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OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21. 1869.



GIBSON PEACOCK: Editor.

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INDIANS ON THE WAR PATH.

They Attack, Kill and Scalp Four Wood-choppers Within One and a Half Miles of Fort Baford-Jen Indians Killed and Thirleen more Wounded-Indian Hos-tility-Fears of a General Outbreak.

It is our unpleasant duty to again recount the sickening details of another Indian butchery of white men on the upper Missouri. Some time since we made brief mention of an Indian attack near Fort Buford. To-day we give the details of the aftair related to us by an eye-witness, and a partial participant. It is the usual custom for Indian traders to give the heads of the different tribes a reset

give the heads of the different tribes a feast each year. On the occasion to which we refer, give has heads of the dimercint tribes a feast each year. On the occasion to which we refer, Mr. Larpenter, whose trading post is at Fort Bufford, had given a feast to a large number of Indians. After their repast, they went to the officers' quarters at Fort Buford, and amused the latter with a war dance. Of course every one in or about the Fort was present to wit-ness this novel and amusing performance, little dreaming that while they were standing as spectators to witness the war dance of a lot of quasi peaceable savages, their friends, only one and a half miles from the Fort, were being murdered. It appears that four wood-choppers named Peter 8. Dugan, whose pa-rents reside in Butler county, Peun.; Jas. H. McLain, from some part of Illinois; J. Uraldie, an Italian, and an old plainsman, named Adam Jones, went out the morning to which we alan Italian, and an old plainsman, named Adam Jones, went out the morning to which we al-lude to cut wood, about one mile and a half from the fort. About noon, and before the wood-choppers were able to give the alarm, they were surrounded by about seventy-five Indian warriors belonging to the Unkpapa tribe. The Indians immediately surrounded and commenced an attack on the small band of whitemen. The latter being well armed for the with a heroism very seldom heard of. Abor one hour the unequal contest raged, at the end of which time the four white men were killed, but not before they had killed ten and dangerously wounded thirteen more of their enemies. After the indians had killed the four white men they proceeded to take their scalps. Previous to this time Mr. J. W. Cooper, hearing shots, and suspecting that everything was not right, got on his horse and rode in the diner they proceeded. As he come in judy of the balans they argoreeded. As he sounds of the shooting proceeded. As he came in sight of the Indians they started for came in sight of the Indians they started for the Missouri river. Mr. C., learning the con-dition of affairs, returned immediately to the Fort, and gave the alarm. A large number of citizens and soldiers went in pursuit, but before they reached the battle ground the In-dians had scalped the four white men, and were in the act of carrying off their own dead. The white men giving pursuit, the Indians made a bee line for the Missouri river. They succeeded in reaching the onposite hank and succeeded in reaching the opposite bank and gaining protection from the underbrush on its bank before their white pursuers came within rifle rauge. Ten Indians were killed outright and thirteen wounded. The latter made their and thirteen wounded. The latter made their escapes. The bodies of the tent indians were fastened to the horses, of the soldiers and diti-zens and dragged to Fort Buford, where they were cut up, and quartered. It would appear that the four white men fought until they were each one killed. When found they were clustered together, some of them having fired from first to iscretize. from fifty to seventy rounds of cartridges Our informant states that a party of the same band of Indians, on the same day, and at about the same time, attacked a train be-

longing to Captain Payne. There were about thirty-five men in Captain Payne's party. He had one man wounded and one horses Old Indian traders express great fears of a general Indian outbreak. They say that the Indians never showed as much hostility as

DISASTERS. GREAT STORM IN LANCASTER CO.

Valuable Property Destroyed.

Valuable Property Destroyed. We find the following account of a great storm in Lancaster county on Friday last, in the Lancaster papers of Saturday: In Marietta and vicinity the storm seems to have raged with great fury and destructive-ness. It set in about eleven o'clock in the morning. The rain fell in torrents, accom-panied by hail, thunder and lightning. The streets of the town were overflowed with water, and a number: of persons were com-pelled to leave their houses and seek refuge pelled to leave their houses and seek refuge elsewhere. Several made narrow escapes with their lives. Bridges, fences, chicken-coops and hog-pens were floating about the streets of the town. The Pennsylvania Rail-road track at the lower end of the town was road track at the lower end of the town was completely submerged, and the noon passenger train, due at the Upper Station at 12.07 P. M., ran off the track and was delayed several hours. At the height of the storm an alarm of fire was raised, which was found to be caused by the burning of a barn at the lower end of the borough. The barn had been struck by lightning. Before assistance could be ren-dered, the barn and most of its contents were entirely destroyed.

entirely destroyed. The barn of Jacob Huber, one and a half miles northwest of Rohrerstown, was struck by lightning during the storm, and completely destroyed

by lightning during the storm, and completely destroyed. John Brickhart's barn, about one and a half miles west of Salunga, and the barn of Mr. Koontz, near Maytown, were also struck by lightning during the storm, and destroyed. The storm seems to have extended south-ward only some six or eight miles. In East and West Lampeter it was very destructive. Nine stacks of wheat, belonging to John Hauser, in West Lampeter township, were toppled over. Several cows in the same town-ship, were killed by lightning. The roof of Mrs. Girvin's barn was blown off. Fences were blown down, trees uprooted and fields badly washed. The tobacco crop was much injured by hail. In Manheim township a barn, owned by Samuel Groff, of this city, was struck by lightning.

struck by lightning. A rolling mill in Columbia was struck, and A rolling mill in Columbia was struck, and one man severely stunned. The barn of John Kuhn, near Maytown, was struck by light-ning and burned down, and also another building, a few rods distant. Mr. Longeneck-er's barn, near Elizabethtown, was also burnt. The lightning struck five times within the borough of Mountjoy, but we have heard of no serious damage being done. Along the rulknoad there have been numerous slides and railroad there have been numerous slides and washings caused by the heavy rains, but not sufficient to interfere with railroad travel

POLITIĆAL.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Politics in Pennsylvania. The N.Y. Tribune says of the campaign in this State and Ohio :

The N.Y. Tribume says of the campaign in this State and Ohio : The Republicans of neither State can make anything by seeking to evade the great issues which divide the country. The Republicans of California might have been beaten anyhow; they sealed their doom when they tried to pronounce the Democratic shibboleth with regard to the Chinese. When the Republican party ceases to be the champion of Equal Rights, regardless of race or color; its grave will be dug. If can give no reason why its life should be prolonged one hour after its ceases to stand up for "Government of the People, by the People, for the People." Who-ever contends that a quarter of the adult male citizens living in a county or district ought to make all the laws, levy all the taxes, and hold all the offices, because the restare nothing but. "niggers," black or yellow, is a sham Demo-crat, and ought to own it. To call himself a Republican while he thinks and feels like a Democrat, is to do all the harm possible to the party he has already resolved to betray. We appeal to kenublicans in principle party he has already resolved to betray. We appeal to Republicans in principle, whether in Pennsylvania or Ohio, to do their very utmost in the canvass now near its close. Men and brethren! though no President or delegation to Congress is now to be chosen, the principle of Equal Human Rights was never more clearly at stake than in your pre never more clearly at stake than in your pre-sent canvass. The rebellion makes its last stand in defence of Inequality, of Preju-dice of Government by Caste.' You can beat it if you will put forth such exertions as the importance of the stake requires. Speak to to your neighbors; strengthen the feeble knees; arouse the laggard; inspirit the faint hearted; and enable us, on the morrow o your election. to concratulate your country your election, to congratulate your country that the long struggle is ended—that our in that the long struggle is enucu-that our in stitutions rest evermore on the broad, firm basis of the universal and immutable Rights of Man!

CRIME. FRAUD IN NEW YORK.

Rascality in a Well-known Establishment.

The N. Y. Times of this morning says, editorially

It is with great reluctance that we give cur-rency to a very unpleasant report which has reached us in regard to an institution which of all others in the land ought to be beyond reproach or even suspicion. The authority, however, for what we are about to announce however, for what we are about to announce is of such a character that silence on our part would, under the circumstances, amount to de-linguency. We are credibly assured that the new Agent of the Methodist Book Concern, Rev. Dr. Lanahan, has discovered in that es-tablishment great corruption and fraud, in-volving losses to the amount of several hun-dred thousand dollars. The subject, we understand is now un-dergoing investigation, and as soon as the details can be given to the public without prejudice to any but culpable parties we shall endeavor to furnish them. These frauds, it is said, have been going on

prediate to any but culpable parties we shall endeavor to furnish them. These frauds, it is said, have been going on for some eight or nine years, and of course their full extent is not yet ascertained with precision. The magnitude of the business transacted by this Concern, and the reputation which it enjoyed for probity in its manage ment, conspire to give to any suspicion against it a painful importance. It is only six months since we had the satisfaction of saying of this institution, in the columns of the *Times*, "that it should be recorded, to the honor of all concerned, that not a dollar has ever been lost by the defalcation of its managers from the commencement of the business," in 1789. Unfortunately that cannot be said of the Methodist Book Concern any more. more.

A GREAT NATIONAL ENTERPRISE.

Port. The Washington correspondent of the New. York Herald says: The naturally navigable waters of the Mis-sissippi valley aggregate nearly 1,700 miles. Water has its currents and so has trade. But those of the latter do not run with the former; for in the main the great outlet of trade is northeast by the lakes, Erie Canal and Hud-son, instead of South, by the Gulf of Mexico: It is now proposed to open a way across the Virginia mountains broad and deep enough to drain the Missispip valley due eastward, into the Chesapeake, not of water, of course, but of produce. The old James, river and Kama-wha Canal-already finished half the distance --was to connect the waters of the James with those of the Kanawha, a tributary of the Ohio; -was to connect the waters of the James with those of the Kanawha, a tributary of the Ohio; but the proposed canal is to be of a capacity equal at least to the great Erie Canal of New York. Such a canal, by supplying 400 miles of the route, would open the way for transporta-tion without transhipment between the ocean and 17,000 miles of already navigable inland waters. The project is to be brought before Congress this winter, and it is expected that it will be petitioned for by citizens of every part of the Union. Great considerations of national defence are said by military men to national defence are said by military men to justify it, but the grand commercial hypothe-sis is the manner in which it would effect the grain interest of the West and the bread interest of the East. It ap-pears by official reports of the United States engineers charged with surveys, &c., of proposed national canals in the Northwest,

EDWIN BOOTH AT THE WALNUT. We are glad to welcome again to this city Mr. Edwin Booth, not simply because of the gratification which, at all times, can be derived. from his superlatively-excellent personations; but for the relief which he affords from the dull round of melo-drama, indecent burlesque and furious sensation with which we have been bored for a season past. Perhaps it would have been only fair if Mr. Booth had would have been only fair if Mr. Booth had given the people of a city in which he partiy owns a well patronized theatre. an opportu-nity to enjoy his acting last winter. We are inclined to think that he meets with as com-plete appreciation, as hearty respect, as warm applause here as among the people with whom he has solet and the meets of the second play to empty benches here; and we hope, now that he has his New York establishment placed upon a firm foundation, he will find it as, pleasant as it is profitable to appear more fre-quently in Philadelphia.

AMUSEMENTS.

upon a firm foundation, he will find it as pleasant as it is profitable to appear more fre-quently in Philadelphia. We are tired of weak-kneed wit, blood and thunder and legs; we would, therefore, hail the advent of a lesser artist than Booth with satisfaction; but we look upon his great act-ing and the vast audiences which sit enchained by the magic of his genius with a certain sense of thankfulness that actors of his quality exist; that they refute the charge that legitimate drama is out of time, and that they still can attract intelligent men and women in multi-tudes. From Lydia Thompson to Edwin Booth is a vast leap, and it seems impossible that those who admire one should enjoy the other. But doubless those who have seen the first more than once will throng to see Mr. Booth. It may, perhaps, then, be apparent how utterly unworthy a kicking, bare-legged woman, without any qualification as an artist, is to claim fair position upon the stage, and how such creatures, by driving legitimate actors to the wall, by debauching public taste and leading the multitude after false gods, de-grade the theatre and make it what its eme-mics declare it to be—a place where the lower passions are satiated by scaeval mineters. grade the theatre and make it what its ene-mics declare it to be—a place where the lower passions are satiated by sensual ministers. The mission of true art is to give happiness by elevating, refining, ennobling. These are the effects of Mr Booth's contributions to his art. The others amuse some by their coarse-ness and brutality, and gratify some by dis-plaving their nersons, but they offer nothing hess and oritanty, and granty some by un-playing their persons, but they offer nothing which can be really pleasing to an educated man or woman—nothing indeed, which can be considered amusing by any one who knows of what pure and gentle stuff true burner is made humor is made.

Mr. Booth appeared last evening in his Mr. Booth appeared last evening in his greatest personation, "Hamlet." It has been criticised, discussed and quarreled over, and yet it remains the very finest bit of the actor's art, as it is the crowning work of the dra-matist. Mr. Booth's person fills the demands of the ideal "Hamlet." His sad, intellectual face, his noble head, his lithe, graceful figure, slender and well knit, and full of poetry in its attitudes, belong to the princely scholar and the gentleman, whose youthrul person must have been like this one. What other actors do with the costumer's art-what Mr. Booth himself does with that art in other characters, nature has done for him in this. He was cast in her mould for "Hanlet," and he is the Dane's best representative to day physically, even if others have a right to dispute his intellectual superiority. It is to Mr. Booth's credit that he is never as

well satisfied with his own personation as others are. We fancy that we see in every new appearance, differences of reading, of stage business, of situation, which are for the better. He is forever cultivating himself, for-ever finding new jewels of meaning in the ex-haustless mine of that strange play, and he always spreads his new-found treasures before his audiences. We can recall half a dozen scenes in his "Hamlet" of past years which are given now with a changed aspect; and every change seems to be an improvement. If he restless dissatisfaction of the actor with this, his favorite work of art, continues, we may expect, ere Mr. Both reaches middle life, to witness something very near perfection in his "Hamlet." It is better worthy of his most careful attention than an It is better worthy of his most careful atten-tion than any other of his personations. It is not only the pivotal figure of the play, but the play itself. As he is the beginning and the ending—the giant beside whom the subordinates are dwarfed nearly to insignificance, so it is just that he should study to make the figure absolutely complete and satisfying in its physical being as it is in its intellectual concep tion. No man ever worked upon better mate eves a complete incardation of the melancholy philosopher who has been one of the greatest tigures in literature for three centuries, accom philos a work of which the best genius might Of the incidental excellences of Mr. Booth's "Hamlet" it is not necessary to speak here at length. Criticism has exhausted itself in length. praising and picking at certain readings, pos-turings and stage business. We have only to eulogize two or three qualities of this actor which demand praise because they need wider popularity among men and women who aspire to highest histrionic honors. Mr. Booth's action upon the stage is perfectly easy and natural. This is the perfection of art, as a ballet dancer's elegant attitudes, being the consummation of high training, seem the per-fection of nature. Mr. Booth has no rant and tear in his passion. His strongest emo-tions are expressed with a quiet voice and manner, as they are in gallery or to the chamorous among the audience: and his compensation is not in noisy demonstrations, but rather in the intent and quiet eagerness which is too much absorbed to enture upon breaking the spell with loud interruptions. He has no monotony. He builds his passion up; he grows more and more in-tense, until his climaxes are reached, and then he retires to his first level. He does not, as some actors do, pitch his passion in so high a key at first that he cannot rise beyond it upon requirement, and thus tire his audience with a constant strain. He gives himself room to rise, and when he does rise, his hear-ers sympathise with the change and feel its full force. In all this Mr. Booth displays the faculty of complete ab-sorption in his work. No man is made to feel. his personality by as much as a glance that does not belong to the character. The artist is not perceived; we know him only as "Hamlet," and so we lose completely that unpleasant obtrasion of the bare elbows of the individual through the tatters of the character which so often robs acting of its charm, and permits us to see the hollow side of the mask. of the mask

the prettiest, brightest, snuggest, most picturesque theatre we have ever had. Its good qualities in detail are : the most comfortable scats of any place of amusement in Philadelphia, the most convenient boxes, Philadelphia, the most convenient boxes, the best effects of contrast in the deco-rations and hangings, the visibility of every portion of the stage from any place in the house; a perfect system of ventilation which, poured in upon the warm audience, last night, a constant stream of cool fresh air ; an alsence of anything like gauciness; novel-and beautiful ornaments in the shape of hang-ing backets of flowers and graceful plants, and ing baskets of flowers and graceful plants, and altogether a brilliant, striking and very rich general effect, which pleases the eye, and gives to the place an 'art character, which is very grathying. The transformation is creditable gratifying. The transformation is creditable in the highest degree to all who have had any-thing to do with it, and we are certain that heir efforts will be rewarded by the people, who, if Miss Keene does her duty on the stage, will make this a favorite and fashionable place of resort. We believe that a new era has begun at the Chestnut and we are glad of it. Its position always entitled it to rank as a first-class theatre. Now its heapty and good monclass theatre. Now its beauty and good man-agement confirm the claim.

The play chosen for the inaugural night was he Marble Heart; or the Sculptor's Dream, a Frenchy and emotional drama, but tolerably well adapted, perhaps, to a display of the powers of the various members of the com-pany. The company is a good one. It conains several actors who are well and favor-ably known in this city, and some who are strangers. We will mention them briefly. ains several actors who are well and favor-ably known in this city, and some who are strangers. We will, mention them briefly. Miss Laura Keene appeared as "Marco"—the heroine, and played at first with vivacity and then with great power and pathos. Her mer-its as an actress are already well known to our readers, and we need only congratulate ourselves that we are to have her constantly on the stage of one of our best theatres. Miss Mary Howard played "Marie." This young lady has a preposessing person, and a goop deal of talent. The melancholy of her perso-nations was of course unrelieved, but she contrived to depict sadness naturally—without that cheap pathos which is too often indulged in by sentimental actresses in such lugubrious parts. Miss Josephine Laurens made a bright, lively, pretty "Clementine," and won less applause than Miss Howard because she had smaller oppor-tunity. Both of these ladies will be favorites. Mr. W. E. Sheridau, the leading man, appeared as "Raphael," and gave complete satisfaction. He is a good actor with no greater inclination to ter massion to fathers. then leading men

tunity. Both of these ladies will be favorites. Mr. W. E. Sheridan, the leading man, appeared as "Raphael," and gave complete satisfaction. He is a good actor with no greater inclination to tear passion to tatters than leading men generally have. More mildness might become him better, but he cannot be considered guilty of really unbecoming violence. His perform-ance in the last two acts was very fine. Mr. Frank Mordaunt gave a capital personation of "Volage," marred only by his old trick of gagging and inclination to indulge in bur-lesque. Mr. Mordaunt has much natural ability, but he permits his high spirits some-times to run away with his opticate. Some persons in his audiences may langh at his illegitimacies, but he offends those who can "perceive the impro-priety of interpolations of the text and of the burlesque business. Mr. C.A.McManus did "Vaudore" handsomely. We have known him for a year or two past as an intelligent, capable actor, of versatile talent and ready appreciation of the demands of any part assumed by him. He will be a valuable mem-ber of the new company. Mr. W. H. Otis played the ungrateful part of the "Viscount" very acceptably. "Dundreary" characters are apt to be tiresome and not at all funny. Mr. Otis managed to make his personation, very amusing. Mr. W. H. Wallis and Mr. T. A. Creese are well known here from their long connection with the Arch Street Thea-tre as faithful and capable actors. We are A. Creese are well, known here from their long connection with the Arch Street. Thea-tre, as faithful and capable actors. We are glad to see that Mrs. Creese is enrolled in the company, and will shortly appear. She is, and well deserves to be, a favorite with the people. Altogether the performance upon the first night was capital. We have rarely seen the drawa presented in a better manner, out we drama presented in a better manner, and we are confident that even this excellence can be improved upon, when the members of the company become more accustomed to each

PRICE THREE OENTS.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

FACTS AND FANCIES. -Desclauzas is very unsuccessfulin Paris -Mr. Johnson is invited to explain himself

before the citizens of Atlanta -Extensive coal beds have been discovered at Chanda, in Central India. 531111 V

-Russia has ordered 60,000,000 cartridges, on a new system, to be made in the imperial arsenals of Austria.

-Anna Gagaria is the great heiress of Mos-cow. Her governor is a merchant in Moscow, and is worth \$75,000,000.

-Parton's defence of Mrs. Stowe leads the Boston Traveller to call him the Sancho Panza of a petficoated Quisote:

Ezra T. Benson, one of Brigham Young's twelve apostles, has departed, leaving twelve widows.

-A pumpkin-vine, one liundred and forty feet long, is running around New Hampshire.

-Organ-grinders are not immortal, after all. One was killed on the Erie read the other day.

-Miss Kellogg is credited with refusing to receive the Prince of Wales when that young gentleman sent in his card.

-Colonel Kurowski, of the Polish Lan-cers, has died in Paris at the ridiculous a cot

-Archbishop Whately's daughter keeps a school at Cairo, Egypt, and has two hundred pupils.

-A force of Chinese to work on the Omaha, bridge has been secured. The wages paid are. \$37 50 a month.

-Zeke Eads is a Kentuckian who has no ears, but hears through his mouth. He thinks with his stomach.

-Bishop F. D. Huntington has been pre-sented with a house costing \$22,500y at Syra-

-An Illinois paper of a religious turn calls the dam on Rock River "our profane im-provement."

-Robert Conningsby tells the London Spectator that he was parasol-spiked out of his seat in street cars, in America. Which Cunningsby is a teller of falsehoods.

-In England, when railway companies sell tickets and the cars are full, excluded pas-sengers hire coaches, and make the company, by suit in court, pay the bill

-The Dean of Ripon is waging war against stained glass windows in the English churches; but Ritualists let him rip on; confident that he will have his labor for his panes.

-The Viceroy of Egypt has ordered 6,000-f flower pots from a French manufactory, to be it delivered in time for the festivities on the γ opening of the Suez Canal.

-A comedian, in Berlin, recently made some allusions to the recent convent scandal, in Cracow, in his performance, for which the was arrested and flued forty thalers.

-Mr. Joseph Jefferson has ordered from a.** fish-breeder fifty thousand bass minnows, to-stock a river and lake at his country seat near Hoboken.

-A member of a church in Vermont, desiring "a man from the Lord," prayed in this wise: "Send us not an old man in his dotage, i nor a young nan in his goslinghood, but a-man with all the modern improvements."

-No less than eight editors in Iowa have-been already nominated for the State Legisla-ture-four in each branch-and several others of the fraternity are spoken of for similar: positions.

present time. and everything indicates an Indian war.-Sloux City Times

THE CUBAN STRUGGLE.

Letter from a Cuban Soldier. A soldier who has just returned to Boston from Cuba writes to the Boston Evening Times an interesting account of his experiences while

in the island. Of the conduct of the Cubans and Spaniards

the writer says : The Cuban white men are a brave set and I believe they would fight till they died any-where, but the negroes are cowards. They couldn't have a disciplined army there where I went, because the roads are narrow, and off the big plantations it is a regular jungle of vines and briars and thickets. The Cubans, i. the white men, are determined to fight and I believe they will whip out the Spaniards, because the Spaniards dare not go into the country. Our company was so mixed that the captain gave his orders in Spanish, and then repeated them in English, so that we all could understand. But all we did was to scout around plantations all we did was to scout around plantations stealing our living and hunting for stray Span-iards. I don't know as the Cubans will beat, but I hope so. There are lots of them, and they are the hardest set of fellows that ever you kaw: They hate a Spaniard so that they would cut him into little pieces. I don't be-lieve they have any big battles, and I have seen them quarrel among themselves and shoot two or three. I sawa lot of Marcano's men and some of Jago's mengo into a planter's house on a rice plantation, and throw the children ont of the window and off the roof, breaking their necks, because the father was children ont of the window and off the roof, breaking their necks, because the father was gone to volunteer with the Spaniards. But they don't do half as, much, as, the Spaniards, for, they first cut into pieces every Cuban wife, child or slave, they can find. We saw where the Spaniards had tossed up a dead body on their bayonets, like a penny, betting whicher he would come down face, up or not, until he was nothing but a heap of jelly. We did not intend to have tents till the rain came on, and then we got blankets out of the houses, and intend to have tents till the rain came on, and then we got blankets out of the houses and strung them on poles. The Spaniards cut men's heads off and send them out to the Cubans. The Spaniards, too, keep sending letters to the Cubans, telling them how they will chop every prisoner they take into minee ment, and they do kill every Cuban they can catch They do kill every Cuban they can catch. They caught six of my company one night, when we were all asleep, and while our picket had run away, and came near getting me. They left the bodies cut all up in a most horrible manner but a little way from the camping manner but a little way from the camping spot where they were captured. I saw the bodies, and the Captain and five or six of the Cubans who stuck by him made up our minds to save the men or kill as many Spaniards. We followed them until they got near their fort, and we fired into them and went back to hury the bodies

A party from Nuevitas came down the road last June when the roads were awfully dry and parched up, and a rellow from Michigan, who is now with General Jordan, as Commissary or something, took a big bunch of pal-metto and scraped it across the road to raise a dust. The Spaniards saw, it and run like deers, and told the general that they, had had a sharp fight and killed 200 Cubans. A Cuban hull a breastwork of logs across the road at Espiritu Santo, and the Spaniards shelled it two days before they dared to venture up to isee if the nigger had gone. The number of Cubans in the army li can't tell. Because you know a private sol-dier has no way of finding out except by re-ports. I kept hearing about ten thousand men at Bifarru under Figuero, and fifteen thousand: under Queseda at Puerto, but I never saw so many. I don't believe that there are over many. I don't cover all and they must be almost all sharp-shooters like us. They don't have any pitched battles and bushwhacking is all they can do. I saw one hattery of Napoleon guns about the first of June, but since the rain, they can't use them.

An Interview Between General Sherman and Mrs. Dr. Walker. [Told by the Cincinnati Commercial; Sept. 18.]

The presence of Mrs. Dr. Walker at the Women's Convention renews the recollection of an interview which took place between that somewhat remarkable person and Gen-eral Sherman, at Atlanta, during the war, and several weeks after the city had been cap-tured. By some means, known only to the mysterics of the female mind, the woman doctor had been able to avoid the order for-bidding any of her sex to enter the city, and with a degree of perseverance peculiarly her-own, she walked into the private room of General Sherman, and demanded a commission in the medical department of the army. The fact is not publicly known, but General Sherman is weak when a woman is concerned—that is to say, he would run rather than have hard words with one of them; and the tears of a female rebel had more terror to

the tears of a female rebel had more terror to his soul than a thousand Beauregards. So, when the little doctor renewed again and again her demand for an apointment, the General, like a great soldier, as he is, changed tactics in the face of the enemy. "Why don't you wear proper clothing? That toggery is neither one thing nor the other," said the General, as he pointed his finger to the nondescript garb of the doctor. "Well, General," replied the young woman, "I suppose you would like to see me in hoops, and heavy skirts dragging down my hips, to the destruction of health and comfort? What right, Sir, have women, who bear children, right, Sir, have women, who bear children, thus to destroy their best powers and unfit themselves to be wives and mothers?" This, and much more, she said about woman's reforms.

The conqueror of Atlanta was somewhat taken aback by this charge of horse, foot and dragoons, but he <u>abacked</u> up courage. "Did you ever bear any children?" he asked, with sardonic emphasis. She had to admit the back by the large

She had to admit that she had not done anything of the kind:

thing of the kind: "The General added severely: "I don't know that I should especially de-sire to see you, hoops or no hoops, nor do I see any need that women should be injured see any need that women should be injured see any need that women should be injured by wearing them, or the moderate use of the costume of the day; but I do know for a cer-tainty that you and such is you put on that dress from affectation. If you wish an exam-ple of what a woman should be and ought to do-Damation," cried the General, getting excited, owhat are you here for anyhow? Breeches or no breeches, the President's wife would not dare to disobey orders. Put on de-cent clothes,go back to Nashville, enter the hos-pitals where our poor boys are dying of wounds and fever, and imitate the example of the women in hoops and peticoats, who are devoting their time to the work of nursing." We think Mrs. Dr.Walker went North upon an early train.

an early train.

hat the daugers of lake navigation, the nu merous transhipments, the necessity of much railroad carriage and the closing of navigation five-twelfths of the year, besides the heavy tolls on the Erie Canal, all make the cost of arrying Western grain to the seaboard by existing routes enormous.

Another great work proposed is the Coosa cotton route, from Mobile up the Alabama river, thence up the Coosa river fill within thirty miles of the south bend of the Tennessee river; across this thirty miles a ship canal; thence up the Tennessee and its longest branch, the Holston, to the borders of Virginia, near saltrille; from Saltrille to Lynchburg (already traversed by a railroad), a double track road, fit for heavy freights, and at Lynchburg strik-ing the Atlantic water route above mentioned to New York. The railroad part is 176 miles long; all the

rest water. This route would save nearly 2,000 miles of the present route which cotton takes from the cotton centres in New York and other cities North, and also the dangers of the Florida Keys, for which insurance alone is wo and a half per cent. on ship and cargo.

Plymouth Rock.

A few days since our respect for the Pilgrim Fathers took us to Plymouth. The Massachusetts shore was gray and sullen with storm. We sallied out to find the "Rock." Along the main street of the small village, with, its trim white New England homes and abundant shade, we sauntered, and soon, as we supposed, had reached the venerable spot. There it was, in front of a seedy-looking building-the museum -mourning for more paint. Surrounded by an elliptical iron fence of the diameters of perhaps six and eight feet, it peeped from the grass with an egg-shaped head, as large as a bushel basket.¹ It bore in black painted letters the legend 1620. The smallness of the boulder made one wonder how even the Mayflower's sniall band could plant their collective feet on so small a stone without jostling for places, and at the same time leave room for the Indians to get on and do the welcome address. We had begun to feel the fire of Webster's and Everett's words when they talked about the Rock, as the suspicion seized us while the rain chilled to the marrow, that the sea distant an eighth of a mile could not have allowed even a pilgrim to leap so far to clasp the hand of the head Indian. Doubts grew fast, until the aged museumkeeper came down from the building before us, and, in answer to our eager questions, said that the head of the Rock alone was here, the remainder still resting by the sea a few rods down. Pulling up in our enthusiasm, we started for the rest of the sacred stone. And we found it beneath the bank covered by a stately canopy of granite supported on pillars of the same substance. Here a wooden platform, four feet square, filling the interior of the structure, covers the stone. Not wholly, however; for mounting the granite steps we find a foot square, aperture, disclosing the roughly flattened surface. We plant our supstantial foot upon the solid thing at last. It is probable if the platform had not been laid down, patriotic sons of the pilgrims would have chipped the rock off until there would not have been a piece "large enough left to make a gun-flint of." Sadly thinking on the want of sentiment which had so maltreated the rock as to carry the crown away, barbaronsly torturing a land mark for holy feeling and patriotic emotion for Americans, we saustered back to the museum where are preserved a large number of articles of household furniture, momentoes and rude portraits of leading early settlers of New England—Providence Journal.

-Prince Arthur has greatly pleased the girls. of "the Dominion" by his readness to dance with all of them at the public balls given dur-ing his progress. At Shediao his was particu-larly, courteous to a young lady from New York, who presented him with a bouquet. These are but a few of the more evident pe-guliarities of this personation. For the legion, of other good qualities, our readers reast visit the theatre and witness the personation. It will be repeated this evening and to-morrow evening, and we hope again more than once iuring Mr. Booth's engagement.

OPENING OF THE CHESTNUT.

-If the success of the first performance in the Chestnut Street Theatre, under Miss Laura Keene's management, is a true indica-tion of the future, the theatre will be blessed tion of the inture, the theatre will be blessed as it never has been before with prosperity and popularity. The house was literally full, and there was in the street a hirgo-crowd of persons who, unable to enter, contented themselves with gazing through the doors into the vestibule. Many of those present were attracted, of course, by curiosity to see the improved building, and they were completely satisfied. There has been an entire transfor-mation of the interior, and now this theatre, once the ugliest, most uncomfortable in town, once the ugliest, most uncomfortable in town,

with smells reeking up from kitchens in the cellar, seats which gave visitors the back-ache, and a hundred other defects, has been made

other. Mr. Mark Hassler has a first-rate orchestra. and he leads it with ability through very judi-cious selections, all of which are well, played. His brother Simon, at the Walnut has wielded the champion's baton for a good while, but he will have to look to his laurels. Marble Heart will be repeated every night this week. We recommend it, the pretty theatre and the good company, to our readers, assuring them that all are deserving of patronage.

-The Junger Männerchor and the Ger mania Orchestra, will give a musical matinée on the afternoon of the 24 prox., for the benefit of the sufferers by the excellent entertainment will be the result of the combination of these two well-known musical societies, and a large sum should be realized for the very worthy object for which it is intended.

-The Lydia Thompson Burlesque Troupe will appear at the Arch. this evening in *Irion*, and *The* Forty *Thicces*. Saturday evening, September 25, will be the opening with be the opening, september 23, will be the opening mght of the regular fall and winter season. Mrs, Drew and every member of the company will appear in Bulwer's comedy, called *Money*. On Monday evening, September 27, Bouci-cault's *Formosa*, or the Railroad to Rum will be produced produced.

-Carneross & Dixey give an entertain-ment this evening at their New Eleventh Street Opera House.

-A first-class miscellaneous entertainment will be given at the American, introducing the wonderful Kiralfy troupe of dancers, and other attractions.

-The twenty-first matinee of the American Conservatory of Music will be given in the Academy of Music to-morrow afternoon at 4 clock. A very attractive programme has een prepared.

-Mr. Carl Gaertner announces that he will give "the introductory soirée of the National Conservatory of Music" at Dutton's piano rooms, Nos. 1126 and 1128 Chestnut stre this evening. A good programme has been prepared.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORE, September 21.—John S.Nicholls, of No. 3 Livingston] place, committed suicide in his room, yesterday morning, by shooting himself with a pistol. Pecuniary difficulties were the cause. His wife and daughter had left the room but a few moments when he committed the deed. —The Democratic Union General Committee The Democratic Union General Committee The data specific meeting list hight, and pro-tested against the nomination of any person for a State officer "who isinany manner iden-

for a State officer "who is in any manner iden-

A man named Eugene Roland, alias Count Domingue O'Donie, a professional hotel thief, was sentenced to seven years and six months' imprisonment at the Court of General Sessions yesterday. He was recently released from State Prison, having been sentenced there in 1864.

An examination was commenced before Commissioner White, yesterday, in the case of Frank and Stephen Kinney, charged with conspiracy to defraud the Government, in having obtained the release of a distillery from the Marshal's officers on a partially bogus bail

Rutgers Female College, which has been removed to the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street and Second avenue, was the negro king, and three also between the church in Harlem. Addresses were delivered by Dr. Ginett, of Harlem; Dr. Stend; of As. toria, and Hon. Williami A. Darling.

Robert Ice having been detected in Ku Klux outrages near Marshall, Alabama, went-out last week with some gentlemen who carried a rope, and hasn't returned. It was a big thing on Ice.

-Is there any country beside Spain, in these civilized world where a paper could be started for the express benefit of the executioner.-Such, however, is the Guilloting, a paper lately inaugurated in Madrid.

-A physician at Waterford, Ireland, had a quarrel with his wife the other day at dinner, about what clergymen should baptize their baby. First, he kicked over the dinner tablez then he read the newspaper; then he killed his wife with a gun and himself with a pistol.

-Goethe's statue at Munich was unveiled on the 28th of August by Count Pollo, in the name of the King of Bavaria, who presented the statue to the city. At the moment when the veil fell all the male vocal societies began singing a piece of music composed for the occasion by Professor Rheinberger,

- - An eloquent reporter for a Western paper, describing the condition of a funity before a recent sal occurrence in it, says that "there is no apparent trail of a serpent, and the pro-verbial skeleton is too deep in the recess of the deepest close to daze the eye with its glitter or grate upon the ear its sepulchral rattle."

-Among the different means employed by. the Russian Government officials children office Russification of Poland the most singular is undoubtedly a decree lately issued at Warsaw. In future all public clocks throughout the king-don are to mark no longer Polish but St. Petersburg time. An anusing ancedote is reported in connection with this new act of, despotism. The Emperor happened a few reported in connection with this new act of. despotism. The Euperor happened a few days after the promulgation of the decree, to, ask one of his aides-de-camp, a Pole, what, o'clock it was. The officer, without looking at, his watch, replied, "Whatever hour your-Majesty pleases."

-A Paris correspondent writes as follows: "Have I told you of a piece of vandalism per-petrated on M. Carpeaux's group, "Dancing," which is placed on the front of the Grand Opera? Some ruffian threw a bottle of ink on it and has nearly ruined it. The disgraceful deed was committed between 1 and 3 o'clock A. M. No clue to its author has been obtained. I was a little surprised to hear that statues are not unfrequently disfigured here. Some years since there was in Place Vintinelle a nude statue of Napoleon represented as an antiquo-hero. One night some fellows painted it a pair of red flamel drawers. Several statues have been detaced with ink, which cannot, its seems, he removed.

BLUNDERS AND ABSURDITIES OF OLD. MASTERS .- In the gallery of the convent of Jesuits at Lisbon, there is a nicture representing Adam in Paradise, dressed in blue breeches with silver buckles, and Eve with a striped pettizont. In the distance appears a procession of Capuchin monks bearing the cross. In a country church in Holland, there is a painting representing the sacrifice of Isaac, in which the painter has depicted Abraham with a blunder-

buss in his hand, ready to shoot his son. 🔺 similar edifice in Spain bas a picture of the same incident, in which the patriarch is armed with a pistol. At Windsor there is a painting by Antonio Verrio, in which the artist has introduced portraits of himself, Sir Godfrey, Kneller, and May, the surveyor of the works of that period, all in long periwigs, as surveyors of Christ healing the sick. A painter of Toledo, having to present the three wise men of the East coming to worship on the nativity of Christ, depicted three Arabian or Indian kings, two of them white and one black, and all of them in the posture of kneeling. The position of the legs of each figure not being very distinct, he inadvertently painted, three black feet for the negro king, and three also between the two while kings; and he did not discover his