# Daily Evening Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK, Editor. OUR WHOLE COUNTRY. F. L. FETHERSTON, Publisher.

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THE EVENING BULLETIN.
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FRANCIS WELLS.

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## MARRIED.

McCLELLAND—WILSON.—On Thursday, Sept. 17th, at the residence of the bride's father, Loveville, Del., by the Rev. A. Junkins, Mr. James McClelland, of Allegheny City, Pa., to Miss Cecilia S., the eldest daughter of James Wilson, Esq.

ROBBINS—PRIESTLEY.—On the 22d inst., by the Rev. Dr. Newton, George J. Robbins, of Bordentown, N. J., to Lavina I. Priestley, of New Castle, Del.

## DIED.

MARKLEY.—On the morning of the 21st inst., Henry B. Markley.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence the Markoe House, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

RUSHTON.—At Tarrytown, N. Y., on Sunday, Sept. 20th, Freddy, only son of Frederick N. and Belina Rush, ton, aged 7 years and 9 months.

Funeral on Wednesday, at 3 P. M.

STOUT.—Near Bordentown, N. J., on the 22d inst., Mrs. Ann Stout, daughter of the late Francis Hopkinson, in the 91st year of her age.


AN ESSENTIAL ARTICLE IN EVERY FAMILY.
COLGATE & CO.'S TOILET SOAP is an essential article in every family. We feel safe in saying that a better article cannot be obtained.—*Northern Christian Advocate.*
au10 m w f tf 1p5

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PURPLE AND GILT EDGE.
BROWNS AND BLUE GRO GRAIN.
MODE COLD PLAIN SILKS.
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## SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE "MIDNIGHT MISSION," ORGANIZED in our city in February last, has been in operation since that date with considerable success. A building is in its possession, appropriated for religious meetings and as a temporary home for those desirous of reformation. Over four hundred fallen ones, many of them under sixteen years, have attended the meetings held at midnight, the majority of them hearing prayer and exhortation for the first time since they left the home of their childhood. Sixty-one girls have been under the influence of the Mission, of which number twelve are provided with situations in religious families, six restored to their parents, ten sent to the hospital, four of whom remain in the care of the institution, nine are at present at the Home, and with ave. who, by the efforts of the managers, were induced to leave houses of ill fame and return to their friends, the Mission has thirty six hopeful cases.

With these brief though telling statistics, the Mission makes its first public appeal for aid to enable it to continue and extend its work to different parts of our city, that the fearful plague, which is spreading like a blasting mildew, may be stayed; that our sons and daughters may be saved from its cursed effects, and that children whose ages will count only a little over a half score, whose feet stroll our streets night after night, while ours are safely folded, may be plucked, "as brands from the burning." This is the work of no particular branch of Christ's Church, it belongs to all who would advance His glory and extend His cause. The Mission asks such, in the name of God, to send their liberal contributions to the

REV. GEORGE BRINGHURST,
General Superintendent of Mission,
No. 758 South Ninth street.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rev. J. Wheaton Smith, | De Forest Willard, M.D., |
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1t*

"THE HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA."
This excellent and efficient benevolent institution has secured a permanent location by the purchase, on favorable terms, of the property No. 533 Arch street. The entire lower floor of the building has been fitted up for the use of the Association and is now occupied by it. The upper floors are let out at a rate which reduces the item of rent in the expenses of the Society to a mere nominal amount. Friends of the Institution are invited to call in as they pass.

The General Agent of the Society, Mr. Emanuel H Toland, and the Missionaries, Messrs. Wilmer W. Walter and Albert G. Rowland, will soon commence their annual calls for aid, and it is hoped they may meet with liberal responses.

The Society is a purely benevolent organization and is not sectarian in its character. Its officers and managers are:—

PRESIDENT—GEORGE H. STUART.
VICE PRESIDENT—ALEXANDER G. CATTELL.
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| Samuel Mullen, | Hiram Miller, |
| Thomas L. Gillespie | John Wiest, |
| Robert J. Grigg, | James W. Carson. |

These names are a sufficient guaranty to the community that any funds entrusted to the disposal of the Society will be carefully and properly dispensed. se14-m w s 6t5

DEPARTMENT OF SURVEYS.—OFFICE OF CHIEF ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.
PHILADELPHIA, September 21st, 1868.
NOTICE.—Duplicate Plans of the Lines and Grades in the Twenty-third Ward, Nos. 223 and 226, inclusive, bounded on the
North by Wingohocking avenue and creek, and Tacony creek,
South by Erie avenue,
East by Tacony creek and Frankford road,
West by old York road,
Are now prepared and deposited for public inspection at the office of the Surveyor and Regulator of the Tenth Survey District, Frankford, and at the office of this Department, No. 224 S. FIFTH street, and the Board of Surveyors have appointed MONDAY, October 5, 1867, at 10½ o'clock, A.M., to consider any objections that may be urged thereto by any citizens interested therein.
STRICKLAND KNEASS.
se23,26,oc3.3t. Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE PENNsylvania Horticultural Society will open in their new Hall, Broad street, below Locust, on TUESDAY, 22d instant, and continue until Friday evening, 25th instant, day and evening. Tickets, 50 cents each, or three for $1. Children, 25 cents. Competition open to all contributors. se10 13 17 19 21t25 9t rp5

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 AND 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department.—Medical treatment and medicines furnished gratuitously to the poor.

NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, WASTE paper, &c., bought by E. HUNTER, ap28-tf rp No. 613 Jayne street.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.—Estate of ANTHONY WAGNER, deceased.—The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of Samuel Wagner and Anthony Wagner, Jr., executors of the estate of Anthony Wagner, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, October 14th, 1868, at four o'clock, at his office, 113 South Fifth Street, in the City of Philadelphia.
se 23,w,f,m,5t5 WILLIAM L. DENNIS, Auditor.

## THEATRES, Etc.

AT THE ARCH TO-NIGHT,—*La Somnambula* by the Richings Opera Troupe.

AT THE WALNUT.—This evening Edwin Adams will appear in *The Dead Heart.*

AT THE CHESTNUT—The *White Fawn* is continued.

AT THE AMERICAN—An olio entertainment will be given.

## EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

### Public Men in the United States.

The London *Daily News* denies Mr. Roebuck's assertion that politics in the United States are given over to a low class of men. Hardly one man in America, eminent in any direction, failed to contribute his voice and strength to the cause of liberty. In the pulpit it furnished Channing, Parker and the Beechers with their chief themes; it inspired the poems of Longfellow and Whittier and called forth the exquisite satire of the "Biglow Papers;" it animated the oratory of Garrison and Phillips; it established the New York *Tribune,* and employed the editorial abilities of such men as Horace Greeley, Wm. C. Bryant and Geo. W. Curtis; it even called from their philosophical seclusion Ralph Waldo Emerson and the transcendentalists. Nearly every American of eminence in the world of letters—Hawthorne, Holmes, Bancroft, Draper, Bayard Taylor, and others in addition to those already mentioned above—have had an important influence on national politics. If it be meant that the most eminent men in America are not office-seekers, the statement put forth by Mr. Roebuck is true. It may be also admitted that men of literary eminence are not so often found in Congress as in Parliament, and until the existence of a distinctive American literature is assured this is neither to be wondered at nor deplored. The President and Cabinet who carried the United States through the civil war certainly indicated no decadence among public men in that country; and even the Cabinet of President Johnson retains a Secretary of State who unites with great ability an extraordinary culture in ancient and modern languages and literature. Mr. Sumner, of the Senate, is hardly inferior to him in ability, and not at all in learning. Judge Wade, of Ohio, Judge Trumbull, of Illinois, Mr. Julian, and other Senators are men whose long services have proved their competency for the highest debates; and in the Lower House the speeches of Thaddeus Stevens, George S. Boutwell, Robert Schenck, Mr. Bingham, and others, have indicated parliamentary talents of the first order. As to the foreign representation of America, it needs no defence beyond the mention of such recent and present ambassadors as Messrs. Motley, Bancroft, Adams, Bigelow, Marsh, Hale and Reverdy Johnson.

### The Roman Question.

The London *Standard* gives no credence to the rumor of another Garibaldian attack on Rome. It is not within the bounds of possibility that men can have recovered from the terrible shock of Mentana within less than a twelvemonth. If the Italians really saw their way to Rome, it would be childish to affect that they would not go there. Assuredly they would. But they do not see their way. They see the French in the Roman States, and that is all they see. Like the well-known parrot, they may think a lot, and possibly they may say a little, but they are not such fools as to dream of doing anything—as yet. Garibaldi could not get up another expedition to Rome if he tried his very hardest. That he is trying at all the *Standard* wholly disbelieves, and his resignation of his always unoccupied seat in the Italian Parliament goes for nothing. He is too much of a representative man in his own country, or out of it for that matter, to require the use of the tribune. He should long ago have taken the step he has now adopted, and his having adopted it calls for no serious comment.

### Severe Joke on Napoleon.

Henri Rochefort, editor of the *Lanterne,* has sent a letter to various Paris newspapers, to this effect:

"I had prepared a number of the *Lanterne,* to be published September 5, in Paris, composed absolutely and exclusively, from the first line to the last, of extracts from the works of Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, now Napoleon III.

"This number appeared so violent to the various printers to whom I applied that not one of them dared venture to print it.

"The fifteenth number of the *Lanterne,* therefore, can only be published, once more, in a foreign country."

M. Rochefort has prefixed to the number in question an introduction, in which he remarks:

"I have been accused of violent and insurrectionary views. I now sacrifice my revolutionary instincts; and in order to be perfectly sure that this fifteenth *Lanterne* shall neither be seized nor accused, I have devised this contrivance, of making it, from beginning to end, the work of another.

"This other, whom nobody will accuse of disturbing civil order, and aspiring to change the government, is the conqueror of Solferino, Napoleon III.

"Never—I must say it, in order not to frighten the mothers of family—never did I write anything so rash or so radical."

## NEW JERSEY MATTERS.

THE FIREMEN.—The firemen of Camden yesterday afternoon turned out four companies to receive the Wauregan Hook and Ladder Company of Norwich, Connecticut, on their arrival at the depot of the Camden and Amboy Railroad. On arriving, the apparatus of the Wauregan was taken in charge by the Camden boys, and, after forming in procession, they were escorted through many of the principal streets by the Weccacoe Engine, the United States Hook and Ladder, the Weccacoe Hose, and the Shiffler, of Camden, with a fine band of music. Early in the evening the strangers were complimented with a substantial collation at the restaurant of Mrs. Loeb, on Front street, after which they left for Philadelphia, well pleased with the hospitable reception that had been given them by the Camden companies. The members of the Wauregan are a stalwart looking body of men, able to do efficient service.

MASS MEETING.—A Republican grand mass-meeting was held last evening in the Camden county Court-house, which was addressed by Hon. John W. Forney in an eloquent and logical manner. Notwithstanding the disagreeable condition of the weather, the building was densely crowded by an intelligent and appreciative audience. It was also gratifying to see a number of Democrats scattered around in the room, who went there not to find fault with the proceedings, but to learn the truth of the issues involved in the present canvass. They left much better convinced than when they entered the house that they have been imposed upon by the Democracy. The Grant and Colfax Campaign Club turned out in force, numbering over three hundred torches, and with their fine equipments and headed by a splendid band of music, they made an imposing procession.

TRIAL TRIP.—The trial trip of the new ferry-boat belonging to the West Jersey Ferry Company will be made on Saturday next. This will be the finest ferry-boat plying between Philadelphia and Camden. It is built in a substantial manner, and its accommodations and finish are of the most tasteful character. This boat has been named the America, and will be placed at once upon the river. Its strong build, shape and great power will be very essential in making it an excellent boat for forcing passages through the ice in winter.

BLOWN OPEN.—Last night the fire-proof safe of Messrs. Dilks and Hicks, cracker bakers, on Federal street, near the ferry, was blown open by burglars, who succeeded in obtaining about fifty dollars in pennies, and some other articles of no great value, with which they made their escape.

ORGANIZED.—The new "E. A. Stevens School," in Middle Ward, is now completed, and all the departments of the public schools designed to be taught in it are now in full operation.

—The New York *Sun* reports at Quarantine, two cases of cholera morbus and two of Grecian bend. The same remedies are applicable for all.

—The *Pall Mall Gazette* states that at a recent service at the Chapel Royal, Savoy, London, the service was preached by Rev. Dr. Spencer M. Rice, "rector of New Jersey, U. S."

## POLITICAL.

### FROM ARKANSAS.

#### A Soldier Murdered by the Ku-Klux.

[From the Memphis Post of the 21st.]

A man named Finley, a member of the Third Colored Artillery, went over to Marion, Ark., some time since to work. On Sunday last three men led him into an altercation, and assaulted him because he was a Radical. On the following day he received his pay—some seventy-five dollars—for his work, and started to return to Memphis; he was, however, watched and pursued by eight Ku-Klux in their uniforms and masks. When near the Mississippi river, the assassins surrounded and shot him. Evidently frightened by their hellish deed, they did not stop to rob him, but left him as he fell, prostrate in his blood. Parties have since found his body on the bank of the river. They have the money taken from his pockets, and send us word that his widow can have it by calling for it. So dies like a dog a Union soldier, at the hands of rebel assassins, the supporters of Seymour and Blair. Such will be the fate of hundreds of Union soldiers in the South if that ticket succeeds.

#### A Reign of Terror in Arkansas.

The Little Rock *Republican* says that a hard-working, industrious colored man in Drew county, Ark., was "spotted" and assured that if he did not cease to co-operate with the Republican party he would be killed! The following is the copy of the letter sent to him:

SIR: We the party have hered that you was a radical. We the party request to no what ticket you intend to vote. If you intend to vote the Democratic ticket if so you can live in our county; if you vote the radical ticket you will not live twenty-four hours, *we will kill you as shor as Hell.*

[Signed] WE THE PARTY.

"Your vote or your life," is the motto of the Ku-Klux Democracy.

#### Gen. Dix on the Presidential Question.

General Dix, the American Minister at Paris, has sent the following letter to a friend in New York. It was not written for publication, but the gentleman to whom it was addressed has consented to give it to the public:

PARIS, Sept. 4, 1868.—It was my hope that my distance from home would have secured me from all participation in the political excitement prevailing there; but I notice an announcement in one of the newspapers that I am heart and hand with Mr. Seymour. I am not aware of anything in the present or the past which could rightfully subject me to such an imputation.

I have been acquainted with Mr. Seymour more than a quarter of a century. He is an amiable gentleman, of unexceptionable private character and of respectable talents. But you know as well as I that he has not a single qualification for the successful execution of the high official trust to which he has been nominated, and he is especially deficient in that firmness of purpose which in critical emergencies is the only safeguard against public disorder and calamity. He has been twice, at different times, Governor of the State of New York, and he has in neither case had the talent or the tact to keep the Democratic party of the State together more than two years. I should regard his election at this juncture, when steadiness of purpose, decision and self-control are so much needed, as one of the greatest calamities that could befall the country.

Moreover, he has been put in nomination by a convention which has openly declared the purpose of those it represents to pay the greater part of the public debt contracted to preserve the Union in depreciated paper. Such a measure would, in my judgment, be a palpable violation of the public faith pledged under circumstances which should have been binding on all honorable men. Mr. Seymour has made public speeches to show that it is our duty to pay the debt in specie. In accepting his nomination to the Presidency he adopts the declaration that it ought to be paid in paper. I know nothing so humiliating in the history of American politics as this tergiversation. It was, perhaps, not unfit that Mr. Seymour, after presiding in 1864 over the Chicago Convention, which declared the war a failure, should preside over the Convention of 1868, in which a proposition to discredit the debt contracted to carry on the war was received with "tremendous cheering," and that he should be the chosen instrument to execute this act of national turpitude.

I do not believe that the wishes or opinions of the great body of the Democratic party are fairly expressed in these proceedings. They have nothing in common with the statesmanlike views of policy and the high sense of national honor which guided the party when Martin Van Buren, William L. Marcy, Silas Wright, Lewis Cass and Stephen A. Douglas were among its most conspicuous members.

I see but one source of safety for the country under existing circumstances, and that is the election of General Grant. In his decision of character, good sense, moderation and disinterested patriotism, I believe the South will have a far better hope of regaining the position in the Union to which it is entitled than under a man whose political career has been in nothing more conspicuously marked than in an utter infirmity of purpose.

Independently of all these considerations I should be greatly surprised if the people of the United States were to elect as their Chief Magistrate a man who was making at the Academy of Music on the Fourth of July, 1863, a speech deficient in all the characteristics of an elevated love of country, at the very hour when General Grant was carrying the victorious arms of the Union into Vicksburg, and when thousands of our fellow countrymen were pouring out their life blood on the plains of Gettysburg in defence of their homes and the government, which Mr. Seymour was doing all in his power to embarrass and discredit.

I am quite willing that you should show this letter to any friends who may take an interest in my opinion in regard to the coming election; and I am particularly desirous of removing the impression, if it exists, that I am in favor of Mr. Seymour, and the repudiation of any portion of the public debt. JOHN A. DIX.

[From to-day's New York Herald.]

#### The Contest in Pennsylvania—The Issue Life or Death to the New York Democracy.

All eyes are turning towards Pennsylvania. What is the prospect in Pennsylvania? is the universal question among the politicians. Is there any hope for Seymour in her coming October election? None, from all the signs of the times. If, then, on the 13th of October the Republicans in the State elections of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa carry the day, what hope will there be for Seymour in the general national election of the 3d of November? None in the world. Will the Republicans in October carry the States indicated, including Pennsylvania? We think they will, and by handsome majorities, from the tone of the Northern pulse as indicated in Vermont and Maine. What then? Why, then the Presidential election will be reduced to the mere formality of casting and registering the popular and electoral majorities of General Grant.

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But if Seymour was deliberately set up to be knocked down, of what importance to these New York managers is the coming October election in Pennsylvania? It is simply a matter to them of life and death. If these men lose Pennsylvania in October the moral effect will carry New York in November against them, and their plans under Hoffman as Governor, with a party Legislature of the Tammany stripe to back him, including Tilden's election to the United States Senate—in short, all their fat will be turned over in the fire.

* * * * * * * *

What, then, is to be done? In 1856 the New York Democratic managers were so thoroughly impressed with the necessity of carrying the Pennsylvania October election for Buchanan that, on the earnest petition of Forney, they raised an electioneering fund for him of one hundred thousand dollars, more or less; and with this New York fund Pennsylvania was saved to "Pennsylvania's favorite son" by some two thousand majority. Robert J. Walker, or George Sanders or Forney could tell all about it. This then is the main question. To secure New York will it be better for the New York Democratic managers to invest all they can raise in the Pennsylvania October election or to save their funds for the New York November contest? We think that Pennsylvania calls for the investment; but we think that a hundred thousand will not be enough. The Internal Revenue Department, including the whisky rings, under the Tenure of Office law, and Rollins and the vigilant eyes of this radical Fortieth Congress, may be counted on the side of Gen. Grant. President Johnson, here and there, may get his finger in the pie; but his Seymour plums are few and far between. The Republicans have the money and they will use it freely to carry Pennsylvania. The New York democratic managers, to make any impression upon the Keystone State, must raise a fund of say two hundred thousand dollars; and if to raise it they have to sell not only their extra household kitchen and stable equipments, but even their "old clo," we must still say that the stupendous consequences depending in New York on the October result in Pennsylvania demand the sacrifice. And let it be remembered that if it required a pony purse of a hundred thousand from New York to save Pennsylvania to Buchanan in 1856 it will require at least two hundred thousand to give a show of success to Seymour in 1868.

## RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE

### CATHOLICISM IN CHICAGO.

#### Rupture Between Bishop Duggan and the Clergy.

[From the Chicago Journal of the 21st inst.]

Catholic circles in Chicago are stirred to their greatest depths—stirred as they have never been before. The excitement that followed Bishop Duggan's fulmination against the Fenians was oil on the troubled waters in comparison with that produced by the removal of Rev. Dr. Dunne and Rev. Father Roles from the Churches of St. Patrick and Holy Name, respectively. That the feeling has not reached its culminating point is made evident by the angry manner in which the removals are discussed in all quarters of the city among Catholics.

Several months ago a number of the Catholic Clergymen of Chicago, including Rev. Dr. Dunne, Rev. Father Roles, Dr. McMullen and Dr. McGovern, united in a letter to the Pope, complaining of mismanagement of the temporal affairs of the diocese, by Bishop Duggan. Since that time Bishop Duggan has been to Rome, where he was undoubtedly made acquainted with the contents of the letter of complaint.

Bishop Duggan has but recently returned, and one of his first acts is the removal of Rev. Dr. Dunne and Rev. Father Roles, two of the authors of the letter, from their parishes. How soon the others will meet the same fate remains to be seen. That Bishop Duggan's action will be final, and that it receives the full sanction of the highest Romish authority, may be inferred from the fact that it follows so closely upon his conference therewith.

The removal of Rev. Drs. Dunne and Rev. Father Roles took effect yesterday and was publicly announced to their parishioners.

Leading members of Father Roles' church, (Holy Name) issued a call for a meeting of the parishioners last evening. The meeting was largely attended, and was organized by electing Mr. Roger Brass, Chairman; and Messrs. John Mason and William Cox, Secretaries. The Chair explained the object of the meeting to be the getting up of a testimonial to the paster. Resolutions of sympathy with him and of condemnation of the Bishop were adopted.

On the motion of Mr. Chas. Henrotin, the following named gentlemen were appointed a committee to wait upon the Bishop, and request him to consent to the remaining in his position of Father Roles: Messrs. Chas. Henrotin, John Mason, M. A. O'Rourke, J. V. Clark, Joseph McDonly, S. E. Knott, N. F. Cook, Alderman Kehoe, Ezra Taylor, Phil. Kennedy, Ed. McQuaid and Joseph Eagle.

The committee were instructed to report next Tuesday evening, to which time the meeting then adjourned.

Over $3,000 were raised by the committee as a testimonial to Father Roles at the meeting alone.

## DISASTERS.

### The Tornado in Minnesota—Great Destruction of Property.

The Minnesota papers give particulars of the tornado which swept over Nicollet and Le Sueur counties on the 11th instant, the full force of which fell upon the vicinity of Swan Lake, about sixteen miles west of St. Peter. Two converging clouds united on its surface, whirling a column of water into the air, and sweeping landward with terrific violence.

The St. Peter *Advertiser* says:

"A portion of the dark cloud coming up from the west seemed to detach itself from the darker body of this cloud, and commence rapidly whirling and extending toward the ground. The whirling cloud was funnel-shaped, the small point towards the ground, and whirling with terrible velocity. As it passed over Swan Lake, the point of the gyrating cloud touched the lake, and the waters of the lake started into the air as if by the power of magic. After it left the lake its direction lay towards the houses of Joseph Searles, Mr. McCollom and Simon Horner, where threshers, some fourteen in number, had assembled. The occupants had only time to attempt to hold the doors and windows from being forced in, when the house itself left the foundation, and was in separate particles circling with this strange power so frightfully inaugurated. In a moment of time the house and barn were gone from their moorings, and timbers lay in utter confusion over and around the living forms there prostrate. Three persons at this house were outside of the building when it left its foundation. They state that the sight was fearful beyond description. The force of this form of applied power was such that a man was no more than a straw. If by force of muscular power of the arms he could hold on to any fixture in the ground, his body was lashed about as a ribbon in the air. Strange to tell, not an individual was killed.

"After leaving Swan Lake settlement the tornado moved northeastward on a line of ruin, varying from five to thirty rods wide, as the small point of the pendant instrument descended low to the ground, or hung higher in the air! Its track is marked by the torn forest and field, the prostrate habitations of man, until it reached the Minnesota river between Ottawa and Le Sueur, near the Big Woods, from which point we have not heard as yet.

"The damage done in Nicollet county would reach some $15,000 or $20,000 in houses, barns, grain, stocks, goods lost and fences removed."

## JAPAN.

### The Commissioners Lately in America Exiled—Return to the United States—Shock of the Tidal Wave at Yokohama.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 21, 1868.—The Japanese Commissioners who were recently in the United States purchasing war vessels, and who returned to Japan in the naval ram Stonewall, arrived here on Saturday by the steamer Great Republic. They were compelled to leave Yokohama for their personal safety. The Japanese authorities of the Southern faction threatened to decapitate them if captured. They are determined to remain in the United States until political affairs in Japan are settled. They say they have been under the protection of the American Minister ever since their return to Japan.

The tidal wave occurred in the harbor of Yokohama, August 15th, the day after the earthquake in South America.

## THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

### Letter from General Sherman.

The Cheyenne *Star* publishes the following interesting letter from General Sherman:

*The Hon. O. T. B. Williams, Cheyenne, Wyoming:*

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Nearly all the people on the Plains, even the Governors of the States and Territories, who ought to know better, seem to have an idea that I have a right to make war and peace at pleasure—a right to call out volunteers, and pay them, and to do more in this connection than any monarch of a constitutional kingdom. I possess none of these powers. The regular army is provided by Congress, and but a small portion of it is assigned to my command. With this small force I am required to protect the two railroads, the Missouri river, the various stage routes, amounting in the aggregate to over 8,000 miles of traveled road, beside the incidental protion of tens of thousand of miles of frontier settlements. Each of these settlements exaggerates its own importance, and appeals for help from Minnesota to Arkansas, and from Montana to New Mexico. Were I to grant ten men where one hundred are called for, our little army would be so scattered as to be of little or no use. With this small force, in the last two years, I have done as much as any reasonable man could hope for, and if any man be incredulous, let him enlist in my company, and he will soon find out if he don't earn his pay. As to the frontier settlements, I have again and again warned the Governors and the people, that until this Indian matter was finally concluded their people should not spread out so much. Their isolated farms, with horses and cattle, are too tempting to hungry and savage bands of Indians. If, however, they will not be restrained by motives of prudence, the people should, as they used to do in Ohio, Kentucky, Iowa and Missouri, make their settlements in groups, with block houses and sod fort, so that when the savage comes they may rally and defend themselves and their stock. It is a physical impossibility for the small army we all know kind Congress maintains, with yearly threats of further reductions, to guard the exposed settlements of Kansas, Nebraska, Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico. These States and Territories must, by organizing their people into a sort of militia, be prepared to defend their exposed settlements, and to follow up and destroy the bands of marauding Indians and horse thieves, both red and white, that now infest them, and carry on a profitable business. The army cannot do it, any more than we can catch all the pickpockets and thieves in our cities. Clamor on this subject against me, or General Augur, or General Sheridan, is simple folly. We do our duty according to our means, and account to our superiors, and not to the people who neglect our advice and counsel.

"If you think this will be of service to the border people, I have no objection to its use.

"Yours truly,
"W. T. SHERMAN, Lieutenant-General."

## MEXICO.

### The Murderers of General Patoni to be Punished with Death—General Escobedo to Take the Field against Lozada—The Sinaloa Rebel Chiefs.

MAZATLAN, Sept. 9, via San Francisco, Sept. 22, 1868.—The steamer Sierra Nevada, from Mazatlan, September 9, arrived at New York yesterday.

Another version of the horrible assassination of General Patoni at Durango states that he was decoyed from his wife's bedside at daylight and taken outside the city, robbed of all his clothing and then shot. His body was afterwards mutilated. Gen. Cauto is accused of having been an accomplice in the murder, as also all of the officers in his brigade. They are under arrest, and Cauto quietly delivered up his command to Gen. Guerra by order of General Corona, although it was generally believed that he would pronounce against the latter and the national government. Governor Palacios, of Durango, writes officially in strong terms against Cauto, and highly commends General Corona's conduct. The supreme authorities are determined to punish the guilty parties with death.

It is reported that an active campaign will be commenced against Lozada immediately after the rainy season, about October or November. Troops are already centering at Guadalajara from the neighboring states, and it is probable that General Escobedo will conduct the campaign. Lozada is well prepared, and will make desperate, if not successful, resistance. The general government is conducting affairs as secretly as possible. Colonels Toledo and Grandas, the Sinaloa revolutionary chieftains, have been found guilty of treason and ordered to be publicly shot by military court-martial at San Luis Potosi.

The latest from San Luis Potosi says that Toledo and Grandas were both shot. There have been heavy gales along this coast the past week. The regular Acapulco steamship California, while lying here, snapped her anchors and grounded, but was got off quickly, without injury.

Colonel Miguel Lopez, the betrayer of Maximilian, is here.

### Popularity of Annexation.

LA PAZ, Lower Cal., Sept. 6.—Military Governor Davolos and his deputy hidalgo have returned from their trip to the principal points in the territory. They were coldly received by the people, who consider themselves completely under military subjugation. The masses of the people here, as well as in Sonora and Sinaloa, now more than ever favor annexation to the United States, but dare not express themselves publicly, as the powers that be bitterly oppose the scheme; but the intelligent envy the prosperity of California.

### An Electric Safety Lock.

MM. Duvé and Lemaire, two young mechanicians in Paris, have invented a new kind of safety lock. The key opens the lock without ringing the bells; but if a false key be introduced, a "jemmy," or any piece of metal, the bells are set going as long as the piece is applied. This is effected by the disposal of the several tumblers with regard to a small lever which completes the battery circuit when elevated. When all the tumblers are lifted simultaneously, as by the master-key, the lever is not raised and no alarm is given; but if one, or two, or three be lifted, the alarm lever is raised and the ringing takes place. If the burglar, knowing the mechanism of the lock, try to force the lock plate by any of the usual burglars' instruments as soon as the metal is attempted to be wedged in the ringing commences. The safety lock can be applied to all doors or fastenings without distinction. The acting agent of alarm is a feeble current of electricity produced by a small battery of two elements. The pile used is that of Leclanché (small model), with peroxide of manganese and a single liquid, which does not require touching for several months, and then even a little water is all that is necessary to replace that lost by evaporation. The master key is protected by an insulating substance, so that when introduced it establishes no contact, nor does it raise the alarm lever when the tumblers are lifted. Now, supposing a burglar to have a dozen or so isolated keys, he could introduce any one of them silently, but on his attempting to turn it, the wards not being those of the master key, the alarm would be continuously given and put an end to his experiments, so that he could not try one key after another.

—The slave trade is entirely suspended on the coast of Africa. Cuba is now importing coolies in preference to Africans, and Brazil has given up the traffic.

—Chestnuts and hickory nuts will be plenty this fall.

## FACTS AND FANCIES.

—A pretty little maiden
Had a pretty little dream,
A pretty little wedding
Was the pretty little theme.
A pretty little bachelor
To win her favor tried,
And asked her how she'd like to be
His pretty little bride.

With some pretty little blushes,
And a pretty little sigh,
And some pretty little glances
From a pretty little eye;
With a pretty little face
Behind a pretty fan,
She smiled on the proposals
Of this pretty little man.

This pretty little lady
And her pretty little spark,
Met the pretty little parson
And his pretty little clerk;
A pretty little wedding ring
United them for life,
A pretty little husband
And a pretty little wife.

—The best "vest" for the summer season—The Harvest.

—Burlington, Iowa, has decided not to pay its debts. It is a Democratic town.

—Joint stuck company—The shareholders in Pennsylvania oil swindles.

—Why is this season like blows given to a horse? Why, because it's equine-knocks, as a matter of course.

—Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul, after an extended tour to the European watering places, have returned to London.

—Wagner, the German composer, says that he has made by his compositions about $100,000, and he adds, somewhat *naively,* future ages will, doubtless, wonder at the small compensation which he received for so many extensive works.

—Cardinal Andrea did not leave his property to the church, but in his will was found this exasperating sentence: "I leave to the Holy Father, the cardinals, the prelates, and my other enemies, my sincere and complete pardon."

—It appears that the tune "Ye banks and braes o' bonny Doon" is neither English, as Napoleon thought, nor Scottish, as Burns asserted, nor Irish, as many have suspected, but French; and is to be found in a French collection, published in Paris long before Burns was born.

—Several gentlemen having praised the Queen of Prussia as an excellent connoisseur of works of art, Madame Ratazzi said: "Bah, gentlemen, France eclipses Prussia even in this respect. If the Queen of Prussia is an excellent connoisseur of works of art, the Empress of the French is herself a work of art."

—Upon a white marble monument near the street in Stonington, Ct., is the following inscription: "When Rhode Island, by her Legislature from 1844 to 1850, repudiated her Revolutionary debt, Dr. Richmond removed from that State to this borough, and selected this as his family burial-place, resolving that the remains of himself and family should not be disgraced by being a part of the common earth of a repudiating State."

—Abbe Liszt is again in Rome. When he informed the Pope of his return to the Eternal City, Pius IX. exclaimed, "Ah, my dear son, I have often longed for you. No one plays the piano as you do; no one knows how to exhilarate me by sweet music as you!" Liszt now spends every day at least two hours in the Pope's rooms and plays to His Holiness. He attends early mass at six in the morning, and often plays the organ on that occasion.

—A Chicago clergyman recently married a couple who called on him for that purpose, and the pair had scarcely gone when a rich banker rushed into the house, and having heard the facts, expressed his disgust that his daughter should have married "*that fellow.*" The banker had but just left, when in rushed a wealthy broker, who, on hearing the facts, expressed *his* disgust at his son's marrying "*that* girl." An even thing all 'round.

—Garibaldi said, recently, to Crispi, the Italian deputy, "If Napoleon brings the Spaniards to Italy, nothing will remain for us but to declare that we will give them no quarter. The renewal of the atrocities perpetrated by those semi-barbarous fanatics in our country, two hundred years ago, must be prevented, at any cost. I know what my duty will be if my fears in that respect should be realized."

—Prince Mentchikoff's father was a mechanic. When his son was at the head of the Russian Government, his father visited him at St. Petersburg. It was a new world to the old man. The opera especially took his fancy. He asked his son to give him something to do at Court. "What will you have, father?" "I would like to be that man (the leader of the orchestra) that waves his baton at the opera!" A type of people who are not qualified for positions they most covet.

—Rev. Mr. Huntington, author of the "Sinner Saved," appears to have seen in Pancras churchyard the couplet:

"As I am now, so you must be;
Therefore, prepare to follow me,"

and to have written under it:

"To follow you I'm not intent,
Till I can learn which way you went."

—A little envelope, bearing the portraits of Seymour and Blair, and the following address, was received at the Portland, Maine, Post-Office recently:

To Mrs. Smith, of Portland, Maine,
12 Tyng street, send this letter;
I use this envelope with shame,
Because I have no better.
And if you're honest, loyal folks,
Fulfil my heart's desire,
And take the rebel pictured thing
And light your kitchen fire.

—The statement that the prominent French military critics, with one accord, have pronounced General Grant a poor strategist, is a lie. Some of them, who read General Cluseret's perversions and one-sided statements in 1864, did censure General Grant very strongly; but when the official reports appeared, they acknowledged that they had been misled. General Tronchard, for instance, bestows the most unqualified praise on the Vicksburg campaign, and General Allard has repeatedly declared that he considered Grant by no means inferior to Lee. There is not an independent newspaper in France but is strongly in favor of Grant's election—only the Bonapartist papers are against it.

—Bogumil Dawison's wife has written a despairing letter to her brother. "We know not what ails Dawison," she writes, "but certain it is (and no one knows it better than I do), that he is going very fast. Can there be anything more dreadful, more heart-rending, than to see a gifted man, who, a few months ago, was all vigor, vivacity and energy, reduced to a state of helplessness—nay, childishness? Oh, pity us, pity us!" A removal of the poor actor to a lunatic asylum is in contemplation. His physicians think that the climate of the Eastern States affected him most injuriously, in conjunction with the incessant strain on his excitable mind. He nearly always talks of America.

—The Paris correspondent of the *Précurseur d'Anvers,* writes: "Queen Victoria's conduct toward the Empress Eugenie was no doubt somewhat rude, but it will be salutary to the Empress, inasmuch as it will teach her what she has thus far been unable to comprehend, that these crowned ladies of the old royal blood are unwilling to associate with her, if they can help it. It is a suggestive fact that the Parisians, so far from blaming the Queen of England, are in a broad grin over the unpleasant lesson which she administered to Madame Eugenie." Of course this does not at all excuse the unmannerly conduct of Vic., who behaved like a Guelph and a boor.