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PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

GOLD opened at 115½, yesterday, in New York, and closed at the same quotation, after having sold at 115¼.

TENNESSEE BONDS advanced to 72 for old, in New York, yesterday, and 73 for new.

COTTON quiet in New York, closing, yesterday, at 16⅛c for middling upland.

WE decline to publish "Citizens" reply to our article on "Mob Law and Mob Logic," unless he gives us his name.

THE *Memphis Appeal* of yesterday informs us that a private letter from New Orleans mentions the death of Santa Anna, near Jalapa, a few days ago.

THE *Graphic* has published an elaborate sketch of the *Louisville* (Kentucky) *Courier Journal*, in which not the remotest reference to Watterson is made. This is almost as sad as home without a mother, or "Hamlet" with the Prince of Denmark left out.

THE testimony of the Alabama Radical, Perrin, that he shot a bullet hole through his own hat to exhibit as a Ku-Klux outrage, is not calculated to enhance the popular estimate of the party in whose employ he acted. Hence the *Chicago Tribune* regrets that he had the presence of mind to take off his hat before plugging it.

VICE PRESIDENT WILSON's journey through the South is causing uneasy feelings at Washington. The chief organ devotes a good deal of space to him, though not calling him by name, and insinuates pointedly that he is trying to gain popularity as a Presidential candidate. It thinks that is the trouble with Judge Kelley too. Isn't it just a little significant that the organ aforesaid feels obliged to belabor every Republican who presumes to squint at the Presidency? Can it be that the third term plans are endangered by such aspirations.—*New York Tribune.*

THE REACTION IN FAVOR OF STATE RIGHTS.

New York Sun.

Murat Halsted's opinions which we published on Saturday, are generally conceived in a modern spirit. He has a genius for news, and seldom falls into the vein of antiquated and untimely notions; but in his fling at "Senator Eaton's State flag in the several sovereign States each acting for itself in its own capacity," we think he committed this fault.

Under what may be called the old regime in this country the doctrine of State rights was used to protect slavery, and as that was an odious thing, the protecting doctrine became odious also. The rebellion was the grand culmination of that sort of State rights and of slavery together, and thus a new and blacker odium was added to both. Besides, during the war it was necessary in every way to strengthen the Federal Government by which the war was carried on; and through all these causes the philosophy of State rights was for the time being cast out into utter darkness, and the theory of centralization and of a national Government of overshowing power took its place.

Nevertheless, the truth of State rights lies at the foundation of the American system of government, and without it the United States could not long be the free republic which the fathers meant to establish, and which the sons love so well. Instead of being the defense of slavery as of old, State rights is become the indispensable shield and bulwark of freedom; and accordingly this contemned and rejected doctrine is now destined to a deep and a permanent revival. The reaction in its favor is already strong, and is sure to become stronger, and no intelligent, candid man can peruse the speech of Senator Eaton without perceiving that it contains political wisdom of a vital nature, expressed with discretion and patriotism, and with the true spirit of liberty.

We are confident that before long Mr. Halstead will see good reason to change his views on this subject.

REVIVAL WORK.

Services in Nashville and Edgefield Yesterday—Last Night's Meeting at the Exposition Building.

The usual noon prayer meeting was held at the Exposition building, and was well attended. At 4 P. M. Messrs. Whittle and Bliss held services at McClure's Hall, Edgefield, in the presence of a large and interested audience. At the same hour inquiry meetings were held by the pastors participating at their respective churches.

The crowd which gathered in the Exposition building last night, numbered two thousand or perhaps twenty-five hundred persons. The meeting was again marked by the best of order, even to the outskirts of the throng. There was no passing in and out, and no conversation, to disturb the perfect decorum of the meeting, the attention of the entire audience, as far as we could observe, being fixed upon those conducting the services, with singular unanimity.

Mr. Whittle addressed the assemblage in another of his clear, earnest and effective appeals, his subject being "Where art Thou?" At the conclusion of his discourse the usual invitation was given to any who felt so impelled, to manifest their concern to the people present, and while Mr. Bliss sang the solo, "Almost Persuaded," etc., many were seen to stand up in the audience. Before singing this melody Mr. Bliss offered a very touching and eloquent prayer. During the singing of "Just as I Am," by the choir, the audience was dismissed and those wishing spiritual conference with ministers passed into the room set apart for these after-meetings.

To-day there will be services as usual, with the addition of a special meeting to-night in the First Cumberland Presbyterian Church for young men. All young men interested in Christian work are especially invited to attend and the public are invited. Seats will be reserved for young men. Each member of the committee on the Y. M. C. A. is requested to do all he can among his friends to insure a full attendance. The meeting will be conducted by Mr. Whittle.

THE trade in "blooded" dogs is an item of no little amount. The value of these principally pointers, brought to this country from England during the last two years, is stated to be $100,000. The furore about Laverock's red Irish setters, Gordon's and kindred breeds, is now as great as was ever that in Japan about spotted rabbits. No dog that costs less than $1,000 is now considered worth owning. These valuable animals have their pedigrees preserved with as much care as the nobility of England.

A COLORADO tombstone remarks:

He was young,
He was fair,
But the Injuns
Raised his hair.

WASHINGTON.

A Family Bond.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The official bond of Col. Parker, Postmaster at New Orleans, is a family affair. Gen. B. F. Butler, his brother-in-law, assumes $200,000; his nephew by marriage, Gov. Adelbert Ames, Mississippi, $100,000; and the father-in-law of Col. Parker's daughter, $100,000, making the required $400,000.

Conditions of the National Banks.

The Comptroller of the Currency will call upon the National banks to make to him a report of their condition at the close of business on the 1st inst. Notices and necessary blanks will be mailed to the banks Monday next.

Pratt Has an Eye to Business.

Special to the Cincinnati Commercial.

It is hinted by some of the intimate friends of the President that Senator Pratt accepted the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue with the understanding that the precedent set in Mr. Delano's case will be followed in his (Pratt's) case, and that he will be promoted before a great while to be Secretary of the Interior. It is considered a letting down for a United States Senator to accept, at the end of his term, a position at the head of a bureau, even one so important as that of Internal Revenue. Long ago Mr. Pratt expressed his dislike for Washington life, and his desire to live away from its shams and sycophantic subserviency. It must, therefore, have required some strong argument to induce him to consent to come back here to assume a subordinate official position.

The Boss Foiled Again.

Boss Shepherd has failed again in his effort to get even with the newspapers that have been instrumental in exposing his mismanagement of affairs while he was at the head of the Board of Public Works. For years he has endeavored particularly to get Mr. Dana, of the *New York Sun*, into the District Courts for trial on allegations of libel. His last attempt came to naught to-day when the grand jury, after mature deliberation on the grounds on which he claimed he had been libeled, dismissed the charge and refused to bring in a libel.

Consternation Among Pennsylvania Placemen.

Special to the Cincinnati Enquirer.

The removal of Mr. Douglas has created a good deal of consternation among the Pennsylvania Republicans in office, and there is an uneasy looking forward to the next step on the part of the President. It seems that in the Treasury Department alone four or five of the prominent bureau officers are Pennsylvanians. Whether officials from this State or the friends of the Cameron ring in office are in peril or not, is a matter still in dispute; but there is good authority for the belief that the President will soon make a number of changes among his office-holders. The policy which is to control these meditated changes has not transpired, but it is said that in deciding upon them the President will ignore the wishes of leaders who have hitherto been influential, and will act for himself.

CHARLESTON.

Proceedings of the Southern Baptist Convention.

A Baptist Centennial to be Celebrated.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 7.—The Southern Baptist Convention to-day was engaged in discussing the movement of the American Baptist Educational Commission. This was heartily endorsed by the Convention. Several eloquent and able speeches were made.

Dr. Cutting, of New York, Secretary of the Commission, explained the purpose of the work. The Baptists were, a century ago, actively engaged in the interest of religious liberty. For this cause, as much as for civil liberty, they joined heartily in the revolutionary war. They propose to celebrate in 1876, the centennial of their labors in gratitude to God, for the great success of their principles, and the large increase of members in this country. One hundred years ago they numbered about 15,000, they now have about 17,000,000 members. The centennial is to be celebrated by raising several million dollars in aid of the several institutions of learning.

Dr. Curry, of Virginia, followed Dr. Cutting, in an exceedingly eloquent and effective speech. The enthusiasm was so great the chair had constantly to suppress the applause which broke forth in the body.

Dr. Winkler, of Alabama, and Dr. Broadhus, of South Carolina, also spoke with great earnestness. Scarcely any other business was transacted.

This afternoon several members of the convention made a complimentary call in a body on Chief Justice Waite, of the Supreme Court, who is now holding court in this city.

The committee on the place of the next meeting will report in favor of Richmond.

The trustees of the Southern Baptist Theological Society held a meeting to-day, and it was ordered that the work of endowing the institution previous to its location at Louisville, Ky., be prosecuted vigorously. Dr. Boyce was requested to continue to act in this work. It is to be pressed through within the coming eighteen months.

The convention appointed a committee to nominate messengers to the American Baptist Home Mission Society, which meets in Philadelphia, May 26.

In the absence of the person appointed, the convention sermon was preached Thursday night by Rev. Dr. T. H. Pritchard, of Raleigh, Mass.

A meeting for foreign missions was held to-night, and was addressed by Dr. R. Fuller, of Maryland, and Dr. J. T. Tichenor, of Alabama.

BEECHER'S AGONY.

It Will Probably Last a Month Longer—Speculations as to the Termination of the Trial.

NEW YORK, May 7, 1875.—A dense crowd of spectators were in the Brooklyn City Court room this morning. The attendance of women was largely in excess of the previous days. Mr. Beecher and wife were in court before the proceedings opened, which were delayed by the late arrival of some of the counsel. Mr. Evarts said that Mr. Beach and Mr. Shearman were compelled to be absent, and as the case was now reaching a close, the difference of an adjournment for a day or so would not matter very much. He suggested, therefore, that the court should adjourn for the day. Judge Neilson entertained the suggestion, and the court adjourned over until Monday next.

The *Brooklyn Eagle*, in speaking of the probable duration of the Beecher trial, says the testimony yet to be introduced on behalf of the plaintiff will, it is expected, be in by Tuesday night. Then the remainder will be taken by counsel for the defendant in placing their last testimony before the jury. Ex-Judge Porter will commence his address on Monday, the sixteenth instant, and will take the whole of that week in presenting his view of the case. In behalf of the defendant, the address of Mr. Evarts, which will be commenced on Monday, the 23d instant, will probably occupy the remainder of the month and run over into June, and if nothing unforeseen takes place the whole of summing up, including the address by Mr. Beach on behalf of the plaintiff, will be finished by the end of the first week of next month. Mr. Beach does not expect to take up more than three days in presenting the plaintiff's side of the case to the jury. Then will follow the charge by Judge Neilson, and the deliberation of the jury and the verdict may be looked for about the middle of next month.

A Negro Murderer Hanged in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, May 7.—Richard Moss, colored, was hanged at 12 o'clock to-day at Pointe La Hache. A thousand persons witnessed the execution. His only remark on the scaffold was he was willing to die and expected to go to heaven. The accused, Wednesday, while in the parish prison, confessed to a *Times* reporter that he shot Williams. The murder was committed in Plaquemines in June, 1872.

KENTUCKY.

Final Action and Adjournment of the Democratic State Convention.

Cassius M. Clay Out for the Democratic Ticket.

LOUISVILLE, KY., May 7.—The Kentucky Democratic Convention adjourned this afternoon, after nominating Jno. C. Underwood, of Bowling Green, for Lieutenant Governor; Thos. E. Moss, of Paducah, for Attorney General; D. Howard Smith for Auditor, and J. W. Tate for Treasurer.

The following report of the Committee on Resolutions was unanimously adopted:

We hold it to be absolutely essential to the preservation of the liberties of the citizens that the several States shall be maintained in all their rights, dignity and equality, as the most complete and reliable administration of their own domestic concerns, and the surest guarantee against anti-republican tendencies. Every attempt on the part of the Federal Government to exercise a power not delegated to it in the Constitution, or to exercise a delegated power in a manner not therein prescribed, is an act of usurpation demanding the instant and unqualified condemnation of a people jealous of their liberties; and we hold that any unconstitutional interference by the General Government with the local affairs of any State, to any extent or on any pretence whatever, should be at once repudiated and condemned by all classes of every section of the Union, as all such acts tend directly to the destruction of our Federal system, and the consolidation of all power in a centralized despotism.

A notable feature of the convention was the active participation of the venerable Cassius M. Clay, who pledged himself to canvass the State for the Democratic ticket.

THE MEDICINE MEN.

The Wind Up of the American Medical Association.

Compliments to Louisville Hospitality by President Bowling and Others.

LOUISVILLE, KY., May 7.—The American Medical Association met at the usual hour.

A resolution requesting the Chief Signal Officer to make daily reports of the amount of ozeone in the atmosphere was read and adopted.

Dr. Turner Anderson and Dr. Willoughby Willing, of Louisville, and Dr. Gross and Dr. Atchison, of Philadelphia, were appointed delegates to the Canadian Medical Association, which will meet at Halifax on the 5th of August, 1875.

Dr. Huff, of West Virginia, offered an amendment, including in the Committees on the State of Medicine and Public Hygiene, a physician from the army and one from the navy.

Dr. Woods, of New York, from the Committee on Nominations, then made a report to the convention as follows: For President, Dr. J. Marion Sims, of New York. Vice Presidents, 1st, Dr. John D. Jackson, of Kentucky; 2d, Dr. Samuel Lilly, of New Jersey; 3d, Dr. N. Pinkney, of the United States army; 4th, Dr. S. D. Seely, of Alabama. Librarian, Dr. Wm. Lee, of the District of Columbia. Committee on the Library, Dr. Johnson, of the Eliot District of Colorado. Assistant Secretary, Dr. Richard J. Danglaix, of Pennsylvania. The gentlemen as nominated were elected unanimously.

Dr. Bowditch, of Boston, read a paper on hygiene.

Invitations were received to hold the next annual meeting of the Association in Philadelphia, Denver, New York and Baltimore. Philadelphia was chosen, and the time of the meeting was fixed for the first Tuesday in June, 1876.

After the appointment of the chairman and secretary of the section of 1876, President Bowling made a farewell address, in the course of which he said:

Gentlemen, before the adjournment of the twenty-first meeting of the American Medical Association, we may be permitted to congratulate each other on the general good feeling and perfect harmony that must make it memorable. The cherished spirits of our calling have graced this meeting with their presence, and lavished the wealth of their ripe experience upon it, and the great city of the meeting literally overwhelmed us with a hospitality whose abundance was only equalled by its refinement and elegance. We have seen for ourselves at its great commercial capital goodly specimens of the beautiful women and gallant men of a State whose history brings a gorgeous chaplet to eloquence, song and heroism.

At this point remarks were made by several delegates from the North and South, congratulating the country upon the restoration of good feeling between the two sections, and attention was called to the fact that the first body to send expressions of good will to the South was this assemblage. Many delegates referred to the extraordinary hospitality which had been extended by the people of Louisville. Dr. Bowditch, of Boston, said that he had heard much of Kentucky hospitality, but it had surpassed any conceptions he had formed of it. An affecting scene transpired when the distinguished and venerable Dr. Gross, of Philadelphia, for many years a practicing physician in Louisville, referring to the hospitalities the delegates had received, alluded to his own welcome by the people of his old home, when he broke down and could proceed no further.

The convention finally adjourned at noon.

To-night several receptions at various private residences will conclude and exceptionally brilliant round of entertainments in honor of the Association. A large party of delegates will start for the Mammoth Cave to-night. It is stated that more distinguished members of the profession were in attendance upon this convention than at any previous meeting, and it was the third largest convention ever held by the Association. Resolutions were passed thanking the citizens generally, the newspaper press, railroads, etc., for civilities rendered.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

John Sheridan, father of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, died at his residence in Somerset, Ohio, Thursday.

Red Cloud, Spotted Tail, and fifteen other Indian chiefs and warriors, are on their way to Washington.

The river rose thirteen inches at Memphis yesterday.

Bill Rodifer, one of the most noted convicts in America, made another attempt to escape from the penitentiary at Jeffersonville, Ind. In some mysterious manner he secured the keys, unlocked the cell doors and seized the inside guard, disarmed him and locked him in the cell, and then attempted to escape, but was discovered.

In consequence of several decisions by District Judges against the constitutionality of the Enforcement Act, and in view of the fact that these cases have been carried to the Supreme Court on appeal, the Attorney General has suspended further action in the Ku-Klux cases throughout the South, and will await the decision of the Supreme Court before renewing legal proceedings against those persons arrested and indicted for violation of the Enforcement Act.

The total revenue receipts from July 1 1873, to April 30, 1874, were $81,845,642.01. The receipts from July 1, 1874, to April 30, 1875, were $89,758,871.95; increase, $7,913,259.94. If, to the receipts for the first ten months, is added the receipts of May and June of the last fiscal year, the total will be $110,274,807.04.

A negro named Ed. Harris in Little Rock, Arkansas, carved his wife with a razor Thursday evening, inflicting serious and it is thought fatal wounds. Harris was arrested.

The engagements for the shipment of specie to-day from New York to Europe amount to $1,100,000.

FOREIGN.

The Financial Policy of the British Government Sharply Criticised.

The Difficulty Between Prussia and Belgium.

The Probability of War Between France and Germany.

The Haytien Outbreak Suppressed.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Budget Sharply Criticised—The Chancellor Accused of Making a Fictitious Statement.

LONDON, May 8, 1 A. M.—In the House of Commons last night, in the discussion of the budget, Mr. Gladstone censured the method of stating treasury accounts, whereby, he said, deficiencies were concealed. He pointed out that the expenditures had increased during the year of the Conservative government £1,300,000. He contended that, counting interest on loans, interest on deficiency, savings bank and friendly societies' accounts, which are not mentioned in the Budget, the Irish educational charge, etc., no surplus existed. Mr. Gladstone also contended that the proposal for reducing the public debt is totally unreal and visionary, that the experience of thirty years has shown that the debt had been increased by fresh loans more than reduced by surpluses. Yet Sir Stafford Northcote had anticipated that surpluses during the next thirty years would amount to £18,000,000. Mr. Gladstone said a party priding itself on the traditions of its past, ought not to delude the country from the safe road in finance.

Sir Stafford Northcote, in reply to Mr. Gladstone, conceded the figures of the Budget might be so taken as to show a deficiency, but he said the system he had adopted was one of many years' standing. He declared the interest on loans had been fully considered in his estimates, and no vote on account of savings banks was necessary for the present year. Doubtless supplementary estimates might more than absorb the surplus, but if he anticipated additional charges, he had a full right to anticipate that the addition will be balanced by other items of revenue. He said Mr. Gladstone had formerly approved the system of the reduction of the debt by fixed appropriations. Robert Lowe said the budget was unworthy of the confidence of the house. Chancellor Northcote had manipulated his accounts and produced a fictitious surplus. He said the Liberals had paid £36,000,000 of the public debt and left a surplus in the Treasury, which the present government had squandered. That there was deficit was a national calamity, and there ought to be a surplus of revenue.

The House of Commons will adjourn from the 13th to the 20th inst. for Whitsuntide holidays.

GERMANY.

Another Plot Against Bismarck's Life Discovered.

LONDON, May 8.—The *Standard's* special from Berlin says the Prussian police have redoubled their vigilance, having received alarming notices of plots against Bismarck and Minister Falk. A special staff of fourteen detectives has been formed for their protection.

FRANCE.

The Probability of War with Germany.

PARIS, May 7.—Some of the French journals treat the reports of the alarmists about war with Germany as unfounded, and others consider them exaggerated. All are confident the Czar is in favor of peace.

BELGIUM.

Germany's Last Note Considered.

BRUSSELS, May 7.—The Belgian Chamber of Representatives to-day debated M. Daspremonte Tynden's reply to Germany's last note. M. Frere Orban was the principal speaker. He approved the terms of the last answer to Germany. He considered that all the grounds for apprehension respecting the independence of the country, the integrity of its institutions and the liberty of the press had disappeared. At the same time, the neutral position of Belgium did not exonerate her from obligations to neighbors. It was a question whether the Government had done its duty to Germany in the Duchesne affair. The Minister of Justice denied that the Government had been inactive in prosecuting the investigation.

MEXICO.

Progress of the Revolution in Michoacan.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 30.—The revolution which commenced in Michoacan, in consequence of the publication of such reforms as the expulsion of the Sisters of Charity, is extending and gaining ground in other States. Michoacan is suffering greatly. All business is paralyzed and the inhabitants are leaving. The village of Jacuquba was pillaged and burned. The Legislature of Michoacan, alarmed at the progress of the revolution, has been convoked in extra session, which commenced on the 23d inst. It will discuss measures for the extinguishment of the rebels.

HAYTI.

The Outbreak Put Down and Tranquillity Restored.

NEW YORK, May 7.—A special dispatch from Port au Prince of May 3 says the revolution was at the first moment subsequent to the outbreak put down by Government troops. Generals Price, Brice and Pierre were killed. The foreign consulates were immediately crowded with refugees, who sought shelter from the violence of the native mob. Martial law was proclaimed, the proclamation containing a promise of amnesty to those who would surrender at once to the officers of the Government. Tranquillity has been restored.

Additional Particulars of the Revolt.

KINGSTON, JAM., April 6.—Later advices from Port au Prince, are to the effect that the attempted revolution was discovered during the national festivity on Saturday last. While the President was at church, the Government troops proceeded at once to arrest Bryce, Monplaisir Pierre and Canal, aspirants for the Presidency. Each of them resisted arrest and fought furiously. Bryce was wounded and died at the English Consulate; Pierre committed suicide, and Canal sought the shelter of the American Consulate. Order was restored on Monday. Arrests of implicated parties still continue. Two foreigners were accidentally killed during the outbreak.

A Would-Be Express Robber Shot and Killed.

CHICAGO, May 7.—An attempt was made to rob the Adams Express car that left here last night by the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Railroad. When it was nearing Lafayette, Ind., the messenger, Geo. H. Price, who was in the car, was startled by the smashing of the panel door, through which a man sprang and presented a pistol, demanding of Price his keys. Upon being refused, the robber fired twice, hitting the messenger on the left arm and shoulder. Price thereupon drew his pistol and shot the man through the head, killing him instantly. His name is H. C. Binsley. He was formerly a conductor on the Fort Wayne Railroad, but was discharged last week on account of bad habits. His body was taken to Crestline.

The Mecklenburg Centennial.

MEMPHIS, May 7.—A meeting was held at the Cotton Exchange to-night to make arrangements for celebrating the Mecklenburg Centennial, which was largely attended by leading citizens.

FOREIGN NOTES BY CABLE.

Clew, the Englishman of the Jefferson border mutineers, has signed a paper stating that he acted with the mutineers under compulsion. The United States Consul at London has taken charge of the prisoners and ordered their transfer to the Dreadnauth hospital.

China has engaged the Confederate General Ripley to construct extensive works for the defense of the coast and principal rivers. Gen. Ripley sails from London for the East in a few days.

Six thousand German families are preparing to emigrate from Russia on account of the conscription.

Count d'Harcourt, now the representative of France at Vienna, has been appointed Ambassador at London, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Count de Janage.

Capt. Sherod Neal, of the British Royal Navy, is dead.

The race for Cheshire stakes was run yesterday, and won by Thunder, Chivalrous second and Tam O'Shanter third.

The American Methodist chapel at Quichang, China, was destroyed by a mob of Chinamen. The Chinese authorities have offered ample reparation for the outrage.

The proceedings against the Bishop of Breslau for a violation of the ecclesiastical laws, resulted in his removal. He has been conducted to the Bohemian frontier.

The *Berlin Post* considers the reply of the Belgian Government to the last German note unsatisfactory, and believes Germany is placed in such a position that to let the matter drop will be impossible.

The United States steamship Canandaigua, with the Darien expedition, has arrived at Colon, Central America, all well on board. The expedition was successful.

Sir Jno. Halker, Attorney General of England, has accepted a seat on the bench, made vacant by the death of Judge Pigatt.

In the lower house of the Prussian Diet, the bill for the suppression of religious orders had its first reading yesterday.

Proffered Escort Accepted.

BALTIMORE, May 7.—A committee representing the 5th Maryland regiment visited Washington to-day, and tendered the services of the regiment as an escort to the President to the Bunker Hill centennial. The President, it is said, gracefully accepted the proffered courtesy. The Marine Band will accompany the escort.

Hanging in Massachusetts—Witnessing the Working of the New Scaffold.

PLYMOUTH, May 7.—Wm. E. Sturtevant, the triple murderer, was hanged this morning in the yard of the county jail. To the last he maintained the stolidity which has marked him throughout. For the first time in this State, the old drop scaffold was discarded for the more modern instrument of death, the cross-beam and weights. The sheriffs of the different counties of the State were present to witness the working of the new scaffold.

The Pennsylvania Ku-Klux at Work.

WILKESBARRE, May 7.—Last night was an exciting one in the mining region around Kingston. A procession of from 50 to 100 miners, with torches, and armed with guns and clubs, marched to the dwellings of the men who are working in Hutchinson's and Payne's mines, and gave them notice to quit work or the penalty would be death. The result has been that Payne's men refused to return to work this morning. Three of Hutchinson's men, while on their way to the shaft, were followed by a gang of women and children, and pelted with stones until they were forced to seek safety with the constables.

FORTUNATE ACCIDENTS.

The cracking of a picture in the sunshine set Van Eyck experimenting to produce a varnish that would dry in the shade. He found what he sought, and found besides that by mixing it with his own colors they acquired greater force and brilliancy, and required no subsequent varnishing; and so came about the discovery, or rediscovery of the art of painting in oil. Mezzotinto owed its invention by Prince Rupert to the simple accident of a sentry's gun-barrel being rusted in the dew. Henry Schanward, a Nuremburg glass-cutter, happened to let some aquafortis fall upon his spectacles, and noticed the glass was corroded and softened where the aquafortis had touched it. Taking the hint, he made a liquid accordingly; he drew some figures upon a piece of glass, covered them with varnish, and applied his corroding fluid, cut away the glass around his drawing so that when he removed the varnish the figures appeared raised upon a dark ground, and etching upon glass was added to the ornamental arts. Alois Senefelder, playwright and actor, thinking it possible to etch upon stone in lieu of copper, polished a slab for the purpose. He was disturbed by his mother coming into his small laboratory with the request that he would jot down her list of things for the wash, as the woman was waiting to take the basket away. There being no paper or ink handy, Senefelder scribbled the items on his stone with his etching preparation, that he might copy them at his leisure. Some time afterward, when about to clean the stone, he thought he might as well see what would be the effect of biting the stone with aquafortis, and in a few moments saw the writing standing out in relief. Taking up a pelt-ball charged with printing ink, he inked the stone, took off a few impressions upon paper, and had invented lithography. The pelt-ball used by Senefelder was long indispensable in a printing office. A Salopian printer, in a hurry to get on with a job, could not find his ball, and inked the form with a piece of soft glue that had fallen out of the glue pot, and with such excellent results that he henceforth discarded the pelt-ball altogether, and by adding treacle to the glue, to keep it from hardening, hit upon the composition of which printers' rollers have been made ever since.

A VERY WIDE DIFFERENCE.

The anti-Bonapartists in Paris are repeating with much gusto an anecdote apropos of the projected marriage of the Empress Eugenie's niece to the Duke de Medina-Cieli. It appears that after Mme. de Montijo had married one of her daughters to the Duke of Alba she was anxious to make a match between her beautiful Eugenie—then the Belle of Madrid—and the Duke d'Ossuna, who is said to be the most powerful and the haughtiest nobleman in Spain. Respecting his wealth and his munificence, it is said that one of his many palaces is devoted to the occupancy of his aged servants, all of those who have grown gray in his service being thus cared for to the end of their days. This princely grandee respectfully declined the honor of the fair Eugenie's alliance. After her marriage with the Emperor, some one remarked to the Duke that as she had become an Empress she might well have been held worthy of the honor of becoming the Duchess d'Ossuna. "Pardon me," remarked the Duke, drawing himself up, "there is a wide difference between a Bonaparte and an Ossuna. An alliance which would be proper for the first would be derogatory to the second."

THAT'S WHAT'S THE MATTER.

You may think the word that of very little consequence.

If you will read on, however, you will soon see that that is of considerable importance.

You will see that that that, which is used in the second sentence, is used as a noun.

And we will say still further that that that has been spoken of last in the third sentence, is also a noun.

We gave the fourth sentence out one time to a gentleman to parse, and a friend afterward remarked, "That that that that gentleman parsed, was parsed incorrectly."

The first gentleman retorted "That, 'that that that that that gentleman parsed,' was rather a clumsy sentence."

Another one said, "That, 'that that that that that that,' was a still more clumsy sentence."

A lady present ventured the suggestion, "That, 'that that that, that that' that that gentleman made use of was a correct grammatical sentence."

That's enough.

AN Indiana Judge has decided that if a woman will shorten pie crust with butter at thirty-eight cents a pound, her husband has good cause for divorce.

A BANK PRESIDENT'S PERIL.

The deep mystery which has so long enveloped the methods employed in recovering the securities stolen from the Sonhegan Bank, in Milford, N. H., last October, is at last unraveled and the story would pass for a genuine romance were not the full details of the plot so well authenticated. The robbery, it will be remembered, was one of the boldest ever perpetrated. On the 19th of October ten or twelve masked men forced their way into the private residence of Mr. T. A. Sawyer, the cashier, and, having gagged and tied all the members of the household, forced the cashier to produce the keys, with which the bank vaults were opened and about $120,000 in securities and $6,000 in currency was secured. The President of the bank, Hon. William B. Towne, who was in the city transacting some business, lost no time in returning to Milford. Detectives were employed in the search for the robbers and the securities, but all to no purpose. Advertisements offering rewards for the restoration of the securities were published, and at length anonymous notes reached Mr. Towne. The writers desired to know how much he would pay. His invariable answer was "a reasonable amount." A letter was received from a small town not far from Boston. Mr. Towne was informed that the bonds should be returned if a liberal sum was paid for them. The sender of the letter requested an interview with him, and Mr. Towne resolved to visit the man, and did so. The bank president was coolly received by the stranger, who met him in a hotel, and then led him to a large building far away. The stranger eyed Mr. Towne suspiciously as he led him through a long hallway into a commodious room, and the banker felt ill at ease in his presence. The stranger talked business at once. Mr. Towne told him that the negotiation of the securities had been interfered with by publication, but that the bank was willing to pay a sum not extravagant for the bonds. The stranger named a sum, and said that he would give Mr. Towne time to think over it. Before going from the building in which the conference was had the stranger abused Mr. Towne, and accused him of not acting in good faith. The banker was afraid to say much then, but in the hotel he satisfied the stranger, whom Mr. Towne afterward discovered was a detective, that no one was aware of his (Mr. Towne's) object in visiting the town. Then the President went back to Milford, and talked with the Directors of the bank. Further correspondence followed, and at length Mr. Towne consented to pay the sum demanded. He drew the money in bank notes of large denomination, and putting them into an inside pocket of his vest, started to see the detective. He was again led through the long hallway, and into the big room. The door was fastened by the detective. Mr. Towne was thoroughly frightened. "Are you prepared to negotiate?" gruffly asked the detective. "I think I am," was the answer, given with much deliberation. "Think you are," sneered the detective. "Are you fixed?" The bank President hesitated, but answered in the affirmative. "Well, produce," was the command of the detective. Mr. Towne drew a roll of bank notes from his pocket, and placed them on the table. The detective went to a door opening into another room and knocked. The door was slightly opened, and a hand grasping a bundle wrapped in silk paper of foreign manufacture appeared. The detective took the package and put it on the table. "Now, sir," said he to Mr. Towne, "have you got any more money?" "Yes, sir," was the reply, and Mr. Towne took another roll of bank notes from his pocket. The detective again tapped on the door, and another package was handed in. Then, more money having been obtained from Mr. Towne, a third and last package was given him. He quickly examined the securities. They were the ones wanted. Some were missing, and likewise valuable papers were not there. Mr. Towne tied the three packages together, and was ready to go. He trembled as he approached the door, and asked the detective to show him out. It was then about 9 o'clock at night, and the long hallway was very dark, but he finally succeeded in reaching the hotel in safety. The next day he was in Milford. The valuable papers and some of the securities are still wanted. One of the missing bonds was recently found in Dickenson's woods, near Jerome Park, in a bottle lying by the side of a man who had evidently been murdered. Twelve stabs were found in his breast, and the theory now entertained here is that the man was one of the bank robbers, and that he and some of his accomplices alighted from the train near the woods, and that soon afterward in a struggle he was killed. From the appearance of the ground a few feet from the body it was inferred that other bottles had therein been buried and then hastily taken up, and it was thought likely that in the hurry the bottle containing the bond was overlooked.

A PARISIAN STOCKING MANIA.

The fancy feminine trotters on the Paris boulevards have got out a new stock of stockings, entirely different from anything of the kind up to our days. All in the color. They are now of all shades, from white cream to black, through straw yellow to lemon, which latter passes for charming; but the charmer of all is black, the great novelty and the most varied in designs. One might suppose blonde hair, fair complexion, white dress and black stockings would in reality be a little in bad taste. Not for Paris women. The undecided shades, looking so soft and insipid, have also a great run in the stocking line. Well, now, follow the mode well and you will see that all these colored stockings are not to be owned by themselves, for the law decrees: "To wear these stockings without concealing them, bottines have been cut down with three openings, held up by buttons or bows on the three sides, and are almost perpendicular on high Louis XV. heels." Holy Inquisition was a shade less hard on feet; but then again Dame Fashion foregoes no torture to cut a swell and will show 'em around generally. The next time Bismarck goes to Paris he intends to crumple up the Boulevards and learn the people to milk cows where they were.

AN ACTRESS'S LUXURIOUS SURROUNDINGS.

Paris Correspondence Boston Gazette.

Have you heard that Mlle. Lasseng (I am sure you remember this piquant actress of Palais Royal) came as near being burnt as it is possible for an iceberg to be burned? I instance the conflagration in Mlle. Lasseng's rooms just to let you see the insolent luxury in which these creatures live. You know as an actress she is tenth-rate, as a beauty she is seventh-rate. And yet her furniture cost over $100,000! She had a dressing-gown of Mechlin lace and embroidery which cost $4,000; $3,000 worth of furs; thirty dresses, the cheapest of which cost $400, gold; all her skirts were of lace; her sheets were so fine you could have run them through a bride's ring, and the embroidery on them more than doubled the cost of the linen. Her bedchamber was in the Revival style, and was lined, walls and ceiling, with red damask silk, wadded and hand embroidered. Her bed was 7 feet long by 6 wide, was placed on a platform of palissandre, covered with Smyrna carpets. The bed curtains were lace. Costly pictures, bronzes, statuettes, carved ivory, Chinese and Japanese curiosities, Rouen and Nevers earthenware, Limoges enamels, Sevres and Saxony porcelain, Gobelins, and Beauvais tapestry were to be found everywhere. The ceiling of the boudoir was a piece of embroidery representing Acte's Triumph; it cost $4,000. The dining-room was of old oak and Genoese velvet.

PROF. HUXLEY, Dr. Sanderson, Mr. Darwin, and other eminent biologists, intend to petition Parliament on the subject of vivisection, in case it comes up for discussion. While they are anxious that useless cruelty should be prevented, they are extremely desirous that no obstacles should be placed by legislative action on research, and these views will be embodied in the petition.

A NEAR-SIGHTED Boston man was lately riding in a street-car, when a lady opposite bowed to him. He returned the bow, raised his hat, smiled sweetly, and was just wondering who she was, when she came over and whispered in his ear, "Oh! I'll fix you for this, old man!" Then he knew that it was his wife.

WHOLESALE NOTIONS, CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

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