

THE MORMONS.

Dr. Newman Notices Brigham Young that He is Girded up His Loins—Brigham Declines a Controversy—Interesting Correspondence.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 7.—Rev. Dr. Newman and party have been received with marked attention by the Federal generals and other Gentile residents of this city, and they created a very favorable impression.

Mr. Newman to Brigham Young that He has Girded up His Loins—Brigham Declines a Controversy—Interesting Correspondence.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 6, 1870.—To President Brigham Young—Sir—In acceptance of your challenge given in your journal, the Salt Lake Telegraph, of the 3d of May last, to discuss the question, "Does the Bible sanction polygamy?" I have hereby to inform you that I am now ready to hold a public debate with you, as the head of the Mormon Church, upon the above question, under such regulations as may be agreed upon for the said discussion, and I suggest for our mutual convenience, that either by yourself or by two gentlemen whom you shall designate, you may meet two gentlemen whom I shall select for the purpose of making all necessary arrangements for the debate, with as little delay as possible.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 6, 1870.—Rev. J. P. Newman—Sir—A copy of your debate has just been received, in answer to which I have to inform you that no challenge was ever given by me to any person through the columns of the Salt Lake Daily Telegraph, and that this is the first intimation I have received that any such challenge ever appeared.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 6, 1870.—President Brigham Young—Sir—I confess my disappointment at the contents of your note in reply to mine of this date. In the far east it is impossible to distinguish the real relations between yourself and those papers which advocate the interests of your Church; and when the copy of the Telegraph containing the article of the 3d May last reached Washington, the only construction upon it by my friends was that it was a challenge to come to your city to discuss the Bible doctrine of polygamy.

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SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 6, 1870.—Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman—Sir—It will be a pleasure to us if you will address our congregation to-morrow, the 7th inst., in the small tabernacle, at 10 A. M., or should you prefer it, in the new tabernacle, at 2 P. M. same inst., or both morning and evening.

gave Government the information that enabled it to send Lovatt to the block and others to the halter, was not likely to return among the midst of Cumberland's red-handed soldiery on the chance of finding a discarded buckler in a whin bush. That the shield which Mr. Wilson is said to have sent home from Taranaki may be a relic of Calloeden, and not a souvenir of the Maoris, is probable enough; but there is no scarcity of such relics in the north of Scotland.

THE NATHAN MURDER. IMPORTANT TESTIMONY AT THE CORONER'S INQUEST—THE MURDERERS HEARD AT THEIR BLOODY WORK.

In the continuation of the coroner's inquest on the Nathan murder held in New York yesterday, the following testimony was elicited—

WASHINGTON M'KENZIE. I reside at No. 35 E. Nineteenth street; we use no such instrument as the "dog," now shown me; have visited Mr. Nathan's house; was there on the 21st of July; never saw that instrument, either in the coach-house or anywhere; never said I had seen it in the coach-house; never saw it till I saw it at Police headquarters; Philip de Maistre has been two years in my employ; he was recommended to me by the Young Men's Christian Association; his conduct has been excellent, as has the other carpenter, Mr. Smith.

DR. WALTER H. FREEMAN. Live at the corner of Fifth avenue; there are twenty feet between the side of my house and Mr. Nathan's; I sleep on the second floor; the night of the storm (Thursday), after the shower, my wife opened the green blinds of the windows; we had been asleep some time when my wife called out to me, "Doctor, there's some one in our house." I said, "It's not in our house, but Mr. Nathan's or the other;" while we were speaking there was another noise, which she thought was the shutting of a chamber door; we then heard

THREE DISTINCT SOUNDS, much lighter than the other; I cannot describe the sounds; I again said I was in our house, my wife went into the bathroom and looked into Mr. Nathan's yard, but it looked all right; no more was said; about seven she looked out and said there was some heavy trouble at Mr. Nathan's; before I got down stairs some of the girls said Mr. Nathan had been murdered; I distinctly heard the first sound, as well as my wife; I should think it was between two and half-past; did not look at the time; the first sound did not seem like the falling of a body; cannot hear feet with the shoes off either on my stairs or Mr. Nathan's, which were just like the tread of a bloody arm; my wife thinks she remained ten minutes at the windows; I don't think it was so long; she might not have seen any one leaving Mr. Nathan's, and a man might have left without being heard; the chain on my door was like Mr. Nathan's; there is very little noise in opening the door; I think Mr. Nathan's door might have been unfastened, and the assassin had got out without being heard; Mr. Nathan was very near-sighted; I never saw him without glasses; he would not be likely to recognize the face of any one in his chamber without glasses, and in a dim light even with them.

By Jurymen Russell—I believe the first blow brought him down on his hands and knees.

By the Foreman—If the murderer had walked our way to Fifth avenue, in my belief we must have heard him, but if he went towards Sixth avenue we should not; on whichever side of the street the person walked, if towards Fifth avenue I think we should have heard it, but not necessarily his going down the steps.

PRINCE CHARLES'S TARGET.—The Edinburgh Courant tells a circumstantial story about a Highland target which has just been sent home from New Zealand, and which, "on unimpeachable evidence," of course, is stated to have been the buckler worn by the ill-fated Prince Charles at the battle of Calloeden. The story is sufficiently romantic:—"Secretary Murray, the constant attendant of the Prince, noticing that the target had fallen into the midst of a whin thicket, marked the spot, and under cover of night returned unobserved, when he succeeded in securing the precious relic." Unfortunately for the possibility of this, Murray was ill when Calloeden was fought; and while his issue was yet in doubt, he was carried on a litter to Fovers, in Lochness-side, and afterwards removed to Glenmorriston. The defeat had been over for days, and Cumberland's butcheries were in full blast before Murray knew that the cause was lost and that his master was a fugitive. Dr. Archibald Cameron broke the evil tidings to him while he was slowly recovering in Glenmorriston House, when he lay all this set down in a MS. narrative in Murray's own handwriting; so that the pretty story about the target is untenable. But apart from this, Murray of Broughton, was too much of a coward to run the risk of any such piece of Quixotry. The object wretch who turned king's evidence and

HEAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. TRUSTEES' SALE OF THE FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

The undersigned, Mortgagees and Trustees under the mortgage of the FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, which bears date February 1, 1867, under and pursuant to a request and notice of creditors, given under the provisions of the said mortgage, for default of payment of interest, will sell at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of September, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, the following real estate, to-wit:—

ALL the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and real estate of whatsoever kind and whosoever situate and being of the said Freedom Iron and Steel Company, and all the buildings, machine shops, machinery, fixtures, forges, furnaces, grist mill, or other stationary engines, saw mills, railroads and cars of every kind belonging to the said Company granted in mortgage by the said Company to us by the said mortgage, viz:—

One (1) charcoal blast furnace, Bessemer steel converting house, hammer shop, rail and plate mill, steam forge, trolley mill, water-power bloomery, cast-iron works, foundry and machine shops, oil forge, smith shop, carpenter shop, store with warehouse attached, mansion house, offices, 64 dwelling houses, saw-mill, time kiln, stables and other buildings, with stationary engines, machinery, and fixtures.

Also, the property known as the Greenwood Ore Bank, in Union township, Mifflin county, containing 91 acres of land, and 29 dwelling houses and stables, with mill and all the machinery and appurtenances thereof.

Also, the right to take ore on the Matherstown farm, in Decatur township, Mifflin county, at a royalty of 25 cents per ton.

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PROPOSALS. OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMAS-TER, THIRD DISTRICT, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, PHILADELPHIA, PA., Aug. 5, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN TRIPlicate will be received at this office up to 12 M., on TUESDAY, the 9th day of September, 1870, for setting "Orange Orange" plants around the following named National Center Series, in the State of Virginia (for the purpose of enclosing the same with secure heading, viz:—

Fredericksburg " Fredericksburg, Va. Culpeper " Culpeper, Va. Winchester " Winchester, Va. Staunton " Staunton, Va. Danville " Danville, Va. Poplar Grove " Poplar Grove, Va. City Point " City Point, Va. Seven Pines " Seven Pines, Va. Cold Harbor " Cold Harbor, Va. Gordonsville " Gordonsville, Va. Fort Harrison " Fort Harrison, Va. Hampton " Hampton, Va. Yorktown " Yorktown, Va. Each proposal must be accompanied by a sufficient guarantee that in the event of the acceptance of the proposal the bidder or bidders will enter into a contract for the planting of the hedgels for the period of two years, as they may happen to fall during that time.

NOTICE—PAVING PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE. The Commission appointed by "An Act to Provide for the Paving of Pennsylvania Avenue," approved July 8, 1870, is authorized to select and determine the best kind of Pavement to be used in paving Pennsylvania Avenue, from the intersection of the Department of the Treasury to the intersection of the Capitol to the crossing of Fifteenth street, west.

ENGINEERS, MACHINERY, ETC. PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, AND FOUNDRIES, having for many years been in successful operation, and been extensively employed in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having special facilities for the construction of engines of all sizes and kinds, and for the construction of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and other work connected with the above business.

Established in 1835. Invariably the greatest success over all competition whenever and wherever exhibited or used in the UNITED STATES.

CHARLES WILLIAMS' Patent Golden Eagle Furnaces, HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES, and only first-class work turned out.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT FOR THE SALE OF REVENUE STAMPS, No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

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PROPOSALS. POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, JULY 11, 1870. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until 12 o'clock M., on the 11th day of August, 1870, for furnishing all the "Stamped Envelopes" and "Newspaper Wrappers" which this Department will require during a period of four (4) years, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1870, viz:—

No. 1. Note size, 3 1/2 by 5 1/2 inches—two qualities. No. 2. Ordinary letter size, 3 1/2 by 5 1/2 inches—three qualities. No. 3. Full letter size, 3 1/2 by 5 1/2 inches—three qualities. No. 4. Full letter size, (or circulars), ungrammed on flap, 3 1/2 by 5 1/2 inches—two qualities. No. 5. Extra letter size, 3 1/2 by 6 1/2 inches—three qualities. No. 6. Extra letter size, 3 1/2 by 6 1/2 inches (for circulars), ungrammed on flap—two qualities. No. 7. Official size, 3 1/2 by 5 1/2 inches—two qualities. No. 8. Extra official size, 4 1/2 by 10 1/2 inches—two qualities. STAMPED NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS, Six and a half-eighths by 9 1/2 inches (round), and one quality.

EMBOSSING, WATER-MARKS, PRINTING, RULING PAPER, STYLE OF MANUFACTURE. All of the above Envelopes and Wrappers must be embodied with postage stamps of such denominations, styles, and colors, must have such water-marks, styles, and colors to prevent imitation, and bear such printing as may be required by the Postmaster-General may direct. The envelopes must be made in the most thorough manner, equal in every respect to the samples furnished by the Postmaster-General, and must be of approved quality, specially manufactured for the purpose.

SECURITY FROM FIRE AND THEFT. Bidders are notified that the Department will require a contract for the manufacture of envelopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in such a manner as to insure security against loss by fire or theft.

DELIVERY. The envelopes and wrappers must be furnished and delivered with all reasonable despatch, complete in all respects ready for use, and in such quantities as may be required by the Postmaster-General, or his Office; the deliveries to be made in accordance with the orders of the Postmaster-General, or the Office of the Postmaster-General, and the cost of delivering, as well as all expenses of packing, packing, addressing, labelling, and water-proofing to be paid by the contractor.

AWARD—AGREEMENT—BONDS. The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder for all the envelopes and wrappers, the prices to be calculated on the basis of the number used of each variety during the last fiscal year, which was as follows:—

Letter size, first quality..... 60,497,500 Letter size, second quality (ungrammed)..... 3,615,000 Extra letter size, first quality..... 5,817,750 Extra letter size, second quality (ungrammed)..... 454,000 Official size..... 669,900 Extra official size..... 5,169 Newspaper wrappers..... 4,936

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