

Twelve Persons Browned. The following report of the terrible calamity which occurred on Sunday night is from the Danbury (Conn.) Times.— Sunday evening, January 31, 1869, will be re-membered by the people of Danbury as long as their memory exists. The horrow of that period can never be forgotten. Just as the bells ceased to ring the people to the's evening worship, the most terrible calamity ever happening here took place. The dam of the upper Kohanzie the most terrible calamity ever happening here took place. The dam of the upper Kouauzle reservoir gave way, and the immense body of water therein contained came sweeping down upon our unconscious dilizens. Those who lived at the upper part of the town were startled by a sudden rushing, roaring sound, like the driving of a neavy gale of wind. Those induces cond not understand it, as their buildings wore not racked as they would be in such a gale. Many left their houses and went out to listen better, and then they discovered before their very doors a boiling, burling mass of water. Well off, indeed, were those whose doors were above the angry, surging elements, Weil off, indeed, were those whose doors were above the angry, surging elements, But, alas! to some the same blessing was not given, and the flood brought them to death and destruction. In a moment they knew not that God's hand was isid upon them, and from the midst of life and happiness they were called iff to eternity. The water came upon the village through the gorge above Fint's dam. bringing with it huge masses of loe and heavy masses of timber. It came with fearful velo-eity, striking the houses on Main street, near the river bank, and sweeping them from their foundation it swept down the flats along the stream north and east, on Main street, carrying destruction to everything in its reach. the stream north and east, on Main street, carrying destruction to everything in its reach, and bringing terror to all within its hearing. The total extent of the damage done cannot now be estimated. The amount of property icst cannot be less than fifty thousand dollars, and will probably exceed that amount. The loss of life has been terrible. In the houses destroyed in the upper part of Main street there presents. The terrible scenes and incidents of the night and this morning begans description. The

The terrible scenes and incidents of the night and this morning beggars description. The people have turned out in masses, and at this hour are going over the pathway of the cala-naity. The scene now is one of great desolation, especially on the site of the houses of those lost. Hardly a trace of where they stood is visible. One building is deposited a little way back badly shattered; the other is a complete wreck, the larger portion lying just south of Patch street, and some distance below its founda-tions.

tions. The Main, North, and White street bridges were destroyed, and the Patch street bridge so racked as to be unsafe to walk over. Charles known ability." We are compelled to say that if the City Attorney has business of more import-ance than this he must be a very fortunate lawyer, and the city should nasten to secure the services of one whose practice is not so incrative. The joint committee recommend another special committee, the duty of which shall be to report the amount proper to be paid Mrs. Gaines for her quit claim and warranty. The value to be so awarded will depend upon a decision of the question whether the city is responsible for the present value of the pro-perty claimed, or for the purchase money paid the city and the interest thereon from the date of the city sale. This question involves all the were destroyed, and the Patch street bridge so racked as to be unsafe to walk over. Charles Chase's carriage manufactory, on North street, was demolished, being struck by the building removed from Main street. Sudderland's car-penter shop, on White street, was torn from its place. A horse stabled at one end of the building in some unaccountable way got out, and swimming to labd came off unharmed. The office and builder's hardware store of the lyes Brothers was flooded, and considerable damage done to the stock. Isaac W. Ives' immber yard was also flooded, and a large bit of lumber swept down the stream or thrown about the yard in confused heaps. Loss was also sustained by Stevens Brothers and E. Ely, carpenters; P. Robinson & Co., flour dealers; Lacey, Hoyt & Co., hat manufacturers; and Bradley & Mansfield, livery stable keepers. Great cakes of ice, weighing a ton or more, were scattered along the course of the water in great profusion, fences were swept down, outhouses, sheds, etc., damaged. The following is a list of the persons killed:--Mrs. Huested, an old lady, mother-in law of Charles E. Andrews, body recovered; Edward Clark, body recovered; Mrs. Edward Clark (a body supposed to be hers, but badly disfigured, was recovered); three children of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Clark, bodies not recovered; two chil-dirrn of James Brothweil, body of one re-

Edward Clark, bodies not recovered; two childrrn of James Brothwell, body of one re-

A body was found near Hurlburt's factory, which was identified by Mrs. Hanford B. Far-

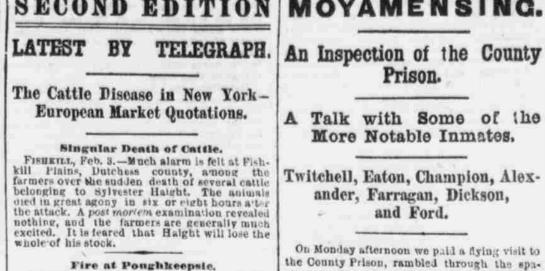
the Indian Ocean, doubling the Cape of Good Hope before arriving at their station, either the British Government is throwing away money, or else it has changed its views of the "sea-going" capacities of monitors. Nations cannot afford to adopt the failures of their neighbors; they are forced to copy their successes. The single battles in which small monitors have defeated good broadside iron-clads of thrice their size, as in the Monitor's contest with the Merrimac, and the Weenaw-ken's with the Atlanta, have demonstrated their offensive power. The ease with which they have steamed up close under the concentrated fire of tremendous land forts, and leisurely dismounted their guns, as at Fort Fisher, or destroyed the Nashville under the Montank destroyed the Nashville under the Montank destroyed the Nashville under the Montank destroyed the Nashville under the batt orden is been over and the failers and impregnability. Their cruises to Halifax and they have avecage the Partsmouth N. This interesting juridical epic, which has been a good deal longer than the slege of Troy, has been regarded by the citizens of New Orleans as aromance. It has recontly, however, assumed the aspect of a serious reality. Mrs. Gaines having, with a degree of fidelity to her own reputation which does her honor, con-quered the courts, high and low, now sits down before the city of New Orleans and demands a In pregnability. Their cruises to Halifax and Cuba, their ocean voyage to Portsmonth, St. Petersburg, Stockholm, Brest, and around Cape Horn itself into the North Pacific, through tempestnous weather, has demonstrated their seagoing capabilities. The enthusiastic praises of such authorities as Vice-Admiral Porter and Commetors Refers have demonstrated their Commodore Rodgers have demonstrated their comfortable qualities and "nabitability" in cruise or in battle, in calm or in gale.—N. Y.

The New York Herald says:-The business of

portance, First comes the treaty relating to the Alabama claims. This, however, has not yet pessed the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Several animated discussions have taken place, and it is not yet certain that the committee will report favorably. The probability is that there will be a majority report in favor and a minority against. It is certain to cause pro-tracted and lively discussion in the Senate. Then there is the naturalization treaty to Then there is the naturalization treaty, to which there is no objection, unless it be to some minute points. It will be readily and soon ratified. The proposed treaty with S'. Domingo, now that the House has so con-temptuously refused to treat for the purchase of the island, will doubtless fall to the ground. Of commercial treaties there are several with

Of commercial treaties there are several with the Netherlands and other European States, that Government and prescribing rules for the tives support it because their constituents will

tersof privatespeculation. A war is robbery and the treaty is robbery, to be followed by a new war and a new treaty of the same sort. This condition of affairs is painful to every honest and every sympathetic heart. The remedy the clearest mind has not yet been able to devise. Something must be done, and doubtless, there fore, some of these Indian treaties will be worked through. The fewer the better. worked through. The fewer the better. The Senate cannot, of course, conclude all this business during the present session; but they intend to despatch it at the special ses-sion, held immediately after the inauguration, to consider the nominations made by the new President.



### Fire at Poughkeepsie.

POUGHEEEPSIE Feb. 3 .- Un Saturday night F. ments, looked in upon the most noteworthy W. Jennings' distillery and adjoining buildings, near this city, were barned. Loss \$11,000; fully criminals, and with several of them entered into insured.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS. By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 3-A. M. - Cousols, 934 for both money and account. U. S. 5-20s quiet both money and account. U. S. 5-20s quiet and steady at 76%. Stocks steady. Erie, 25%; Illinois Central, 93%; Great Western, 45%. Liverpool, Feb. 3-A. M.-Cotton buoyant; middling uplands, 11%d.: middling Orleans, 12d. Sales or probably 15,000 bales. Red Western wheat, 98, 9d 6098, 10d. Tallow declining. Others unchanged. has been awaiting the signing of his deathman of about 45 years of age, his full crisp beard being slightly tinged with grey. The cldef

LONDON, Feb. 3-P. M.-Tallow declining. This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 3-P. M .- United States 5-20s.

Loxbox, reo. 3-P. M. - Onited States 5-209, quiet at 764. Stocks steady. Erie, 264; Illinois Central, 934; Western, 42. LiveBrool, Feb. 3-P. M. --Cotton active. middling uplands, 124; middling Orleans, 124d.; The sales will reach 20,000 bales.<sup>6</sup> Havre, Feb. 3-P. M. --Cotton buoyant both on the spot and affoat; sales on the spot at 137f., effoat at 138f been the systematic alsose of his harmless wife. The latter is still living at Kingsessing, the scene of the tragedy in which her husband figured, and is represented by her neighbors as being a

respectable and industrious personage. Certainly she has fared much better since her lawful afloat at 138f. spouse has been cared for by the county than LIVERPOOL, Feb. 3-P. M.-Cotton-There has she did before the county kindly relieved her of

been no business doing in colton to arrive to-day, and sales were made at 12d. for middling uplands. Breadstuffs are generally firmer.

### Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph. New Yonk, Feb. 3.-Stocks steady. Chlongo and Rock Island, 130; Reading, 96%; Canton Co. 60%; Cleveland and Toledo. 104%; Cheveia d and Pitsabarg, 92%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 121; Micoigan Cen-tral, 119%; Michigan Southern, 94%; New York Central, 164%; Illinous Central, 158; Onnberiand pre-ferred. 188%; Virginia 68, 61%; Missouri 68, 86; 5-208, 1862, 113%; BALTINGRE, Feb. 4.-Cotton firme and moderately scive; middling uplands 23%; cents, Wheat upself to cherish and protect, one Allen Ricket, her half-brother, entered upon the scene and attempted to pacify the irascible husband. This interference the latter resented, and the result of the wrangle which ensued was the death of Ricket at the hands of Ford. Tried, convicted,

BALTINGAE, FC. 3.-Colton hime and moderately sciive: midding noiands 293; cents. Wheat un-changed. Corn steady; white, 85@886.; yeilow, 86@ 85c. Oats unchanged at 70@75c. itye unchanged at \$150@160 Fork firm at \$2559. Bacon active; rib aides. 17%@17%c.; clear do, 18%@18%c; shoulders, 18%@16%c. Hams, 20c. Laid stendy at 23c.

### rant of death. Governor Johnston was in Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M. power at the time, but for some reason he

# LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS-Judge Ludlow.—Assistant District Attorney Dechert.— Prison cases were before the Court. John Grinder and John Graham, both boys,

"Used to it !" he cried, stepping up so close to us that we involuntarily retreated a pace, and glaring at us with a wicked, vengetul gaze-"Used to it ! Would you have got used to it in that time ?"

"Were you a grown-up man when you came here ?" was the next question.

"From what they tell me," he responded, "a boy of fifteen thinks he is a man in these days." "Why are you not let out of this place?"

"I don't know. Don't ask me why they keep me here. You ought to know the reason better than I do; you're on the outside, you've got the papers, and you ought to know everything."

The rest of the conversation was devoted principally to the tobacco question, Ford remarking that every one who came to see him ought to bring a pound of the weed as a present-As we loit the cell we said to him:-

"Would you not feel better if you had some work to do ?"

In answer to which he exclaimed: -"You just bring along a lot of tobacco the

next time you come; I can work on that well. enough !"

And so we left the man who, for nearly nineteen years, has lived with a noose about his neck, and yet never found it tighten upon him. From the cell of Ford we were conducted to that of

## George S. Twitchell, Jr.

A genteel young man, faultless in attire, even when bolted and barred from the world; with hair smoothly arranged as if expecting visitors; in good spirite, as if no pent-up Unca interfered with the freedom of his will and whime; disposed to converse on trivial subjects, as if no fell doom impended over him-he received the company which presented itself at his cell door with a touch of elegance and an air of hospitality. 👳

"I am sorry, gentlemen," were his first words, atter the civilities customary in the great world outside had been rigidly observed-"I am very sorry, gentlemen, that there are not chairs for you all. Make yourselves comfortable as far as the facilities will permit."

He had scated humself upon the rough blanket of his cot, after taking each of our party by the hand, and now, as he looked around and saw how meagre were his accommodations in comparison with the number of his guests, he rose again, and moved to the head of the couch, motioning to some of us to share his reat.

The cell was a model of neaturess, and comfortable as far as neatness with scanty material to work upon could render it. On the bed lay an open pocket-bible-"and may God of His infinite goodness have mercy upon his soul !" were the closing words of the death doom pronounced two days before-while on a little stand, which broke the monotony of the opposite wall, were thrown carelessly two or three other volumes. This stand, the cot-upon the floor, and the two chairs, both of them new, comprised dearly the entire outfit of the room. Against the wall at the head of the cot hung a trifle of a mirror, not arger than a child's hand, and on the lades of the narrow grated window stood two small vessels. Both were filled with earth, and in one were a few sprigs of odorous heliotrope, while over the other rambled a tiny creeping vine, as if clamoring for that gracious freedom of light and air which were needfal to a fuller and more vigorous life. What a volume of sid and solemn thought was bound up in these stray crumbs of earth, and unfolded in these dwarfed and withering plants! The chance to nucture, and watch, and cherish such a garden may keep a man's brain from reelidg into madness, may nerve his heart to face death at the hands of the outraged law ! The apartment in which we found Twitchell was not the one known as the "condemned cell," that being tenanted at present by Jerry Eaton. He was the first to inform us that he had occupied it since Saturday only. It is said that, on his return to prison on that day, his feelings got the better of his composure, and found yent in tears for two tall hours. Then he became somewhat composed, and at the time of our visit had reassumed his old and indifferent bearing. Although the interview with the prisoner lasted some minutes, and he chatted with much freedom until we left him, our conversation for the most part was of the most common place, with no such humorous sallies as had thrown a fleeting gleam of sunshine into the cell of Ford. Only twice was the subject of the great tragedy which has not yet ceased to be the wonder of the town broached by either side. We referred casually to the rapid and favorable termination of the trial of his wife, and in answer he exclaimed, without the slightest touch of enthusiasm in his tone: -

quered the courts, high and low, now sits down before the city of New Orleans and demands a surrender of certain property which the courts have decided has been illegally alienated. As she has a very formidable stege train in certain decrees of the Supreme Court, and as her military chest is well fur-nished in the prospect of success, she has only to send in a flag and summons to see our Common Council come in a body to ascer-tain the terms of capitulation. This step she has taken in a communication in which she proposes-to save all interested parties from expensive and tedious litigation; to encourage improvements; to increase the revenues of the city, and to have the gratification of being in-Times.

\$875,568

\$2,630,391

Her Property in New Orleans.

city, and to have the gratification of being in-strumental in placing that desirable portion of the city, purchased by my father, in a condition

to become at an early day the seat of wealth and fashion-to be to New Orleans what the Fifth avenue is to New York:-I propose to execute my deed in fee to the city of New Orleans for the whole tract, reserving square No. —, which I wish to donate to the French Orphan Asylam in sido f a large ann already donated for it:

in aid of a large sum already donated for it

and square No. -, upon which I wish to build a residence for myself-for the sum of \$1,600,000, being \$950,391 less than I could equity claim,

1868) at 5 per cent ...... 656,676-1,654,823

the city, and publish the "opinion of attorneys of known ability." We are compelled to say that if

of the city sale. This question involves all the difference between a little more than a quarter of a million and nearly two and a half millions

TRAGEDY.

A Man Kills His Nephew In a Quarrel About the Division of Grain.

On Monday, the 24th, Lansing, in Allamakee

On Monday, the 24th, Lansing, in Allamatede county, was the scene of a bloody affray, re-sulting in the murder of a man by his uncle. The particulars of the affair, especially tele-graphed to us, are as follows:—Frank and Charles May, Englishmen, who have resided at Lansing during the past ten or twelve years, are farmers, owning and working a large tract

From the Dubuque Herald, Jan. 29.

Fifty-one squares at the rate of

viz:

Total.

of dollars.

From the New Orleans Bulletin.

The New York Herald says:—The business of the Senate in executive session, so far as re-lates to confirmation of Presidential appoint-ments, is ended ustill the 4th of March. The several committees have "called the calendar" of nominations, and reported that there are none on which action is necessary. But there is a large amount of business for secret session already pending and of great im-portance. First comes the treaty relating to the Alabama claims. This, however, has not yet

some modifying to a greater or less degree present relations, some confirming and con-tinuing present arrangements. The treaty with Pern is of greater importance. It pro-poses a joint commission for the settlement of claims of clizens of the United States against that Government and prescripting rules for the guidance of the commission. Another treaty proposes to submit the question of possession of the island of San Joan and the boundary near the coast between the United States and Great Britain to the republic of Switzerland as an arbitrator. This is strenn-ously opposed by residents of Oregon and Washington Territory. Then comes the Sand-wich Islands treaty, in which reciprocity is all on oneside. The islands want free trade with the United States. They raise considerable the United States. They raise considerable sugar and various other products. The sugar plantations are nearly all in the hands of two or three wealthy men, formerly residents of the United States. This treaty is in their interest chiefly. The Pacific Senators and Representa tives support it because their constituents will

tives support it because their constituents will thus be able to get sugar a couple of cents a pound cheaper. The argument is to secure the whole trade of the Pacific. We can control that now. The treaty has been on haad more than a year, and is not likely to be ratified. Last and worst are the Indian treatles. Of these the most prominent and shameful is the Osage. Some Senators are ready to sacrifice any business, any treaty, any appointment, to secure its ratification. This proves it to be of great personal interest to somebody. This is equally clear from the fact that simply to pro-nonnce the word. "Osage treaty" raises a wild flutter in the lobby. The fact is that all Indian treaties, like Indian wars, are purely mat-tersof privatespeculation. A war is robbery and

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

# The Treaties Not Yet Acted Upon by the Senate.

who had left Mrs. Fairchild's house, in White street, just before the coming of the flood, and as overtaken by it before she could get across

the bridge. Right after the water reached White street cried for help, but the huge cakes of ice and masses of timber surging between them and those who endeavored to help, renders all atapts ineffectual, and after a few moments they loosed their hold to the tree and were swept from sight. One of these two was un-donotedly Miss Humphries; but the other is The damage done the reservoir is very great

bout one hundred feet of the upper dam and e entire length of the lower dam is swept away. Men are already at work upon the dams, and the water pipes will be filled in a few days. The foundation of Flint's foundry is undermined, and two tenements belonging to Hen-drick Barnum, on North street, are somewhat damaged

# SPAIN.

Prospects of the Due de Montpensier for the Thronc-A Short Sketch of Him,

All the advices which inring the past few tecks have been received from Spain represent as probable that the Dake of Montpensier in be chosen by the Constituent Assembly of Spain, Antoine Marie Phillope Louis d'Orieans, Duke of Montpensier, is the fifth son of the late King Louis Philippe of France. and was born July 31, 1821. He received his education in the College Henri IV; and in 1842, after a special examination, joined the 3d Regiment of Artillery as lieutenant. In 1844 he went to Algeris, where he took part in the expedition against Biskars and distinguished himself in the cam-paign of Ziban. In the latter he was slightly ounded near the left eye, and in reward re-lived the Cross of the Legion of Honor and e epaulotic of a chef d escadron. After accompanying his father to England, he returned, in 45, to Algeria, and again distinguished him-if in an expedition against the Kabyls. Soon efter he left Algeris, to visit Tunis, Syria, Constantinople, and Greece. After his return to France, he was appointed Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor and Brigadierners).

In October, 1846, Frenc diplomacy brought out a marriage between the Duke of Mont-neler and the Princess Maria Louisa Ferdipension and the Frincess Maria Louisa Ferdi-bandinatof Spain, the only sister of Queen Isa-belia II, Simplifacionaly with a marriage between the Queen and her cousin. These "Spanish marriages" had been the subject of long diplomatic intrigues and conflicts, and when it became known that Louis Philippe and unsached in carriage of the planet the had succeeded in carrying out his plans the inveiles: dissatisfaction was feit at the English Coult for in diplomatic circles it was regarded Coult, for in diplomatic circles it was regarded as certain that the marriage of Queen Isabelia would remain without is me, and that her sister would be her successor. In 1818 the Date, with all the other members of the royal family, was bankhed from France. Heat first remained for a time in England; from there he went to Holland, and finally established his residence at Seville, in Spain. The Queen con-forr d upon him the title of Isfante of Spain, and, on October 10, 1859, appointed him Cap-tain General of the Spaine army. Notwith-factuling these high positions, the Dake keep and Ocheral of the Spanish army. Notwith-stauding these high positions, the Dake keot almost entirely aloof from Spanish politics. In the numerous and flerce conflicts between Moderados, the Liberal Union, and the Pro-greisists, the name of the Duke of Montpensier is rarely mentioned. He enjoyed the reputa-tion, like his father, of being an excellent manufer and of increasing his minute. inancier, and of increasing his private pro-

inapperty with amszing replaty. The surplike was, therefore, all the more gene-ral; and when in August, 1868, the Duke and the Duchess of Montpensier were ordered to have proof that the Duke of Montpensier was conspiring with some prominent general against the thore of Queen Isabelia. The Government did not drem it necessary to justify its prece-dure, and the whole subject is still involved in avefary. The Duke remained in Portugal dure, and the whole subject is still involved in mystery. The Duke remained in Portugai to exact the progress of events in Spain. The general cry of the Spanish nation, no more Bourbon, seemed to exclude him from the throne, as well as the family of the ex-Queen. His expedition into Spain at it is time of the insurrection of Cadiz, his offer of service for putting down what he repre-sented to be a reactionist plot, and his hasty retreat in consequence of Frim's order

are farmers, owning and working a farge fract of land on the lowariver, about six miles from Lansing. Frank May is a man of about forty years of age, and Charles, his nephew, about thirty. Another nephew has been associated with them, we learn, in their farming opera-tions, but was not engaged in the diffitions, but was not engaged in the diffi-culty which on Monday resulted in the death of Charles May. In addition to their own land the Mays have been in the habit of leasing farms in their neighborhood, and being men of capital, have carried on a large business They have also at times purchased grain in the Lansing market. During the past year they Lansing market. During the past year they rented a farm on the Iowa river, and worked it in partnership. In dividing the grain recently a dispute arose between Frank and Charles as to a fair division. On Monday Charles went over to remove the last of the corn. The dis-pute was renewed, and Frank shot him, killing him almost instantly. Frank shot him, went to him almost instantly. Frank then went to Lansing, but on Monday night put out, and since then no trace has been found of him. As soon as the murder was known officers started in pursuit of the murderer. The particulars of the murder are not definitely known, and there are valous rumors afloat, one to the effect that Charles first fired upon Frank, and toat the latter killed his nephew in self-defense. A reward of \$200 has been offered by the friends of the murdered man for the arrest of the mur derer. As we have stated, the parties to this bloody affair were old citizens of Allamakee county, and possessed wealth and infinence years informs us inat they were generally scounted dangerous mea, especially when in liquor or under the influence of passion. It was rare for them to go to Lansing without be-coming intoxicated, and then they were sure to raise a disturbance. Because of this quar-relsome disposition, they were frequently arrested and fined by the local authorities, and were disliked nextsy senarally. The scult of a were disliked pretty generally. The guilt of a murderer has attached to one, and a violent death overtaken the other, in consequence of the

# MONITORS.

disposition which made them unpopular and

feared among their neighbors.

Their Capabilities for Service on the Ocean

The last number of the Pall Mall Gazette returns to the stack on the American monitor system. "Useful as the monitors may have been," says this authority, "for the purpose for which they were designed, and ingenious as is their construction, they can never be made efficient ships of war without the introduction of modifications entirely opposed to the original

ides." We hardly know of any one this aide of Jack. We hardly know of any one this and of such Bunsby who could give so profound an "opi-nion," because, as the monitors were designed as ships of war, how can they be "ingenious" in construction," and "useful for their pur-pose," and yet "not efficient," it is very diffi-cult to see. The *Gazette* proceeds, however, to supply an "obvious reason,"

"The reason is o vious. To be a really efficient ship of war a vessel must be see going; but although monitors may have crossed the Atlantic they can never be said to po sess this quality while they are so little habitable as at present, and so liable to founder; e" founderit g

Here, then, is the secret. The impregnability and the offensive power of monitors are ad-mitted, but their "habitability" is questioned, Now, it should seem reasonable that vessels Now, it which ave crossed and recrossed (or, as the Gazette cautiously puts it, may have crossed') the Atlantic with case and doubled Cape Horn should be accounted "sea going" and tolerably habitable. But if, in addition, reference is made to the reports of Compadors Redgers, the sea going constituof Commodore Rodgers, the sea-going question will be set at rest. That officer declared that the Monadnock had proved herself much more than equal 'to the difficulties of doubling Cape and added that 'in the long seas of the Pacific she took very little water upon her decks, rising over the waves easily and

Buoyantly." But the best evidence of the growing oninion, even in Great Britain, regarding monitors is that feature after feature of them has been copied into English broadside ships, to their manifest improvement—first, the monitor gun-carriage, then the monitor balanced rudger, then as far as possible, the monicarriage, then the monitor balanced runder, then, as far as possible, the moni-tor principle of concentration of armor, and so on. While, not content with these "adoptions," several absolute monitors are now building in English ports for colonial de-fense. Now since, in order to get to their des-tination, these last must not only brave the avails of the North and South Atlantic but of perils of the North and South Atlantic, but of

# ENGLISH BARBARITIES.

# Handenfling Children in England.

The Birmingham Post tells this story of a cene at the railway station at Willenhall, England:-"A thick chain: three little boys on either

side and a bigger boy at the end; all hand-cuffed. Several poor women crying. Lots of cuffed. Several poor women crying. Lots of children and three policemen. One of the children was to little that the policeman had to wrap a handkerchief round his wrist to make the handcuffs fit. 'What's the matter-what have these boys done, and where are they going?' 'Been a gambling, sir. Going to Stafford for seven days.' 'Gam-bling, did you say?' 'Yes, sir; pitch and toss on a Bunday.' 'Pitch and toss! Do I understand you; five intile boys under twelve, and two not sixteen, all going to jail for pitch and toss?' 'Yes, sir.' 'Without the option of a fine?' 'No, sir; fined sixpence.' 'That's three and-sixpence for the seven; l'll pay the lot.' But then there's the costs, sir.' 'Well, what's the total?' '£4 0s.6d., 'ir.' Now, as I understood neither of the boys had never been in custody before, and as their .1r.' Now, as I understood neither of the boys had never been in custody before, and as their uress denoied, they must of necessity be ex-ceedingly poor, I inquired of a woman, who appeared in great distress, the habits of the boys. 'I can only,' she said, 'speak for my hoy, sir. He earns me six shillings a week. He's a good lad. I haven't money enough to free him, and what's he to do when he comes out of Stafford, I don't know. He can't walk the twenty miles home.' Fortunately, two gentlemen appeared on the scene. two gentlemen appeared on the scene, and inquired particulars, which were scon forthcoming. 'Scandalous!' said one, 'Mon-strous!' said the other. 'If.' I said, 'any gentleman will join me in payment of the flue, the boys shall be liberated.' The flue was paid, and the boys unchained, and although the tickets were taken from Willenhall to Stafford, the boys did not go to jail."

# DESERTERS.

### They are Shaved, Tattooed, and Drummed Out of Service.

From the Memphis Post, Jan. 29.

On Wednesday of this week three privates o the force garrisoned here, named respectively Myron H. Strong, Harmon Springsteen, and Stephen Madden all belonging to company 0, Twenty-fifth Infantry, were tried by a general court martial upon the charge of desertion, and being convicted, were sentenced to have their heads shaven, their left hips lattooed with the letter D (signifying deserter), and to be dishonorably discharged from the United States evolve. The contener was executed vesterday. service. The sentence was executed yesterday. In the morning the barber of the dattalion per-formed the jub of shaving the hair from their heads, leaving them as bare as a clean-shaver face. Then their pants were taken off and the letter D stamped with India ink upon their hips. The officer of the day, together with a guard, supervised the execution of these penalties, and the soldiers, however much they might have wished to make a resistance, made none, and they submitted to the disgrace in stlenc

In the afternoon, at the dress parade, the un-fortunate fellows were brought out in their undress, with their shaved heads uncovered, and marched (headed with the drum corps and followed by a guard) in front of the whole com followed by a guard) in front of the whole com-mand, through the navy yard to the various effices, and then into the city through several of the prominent streets. After being exposed and paraded in this manner for some time, they were then formally dismissed, and ordered to leave the garrison, which they did, with an air of deep shame and mortification better con-ceived than expressed. Strong had been a clerk in Geveral Grant's headquarters in the army, and deserted once before, but was restored to duty by order of the General on probation. His second desertion was on the 28th of April. Springsteen deserted on the 16th of March, 1865, and Madden on the 29th of July, 1868.

were convicted of larceny. It was testified that a car belonging to the Philadelphia, Baitimore and Winnington Raliroad Company was broken open and robbed of several bales of muslin, and soon afterwards the goods were found in the possession of the prisoners, and, they giving no satisfactory account of their cossession, the inference was that they had tolen them. The Judge sent them to the House of Refuge. "No Name," a Copgo prince, was represented

to the Court as waiking out Gray's Ferry road with a well filled bag, which he told an oneser who accosted him contained clothing which he had brought from Cnester, but which search, was found to contain ten fat chickens and one fat turkey.

William Cartright, an old man, who has been in his present position several times, was con-victed of assault and battery upon his wife. He said that on the day he committed this offense he had been attending faithfaily to his business up to 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when he went out to distribute circulars, and in-dulged in various drinks with his friends, and what followed he did not recollect. Ho said he was in 111 health, and in no condition to be

sent to prison; yet he was sorry he had acted so badly, and was resigned to his fate. Mrs. Cartright said she was pained at her Mrs. Cartright said she was pained at hec busband's condition, and really was disposed to ask mercy for him, but she neeled protec-tion, and would therefore leave the matter to his Honor's jadgment. The Judge, who knew the prisoner as having been in the dock on previous occasions for this same offense, and having been begged aff from punishment by his wife upon promises of reformation, now said he would protect her, and accordingly sentenced him to one week's imprisonment, and required him to give security in \$1500 to keep the peace and be of good behavior. George Douglass, an impudent-looking little fellow, was convicted of a charge of the larceny

he was transported to a cell upon a higher floor, of a box of butter, having been caught in the act of taking it from the door of a produce store Louis Runyan was convicted of assault and

battery upon his wife, which was of an aggra-vated nature, and committed, no doubt, uader the influence of liquor.

John Smith was acquitted of the larceny of a pair of shoes-the only evidence against him being that they were stolen, and were given by him to a young girl to be pawned.

Edward Irvin was convicted of the larceny of a pair of pants from a store at Second and Vine streets. He was seen to take the pants, of a pair of p Vine streets, and was captured on the spot. DISTRICT COURT, NO. 1-Judge Strond.-Ban jamin A. McDonald vs. Charles Abei, Patter-son Eonded Warehouse, and the Pennsylvania

Bonded Warehouse Company. An action for replevin brongus to recover for whisky depo-sited with the defendants, and by them de-tained. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT. No. 2-Judge Greenbank. John Lanson Perkins and wife vs. The City of Philadelphia. An action to recover damages for injuries sustained by Mrs. Perkins in failing into an ill conditioned inlet at Broad and Carpenter streets, while she was walking by in

October last. On trial. SUFREME COURT IN BANC-Chief Justice Thompson, and Judges Agnew, Sharawood, and Williams.-The city list is still under argu-

Company. An action to recover upon a policy for the loss by fire of willow-ware at Vine and

Waddington vs. Leach. Au action to recover money loaned. Before reported. Jury out. H. L. Willkamp vs. Joseph Noff. An action on a book secount to recover for medical ser-vices rendered. On trial.

## Bar Meeting.

To-morrow afternoon a meeting of the bar will be held in the west room of the Law Li-brary to take action upon the death of David Paul Brown, Jr., intelligence of which was received with sincere regret throughout the pro-

-Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska, will soon have a railroad to the rest of the world. -The Hub was greased last year with over two millions and a half pounds of Vermont

ford to remain in durance vile. And there he still remains. Periodically, the

cious corridors, inspected the different depart-

a general conversation. Mr. William J. Mullen,

the State Prison Agent, accompanied us on our

tour and detailed at length the surroundings of

each of the notorieties to whom he introduced

us. The first cell into which we were intro-

Edward Ford,

the negro man who for nearly nlucteen years

warrant by the Governor. He appears to be a

diversion of this man Ford, when a score of

years younger than he now is, appears to have

his vexatious companionship. On one occasion

when Ford, according to his custom, was

abusing the woman whom he had pledged him-

and sentenced to be hanged, the cul-

prit has been, for nearly nineteen

years, awaiting the action of the Governor of the Commonwealth upon the war-

neglected to fix the day of the execution. So

the case of Ford was bequeathed to the future

Governors of the State, and each in turn has

declined to touch it. It is said that one

of our recent Governors, to whom a petition

for the pardon of Ford was addressed, paid a

visit to the prisoner in his cell. The latter was

not aware of the high honor of which he was

being made the recipient, and so demeaned

himself before his Excellency as to impress that

official with the idea that the safety of the com-

munity would be better consulted by permitting

duced was that now occupied by

subject of his pardon is agilated, at times becoming quite popular; but good reason is always submitted, by those who know the man and his instincts, why he should not again be let loose upon the world. From all that we have been able to gather from various sourcesit would appear that mercy would triumph at the expense of justice by his unconditional release. It is said that he fondly nourishes a hatred of his wife and of a brother-in-law still living, as well as a spiteful feeling against some of the witnesses by whose testimony he was convicted. The strongest argument against his parden is the jeopardy in which the lives of these persons would be placed thereby. But there would appear to be no reasonable excuse for hanging him after the long respite which he has enjoyed, so that, in all human probability, he will drag out the remainder of his days within the walls of Moyamensing. Saving a centain assumption of an air of independent pertuess, his general deportment is described as unobjectionable. Now and then, however, he lapses into a refractory mood, and a touch of harshness is required to break him in. On a

notable occasion, about six months ago, he had the audacity to assall some of the keepers while in his cell, and in return for this indiscretion

less cozy and comfortable than the one he had previously tenanted. On the occasion of our visit we found him attired in a costume that defied utterly all the notions concerning elegance in dress which prevail in the outer world. The most noticeable portion of his wardrobe was a grotesquely twisted cloth cap, which sut so jauntily upon his head that it could not fail to provoke a

smile. He was in his most amiable mood, outspoken, earnest, and facetious.

"How long have you been here, Ford?" we inquired on entering his cell.

nswer.

"That's a long time to be locked up," we ontinued.

"I should think it was," he exclaimed, searcely waiting for our words-a characteristic of his conversation throughout the interview.

"Have you been in this cell all that time?" "Might as well have been; they brought me p here about six months ago."

"How old are you?" we again queried.

"I don't know. Nobody knows how old he la; ou don't know yourself."

"We all know what our mothers have told us bout it," we ventured to assert.

Ford was not disposed to question this assertion, but he answered by rattling off a little story, scarcely fit for ears and eyes polite, about a quondam f.iend of his, who assumed more knowledge on the point in question than the generality of maskind; and then giving his head a toss to one side, as if he fully appreciate I the force of his own humor, he exclaimed :-

"The Bible says that men are born like jacksses, but it's a great mistake,"

After a short pause, observing our inability to appreciate his point, he gave his nead another

wag, and remarked: -"There's philosophy in that !"

"Yes, they got through with it soop. 1 was very much gratified, indeed, with the result."

Nothing more on this subject, except to assent demurely to our supposition that he had been visited by her since her release from custody. Since his aentence to death on Saturday, however, Mrs. Twitchell had not male her appearance at the prison-a circumstanc : which may possibly account for his seeming lack of interest in her fate.

We also advorted to the effort which wassetill being made in his behalf, by carrying his case before the Supreme Court, touching which be merely remarked that he had but little tope in this world.

When the subject of his personal comfort-was approached, he spoke quite freely in praise of the prison officials and their uniform courtesy and kindness. Nothing in this way was lacking, and for no privilege could be wish that, was not allowed him, save that of Indulging ais appetite for the solactog waet. He greatly longed for a cigar, and the liberis to smoke it openly without being compelled to practise any deception, and witheat the knowledge that he was thereby violating the rales of the prison.

Could it be that this gentlemauly, har niesslooking young man in whose presence we were standing had been guilty of the foul deel of blood laid to his charge? A jury of his peers had decided this issue, and it was not for us to question the righteousness of their verdict. Perhaps it was the remembrance of his protracted trial, of the vigor and zeal with which

[Continued on the Eighth Page.]

# NISI PRIUS-Judge Read.-Jury triais were begun this morning. Jacob Scott vs. The Spring Garden Insurance

Front stree's. COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-Judge Peirce.-