# THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1868.

#### Life Histories. A NEW JERSEY MILLIONAIRE.

The Paterson Press has the following:-"One of the most financially successful of Paterso-nians is Peter Donahue, who learned his trade in the Rogers Locomotive Works in this city. In the Rogers Locombury works in this city. Nearly twenty years ago he set out for California, going overland, and arriving there before the gold discovery. He started the first blacksmith and machine shop on the Pacific coast, and when the tide of immigration came pouring in he was ready to take advantage of it, and turned his iron products into gold-proving more successful in that way than the thousands who dug directly for the yellow metal. He is now immensely wealthy, his possessions being valued at three or four million dollars, but he is no prouder than when he toiled and sweated in the locomotive shops in this city. He recently came east, and for two weeks has been setting up his business affairs in this section. Last night he came to Paterson, and this morning went off again, accompanied by a brother, sister-in-law, and young son, intending to sail to France to-day to join his wife and daughters, who have been sojourning there for some time Honest, skilful industry, directed by au excellent judgment, has in this as hundreds of other cases accomplished wonders."

#### A CHECKERED LIFE.

The Toledo (Ohio) Blade says: -"Thirty years work wonderful changes among men and things -they consume the life of one generation, but not always do they sever the silver cord with those to whom a release from life would be welcome. Thirty years or more ago a young man came West and stopped at Toledo, intending to make it his place of residence; but after a line he became weary of the fittle village, and left it for more active scenes. He possessed sufficient means to enable him in those cheap times to engage in business, was of good address, and would have succeeded in almost any undertaking; but he was avaricious, and to become sud denly wealthy was his chief desire. He left Totedo for the South, and while travelling in a stage couch made the acqualutance of an aged gentleman, to whom he consided his brief hisfory, and received much advice, which, if he had followed, would have made his life very dif-ferent from what it has been.

"The old man had a large sum of money on his person, as the young man soon ascertained, and an evil spirit seized him, a desire to obtain the old man's money. While the latter was really befriending him he was listening to the which prompted to erime. We cannot follow the pair; the young man robbed his aged companion and left him to escape the haunts of men and enjoy his ill-gotten gains; but stice overtook him, and in a few months after the robbery, the door of the penitentiary opened to receive him as an inmate for seven years.

"He had ample time for recentance, and after three years of confinement, during which period his conduct was good, he was pardoued, and again started out into the world to seek his fortune. At liberty, his avarice returned, and soon e yielded to crime, and in another State he was convicted of robbery and again shut up from the world. For eight years he remained in prison, and when liberated he was without a friend in the world. During his imprisonment his father had been unfortunate in business, and both of his parents had died, leaving him nothing, and he felt that no one cared for him. For two years he followed honorable pursuits, but was again tempted to commit crime with a view to relieving himself of labor, and condident that this time he would be successful in escaping the clutches of the law, he yielded to the temptation. Expecting to obtain three thousand deflars by his crime, be was disappointed, getting only a few hundred, but it was enough to ensure him a third introduction to a State prison, and again 'went up' for six years in an Eastern State, and within a few miles of his early home, "He served his time and was liberated. His

conduct in prison was good, and when he went forth, upon the recommendation of those connected with the prison, he received a little assistance, enough to live comfortably until he could and employment. Resolved upon leading a correct life, he sought employment, round it,

and was thenceforward a good citizen. "A short time since he decided to revisit the "village of Toledo," and did so. On his arrivat his astonishment was unbounded at witnessing the chappes that had taken place. He could find but fittle resemblance to the village that he last thirty years before. He remembered the names of one or two gentlemen that then re-

land on the day after receiving the invitation. He wrote to say so, and the morrow was fixed for the symposium. Four gentlemen sat down at Mr. Bulwer's table on that occasion-one being, of course, the host: ano her, Mr. Disraell; the third, a man, shy, but evi-dently intelligent, for though he said compara-tions. tively little, his remarks, as often as he hazarded them, were keenly to the purpose. The fourth, a private friend of the host, need not be specified. It was an evening not to be forgotten, because then as now, both Lord Lytton and Mr. Disraell shone in conversation. The party broke up about midnight, and the host and his friend were left alone together. After discussing Disraell, the question was put, 'Who is your silent guest?' 'He is one of the ablest men I know.' was the reply. 'He was my contemporary at college. He is now a barrister; and mark my words, he will attain the highest honrs of his profession. His name is Cockbarn,' The climax to this little bit of domestic history or gossip is very remarkable. The two brill and novelists and the painstaking lawyer who dined together some forty or more years ago comparatively obscure men, have all ri to positions of eminence in the State. Mr. Cockburn is Lord Chief Justice of England; Mr. Bulwer, after serving as Secretary of State for the Colonics, has become a peer of the realm; and Mr. Disraell, on more than one previous occasion Chancellor of the Exchequer and leader of the House of Commons, is now First Lord of the Treasury. So much for the practical working of a Constitution which Mr.

# himself, seeks to overibrow."

Bright denounces as repressive of merit, and Mr. Gladstone, torgetful of what it has done for

## Undetected Crimes.

The London Telegraph relates the following entions details of a strange murder case, which it says, must be now added to the long list of undetected crimes. The crime in question is known in England, where it happened, as the Stirchley murder. "It appears," says the Tele graph, "that for some years past a peddler, who, t we may judge from his name was of German origin, had tramped the district round about Birmingham. Bernhard Zusman was travelling agent for a jeweller in that town, and used to hawk watches, chains, and rings from house to house. He started on his rounds on the 11th of last November, with some five hundred poands worth of jewelry in his pack. On the morning of the 15th he left the Crown Jun at Trowbridge, stating that he meant to return there at night. He did not appear. No tidings were received from him either there or at Br-mingham; and after a few days his employer came to the conclusion that the man had ab-sconded, and, we believe, offered a reward for his apprehension. On the 20th a gentleman who was out shooting in Stitchley, a village not far from Trowbridge, discovered the body of a lead man lying in a ditch under a heoge, and covered over with genes and earth. The body, on examination, was recognized as that of Zusman; his pockets were empty; his pack, rifled of its contents, was picked up in another duca near by; and on a *post-mortem* examination it was shown beyond a doubt that the poor fellow had been shot through the back of the head. In fact, every indication seemed to show that the murderer had come behand him, had shot him before he could offer any resistance, and had concealed the body close to a still that the peddler had probably been in the act of crossing when he was struck down. So far all was clear; and the suspicions of the police were immediately directed to the prisoner, who has just been acquitted after a nye days' trial. This man Harris had not, us we inter from the evidence, a very good reputation in his neighborhood. He had inherited, some years before, a considerable sum of money, and was supposed to have preity nearly spent it. He was acquainted with Zusman, and some few days before the murder had bought a watch of him valued at £28, paying a deposit of ion shitlings and agreeing to pay two pounds a month. This watch he had pawaed the day after its purchase for a sum of eight pounds-a transaction which would seem to imply that he was very short of money. On the morning of s disappearance Zusman called upon Harris to discuss some business matter, whether relating to the watch or not is unknown, and then set off walking with him in the direction of Stirchley. Indeed the prisoner was the last Stirchley. person who was absolutely proved to have been n in the peddfer's company; and after th inquest he let fall certain expressions which were taken to imply that he knew more about the crime than was known to the world at larg The police, as usual, were convinced that they had found a ciuc. Harris was kept under surveillance, and after being allowed to reside at home for six months, he was given into custody on a charge of willul murder. No direct evidence of any kind, however, could be produced to connect him with the commission of the crime, and his acquittal leaves the matter more in the dark than ever, there now remaining no clue whereby to trace the real author of the deed."

California Society and its Peculiarities. The San Francisco Golden Era says:-

One of the principal defects in the manners and customs of California society is the absence of social amusements and reunions in which eutire families, old and young, may participate. Our balls, parties, theatres, concerts, and exhibitions, and even the church services, are such that children are considered out of place among them. They must be left behind while the older fo.ks enjoy themselves. Almost all our amusements are enjoyed in the night time, when the children are packed off to bed or lett in care of servants. Our men are so absorbed in the cares of business and the pursuit of weath, that it is only when darkness comes on and prevents their further attention to such matters that time can be devoted to their families or recreation. The result is that children are too frequently considered as undesirable, a sort of nuisance making bother and trouble during the day, an too apt to prevent their parents enjoying the pleasures of society during the evening.

"The fault, certainly, is not with the children We imagine our California boys and girls are as good, as interesting, and, when well trained, as obcdient and affectionate as those in other countries where the same feelings and customs do not exist. The fault is with the parents and the customs they have adopted, which engender the feelings we have mentioned. A reform is necessary, then, to correct and cradicate these growing and unnatural feelings. Our self-styled workingmen have made a long step in that direction by the adoption of the eight-hour rule. They can do as much work as can be advantageously performed daily in eight hours, and so can other classes of the commu-nity who do more work. There is no reason why whole business of San Francisco. not be transacted in six hours daily, if its inhabitants only adopted a rule for that purpose. "But with or without such a rule, a decided change should be made in the character of the ammements indulged in among us. Social and domestic lestivities could be increased and en-couraged and made to take the place of public ones. The birthdays of the parents and the birthday of each child in the family, should be made a holiday in which every member and the relatives and intimate friends of the family, great and small, should participate. The old folks, or the young heads of families, as is often the case in this State, should accustom themselves to take their pleasures and diversion with their children, and in the circle of their intimate friencs. If this was done their pleasures would be more innocent and much less expensive than they now generally are. There would be more real and warm attection existing among us. There would be more confidence and respect among friends. Our homes would be more attractive and our young people just en-tering upon the stage of active life would not have to go from home in search of what they consider pleasure. And we believe that more and happier marriages would follow and pleasant omes be multiplied among us, because the ideas with which such unions were contracted would be more moderate and reasonable. We need to have our ideas of what pleasure and enjoyment are intionalized and humanized. We eed to make fashion and display uufashionable and to learn that the home circle is the only place in which true happiness need ever b sought. Instead of contracting our home circles, let us catarge them by inviting and admitting to them freely all such as we und worthy to be frusted and confidential friends, that we may benefit them and they us. California contains the material for a society interior to none existing elsewhere. If we make our homes the places in which we most frequently meet and welcome our friends and acquaintances, and there in free converse learn to know and appreciate each other more thoroughly, the reform will have been more than half accomplished.

#### Beyond Cheyenne.

From Mr. Bowles' letter in the Springfield No. 1028, FIFTH STREET, FHILADELPHIA, Republican we make the following extract: But no sympathetic eyes require to be told that we are now entering upon a new order of scenery. The out-look is a succession of novel beauties for the 150 miles west from Cheyenne; and fortunate are those who can ride turbugh it upon the engine, the top of the cars, or at least the platform of the rear one. In this distance the road passes up the Black Hills, the first rance of the Bocky Mountains, reaching at Sherman (548 miles) their highest point— and the highest point that the entire road has to mount in all its passage from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean-and then runs on through the famous Laramie Plains, altogether the most interesting and novel portion of the route so far opened. black mountains bound the horizon North and South: a dash of snow on peak or side occa-sionally enlivens the view and deepens the coloring; along your pathway are fine valleys or broader plains, rich in grass and flowers: Nature has fashioned it for a railroad; scattered around in valley or pluin, as the track ap proaches the summit, are monuments of rock. protesquely or symmetrically arranged; here a wall as if for a bulwark, there the ruin of a cathedral or fort, again a half-furished building, anon the fashion of a huge dismasted screw steamer, with paddle astern and pliot both ahead; over all an atmosphere so pure that the eye seems to take in all space, and so dry and exhibitaring that life paleably dilates, and every sense is as if bathed in innocuous champagne. Here would seem to be the fountain of health. and among these hills and plauns is surely to be many a summer resort for the invalid and pleasure-seeker in the by no means distant future. The hills have timber, though the plains are bare of it, and the water runs pure and bright and carries trout in abundance, as plains and mountains give deer, mountain sheep, antelope, and grouse. This whole wide pathway up and over the mountains seems to ave been lashioning for its present use for ages The hills have wasted into plain; those solid walls of feldspar and granite disintegrated and dissipated into a fine gravel that is the very per-fection of a railroad ocd, while these "buttes" or monuments of remaining rock that he scat tered about with such picture-que effect are all that are left, the very kernel, so to speak, of what was once but a close succession of real rocky mountains-a Pelion upon Ossa that forbade passage to wheel of wagon or car, Samuel Lover and Thomas Moore. Samuel Lover was a wit, poet, novelist, musician, and artist. Mr. Lever's partial and ind.scriminating friends were wont to compare him with Thomas Moste, but no one protested more energetically against the comparison than the deceased gentleman himself. He knew perfeatly well that he filled a much lower position on the ladder of time, and was quite content to be regarded as the most successful among the numerous imitators of the great little man. One striking difference between Moore and Lover was, that while the former was essentially the poet of the drawing room, the latter appealed more generally to the people. Few of Moore's melodics were more popular in their day than "The Four-Leaved Shamrock," "The Angel's Whisper," "Molly Bawn," and 'The Low Backed Car." The similarity between Moore and Lover extended even to their personal appearance, Both were small men, with bright eyes and intensely Irish expression of countenance; both were in the habit of singing their own songs, and the statement, which will be found more than once in Moore's biography, that the poer singing was more of a recuniton, accompanied by the prano, than the actual delivery of a song, applied equally to Lover. This peculi-arity, admirable in a drawing-room, where the limited company can group round the pisao, in a great measure prevented the success of a public entertainment which Lover essayed. Mr. Lover, who had some time enjoyed a Gov-criment pension of £100 a year, was soventytwo years of age .- English paper.

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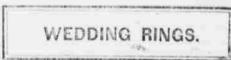
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sided here, and thereby discovered the writer of thus. He had the appearance of a man of sixty, with whom the world had dealt roughly, and as he related to us his career, wept over his crimes, we wondered not at his haggar! countenance and faltering step. He sauntered along the docks and through various streets, but little could be find to remind him of Toledo in 1838. and having satisfied himself with a view of the city, departed for his home in the Keystane tate. He has learned to be content with little, gained honestly; he said he had received no more punishment than he deserved, and among his principal regrets was that, by his crimes, he had deprived himself of the privilege of seeing the world grow. He feels that his checkcred life is nearing its end, and as he turned his back upon the place which he entered thirty years before an honest man, full of hope for the future, and with the conviction that he would never see it again, his sight told plainly that painful emotions filled his breast. Poor man ! he well knows that 'the way of the trans-gressor is hard.'"

#### The Mystery of an Old Fort.

A letter writer, in describing Fort Marion, one of the defenses of St. Augustine, Florida, gives the following story :---

Fort Marion has an old, solemn, and rather threatening warlike appearance. The outer wall, nye feet thick, of the material called coquina (ko-ke-na), found in great abundance on the beach year the lighthouse, has quite a slant or inclination inward of several degrees from a perpendicular. An inner wall, 24 feet thick, standing perpendicular, keeps in position a bank of sand some 8 or 10 feet thick between the outer and inner walls. Bohind these walls arranged the casements, strongly arched overhead and extending all round the interior. Upon these arches and the walls a floor of brick. stone, and concrete is laid, whereon the heavy guns of the fort are placed; very few are in posi-tion now. Within the enclosure of the fort below are piles of cannon balls and quite a number of old Spanish guns, partly eaten by rust. In 1858 while putting some heavy guns in position on the lort, an arch gave way, making hole some five feet wide, disclosing a hitherto unknown to any person living." In this new and strange apartment were found one or two gun carriages made of mahogany, finely wrought

During the excavations made by the officers, one of them accidentally discovered the appear-ance of a door that had been masoned up. Taey determined to test the reality of the suggestion, and removing a few stones, revealed an opening into another cell, where was found a bedstead, on which hay the skeleton of a man chained to a budge simple in the wall; beside the bed stood an open mahogany chest tive feet long, two and a half leet wide, sides of plank two inches thick, mounted with huge fron-strap hinges and three enormous locks. No clue has yet been found to the history of this case, or the offease of this terribly punished victim.

#### Anecdote of Mr. Disraeli.

HIS FIRST DINNER WITH MR. BULWER-THE SILENT GUEST.

The August number of Blackwood contains the first part of a biographical notice of Mr. Disraely, from which we extract the following interesting agecoote:-

"When Mr. Durach hunched his first tale and tound it to be a preat success, Lord Lytion, then Mr. Edward Lytion Baiwer, had achieved the proud pince as a novelat which he has ever since retained. The aspirant for hterary dis-tinction had long admired at a distance the renown of his sentor, and encouraged the reception which his own marden ort had received, he did what effort had received, he did what young authors under similar circumstances are apt to do. He sent to Mr. Bulwer a copy of 'Vivian Gray,' writing, at the same time, an applogetic note, and giving reasons for the liberty he had taken. The letter, with its ac-companying gift, were at once acknowledged, and Mr. Distacti was requested to name a day for dining with their recipient. It happened that Mr. Distacti had arranged for quitting Eng-ment upon an early occasion,

#### How to Treat the Hair. (Dr. Scottern in "Belgravia.")

Beyond combing and brushing, what are the best expedients for hair cleaning? In man nothing so good as soap and water lather, but the plan cannot be recommended for ladies. The atkali of soap is not congenial to the gloss and beauty of human hair; more-over, to some extent, alkaline contact affects the coloring matter, and changes its tint. Men are above or beside these considerations, but they should be taken heed of by ladies. Givthey should be taken heed of by ladles. Gig-cerine and lime juice, so-called, is not glycerine and lime juice at all. It is merely scented oil and lime water. Glycerine and rose water is much better. The advantage of glycerine is that it imparts to the hair a soft, silky bril-liancy, the so-called brilliantine, in point of fact, which gentlemen-vain young ones-use for their whiskers and moustaches is only glycering scented. For bandoline, nothing is better-perhaps nothing so good-as a very small fragment of gum-tragacanth dissolved in water, and perfumed. The fragment must be very small, otherwise the solution will turn the accroche-caur into a veritable horn, as uncomfortable to wear as ungraceful to look at, People who use pomades should be very careful that they do not apply injurious coloring mat-ters to the hair. The fashion these some years past has come in use of using yellow or straw-colored pomades. They are elegant to look at, and so long as the yellow tint is imparted by palm oil, as it should be, they are, sanitarily considered, unobjectionable. I fear, however, that in many instances the peculiar tint of yellow so much desiderated is given by incorpo-tion with some injurious metallic com-pound. Roseate pomades are never, on account of their coloring matter, objectionable, the tint being always imparted by alkanet root. which is whotly innocuous. In respect to the ol aginous composition of pomades, that varies greatly. Spermaceti, and almost any animal oil their composition. I believe the very best ofenginous hair application consists of a mixture of castor oil and alcohol, two parts by measure of the former to one of the latter, the whole perlumed according to taste. The circumstance should here be mentioned that castor oil is the only oil admitting of this treatment; if, for example, it were attempted to combine olive oil with alcohol, the operator would soon and that he had taken trouble in vain. Between the two no union would ensue; and the same remark applies to every oil, with the exception of castor oil.

The hair of human brings, as well as of animals, holds subput in its composition, and retains this element obstinately. Thus, if a scrap of flaunce a thousand times, or even ten thousand times, washed, be taken and unaivzed for sulphur, this element will invariably be found. As will be seen hereafter, the theory of the action of a certain class of hair dyes turns upon this supportous presence. It is a property ot sulphur-and more especially of a certain sulphur - containing gas - to turn several sulphur - containing gas - to turn metailic combinations black. Lead is the metals in this category, and accordingly lead has formed the basis of more than one hair dye. Bismuth is another of these metals, and silver another: the blackening function of silver salts however, when used as hair dyes, is not whe referable to this substurous reaction. The practice of hair bleaching and hair dyeing will, however, receive careful and systematic treat-

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-Potter Palmer, of Chicago, is building the most magnificent marble block in the West. -English railway companies are to be compelled to put smoking cars on every train.

-"Death on the Pale Velocipede" is the title of a French caricature.

-A Californian has been riding three hundred miles in fourteen hours and nine minutes on successive mustangs.

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