

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

STADE OF STREET, STREE

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1870.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

VOLUME XXIII.-NO. 295.

WEDDING INVITATIONS EN-graved in the newest and best manner. LOUIS THERA, Stationer and Engraver, No. 1033 Chestont fe20 tf

MARRIED. LUCAS-TRY -On the 23d instant, by Rev. Dr. Sud-ards, Mr. Wm. H. Lucas to Miss Mary Ella Fry, all of dards, Mr. Wı Philadolphia,

DIED.

CADBURY.-On Fourth-day morning, the 23d inst., Joel Cadbury, in the 71st year of his ago. His relatives and friends are invited to attend the fu-meral, from bis late residence, Chelton avenue, German-town, on Seventh day afternoon, the 26th instant, at 4 o'clock. Carriagos will meet the 3.16 train at the Depot.

Dopot. HORSTMANN -On the 23d instant, in Rome, Italy, allie, second daughter of Sigmand II. and Elizabeth

IORSTMANN -On the 23d instant, in nome, tarry, Sallie, second daughter of Sigmand II. and Elizabeth W. Horstmann. LUKENB.-On the 22d instant, at his residence, Py-mouth, Pa., Reuben Lukens, formerly of Philadelphia, in the 71st year of his ago. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Sixth day, 23th instant, at 10% o clock A. M. Conveyancers will be at Conshohocken to used Green Interment at Laurel Hill. PENNINGTON --On the 23d lust. Ann I. Kennedy, widow of the late Alex. O. M. Pennington, and daughter of the late Robert Kennedy, Ew. Funoral service at 912 Spruce street, to morrow (Fri-day) morning, at 8 o'clock A. M. Interment at Newark, New Jetery.

ew Jersey. SPRINGER. On the 231 inst., Theresa L., daughter I Emanuel and the late Theresa Springer, in the 14th ear of her age. The rolatives and friends of the family are respectfully avited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her ather, 1935 Wellace street, on Friday morning, 25th met of 12 o'clock.

Alter, 1335 Wellace street, on File, ist., at 12 o'clock. THOM PSON — At Wheeling, West Virginia, March 30. of typhoid pneumonia. Edward Thompson, D.D., L.D., Bishep of the Mothodist Episcopai Church, aged sixty years

PEABODY BLACK MOHAIR. EYRE & LANDELL. FOURTH and ARCH streets, KEEP ALL THM BEST BRANDS. BLACK ALPACA MOHAIRS, DOUBLE CHAIN ALPACA. SPECIAL NOTICES.

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and the second S THE AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

THE NEW GOLD DISCOVERIES, The Richest Lode Discovered by China-

men....Ino Claim of the Chimmen Jumped and Three of the Number Killed...Ine Rush for the New Gold District. [Special Despatch to the San Francisco Obronicle.]

Ispecial Despatch to the San Francisco Obronicle J Los ANGELES, March 14, 8.50 P. M.-The latest reports from the new gold district seem on the whole contrinatory of the statements before of the richness of the mines. The **Richest Lode Yet Struck** was found by a hand of Chinamen, and was jumped in the night. In the morning a despe-rate fight ensued, when the Chinese were driven away, and three of their number killed. This was reported on Saturday, and the story of the of the occurrence is confirmed by narties reof the occurrence is confirmed by parties re-

of the occurrence is confirmed by parties re-turned from the mines this afternoon. Parties are fitting out, and comprise many of our most influential citizens. The rumors, sensational and otherwise, are eagerly dis-cussed, and old White Piners and followers of the notable mining excitements of the past are all getting ready to go. Two stage lines are preparing to run, and will make the distance in two days easily. Banning & Co.'s fine Con-cord stages are to be run, commencing on the 16th. Goods and mining tools are being got ready, and to morrow a larger number will leave than any day before. Stories of marvel-ous riches are told, but as yet lack corrobora-tion. The excitement has not more than begun here, and there are hundreds waiting further returns. further returns.

A despatch from Los Angeles, dated March

A despatch from Los Angeles, dated March 12. gives the following: Low estimates give the number of men in the mining district at 800, of whom about 600 are from San Diego. Placer minors find pay dirt, but with no big results; they are work-ing with rockers. The gold seems to be washed from the quartz leads, which are rich and extensive. With the present large force on the ground, it is believed that the placers will soon be worked out. Prospectors in the vicinity are abundant, and leads are said to be traceable for miles, with decomposed rock at the surface, from which gold is easily ex-tracted. The wide range of the district rand-ers it impossible to give the results obtained. Many rich discoveries are said to have been hade which are kept secret. made which are kept secret.

A despatch dated Los Angeles, March 13 7 P. M., says: The George Washington Lode,

This afternoon men in charge of a drove of Texas cattle came in direct from the mines, Texas cattle came in direct from the mines, and brought some rock from the George Washington, taken at random. It confirms beyond doubt the richness of the quartz as far as sunk (six feet), and similar rock is found in the San Diego and Melchor claims, all as yet undeveloped. As high as \$2 to the pan has been taken out near the Washington lode. A large party of Chinamen, working rockers, make from \$2 to \$6 per day in the foot-hills and at the headwaters of the San Diego. Wagons and stages are running to the mines from san Diego, a distance of sixty-five miles, and make very slow time—two to three days, and charge \$6. The prospecting for lodes by parties spreads for forty miles or more. The nature of the country indicates a rich mineral region.

region. But little work is being done at the Wash-

be able to believe it, but their published dis-courses are full of it. How far it has been practiced it would be difficult to determine.

courses are full of it. How far it has been practiced it would be difficult to determine. I here have been schisms in the Church before, one started by Gladden Bishop in 1853, and one by Morris, ten years or so later. Each drew some followers, Morris as many as 500, but they were all driven from the country, or exterminated. The thunders of the Church, the proscription of society, the machinery of the law, and the rancor of a fanatical militia, were all invoked to crush them. Brigham said, on the first oc-casion, "Rather than that apostates should flourish here, I will unsheath my bowie-knife and conquer or die," at which there was great commotion in the congregation and a simul-taneous burst of feeling assenting to the de-claration. "Now, you nasty apostates," con-tineed he, "clear out, or judgment will be laid to the line and righteousness to the plummet. [Voices generally, 'Go it! Go it!] If you say it is right, raise your hands. [All hands up]. Let us call upon the Lord to assist us in this and every good work." As to the doctrine of blood atone-ment, Brigham said on one occasion, "Do you think it would be any sin to kill me if I were to break my covenants? Do you believe you would kill me if I broke the covenants of God and you had the spirit of God? Yes, and the more spirit of God I had the more I should strive to save, your soul by spilling your blood strive to save, your soul by spilling your blood when you had committed sins that could not be remitted by baptism."

These quotations are from Brigham's dis-courses, as reported and published by the Church paper, the *Deseret News*. They pre-cisely illustrate the spirit of the man and the cisely illustrate the spirit of the man and the people from year to year continually. I quote them to show what the present schismatics, Godbe & Co., have to fear. They live, now, only by Brigham's sufferance. The sword of Damocles is impending over them, but if it does not fall while Brigham is absent; if it is not dropped in a spirit of revenge or "saintly love;" if by the Providence of God, and possibly of the Government, they shall live through the contemplated passage of the Cullom bill, and the hegina of the polygamists as above, then will the modern desuitical order of priesthood be destroyed by their sturdy blows. sturdy blows. The English and Scotch Elders, men who

The English and Scotch Elders, men who began to preach Mormonism a quarter of a century ago, when they were young and en-thusiastic, and before polygamy had been en-grafted on it, who converted and baptized four-fifths of the people of Utah, who have traveled with them, slept with them, eaten and drunk and prayed with them, who have furnished the human material of the King-dom of Brigham, yet who have been sup-pressed by that potentate and his. Yankee as-sociates, broken on the wheel, shelved, crushed, pressed by that potentate and his. Yankee as-sociates, broken on the wheel, shelved, crushed, the fruits of their labors perverted to their own enslavement—these are the men, who, favored by circumstances, have attempted to be heard in their own cause. They are in the prime of life, while Brigham and his set are tottering on the brink of the grave. They are the bace and brink of the grave. They are the bone and sinew and nerve and brain of Mormondom

Among them are 5,000 missionaries. Let the Godbe leaders be relieved of the constant fear of assassination which haunts them, and let them get the willing ear of their brethren by blood, by common associations, by age, sym-pathy, interest, hope and ambition, and Utah would be advanced 20 years in as many months. Some of them openly denounce poly-gamy now, and all of them say they are willing it should stand on its own merits, admitting, if pressed, that it has none to stand on. Fourfifths of those who follow them are pronounced earnest anti-polygamists.

Extraordinary Phenomenon Disap-pearance of Wharves and Ferry Land-ings...Subterranean Changes,

[From the St. John, N. B., Telegraph, March 18.] Yesterday morning, just before the commence-ment of the snow storm, and as the wind was rising so as to be heard within doors, a strange rising so as to be neard within doors, a strange noise, similar to that accompanying the earth-quake on the morning of the 22d of October last, was heard by the residents of the lower end of Protection street, Carleton. The storms of last fall and those of the winter have made great haven in that vicinity and storms or last lan and those of the winter bave made great havor in that vicinity, and not only has the breakwater been carried away and buildings removed from their foun-dations, but the sea has washed away land and concrete buck when property of the mathematical

away and buildings removed from their foun-dations, but the sea has washed away land and encroached so much upon property as to make the residents of the neighborhood display more than usuaf interest in each approaching gale. The noise referred to, as its rumbing ceased, roused many from their beds, who, on going down to the harbor, found that **A Startling Change** had taken place in the appearance of the land and wharves. The tide was nearly down, aud, though it was quite dark, it could be seen that the old ferry landing, which should be several feet above water, had vanished. Messrs. Lit-thehale & Coram's wharf-better known as Coram's Wharf-bad nearly disappeared. It had been piled with deals, which belenged to Messrs. Scammell Brothers, and that part of the wharf on which the deals were did not break down as though the bottom on which it rested had been washed out, as at first sup-posed, but a piece about 20x70 feet broke off and settled squarely down into the water, and the whole mass, with the ton of the whorf be posed, but a piece about 20x70 feet broke off and settled squarely down into the water, and the whole mass, with the top of the wharf be-neath and the deals remaining upon it, floated away into the harbor, where it was picked up yesterday by Mr. James Stackhouse and his-men. A frontage several hundred feet in ex-tent, running from the line of the demolished wharf towards the breakwater, has gone wharf towards the breakwater, has gone down, leaving a steep embankment sloping towards the harbor. About midway along this new embankment, and less than one hundred feet from it, into the narbor, is the place where the old ferry landing was. On this spot

where the old ferry landing was. On this spot Soundings were made by Mr. Joseph O'Brien, Mr. Clark and others, last evening, and where the old ballast or reef was the day before, rising above the water eight feet, they found six fathoms of water, showing that even so near the shore as that the bottom had settled just thirty-two feet. Near where the portion of the wharf settled away, or where a mode-rately sized vessel used to ground at low water, there is now between six and seven fathoms at low tide. One of Messrs. Adams'a fathoms at low tide. One of Messrs. Adams's buoys, moored about four or five hundred feet from the shore, had disappeared, and last evening, when the tide was at its lowest level, the current was just showing a ripple over the top of it. As the tides rise and fall about 30 feet in St. John harbor, and the chain of this budy, had several fathous of scope, it may be inferred that the bottom sank as much as nine. or ten fathoms at this point.

Area Affected.

So far as could be ascertained, yesterday, after the blinding snow-storn subsided, it was thought that at the surface of the harbor-bed ie surface of the harbor-bed a portion extending over an area of, perhaps, three acres, had been affected. It would not be surprising if, with the swift current of the harbor, the breakwater on the east side would become affected in time. There will also be a follow area of additional periods. become anecret in orme. There will also be a falling away of additional portions of. Sand Point for some time to come. It was thought, before soundings, were made, and the falling tide revealed the extent of the changes made, that the thild was arrived by the children of "slide" was caused by the shifting of that the and which had washed over the bar, but that theory is now exploded, and the fact fully established that the phenomenon was caused by some subterranean action beneath the spot affected so materially.

PARAGUAY IN BUINS.

Horrible State of Affairs at Asuncion-'he Position of Marshal Lopez-Not a Noul to be Found in the' Towns-The Houses 'Aumbring Down-Misery All Around, The steamer Merrimac, from Rio Janeiro way of St. Thomas, arrived at New York

Tuesday. There has been a terrible row in Asimelon, which for a time threatened the very existence the annears of the Paragunyan government. It appears that a Portuguese sailor was arrested for atof the Paragunyan government. It appears that a Portugueze sailor was arrested for at-tacking a poor Paraguayan woman in the mid-dle of the day at the battery. The Captain of the Port had the fellow locked up, but soon after a gang of about fifty Anstrians, Portu-guese and Italian, all armed, marched upon the Capitania, and demanded the instant re-lease of the Portuguese. Captain ferreira, the Paraguayan Captain of the Port, refused indignantly, but this nearly cost him his life. The sailors swore they would puil down the Capitania and shoot the Port Cap-tain and all his men if he did not instantly ac-tede to their demand; they shouted out death to Paraguay, and death to the Paraguayan government, and actually seized upon the flag-staff, cut it down, pitched the flag into the street, and would probably have carried out their threat had not a Brazilian officer, seeing the row, rushed out with a picquet of twenty-five men and charged upon the mob; the sail-ors drew their revolvers, and some two or three of the Brazilian soldiers were wounded, also some of the sailors, but the Brazilian officer soon succeeded in getting the better of the rioters and making prisoners of the officer soon succeeded in getting the better of the rioters and making prisoners of the leaders; they werent once taken in irons to the Policia, where they now are. The state of things in the rural districts of Paraguay is something which defies description. Gangs of deserters and hungry Paraguayans keep prowling about.

prowling about. **Poverty Everywhere.** T.Aveling through even the suburbs of the city is at present daugerous. The poverty that prevails throughout the country bailles imagi-nation. There are thousands living upon roots and whatever fruit they can find. At Luque, Ita, Itagua, and all the other towns, there is carrely a soul to be found. the bansse of the carcely a soul to be found; the houses of the towns are tumbling, and, in one word, Para-guay is one vast ruin. Not for several genera-

guay is one vast ruin. Not for several genera-tions will the country recover itself. Starving Women. There are some 20,000 Paraguayan women all stopping about Asuncion, in the vain hope of getting down to Buenos Ayres or Monte-video. Every vessel leaving here takes its ounta. quota.

Lopez.

The news from the seat of war is as contradictory as ever. The prevalent opinion is that Lopez is now inaccessible in the remote mounain ranges of Yagatimi, where he has still some thousands of followers, and is provided with supplies by the Caingua Indians. He is pro-bably short of arms and ammunition, but the Brazilians seem to have little chance of bringing the war to a speedy termination, either by following him up actively or by starving him

In the statement of Susanna Cespedes, aged 45 years, a widow, who has a son and nephew ing commands under

PRICE THREE CENTS.

SANTO DOMINGO.

SANTO DOMINGO. Opposition to Annexation.-Complete to Overthrow Haez.-How the Elec-tions were Managed.-A Chance, for Ballot-Box Stuffing. POBTO PLATTE, March 15.-A fresh out-break has just occurred here between, the government iroops and those of the poople who are dissatisfied with the anlexation scheme, resulting in the loss of life before the ing against Bacz and annexation is showing itself here, and in San Domingo Uity a party fiss been formed against the government. A out time to prevent its being fully successful. A number of suspected persons have been ar-rested and thrown into prison, many of theme idence in the annexation scheme is very much shaken, and it is feared, should if here. leaving their families utterly destitute. Com-fidence in the annexation scheme is very much shaken, and it is feared, should it how carried out, serious results will ensue. Three election returns are not yet complete, but such shave been received show a very large ma-jority in favor of annexation, although the manner of voting, which is prescribed by de-cree, would seem to give a capital chance, for ballot-box stuffing. The decree orders that a register be opened in every province, district, and military station of the republic, for the purpose of inscribing the names and titles of the voters who will sign therein, expressing their vote for or against annexation; but, in the voters who will sign therein, expressing their vote for or against annexation; but, in case the voter is not capable of signing his name, it is to be done for him by one of the government officials. The voting being done, the original document is to be forwarded to the government under the scale and certificates the government under the seals and certificates of the officers of the district or town where the vote is taken. A commissioner, to carry these returns to the United States Govern-ment, will sail in a day or two, in the United States steamer Nantasket, which has been placed at his disposal, for Havana or Key West.

BUTTER FROM MUD.

A Queer Chemical Process. A London letter-writer has the following curious information

A Donaton letter-writer has the following curious information: Not long ago I wrote that some ingenious man had been concocting various sorts of wine from tea-leaves, and soon after I men-tioned the prosecution of a grocer for adul-terating the tea he sold with the sweepings of his shop. As if this were not enough, we have now what I think is the most remark-able case on record. A certain analytical chemist has succeeded in extracting what is described as "a pure, white fat, tasteless and perfectly inodorous." from no less a sub-stance than the mud taken from the river. Thames: Of all the horrible compounds in the world, Thames mud is certainly the most loathsome and revolting: Mud is mud, to some extent, the world over, but the mud of the river Thames is ordinary mud combined the river Thames is ordinary mud combined with every other filthy substance ever created by nature or concoted by man. There is no doubt about the chemist's success, for the re-sult of his ingenuity has been seen and tested by numerous competent and scientific persons. But the worst is not yet told. This ingenious the addition of a little salt and color-ing matter, so closely resembles pure first-class butter that it is impos-sible for ordinary persons to detect the differthe ence. There is something very dreadful about the though of this, and one of the papers has still further alarmed the public by stating that, a certain well-known factory building on the a certain well-known factory officing on the river bank has been taken by a company for the purpose of working the new discovery on a large scale, and that they have already con-tracted with the Board of Works for all the tracted with the Board of Works for all the mudraised by the dredging machines in the Thames. The enterprise will no doubt have. the patronage of Mr. John Bright, who can-not fail to uphold the proposed a lutteration of butter as he has that of other articles.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Income 1869, \$1.187,185 44 Organized 1850. BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES: Hon. James Pollock. Ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, Director of U. S. Mint. J. Edgar Thomson, President Pennsylvania Railroad, 285 S. Third street. George Nugent, Gentleman, residence, Germanlowm. Albert G. Boberta, K.x. President Fourth Nat. Bank. Philip B. Mingle, Seed Merchant, 103 Market street. Hon. Alex, G. Cattell, U. S. Senator. I. aac Hazelburst, Attorney at Law, 605 Walnut street. L. M. Whildlin, Merchant, 75 South Fourth Street, Henry K. Bennett, Merchant, 75 South Fourth street. George W. Hill, Ex-President Commercial Nat. Bank. Johne N. Olsghorn, President Commercial Nat. Bank. John Wanamsker, Oak Hall Clotting House, 613 and 620 Chestnut street. Chestnut street. THE AMERICAN issues policies on all desirable plans at low rates, and for security and promptness in writing losses is unsurpassed by any Company in the United States.

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THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF the Young People's Association of the Spring Garden, Presbyterian Church, Eleventh street, above Spring Garden, will be held THB (Thursday) EVEN-ING, at 7% o clock. Addresses' will be delivered by Rev. Morris C. Sutheno. of New York, and Rev. B. L. Agnew, of this city. All are invited. It

Agnew, of this city. All are invited. It' COLFAX-WILSON-HOWARD-GEARY. ACADEMY OF MUSIC, TO-MOB. ROW EVENING. Doors open at 65 o'clock. Musical Overture by McClurg's Liberty. Silver Cornet. Band, Speaking begins at 75 o'clock. Admission Cards, 25c. 608 Arch astreet. It'

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De pilgrim THE Early GO or stand YOU musT. mh22 3t rps GO TO THE PILGRIM TO-NIGHT. mh18-6trp

AMUSEMENTS.

See Bixth page for additional Notices.

RECONSTRUCTION EXTRAORDI. THE GREAT CHAMPION CIRCUS Having been reconstructed for the great Spring and Summer SOUTHERN and WESTERN TOUR of 1870, WILL REOPEN at TENTH and OALLOW HILL Streets in A GRAND SERIES OF GURGEOUS SCENIC DIS-ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock, And continue EVERY EVENING until THURSDAY EVENING, 31st inst. SECOND AND LAST MATINKE 2 o'clock on WED-NESDAY AFTERNOON, 30th inst. DON't fail to visit the great Migrating Show. Admission, 25 cts.; Children, under ID years, 15 cts.; Reserved Chairs, 50 cts. cuch.

THE COURTS.

SUPREME COURT-Chief Justice Thompson, and Justices Agnew, Sharswood and Williams. -Judgments were entered in the following

Cases this morning: Church vs. Ruland Error to C P. of Luzerne county. Judgment affirmed. Let of show Commonwealth vs. Dillen. Rule to show cause why amendment should not be allowed. Rule discharged.

es other than preparatory The morning stage brought the first party from San Francisco. A correspondent writes from San Diego,

Inder date of March 8, as follows : Before this reaches you the quartz rocks of Messrs. Gower and others will have arrived

in San Francisco, and produced a sensation. was present when the wagon with the half I was present when the wagon with the main ton or more of gold-bearing quartz reached its destination in New San Diego, and it was a sight worth looking at to see the people rush-ing for a look at the precious staff. Within an hour after the arrival of the "rocks" every value which was obtainable hout beap an vehicle which was obtainable had been engaged by parties eager to locate in the New El Dorado. The discoverers said there was any quantity of the same kind of country to prospect in.

Plenty of ledges, and plenty of grass, wood, and water in the vicinity. From present pros-pects, there seems to be no doubt of the ex-istence of rich quartz mines and plenty of paying diggings in this county, which should no longer be classed among the "cow counties." Since the arrival of the quartz of Messrs. Gower and others the two San Diegos unbeing depopulated at a rapid rate, goods of every description are being sent for-ward, and business looks up wonderfully. On Mouther with events and the sent the s Monday a rich specimen was brought to New San Diego, about a foot square, the value of which was variously estimated at from \$150 to which was variously estimated at from \$100 to \$600. This, of course, did not lessen the enthusiasm of the people, who are really gold-mine mad. National City is left without population, and if Horton is able to finish his huge hotel in Newtown without importing a fresh lot of workmen, he will be lucky. It is provoted that Chinama are helded dring dring our from fresh lot of workmen, he will be lucky. It is reported that Chinamen are being driven from the mines, and also that a fight had already taken place in consequence, several Chinamer

BRIGHAM'S LAST DAYS.

Affairs in Mormondom--The New Ele-ment in the Church. A Salt Lake City correspondent of the *Tri-*bune, writing of the supposed intentions of the Mormons to leave Utah, says:

Brigham sees that from the attrition of the world his people are growing and bursting the shackles on their limbs. As for himself, but he will die Brigham. Now he has sworn by all the gods he worships that he never will submit to decation from the outside in the matter of polygamy or anything else he deems religion. He has psychologized a part of his people, so that they think his thoughts and do his will. What proportion of them?, About one-eighth of the menare polygamists, and 16,000 would be a large estimate of the number of their able-bodied Some of these have been careful not to men. wielate the anti-polygamy law of 1862, and as it is not presumable that any possible action of the Government can trouble those who violated no existing law in entering on the practice of polygamy, they will not be forced to flee. So that 2,000 would be a liberal estimate of those straightest of their sect who would be likely, in any event, to follow Brigham to the new and more iso-lated "Zion." And that about that number should do it, does seem probable, in case the law should be enforced. It is understood that the School of the Prophets, where public policy is most and most secretly discussed among them, has concluded that if the Cullom bill passes and is enforced, it will be best for such as cannot stand the pressure to quietly withdraw southward, and "woe," they say, "to any who shall dare to follow them." Elder Woodruff, one of the Apostles, said, in a sermon not long since, that he would not have to flee to escape the law, even if the Cul-lom bill should pass, because he had taken no additional wives since the passage of the anti-polygamy law of 1862. It stands to reason, if reason may be applied to a people who would seem to have taken leave of it, that few who are not amenable to the law will join in "vamosing the ranch." The number who are amenable to the law cannot exceed 2,000. With them would go the iron reign of terror Brig-ham has maintained in the mountains for 20 years, and the trebly oath-bound priesthood,

which embraces every man and woman in the Church, and accounts for their unity, would soon crumble from the sturdy blows of men who have for a score of years felt its iron in

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THE MINERSVILLE EXPLOSION.

THE MINERSVILLE EXPLOSION. The Particulars by Mail. The Pottsville Miners' Journal of yesterday upplies the following details of a sad disaster already mentioned by telegraph: Yesterday morning a terrible disaster oc-curred at the colliery of the Wolf Creek Dia-mond Coal Company, uear Minersville, by which three boys were hurried into eternity, and eleven.other persons, men and boys, were injured, the majority of them dangerously. The tollowing are the particulars of the mel-ancholy occurrence as furnished to us by our

ncholy occurrence as furnished to us by our Minersville correspondent:

Yesterday morning, at a quarter to seven o'clock, one of the boilers at the breaker of the Wolf Creek Diamond Coal Company, on Wolf creek, about a mile above Minersville, ex-ploded with terrible force. The whole build-ing in which the bailors were way completely ing in which the boilers were was completely demolished, the mason work in and around it torn down and scattered in every direction, while two of the boilers welle thrown over, and the third, the one causing the disaster was carried a distance of fully one hundred yards and landed on the railroad near the switch leading to what is generally known as Seviel's Breaker. Large stones composing the mason work of the boiler-house were hurled around on all sides. One stone, weigh-ing probably one hundred and tifty pounds, was found on the railroad about tifty yards below where the boiler lay. The heavy wood-work composing the frame of the building was scattered around, torn and splintered into

mere shreds Three boys were instantly, killed by being either scalded or crushed by the stones or tim-ber, while five men and six boys beside were more or less injured, and others escaped with slight scratches, some of them escaping so narrowly that it appears almost mixaculous. The cause of the explosion is not yet known, but will probably be discovered in the course of the Coroner's investigation. It is truly surprising that so few were killed

when the fact is taken into consideration that t occurred a few minutes before the regular hour for commencing work and when the men and boys had collected around the boiler house as is enstomary before starting to work. The list of killed and wounded, as far as learned, is as follows: Killed-William Cook, Richard Hennesy

Wounded—Jacob Molle, man. badly bruised; Michael Given, man, leg broken and otherwise badly injured; John Sheaffer, man, bruised about the breast; John Sheaffer, son, hands badly scalded and severe scalp wound besides other bruises; John Coombs, man slightly scalded and bruised : Jacob Freller slightly scalled and ormsed: Jacob Freiler, engineer, very badly scalled and otherwise injured; Christian Weaver, boy, hand crushed and head cut in different places; Alexander Leybach, boy, leg broken, body badly bruised and head and face cut; Thomas Constability has badly injured Barnayd Ma-Campbell, boy, badly injured; Bernard Mo-han, boy, severely scalded; John Kaerble, boy, arm broken and leg severely bruised. The dead were immediately removed and the wounded promptly attended by Drs. Helwig and Beach,

The boilers were three in number, and had been carefully examined on Sunday, when they were pronounced in first-rate order. The outside one, which exploded, as it now lies on the railroad, looks as though it had been recently repaired, and the iron, at the end blown off, appears to be of the best kind, though the end was torn of almost as evenly as if cut off.

One boy sitting outside the boiler-house was bank, another was thrown about twenty feet and fell in the snow, both fortunately being more frightened than hurt.

-The Tuileries are in such a dilapidated condition that upward of one hundred mil-lions frances are required to make the neces-sary repairs. As the Corps Legislatif, owing to the precarious condition of the French The Blood Atonement. The Mormons are fanatics. Their minds are darkened by the terrible doctrine of blood atonement. The enlightened world may not R. E. LEE.

An Interview with the Ex-Rebel Chieftain.

David McCrae is furnishing the Glasgow Scotland) Herald with a series of interesting ketches of American men and women. described his first interview with General Lee as follows:

When I got back to the hotel I found that Lee, who was aware of my coming, had al-ready (with the courtesy so conspicuous among a class of Americans) sent his servant to inquire if I had arrived, and to say that he quire if I had arrived, and to say that he would like to see me at the college. "On going there after breakfast, I was taken up stairs and shown into the room set aside for the use of the College President. "A noble-looking man, dressed in gray mili-tary cost who had been writing at a table-

tary coat, who had been writing at a table near the window, rose as I entered. He was tall, straight, and soldier-like, with crisp hair turning white; short-trimmed beard, pointed at the chin, and dark imperial-looking eyes, very keen and searching. It was Robert E. Lee, the old Confederate accurate the old Confederate commander. "As the first words of greeting passed be-

ween us, there was a hidden sadness in his look which impressed me painfully. He was suffering from ill-health at the time; but it was not a look of physical pain. Perhaps it was only my feeling, but it seemed as if the shadow f the past was over him-as if you could read behind the vigilance of his dark eves the fate of the South, and of the myriad who lay sleep-ing on the battle-fields.

"When' I was seated he began to inquire where I had been in the South, and about my journey up-smilling at the somewhat dolerul account I had to give him of my experience in the stage from Goshen. . He said there was another road I might have taken-the one from Stanton. But they say whichever road you take, you wish by that you had taken the other. He had been twice by the Goshen road on horseback. The scenery was very grand.

"He began to speak about Scotland, and said :-- 'You will meet with many of your countrymen here. The Valley of Virginia is peopled with Scotch-Irish-people who have come from Scotland by way of Ireland. They are a fine race. They have the courage and determination of the Scotch, with the Irish dash and intrepidity. They make fine soldiers. "He said it was an old wish of his to visit this country; but it would never be realized now. Stonewall Jackson had been in Scot. land before the war. He had heard him

"When some reference was made to the odds against which the South had fought, and the want there was of accurate statistics, 1 told him it was understood he was preparing a history of the war himself.

"I have had that in view,' he said : 'but the time is not come for an impartial history. If the truth were told just now it would not credited

When the books that had already appeared were spoken of, and I mentioned oue, the proof sheet of, which, it was asserted, had been submitted to General Grant and himself for revision, he said: 'It is a mistake. I have never read a history of the war, nor the bio-graphy of any man engaged in it. My own life has been, written, but I have not kooked into it. He added into it.' He added, after a pause, 'I do not

"He spoke highly of Sherman's abilities -said Sherman had always been a good soldier.

"He seemed much gratified when I told him of the estimation in which he and Stonewall Jackson had been held from the first by the British _ people, irrespective altogether .of. Northern and Southern sympathies. He said, after a pause, 'Jackson lies in the Presbyterian burying-ground at the other extremity of Lexington,'"

following : The Cacique Galiano had arranged with Lopez for an interview at the next new moon; the former as well as the other chiefs of the Cangua and Tembiguay tribes are not allied to Lopez, but rather disposed towards the Brazilians, and treat the women very kindly. The southern tribes of Caingnas, however, have given supplies and assistance to Lopez. The unfortunate women at Espadin had to eke out a subsistence from bitter had to exe out a subsistence from other oranges, cocoanuts, and occasional supplies brought them by the Indians in exchange for what little jewelry they had remaining. Most of the women, however, had already parted with their jewels, giving them for safe-keep-ing to the French and Italian consuls, MM. Cuverville and Chapperon. The number of women still detained at Espadin is very large.

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

The Tickets and Chances.

The annual State election in Connecticut occurs on Monday, April 4. Thus far the can-vass has been conducted with moderation on ooth sides, no exciting issues of a local nature both sides, no exciting issues of a local nature having arisen. The Republicans, however, are in earnest, and the prospect of their suc-cess seems encouraging. So far as the respec-tive platforms of the two parties can make it so, the contest is put squarely upon the national issues between Republicanism and Democracy, the former characteristic the Democracy, the former championing the policy of Congress, and the latter asserting, with Bourbonic obstinacy, the doctrine of State sovereignty, resistance to reconstruc-tion and the Fifteenth Amendment, and obstruction generally. It would seem to be rather late in the day to be contending for such accomplished issues, and we can only account for it by recalling the past, and assuming that Connecticut Democracy of to-day is the ghost of the Hartford Convention.

The following are the tickets which have been put in nomination: Remblican. Democratic.

Governor-Marshal Jewell, Jas. E. English, Lieut. Gov.-Morris Tyler, J. Hotchkiss, Lieut. Gov.--Morris Tyler. J. Hotchkiss. Sec. of State-H. Appleman. T. H. Waller. Treasurer--David P. Nichols. Chas. M. Pond. Controller-J. W. Manning. Seth S. Logan. In addition to the above, a new Legislature is to be chosen, to consist of twenty-one Senators and 238 members of the lower House. The present Senate consists of fourteen Republicans and seven Democrats; and the House of 130 Republicans and 108 Democrats. The State administration is Republican, having been elected last year by majorities ranging from 411 on Governor, to 2,200 on other candidates. The contest for Governor was between the same candidates last year as now, and was very active and close. It is thought that this year Gov. Jowell's majority will be materially increased. If the recent result in New Hampshire is to be accepted as a reliable indication of political sentiment in New England it may safely be counted upon that the sceptre has passed from the Democracy in its ancient stronghold .- N. Y. Times

UNIVERSAL AMNESTY.

A Proclamation to be Issued.

The President has prepared, and will send admitted, a message recommending that Fri-versal Annesty be declared, and restoring their civil rights to all engaged in the fachel-lion, who come forward and ask them. It is a message which the country will glady hail, and the results of which will be fur-reaching and beneficent. The Senate should show its disposition to welcome the measure by at once admitting the only two States which remain unreconstructed. Then, with every State once more represented in the National Congress, more represented in the stational congress, every citizen a voter, and every rebol forgiven, we shall be ready, as a united people, to pay our debt, rebuild our waste places, and renew our career of magnificent material prosperity. -Tribung

-A Parisian Countess lately lost two val-

uable diamonds from her necklace. They were found in the street by a gemin, who traded them to one of his fellows for a pocket-knife; the second boy played at marbles with them, lost one in a gutter, and gave the other to a servant who showed it to her mistress, a jeweler's wife, who recognized it as belonging to the Countess, who was one of her hasband's oustomers. Afterwards the other diamond was discovered in the conductor leading to the sewer, the boy indicating the spot where he had lost it. All of us are not so lucky.

DANISH WEST INDIES.

The Question of Annexation---Benefits of the Action to the United States.

ST. CROIN, Saturday, March 12, 1870 .-- As many Americans seem to take a kindly in-terest in the Danish West India Islands, in a lack of startling news you may not object to hear something of the views of their inhabit-ants. They argue that it is now some two or three years since they were told that they were sold to the United States, and as yet everything remains in a state of uncertainty. everything remains in a state of uncertainty. This deranges all business, checks operations, and places them in a most disagreeable posi-tion. They have the right to complain that, the United States Senate does not say either. yes or no.

The United States need not fear_that tho island would ever be a burden to the Treas ury. This small island alone would pay to the Federal Government a revenue of over a half a million a year over the expenses of go vern-ing it. We would send them over 10,000 pun-cheons of rum a year, which, at \$30 a pun cheon, excise tax, would be \$500,000. Other taxes, one cent a pound on sugar, import duties; one cent a pound on sugar, import dutes; stamp tax, income tax, & e., would more thean pay the expense of government, which would be small. There would be required, p enhaps, a small garrien of one or two companies. For local matters, schools, roads, police, f.c., the

The ridiculous exaggerations which get no some American papers about volcamos and earthquakes make the people laugh. There is nothing volcanic in the formation- of the islands, nor is there a volcano within apy hundred miles of us. In the past two or three years earthquakes seem to have been curiously traveling about the world, and in phoese where apparently they have no business. In Novemapparency may have no ousness. In Novemi ber, 1867, we were visited with a shalle, fol-lowed by that curious phenomenon ar earth-quake wave, which threw a United States, man-of-war ashore here (she was af caward launched). No carthquake was ever known here before to do any damage, and the island is no more liable to have such avaciance is no more liable to have such experience again than Boston is. The inhabitants of the island have now,

been, we may say, standing on one legior over-two years, and they feel that they have the right to ask the United States Senate to putthem out of this state of uncertainty, and just

say yes or no to that treaty. It they go over to the States this islead would be the gem of the West indies and a credit to the flag, and the people, I may say, are unanimous for the change. Threes.

THE INDIANS IN CANADA.

How They are Treated.

It is painfully evident that the Individual something, us is not understood. We may learn something, on the subject from our Norsbern neighbors. It may be remembered that the Stonr, offered to take up the Winnipeg Asston Aom the Canadian point of view; and that the Do-Canadian point of view that one of the appointment of a genuine red may as general director of Indian affairs in the Northwest. the individual in question Dr. Oronyatekha:-being an Indian Chief and an educated gentleman of rare talents and unusus accomplish-ments. Quite recently, in Kincaidine town-ship, two children were lost in a snow-drift, and must have perished but for their discovery and must have perished out for their discovery and, rescue at the hands of one of these "savages," who took them to his wigwam, where his squay gave them the kindest and most careful attention," By the next morning the Indian had found the residence of the the them the bappy tidings. There is evi-dently a different "standpoint" for viewing Indian affairs in Kineardine from that in Montaup.

