

The Columbian AND Bloomsburg Democrat.

BLOOMSBURG, PA. Friday Morning, August 19, 1870.

THE COLUMBIAN has the largest circulation of any paper published in Northern Pennsylvania, and is also a much larger sheet than any of its contemporaries and is therefore the best medium for advertising in this section of the State.

None so Blind as Those who Won't See.

The North Carolina election has had the effect of opening the eyes of a few of the more sensible and far-seeing of the Radical press and leaders at the North. While they had no leisure before the recent election in the old North State, to denounce that spawn of the devil, Holden, and his hired cut-throat and assassin Kirk, they have, since that time, become fully impressed with the necessity of a change in tactics as applied to the "reconstruction" of the South. Among that class, beginning to discern the inevitable doom of radicalism, and manifesting a desire to escape the retribution certain to be visited upon the Thugs who have fattened upon the spoil of an oppressed and vassalized people, is the New York Times.

In a recent issue it finds occasion to use the following pointed and truthful language in reference to the design of Holden to force civil war and its attendant horrors upon the people of North Carolina. The Times says: "The tone and tactics of Gov. Holden's organ, the Raleigh Standard, are simply infamous. If its purpose were to provoke civil war, it could not be conducted differently. Referring to Judge Brooks' issue of a writ of habeas corpus in behalf of some of the prisoners whom Holden's man, Kirk, keeps in military custody, without other warrant than the Governor's arbitrary will, the Standard uses this language: "Judge Brooks ready to involve the people of North Carolina in civil war? Does he suppose Governor Holden will concede before him? The Governor will not concede until the Federal army is used against him, and the Federal army will not be used against him. We are on the eve of civil war, and when it begins the blood and all the horrors of it will be on the skirts of Judge Brooks."

"We suspect that Holden's desire is to provoke the state of things which tends to deplore. Having enabled the Democrats to secure a triumph in the late election, he would now precipitate the State into civil war, and may obtain pretext for invoking Congressional interference. Should trouble come as the result of Holden's impudent attempt to set himself above the law, the country will hold that he and he alone, is responsible for it. The Republican party can not too soon or too emphatically repudiate both the man and his doings."

"The Times may well exclaim against the enormities practiced and still threatened by Grant's pimp and pet, and it may say that "The Republican party cannot too soon or too emphatically repudiate both the man and his doings." The Times may as well bear the fact in mind that Holden's devilry was all connected by and with the consent of Grant, who furnished him United States troops to aid in the hanging, torturing and murdering of Democrats, and to be consistent, it might as well begin the repudiating process with the responsible head. Making scape-goats of Holden and Kirk, will hardly satisfy the people just now. They propose to go to the root of the evil, and they are neither so blind or stupid as to comprehend that Grant, his administration, aiders, backers and abettors are directly and altogether responsible for the outrages, murders, rapes and arson committed by Holden and Kirk, by and with his connivance and consent.

"SECRETARY BELKNAP has settled the West Point difficulty concerning the treatment of the colored cadet Smith and it is to be hoped there never will be another occasion for investigation like that just closed."

No one would get a just conception of what was the settlement of the West Point difficulty from the very mild remarks of the Press quoted above. The facts in this case are as follows: The board appointed to examine into the ill treatment of the negro cadet, as alleged by him, have not only found the charges to be false, but have recommended that he be court-martialed, and that what the Press calls Sec. Belknap's settlement of the difficulty. We join with the Press in the hope that "there will never be another occasion for the coming to grief of one of the poor black lambs of the Radical flock, but because we hope the experiment of negro cadets will not be repeated."

ALREADY we have had Lawrence, of Ohio, and Cessa, of Pennsylvania, declaring that the act to admit Georgia to representation, passed in the last hours of the late session, does not allow of an election for representatives in that State this fall, and now we have Ben Butler, in a letter, under date of the 29th ult., to his "dear Governor Bullock," announcing that "I am clearly of opinion that the construction of the act will not require any election to be held in Georgia until the Legislature chooses to have one." This is a queer sort of act to restore the Union; and when the argument is made on the stump in this canvass that the Radical party has wound up the glorious work of reconstruction by admitting Georgia to representation, it is a good Democratic question—How have you admitted the State to representation by an act which forbids the State to elect representatives?

NORTH CAROLINA elects five Conservative Congressmen out of the seven, and thirty-three out of the fifty-three State Senators, and eighty-two out of the one hundred and twenty members of the House, which insures Democratic United States Senator, vice Abbott of New Hampshire, retired. Grant backed Holden, but who backed Grant?

WHAT AN immense pity Lieutenant-General Sheridan's away. A large party of Piegan Indians have just arrived at Fort Benton, and the cream of the joke is they are "nearly all drunk." This is almost equal to their being sick women down with the small-pox and small pox.

The Radical Convention.

On last Monday afternoon the citizens of Bloomsburg were started at hearing the ringing of the Court House bell, but subsequent inquiry developed the fact that a Republican Convention was about to be held. Although the matter had been duly advertised, it was a well-kept secret to nine out of ten of the Republicans of the County. In fact some townships were unrepresented, and the most of those that were, was through self constituted delegates. In three-fourths of the townships no delegate elections were held. No credentials were demanded or handed in. One delegate had his ready, however, made out and signed by himself. He lives near Rupert.

We did not have much difficulty in squeezing our way into the Court House. Our venerable friend of the Republican after waiting an unusual length of time for the arrival of the Conyngham delegates—who didn't come—borrowed a chair from one delegate and a match from another, and in a brief speech called the Convention to order.

A PRESIDENT. According to programme, John Hartman of Hemlock was made President of the Convention. Now John was President last year, but his second nomination was due to the fact that he did not agree to the "Ring" programme, and he was placed in the chair to keep him out of mischief. As a subscriber of the Republican he read Bradley's editorial, insisting on the nomination of a full ticket, and as a hard working Republican he believed himself entitled to the nomination for Sheriff or Jury Commissioner, but Bradley had "been seen," the "Ring" and Catawissa fraternalized, and John was sacrificed.

THE BOLL CALL. The list of Delegates was duly called and showed the Convention to be composed mainly of the same men who have set there for years. We acknowledge that they had a number of men of weight, for example, friend Scattergood of Wintesteen's Township, M. M. Brobst, Mattie Monroe, Parvin Eves, Esq. McAnall and Esq. Morris.

THE LEADING SPIRITS OF THE CONVENTION (besides those related by Brown) of course were the office-holders and ex-office-holders, and their relations.—Among them may be named Ringmaster Knorr, Assessor of Internal Revenue; Mattie Monroe, son of an ex-Assessor of Internal Revenue; Walton (Johnston when he paid) Ex-Assessor, Ex-Watchman of Miller's Whiskey, &c.; McAnall, Justice of the Peace; Morris, J. P. and Census taker; Conner, Census man; Hayman, son of the Jury Commissioner and Census Marshal; Brown, Post Master; Price, Post Master; Johnson, Post Master; Vestine, Post Master; Kester, Ex-Judge; R. Whitmoyer, ex-U. S. Store Keeper; Harman, Post Master; Hancock, Post Master; McCollum, Assistant Assessor, Co-operative Society man, and heavy voter at festivals; and Stiles, Ex-U. S. Store Keeper, Assessor U. S. Revenue, and once bolting candidate for Sheriff.

INSIDE THE BAR. Mr. Abbott, Ex-Candidate for District Attorney and a possible one for the Legislature, then had Captain Conner and Harry James appointed Secretaries, and they took a seat at the table and saw Bradley fix up an account of the proceedings. Captain Whitmoyer then whispered in Abbott's ear, after which he suggested that all the delegates "should get inside the bar." Several post-masters are reported to have gone at once to Brown's Hotel and forgot to return.

LEGISLATIVE, &c. At this point, the U. S. Assessor, J. P. Conner, Frank Stewart, and Harry James were appointed Congressional Conferees, and for fear that they might support Robison, they were instructed for Mercer. Then the U. S. Assessor had Mattie Monroe and J. Guilds appointed Legislative Conferees with instructions to put "Catawissa's favorite son"—Abbott—in nomination, thus giving a check to the Amekke Jans candidate in Montour.

MUTUAL ADMIRATION. Monroe, and Abbott, and Knorr, and James, having each got something, the latter in accordance with the laid out programme named our Post Master and several other office holders as a Standing Committee.

MINORITY REPRESENTATION. Knorr then made a speech in favor of the Democratic principle of minority representation, and had a resolution unanimously adopted to send Whitmoyer to a "Minority State Convention," that is, we suppose, a Convention in which the majority do not rule. Of course the "Majority State Convention" will be a separate affair.

JURY COMMISSIONER. Abbott then secured McAnall's nomination for Jury Commissioner. It is true John is an Irishman, and a Justice of the Peace, but as Barwick and Catawissa are the only Radical strongholds in the county, it was thought advisable to throw the party nominations into those two districts. As usual, only two or three delegates voted, but the number was sufficient.

RESOLUTIONS. Walton having been silent up to this point, now moved that a committee of two be appointed to draft resolutions. On account of his well known modesty he did not desire to be Chairman of the committee, to which position he was entitled by Parliamentary usage, and he therefore moved for the appointment of the U. S. Assessor, and M. M. Brobst; carried. The Captain then whispered to the Lieutenant-Colonel and then stated that it was hardly necessary to withdraw, as the U. S. Assessor had the resolutions "cut and dried" in his coat tail pocket. They were read, and the different Post Masters and Revenue officers voted for them.

A FLANK MOVEMENT. Up to this point everything had been understood. But Stiles, Assistant Assessor, now moved that further nominations be omitted. This stirred the mighty soul of Hemlock's champion. He saw that he was sold, but was powerless to help himself. The motion carried, and Bradley's eloquence in favor of nominating a full ticket was lost.

SOMETHING FORGOTTEN. A motion was now made to adjourn, but friend Scattergood thought something had been forgotten. As a loyal man (although not a fighting one) he wanted home industry protected. There

fore there should be a resolution in favor of a tariff on coal, iron, leather, &c. And now came a crisis. A tariff resolution was a dig at Mercer's free-tradeism, and would hurt him in Bradford! Bradley, Knorr, and other radicals whispered together, and a resolution was adopted—final and a meaningless one—was adopted which, as it now reads does not instruct Mercer on this subject, being general and indefinite.

The Convention then adjourned to Brown's Hotel, except a couple of delegates who called at the Republican office to announce their names as independent candidates. A few others swore that the "Bloomsburg Ring" controlled the Republican as well as the Democratic party, and that it should be purged of some of its rotten leaders.

Who are Entitled to Bounty and Pensions.

It will be observed that the following are the old bounties, most of which were received by the soldiers at the time of their discharge. Soldiers will be careful to draw the distinction between the old bounties and those granted by acts of Congress as additional:

OLD BOUNTY.

All volunteers entering the service with their organizations after the breaking out of the war, and up to Dec. 29th, 1861, inclusive, are entitled to \$100.

All volunteers entering the service between April 1st and July 17th, 1861, inclusive, are entitled to \$100, to be paid to the men honorably discharged at expiration of their term of service, or for wounds received in the line of duty, or if discharged after two years service for disease contracted in the line of duty, they are entitled to \$100 bounty.

All the above named classes are entitled to \$100 additional bounty, except the last, who are entitled to \$50 only.

The above bounty is paid in full to any soldier discharged for wounds received in the line of duty, and to no other soldier, except those who served two years—or to expiration of term—or who were discharged on account of Government no longer requiring their services.

All men who enlisted in old organizations between October 4, 1863, to April 1, 1864, \$800.

All men who enlisted in new organizations from December 21, 1863, to April 1, 1864, \$800.

All veterans enlisted as veterans prior to April 1, 1864, were entitled to \$100.

All men who enlisted after July 18, 1864, for one year, and who served full term, were entitled to \$100.

All men who enlisted after July 18, 1864, for two years, and who served full term, were entitled to \$200.

All men who enlisted after July 18, 1864, for three years, and who served full term, were entitled to \$300.

All soldiers discharged for wounds received in battle, or skirmish, on picket, or in action, or in the line of duty, and all volunteers (excepting those enlisting after July 18, 1864), discharged in consequence of the close of the war, are entitled to the same bounty as if they had served out their full term of service; but if discharged for disability, other than wounds as stated above, they are entitled to the matured installment only; but if the disability existed prior to enlistment, all unpaid installments and the \$25 advance, if received, are forfeited. If honorably discharged for any cause other than above enumerated, within two years, they are entitled to the matured installments only.

A bounty of \$100 is given to the heirs of soldiers who enlisted for more than six months and died in the service, and to the widow, and if there be no widow, to the children of all volunteers who enlisted for less than six months and were killed in the service.

This only relates to six months men who enlisted under the call of the President in 1862 for 500,000 men.

There is no bounty for enlistment in the Veteran Reserve Corps.

All the above are paid to the heirs of deceased soldiers in the order named, namely, to widow, children, father, mother, brothers and sisters.

Under the Act of July 4, 1861, the bounty payable to the wife, children, and mother if she be a widow, without regard to location, or more properly speaking, if she be the widow of the soldier's father. No other class entitled to this bounty, and if the mother has remarried she is not entitled.

ADDITIONAL BOUNTY. The Equalization Act, passed July 23, 1861, provided that all enlisted after April 1, 1861, for a period of not less than three years, served the term of their enlistment and were honorably discharged, and who have received, or are entitled to receive, under existing laws, \$100 bounty and no more; and all enlisted for not less than three years, who have been honorably discharged on account of wounds received in line of duty, and the widow, minor children or parents, in the order named, of any soldier who died in the service, or of disease or wounds contracted while in the service, shall be paid an additional bounty of \$100. The second section of this act provides that men who enlisted for a period of not less than two years, and who have served two years, or been discharged on account of wounds, shall be paid an additional bounty of \$50; to be paid to heirs in the same order as above provided in the first section.

ENTITLED TO PENSION. 1st. All soldiers, Provost Marshals, Deputy Provost Marshals and Enrolling Officers, who were disabled directly or indirectly in "Uncle Sam's" service, while in the line of duty. 2d. All widows of such. 3d. All minor children (under 16) of such, where the widow is dead or remarried. 4th. All mothers who were dependent in whole or in part upon such a son for support, where no widow or minor children are living. 5th. All fathers who were dependent in whole or in part upon such a son for support, where there is no widow, minor children or mother. 6th. All orphan brothers or sisters under 16, who were dependent in whole or in part upon such soldiers, where there is no widow or children.

ENTITLED TO INCREASE. 1. All persons who have lost both hands or both eyes, or been totally disabled in the United States service, or permanently and totally disabled as to render them utterly helpless, or so nearly so as to require the constant personal aid and

Let Us Have a Change in Congress.

At the close of the last session of Congress an almost universal cry of congratulation went up from the press of the country because it had adjourned. It was not the Democratic newspapers which were most emphatic in their charges of incapacity and corruption. Independent journals, such as the Philadelphia Zephyr, spoke out much more strongly than they are wont to do and we do not know a paper of that class in the land which had a good word to say on the departure of the Congressmen for their homes. Very many of the strongest manifestations of popular discontent with Congress came from Republican journals. Some of these remained silent from party subservience but a large number of the best established and most prominent Radical newspapers in the country expressed their gratification at the adjournment, and said there was to be a short cessation of the evil and costly legislation which marked the last session of Congress. Republican newspapers freely charged that the legislation had been almost exclusively in the interest of favored classes, that the interests of the country were neglected for private schemes, that special legislation occupied nearly all the time of the members, that the appropriation bills were crowded with jobbery, &c., &c. So generally was this the tone of the Republican press as to be noticeably the rule rather than the exception.

Never before in this country was any Congress so freely assailed by the newspapers of the party which held the majority. That is a very significant fact, and we remember that in the past the Republican majority is entirely responsible for all that was done or left undone. The Democratic minority in both the House and the Senate was so small that they could not make their opposition to obnoxious and improper measures effective. Occasionally they resorted to what is known as "filibustering" in the House, but by that process they could only delay the passage of a bill for a little while. In the end the Radical majority always had their way. During the last hours of the session, when an objection to a bill was fatal, Hon. Samuel J. Randall, and a few other Democrats, who were skilled in parliamentary usage, took their stand in front of the Speaker's desk, and by the peremptory declaration, "object," stopped the passage of many schemes of robbery, which would have cost a tax ridden people immense sums of money if they had been allowed to go through.

Through the session the Democratic members offered amendments to bills which would have made them greatly better, but almost invariably these amendments were summarily voted down. The Democratic members acquitted themselves creditably at the last session, and they showed an honesty of purpose, and an integrity of character which should commend them to their constituents for re-election.

It is not so with very many of the Republicans. A majority of them were connected with paying jobs, and few of them have been able to go back to their people with a creditable record. Public opinion seems to have weighed many of them correctly, and numbers of them have voluntarily announced their intention to retire, while others have been refused a re-nomination. In some districts old members have forced themselves upon the Radical ticket only to be defeated. There are several such in this State. Some two or three have a faint hope that they may pull through in close districts by aid of the negro vote, but they will find themselves mistaken.

The Democratic party has always been unalterably opposed to all that kind of legislation out of which the gross evils complained of in Congress have grown. It abhors class-legislation, and has always been the foe of jobbery and patronage. To it individuals are nothing in comparison with principle. It does not hesitate to excommunicate any one who may violate the fundamental principles upon which the organization is based. What this country most needs now is a change in Congress. We want honest men sent to Washington to take the place of rogues, capable men to occupy the seats of incompetent members. The elections which have already taken place show that the people are determined to make a change. If it is not so, the Radical majority will be so reduced as to insure better, wiser, more honest, and more economical legislation than we have had. The best thing that could now happen this country would be the return of a majority of Democrats to the next Congress.—Lancaster Intelligencer.

Communicated.

BLOOMSBURG, Aug. 14, 1870. There are few who have not felt the charms of music and acknowledged its expressions to be intelligible to the heart. It is a language that is far more eloquent than words. A violin or a piano is not less needed to soothe the ruffled spirit of a company than the harp of David was to calm down the heart of the Israelite breast of Saul. Music is a language direct to the passions, it causes the rudest passions to put on now nature, and become pleasing in harmony. Music by all nations, is used as an antidote to the sense of danger as well as a stimulus to the passions of combat. And as the veteran warriors went with measured tramp to the field of death, music is the magic that charms away fear or calls up courage. Its harmony is always understood by the masses, its language the same in all countries. A benison, therefore, on all musicians, be they amateur, hired, or the olive skinned minstrels from Savoy and Lombardy, who grind their music mills so diligently for our gratification, and are content with anything we chose to throw them, from the tenth of a dime to the fourth of a dollar. But my theme is not an analysis of music, nor an eulogy of the organ grinder or foreign citizens. But simply a plan, put in a straight-forward homely manner, to the philanthropic music loving citizens of Bloomsburg for pecuniary aid in favor of the Bloomsburg Brass Band. This is an institution of the town, one that we would feel sorry to see going down, yet there is a probability of such being the case. Composed of workmen whose only income is their daily labor, they are hardly able to meet the necessary expenses attending the proper management of a Band. Music costs from \$2 to \$5 per tune.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

French War News. PARIS, Aug. 11.—At the battle of Woerth the French charged the Prussians eleven times. McMahon was for fifteen hours in the saddle without food and finally fell fainting in a ditch, but was accidentally discovered, and revived sufficiently to direct the retreat of the fragments of his army on foot.

PARIS, August 11.—The Gaulois says there is much talk in diplomatic circles of an intervention of the great powers for the purpose of making peace. France, says the Gaulois, cannot accept such an interference; it would be incompatible with her dignity. Such was the first sentiment expressed by Count Palikao when informed of his nomination to the Ministry.

PARIS, August 11.—The Monitor gives the following account of the death of General Douay at the battle of Wissemburg: "The General was from the beginning in the thickest of the fight. When he saw the day was lost, after he had done all that he could to retrieve it, when not even a battalion was left him, he called his aids one by one, gave them orders and sent them away. As soon as the last one was gone, the General spurred his horse, rode some distance to the front, dismounted, and taking a pistol from the holster, shot the animal. Then turning around, he slowly walked towards the enemy. His soldiers vainly tried to stop him. Amid the terrible fire he deliberately walked on. The retreating soldiers, aroused by the spectacle, turned again upon the enemy, but fell in heaps around their General, who still pressed forward. Another tremendous discharge from the enemy and General Douay, almost alone, fell dead."

Latest News.

HELENA, Montana, Aug. 10.—The weather is very cool here. The thermometer at noon was down to the freezing point, and it snowed a little.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Aug. 10.—At 4 o'clock this afternoon a cage in the shaft of Glascock & Hines, near Middleport, containing twelve miners was precipitated to the bottom, 200 feet, by the giving way of the hoisting machinery. The following were killed: Thomas Jaquib, George Stouch, John Roper, Quigley Kline, David Jones, and John Matthews. Wounded: John M'Gurnley, E. Mannels, Hugh McAulay, and Albert Koch, all terribly and William Matthews and Patrick Day slightly. Several hours elapsed before the bodies could be brought out of the shaft. A temporary cage had to be constructed to hoist the dead and mangled bodies to the surface.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 11.—General Irie, who has just returned from Alaska, protests against the Secretary of the Treasury ignoring his bid of \$20,000 annually for the lease of the far-southern islands, and proposes to carry the matter to the Supreme Court.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—The investigation of the Nathan murder has ended for the present. Some important evidence was put in to-day, when the jury was discharged by the Coroner with the statement that at some future day they would be again called together to render a verdict. The efforts of the police to find the murderer are still unsuccessful.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Major B. B. French, one of the most prominent members of the Masonic fraternity in this country, died here at one o'clock this morning, at the age of seventy-two years. He has held the offices of Clerk of the House of Representatives, Commissioner of Public Buildings, and since the abolition of the latter office by act of Congress he has been employed in the Treasury Department. He was known throughout the country for his high standing in the Masonic fraternity. He was Grand Master of the District and Past Most Eminent Grand Commander of the Knights Templar of the United States. The funeral took place on Sunday afternoon.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—As the steamer "Norwalk" rapidly steaming from Coney Island to the city to-night, with a thousand passengers on board, she collided with a sloop. The sloop was extremely violent, shaking the steamer from stern to stern, and causing a frightful panic among the passengers. Several were knocked into the water—among them two children, who fell from their mothers' arms. It is supposed that at least eight lives were lost, but neither the names nor number of the lost can be ascertained to-night. The steamer soon sunk.

LONDON, August 13.—The Orange celebration at Londonderry yesterday was attended with much violence. There were a number of desperate affrays, which assumed such proportions at one time that the riot act was read. Forty persons were more or less injured. At Enniskillen good order was maintained only by the presence of strong bodies of police and soldiers.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL FARQUHAR. PORTSMOUTH, N. H., August 11.—Admiral Farquhar died at fifty-eight minutes to two to-day. His last moments were peaceful, and he expired with a smile on his lips. The remains after encasement in ice will probably be taken to New York to-morrow. The Navy Department and other authorities at Washington have been officially notified by telegraph, and the usual order for firing minute guns and paying other tributes of respect to the memory of the illustrious dead will probably be issued in the morning. In this city flags are at half mast, and his death, though expected, has spread a feeling of sadness among the people.

HARTFORD, Aug. 11.—Captain Wm. Willard, Warden of Connecticut State Prison at Waterfield, was murdered by James Wilson, one of the convicts, this afternoon.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 15.—The Democratic State Central Committee have issued a circular to the Democracy of Missouri setting forth their reason for recommending that no Democratic State ticket be put in the field next fall. The Committee, however, urge the election of as many Democrats as possible to the Legislature, but recommend voters in no case to vote for any one not pledged in favor of removing all suffrage restrictions.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 15.—Whitcomb has issued an address to his constituents formally withdrawing his name as a candidate for the Forty-second Congress.

HAVANA, Aug. 16.—The Spanish Colonial Minister telegraphs Captain-General de Rodas, that if the insurrection is not suppressed by the 1st of September he will send 15,000 more Spanish troops to Cuba.

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ST. LOUIS, Aug. 15.—The Democratic State Central Committee have issued a circular to the Democracy of Missouri setting forth their reason for recommending that no Democratic State ticket be put in the field next fall. The Committee, however, urge the election of as many Democrats as possible to the Legislature, but recommend voters in no case to vote for any one not pledged in favor of removing all suffrage restrictions.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 15.—Whitcomb has issued an address to his constituents formally withdrawing his name as a candidate for the Forty-second Congress.

HAVANA, Aug. 16.—The Spanish Colonial Minister telegraphs Captain-General de Rodas, that if the insurrection is not suppressed by the 1st of September he will send 15,000 more Spanish troops to Cuba.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

French War News. PARIS, Aug. 11.—At the battle of Woerth the French charged the Prussians eleven times. McMahon was for fifteen hours in the saddle without food and finally fell fainting in a ditch, but was accidentally discovered, and revived sufficiently to direct the retreat of the fragments of his army on foot.

PARIS, August 11.—The Gaulois says there is much talk in diplomatic circles of an intervention of the great powers for the purpose of making peace. France, says the Gaulois, cannot accept such an interference; it would be incompatible with her dignity. Such was the first sentiment expressed by Count Palikao when informed of his nomination to the Ministry.

PARIS, August 11.—The Monitor gives the following account of the death of General Douay at the battle of Wissemburg: "The General was from the beginning in the thickest of the fight. When he saw the day was lost, after he had done all that he could to retrieve it, when not even a battalion was left him, he called his aids one by one, gave them orders and sent them away. As soon as the last one was gone, the General spurred his horse, rode some distance to the front, dismounted, and taking a pistol from the holster, shot the animal. Then turning around, he slowly walked towards the enemy. His soldiers vainly tried to stop him. Amid the terrible fire he deliberately walked on. The retreating soldiers, aroused by the spectacle, turned again upon the enemy, but fell in heaps around their General, who still pressed forward. Another tremendous discharge from the enemy and General Douay, almost alone, fell dead."

Latest News.

HELENA, Montana, Aug. 10.—The weather is very cool here. The thermometer at noon was down to the freezing point, and it snowed a little.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Aug. 10.—At 4 o'clock this afternoon a cage in the shaft of Glascock & Hines, near Middleport, containing twelve miners was precipitated to the bottom, 200 feet, by the giving way of the hoisting machinery. The following were killed: Thomas Jaquib, George Stouch, John Roper, Quigley Kline, David Jones, and John Matthews. Wounded: John M'Gurnley, E. Mannels, Hugh McAulay, and Albert Koch, all terribly and William Matthews and Patrick Day slightly. Several hours elapsed before the bodies could be brought out of the shaft. A temporary cage had to be constructed to hoist the dead and mangled bodies to the surface.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 11.—General Irie, who has just returned from Alaska, protests against the Secretary of the Treasury ignoring his bid of \$20,000 annually for the lease of the far-southern islands, and proposes to carry the matter to the Supreme Court.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—The investigation of the Nathan murder has ended for the present. Some important evidence was put in to-day, when the jury was discharged by the Coroner with the statement that at some future day they would be again called together to render a verdict. The efforts of the police to find the murderer are still unsuccessful.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Major B. B. French, one of the most prominent members of the Masonic fraternity in this country, died here at one o'clock this morning, at the age of seventy-two years. He has held the offices of Clerk of the House of Representatives, Commissioner of Public Buildings, and since the abolition of the latter office by act of Congress he has been employed in the Treasury Department. He was known throughout the country for his high standing in the Masonic fraternity. He was Grand Master of the District and Past Most Eminent Grand Commander of the Knights Templar of the United States. The funeral took place on Sunday afternoon.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—As the steamer "Norwalk" rapidly steaming from Coney Island to the city to-night, with a thousand passengers on board, she collided with a sloop. The sloop was extremely violent, shaking the steamer from stern to stern, and causing a frightful panic among the passengers