The Sun.

VOL. XLII.—NO. 59. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1874. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE SAFE BURGLARS' TRIAL

MR. RIDDLE CLOSING THE CASE FOR THE PROSECUTION.

A Telegram which Furnishes the Key to the Conspiracy—An Important Witness Missing—The Ingenious Theory of the Defence—A Boston Witness and his Diary.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—With the exception of the examination of one witness and the introduction of three telegrams, the case for the Government against the safe burglary conspirators closed to-day. The witness who will probably be examined to-morrow for the prosecution, if he can be obtained, is a William Brittain of New York. He is an important witness, and for that reason, probably, the Government has been unable to obtain his presence here. An officer was sent to New York three days ago, empowered to enforce the attendance or Brittain, and Mr. Riddle said to-day that he hoped to be able to place him on the stand to-morrow morning. The telegram, the original of which was stolen by Harrington and Williams from the Western Union Telegraph Company in this city, was not introduced in evidence yesterday because the defence objected that the copy produced was only a copy of a copy; therefore Mr. Riddle despatched a man to New York to obtain the letter press copy of the despatch, which is retained in the office at that point. This messenger will return from New York to night or to-morrow morning, and the telegram will then unquestionably be admitted as evidence.

THE KEY TO THE TELEGRAMS.

The importance of this despatch can hardly be overestimated. It furnishes the key to unravel the mysterious language in which all the telegrams that passed between the conspirators are written. Harrington had sent Williams to New York, to report sent him in this piece of villany. Before sending him he had telegraphed, and obtained one of the other conspirators, a clerk in the Secret Service office at this point, one Thos. Scanler, to telegraph to another minor conspirator in New York to ascertain whether Whitley or Nettleship would be in the Secret Service office at 50 Broadway street on the morning of April 29. The chief conspirators at this end of the line had become alarmed at a little incident which occurred during the examination of a witness before the District Investigating Committee.

On Saturday, April 18, Mr. Alexander had communicated to Judge Wilson, a member of the committee, the fact that a man named Baller had called upon him and represented that he could produce the original books of John O. Evans & Co. On April 18 a man named John M. Baller was called before the committee to testify in regard to the purchase of water pipe. This witness testified that he had been a bookkeeper for P. Brown. Judge Wilson, supposing that this was Mr. Baller who had come to Alexander with information about John O. Evans's books, asked him if he knew anything about Mr. Evans's books; if he had ever represented that he knew anything about them. This evidently

ALARMED HARRINGTON,

because the next day Shaller telegraphed to Conz: "Will Wm. O'Brien be in New York to-morrow?" Conz answers back to Shaller: "Yes, both." Then Shaller telegraphs to Whitley: "H. directs me to ask you to be in your office to-morrow at 9 o'clock; have N. there if possible." It is admitted by the defence that A. B. Williams was in New York on the 20th and 21st of April. Several despatches passed between him and Harrington which are now in evidence. It is also admitted that Williams came on from New York the night of April 21, arriving here on the morning of the 22d. The Nettleship arrived there. Now, the fact that Williams and Harrington went to the telegraph office in this city and abstracted the telegram which contained the fatal words, "Ask N. to come with you," is conclusive.

PROOF OF THEIR GUILT.

"N." meant Nettleship, undoubtedly. They knew it would be impossible for them to give any reasonable explanation of this despatch, and that therefore it was absolutely necessary for them to make away with it. They thought, with the original destroyed, they would be able to prevent the introduction of the copy retained in the New York office, or at least be able to raise a question as to the accuracy of that copy, and thus break the force of the damning evidence against them. But in this case, as in almost every one where rogues attempt to cheat the law, they overdid their work. The letter press copy of the abstracted telegram, of course, will be admitted in evidence by the Court, because the Government has laid the necessary foundation for admitting secondary proof, by showing the abstraction of the original. The Government will also be able to prove that this letter-press copy corresponds exactly with the original that was on file in the Washington office. There is, therefore, no escape through the small loophole which Harrington and Williams flattered themselves they had made by stealing and destroying the original. Whether or not the Government will realize their expectations in regard to the production of witnesses to-morrow is, to say the least, extremely doubtful. This is not the first case in which witnesses have been spirited away. The fellow Conz, who was clerk to the investigation committee last spring, had possession of certain

IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS,

the original affidavits of Benton and Hayes, which were procured for Harrington by lawyer Somerville. It was of the utmost importance to the Government should be able to put these affidavits in evidence. The indictment against the conspirators charges in one of the counts as a part of the conspiracy the obtaining of these false affidavits in order to falsely fasten the crime of burglary on Mr. Alexander. The Government, without any difficulty, was able to prove that the affidavits were obtained, but it was not able to show what was the nature of these affidavits without producing originals. Conz has these originals in his possession. Therefore, if he was sent out of the country, of course the Government would be in a considerable difficulty in its case. Conz's story was appointed Consul to Hong Kong, China. This appointment was obtained, according to Coby's own declaration, through the influence of Boss Shepherd and Gen. Babcock. Conz's promotion in this case as a witness for the Government was made just a few days ago, when just at the very time the Government was ready to place him on the stand he disappeared, and although every exertion has been made to overhaul him, it is now ascertained he is on his way to China.

TESTIMONY FOR THE PROSECUTION.

John C. Evans, sworn—Is a resident of Washington. Has seen the prisoners at the bar. Witness keeps books in addition to his office; witness does not remember just how Harrington got possession of the books; he thinks Harrington; he accompanied Harrington to his office with the books or not.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davidge—The books of witness in Harrington's care for several weeks at the time the room during the District of Columbia investigation.

Charles Coleman, sworn—Is an official of the jail in Washington, and recollects when Benton was placed in jail; Harrington called at the jail and desired a private interview with Benton, which was granted.

Henry J. Wallace, sworn—Has an office in the same building with the District Attorney, and had the same office last April. About the time of the burglary recollects seeing John Evans and Harrington drive up to the office in a buggy and get out with a bundle of books or papers and go into Harrington's office. When they came out again they did not have the bundle with them. Witness is pretty sure this took place the afternoon previous to the burglary.

Mr Biddle said he had no additional proof to offer in relation to the papers submitted last night, and as the Court decided to allow them to go into the case, he supposed that was sufficient.

Judge Humphreys said he would exclude all excepting those signed by Gen. Dix, adding that being properly authenticated he would allow them to go.

THE DEFENCE.

The Hon. N. B. Smithers then addressed the jury on behalf of the defence. He declared that the testimony of Zerbe and Hayes was groundless; in the first place it was not corroborated by any other independent evidence. It was evidenced that had come from Wheeler and Buckley streets, and reserved to themselves the right to make use of the testimony resulting from law books defining the status and importance of the evidence of accomplices. Counsel, he said, would show that the certain nothing has been in order to show any connection of one of the prisoners with this case at all, so he might be left out of it entirely. In regard to one of the others (Whitley) there was only four fact that really concerned him, and that the first was that Whitley met Hayes, April 6, on comes the Brewster street office. The second fact was the telegram sent from the Metropolitan Hotel to Whitley, asking "What shall I do?" The third fact was between Newcomb and Hayes in Toronto, and the balance of Whitley, and the fourth fact was the telegram sent by Nettleship to Antwerpe in Boston, saying "securities are good; inform Hayes." It was claimed went to Whitley. To substantiate these facts have the testimony of Hayes and Zerbe. This chain of evidence has been woven by Hayes, and if the link be broken, the whole chain falls to the ground. He (Mr. S.) did not

THE DEFENCE EXPECT TO PROVE

that on the 5th of April Whitely was in Boston, and was there on Monday, April 6, when Hayes says that Whitely in his office in Brewster street. To the second fact we will prove that Albert Curry, a clerk in Whitley's office, recollects that that telegram, as it stat. it could not be in the handwriting of Whitley. To the third fact they would show that Nettleship was sent to Boston by Whitley for the purpose as was alleged, but that he went for the purpose of getting Hayes to come to Washington and testify in this case, and if he would not come, then to procure an affidavit from Hayes detailing the true state of the facts in the case. To the fourth fact they would show that the telegram "Secure les goods; I've it"—had no relation to this case, but related to a counterfeiter by the name of Jackson, who had jumped his bail, and for whom Nettleship and Applegate were hunting, that they might get in the reward offered for his apprehension. As to William's only two facts connected him with the case. The first was the interview with Benton in jail, which amounted to nothing, only that Benton did not have any money, and William did not care to become his counsel. The second fact, wherein Williams was charged with running some unknown man out of the city, would be shown that Williams was aiding Mr. Betts of Alabama, a gentleman who was

RUNNING FOR CONGRESS.

Mr. Riddle (interrupting)—He appeared to be running away from Congress.

Mr. Smithers said Williams was accompanying this gentleman to the depot. He would now come to Mr. Harrington, and dispose of Hayes's evidence as to the interview which he said he had with Harrington at 1 o'clock on the 16th of April, but which he first swore took place on the 22d, and they expected to prove that at this time Harrington was lunching with Gov. Shepherd, Evans, and Kilbourn at Welcker's. All good men, he said, will be glad that we are able to demolish the testimony which has held up the good name of Harrington to malignity in social circles, and in the columns of a mendacious press.

Judge Humphreys (interrupting)—There is no evidence of malignity before the jury.

Mr. Smithers resumed: In regard to the testimony of Hayes about Nettleship meeting Dick at Vesey street, they would show that Harrington was in Washington at that time. In relation to the statement about Nettleship getting the combination of the safe lock from Harrington, they would show by the books of the Owen House that Nettleship left before that interview was said to have taken place. In regard to the fact of Harrington meeting Benton in jail they would rely upon

THE ROTTENNESS OF HAYES'S TESTIMONY,

secondly upon his general character, thirdly upon the good character of the defendant, and fourthly upon the statement of Harrington himself. The jury would be called upon to decide upon the testimony of Hayes, and we shall show him to be discreditable, first by a general impeachment of his testimony, and secondly by an impeachment of specific contradictions of the witness himself. They will show that Hayes endeavored in March last to get a man named Reese to help him put up a job on Nettleship. They would show instead of Nettleship giving Hayes $50 while his child was sick in Newark to go out of the country with, he gave it to 21 yes specifically to enable him to come to Washington and testify. Finally, they would show from his general character, his occupation, and his associations that he was entirely unfitted to stand up as a witness. They would show how it happened that Harrington and Somerville met at the Continental Hotel, and why it was Somerville and not see him on the train after they left Wilmington, on their return from Philadelphia; and they would show how Harrington's bill came to be charged to Kilbourn and paid by him, in regard to the relaying of Benton's and the facts above referred, and Mr. Smithers said the question was not whether the act was wrongly done, but whether it was corruptly done. They would show by an affidavit telegram, and explain them fully, and show what they meant, and that the old man something entirely foreign to this case. He read the two letters from the Hardy case in Dickens, and contended that Mr. Smith to agrees with Hayes, and he offered to produce witnesses that the two Smiths were not the same man. Williams was in New York in search of Kirtland, as they were

ANXIOUS TO PRODUCE KIRTLAND

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A WITNESS FROM BOSTON.

The Court was about to adjourn when Mr. Henckle asked to examine two witnesses and allow them to return to Boston.

Samuel Chandler, sworn—Resides in Cambridgeport, and is employed at the Boston Custom House. Witness knows Hayes and Whitley and recollects that on April 6 Whitley gave a dinner party to one Col. Simmons, Deputy Collector Hagely, and several others. The party broke up about six in the evening, and Whitley went over to Boston together in the street cars. Witness fixed the date by a memorandum book which he had with him, and produced from it to refresh his memory. Mr. Riddle objected, unless the witness were willing to put the book in as evidence.

Mr. Davidge—Yes, he may read it, too.

Mr. Riddle—We do not want to see it either. And Mr. Riddle arose to address the Court.

Judge Humphreys—Well, I will settle this matter.

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THE WITNESS'S DIARY.

Cross-examined by Mr. Riddle—Witness had kept a memorandum of any transaction for about 7 years. He took it up he had now was commenced Jan 1 of this year. Witness entered in the books everything of current interest; that the time he did not put down the movements of Collector Simmons, because he did not know what his movements were. Cannot recollect when he was asked to testify to these facts, and cannot recollect the day, but recollects it was in the spring. Witness fixes his statements by the book. Witness having been asked if he rode with Whitley on the 3d, replied he could not tell without looking at his books, saying that he made all such entries in the book. He was requested to turn to the entry of the 6th and see if he had entered the ride with Whitley. After looking he said he had not. Witness was sharply cross-examined. He said his attention had been called to the date of April 6, and he had studied it, but it did not stand the others. Witness had made an affidavit in this case; did not know where it was now, had not seen it since. Has been sick for some time past.

The court then adjourned for the day.

THE TWENTY-FIRST WARD TRAGEDY.

Coroner Croker Surrenders Himself and is Paroled by Coroner Woltman.

Coroner Richard Croker went to the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning and surrendered himself to Justice Murray. Col. Fellows, John Kelly, Coroner Woltman, and Dr. Marsh were with Coroner Croker. Coroner Woltman said that an official inquest had been begun, and that Coroner Croker, the Hickeys, and Sullivan were held under his warrant to await the result of the inquest. Justice Murray therefore surrendered Coroner Croker to Coroner Woltman, and he released the prisoner on his own parole. Then, at the suggestion of Mr John Kelly, Coroner Croker swore out a warrant against Ex-Senator O'Hilden, accusing him of assault and battery. Col. Fellows, for whom Nettleship and Applegate were hunting, that they might get in the reward offered for his apprehension. As to William's, only two facts connected him with the case. The first was the interview with Benton in jail, which amounted to nothing, only that Benton did not have any money, and William did not care to become his counsel. The second fact, wherein Williams was charged with running some unknown man out of the city, would be shown that Williams was aiding Mr. Betts of Alabama, a gentleman who was

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THE BILLIARD EXHIBITION.

A BRILLIANT CONTEST BETWEEN DALY AND VIGNAUD.

Cyrille Dion's Bout with A. P. Rudolphe—Daniels Crossing Cues with Vignaud—Slosson Taking a Hand with Joe Dion.

The seventh game of the billiard tournament was played yesterday by Cyrille Dion and A. P. Rudolphe. At 2:16 Dion led off with 1; Rudolphe scored 0. Dion added 5 to his string, and the Frenchman made 11 by delicate play. In the 3d inning Dion rolled up 19, and in the 7th, 41 more. These runs he supplemented in the 10th inning with 15, and in the 11th with 73, making in the last three successive round-the-table shots of great brilliancy, and several wonderful bank shots that were well rewarded by the spectators, particularly the ladies, a number of whom occupied the platform. In this run, although he kept the balls well in hand, there were many occasional wide spreads that called for the exercise of all the player's best powers of execution. Perhaps at no time in his career has Cyrille Dion better deserved the honors accorded to him as an expert. At this point the score stood: Dion, 159; Rudolphe, 29. Dion added 36 to his string in the next inning; and Rudolphe, who, up to this time had been playing poorly, ran 14 by a series of splendid shots, breaking up on a simple carom. After Dion had cleared 7 and 34 in two innings, Rudolphe scored 13, and failed on a difficult masse shot. Dion ran 15 in his 18th inning and 20 in his 19th. The most remarkable shot in this inning was one that required seven cushions. It was loudly applauded. Rudolphe tried hard to retrieve, but it was heavy up hill work. He scored 19 in his 19th inning, which brought him to 87, against Dion's 271, and 35 in his 20th, which carried him around the first corner. Dion then ran 22, which gave him the game. Score, 300 to 116.

Dion's best runs were 20, 22, 34, 36, 41, 73. Average, 16 6-21. Rudolphe's best runs were 16, 19, 35. Average, 5 16-20. Time of game, 1 hour, 12 minutes.

THE EIGHTH GAME

was between Daniels and Vignaud, the former leading and failing to score, Vignaud opened with 2, to which Daniels replied with 16, a run executed with great skill. Vignaud then got the balls together for 11, and was followed by Daniels with 10, which put him at 26 to his opponent's 13. In the 14th inning Vignaud made 35; in the 15th Daniels scored 28 on five play. This he supplemented by runs of 14, 32, 27, and 23; but the Frenchman, with breaks of 20, 42, 17, 20, and 48, gained the mastery, and with a run of 11, while the Yankee was at 175, ran the game out. Vignaud's best runs were 20, 20, 42, 48, 53. His average was 6 12-48. Daniels's best runs were 14, 16, 23, 27, 28, and 32. Time of game, 1 hour, 45 minutes. Although Mr. Daniels does not show the form of early days, yet his competitors in the tournament in grace, easy delivery, and judgment, he is unsurpassed by any player who has crossed cues with him.

The ninth game, between Slosson and Joe Dion, opened at 8:05. Slosson led with 6, well played. Dion followed with 2, and the young Chicago player ran up next little scores of 12 and 17, putting himself in the 6th inning at 41, while his opponent was 28. In his 7th inning he got the balls together, and without moving them three feet in all his play he ran up 54, and failed only on a very easy shot, which he robbed by an unlucky kiss. The score was Slosson 109, Dion 33.

Dion went to the cue with the balls in good position in a corner. He coaxed them down the side and up the other, and cleared 111 by little less than masterly play. The special despatch from Sloss Hall says that all the spectators who left port have been encouraged to carry troops for the relief of Irun.

France's Reply to the Spanish Note.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—The reply of the Duke Decazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the Spanish memorandum, will be sent to Madrid on Monday next. It will deal specifically with each complaint, and refute the assertions contained in the memorandum by documentary testimony. The Duke declines to discuss the question of the surveillance exercised by the French authorities on the frontier, because the matter is purely of an internal character. He also declines to communicate his reply to the other Powers, as he disapproves of that course which Spain adopted when sending her memorandum.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 6.—A special despatch from Vienna to the Indépendance Belge says the Duke Decazes has informed Austria that the French Government is convinced that Germany did not instigate the recent Spanish note; and that the German Cabinet, on the contrary, approves the recent policy of France with regard to the enforcement of neutrality on the Spanish frontier.

The Direct Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—A despatch from the steamer Faraday, dated 1 o'clock this afternoon, reports the steamer in latitude 36 1 and longitude 35 45, and announces that 1,400 knots of the cable have been paid out.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

New Hampshire Forests Ablaze—Two Important Towns in Peril.

BOSTON, Nov. 6.—A heavy northwest gale has prevailed in parts of New Hampshire to-day, and serious fires have been reported in the neighborhood of Durham, Suncook, and Nashua. The two last places were thought to be in great danger, and the Nashua fire department turned out to fight the flames. A despatch from Durham says the fire there is spreading, and it is feared the fire will be followed before morning by the destruction of several hundred acres are also destroyed at Lyndeborough. A large fire in the Belknap Brunswick Woolen Spinning Mill at Laconia, on the line of the Boston and Maine Railroad, threatens to burn during the night. Fires have been burning over four hours, and now cover a large area. Fires are also reported in Northfield, Sandwich, and other places. At Portsmouth, N.H., trees were uprooted by the gale.

A $200,000 Fire in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 6.—The soap and candle manufactory of M. Werk & Co., on Poplar street, was burned to-night. Several explosions occurred during the progress of the fire, by one of which Adam Kegley, a fireman, was precipitated from a wall and severely injured. The building was 100 feet long by 50 wide. The loss is estimated on the building at $18,000, on machinery $25,000, on material $25,000, and on machinery $10,000. The insurance is $90,000, divided among twenty local companies.

Disastrous Fire in Centre Street.

Three alarms were sent out from 152 Centre street at a quarter of 1 this morning.

It is a four-story brick building, opposite Paul's Hotel, occupied by Carl Bohender & Co., wholesale veneer and pipe manufacturers, and hand and scroll sawyers, commencing to Wood, Finnis & Co., veneer manufactory. Both buildings were gutted, and there is no hope of saving either buildings or contents.

A Kentucky Town on Fire.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 6.—A conductor on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad brings the news to Union City this morning that Columbus, Kentucky, was on fire in two places last night. The Western Union Telegraph Company's office was burned, and all the wires were down. He could furnish no particulars.

A FRIGHT UP TOWN.

Carmansville Threatened with Destruction by Fire.

Between one and two o'clock yesterday afternoon a spark from a locomotive set fire to the heaps of dried leaves strewing the ground in the Carmansville woods, and the flames began to spread rapidly, scorching the roots of the old trees, and giving rise to fears that some of the residences might be burned. A despatch was sent down town asking for assistance from the Fire Department. Meanwhile Hook and Ladder Company 13 and Engine 38 of the Carmansville force were fighting the fire, aided by the reserve force of the 33d street police under Sergeant Flandreau. There was no water, however, and the fire was confined for three hours by the police and firemen, aided with brooms, hoes, and shovels. In the cases where it is in the case of the evergreens, the flames sweep over without igniting them. The fire burned over one little Sloan estate for a distance of 100 feet up the hill and 1,000 feet along the line of the railroad, destroying everything on the ground except the evergreens, and leaving the earth and the lower portions of the trees charred and scorched. The fire was extinguished at half past four. No estimate can be made as yet of the damage done.

Murder in the Philadelphia Almshouse.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6.—On Wednesday night last an epileptic inmate of the insane department in the almshouse named George Home, was beaten to death by another inmate, a German, named Solomon Speyer. Howe was found in his bed yesterday morning. There were eight insane persons in the room at the time, none of whom could give any idea of the murder. But Speyer says he killed Howe in self-defense. The evidence was different, and he intended killing Howe more.

At the inquest to-day the physician who made the post-mortem testified that death was caused by strangulation and a violent blow on the head. The authorities are concerned for not increasing the capacity of the insane department, as 1,400 inmates are crowded into a space only sufficiently large for 600.

A Negro Lynched.

Near Osceola, Ark., early on Thursday morning Jack Phillips, a negro, outraged the wife of a planter. She will probably die, as she was within four weeks of her confinement. The negro was arrested and taken to Osceola, where the citizens, both black and white, formed a court, and after hearing evidence, took the prisoner out and shot him dead.

MR. BEECHER'S LECTURE TALK.

The Great Preacher Explaining Why he Fears the Devil More than God—How Dr. Lyman Beecher used to Cuff the Youthful Henry.

Mr. Beecher was full of spirits last night at his Friday evening lecture, and tossed his hat playfully behind his cushioned chair when he entered. The room was filled to overflowing. He prayed with earnestness, and then said:

Without denying the indispensable necessity of fear as a moral instrument, it is not at all settled that the work of God among men must be done by it. Fear is of many kinds. Low, brutal, harsh, and barbarous, or it may take the higher form of solicitude. Every one of the higher feelings has its coloring of fear. It enters into benevolence, humanity, kindness, charity, and has a long range. I don't fear God as I do the devil. It would be no credit to God nor me either if I did. Men say if you preach love, or what some call moral gush, you don't do thorough work. I believe that some men, speaking after the old-fashioned practice, need a strong dose of tartar emetic or of calomel to work immediate results. It will work good with some men; but because it does help some men who drink whiskey and eat pork on the flat-boats, should it be carried into the household? Growth in grace ought to be the development of the higher forms of feeling, and not the lower forms. I hold that preaching is like organ playing. When John Zundel pulls out all the stops in the organ, there goes a wee-wah, wo-wah-wum, and a terrible groaning like some poor fellow dying in the organ. But they say it is necessary. It is the organ which the terrors of the Lord are to preaching. If I can't get a man convicted any other way, I would let loose all the terrors of the Lord all around him, and try to get him in that way. But it isn't the way we ought to use.

I was a buoyant boy, full of animal spirits, and not vicious. My father had taken catarrh, and eleven of them grew up to an inheritance. My father was a very busy man, and he used to find it easier to give me a cuff over the head than to stop and use moral suasion with me. And now that I look back and take account of stock, I find that I lived by fear. I never heeded one kick nor dared my face in a bosom when I was a boy. If I had had love and sympathy, why they could have done anything with me, and I would have gone to Canaan for them. If my Aunt Chandler would take me close to her and say, "Now, Henry, I love you, and I want to do very much, nothing could have hired me to do it. I declare that that which my nature demanded was not fear.

I was driven in greater fear and awe of God than any human being ever did of the ugly hint he was supposed to have. I was an aunt Chandler had said me not to, I never would have kicked a favorite young pear tree that my father was trying so hard to raise. But when I was struck on the head with a table-leg, that barbarous way of punishing children, I didn't say swear exactly, but I thought swear, and I know more oaths have been expended in me by that one thing than there are hairs on my head. The one object and end of my life should be self-emission, and sanctification comes to me rather than fear. But I guess we'll stop here.

THE OLD WORLD'S NEWS.

The Carlists Firing Petroleum Shells into the City of Irun.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—A special despatch to the Times from Bendaye says the Carlists are firing petroleum shells into Irun. Nine houses have already been burned, and the town is much injured. The Times special despatch from St Jean Pied Port says that all the residents in that port have been embargoed to carry troops for the relief of Irun.

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