

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

(By the Atlantic Cable.)
SPAIN.

Counter Revolutionary Agitation—City Riots and Barricades—Battle Between the Troops and Insurgents—Heavy Loss

LONDON, Sept. 26, 1869.—The news reports to hand in this city from Spain, to-day are of an exciting and alarming character. Popular dissatisfaction and disloyalty to the existing government prevail very generally throughout the nation, and both have again been expressed in the shape of an armed counter-revolution.

There was an insurrectionary demonstration made by the volunteer troops in Barcelona last night. It was occasioned by the receipt of the government order commanding the volunteers to disarm, and an attempt on the part of the local authorities to enforce it. The fact that the volunteers of Tarragona who had refused to disarm, previously were suffering imprisonment for the offence was made a cause for an additional excitement. In a short time five barricades, one built by the cartmen, were thrown up. The cartmen's barricade was assaulted by the regular troops, and carried by a bayonet charge, after a very desperate resistance on the part of its defenders and a heavy loss of life.

During the engagement the insurgents had twenty-four men killed, a large number wounded, and seventy of their more active leaders made prisoners.

The troops had two commissioned officers killed and several soldiers wounded. Order was subsequently restored.

A radical republican demonstration announced to be made in Madrid during Wednesday, the 29th inst. More trouble is anticipated on the occasion.

The Fight in Barcelona—Order Restored on Sunday Morning.

BARCELONA, Sept. 26, via French Atlantic Cable.—The volunteers in Tarragona assumed a radical republican attitude, when ordered to disarm by the government authorities. Several battalions of the volunteers in Barcelona, also refused to lay down their arms. They erected barricades, and the city was in a state of confusion. A revolutionist, having been arrested by the troops, was taken to Tarragona.

At ten o'clock last night the government troops assaulted the barricades and charged their defenders with the bayonet. They defeated the insurgents.

Order was restored about two o'clock this (Sunday) morning.

Many persons were killed and wounded, both insurgents and troops of the line.

TURKEY.

The Grand Vizier Against the Viceroy of Egypt—His Newspaper Expression—Objections to a Great Powers Mediation.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 25, 1869, via French Atlantic Cable.—The semi-official journal, *Turkiye*, of this city, publishes in its issue to-day a violent article against the Viceroy of Egypt for his action in resisting the terms of arrangement with the Sultan entered in the second letter transmitted to his Highness by the Turkish Government through the Vizier, and also for his proposal to refer the whole subject matter in dispute between his Imperial Majesty and himself to the arbitration of the European great Powers.

The *Turkiye* concludes its editorial attack by recommending the Porte government to at once dismiss Ismail Pacha and appoint Mustapha Tazyl Pacha Viceroy of Egypt.

THE BYRON SCANDAL.

Letter from Wm. Howitt.

Mr. Wm. Howitt writes another long letter to the *Daily Evening Bulletin* in the Byron controversy, in which he says:

The great fundamental fact is, that all the dark and revolting charges against Lord Byron are avowed to proceed from the very person who, before making them, took care to destroy the evidence of the person against whom they are made. That is, Lady Byron, during the life of her husband, had sternly refused to make any explanation to him or to the public of the cause of her separation.

If she had any to make, the proper time to do that was while her husband was living, and, if not true, could have rebutted them. She should have done this, or forever after held her peace. But when her husband was dead, and she with the hands of times repeated declaration of his ignorance of her reasons for leaving him; when she had accomplished the destruction of her husband's statement of his side of the question, and then written as we are informed her own representation of it; when all those who knew him best, who had his full confidence, and could best defend him, had followed him to the tomb, and he in open breach of her solemnly reiterated assertions of an inviolable silence on the subject, coming out, if Mrs. Stowe's story be true, with the most damning charges which ever possible for a woman to utter against her husband, I beg to ask once more whether it be the opinion of the justice-loving British public that this style of conduct can for a moment receive its sanction? If a practice of this kind can be tolerated, then will no man's reputation be safe from "the wife of his bosom." Any wife with a misgiving, the moment that the death is out of her husband's body, rifle his cabinets, overhaul the most sacred records of his past life, and then, with impunity, proceed to blacken his memory with the most odious imputations of hell. This, however, is precisely what the zealous advocates of Lady Byron's unwarranted proceeding recommend to us as an admissible practice.

There is no hesitation in asserting that it is a proceeding as odious, as abhorrent to every right feeling, as opposed to and destructive of every principle that is sacred in life, as it is pre-eminently un-English. I repeat it, that the moment that Lady Byron caused to be destroyed the memoir of her husband she put herself out of court on the question, and rendered it impossible that it can ever be settled except upon defective and *ex parte* evidence.

One more fact. The writers, English and American, who claim for Mrs. Stowe, the peculiar and almost exclusive confidence of Lady Byron on this subject, are dealing in mere fudge. It is well known to a certain number of persons that Lady Byron, with all her affected strength of character, had the weakness to make such confidantes of most of her lady friends of long standing. Most of these ladies are now dead, and prudently "died and made no sign." But there is one at least still living who possesses a series of letters from Lady Byron, containing not horrors of the Beecher Stowe type, but heavy charges not only against her husband, but against her own daughter.

What are we to do with a person at once so

virtuous and vituperative—so saintly in one corner of her mind, and harboring in another that which does not spare even her own flesh and blood? What are we to say to the noble reticence of a wife who destroys her dead husband's defence, outwits his remaining friends, and then furnishes to her lady adherents all round a sheaf of poisoned arrows, to be shot against them? It is the story of Orpheus over again—torn to pieces by a mob of infuriated women!

INDIAN TROUBLES.

Fight Between Sioux and Pawnees—Fight with United States Troops.

The following account of a recent Indian outbreak, near Point of Rocks, we copy from the *Cheyenne Ledger*, of Sunday, the 19th inst.

Quite an Indian excitement was gotten up west of here last night, near Point of Rocks. A large band of Sioux, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes were congregated at a place called Whiskey Gap, some miles from the railroad, and were said to be on the war path against the Utes. It is reported, however, that they attacked a herd of Government stock some 30 miles from Fort Steele, and killed eight horses and two soldiers.

A company of cavalry was sent up from Fort Steele last night to look after them.

A special despatch to the *Omaha Republican* is as follows:

COMBATS, Sept. 22.—Yesterday afternoon about fifty Sioux Indians attacked and killed and scalped two Pawnees, who were herding stock near the Pawnee village, twenty miles off a large quantity of stock belonging to the Pawnees.

As soon as the fact became known in the Pawnee village, the wildest excitement prevailed among the Indians, and preparations were at once made for a vigorous pursuit of the Sioux.

Brevet-Major Henry E. Noyes, of the Second Cavalry, with thirty soldiers, and one hundred Pawnees, at once started in pursuit.

At 3 o'clock this morning (the latest hour at which we have information from the pursuing columns) they were in sight of the retreating Sioux, but had not succeeded in recapturing the stock or inflicting any punishment upon the Sioux.

After the soldiers and Pawnees had left, it was reported that about two hundred Sioux warriors were seen in the vicinity of the Pawnee village, and an attack upon the women and children of the village was momentarily expected.

LATER!

We heard a report last night that the Sioux had attacked the village, and killed a man and killed a woman and a child, and that they had taken the telegraph office, could learn nothing of a definite character respecting the truth of the rumor.

The greatest excitement prevails in the reservations, and the Pawnees are frantic with rage at this bold and daring onslaught of their ancient enemies.

MATTERS IN GENERAL.

A French physiologist has been experimenting with theine and caffeine (the active principles of tea and coffee) upon animals, and affords us the pleasing information that the latter is twice as poisonous as the former; but that, to compensate for its inferior virulence, theine produces "convulsive movements of the limbs" which are not observed from the action of caffeine; so that we must either confine ourselves to half-cups of coffee or run the risk of becoming spasmodic. The comforting assurance is given, however, that doses of many grammes may be taken by man with impunity.

Labor.

It has been calculated that, in actual waste or tissue, one hour of mental labor is equivalent to four hours of physical exertion. By this method of computation it is calculated that if the Harvard oarsmen had given their whole minds to their work they would only have been beaten by a second and a half. A more important application of the principle, however, is that if the eight-hour movement succeeds, brain-workers, such as journalists, for example, will have a logical claim to call two hours a day's work.

Quotations.

To verify the most familiar quotations with every repeated use of them is a necessary so absolute that the general disinclination to that labor is surprising. A forcible example of this necessity is furnished by so careful a scholar as Mr. Matthew Arnold, in his published essay "On Translating Homer." He there illustrates the value which he attaches, in a question of diction, to the authority of the English Bible, by saying that, when in doubt, he "pre-eminently" was "too bookish an expression" to be used in translating Homer, he found his English Bible to say "the right hand of the Lord hath the pre-eminence," and forthwith used "pre-eminently" "without scruple." Mr. Arnold's Bible says no such thing. It says, "she excelled." The Psalter of the Prayer Book has the other version, but that is from the translation of Tyndale and Coverdale (1535), and Rogers (1537), revised by Cranmer (1539), and retained for use as more fit for song, but by no means having the authority, in a question of diction, of the standard English Bible.—*World.*

Tight Lacing.

The London *Lancet* is out on the subject of tight lacing; for it appears that "spider" waists are again insisted on by the cañons of fashion in England as here. There are no new arguments brought to bear upon the absurdities of the practice in question and the evils that result from it. Some of the latter were set forth in very plain and unequivocal language, some time ago, by Mrs. Dr. Lezlie, who knows all about the subject, in an address reported in full by the *World* at the time. It is very doubtful, though, whether any amount of warning can have a counteracting influence in matters over which fashion reigns. Woman, though allowed by some thinkers to be a rational creature, is not a prospective one. In spite of all that has been written, all that remains to be written, about the hygiene of "kill!" Ah! she dresses to kill in more senses than one. In making a spider of herself, to kill the gaudy flies that buzz about her, she kills herself. A perniciously suicidal is the lady with the spider waist. Some forlorn damsels have done themselves to death by strangulation with a garter. Paris green does the business for others. It is common for "rashly importunate" ones to jump off bridges and ferry-boats, in the wiliness of their despair. But the lady with the spider waist has far more method in her madness than any of these. The instrument of death selected by her is the stay-lace, and her suicide is gradual and lovely, and a blessed martyr is she.

—Why are horses in cold weather like meddlesome gossips? Because they are the bearers of idle tails.

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ONE CASE POULT DESOIE, \$2 00.

Embracing the New Shades in
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In all the New Shades.

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STRIPED AMERICAN SILKS,
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In Entirely New Shades, \$2 00.

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ONE CASE VERY RICH LYONS SILK POPLINS.
ALL-WOOL PLAID POPLINS.

All-Wool Plaids, 62.
All-Wool Plaids, 75.
All-Wool Plaids, 87.

Rich Diagonal Plaids, \$1 00.
Blue and Green Plaids.
Black All-Wool Poplins, 87, \$1 00, \$1 25.

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Black Gro Grains, superior qualities, \$2 50 to \$3.

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Colored Dress Silks, of every variety, \$1 75 to \$6.
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Square Paisley Shawls, \$12 50 to \$80.
Long Paisley Shawls, \$18 to \$100.
Striped Broche Square Shawls, at \$12, worth \$18.
LADY WASHINGTON STRIPED WOOLEN SHAWLS, NEW STYLES.
Real Camel's Hair Striped Shawls.
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