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OFFICE-SOUTHWEST CORNER OF CENTRE

THE DESERTER

An Episode of the Hungarian Revolu-

APAIl letters on business iressed to H. G. Smith & Co.

[Translated for "Every Saturday" from "Das Buch fur Alle,"] In the year 1849 I was major in the regiment of dragoons of which I am at present the colonel. In consequence, however, of our severe loss in officers during the first months of the Hungarian campaign, I had even then already received the command of the regiment. Our opponents, the insurgents, knew our weak side. They were aware that the Austrian army could be recruited at the Austrian army could be recruited at any moment with common soldiers, bu that the surest means to cripple us was to deprive us of officers. This policy, therefore, they pursued to the utmost of their ability, and so it came to pass that, though then still a young man, I was the oldest officer in my regiment, which was regarded as one of the bravest in the whole army. It had suffered severely even thus early in the war, so that its original number was much reduced; but all the men were true as steel, and eager to avenge the death of their comrades. The time of death of their comrades. The time of which I am about to speak was the end of the month of March, and immediately after a sharp engagement on the right bank of the Theiss, in which we had suffered a decided defeat. Prince Windischgratz, the Austrian general in command, retreated with as much haste as was possible to the river, while the Hungarians under Gorgey pursued us with equal celerity and gey pursued us with equal celerity and vigor. Although much weakened, our troops had not lost courage, and the re-treat was conducted in tolerably good

My regiment had the advance, and escorted a company of pioneers, together with the wagons which bore the pontoons by means of which we were to pass the river. Behind us we could hear the thunder of cannon, a sign of the stout resistance with which our comrades opposed the Hungarian pursuit. We had already reached the bank of the stream and were making the necessary preparations to throw a bridge to the opposite shore, when an ordnance officer, with despatches from the Prince, came up at full gailop, and asked for me. He brought orders for the cavalry to pass the stream at once, as the Ger eral had received information that in an adjacent village, by the name of S—, and which was separated from the left bank of the Theiss only by a small piece of woods, was stationed a strong or the enemy, which would be able on the following day to harass very considerably the crossing of the army, and perhaps even delay it until Gorgey came up, in which case we would find ourselves between two fires, and might be entirely annihilated. If we could a succeed on the other hand could succeed, on the other hand, in putting the river between us and our pursuers, we would be safe, as the latter

did not have the means of crossing such a rapid stream. My task was therefore to reconnoitre the village of S—, and in any event to take possession of it before the arrival of the Prince. In accordance with these instructions, I left the pioneers behind to continue the construction of the bridge, collected my men, and made them swim the river, as we had no time to seek a ford. In doing this some men were lost, being carried away by the strength of the torrent, but the remainder reached in safety the further shore. In the mean while night had fallen. I sent out sev while night had fallen. I sent out several scouts in order to reconnoiter the town without any delay, stationed outposts in the wood, and made all my preparations to begin the attack just as

soon as according to the report of our

scouts it should be advisable.

Although I could rely implicitly upon the majority of my men, there were still among them some Hungarians upon whose fidelity I could not absolutely depend. I had indeed no especial ground for doubt, for they had all behaved most bravely in the great action and had given no in the recent action, and had given no signs of disaffection. Still, I thought best to be on my guard, and had there-fore several days before given orders that none of those whom I mistrusted should go on picket duty. This order had hitherto been strictly followed, and I had therefore every reason to suppose that the pickets posted in the woods be-tween us and S— were trusty men. Toward nine o'clock the scouts sent out returned, bringing with them some peasants upon whom they had come while engaged in collecting wood. Two daring Bohemians, who were familian with the language of the country, had changed clothes with their prisoners, and made their way thus disguised into the town. They brought news that the town was held by perhaps a thousand peasants, armed with scythes and flails, and that, although they had no suspicion of our proximity, still an attack on our part was not advisable at this moment, as too many of the inhabitants and of the garrison were wandering about in the environs of the village. I called my officers together and held a council war, in which it was determined to begin the assault at midnight. In the meantime the troops were to have two hours for rest and refreshment. The fires were soon going, and the camp kettles hanging over the flames, a par

kettles hanging over the flames, a part of the men busying themselves with the cooking, while others tethered the horses and supplied them with fodder.

It might perhaps have been half past eleven o'clock, and deep silence reigned in our camp. 'Their supper ended, most of the men were sleeping about the fires, for the poor fellows had made a forced march of some eight or ten miles, besides the crossing of the river. I had besides the crossing of the river. I had lighted my pipe, and thrown myself wrapped in my cloak before one of the fires, but the pipe had fallen from my lips and I had gradually fallen asleep, when suddenly loud yells from the woods, the well-known "Eljen" of the Hungarians, awoke us all, and brought us in a moment to our feet. Every one made a rush for his horse, but before even a part of the men had gained the saddle, the enemy were upon

us.
From three different parts of the forest at once poured forth dark masses, dimly visible by the faint light of the expiring watch-fires, and threw themselves with furious yells and shouts upon the nearest troopers, and the work of death began. Although surprised by an entirely unexpected attack, the behavior of the masses of the first transfer of the surprised of havlor of our men was admirable. Those who did not succeed in gaining their saddles formed themselves into squares, and presented a bold front to their assaliants, while the officers collected to-gether the mounted dragoons, charged with them upon the foe, and soon broke through and scattered their irregular ranks. The daring and fury of the ranks. The daring and fury of the badly armed peasants could not stand against the well-disciplined and betterappointed dragoons. They were obliged to fall back in confusion into the woods, leaving more than half of their number dead or wounded upon the field of the

As it would have been imprudent to press the pursuit further without any accurate knowledge of the force with which we had to contend, I ordered the recall to be sounded. The informa-tion needed we obtained from a woundtion needed we obtained from a wound-ed Hungarian, from whom we learned that our assailants had been the peas-ants stationed at S—, who, informed of our proximity,—from whatsource he either could not or would not say,—had hoped by a night attack to annihilate or drive us back into the Theiss.

As there was no longer any reason for delaying the assault upon the town, and as there was ground for hope that we should gain an easier victory on account of the advantage already won, I gave the order for an immediate advance. During the march I discovered that we also had suffered considerable loss. More than eighty men had been put hors du combat, a loss which filled my troops with great exasperation. The suddenness of the attack—for the "Ellen" of the Hungarians had first appropriate the property of the supplications of the supplications of the Hungarians had first appropriate the supplications of th announced their approach—was inex-plicable. None of the pickets posted in the forest had given the least alarm.

How was this to be explained unless treachery had been at work? The reasons for the silence of the two men I_{a} innocent of all the crimes with which I_{a} charged, with the exception of that of cutting down the officer. Of stationed nearest to the river was explained when we reached their posts. Both men had been killed, probably by peasants who had crept upon them through the undergrowth and cut them down before aware of their enemies' approach. But where was the third, whose post had been within gunshot of the town? His horse we found tied to a tree his night. stationed nearest to the river was exhorse we found tied to a tree, his pistol yet loaded in the holsters, but the man was nowhere to be seen. Only one conclusion could be drawn from these cir-

umstances,—that he had deserted, and that his treachery we had to thank for the sudden attack which had so nearly the sudden attack which had so nearly proved successful.

Further inquiries revealed the suspicious circumstance that the missing picket had been one of those very men upon whom I had ordered especial watch to be kept. This was a Hungarian named Michael Szelady, a brave soldier, and, apart from his nationality, a man to whom no exception could be taken. He had served three years in the regiment and had never given ocbe taken. He had served three years in the regiment, and had never given oc-casion for the suspicion that he enter-tained any bias toward the political ef-forts of his countrymen. And yet his desertion could only be ascribed to this cause. Time, however, permitted no

further inquiries, for hardly had I as-certained these facts before we had left the shelter of the woods and saw the town but a short distance before Half of our troop was ordered to pro-ceed immediately to the attack, while the other half passed around the town in order to effect an entrance on the opposite side. The loss which the insurgents had suffered on the banks of the Theiss had been so considerable that they could now offer but a feeble A weak barricade of carts resistance. resistance. A weak barricade of carts and wagons had been thrown up in the principal street, but this was easily carried by our men, who clambered over it like cats and cut down its defenders. The few who opposed us fought bravely, but their number was too small, and when the rest of our party began to attack them in the rear, they gave way entirely and took to they gave way entirely and took to flight. The dragoons were so exasper-ated by the attack upon their camp that

they now showed no mercy, and only with difficulty could I restrain them from applying the torch to the houses, which not even the most stringent orlers could preserve from plunder. After a short time given to pursuit, I caused the recall to be sounded at the market-place. The men came stragmarket-place. The men came stragging in, many of them bringing with them prisoners, who gave me to understand that they could make important disclosures. While the muster roll was being called, lights were set in the win dows of the houses surrounding the market, and lanterns hung on high poles, in order that we might be secure from another surprise. While these from another surprise. While these recautions were being taken, my attention was called to a house which presented an entirely different appearance from that of the others about it. ance from that of the others about it. Although large, high, and massively built, the doors were all closed, and the windows dark, so that at first I supposed it to be deserted. As no answer was made to our repeated knockings at the door, the attempt was made to break it in. Its solidity, however, defied our exertions, and I was upon the point of calling off my men in order to waste no more time on what might prove an object of no importance, when a subaltern came up and informed me that the house belonged to a man named Szelady, who was now, according to his informant, lying upon his death-bed. As the name Szelady was death-bed. As the name Szelady was also that of the absconding picket, I caused the prisoner who had given this information to be brought before me, and ascertained from him that the large with our men entered the room, and what happened then you know already."

In order to test the truth of Szelady's

owner of this house had a son in the Austrian army,—in what regiment he could not say—which naturally led me to suppose that the deserter had taken refuge with his family. By the aid of a can of powder, the door was quickly burst open, and a strong detachment under command of an officer was sent into the house, to make a thorough search. They had not long to seek. In a rear apartment on long to seek. In a rear apartment on the lower story was collected the whole family. Upon a bed lay the deceased Szelady, who, as it appeared, had just died, and around his corpse stood several females, overwhelmed with grief, together with the deserter Michael. The entrance of the troopers awakened them from their stupefaction. The women threw themselves in front of the deserter and cried to him. deserter, and cried to him Michael ran to the window, threw it open and sprang out, before our men could disengage themselves from the women. He was, however, quickly pursued, captured, and brought

quickly pursued, captured, and brought back into the room.

"Lead him out to the major!" ordered the officer. "His business will soon be settled. Ten paces and six bullets for the deserter!"

"O, have mercy upon my unhappy son, kind sir," cried an aged woman, who cast herself with clasped hands at the officer's feet. "Spare my unhappy son! He meant not to desert, but came

son! He meant not to desert, but came son: He meant not o desert, but came at our entreaty to receive the last blessing of a dying father. O, spare him, for Heaven's sake, spare him?"

The two other women, two handsome black-eyed maldens, of whom one was Michael's sister, the other his cousin and afflanced, followed the example of his mother, and united their entreaties. Michael, however, uttered not a word "A likely story, indeed?" retorted the officer. "But no matter! Even were it true, it would not lie in my power to save the man. He has deserted, that is

clear! Out of the way! Forward—march!"

With these words the officer thrust aside Michael's betrothed who stood next to him, and with such violence that she fell, and struck her face so as to inflict a wound. The blood trickled to inflict a wound. The blood trickled down her countenance, and stained her white dress. This sight transported her lover with rage. Flinging aside his guards with an oath, he sprang upon the officer, wrenched from him his sabre, and cut him down before the others could prevent. He was, however, quickly disarmed, bound and others could prevent. He was, how-ever, quickly disarmed, bound and from the house, just as I, in consequence of the tumult and women screams, was upon the point of send-

ing in more dragoons. When Szelady was brought out followed by the wounded officer, who was carried by two of his men, I could hardly prevent the men from throwing themselves upon their former comrade and killing him upon the spot. Under the circumstances I should have been invited in ordering him that the circumstances of the circumstances. justified in ordering him to be shot without further ceremony, but I preferred to hear what he had to urge in his defence against the grave charges of desertion, and assaulting and wounding his superior officer.

or officer.

The evidence against the prisoner was so strong that no doubt could exist as to his guilt. He had left his post in presence of the enemy, and if not by treachery, at any rate through his negligence, had caused his regiment to suffer a severe loss. He had also made an attempt to escape after being discovered, and had dangerously wounded his superior officer. The unanimous verdict of the court martiel was "Guilty" dict of the court martial was "Guilty" as to all the charges, and the sentence could only be "Death."

Before pronouncing sentence, as preselore problems sentence, as pre-siding officer of the court. I called upon the prisoner to say everything which he had to offer in his defence. He had thus far listened to all the proceedings of the court as if completely stunned, and as if it were inexplicable to him that he could be arraigned on such a fearful accould be arraigned on such a fearful accusation, namely, that of having treacherously caused the death of his comrades. Upon my exhortation he collected himself and began to speak in his defence. I still remember his words distinctly, for they were so well chosen for a man of his rank as to excite my supprise and admiration.

\$I do not fear death," he said, "for Is have often looked it in the face, but the de. knowing that those at whose side Paave lived and fought for years will curse me when I am no more is frightful, and for me the more so, because—so surely as I hope for salvation—I am

so surely as I hope for salvation—I am

innocent of all the crimes with which I am charged, with the exception of that of cutting down the officer. Of that I am guilty; but I ask you, sirs, what would any one of you have done had you seen your affianced bride insulted and struck, as was mine? This, however, is a minor matter. What galls me most is the accusation of having left my bost and betraved my com-

ing left my post and betrayed my com-rades. Of this charge I wish to speak.

"When I reached my station, I dis-mounted, tied my horse to a tree, and paced to and fro, to warm myself, keep-ing at the same time an eye upon the town, where the lights in the windows began to go out one by one, and every-thing to become quiet. The thought occupied me that the capture of the village would be easier than we had be-lieved, and never in the slightest degree did the possibility occur to me, that among the inhabitants there could be any one in whom I had any interest; for since the beginning of the war I had heard nothing from my family and heard nothing from my family, and could therefore have no idea that my parents had moved to this town. I had been walking up and down for perhaps an hour, when I suddenly heard a rust-ling in the adjacent bushes. I stepped behind a tree, and looked narrowly to-ward the spot. Next moment a female appeared, whose countenance I could not see, as it was concealed almost entirely by a hood. She was hastening along the path toward the town when I called to her to stop or I would fire. As may readily be supposed, she was paralyzed with terror at sight of a soldier so near her, when she had supposed there were none within miles. She stood still until I came up to her. I was on the point of asking her what brought her

into the woods so late at night, and tell-ing her that she was my prisoner, when she gave a loud cry, called me by name, and fell upon my neck. Then first, Major, did I discover that it was my betrothed, Carlin Karobyl, to whom I had been engaged even before I entered the army. She told me how my father, a year before, had come with his family to 8—, but was now lying dangerous-ly ill,—how she had been sent by my mother to a place distant several miles, to fetch as a last hope a famous physi cian who dwelt there, but that on her arrival, she had learned that a few days before he had been murdered and hi house plundered by the Croats of Jellachich, and how at last she was returning to S— when stopped by me.
"You may imagine, gentlemen," continued the unfortunate man, "what frightful news this was for me, and what were my feelings at the thought my father, sick unto death, my mother, sister, and bride were all in this place

which we were about to attack, knowing as I did what they would have to expect from our troopers when heated by the conflict. My betrothed entreated me to come with her to see my father yet once before he died, and when I told her that this was impossible, she represented how I might quickly return to my post and that nothing would be discovered. At last I consented to go with her, as she promised that my absence need not be for more than half an hour. The lights were all extinguished

In order to test the truth of Szelady's story, more for the satisfaction of my own curiosity than for the sake of any advantage which could result there-from to him, I summoned his mother, and sought to ascertain from her in what way our occupation of the woods had become known in the town. From her answers it seemed that a From her answers it seemed that a neighbor, who had been present on Michael's arrival, had given the intelligence to the leaders of the troops stationed in the place. Michael's statements with regard to the motive which induced his coming to S—were, as it appeared, essentially true, and he could be charged with no intentional treason; but the fact that he had left his post was put beyond doubt by his own conwas put beyond doubt by his own con-fession, and the subsequent attack was in any event to be regarded as a conse-quence of this offence. Moreover, the wounding of his superior officer, al-though he had had provocation for this, was an unpardonable crime. I felt compassion for the young man, on ac-count of the peculiar circumstances which had misled him into committing this offence, but duty left me no choice. Sentence of death was therefore pro-nounced, but, as a particular favor, an hour was given him to take leave of his friends and prepare for his end.

In order to prevent any attempt at flight, I caused him to be shut up in a stable, which joined upon the house of

his father, and placed a sentry before the building. His mother, sister, and betrothed, who after the first shock had gained composure and bore the sentence of the young man with a calmness which at the time appeared to me unwhich at the time appeared to the the feeling, were admitted to see him one after the other; and, after they had taken leave of him, a priest who had been taken prisoner in the town was admitted to administer the last consola-tions of religion, and to accompany him to the place of execution. The mother and stater did not remed hone with and sister did not remain long with him, but his betrothed much longer, him, but his betrothed much longer,—
indeed, for so long a time that the priest
was obliged at last to interrupt the interview. Just as the hour had come to
an end, the priest came to me with the
request on the part of the prisoner, that
his betrothed might be allowed to see
him once more, but without witnesses, as he wished to give her
a last commission. In order to show
the unhappy man every favor in
my power to extend, I granted the request, and the priest thereupon accompanied the maiden to the door of the
stable, and closed this after her entrancestable, and closed this after her entrance As some time clapsed without the re-appearance of the young woman, he entered himself, in order to cut short the parting. He soop reappeared with an air of deep concern, and said to me, "Unhappy beings! The separation is, alas! too hard for them. Grant them a few minutes, Major. Meantime I will go and console the sorrowing mother." He departed. A quarter of an hour passed, but the maiden did not come out. Longer delay could not be granted, and a corporal therefore was ordered to take six men and fetch out the prisoner. Hardly had these entered the stable, when a loud tunuit arose with the corporal than the corporal the corporal than the corporal the corporal than the corporal tha in, and next moment the corporal rushed back, crying, "Treason, treason! Szelady has escaped, and the malden also has disappeared!".

surround the stable, and look for the prlest!' We hurried into the stable, searched every corner, even the racks and mangers, but in vain. Neither the soldier nor the young woman was to be found. So, too, the mother, his sister, and the priest had vanished, and no doubt was left in my reliable, and me and the form priest had vanished, and no doubt was left in my mind that a regular plan for his escape had been devised by the relatives of the deserter, and carried out with the help of the priest. Although angry that I should have been overreached in such a manner, I cannot say that I very much regretted being relieved from the painful duty of carrying into effect the sentence of the court, as I could not resist the conviction that Michael's story as he had relead

"Escaped?" I cried. "Impossible

that Michael's story as he had related it was true. I could not therefore pretend any very serious dissatisfaction at his escape, but I would have gladly received some explanation of the manner in which it had been reported possible and the manner had or the manner in which it had been rendered possible, and the means by which it had been carried into effect. Time, however, did not allow any attempts to discover these, for we had received information that the advance of the army of Prince Windischgratz had already passed the Theiss, and was proposed by the terms.

therefore to evacuate S--- immediately. and our regiment again took its position in the extreme front of the retreating army. I may mention here that the age of the river was accomplished

passage or the river was accomplished only just in time, for a portion of our troops were still upon the bridge when Gorgey's forces reached the right bank of the stream, so that our pioneers were subjected to a heavy fire and severe subjected to a neavy life and severe losses, while engaged in destroying the bridge so as to prevent further pursuit on the part of the enemy. A few days later considerable reinforcements put us in condition to show front again to our antagonists.

In the year 1855, after I had long for attentions of the standard flight I had long for the standard flight I had become

gotten Szelady's flight, I found myself again in the field with my regiment. On this occasion, however, our service was not so dangerous. The regiment formed a part of the army corps com-manded by Count Boronini, and sent by manded by Count Boronin, and sent by Austria during the war in Crimes to occupy Moldavia and Wallachia. Dur-ing this expedition I gained by chance an explanation of the mystery which had hitherto enveloped the conclusion of the episode which I have above re-lated.

One day I set out with my servant, a man from the regiment who had been with me for many years, to go to a little inn on the frontier where the commander of the army corps had appointed an in-terview with me. We soon lost the right road, as the neighborhood was entirely unknown to either of us, and after several vain attempts to regain it, I sent off my man to a farm-house, visible at the other end of the little valley in which we found ourselves, to make in-quiries as to the lost road. He was gone for some time, but returned at last with broad grin on his face.

"I have found an old acquaintance of ours, Colonel, in the owner of the farmnouse yonder, as well as of most of the and hereabout."

"An old acquaintance?" I replied.
"What is his name?"

"Michael Szelady, sir," answered the man,
"How? Szelady? The deserter at
5——? Are you sure that you are not
mistaken?"

"Quite sure, Colonel," he replied.-"He bade me say to you that he would be glad if you would condescend to make him a visit. Here, however, he comes to speak for himself. He pointed toward the farm-house, out of the court of which a well-dressed man came riding toward us. My servant was right. It was indeed Szelady. The former dragoon greeted me respectfully, and invited me in most cordial terms to and invited me in most cortain terms to rest for a few hours at his house, prom-ising to guide me afterwards to the frontier tavern. When we reached the house, a handsome, smiling matron, in whom I recognized Carlin, advanced to meet us. She carried a young child in her arms, while two somewhat older were clinging to their mother's skirts. Michael introduced me to his wire, and then led the way into the house. After partaking of an excellent dinner which had been prepared forus, I begged my host to tell me in what way he had

succeeded in escaping with his be trothed from the stable at S——. I as

sured him that he might trust me without hesitation, as he was now under the protection of the Turkish government, and I did not intend to demand that he should be delivered up to us.

"Of that I am sure, Colonel," answered Michael. "I have not served three years in the army without learning to know the difference between a true officer and gentleman, and a rascal who would betray a poor fellow for the sake business immediately after breakfast. out hesitation, as he was now under the protection of the Turkish government, time you were seeking us. You are astonished? I will explain to you. In almost all the houses of Hungarian towns there is a secret room, large enough to secrete valuable property, and even persons in case of necessity. In my father's house at 8—there was under the stable such an apartment, which had been filled with firewood. A trap-door in the floor led to it, and this was so skilfully contrived, that you might have looked long for it in vain, even though aware of its existence. In the haste and confusion of your search a discovery was much less likely. My mother had spoken of this place, and when she came to see me in my prison, pesought me to make use of it. great difficulty lay in raising the trap-door without being seen from the out-side, and in restoring it, after passing through the opening to its proper po-sition. In order to obviate this, the priest, an old friend of my father, de-vised the plan of bringing Carlin to see me a second time, and then of entering himself, in order, ostensibly, to shorten

our parting interview. Upon thissecond visit, he restored the trap-door to its former place, sprinkled earth and straw over it, and then hastened to depart from the town as speedly as possible with my mother and sister. "Carlin and I remained in our place of concealment until your regiment and army had evacuated the town, and their place was taken by the troops of Gorgey. Then for the first time we came forth again. We did not, however, consider ourselves safe any longer in Hungary. My mother collected together all her property, and we came hither into Moldavia, where I bought this farm and

married Carlin. Here we are living very happpily, and hope to remain for the rest of our lives."

I repeated to Szelady the assurance that I would do nothing to disturb his happiness, and cautioned my attendant not to make known to his comrades the discovery which we had made here. My warning was apparently superfluous, as I gathered from his complacent de-meanor that surer means had already been taken to assure his silence. Nevertheless he promised secrecy, and will probably keep his promise, as, accord-ing to last accounts, he himself had likewise become a subject of the Sultan, married Szelady's sister, and settled himself on a farm adjoining that of his brother-in-law, the deserter.

An Amusing Tunnel Incident. Doubtless the tunnel on the Eastern Doubtless the tunnel on the Eastern Railroad, just east of the depot in Salem, has been the scene of numerous amus-ing incidents, but we doubt if anything of a more ludicrous character has ever taken place in it than the following: It eems that a few days since, a lady and her sister, and a grown-up son of the latter, took the cars at Boston for the East, the sisters occupying a seat together and the young man the one behind, with another person. Upon entering the tunnel, the aunt, to have a little fun, rose up carefully, reached over to the seat the young man had been occupying, seized some one by the collar, shook him soundly, and then resumed her seat. The sister, surprised at her vigorous movements, asked what she had been doing, and was informed by the other that she had been trying to frighten her nephew. Her feelings can be imagined when the mother made her acquainted with the fact that the young man left with the fact that the young man left the train at Salem, and that she had been 'shaking up the wrong passenger.' When the train emerged from the tunnel, the person who had been mistaken for the son was observed adjusting his neck-tie and collar, and remarked that he did not know what the matter was with the ladies in front of him, but thought one of them must be insane, for she had given him a severe shaking,

a loss to give any other account for the sudden attack that had been made upon Capt. John G. Ryan, who was arrested and confined in 1885 as the supposed John H. Surratt, is now on his way to Washington to prosecute the government for false imprisonment. The circumstances connected with his case were peculiarly trying and aggrayating. He was arrested in Memphis in July, and taken in chains to Washington. Afterwards, for some unaccountable cause, he was removed to Vicksburg, and confined there until the following November, when he was released.—Petersburg Express. The Mysterious Prisoner.

torn off his neck-tie, scratching his face, and disarranged his hair, and he was at

The Ex-Emperor of Mexico. His Private Life and Character.

The following sketch of the private ife and personal character of Maximilan, the would be Emperor of Mexico, is from the pen of an Englishman who vas for many years a resident in Mexico. and claims to have enjoyed the special confidence of Maximilian. As the re-port shows, the writer is an enthusiastic admirer of the ex Emperor, and many of his statements are, we believe, ex-aggerations; but, as the account comes from a man who is fully familiar with his subject, it will be read with interest. Maximilian is rather above the mid-

die height, well proportioned, with powerful high square shoulders. In face he is decidedly good looking, hav-ing regular features, light hair, long side whiskers and moustache of the same color, a small mouth and excellent teeth, with a good tempered smile perpetually with a good-tempered smile perpetually on his countenance. He has light blue eyes and a most benevolent and amiable xpression of countenance. In dress, he is always scrupulously neat, a black frockcoat, light-colored pantaloons, white vest, and a small black

necktie usually constituted his morning costume; while in the evening, at dinner parties, receptions, &c., he wore the usual evening attire of a private gentleman. He very seldom donned uniform, nor was it often worn at his receptions. When occasions of state rendered it necessary, he would appear in the plain dress of a General of the army. He was very fond of the Mexican costume, al-ways adopting it when on horseback or in the country, also when traveling. This consisted of a handsome white sombrero, ornamented with silver, and a silver band round it or sometimes a lain white French wide-a-wake hat of very large circumference, a jacket and vest of black or a dark color, handsomely embroidered, and black pants with double rows of silver buttons down the outside seam of each leg. Sometimes his riding dress was like the rancheros of the country panely includer was and of the country, namely jacket, vest and pants of buff colored leather, usually

deer skin, but handsomely embroidered and ornamented like the others. The daily habits of Maximilian were always very simple; rising early, a good deal of business, writing, &c., was gen-erally got through with before breakfast, which was partaken of punctually at 8½ o'clock; dinner was held at 2½ o'clock, and there was no repast later. The table was plain, but abundant, the principal wines consumed being light Hungarian and German, though at din ner parties, at several of which the writer has had the honor of being curable for money was ever wanting.— After dinner the Emperor almost invariably drove out, generally in an open carriage drawn by his favorite team of seven cream-colored mules, which always went at a tremendous pace; through the streets especially the coachman had injunctions always to drive fast, in order to avoid the numerous sal-utations of the people, for though nat urally very shy and retiring, Maximilian was too much of a gentleman not to acknowledge the salutation of the most humble. On returning from

would betray a poor fellow for the sake of the informer's reward. Had I felt any doubt about that, I should not have made myself known to your man. But you ask in what manner I escaped with my bride? I can only answer, that in fact we had not escaped at all, but were in, or rather under the stable, the whole time you were seeking us. You are nigh plateau and the low land near the coast, termed the "tierra callente," or hot land. This palace, though small, is a perfect little gem, delightfully situated on the slopes of the mountain. Here Maximilian gave himself up entirely to enjoyment, which in him was of a year simple character, eathly and of a very simple character, catching and preserving butterfiles and insects, shoot-ing and bathing; these last were his chief delights. The writer was once chief delights. The writer was once passing a small lake, and seeing some clothes lying on the bank, and approaching a little nearer, discovered His Majesty enjoying himself in the water to his heart's content, totally unattended, with no one, perhaps, within three miles of him, save the beholder. He seldom rode on horseback, being, as is usual with sallors, a bad horseman, he always preferred "shank's pony" to any other; and when traveling, though he always had two or three of his horses led behind the carriage, he seldom mounted any.

His manners were perhaps what procured him so many friends in Mexico. attended, with no one, perhaps, within three miles of him, save the beholder.

His manners were perhaps what procured him so many friends in Mexico, for whatever may have been asserted of the unpopularity of his cause, there can be no doubt but that he was very much beloved by a large portion of the population of all classes. Always politeand kind, no matter what the rank of the person he addressed, he had that charming gift of setting them at their ease immediately he began to converse with them. Should they be indifferent linguists (he usually talked in French), he was always patient and would help he was always patient and would help them out if necessary, never permitting them to be uncomfortable by notleing any little mistake. On the first occasion that the writer had the honor of an interview, he kept him nearly half an hour discoursing on indifferent though interesting subjects; discover-ing that he was an Englishman, he discussed the late Prince Consort, who discussed the late Frince Consort, who he said was his greatest friend, the Prince and Princess of Wales and her baby, describing how big and fat it was, how many teeth it had cut, &c., &c., and all the little minutize of the English Royal family that he thought would be pleasing to an Englishman. English Royal family that he thought would be pleasing to an Englishman. He also inquired if he had been at either of the Universities, what school he went to as a boy, &c., and showed by his conversation that he was nearly as well acquainted with England as with his own country. On public receptious, balls, dinner parties, &c., the Emperor and his cara sposa, Carlotta, would separately make a round of the quests stopping and speaking to each guests stopping and speaking to each one individually, in sometimes half a dozen different languages, and always addressing some kind little remarks peculiarly interesting and pleasing to the person addressed, and though at one time this was a weekly occurrence, and the guests constantly changing, they all invariably came away charmed with the kindness and affability of the Emperor and Empress, each one fancying that their condescension was particularly extended toward themselves. The Empress Carlotts took very great pains to cultivate the Mexican ladies, rather a difficult task; having her own drawingrooms for ladies only, she endeavored to bring all classes and factions together, to introduce rational and useful habits and amusements, and frequently tried to persuade them that if they de-voted a little less time and money to dress and frivolous amusements, and a little more to works of charity and be-nevolence, they would be much happier and much more respected. She set them an excellent example on this point, spending immense sums from her prispending immense sums from ner private means on all kinds of charities, public and private; nor was money the only thing lavished; the poor and sick were frequently visited by her, often accompanied by her royal husband, and scarcely a day passed without their identity visiting some charitable or other

In point of education and scientific acquirements Maximilian has few equals and very few superiors. He is complete master of ten languages, including English; he is also very deeply versed in astronomy and all sciences connected with navigation, on several of which he has written some very clever works. As a mathematical scholar few can com-As a mathematical scholar few can compete with him, while in general education and information, such a history, geography and rise and progress of nations he is a perfect walking encyclopedis. Natural history and geology are among his favorite studies, and he spent much of his leisure time in the Museum,

ointly visiting some charitable or other nstitution for the public good.

always perfectly happy to be left alone on the hills with nothing but his butter-fly net and box of specimens, always, as he said, finding some new object of as he said, inding some new object or interest either among the living or past state of creation. As an artist he is tolerable, evincing a great love for pictures, especially those of the old school. The National Gallery in Mexico which was an old neglected place, but in which were several ground naintings has been were several good paintings, has been very much improved and added to by him. His great fault, and which has no doubt been the cause of many of his failures, is that he is essentially a theorist. totally without any practical system, and living half his time in a bygone age, he is sadly deficient in the very

necessary staple called common sense.
In point of morality the least that can
be said is that Maximilian is a good sincere Christian, and a high-toned gentlecere Christian, and a high-ton man. Any action savoring of insincerity or untruthfulness would have been looked upon by him with indignant horror. He is as pure and innocent minded as a child, and could never be persuaded of deception and insincerity in others. He is strictly honest in all in others. He is strictly honest in all his dealings, both public and private, the rumors which were rife of his remitting large sums of public money to Miramon being totally without founda-tion; on the contrary, he spent a large tion; on the contrary, he spent a large portion of his private means in improving and beautifying his residences in Mexico, and many public institutions. When recently hard pressed for money, and finding that there were several tradesmen, and others, with large outstanding bills against him, he insisted on his horses, carriages, and even clothes, if necessary, being immediately sold, until the last cent was paid. He never could be persuaded to permit severity to be practiced even towards his most bitter enemies, his interference to prevent the execution of notorious guer derstanding and subsequent open rup ture with Marshal Bazaine. He frequently said that if he could not govern the Mexicans by love he would not do

o at all. He is devotedly fond of his wife, and since the news reached him of her severe illness he has never been the same vere illness he has never been the same man. It has always been a subject of regret with him that he had no children of his own, and his and the Empress's fondness for them induced them to adopt the young Prince Iturbide, son of the former ill-fated Emperor, intending, if their reign in Mexico had been fortunate, that he should have been their successor. A canard was been their successor. A canard was rife some few months since of an amour of his with a very beautiful Indian girl, and of the birth of a child, but no credit

was ever attached to it.
It is of course known that Maximillian and his wife both profess the Roman Catholic faith, and both are very devout and, to all appearance, sincere in it. It is true that on his accession he carried out the work already commenced by the Liberal party—the destruction of con-vents, the curbing of the power of the Church, permitting universal toleration and freedom of worship, and general Church reform; but any one acquainted with the corrupt state in which he found both the Church and the priesthood can hardly wonder at his so doing. He and the Empress were most strict in all thei religious observances. Mass was usually attended daily in the private chapel in the palace, but on some occasions they might both be seen on foot attending the service at the Cathedral, the Em-peror proceeding bareheaded with a solemn procession from the palace to the church. Whenever he encountered the procession of the host in the streets—a rather frequent occurrence in Mexico he invariably, and his wife also, alighted from their carriage and prostrated themselves on their knees until it had Maximilian, as heir apparent to the throne of Austria before the birth of his

throne of Austria before the pirth of his nephew, was brought up in the school of an absolute monarchy, but his views have a very liberal tendency, he always considering that the people should be fully and thoroughly represented, and that the power of the sovereign against their will should not be absolute. He was always very much beloved by the Austrian people. When he assumed the government of Mexico he distinctly the government of Mexico he distinctly stated his wishes that the people should be represented by a Congress, firmly believing that it was by the popular will that he had been called to the throne, and, as has already been said, he declared his intention to govern them by love, or not at all. These praiseworthy designs were, however, overruled by Marshal Bazaine, and poor Maximilian found at every turn that he was nothing but a tool in this man's hands and those of his equally unscrupulous master, Louis Napoleon. Had he been left to himself he would never have almed at a despotic government, have aimed at a despotic government, but would to the best of his power have endeavored to govern the country on his own pet plan. For the United States he has always expressed the most friend he has always expressed the most friendly feelings; the writer has frequently
heard him say that an amicable relation with that country was all he desired to make his rule happy
and his Government stable. He
was very partial to Americans,
always showing marked courtesy to
them; the day before he left Mexico an
American lady, wife of one of his chamberlains, had an interview with him berlains, had an interview with him touching some money due to her, and in a jesting manner told him that she had heard he was not fond of her countrymen. He replied, assuring her that it was a gross libel on him, by whoever had told her so; that there were no people on the earth for whom he had a greater respect and admiration, and, as an earnest of his sincerity, requested her to dictate her own terms, and that her claim should be immediately arranged and paid as she demanded. He tried and paid as she demanded. He tried always to encourage American emigration to the country, well knowing the strength it would have afforded him; and but for Bazaine, who would not hear of it, he would have had a large legion of Americans in his own service. Moral Courage-A Thrilling Incident General Sherman says the greatest domand ever made on his moral courage was under the following circumstances

The citizens of San Francisco were celebrating the Fourth of July in the large American Theatre, which was packed to its utmost capacity. General Sherman was chief-marshal, and occupied a seat near the front of the stage. The orator had completed his cration, the nost began his song when one of the poet began his song, when one of his aids, white with fear, made his way down the middle aisle to the footlight, and beckoning the General's ear, whis-pered to him that the theatre had settled a foot and a half in one of its side walls, under the weight of the crowd, and might be expected any moment to tum-ble on their heads in ruins. The Gen-eral commanded him to sit down where he was, without turning his panic smit-ten face to the audience, and to say not one word. He then quietly sent an aid out to report the condition of the wall: then gave his apparent attention to the poem, expecting every moment, as he said, to see the pillars reeling and the roof falling in; but nevertheless, certain, that any gapers and sudden movement. that any general and sudden movement and affright of the people would hasten the catastrophe and aggrevate the ruin, while, by the ordinary alow method of while, by the ordinary slow method of dispersion, the danger imight possibly be escaped. The exercises continued calmly to the close. The audience left the theatre quietly without suspecting their peril, and terrible destruction was averted by the presence of mind, the self-control of the brave soul who, contemplating at one glance all the possibilities of the case, decided upon the policy of duty, and awaited without one betraying glance or treacherous change of complexion, the uncertain, tremen-

betraying glance or treacherous change of complexion, the uncertain, tremendous consequences.

Homes for Workingmen.

Some difficulty has existed among the Judges at the Parls Exposition relative to the right of the Emperor Napoleon to complete for the prize for the best model for a home for a workingman; but if having been proved that, while a prisoner in the fortress of Ham, in the time of his predecessor on the French throne, Louis Phillipe, he had exercised his invention considerably on this subject, and that it was one of his engrossing hobbies, he was allowed to compete, and has been awarded one of the prizes.

Execution of Gotlieb Williams, at Philadelphia. On Wednesday morning, September 19, 1868, Mrs. Eliza M. Miller, a lady of sixty-three years, was found dead in the rear room of a two storied dwelling, at Ninth and Buttonwoodstreets. Her husband had left her to go to his work, when she was in full health. She was slain at the moment when she was transacting her usual wifely duties of cleaning up the breakfast dishes, "redding up," as the term goes. She was an infirm woman, alone, defenceless in her humble home. An assasin came to rob her—hoping that some of the funds of which

humble home. An assassin came to rob
her—hoping that some of the funds of which
she was known to be the custodian, as the
treasurer of a charitable association, might
yet be about her. Her throat was cut in
her humble kitchen, her head was abraided
—bruised by a blunt weapon that lacerated
the flesh, yet did not injure the skull. When
found she lay just as if the first blow had
deprived her of life. She lay near the foot
of the stairway, and by her was her husof the stairway, and by her was her hus-band's own razor—the very weapon that had stolen her life—which had been taken

nad stolen her life—which had been taken from a bureau drawer.

Who was the perpetrator was wrapped in mystery. People in the neighborhood were questioned, and it was ascertained that a lame man named Gottleib Williams had been seen. His steps were traced one by one, and yet, though his movements were being ascertained, it remained for a citizen to arrest him—John J. McNair, a

were being ascertained, it remained for a citizen to arrest him—John J. McNair, a shop-keeper at No. 816 North Thirteenth street, on the following Friday. This gentleman observed him passing his store early in the morning, and suspecting him to be the murderer, apprehended him. Williams went to the Twelith district station willingly. A Coroner's investigation fixed the crime on Williams. A considerable time elapsed before Williams' trial, as his counsel attempted to have him discharged under the two term rule. On March 12th a jury was empanelled, and the trial proceeded. It lasted five days. The prisoner was ably defended from the first to the last. At twenty minutes of 6 o'clock, on the evening of the 16th of March, the jury, having been absent a short time, returned a verdict of guilty of "murder in the first degree." On the 30th of March the convict was brought before the court for sentence. His counsel having moved in arrest of judgment, the judge decided adversely to the counsel for the defence, and proceeded to sentence the criminal to death. At 12 o'clock on Saturday, May 4, the death-warrant was read to the condemned man by Sheriff Howell. The prisoner listened attentively to the reading of the document, and, among other things, said: "My only request is, that I may have pleaty of tobacco." Williams said that he was prepared to die; that he was not guilty of the murder.

Ever since his conviction, during the whole time of his incarceration, Williams steadfastly asserted his innocence, refering his conviction to the fact that he slew a boy, years and years ago, and has lent an attentive ear to the advice of his chaplain, T. G.

years and years ago, and has lent an attentive ear to the advice of his chaplain, T. G.

Allen.
At precisely seventeen minutes after eleven yesterday morning he was hung in the jail-yard of the Moyamensing prison. The protested his innocence, at the same time bewalling the one fault of his earlier years—the killing of the boy. Pete Dolscher, and apparently thoroughly repentant of his past misdeeus. During the whole of his imprisonment he has been constantly attended by the Rev.

During the whole of his imprisonment he has been constantly attended by the Rev. T. G. Allen, who, by paternal care, has brought a penitent to the gallows. Williams spent all night very comfortably, sleeping from about the time his chaplain left him, twenty minutes after seven, until daylight this morning. He rose, eat his breakfast, and changed his clothes, wearing the wift he work at the clothes, wearing the suit he wore at the gallows, a yellow vest, a white shirt, and a gray pair of pantaloons. His chaplain visited him shortly after breakfast, and soon visited him shortly after breakfast, and soon after his arrival, the two brothers came and spent about two hours with him. The interview is described as having been very affecting. When they came in he burst into tears, and seemed to realize all the horrors of an enforced separation.

During the conversation with his brothers he requested them to read the parable of the procline learn. He and this portion of the

prodigal son. He said this portion of the Bible suited his condition best. Whilst it was being read he constantly wept. The parting between the brothers moved the bystanders to tears. At a few minutes before 10 Col. Keichline,

was being read he constantly wept. The bystanders to tears.

At a few minutes before 10 Col. Keichline, one of the Prison Inspectors, visited him and conversed with him a few moments. The Colonol questioned him as to his inno cence. He still asserted it, saying he had been guilty of crime, but not the crime for which he was about to die.

About 10 o'clock he was removed from the 3d to the first corridor as he was a cripple. When assistance was offered him to make the descent he declined, saying he was able, and taking the same stick he has carried ever since his arrest, he hobbled down the stairs.

At 12 minutes past 10 Sheriff Howell visited him and stated his painful duty. Williams simply said, "I am ready—I am innocent." He expressed his satisfaction with the treatment he had received in the prison, especially at the hands of the prison obysician. He bade farewell to all, and being pinioned, moved towards the gallows, in this procession:

Arrived at the gallows, which stood on the same spot and was the same on which Probst was hung, Rev. Mr. Allen then delivered a touching prayer, during which the exclamations of Williams showed how devoutly he accompanied it. The reverend gentleman asked whether he was ready to go? He answered, "Yes, that he trusted in Jesus."

Rev. Mr. Allen—What is your foundation, your authority for that hope?

Williams—Jesus, Jesus! (fervently.)

Rev. Mr. Allen—What is your foundation, your authority for that hope?

Williams answered that God had been pleased to give his only begotten Son to death because of his love for the world, and that we might have everlasting life.

Williams at this time sat in a chair, an umbrella screening his head from the sun, with the familiar stick in his hand.

At about fifteen minutes after 11 o'clock the prisoner took off his vest, and while the white cap was being pulled, ejaculated "Good-bye, Mr. Worrell, good-bye! (By the way, the prisoner thanked Mr. Worreller on his able defence during the trial, before leaving his cell.) Good-bye, Mr. Allen. Good-b

difference, however.

A convulsive tremor and one or two drawings-up of the body, as if the strong lungs still strove to breathe through the closed or broken wind-pipe—and Godlieb Williams was dead.

But few people were about the streets around the prison. The police arrangements were excellent.

Why Davis Was Not Tried.

Why Davis Was Not Tried.

The Washington correspondent of the New York World suys:

The ultimate release of Jeff. Davis has been an exciting topic of discussion among the Cabinet; and his present freedom will result in a few days in eliciting the fact that he cannot be tried on the churge of high treason. The Attorney-General is said to take this view of the case; and Judge Chase, he holds, is responsible for the result, as the Judge, during the war, decided that the rebels were belligerents, in order to justify the disposal of the blockade-runners in prize court, and belligerents cannot be tried for treason. To reverse the decision would be to declare all the sales of prize-vessels unlawful. It will be remembered that the South claimed such vessels should be the subject of adjudication in Admiralty Courts; but to overcome this objection, Judge Chase declared they were belligerents. This is the true cause why Jeff. Davis has not been tried.

There are now in the warehouses at Columbia, S. C., over 6,000 bales of cotton, more than half of which belongs to planters. At an average of twenty cents per pound, this cotton is worth somewhere in the neighborhood of \$200,000. How much weight would Horace Gree-ley's editorials in favor of protection have with his readers if they all could pass the Tribune office and see for themselves the tone of foreign paper bought by the Tribune Association, and on which the Tribune is printed.

orinted. Russell's Station, on the Smoky Hill route, has been attacked by Indians. Generals Custer and Smith, with 1300 cavalry, are at Fort Hay. A fight has occurred between parties of the Pawnee and Sloux, near the end of the Pacific Railroad, and three of the Sloux were kiled.

BATTE OF ADVERTISES of ten lines; \$5 per year for each ad-

tion.
SPECIAL Notices inserted in Local Column, (
If cents per line.
Brecial Notices preceding marriages and
deaths, 10 cents per line for first insertion,
and 5 cents for every subsequent insertion,
BUSINESS CARDS, of ten lines or less,
one year,
Business Cards, five lines or less, one
year,
5

FGAL AND OTH B NOTICES

The Newmarket Murder.
On the 25th of February last, Mrs. Mary
Coriel, the young wife of a physician residing
at Newmarket, New Jersey, was brutally
murdered in her bedroom. The family consisted of the lady and her husband, their
child, aged two years, a servant woman,
named Bridget Dergan, and a hired man,
who was absent at the time of the murder.
Dr. Coriell was also away on that fatal night,
having been called to visit a patient at a
distance. Soon after midnight the doctor's
cousin and some other neighbors were distance. Soon after midnight the doctor's cousin and some other neighbors were aroused by Dergan, with the infant in her arms and a large blood stain on her skirt. She announced that there were burglars at Dr. Coriell's house; that her mistress was probably killed; and that she "did not know whether the house was on fire or not." When the neighbors reached the scene of the crime, the poor lady was discovered dead in When the neighbors reached the scene of the crime, the poor lady was discovered dead in her chamber, with twenty-six knife wounds on various parts of her body, one of them severing the jugular vein, and innumerable bruises and contusions. The bed was saturated with blood; the pillows, bolsters, and blankets were cut, as if she had tried to shield herself with them: the feathers were ankle deep all over the floor, and the bed was on fire. The servant girl's story was that two men, named Doyle and tory was that two men, named Doyle and story was that two men, named Doyle and Hunt, came to the house early in the even-ing and asked for the doctor. They came again late at night, and at her mistress's or-der she ran out to find Dr. Coriell, taking the child, strange to say, with her. As she went out she heard Mrs. Coriell cry for help. She subsequently added to this statement that the two men had met her in the street a day or two hetere, and compelled her to a day or two before, and compelled her to swear upon the Bible that she would never reveal the authors of some deed which was reveal the authors of some deed which was soon to be done; but they were only accom-plices in the murder; the actual perpetra-tor was a woman named Ann Linen, who had formerly been a servant in the family. Ann's motive was robbery; the men were fired by a spirit of revenge for the death of ired by a spirit of revenge for the death of a child of one of them whom the doctor had ttended in its last sickness.

a child of one of them whom the doctor had attended in its last sickness.

But there was one startling evidence of the murderer's identity which served far more strongly than this extraordinary and contradictory story to fasten the crime upon Bridget herself. On the side of the dead woman's face, just below the ear, were the marks of human teeth, where she had been bitten in the desperafe struggle. Under the supervision of a dentist, an impression of Bridget's teeth was taken in wax. They were of rather peculiar shape, and the marks fitted exactly the wounds upon the corpse. There was another damning circumstance against her. The cries for help which she declared she heard as she ran out of the house had been heard by other persons also, who noted the time when these fearful screams and cries of "Oh, my poor baby!" woke them out of sleep; and it was more than half an hour afterward when Bridget Dergan presented herself at Mr. Corlell's door, pretending that she had just run from the doctor's house, which was not more than two minutes' walk distant. run from the doctor's house, which was not more than two minutes' walk distant. Where had she been in the meantime? If she had loltered on the way, that was proof enough of her complicity; if she had come direct, she could not have left the house until the bloody work was over; she must have known that it was a worse crime than harplary which had been done; and all her ourgiary which had been done; and all her story to the persons whom she summoned was a fabrication. Cuts were found upon was a labrication. Cuts were found upon her hands, and it was noticed, as an indication of her purpose to run away, that immediately after the alarm had been given she went to her room and put on four or five dresses, one over another. The knife with which the wounds were made was found in an out-house. It helpaged to the

with which the wounds were made was found in an out-house. It belonged to the household.

Dergan was, of course, arrested, and her trial began on the 20th of May, It ended on the 31st with a verdict of guilty, in spite of the ingenious efforts of her counsel to explain away the circumstances which told so strongly against her, and to make the most of the story of the two men, Hunt and Doyle, and the girl Ann Linen. But all these three proved allbis in the most complete and satisfactory manner, and the attempt to implicate them damaged Derall these three proved alibis in the most complete and satisfactory manner, and the attempt to implicate them damaged Dergan's case very materially. The great difficulty in the way of the prosecution was to show an adequate motive. The girl had always been well treated by her employers, and had professed that she held them as her friends. To be sure she had received warning to leave; but do servants now-a-days take a discharge so much to heart as to make it a cause of murder?

The deed probably was not done in a moment of passion, for there was one circumstance which indicates that it was promediated; the day before, Dergan had asked the man servant to write to the doctor and warn him that something was about to happen, but he refused, saying she could just as well speak to him. The supposition is that the note in a man's hand was a clumsy device to divert suspicion. No robbery was committed, though a bureau in which money was kept was found overturned. Had the woman been surprised by her mistress in the woman been surprised by and that their object was the possession of the money in the bureau. It is an extraordinary supposition, and, if there is the slighest ground for it, it deserves a thorough investigation. There can be but little doubt as to the guilt of the unfortunate creature now awaiting sentence; but her crime, whether we regard the obscurity of its motive or the brutality with which it was as to the guilt of the unfortunate creature now awaiting sentence; but her crime, whether we regard the obscurity of its motive or the brutality with which it was executed, is one of the most remarkable, and in some respects most mysterious, of recent times.—New York Tribune.

A cotton factory in Greenville, N. C., turns out 120,000 yards of cloth per week. Twenty inches of snow fell at Central City, Colorado, on the 19th of May. A barber in Chicago has been made to pay \$2,800 for cutting off a customer's ear. Gen. Grant has gone to West Point to attend the examination there It is stated that reconstruction in Virzinia alone will cost halfa million dollars. A party of Swiss laborers has arrived in Lynchburg, Va., and more are coming.

A new Jewish Synagogue was dedicated n Richmond, Va., last week. The New Hampshire Legislature met and rganized vesterday. Mr. Rangubie, the newly appointed Minister from Greece, has arrived at Boston on his way to Washington. Judge Durant has telegraphed to General theridan, declining the appointment of lovernor of Louislana. One death from Asiatic cholera was reported in Jefferson City, La., on Monday of last week. A locomotive exploded yesterday, at Huron, Michigan, killing two men, and severely scalding a third. A policeman named Rogers was murdered by a drunken man named Prowitt, in Memphis, yesterday.

Gen. Longstreet has written a letter, which is published in a New Orleans paper urging acceptance of the terms of the Mili-The city council of St. Louis has passed in ordinance prohibiting any person from ceeping more than two cows within the Madame Celeste is playing the part of the dumb boy in The Child of the Wreck, at the Haymarket, at Victoria, British Columbia.

The City Treasurer, Alderman and Com-mon Council of Mobile have been removed by the military authorities, and their places filled by appointment. filled by appointment.

The people of the Piedmont section of Nirginia are now extensively employed in work growing and raising sheep. Their flocks have improved and multiplied.

The United States compound interest now will be redoemed as they become due of presont tion at the Assistant Treasurer's offices in Philadelphia, New York and Boston.

A severe thund'r storm passed over Cincinnation Tuesday afternoon. Several houses were struck by lightning, and the heavy rain did much damage to the streets and cellars. The Richmond ladies on Friday decorated

the graves of the Confederate dead. The stores were closed. There were about 10,000 persons in attendance at Hollywood Cem-

The official count of the votes for Gover-nor of New Hampshire, cast at the last election, shows a majority of 3,016 for Gen. Harriman. Much money was staked on

3,000.

Owing to unexpectedly large receipts from internal revenue and other sources, and small requisitions from the Departments, there was a reduction of several millions in the public debt last month.

Mary Gilroy, one of the witnesses in the Coriell murder trial, at New Brunswick, N. J., has been committed to suswer, in September next, as an accomplice with Bridget Dergan in the murder.

A Montreal despatch reports that Fenians are prowling on the Eastern frontier preparing for a raid. Our Government has been communicated with, so that concerted action may be had in case of a raid.

action may be had in case of a raid.