "The cutaneous nerves of the frog are extremely sensitive to acids; so I put a drop of acetic acid on the outside of one knee. This, you see, gives rise to most violent movements both of arms and legs, and notice particularly that the animal is using the toes of the leg on the same side for the purpose of rubbing the irritated spot. * * * I dip the whole animal in water in order to wash away the acid, and now it is all at rest again. I put a drop of acid on the skin over the lumbar region of the spine. * * * Both feet are instantly raised to the irritated spot. The animal is able to localize the seat of irritation. * * * I wash the acid from the back, and I amputate one of the feet at the ankle. * * * I apply a drop of acid over the knee of the footless leg. * * * Again the animal turns the leg towards the knee, as if to reach the irritated spot with the toes; these, however, are not now available. But watch the other foot. The foot of the other leg is now being used to rub away the acid. The animal, finding that the object is not accomplished with the foot of the same side, uses the other one." These experiments clearly demonstrate that frogs with or without heads are not only very sensitive but very intelligent animals, and under these circumstances it might be as well not to torture them more often than can be helped. It is not very long ago that we remonstrated against the practice pursued in France of dissecting live horses; yet it would be difficult to prove that it is more cruel to cut up a live horse than a live frog, especially as the latter is evidently sensitive in no ordinary degree.

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WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Thursday) EVENING, May 25, engagement of the accomplished favorites, FRIDA Y.—TARROWELL BENNETT OF KATE REIGNOLDS. Bonicault's beautiful Irish Drama of THE COLLEEN BAWN. ELY O'CONNOR, with songs, & HARRY WATKINS. Myles Mac-Capheen, & HARRY WATKINS. FRIDAY.—Benefit of ROSE WATKINS. The Domestic Comedietta called THE PIONEER PATRIOT TO QUARREL, and the American drama entitled THE PIONEER PATRIOT.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8 o'clock. LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF MISS KATE REIGNOLDS. THIS (Thursday) EVENING, May 25, THE YOUTHFUL DAYS OF HENRIEUE. Richard, & KATE REIGNOLDS. KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN. Kathleen, & KATE REIGNOLDS. FRIDAY.—Farwell Benefit of KATE REIGNOLDS. MONDAY, May 29.—Benefit of BARTON HILL, Mrs. Caroline Richies-Bernard appearing.

DAVENPORT'S CHESTNUT STREET THEATRE. Commences at 8 o'clock. THIS EVENING, SARATOGA. SARATOGA. MR. JAMES LEWIS as "BOB SACKETT" with the DAVENTPORT'S STAR COMEY. SARATOGA SATURDAY AFTERNOON. 5 1/2 mtbn

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For horses that have never started for purse. Mile, or stake. First, \$200, \$100, \$50, \$25, \$10, \$5, \$2.50, \$1.25, \$0.625, \$0.3125, \$0.15625. R. Stetson, Phila., enters b. m. Taolita. John Cudney, New York, enters s. m. Bridget. Charles H. Smith, N. J., enters s. m. Lady Shotwell.

M. Roden, N. Y., enters s. g. Fleetwood. W. H. Doble, Phila., enters b. s. Young Pillingham. For horses that have never trotted faster than 2:40. First, \$200, \$100, \$50, \$25, \$10, \$5, \$2.50, \$1.25, \$0.625, \$0.3125, \$0.15625. J. McKinley, Phila., br. s. Trafalgar. E. Tobey, Massachusetts, enters s. m. Susie. Budd Bobie, Phila., enters s. m. Jano. MAY 25.

For horses that have not trotted faster than 2:50. First, \$100, \$50, \$25, \$10, \$5, \$2.50, \$1.25, \$0.625, \$0.3125, \$0.15625. Budd Bobie, Phila., enters b. m. Bridget. R. P. Stetson, Phila., enters s. m. Lady Lightfoot. George P. Carpenter, Connecticut, enters g. m. Belle of Toronto. William H. Woodruff, Mass., enters b. g. Dew Dew.

M. Roden, New York, enters b. g. Comet. James Dougray, New York, enters br. m. Fanny Lambert. W. H. King, Phila., enters b. m. Sunbeam. O. A. Hickok, New York, enters s. m. Elmo. For horses that have not trotted faster than 2:26. First, \$100, \$50, \$25, \$10, \$5, \$2.50, \$1.25, \$0.625, \$0.3125, \$0.15625. Budd Bobie, Phila., enters s. m. Bridget. T. J. Nodine, L. I., enters s. m. Belle Strickland. E. C. White, New York, enters b. g. Ed White (formerly later, General Scott, and General Smith). Thomas S. Carpenter, Connecticut, enters b. k. s. Thomas Jefferson. Ed. B. Smith, Connecticut, enters s. m. None Such. MAY 26.

For horses that have not trotted faster than 2:30. First, \$200, \$100, \$50, \$25, \$10, \$5, \$2.50, \$1.25, \$0.625, \$0.3125, \$0.15625. M. Roden, New York, enters s. g. Fleetwood. Ch. H. Smith, N. J., enters s. m. Lady Shotwell. J. Smeadler, Phila., enters br. m. Fanny Fanny. O. A. Hickok, New York, enters b. g. Dundeeberg. John Cudney, New York, enters b. m. Bridget. J. McKinley, Phila., enters b. s. Trafalgar. E. Tobey, Mass., enters s. m. Susie. Daniel Dunley, N. Y., enters r. m. Lady Emma. For horses that have not trotted faster than 2:26. First, \$200, \$100, \$50, \$25, \$10, \$5, \$2.50, \$1.25, \$0.625, \$0.3125, \$0.15625. Wm. Amer, Phila., enters b. m. Gazelle. John Cudney, Phila., enters b. s. Andalusia. M. Roden, New York, enters b. g. Comet. James McCusker, Phila., enters s. m. Ruby. E. C. White, New York, enters ch. m. Fanny Fanny. Open to all except Lady Emma and General Smith. First, \$100, \$50, \$25, \$10, \$5, \$2.50, \$1.25, \$0.625, \$0.3125, \$0.15625. James McManis, New York, enters b. g. Mountain King. Benjamin Daniels, New York, enters b. m. American Girl. Wm. H. Doble, Phila., enters b. m. Lucy. Races 3 to 5 to harness, and to be governed by the Rules of the National Association.

Bell will ring at 2:45, and the horses must be ready to start at 2 o'clock sharp, heats to be trotted alternately. Quarter-stretch must be carried when the horses are called. Hand will perform between heats. Restaurant on the grandstands. Vehicles will be at attendance to convey visitors to the Park from the Baltimore Depot, Broad street and Washington avenue, every fifteen minutes during the day. Admission one dollar. GEORGE STURGES, President. A. A. LECHLER, Secretary. Office, No. 248 S. SIXTH Street. 5 1/2 mtbn

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