Coening



Balletin.

VOLUME XXIV.—NO. 35.

MONDAY, MAY 23, 1870.

WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS
Of Parties, &c. New styles. MASON & CO., 907
Chestnut street.

de30fmw tf3 EARTH CLOSET CO'S DRY EARTH commodes and apparatus for fixed closets at WM. BHOADs., 1221 Market street. Freedom from risk health and from offence; seconomy of a valuable fer-zer secured by use of the dry earth system. accepts

MARRIED. SOWERS-GORDON.—At Christ Church, George-town, D. C., May 19th, by the Rev. W. W. Williams, Wm. H. Sowers, of Philadelphia, to Josephine, only daughter of Wm. A. Gordon, Esq.

ALLDERDICE. On the 19th inst., James Allderdice,

ALIDERDICE—(In the 19th Inst., James Allderdice, in the 44th year of his age.

His relatives and male friends are invited to attend the ineral, from his late residence, No. 392 South Tenth street, this (blondar) afternoon, 23d inst., at 3 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

DEMING.—On Sunday morning. 22d inst., Mrs. Savah Ann Deming, relict of Walter Hamilton Deming, in the 56th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the relatence of her son. 117 South Thirty-fourth street. West Philadelphia, on Tuesday, at 10 o'clock A. M. [New York and Boston papers please copy.]

HAZARD.—At Germantown, on Sunday morning, Samuel Hazard, 86 years of age.

His male friends and those of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Woodbine avenue (Cirurch Lane Station), Germantown, on Wednesday morning, at 11.30 o'clock, without further locice.

nesday morning, at 11.30 october, without internotice.

NEWMAN.—On Saturday evening, May 21st, Eugenia, widow of the late James L. Newman.

Yuneral from her late residence, 1126 Walnut street,
en Tuesday afternoon, at 30 clock, to which the friends
of the family are invited, without further notice.

BHERBERD.—On the 19th instant, Susan W., wife of
Henry D. Sherrerd, in the 60th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, 221 inst., at 4 o'clock,
from her late residence, No. 1336 Spruce afrect. Interment at Woodlands.

SCHOCK.—Suddenly, on the 21st instant, John H.
Schock, Jr., aged 23 years, son of John H. and Christian
A. Schock.

Schook, Jr., aged 23 years, son of John II. Am A. Schock.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfullynvited to attend his funeral, from his parents residence,
2022 North Second street, on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock. In
erment at Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

WEIMER.—On Saturday, the 21st instant, Mary H.,
wife of W. H. Weimer, is the 34th year of her age.

Funeral on Tuesday morning, at 9 o'clock, from the
residence of her husband, 1512 North Tenth street. In
terment at Laurel Hill.

1870. EYRE & LANDELL 1870.

HAVE TUDAY ANOTHER 1870.

LIAMA LAGE JACKETE.

LIAMA LAGE FANGUETTES.

LIAMA LAGE FANGUETTES.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MR. WANAMAKER

Invites the Commissioners to the

General Assembly

Presbyterian Church and the

to other Religious Conventions now in session in our city to visit his

Finest Clothing Establishment, 818 and 820 Chestnut St.

ARTISTS' FUND GALLERIES,

(Opposite U. S. Mint.) SHERIDAN'S RIDE. Great Life-size Painting by the Post-Artist, ON EXHIBITION at the above BEAUTIFUL GAL-BERIES for a short time, in conjunction with a collec-tion of Pnintings by the same_Artist (the_property-of private citizens), and other choice works of Art.

MB. J. B. ROBERTS will give a full description of the incident, and read the Poem at 12 M., and 4 and 9 P. M. daily. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

IN THE NEWSPAPER OF THE Scientific, there is a criticism on

PROF. E. BARILI'S CONCERT, which took place 7th May instant.

The writer of this criticism doubts (as men of science always doubt) that the ladies and gentlemen who have sung on this occasion are my pupils; therefore, I beg the public and said gentleman to take the trouble of rending the attentions which the same pupils and the emigent Prof. Thunder have spontaneously favored me with to mmask the truth.

E. BARILLI.

with to annuak the truth.

11.**

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 21, 1870.—

1 wish to thank the Musical Critic of the Beientife

Journal very much for the kind and encouraging manner

in which he spoke of my style of singing at Professor E.

Barill's Concort; but, as the gentleman seems to be in

doubt as to my being the pupil of Prof. B., I think it but

just that I should state publicly that I have never had

any other toacher in music and singing but him, having

studied just three years.

I also avail myself of this opportunity to thank Prof.

Ettore Barill for the untiring care and attention that he

finas bestowed upon me, as it is solely to his fidelity and

efficiency that I am indebted for all progress that I my

Invo made in this most beautiful of arts.

To the Press of Philadelphia my thanks are due for

their kind and encouraging words to one who is yet an

amaguateur.

PAULINE NININGER.

PAULINE NININGER. CARD.—THE STATEMENT MADE on the programme of Prof. Barili's last concert having been publicly contradicted, and the assertion made that I was Prof. Thunder's pupil, and not Prof. Barili's, I herewith publish Prof. Thunder's card, which substantiates Prof. Barili's statement and settles the nuestion. LEONIE PETRY.

Miss L. PETRY is and has been a pupil of Prof. Sttore Barili for two years past; of Prof. Antonio Barili, of
New York, the year preceding; and my pupil for six
months only previous to this time.

1t* HENRY G. THUNDER. CARD—INSINUATIONS HAVING been made to the contrary, I feel it my duty in justice to Prof. E. Barill, to state that I have been his bupli from the very beginning of my musical studies, and owe entirely to his method and instruction any progress I have made.

G. A. CONLY. DON'T FORGET PROF. SILLI-

DUN'T FURGET FROF. SILLIMAN'S Lecture TO-NIGHT, at the ACADEMY
OF MUSIC, on the "NATURAL WONDERS AND
BEAUTIES OF THE YO SEMITE VALLEY, CALIFORNIA."
Richly illustrated by the Stereopticon. Tickets, 50cents; Reserved Scats, 75 cents. At GOULD'S, 823
Chestnut street, and at the Door.

BOYS AND GIRLS,
GO TO THE PILGRIM
After School on TUESDAY. Only 10 cents, and ever to years 25 cents. Teachers will please announce this nominal price to pupils.

nal price to pupils.

MY25 2ts

AMERICAN BAPTIST HISTORIOAL SOUIETY holds its anniversary in the
Bieth-Eden Church, corner Broad and Spruce streets.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7% o'clock. Address by
Dr. Osgood, of Orozer Theological Seminary.

11" GO SEE THE CLOSING OF THE PILGRIM. Extra Matinee for Boys and Girls, TUESDAY, at 4.30 P. M.

TUESDAY, at 4.50 P. M.

TUESDAY, at 4.50 P. M.

TUESDAY, at 4.50 P. M.

THE FORTY-SIXTH ANNIVERBARY of the American Sunday-School Union will
be held at the Academy of Music on TUESDAY EVENING, 24th inst., at 7.45 o'clock. Hon. SCHUYLER.
OLFAX will proside. Advresses may be expected
from Boy. J. H. Brookes, D. D., of St. Louis; Rev. Chas.
E. Choney, of Chicago: Itav. B. W. Chidlaw, Superinzendent of Missions for Ohlo and Indiana, and others.
Singing by a choir of 560 young ladles, under direction
of Col. D. W. C. Mocre.
Tickets, with secured seats, 25 cents each; May be
jud at the Society's Building, No. 1122 Chostnut
street.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLThe stated queblic oxaminations of the SENIOR
OLASS for DEGREES will be held dully (except SATTERDAYS) from May 5th to May 25th, from 4 to 0'clock
C. M.
iny7 16trps.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE REPUBLICAN CITIZENS OF THE REPUBLICAN CITIZENS OF the Sixth Division of the Twenty-seventh Ward will meet at Mechanics' Intel, Market kirest, above Forty-second, THIS MONDAY, at 7% o'clock P. M. 42° BEMEMBER, THE ORIGINAL delicions White Mountain Cake is found only at DEXTER'S, 245 South Fifteenth street. my20-12trp* MINISTERS CAN SECURE THEIR Tickets for the Forty-sixth Anniversary of "The American Sunday-school Union," by calling for the same, on or before 23d inst. my20.3t rp5 HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1515
and 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department.

Medical treatment and medicine furnished gratuitously

WINES AND LIQUORS.

Delicious Champagne PURE AND FRUITY NORTH STAR.

> CARMICK & CO... No. 113 Chestnut Street,

AND B. MITCHELL & CO...

Just introduced at very low price. For sale by

No. 109 Chestnut Street,

Agents.

COURTS.

Over and Terminer—Judges Allison and Peirce.—This morning the case of William Whitesides, charged with the murder of Henry Truman, on the 31st of March last, was called for trial. This was the case of the was called for trial. This was the case of the constable who, while attempting to take a prisoner, was resisted, and discharged his pistol, the ball taking effect upon Truman, who was in the neighborhood. Owing to the absence of witnesses, the case was postponed until 1 o'clock this afternoon.

THE POPE AND THE GERMANS.

Ritter Antagonism.

A letter from Rome to the Vienna Presse It must furnish every thoughtful individual with food for grave reflection to see how German learning, and especially German theology, which is everywhere else so highly esteemed, is so little appreciated in this vaunted capital of Christianity. Not a single German Protestant work can be procured from any Roman bookseller, and we even ask in vain for the writings of the ablest and most learned bookseller, and we even ask in vain for the writings of the ablest and most learned Catholic theologians of Germany. As may be supposed not a book is to be seen that has been put into the Roman Index. The German bookseller, Spithover, Keeps nothing but ultramontane wares, and receives every one ungraciously who inquires for any work of a different class. Thus the members of the Council are entirely uninfluenced by German writers, and as far as this is concerned, the Council are entirely uninfluenced by German writers, and, as far as this is concerned, the Jesuits could have proposed no more suitable locality than, Rome. The longer the Council lasts the more easily will many German bishops forget whatever theology they took with them across the Alps: Many members of the liberty minority feel most acutely this deprivation of German theological literature, while examining the schematic submitted to while examining the schenata submitted to them, and inquire eagerly for James in Spithover's shop, where, however, they find only Hergenrother's Anti-James. As to the works of Dollinger or Froschhammer, it would be a such a species to progress them in Australia. uch easier to procure them in Australia The Pope makes no great secret of the little

he sets by the Germans, nor does he conceal that their secession would not be unwel-come to him, because, as he expresses him-self, the church would thus be "purified." On a recent occasion he spoke very frankly on this subject with a cardinal who directed his attention to the movement that has begun in Germany. The words of his Holiness were: Ch'er Possono divenire scismatici, sura perpolita la chiesa. (What of that? They may become schismatics, and the church will be purified.)

THE INDIAN OUTBREAK.

Raid on the Railroad and the Town of Carson.

The Denver (Col.) Tribune says:
We are again compelled to announce the horrid news of the breaking out of Indian hostilities on the plains, cleven men having been killed and scalped yesterday, 'May 14th. So far as we can now learn, the uprising was as usual, well planned, and the blow struck at a dozen points at once, about nine o'clock at a dozen points at once, about nine o'clock in the morning, and extending from Rit Car-son to a point more than thirty miles west on the railroad. One man was killed within two miles of town, and all the stock driven off that hey could get, amounting to over four hundred head.

We cannot learn that any one from Denver was among the killed—but think not—most of the victims being workmen on the road. The only name we got was that of Mr. Dudley, Sr., engineer on the Kansas Pacific. His body is now in General Palmer's office at Kit Carson. A party of men went out from Kit Carson in pursuit, but whether United States cavalry or volunteers, we do not know. Three or four Indians are reported to have been seen to fall from their saddles in a brush they had with them, but their bodies were carried

off.
The Denver coach left yesterday morning, but, after proceeding a few miles, discovered so many Indians that it put back to Carson, armed all the passengers, of whom there was a full load, and started out again. It will be in to-day. Great excitement exists in Carson, as may well be expected, but we cannot learn whether anything has been done to pursue the

From another letter, written by J. M. Myers,

and dated Beloit, Mitchell county, May 11, we "I presume you will hear ere this reaches you that the Lo family has given us a taste of what we may expect this summer. They killed three citizens on Limestone creek, at its junction with the Solomon. There were four men and a boy who had crossed the river to plant corn. It so happened that, for the first time, they had locked their door, leaving their arms, ammunition and accoutrements inside; there

fore they were unar med. "It seems as though the Indians, or a part of them, had gone in the house, broken open the door, and taken their arms and ammunition, which consisted of eleven guns and three hundred rounds, then secreted themselves in the brush at the crossing, while the other party of red devils made their appearance on the same side on which the men were at work. The party naturally started for their arms, and while crossing three of the men were and while crossing three of the men were killed; the remaining man and boy, swimming down the river, escaped to tell the sad fate of their cemrades. Two of the men were killed by arrows, the other by a ball. The Indians

got but little stock." The mouth of Limestone is in the neighborhood of seventy miles above Lindsey. Captain Winsell, who has been in town for some tain winsell, who has been in town for some-time in attendance upon the United States District Court, resides about twelve miles below where this massacre occurred. He re-ceived a letter from his wife yesterday, urging him to come home at once, and bring help with him. She stated that Indians had been seen near the place. She herself had gone down to Asherville for safety.

_Illinois State prisoners make 40,000 cigars

FIFTH **EDITION**

4:30 O'Clock.

WASHINGTON.

MILITARY AND NAVAL ORDERS

LABOR MOVEMENT IN BOSTON A NEW POLITICAL PARTY URGED

> By the American Press Association. Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, May 23,—Brevet Brig.-Gen. T. A. McParlin, Brevet Lieut.-Col. D. L. Huntington and Brevet Maj. Van Buren Hubbard, Surgeons U. S. A., have been designated as a Board, to meet at the West Point Military Academy on the 1st of June, to examine into the physical qualifications of members of the graduating class and candidates for admission to the Academy. Naval Orders.

Commodore John P. Gillis is ordered to duty as Light-house Inspector of the Fourth Light-house district.
Commodore Wm. Gardner is detached from duty as Light-house Inspector of the Fourth Light-house District, and placed on waiting orders.

Suit Decided The suit of John Faley against Henry Smith, for the Supervisorship, was decided in favor of the former to-day, in the Court of Common Pleas. It was then carried to a

nigher Court. The Lincoln Monument Fund. WASHINGTON, May 23.—The Treasurer of the Potomac Post of the Grand Army of the Republic has transmitted \$122 to General Spinner, who is Treasurer of the Lincoln Monument Association, to be credited to that und, it being the proceeds of a lecture by James E. Murdoch before the Grand Army of the Republic Lecture Association some

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

[By the American Press Association.]

MASSACHUSEPTS.

Convention of Labor Beformers—Doings of President Grant and Wendell Phil-lips Condemned. Boston, May 23.—About fifty labor reformers, now in convention, held three sessions, at Mercantile Hall, vesterday. Resolutions were presented declaring poverty the outgrowth of unnatural social system; that money not earned legally is stolen; that, in tixing the rate of interest, Wall street fixes he price of house and farm; that the railroads which have paid for themselves, and now yield the dividends, should be managed for the benefit of the people, &c. A resolution also passed, condemning the doings of Wendell Phillips and President Grant in depreciating the claims of laborers, and urging the forma-tion of a new political party.

The Fenian Baid.--More Troops.

Special despatches received in this city from Providence say: A party of Fenians, under the command of two prominent city military gentlemen, leaves this evening, for St. Albans, for the purpose of taking part in the coming Fenian attack on Canada

Passengers on the Steamship City of Baltimere. The steamship City of Baltimore brings 901 passengers, the largest number ever lauded in this port by one vessel store and Dwelliur Destroyed by Fire-Loss \$12,000.

WENHAM, May 23.—The dwelling and outhouses belonging to the heirs of the late John Porter, and the store of Amos Gould, were destroyed by fire this A. M. The loss is estimated at \$12,000.

(By the American Press Association.) FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Second Session. SENATE—Continued from the Fourth Edition.
Hr. Pomeroy reported a substitute for the
bill granting lands and rights of way for the
construction of the New Orleans and Northwestern Railway.
Mr. Cameron reported a joint resolution to award medals to the Pennsylvania and

Massachusetts volunteers who were first to rrive at Washington on the breaking out of The Senate resumed the consideration of he Legislative and Executive Appropria-

tion bills. The question being on an amend-ment offered by Mr. Trumbull to pay female clerks appointed by the provisions of the law the same compensation as male clerks of the the same compensation as male cierks of the same class to which they are appointed,

Mr. Morrill moved to amend Mr. Trumbull's amendment, authorizing the heads of departments to appoint female cierks to various grades of cierkships in the departments at the same compensation as male cierks of similar grades.

of similar grades.

Mr. Trumbull agreed to the proposition. The question on the adoption of the amend-nent as modified was agreed to by yeas 29,

navs 11.

Baltimore Produce Market.

[By the American Press Association.]

BALTIMORE, May 23.—Coffee is firm. Sales of 1,000 ga of Bio. to go West at 13%, gold, in bond.

Outon is dull, holders asking full prices. Middlings 22% coats; lew middling, at 22; good to ordinary 20% a21.

Sugars are stranged by the control of the contro 2024a21. Sugars are strong and buoyant. Sales of 1,300 hhds r refining, at 19%c.; 550 hhds. grocery grades, at 9%2

115.6.
Fleur is very quiet. Sales only 500 bels., all Western Spring, at \$4.50; Superfine at \$5.25, ler extra.
Spring, at \$4.50; Superfine at \$5.25, ler extra.
Western Red at \$1.15, at 28; 2.00 to 3,000 bushels Virginia und Maryland do at \$1.35a1 60. Corn is steady and lym. White at \$1.15a1 18; Yellow at \$1.19 for Western; \$1.12a1 13 for Southern. Oats—sales at 61a65 cents.

nts. Provisions are quiet but firm, with prices unhanged. Whisky is firmer. Sales of 100 barrels at \$1 09 per

ITALY. Cabinet Opinion of Greek Brigandage...
"Only Forty-live Bands" of Sichlan Brigands.
A mail telegram from Florence of the 2d of

A mail telegram from Florence of the 2d or May reports as follows:
In to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, Count Visconte Venola, in reply to an interpellation, confirmed the news of the murder of the Italian Consul Bawres, and stated that the imputations on the Consul were calumnies. The Minister consented to lay before the House the papers referring to the case, and also to the Greek tragedy at Marathon.

Signor Lanzi, in answer to a question, said that brigandage in Calabria was no longer of any importance. The few bands which still existed in Sicily numbered only forty-five. Count Arrivabene called the attention of the House to an allegation made by Mr. Moens, an English tourist, who fell into the hands of an English tourist, who fell into the hands of Neapolitan brigands near Salerno in 1864. He protested with indignation against Mr. Moens's allegation that the Italian government had connived at the outrage in question. Signor Lanzi replied that Mr. Moens had been most ungrateful in making such assertion, and stated that he had been urgently requested at the time by the British Minister, he (Signor Lanzi) being at that time Minister of the In-terior to permit the friends of the captives terior, to permit the friends of the captives Moens and Murray to treat with brigands as to ransom. The government, he added, treated the matter rather from a humane point of view than from that of lawful authority.

Another Double Execution--The Broth A Havana correspondent of the Herald

As in my last I announced would be the case, the two brothers Aguero were garroted on last Saturday afternoon on the grounds west of Casele Principe, not having been allowed to rest in Havana a day before the Spanish clamor for their blood forced them upon the scatiold. The drum-head court-martial that had tried and sentenced them was tigetmerately hasty in its proceedings. most intemperately hasty in its proceedings, but in this it only followed in the footsteps of other Spanish courts-martial, drum-heads and regulars. What was most shockingly inde-cent and brutal in the action of the authorities in regard to the two victims was that before the drum-head court-martial assembled to try them, workmen were employed in erecting the garroting platform upon which to carry out the fore-ordained sentence of the tribunal. What a commentary upon the worthlessness of Spanish justice and courts! The younger one of the brothers Señor Diego Aguero, only 23 years old, was first garroted, and met death with the bravery and composure his friends prophesied he would. He was accompanied to and upon the scatiold by a priest, he having gladly accepted the services of one when placed in capilla. After he had been dead about half an hour his body was removed from the fatal chair, but left upon the scaffold, no doubt with the intention that the brother should see it, and then this brother was marched out from commentary upon the worthlessness of Spanish

and then this brother was marched out from Castle Principe to be also garroted.

Gaspar Aguero, the elder, a Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General among the insurgents, I believe, was, as you know, once captured by Count de Valmaseda and sent to Spain, from where he escaped and returned to the insurgent ranks. For this reason he was far more obnoxious to the Spaniards than was far more contextors to the spanial washis brother, and they watched him closely whilst he walked to the place of execution and stood upon the scaffold in the hope of discovering some, pleasing to them, signs of covering some, pleasing to them, signs of weakness, but in this they were truly disappointed. Throughout the whole of his trying ordeal Gaspar Aguero behaved with the same wonderful fortitude that Gen. Goicouria did upon the same grounds a week ago. He walked the rather long distance from the Castle to the scaffold smoking a last cigar, and talking unconcernedly with a num-ber of Spanish officers, no priest accompany-ing him, he, unlike his brother, having steaddeclined the services of one. Upon the scaffold he had almost to pass over the lifeless form of his brother to reach the garroting chair, but this greatest test of his fortitude he bore most wonderfully well. He cast only a hurried glance at the corpse, its blackened face, its distorted features and its out hanging tongue, and without any visible traces. of the terrible emotions he must have then experienced from the sight, he took his stand near the chair, and, upon command of the executioner, seated himself, and was soon afterwards despatched, dying quite easily, to all appearances. Over twenty thousand persons witnessed the two executions, mostly Spanish volunteers and loyalists, who outraged death and disgraced themselves by applauding when the two men were executed, and indulging in oftrepeated virus to Spain and miteras to the insurgents. Neither of the Agueros attempted to speak from the scaffold, the authorities having forewarned them that they should not be allowed to do so. Their bodies were refused tioner seated himself, and was soon afterwards llowed to do so. Their bodies were refused to their families, and were interred by the authorities in the lot for so-called traitors, in which also repose those of that great trio of martyrs for Cuban independence—Narcisso Lopez, Pinto and General Golcouria.

PRACTICAL WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

A Female Sheriff in Iowa.

Here, now, is a woman in authority who is fully equal to her duties, albeit these same duties are of the roughest character. The Burlington Hack Eye tells about her:

Much interest has been excited by the empanelling of a jury of women in Wyoming Territory, and the appointment of females as notaries public, and to other civic functions heretofore supposed to be irrevocably reserved to the masculine sex. It is reserved to Iowa, however, to produce the first female Sherifi, and to Des Moines county to be the first in the State to accord to woman the difficult and trying duties of the sheriffalty. It is true, the peohave not formally elected a lady as Sheriff ple have not formally elected a lady as Sheritt of this county, but in so far as "practice is bet-ter than precept," the substance superior to the shadow, and the "deed greater than the name," to that extent Des Moines county has had a lady sheriff, or at least a lady deputy sherift. Of course, we allude to the estimable wife of our worthy Sheriff, J. H. Latty, Esq. Mrs. Latty, at various times, has displayed remarkable coolness and nerve in the management of the county jail, over which she presides with a firmness of government and a vigor of rule rarely excelled by the best of prison wardens. At one time a desperado confined in one of the cells attempted to es-

confined in one of the cells attempted to escape by making a man of straw reclining upon his couch as usual, while the flesh-and-blood prisoner secreted himself in an empty cell and waited the advent of Mrs. Latty, who, in the absence of her husband, entered the jail-room to lock up the prisoners for the night. When she came to the cell constitution at the man of straw, a very clever imitafor the night. When she came to the cen con-cining the man of straw, a very clever imita-tion of a man asleep, she called his name, and, receiving no response, entered in and detected the cheat. Instead of calling for outside help in an emergency which plainly indicated a plot and a determination upon the part of one or more prisoners to break jail, Mrs. Latty quietly proceeded to the other cell and marched the prospective fugitive back to his cell and locked him up. As he was a heavy, muscular man, and the Deputy Sheriff a slen-der, light-built woman, it is evident that nerve triumphed over muscle. Womanly courage more than a match for brutal force and the desperation of the criminal seeking to flee from the hand of justice. On anflee from the hand of justice. On another occasion two young men in a cell refusing to cease their profane and boisterous language, the deputy entered the cell and gave them a sound flogging with a whip, imiti, with tears in their eyes, the rascals promised better behavior. The last exploit of our deputy, and one which recalled to our mind the preceding incidents, was the taking of a prisoner to the penitentiary a few days ago. A man who had been arrested for stealing a carpet-bag, at the Union depot, in this city, last January, was sentenced, at the last term of the District Court, to two years' imprisonment in the penitentiary, and was taken to Fort Madison by Mrs. Latty alone, and to Fort Madison by Mrs. Latty alone, and without any assistance from others, and duly delivered to Warden Heisey. The astonish-ment of the Warden and the Fort Madiso-

A Providence despairing lover, tired-of life, applied to a druggist for arsenic, and was given a fair supply of tartar emetic, which inluced him to remain yet longer in this vale

-A Maine man filled a lager-bier glass with strong lye, and left it where an old toper could get at it. He said just before he died, that that must been book beer, it touched the spot so."-Ex.

—Chang, the Chinese giant, is said to take much enjoyment in eating. It requires a space of twenty minutes for a mouthful of food to go from the palato, down the alimentary, to the stomach.

-A Michigander has shown what he knows about farming, and opened a new field of use-fulness for women by working his wife in a yoke when he plows out his corn. She doesn't step on the hills, as a horse or ox would.

The Indian Question. Mr. Editor: The following letter from a zealous missionary, who has just entered upon

his work, will interest and encourage the many tender-hearted readers of your paper. The Rev. Mr. Cook is favorably known in this city. He was graduated at the Divinity School in West Philadelphia. He felt called to preach to the Indians, but as no field opened, he established a successful church at Cheyenne, Wyoning Territory, and then came to help the 2,500 Yankton Sioux Indians in their desire for Christian civilization, as soon as the way was opened. Schools, hospitals and other Christian institutions are needed to prepare the way for the Gospel. Then its influence is soon manifested. Preaching without practical illustrations of the influence of religion yields little permanent benefit, as the example of the white or so-called Chris tian race is far less moral than that of the home heathen. Since two tribes of the Sioux Indians have been on reservations, and even before their land has been divided into sepa ate farms, their civilization has been rapid, although interfered with by their community life. Now that their land is being divided that each family may own a homestead, their progress will be rapid as this is the dist step to wards a permanent civilization. Who among us would be industrious and acquire property, if the inhabitants of Bedford and Baker streets, and the inmates of all the low

earnings?
In a Tribat or community life the Indians. corrupted by white men, fasten by right upon the industrious and render them hopeless.

Under equally favorable circumstances the civilization of the American Indian has been more rapid than the lifting of our own race from its degradation. The Santees see in their church, schools and lospitals that the spirit of the Gospel is alive. The Yankton Sioux see the schools and mission

house, and already two of their chiefs are, at house, and already two of their chiefs are, at their own cost, building school houses at each end of their long reservation. Who will aid in building a hospital for them? W. W. YANKTON AGENCY, Dakota Territory, May 14, 1870—Wm. Welsh, Esq., Philadelphia, Pa.—Dean Sin: I left Cheyenne on the 25th ult., as I proposed, and reached Brother Hinman's, at the Santee Mission, on Saturday of the same year. I speek Sunday very pleasantly there week. I spent Sunday very pleasantly there it seeming to me that I could see very plainly marks of improvements since I was there last winter. My soul was stirred within me for that poor people, so anxious to work, to cultivate their land, and become inwork, to cultivate their land, and become independent of the Government support for the
means of subsistence; and yet, the putting of
those Santee Sloux Indians on their claims
hangs fire; but little land has been broken for
them, and even hose, by which they could in
some measure help themselves along, are not
provided for them. The spring is fast passing
away, and another weary year will drag on,
with its hopes deferred; and may not even
then bring the relief they should have had
this spring.

this spring.

Brother Hinman and I expected to come up here on the 3d inst., but owing to the stormy weather we did not start. On the 4th we started and walked several miles to a riveroff. But before we had made our arrangements the wind had risen, and the waves were running so high, it was impossible to cross; so we waited in an Indian-house all day, hoping the wind would go down. We were obliged to return, and wait patiently till last Monday for the storm to pass off. I left-my sister at the Santee Mission, and Brother Hinman, Dan. Graham the Santee lad, and I came up, arriving safely on afternoon of the 9th inst. The Mission building, we are sorry to find, was not nearly so har advanced as we had hoped. The builder has been very slow. indeed. Since there is now one on the ground to look after matters, he seems to have set to work in earnest. I hope he will, in a week or two, be out of the way, and leave it to the carpenter to do the finishing. I think it will be very comfortable when it is finished, but it will take all summer to get things arranged. In the meantime Captain Broatch, the agent, has kindly offered me a little log-house, where we can be very

I am exceedingly sorry that Capt. Broatch is going away, for he is really in earnest in his efforts to improve the condition of these Indians, and is, I believe, strictly honest and honorable in all his dealings with them and for them. He believes they can be made in a very short time entirely independent of Government aid. He has about 200 acres of wheat sown, which is looking finely, all their old cultivated land plowed for corn, and has broken about 200 acres of new ground. He feeds the Indians well, and there is no trouble and me complaining. The new agent will be and no complaining. The new agent will be bere shortly, and I fear the change. Many of these Indians are anxious for work, but the Captain informs me that he has not been able to employ one-jifth of those who offered, and probably there are a great many more who yould offer if they knew there was any chance

of getting employment.
The Rev. Paul Mazatute, the Santee Indian The Rev. Paul Mazatute, the Santee Indian missionary, is working away quietly, under the great disadvantage of having no house, except the unfinished chapel. The evening we arrived he had his regular Monday evening meeting for practicing and learning hymns. A few boards placed on nail-kegs formed the seats, and a few candles, fastened by nails to a stick and stuck in the chinks of the logs, tormed the breakst lamps to light the place a stick and stuck in the chinas of the place, formed the bracket lamps to light the place. More than half the space in the chapel is filled with lumber, benches, tools, &c. About the ludions were present. We were twenty-five Indians were present. We were very much surprised at the facility with which they caught the tunes, and the really hearty way in which they sang. The Yanktons do not seem to be so shy and timid as the Santees; for when Paul would ask them to sing along to see if they had caught the true. did so at once, and with a strong voice. On Wednesday evening he has a meeting to practice chanting, and last evening (Friday) for prayer and exhortation. Both Paul and a Yankton, Frank Saswe, made addresses. Paul baptized the child of the latter last Sunday the first fruits of the Youltage.

day—the first fruits of the Yanktons.

I am trying new to induce a lady about whom
I think I wrote you, to join the Mission.
She would be invaluable, and, if possible, we must have some such lady here. As soon as I can geta school started, or get down to regular habits, I think I shall-gain the language rea-sonably fast. I have received a very kindly welcome from several of the Chiefs and head welcome from several of the Chiefs and head men. They seem really anxious to have the Mission got into working order.

We have sent an order for a "Quarto Novelty Printing Press." We hope to be able to do all printing that we need, except books.

We propose to print parts of the Prayer-book-as we need it, in the Yankton dialect, and thus prepare, in time, a perfect copy, from which to publish the whole. We also need elementary books, which, with this press, we can prepare ourselves.

One great need is that of a bell. These Indians have no knowledge of hours, and no way of telling the time. I wonder if some society, or Sunday School, or zealous lady, could ciety, or Sunday School, or zealous lady, could not be interested in getting one?

I am on the ground now, at last, with an earnest wish to do what may be in my power towards raising this poor people from their low estate. It is a tremendous undertaking, but I do not shrink from it. I rejoice that I am permitted to commence, for I am well assured, that the old Gospel and the old Church will do for this race what it has done for hundreds of others in the ages all along, if only we have faith to apply it and work parmittee the source of surprise and regret,

PRICE THREE CERTS.

tiently with an eye to God's glory and the

d of our fellow crossly, Yours, very sincerely, Joseph W. Cook.

FACTS AND PANCIES. [For the Philada, Evening Bulletin.]
Bettle-Noned Bill

Oh, for a piece of calamus root,
Or a pinch of cardamum seeds would suit;
Or anything else (I will not dispute).
To be bought with the ore auriferous;
For I'm scarce in the odor of sanctity,
When my breath with the nutmegged in the care.

garee, Or whisky, or gin, or eau-de-vie, Is so awfully odoriferous.

Oh, for another "hair of the dog,"
Whether in "straight," or "smash," or grog,
Or "whisky sour," or sweet egg nogg,
Or glass of beer that is heady. Oh, for any or every way,
This dreadful gnawing thirst to allay;
And oh for a friend who is willing to par

For the rum I owe for already. "Once I was happy," a temperate man; And all unbeeded the moments ran; Alas | alas/ 'twas ere I began The life of a politician

To learn how the partisan flame to fan, With all the shrewd tricks of clique or dan, Is enough to bother a necroman-Cer or a heavy magician. Then I was just as handsome a chap
As ever sat in luxury's lap;
That I should have come to such a hap
'S a most confounded pity.
Since I took the horrible rum to swill,

Lower and lower I've gone down hill, I'ill now I'm known as "Bottle-nosed Bill" By every boy in the city. Yes, it's a pity. but still, for my soul, I cannot keep from the madining bowl; I'm just as much out of my own control As a dog when he's got the rables. The day is gone past for me to think Of the hell into which I'll surely sink

So lend us a quarter to take a drink, To the health of your wife and bables. I know, as you say, this cannot last;
That rum and hunger are killing me fast;
The time to reform for me is past—
In fact, my whole lite's a blunder.
So when this rotten old carcass is dead,
Let my tombstone be a rum barrel's head,
And on it, in letters painted deep red,
"Old Bottle-nosed Bill lies under."

The Coming of the Dawn.
The huge o'erarching dark upon the hills
With deeper blackness falls; the tiny rills. The dawn is coming," to the waves below.

The furtive silent dawn—the pale sad dawn. That grows into the blackness like a dream,
And then, relenting to a purplish beam,
With wonderful gradations is withdrawn;
And now, the sky become is intensely blue;
And now, 'tis luminous with th' advancing hue
Of airy glory. The fair morning-star,
In fading beauty dies in the afar.

In fading beauty, dies in the afar.
Streaks of keen gold, with hushed, unhurried march Invade the blue—inclose the heavenly arch; Till the last wave of darkness ebbs away, In the fresh wonder of the new-born day. West Point.—Putnam's Magaz

-Putnam's Magazine

THE INDUSTRIAL STRUGGLE OF AMERICA.

From the Report of the House Commit-tee on Manufactures on Commissioner Welle's Last R. port. Your committee have remarked with pain the Commissioner's apathy to the tremendous, fact that his own nation, though estensibly at peace with all the world, is really engaged in unrelenting warfare with several other nations, and particularly with Great Britain. That this warfare is waged, not with armies and navies, but with the complex enginery of industry and trade, does not palliate the Commissioner's negligence, since his duty has been to study exactly those agencies which in our times are no less potentior the aggrandizement or the subjugation of the contending parties than were the armed conflicts which they have

in great measure superseded.

The trained legions of England are fighting us from her mines and workshops, under guidance more subtle and more ruthless than that of military rule, and from those secure fortifications they launch the missiles which can to subjuggte and improvement us. which are to subjugate and impoverish us. Her mines and factories are pitted against our mines and factories in a struggle wherein our independence is at stake, and every industrial establishment upon our side which is forced to succumb in the struggle is one of our batteries silenced, with its soldiers cast into

This struggle is one which we cannot avoid, and in which defeat must be fatal. The continent is ours to subdue and to possess, ready to yield all its treasures to us and to our posterity, but only upon the condition of our being able to develop all its capacities and to main tain ourselves against all comers. Any dreams of a merely agricultural wealth and civilization are utterly illusory, for no merely agricultural people have ever long maintained their independence, except when they and their country were too poor to excite cupidity.

Our own vast and teeming agricultural regions, embracing the broad and bountiful basin of the Mississippi, can form no exception to this rule. Inconceivably vast as are the to this rule. Inconceivably vast as are the resources of that favored expanse, its population, if restricted to agriculture, debarred from manufactures themselves, and undefended by conterminous manufacturing communities belonging to the same great nation, would merely fall a prey to the trade plunder and rapine of Europe, and would vainly exhaust the riches of their soil for the benefit of the cotton lords of Manchester. of Manchester.

The importance of the functions performed by the manufacturers in the social economy of this nation can hardly be overstated. Not only do they make a market for the crude products of the field and the mine, increasing twice or twenty fold the value of those products; not only do they protect the industrial and financial independence of the nation, by supplying without any detraction from the supplying without any detraction from the nation's treasure the numerous and costly articles which our people will consume; not only do they furnish within our own borders, the appliances demanded in modern war, but

the appliances demanded in modern war, but
they are a principal means of advancing the
civilization of the country, and of diffusing
he useful arts into ever-widening districts.
That manufactures were originally first
planted along the Atlantic slope was inevitable, since there wis the seat of population;
that the same region is constantly improving
its manufactures and undertaking new and
more difficult branches is also inavitable. difficult branches is also inavitable, more difficult in facing Europe causes its in dustries to be the first assailed, and constantly stimulates its energies to fresh efforts and to new inventions. It is while making these ad-vances that the Atlantic seaboard acts as teacher to the sister communitieslying further westward, who draw freely from it those arts and industries and skilled laborers, which it

has acquired.

A perfect harmony of interests exists in this respect between the East and the West, as also is the case between the North and the